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*From the
Editor....*

It is fascinating to watch the growth and development of psychology around the world. In this issue of the Newsletter, you will read news of psychology in China. Of course, the world has been saddened by the news of the deaths of tens of thousands of people and injuries to hundreds of thousands due to the 7.9 magnitude earthquake that hit Sichuan province in central China. Our colleague, Buxin Han, has reported that Chinese psychologists are working very hard to provide support to earthquake victims at different levels. Please read later in this newsletter how you can help Chinese psychologists provide support for their people.

As you also know, on May 2, Cyclone Nargis hit Myanmar (Burma) and left many hundreds of thousands of people dead or missing. While there are many organizations through which you can make donations to help the Burmese people, internet searches have provided no information about how we might help the very few psychologists in Myanmar. If anyone has any information about helping these psychologists, please let me know, and I will advertise it in the next newsletter. (vchearn@comcast.net or iaapnews@yahoo.com)

A worldwide on-going development in our field is the Universal Declaration of Ethics for Psychologists. We presented a draft of the Universal Declaration in the previous newsletter. Because Janel Gautier, our Secretary General, and his development committee have been working at warp speed, we are able to present a newer draft (the Third Draft) in this Newsletter with Janel's comments at the end. Again, Janel asks for your comments and suggestions to improve this important document. (janel.gauthier@psy.ulaval.ca)

On an association level, Mike Knowles, in this President's Corner, presents several impressive leaps forward for our Association: a new contract with Wiley-Blackwell, a new journal, a new financial plan, and the possibility of a new tandem alliance partner for IAAP. Also, read what our members are doing to advance the field of applied psychology in the Division News.

When you receive this Newsletter, it will be shortly before the XXIX International Congress of Psychology in Berlin. Many IAAP members will be there, including me. These are wonderful meetings which give us the opportunity to learn about recent developments in our field and also to network with our colleagues from around the world. I hope to see you there. For more information go to: <http://www.icp2008.de/>.

Valerie Hearn, Co-editor



The President's Corner

Since my last letter, and therefore during the last three months, our Association has reached four important milestones. It is a pleasure to be writing about each one of them. They are: the signing of a new contract with our publisher, Wiley-Blackwell; the launching of a new journal, Health and Well Being (HWB); the possible forming of a Tandem Alliance with the International Positive Psychology Association; and the development of a new financial plan for the decade ahead. These will be described briefly in turn.

THE NEW IAAP/WILEY-BLACKWELL CONTRACT

To begin with, it can be said that our relationship with Wiley-Blackwell has been a successful one dating back to 1999. Since that time, there have been appreciable advances in the quality and standing of our flagship Journal, *Applied Psychology: An International Review* (AP:IR) and a large increase in the number of submissions to the Journal. As mentioned in a previous President's Corner, the report from Thomson ISI attests to the success of this relationship, namely, that the Impact Factor for AP:IR stands at 1.574, a rise of more than 250%, so that the Journal is now ranked 14th of the 54 journals in the 'Psychology, Applied' category, a rise of 23 places in the list.

Wiley-Blackwell has consistently taken a proactive attitude to AP:IR, and of their many initiatives over the past decade, their most recent three deserve special mention.

- Digitising the Back Issues of the Journal. This was completed in late 2007 so that all Issues of AP:IR are now available right back to the first Issue of the Journal in 1951.
- Creating OnlineEarly so that articles are available electronically as soon as they are ready for printing. OnlineEarly also became operational in 2007. (For access to the latest Issue of AP:IR, Back Issues, and OnlineEarly, go to <http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/loi/apps>.)
- Establishing Manuscript Central for the online submission and management of manuscripts which streamlines and facilitates the whole process of preparing articles from review to publication. Manuscript Central was introduced in January 2008.

Like all their initiatives over the years, the above three were designed to increase journal submissions, widen readership, and increase citations. Wiley-Blackwell's attitude to providing financial support for IAAP has also been positive. For example, they have agreed to cover the cost of all three initiatives above, write off the costs of £5.5k that they spent in starting to build their version of the IAAP website, and pay £8k towards the costs of IAAP updating our own website.

THE NEW HEALTH AND WELL BEING JOURNAL (HWB)

The most recent IAAP undertaking in the field of publication involves the establishment of a second Journal that is particularly targeted to those Divisions that are oriented toward health and clinical services. The proposal for a new journal originated with Ray Fowler's idea that IAAP should build upon the success of AP:IR and expand the scope of the Association's publications into the area of Health and Well Being.

The cluster of four divisions for which HWB will be of most relevance is likely to be Clinical and Community Psychology, Health Psychology, Counselling Psychology, and Educational and School Psychology. Considerable interest should also come from Applied Gerontology, Psychological Assessment and Evaluation, Sport Psychology, and Applied Cognitive

Psychology. Again Blackwell was constructively supportive of this development.

IAAP is indeed fortunate that the founding Editors of HWB are Ralf Schwarzer and Chris Peterson, two psychologists who are outstanding in the fields of health psychology and positive psychology.

The inaugural Issue of HWB accompanies the Newsletter. As the table of contents indicates, the Editors have brought together a most distinguished group of invited authors, all of whom have the highest reputations in their fields. HWB has been published on this occasion as a supplement to AP:IP. It has a spectacular new cover to distinguish it from AP:IR. In 2009, it will be published as an independent Journal in its own right and there will be three Issues per year. Between the two journals, IAAP will now have substantial capacity to publish articles of interest across the broad spectrum of all of the Association's Divisions.

MEET THE HWB EDITORS

As just mentioned, two eminent people in Ralf Schwarzer and Chris Peterson have been appointed as HWB's founding Editors.

Ralf Schwarzer is Professor of Psychology at the Free University of Berlin, Germany, and Adjunct Professor at York University, Canada. He received his Ph.D. in 1973, and was appointed Professor of Education in 1974 and Professor of Psychology in 1982. After sabbatical leaves at the University of California, Berkeley and Los Angeles, he was Visiting Professor at The Chinese University, Hong Kong, and at York University, Canada. Ralf has published approximately 400 papers, and he founded *Anxiety, Stress, and Coping: An International Journal*. He is Past-President of the *Stress and Anxiety Research Society (STAR)*, Past-President of the *European Health Psychology Society (EHPS)*, and Past-President of the Health Psychology Division of the *International Association for Applied Psychology (IAAP)*. His research focus lies on stress, coping, social support, self-efficacy, and health behaviors. In 2007, he received the distinguished German Psychology Award.

Christopher Peterson has been at the University of Michigan since 1986 where he is Professor of Psychology and Organizational Studies and former Director of Clinical Training. He also holds an appointment as an Arthur F. Thurnau Professor in recognition of his contributions to teaching. Chris has been identified by ISI as among the 100 most widely-cited psychologists in the world. He is a member of the Positive Psychology Steering Committee; a consulting editor to the *Journal of Positive Psychology*, *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, and the *Positive Psychology Book Series* Editor for Oxford University Press. Chris has created (a) a coherent classification of human strengths and virtues and (b) reliable and valid strategies for assessing these aspects of excellence. He is the author of *A Primer in Positive Psychology*, published in 2006 by Oxford University Press.

FAREWELL AND THANK YOU TO BOB WOOD AND WELCOME TO SABINE SONNENTAG AS NEW EDITOR-IN-CHIEF OF AP:IR

At the end of 2007, Professor Robert Wood stepped down from his position as Editor-in-Chief of Applied Psychology. It is thanks to Bob's dedication and skilful editorship that the AP:IR has seen such a dramatic increase in impact factor in 2007. Bob commissioned high quality papers and special issues from across the range of interests in Applied Psychology, including Health Psychology, and we've seen the online usage of the journal grow from 40,000 to over 100,000 in the last 5 years.

From 2008, Sabine Sonnentag, Universität Konstanz, Germany, became our new Editor-in-Chief of Applied Psychology. Sabine has been Co-Editor of the journal since 2006 and was previously Associate Editor. Sabine has already been instrumental in the set up of Manuscript Central as well as the new online submission system for authors and reviewers, and we

warmly welcome her as Editor-in-Chief and wish her well in her new role.

TANDEM ALLIANCE WITH THE INTERNATIONAL POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY ASSOCIATION

The other exciting news is that we are in the process of discussing the possibility of forming a Tandem Alliance with the International Positive Psychology Association (IPPA). The idea of an international association for positive psychology began in 2006 in a conversation between IAAP's President-Elect, Ray Fowler, and Martin Seligman, founder of Positive Psychology. Dr. Seligman asked Ray to assist in organizing IPPA and to bring it into the IAAP family of international associations. IPPA was officially launched in October, 2007. Its founding President is Ed Diener (USA) and Vice President is Ilona Boniwell (UK) who are supported by an Executive Committee and a Board of Directors. Ray Fowler and Marty Seligman serve on the executive committee as senior advisors.

IAAP not only maintained close contact with IPPA during its formative period, but also provided considerable organizational support, and this substantial working relationship led to two highly rewarding outcomes. One is the current discussion concerning the development of the Tandem Alliance between our two Associations. More information about the tandem alliance network can be found in Ray Fowler's column in this newsletter. The other is the very supportive role that IPPA has played in launching HWB and Chris Peterson was recommended by IPPA for the role of Co-Editor.

THE FINANCIAL PLAN FOR 2009-2018

With IAAP's publications now broadened to include HBW as well as AP:IR, the contract with Wiley-Blackwell as previously described has been expanded not only to include both Journals but also to involve a financial plan covering the decade ahead from 2009-2018. Another progressive change has involved the business agreement between IAAP and Wiley-Blackwell which is now based upon a profit-sharing principle rather than the royalty principle as has been the case in the past. The aim of this agreement is that both IAAP and Wiley-Blackwell will be equally committed to the success of AP:IR and HWB and equally responsible for all its outcomes.

In summary, the advantages of the new contract incorporating the publication of HWB may be summarised as follows:

1. The contract provides continuity for a professional relationship between IAAP and Wiley-Blackwell which is a proven success.
2. IAAP retains ownership of both AP:IR and HWB.
3. The ten-year contract provides stability for all future plans concerning the development of both AP:IR and HWB.
4. The profit-sharing agreement ensures that IAAP and Wiley-Blackwell are equally committed to the viability of both Journals.

Kind regards and best wishes,

Mike Knowles

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P.S.

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

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

Division News...

Division 1 - Work and Organizational Psychology

IAAP Division 1 is organizing three activities at the forthcoming 28th International Congress of Psychology, taking place in Berlin from 20th to 25th of July 2008.

The first activity is a workshop titled "*Publishing in scientific journals*" that is being organized as a joint activity of Divisions 1 and 15. It will be held by Professor Michael Frese on Sunday, 20th of July from 13.00 to 17.00 and will deal with the following issues: publishing as (cultural) communication, framing the article well, producing a good story, theory, writing style and transitions, choosing the right journal, responding to rejection, rewrites, editing the article correctly, getting cited, and so forth.

The second activity is an invited symposium titled "*Psychosocial risk analysis and prevention at work*," chaired by Professor José María Peiró, President of Division 1. The symposium will take place on Tuesday, 22nd of July from 16.45 to 18.45. Contributors and presentations include: *Emergent psychosocial risk conditions in current work places: Evaluation and prevention strategies* by Christian Korunka; *Psychosocial risks at work and their prevention in Finland* by Kari Lindström; *Stress prevention and management in the workplace: Concepts, findings, and desiderata* by Norbert K. Semmer; *Beliefs, accident analysis, risk perception, and prevention* by Rémi Kouabenan; *Cross-cultural perspectives on coping with work-family conflict* by Lois Tetrick and Gloria González-Morales; and *Psychosocial risk prevention: An approach from positive psychology* by José María Peiró and Isabel Rodríguez.

The third activity is a Social Hour Division 1 is organizing for the members of our division. This event will be held just after the invited symposium on Tuesday 22nd of July at 18.45 in the Roof Garden Foyer.

Division 1 would like to invite you to join us at any or all of these events to discuss our activities, progress etc.

Looking forward to meeting you in Berlin,

José María Peiró, President, Division 1

Division 2 – Psychological Assessment and Evaluation

Test Development and Practice in Estonia

Estonia, a small country in the northern part of Europe and a member of the European Union, has a population of 1.4 million, and its official language is Estonian. Psychology has been a licensed profession for the last four years. As of spring 2008, Estonia has 110 licensed psychologists: 47 clinical psychologists, 27 school psychologists, 18 psychotherapists, 13 clinical child psychologists, four clinical neuropsychologists, and one forensic and correctional psychologist. However, many more individuals have received a degree in psychology and work as psychologists. Professional licenses are issued by the Estonian Chamber of Professions based on recommendations from the Qualification Committee of the Estonian Union of Psychologists.

Among psychologists, clinical psychologists are most likely to use psychological tests, especially those who work with children in large clinics that service somatic and psychiatric disorders. Tests are used less by school psychologists and psychotherapists.

Tests are used for diagnostic purposes to assess general aptitude, cognitive profile, various cognitive processes or special abilities, emotional states, behavioral characteristics, and

personality. Tests also are used to evaluate changes and dynamics in illness-related conditions, to plan interventions, and to conduct research.

Licensed psychologists who work in large institutions typically use well-established tests from other countries. These include the following developmental scales and aptitude tests: Bayley Scale of Infant Development, Griffiths Mental Developmental Scales and Psychoeducational-Profile-Revised, as well as Wechsler's and Kaufman's test batteries; scales for assessing cognitive functions: A Developmental Neuropsychological Assessment, Delis Kaplan Executive Function System, Consortium to Establish a Registry for Alzheimer's Disease, Test of Memory and Learning, Cambridge Neuropsychological Test Automated Battery, and the Brief Repeatable Battery of Neuropsychological tests; tests for the assessment of particular cognitive functions/skills: Rey tests (Auditory verbal learning or Complex Figure Test), Bender Gestalt test, Developmental Test of Visual Motor Integration, and the Stroop Color-Word Interference Test; scales that assess emotions: Beck Depression Inventory and the Children's Depression Inventory; behavioral assessment questionnaires: Achenbach Child Behavior Checklist, Yale Children Inventory, and Conners' Rating Scales; as well as personality tests: Cesarec-Marke Personality Scale, Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, Schedule for Nonadaptive and Adaptive Personality, and the Neo Personality Inventory.

Estonia lacks a unified system or organization for adapting and standardizing well-established tests from other countries. The large amount of work required to adapt and standardize tests in comparison to the small number of potential users of these tests constitutes a chief obstacle for creating a unified system. Thus far, the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale-III, the Neo Personality Inventory, and the Consortium to Establish a Registry for Alzheimer's Disease have been adapted and published under a contract with a publisher. Psychologists are more likely to rely on tests when they have been recently translated and normed and do not need to be purchased. These conditions are somewhat more likely for tests used by neuropsychologists than for other specialty areas. Some test authors have been contacted directly with a request to translate their tests, thus bypassing the publisher. The development of new tests typically occurs in the context of conducting a study. They typically do not become widely used.

Practitioners and theorists would be interested in organizing the development of original tests or adaptation of existing tests at the national level. The creation of a test center is needed, one based in one or more universities and, with support from the Estonian Union of Psychologists, that specializes in adapting and developing tests and working in other ways to help ensure their quality and application of a research-based approach, including training in their use. A test center that mediates access to well-established and well-known tests and methods could take into account the number of potential users when establishing contracts and specifying conditions.

The adaptation and use of well-established methods are absolutely necessary for various reasons. They permit psychologists to examine the development and results of Estonian children and adults in relation to other countries. Well-established methods are based on large-scale studies for which small nations lack needed resources. The adaptation and validation process helps validate locally created original tests.

Mairi Männamaa and Eve Kikas

Mairi Männamaa, MSc (psychology) is a licensed clinical psychologist and clinical child psychologist at the Children's Clinic of the University of Tartu. mairi.manna@ut.ee

Eve Kikas, PhD (psychology), University of Tallinn, Professor of School Psychology; University of Tartu, Professor of Pre- and Primary School Education; eve.kikas@ut.ee

Division 3 – Psychology and National Development

Division 3 will organize a symposium celebrating the change of the division name to “Psychology and Societal Change” at the IAAP Congress in Melbourne in 2010. Please contact Susumu Yamaguchi (susumy@L.u-tokyo.ac.jp), President of the Division, if you are interested in joining our discussions for the future. Nominations (including self-nominations) for symposium speakers are especially welcome.

Susumu Yamaguchi, President, Division 3

Division 6 – Clinical and Community Psychology

In anticipation of the 2010 Congress, I am compiling a list of Clinical and Community psychologists who are planning to attend the Congress. Anyone who plans to attend is invited to contact me and let me know what type of involvement they might like to have. I am looking for suggestions also for invited speakers, symposia, etc. Thanks.

Lynn P. Rehm, President, Division 6
- lprehm@LIH.edu

Division 7 – Applied Gerontology

There appears to be an increasing interest in aging related issues for practice oriented psychologists in the United States. I just completed a chapter for a book on psychotherapy supervision edited by Allan Hess. The chapter will be titled “Supervising Novice Geropsychologists.” A recent book edited by Daniel Segal, Frederick Coolidge, and Erlene Rosowsky deals with the diagnosis, assessment, and treatment of personality disorders in older adults.

The Guidelines for Psychological Practice with Older Adults adopted by the American Psychological Association are now five years old. The American Psychological Association, in conjunction with the American Bar Association,

has completed two projects that should be of interest to members of our Division. They deal with capacity assessments in older adults. The first of these is titled “Assessment of Older Adults with Diminished Capacity: A Handbook for Lawyers” while the second is

titled “Judicial Determination of Capacity of Older Adults in Guardianship Proceedings.” According to the APA Committee on Aging, 30,000 copies of the lawyers’ handbook have been downloaded from the APA website, and the information has been presented at the National Association of Elder Law Attorneys, National Guardianship Association, and National College of Probate Judges meetings. Both of these handbooks are available at : www.apa.org/pi/aging/. I should note that I helped to initiate the APA committee on aging (CONA) when I was president of the American Psychological Association. The committee is celebrating its 10th anniversary. A third product is in the development stage and is titled “Assessment of Older Adults with Diminished Capacity: A Handbook for Psychologists.”

APA presidents have included aging in their presidential agendas for APA and the public. Recent APA Presidents have been supportive of CONA’s efforts to increase awareness of aging issues. These include Drs. Kazdin, Brehm, Koocher, and Halpern. Past-President, Sharon Brehm, established a task force which produced a report titled “Blueprint for Change: Achieving Integrated Health Care for an Aging Population.” This report is now available from APA. At the 2008 Convention of the American Psychological Association, there will be a special program on “Moving Psychology Forward in an Aging Society: Future Possibilities.” There will also be a pre-convention continuing education program titled “What Psychologists Should Know about Working with Older Adults.”

Norman Abeles, President, Division 7
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Division 12 – Sport Psychology

Below is a report of interesting activities of our members and other information related to Sport Psychology.

Gloria Balagué was invited by Anne Marte Pensgaard, sport psychologist on the Norwegian Olympic Committee, to conduct a seminar (May 13-16) with the Norwegian national coaches in preparation for the 2008 Olympics.

The 14th Annual Scientific Conference was held at the National Sports Academy in Sofia, Bulgaria, May 9-10. The topics of the conference were related to philosophical, psychological, pedagogical and sociological aspects of sports as well as physical education, kinesiotherapy, sports animation, sports management, and sports journalism.

The Annual International Multidisciplinary Conference on Motor Behaviour was organized by the Motor Behaviour Research Unit of the University of Jyväskylä, Finland, April 24-26. Invited speakers included Jean Côté (Canada), "Early specification or versatile activities on the way to elite performance?"; Anders Halling (Denmark), "A third generation of teaching games for understanding"; and Geert Savelsgerh (The Netherlands), "The use of visual information in complex sport skills".

The Sport Psychology Division of the United States Olympic Committee (Peter Haberl, Kristen Peterson, Sean McCann, James Bowman, and Ross Flowers) organized a seminar for all sport psychologists who are likely to accompany US teams to the 2008 Olympic Games. A group of about 15 professionals got together in Colorado Springs, March 24th and 25th for two days of discussions on a variety of topics, ranging from the needs of teams to those of individual athletes, coaches, or sport psychologists under the pressure of the Olympic Games. The extremely successful seminar also considered the specific needs and characteristics of different sports.

Sara Marquez was elected President of the Spanish Federation of Sport Psychology last March 8. Other members of the managing council are Enrique Garces (Secretary), José C. Jaenes (Vice President), and Jaume Martí (Treasurer).

Upcoming Conferences

July, 1 – 2, 2008, Barcelona, Spain

First International Symposium of Scientific Journals of Physical Activity and Sport Sciences organized by the Management Council of the International Society of Sport Psychology (ISSP), the Spanish Journal "Revista de Psicología del Deporte", and the Autonomous University of Barcelona. Invited speakers include Dieter Hackfort (Qatar), Alex Garcia-Mas and Jaume Cruz (Spain), Sidonio Serpa (Portugal), and N. Durand-Bush (USA). Contact: Jaume Cruz (jaume.cruz@uab.cat) or Alex Garcia-Mas (alex.garcia@uib.es).

September 24–28, 2008, St. Louis, MO, USA

The 2008 Association for Applied Sport Psychology (AASP) Annual Conference will be held in St. Louis, MO. Glynn Roberts (Norway) will give the Coleman Griffiths Lecture. Other keynote lecturers include: Terry Orlick (CAN), Nanette Mutrie (UK), and Laura Carstensen (UK). Contact: Susan M. Rees (rees@reesgroupinc.com).

November 5-8, 2008, Madeira Island, Portugal

II International Congress of Complex Systems in Sport (ICCS) and X European Workshop of Ecological Psychology (EWEP) organized by the Faculty of Human Kinetics of the Technical University of Lisbon. Invited speakers include: Jerome Busemeyer (USA), Keith Davids

(Australia), Yeou-Teh Liu (Taiwan), and Michael Turvey (USA). Contact: Duarte Araújo daraujo@fmh.utl.pt.

November 6-8, 2008, Torrelavega, Cantabria, Spain

II Congress entitled "Consolidando la psicología del deporte iberoamericana" organized by the Iberoamerican Sport Psychology Society (SIPD). Invited speakers include: Francisco Garcia Ucha (Cuba), Jaume Cruz (Spain), and Jose Maria Buceta (Spain).

December 11-12, 2008, London, UK

Inaugural Conference of the Division of Sport and Exercise Psychology of the British Psychological Society (BPS). Keynote speakers include: Dave Collins (UK), "Strange bedfellows; Why sport and exercise Psychology" and Bonnie Berger (USA), "Multiple roles of exercise in quality of life" and Symposia by Martin Hagger (UK), "Self-determination theory" and David Lavallee (UK), "Writing Therapies". Email: dsepconference@bps.org.uk.

- New Journals

"Qualitative Research in Sport and Exercise", edited by Brett Smith and David Gilbourne, and published by Routledge, will be launched in 2009. The journal, with three issues a year, aims to provide a forum for qualitative researchers within all the social scientific areas of sport and exercise. Visit: www.tandf.co.uk/journals/titles/19398441.asp.

"The International Journal of Sport and Exercise Psychology" (IJSEP), edited by Jean Côté and Athanasios G. Papaioannou, is published by Fitness Information Technology. The journal, published quarterly, is the official publication of the International Society of Sport Psychology (ISSP). Visit: www.fitinfotech.com/IJSEP/IJSEPcurrent.tpl.

Montse Ruiz, Newsletter Editor, Division 12

Division 13 - Traffic and Transportation Psychology

Current Division 13 news is focused around our forthcoming 2008 conference as well as planning our contributions to ICAP2010. These events are testimony to the vibrancy and international growth of traffic and transportation psychology.

ICTTP4

The 4th International Conference on Traffic and Transportation Psychology (ICTTP4) will be held at The Capital Hilton, Washington, USA, 31 August – 4 September 2008. For more information visit: <http://www.icttp.com>.

Bryan Porter is our hard-working conference organising committee convenor. (bporter@odu.edu)

The ICTTP4 program is the biggest yet with five parallel streams comprising around 230 individual papers and ten extended symposia running throughout the full 3½ days of the conference. These will be interspersed with poster sessions and six keynote addresses covering a wide variety of topics. To access the conference program, visit: <http://www.icttp.com/program.htm>.

Many hundreds of traffic and transportation researchers from all corners of the world will participate in this high profile conference to exchange ideas and information and participate in networking opportunities. Come and join us!

ICAP2010

It is a great privilege and pleasure for IAAP Division 13 members in Australia to welcome

traffic and transportation psychology researchers from across the world to the 27th International Congress of Applied Psychology (ICAP), which for the first time in its history will be held in Australia.

As well as participating in this congress, why not make an extended visit to this wonderful part of the world to explore some of its unique wildlife and spectacular natural environment?

The Australian Psychological Society is organising the 27th ICAP under the auspices of the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP).

Division 13 will be strongly represented at the 27th ICAP – as it has been at all Congresses since our formation.

Division 13 webpage

The new extended Division 13 webpage is under construction – many thanks to all those who have contributed.

- Division 13 Committee members
- *President:* Ian Glendon, Australia
- *President-elect:* Gerald Matthews, USA
- *Past-President:* Raphael Denis Huguenin, Switzerland
- *Secretary/Treasurer:* Linda Steg, The Netherlands

Ian Glendon, President, Division 13

Division 15 – Student Division

Cooperation among Division 15, APAGS, and the Student Task Force of the Interamerican Society of Psychology

One of the main priorities of Division 15 is to promote and support a network of students who share a common interest in international development, teaching, trends, applications, and research in applied psychology. To achieve this aim, Division 15 is actively trying to attract students from all over the world to take part in IAAP and in particular, in the Student Division.

In line with this aim, Division 15 has been cooperating with APAGS since its establishment in 2002. We have an APAGS liaison on our Board, Nadia T. Hasan, who has been informing Division 15 members about the activities of APAGS and promoting our Division among US psychology students. Moreover, we have just recently begun actively cooperating with the Student Task Force of the Interamerican Society of Psychology in order to promote and encourage student activities in Latin America. We have invited a new member to be on our Board, Marco Peña Jiménez from Peru, our liaison to the Interamerican Society of Psychology Student Task Force. He is in charge of promoting Division 15 among student members of the Interamerican Society of Psychology. We are already thinking about organizing joint student activities at future regional, national, or international congresses involving Division 15, APAGS, and the Student Task Force of the Interamerican Society of Psychology. We would appreciate any feedback or suggestions regarding this initiative, and we will inform you about its progress in the next issues of the IAAP Newsletter.

Kristina Potocnik, President, Division 15
kpococnik@gmail.com

Division 16 - Counselling Psychology

The following continues my comments in the previous Newsletter about the challenge of describing and defining the discipline and field of practice of counselling psychology

internationally and in the global context. A challenge is that counselling psychology has unique histories in different countries. Common practices and knowledge bases are known by different names depending on the country. Practitioners identify themselves with different professions. Even describing counselling psychology within countries can be a challenging task because of the complex and multilayered dimensions of cultures and professional psychology within them. Each country and culture, which themselves are dynamic, offer different possibilities for the practice of counselling psychology or similar practices known by different names. In my Division News column in the previous Newsletter, I indicated that these within-country definitions and descriptions of counselling psychology will be the subject of a symposium at the forthcoming International Congress of Psychology in Berlin in July 2008. At the same time, all of us know full well that our clients' lives are not contained within single cultures, be they national, racial, or religious. Rather, people participate in several cultures, one of which is the global culture. By virtue of living in 2008, we are bi-cultural if not multicultural. We all share and participate in the global culture. At the same time, it is important to remember that culture, whether global or local, is a dynamic process rather than a static or fixed structural entity. From a cultural perspective, the task of counselling psychologists is to help clients discover and construct possibilities in their cultures. Thus, international associations such as Division 16 of IAAP have the task of not only unpacking the counselling psychology field in this international and global context but to establish how the global and different local cultures come together to offer particular possibilities for clients. We can begin to look ahead to the International Congress of Applied Psychology (Melbourne, 2010) as an opportunity to address this issue.

In other news, the international face of Counselling Psychology was enhanced by the recent International Counseling Psychology Conference 2008, sponsored by the Society of Counseling Psychology of the American Psychological Association. Linda Forest and Laura Palmer, Conference Co-chairs, are to be congratulated for bringing this international event to fruition and for its success. Several of our members and other counselling psychologists were given awards by the Society for Counseling Psychology for their contributions to the international advancement of the counselling profession. We congratulate and thank the following award recipients: Raoul Van Esbroeck, Vrije Universiteit, Belgium; Jean Guichard, Institut National d'Étude du Travail et d'Orientation Professionnelle, France; Kay Hyon Sim, Seoul National University, South Korea; S. Alvin Leung, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong; Salvatore Soresi, Università delgi Studi di Padova, Italy; and Li-fei Wang, National Taiwan University, Taiwan.

*Richard A. Young, President, Division 16
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APPEAL FOR HELP

Chinese psychologists need and would appreciate your support very much so that they can provide psychological support to the survivors of the earthquake in China. Our colleague, Buxin Han, who serves on the IAAP Board, has specifically asked for research-based written materials, pdf files, and website URL's that speak specifically to psychological after-effects of trauma, in general, or earthquakes, in particular. You can communicate with Buxin at: hanbx@PSYCH.AC.CN.

The Ursula Gielen Global Psychology Book Award

Division 52 (International Division) of the American Psychological Association established the Ursula Gielen Global Psychology Book Award 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 the 2007 Award are James Georgas, John W. Berry, Fons J. R. van de Vijver, Çidem Kaitçibasi, and Ype H. Poortinga's for their book *Families Across Cultures: A 30-Nation Psychological Study*. James Georgas was invited and has agreed to give an address at the August, 2008 APA Convention in Boston, Massachusetts, where he will discuss the book.

F*amilies Across Cultures: A 30-Nation Psychological Study* reports unique cross-cultural comparisons among family systems of 30 countries. In addition, the volume contains concise summaries of family life in each one of the nations studied.

Sad News...

It is with great sadness that I announce the death of Dr Edith Grotberg on the evening of 20 May, 2008. I knew Ede for only approximately ten years, but she was an inspiration and provided me with untold support throughout those years. Her work in resilience and her dedication to the promotion of mental health gained her great professional status, but it was her kind and generous nature that gained her the love and admiration of so many who were fortunate enough to call her friend. A more appropriate eulogy will be forthcoming. Those of us who knew her will miss her greatly.

Demis R Trent
Co-Editor



International Partnerships



I am sure that most IAAP members are aware of the Tandem Alliance Network that has been developing over the past few years. Essentially, this is an arrangement that permits other international associations to affiliate with IAAP and to receive many of IAAP's membership benefits. All members of the affiliated associations become Alliance Members of IAAP and are encouraged to participate in IAAP congresses and other activities. The affiliated association pays a modest fee to IAAP for each of their members, and in turn their members have access to IAAP's publications and reduced registration fees for our congresses and other meetings. In turn, IAAP members can join the affiliated association for a modest fee. Each association appoints a liaison to IAAP, and IAAP appoints one of its officers as a liaison to the affiliated association to maintain good communication between our associations.

The first member of the Tandem Alliance Network was ICP, the International Council of Psychologists. ICP was founded in the United States over 60 years ago, and has now expanded to include members from over 60 countries. ICP holds annual meetings in various countries: their next meeting is July 15-18, 2008 in St. Petersburg, Russia. Annual membership in ICP is \$80, but for IAAP members, the dues are \$25. You can get more information about ICP and how to join on their website at: <http://www.icpweb.org/>

The second member of the Tandem Alliance Network was APsya, the Asian Psychological Association. Founded in Indonesia, APsya now has members in many Pacific Rim countries. They hold meetings in alternate years: the next meeting will be in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, June 27-28, 2008. The theme of the Convention is "*Building Asian Families and Communities in the 21st Century.*" You can find out more from their website: www.goingtomeet.com/conventions/details

At the 2006 ICAP in Athens, Greece, the IAAP Board of Directors approved the Tandem Alliance Agreements with ICP and APsya, and encouraged "the development of affiliate relationships with other international organizations when doing so will be to their mutual benefit."

In 2007, IAAP established a Tandem Alliance with the International Positive Psychology Association, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors. Founded just seven months ago, IPPA already has over 2400 members from all over the world and is growing rapidly. IPPA has its headquarters at the Positive Psychology Center at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. IPPA will sponsor the First World Congress of Positive Psychology in Philadelphia June 18-21, 2009 and plans are already underway for the Second WCPP to be held in 2011 in London. IPPA has also partnered with IAAP in the development of IAAP's new journal, *Health and Well Being*. You will soon be receiving an email message telling you how you can become a member of IPPA. In the meantime, you may want to log on to the IPPA website: <http://www.ippanetwork.org/> for more information about IPPA.

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THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF ETHICAL PRINCIPLES FOR PSYCHOLOGISTS: THIRD DRAFT

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

In the last issue of the *IAAP Newsletter* (Gauthier, 2008), I presented a revised draft of the *Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists*, and I announced that a new draft was forthcoming. At the time, consultations were continuing to determine the cultural appropriateness of the definitions, concepts, and language used in the document.

It gives me great pleasure to present here, on behalf of the Ad Hoc Joint Committee for the Development of a Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists, a new draft of the *Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists*. To avoid any confusion with previous drafts, this new draft is titled "Third Draft."

The third draft of the *Universal Declaration* is the result of a multi-year process involving careful research and broad international consultation (for progress reports, see Gauthier, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007):

- Comparisons were made among existing codes of ethics for psychologists from around the world to identify commonalities in ethical principles and values;
- Ethical principles and values espoused by other international disciplines and communities were examined and compared to those most commonly found in codes of ethics for psychologists;
- Internationally accepted documents, such as the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (United Nations, 1947), and the *Universal Declaration of a Global Ethic* (Center for Global Ethics, 1999), were reviewed to delineate the underlying moral principles and to compare them to the principles most frequently used to develop codes of ethics in psychology;
- Historical documents from China, Egypt, Greece, India, Japan, and Persia were explored to identify the roots of the ethical principles most commonly found in modern codes of ethics in psychology;
- Focus groups of psychologists were held at international meetings in Asia, Europe, India, the Middle East, North America, and South America;
- International symposia were organized in Singapore, Vienna, Beijing, Granada, Athens, and Prague.

As shown in the box below, the current document has a preamble followed by four sections, each relating to a different ethical principle. Each section includes a statement defining the principle and outlining fundamental ethical values contained in the principle. The ethical principles and values presented in the document mirror the framework developed through research and consultation (Gauthier, 2005).

Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists Third Draft

PREAMBLE

Ethics is at the core of every discipline. The *Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists* speaks to the common moral framework that guides and inspires

psychologists worldwide toward the highest ethical ideals in their professional and scientific work. Psychologists recognize that they carry out their activities within a larger social context. They recognize that the lives and identities of human beings both individually and collectively are connected across generations and that there is a reciprocal relationship between human beings and their natural and social environments. Psychologists are committed to placing the welfare of society and its members above the self-interest of the discipline and its members. They recognize that adherence to ethical principles in the context of their work contributes to a stable society that enhances the quality of life for all human beings.

The objectives of the *Universal Declaration* are to provide a moral framework and generic set of ethical principles for psychology organizations worldwide: (a) to evaluate the ethical and moral relevance of their codes of ethics; (b) to use as a template to guide the development or evolution of their codes of ethics; (c) to encourage global thinking about ethics while also encouraging action that is sensitive and responsive to local needs and values; and (d) to speak with a collective voice on matters of ethical concern.

The *Universal Declaration* describes those ethical principles that are based on shared human values. It reaffirms the commitment of the psychology community to help build a better world where peace, freedom, responsibility, justice, humanity, and morality prevail. The description of each principle is followed by the presentation of a list of values that are related to the principle. These lists of values highlight ethical concepts that are valuable for promoting each ethical principle.

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

The significance of the *Universal Declaration* depends on its recognition and promotion by psychology organizations at national, regional, and international levels. Every psychology organization is encouraged to keep this *Declaration* in mind and, through teaching, education, and other measures, to promote respect for, and observance of, the *Declaration's* principles and related values in the various activities of its members.

PRINCIPLE I

Respect for the Dignity of Persons and Peoples

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

All human beings, as well as being individuals, are interdependent social beings that are born into, live in, and are a part of the history and ongoing evolution of their peoples. The different cultures, ethnicities, religions, histories, social structures, and other such

characteristics of peoples are integral to the identity of their members and give meaning to their lives. The continuity of peoples and cultures over time connects the peoples of today with the peoples of past generations and the need to nurture future generations. As such, respect for the dignity of persons includes moral consideration of and respect for the dignity of peoples.

Respect for the dignity of persons and peoples is expressed in different ways in different communities and cultures. It is important to acknowledge and respect such differences. On the other hand, it also is important that all communities and cultures adhere to moral values that respect and protect their members both as individual persons and as collective peoples.

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

- a) respect for the unique worth and inherent dignity of all human beings;
- b) respect for the diversity among persons and peoples;
- c) respect for the customs and beliefs of cultures, to be limited only when a custom or a belief seriously contravenes the principle of respect for the dignity of persons or peoples or causes serious harm to their well-being;
- d) free and informed consent, as culturally defined and relevant for individuals, families, groups, and communities;
- e) privacy for individuals, families, groups, and communities;
- f) protection of confidentiality of personal information, as culturally defined and relevant for individuals, families, groups, and communities;
- g) fairness and justice in the treatment of persons and peoples.

PRINCIPLE II

Competent Caring for the Well-Being of Persons and Peoples

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

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

- a) active concern for the well-being of individuals, families, groups, and communities;
- b) taking care to do no harm to individuals, families, groups, and communities;
- c) maximizing benefits and minimizing potential harm to individuals, families, groups, and communities;

- d) correcting or offsetting harmful effects that have occurred as a result of their activities;
- e) developing and maintaining competence;
- f) self-knowledge regarding how their own values, attitudes, experiences, and social contexts influence their actions, interpretations, choices, and recommendations;
- g) respect for the ability of individuals, families, groups, and communities to make decisions for themselves and to care for themselves and each other.

PRINCIPLE III

Integrity

Integrity is vital to the advancement of scientific knowledge and to the maintenance of public confidence in the discipline of psychology. Integrity is based on honesty and on truthful, open, and accurate communications. It includes recognizing, monitoring, and managing potential biases, multiple relationships, and other conflicts of interest that could result in harm and exploitation of persons or peoples.

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

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

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

- a) honesty and truthful, open, and accurate communications;
- b) avoiding incomplete disclosure of information unless complete disclosure is culturally inappropriate, or violates confidentiality, or carries the potential to do serious harm to individuals, families, groups, or communities;
- c) maximizing impartiality and minimizing biases;
- d) not exploiting persons or peoples for personal, professional, or financial gain;
- e) avoiding conflicts of interest and declaring them when they cannot be avoided or are inappropriate to avoid.

PRINCIPLE IV

Professional and Scientific Responsibilities to Society

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

Differences exist in the way these responsibilities are interpreted by psychologists in different cultures. However, they need to be considered in a way that is culturally appropriate and consistent with the ethical principles and related values of this *Declaration*.

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

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

Comparisons between the third draft and previous drafts of the *Universal Declaration* show that the structure of the document has remained unchanged. However, there are several differences in wording. While some of them may appear relatively minor, all of them are important. Whenever changes were made, it was in response to suggestions from individual psychologists and psychology organizations. The following provides a summary of the most important changes:

- a) The wording of several statements was revised to remove any word or term that might be perceived as prescriptive and to replace each of them with a word or a term that is more aspirational.
- b) Some sentences were modified because they contained unrealistic expectancies. For example, in the last paragraph of the Preamble, psychology organizations are no longer asked to constantly keep the *Declaration* in mind. Instead, they are encouraged to keep the *Declaration* in mind. The word "asked" has been replaced by "encouraged" and the word "constantly" has been deleted.
- c) The wording and the ranking of the objectives of the *Declaration*, as stated in the Preamble, were revised to clarify the intent of the *Declaration*.
- d) The statements dealing with informed consent and confidentiality under Principle I were revised to better reflect the role of cultural factors in defining what is relevant.
- e) The word "others" in the document was replaced in most instances by "persons and peoples" to clarify the meaning of "others." The word "others," used 11 times in the document, was never defined. In some countries (e.g., South Africa), the term "others" is used in a negative, exclusionary way. Therefore, the term "others" in the document was replaced with "persons and peoples."

In the last issue of the *IAAP Newsletter* (Gauthier, 2008), I presented the previous draft of the

Universal Declaration, and I invited you to review and comment on it. I must offer my most sincere apologies for not giving you more time to respond. However, you are now in an ideal position to comment on the most recent changes that have been made.

I have highlighted the most important changes in response to the latest consultations. Please let us know if you agree with those changes or if you have any major concerns that have not been addressed. Any comment or suggestion that you have helps us to arrive at a document that has widespread support and is of value worldwide.

The development of a universal declaration is an ambitious goal and a challenging process. We need to have as many people as possible involved. The members of my working group and I look forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience. The third draft or, if deemed appropriate, a more recent draft of the *Universal Declaration* will be submitted to the sponsoring organizations of this project for review, discussion, and adoption at their respective meetings in Germany next July.

The sponsoring organizations are the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS), the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP), and the International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology (IACCP). The members of the Ad Hoc Joint Committee created to draft the *Universal Declaration* are (in alphabetical order): Rubén Ardila (Colombia), Lutz Eckensberger (Germany), Janel Gauthier, Chair (Canada), Nasrin Jazani (Iran), Hassan Kassim Khan (Yemen), Catherine Love (New Zealand), Elizabeth Nair (Singapore), Kwadzi Nyanungo (Zimbabwe), Paul B. Pederson (United States), Tuomo Tikkanen (Finland), Ann Watts (South Africa), and Kan Zhang (China).

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

Best wishes to you all,

Janel Gauthier, Ph.D.

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BOOK REVIEW: Pro and Con

Book: Morgan, R.F. (2008) *Opportunity's Shadow and the Bee Moth Effect: When Danger Transforms Community: An Existential Psychology Approach to Chaos and Choice in Social, Community, Clinical, and Iatrogenic Contexts*. North Charleston, SC/Fairbanks, Alaska: Booksurge & Morgan Foundation Publishers.

(Note: The author of the book reviewed here served on the IAAP Executive Council & Board of Directors for 20 years until 2006. He is now professor of psychology and Chair of the psychology department at Argosy University in Phoenix, Arizona.)

PRO

Valerie Cifford, University of Alaska, Fairbanks

Robert Morgan engages readers through his use of a metaphor to examine the impact of trauma on communities and individuals. The *Bee Moth Effect* throughout the book challenges the reader to analyze the potential destruction occurring from within individuals and global communities. This *Bee Moth Effect* occurs when hatched larva destroy their nest in search of food. Trauma, inflicted from an outside force as well as from within, can be coped with in various ways. While some people choose to ignore it or endure it, others will overcome it. The former tend to be "eaten up by it" much like the bee hive with the bee moths. For some people, this experience provides the illusion of having no options other than suicide. Dr. Morgan describes a suicide prevention project of his in Guam that targeted teens. Their slogan became, "Confronted with two dismal alternatives, choose a third" (page 108). This is a very powerful slogan that Malachi Ritscher (who set himself aflame on a city street to protest the war in Iraq) should have considered. Better options are available. As quoted by Morgan, Ritscher states, "Without fear I go now to God—your future is what you will choose today" (page 124). In my mind, he chose to have no future. He acted just as a bee moth enabling destruction and selfishly repairing nothing. A third option is always available, and he could have MOVED!

Professor Morgan presents the reader with an enduring question of whether or not danger enables change. I propose that danger certainly offers individuals and communities with the option to change. Politicians utilize the perception of danger to rally the masses to support their agendas. Danger, whether real or perceived, is a powerful tool in promoting change. Supporting this idea, Morgan quotes Mencken (1992) and Frank (2006) who state, "The whole aim of practical politics is to keep the populace alarmed (and hence clamorous to be led to safety) by an endless series of hobgoblins, most of them imaginary" (page 69). Throughout his book, Robert Morgan interweaves the concept of historical trauma on generations of various communities to include people of Jewish, Indigenous, and African descent. Consider the intergenerational trauma that must be experienced by the children and grandchildren of the Sonderkommandos, who were responsible for burning the bodies of fellow Jews after they had been gassed by the Nazis (cf. Wilpert, 1998, 2000). Secondly, consider the Native Americans who witnessed the effects of germ warfare on their people as a result of the U.S. Army knowingly providing them blankets infected with the small pox virus. Finally, Morgan presents an African-American centenarian presenting her story to school aged children. She describes how her mother warned her to not become attached to anyone because the "master" could sell her, marry her off, and sell her children at any time. Consider how that affected the trajectory of her childhood development. With so many people enduring, surviving, and impacting generations to come, I struggle to find anything worthwhile in martyrdom. System's theory and the ecological model exist within this work

as underlying themes, considering individuals within the context of their families, communities, and cultures, illuminating the power exuded upon these systems by political and economical forces. Many of his illustrated intervention and prevention efforts speak to the importance of a multifaceted approach to change in the face of danger. Although the book demonstrates how systems impact individuals, it also acknowledges how individual or families can impact communities by including longitudinal research and follow-up studies. To conclude, this book offers a truly integrated approach to understanding the impact of trauma on individuals and communities throughout the world. The plethora of examples serve as guidebook for budding and practiced applied psychologists who embrace the values associated with culturally competent practice based upon sound research methods.

CON

Rebekah Burkel, University of Alaska, Fairbanks

The *Opportunity's Shadow and the Bee Moth Effect* book brings together an eclectic smorgasbord of autobiographical reflection on the variety of ways in which individuals, communities, and nations can respond to crisis. The lifecycle habits of the bee moth are used as a metaphor to typify those responses to stress or challenge which are ultimately destructive to the integrity of the self and/or the community. The author uses the example of Senoi dream techniques which emphasizes the idea that shadows have power when suppressed or denied. The quote "shadows lose their power when a light is shined on them" shows that illuminating the shadow side is the proposed method of lessening the power that the shadow holds (page 77). Be that as it may, how big a light do you need? Who will sustain the energy to keep the lights on and how long should the shadow be exposed? Further, if all of one's attention is directed at illuminating the shadow, then is not the shadow still in control? In the example of the Holocaust as shadow power activated and focused with force by a shadow leader, the survivors pledge to teach the future generations about the history and shadow of the Holocaust, thereby illuminating or "shining a light" on the shadows of that dark chapter in humankind's history (cf. Wilpert 1998, 2000). Survivors carrying out their pledge to teach the newer generations of the gross atrocities have developed beautiful and moving documentaries. Yet is any light strong enough to illuminate a shadow of such magnitude as the Holocaust? Or are those who are documenting, teaching, and illuminating bound to be swallowed up by the shadow through vicarious and intergenerational trauma? How can such a crisis as the Holocaust or other human rights violations such as genocide ever be resolved? The author points out that "unresolved crises are exhausting over long periods of time" and can result in death (page 62). The example of the increased death rate in small birds in the spring that follows a harsh winter is used to illustrate just how deadly chronic stress can be.

When thinking about people and chronic stress, a similar pattern can be observed in suicides. The months of the year with the highest prevalence of suicides are April and May. It seems no accident that groups of people who have historically experienced trauma on a group level in the recent or distant past may exhibit rates of suicide that are higher than the national average. This phenomenon is silent, often overlooked, and quite deadly. The phenomenon of suicide rates continuing at epidemic proportions for certain groups fits well into the framework of the book's label of "Propane Decade" maladies because it is silent, lethal, and can manifest in an explosion of a firearm. The *Opportunity's Shadow and the Bee Moth Effect* book is original and humorous. Readers may find themselves inspired to read witty quotes to a nearby friend and share a laugh. Readers may also find themselves frustrated with the prevalence of copy-editing errors or distracted by the numerous font changes. All in all, the

Registration System for Clinical and Counseling Psychologists Developed by the Chinese Psychological Society

This registration system is based on a large amount of investigation and scientific research including consultation with some successful and mature practices in western countries with well-developed psychology and also in Hong Kong and Taiwan. It is also a product of the efforts and wisdom of hundreds of Chinese (including Hong Kong) professionals in clinical and counseling psychology. Under the guidance of the Chinese Psychological Society (CPS), three groups worked separately and cooperated with each other on setting criteria and evaluation and ethical issues, and the relevant documents from 2005 were revised and approved by CPS in February of 2007. This is a non-profit professional qualification registration system (the Non-profit principle). The system aims at controlling the quality of training programs (the Quality control principle), and individuals and organizations that meet the criteria can apply for registration voluntarily (the Non-imperative principle).

CPS adopted two main documents of the CPS clinical and counseling psychological organization and professional registration system (CCPRS). They are: The Chinese Psychology Society Clinical and Counseling Psychological Organization and Professional Register Standard and China Psychology Clinical and Counseling Vocation Ethic Principle. The main contents of the registration standard include: Registration principles and policy, clinical and counseling master and doctor cultivation project registration standard, clinical and counseling training institutions registration standard, psychologist registration standard, supervisor registration standard, and continuing education and retraining project registration standard.

The registration criteria for intern training agencies requires a written declaration or a manual in which the objectives and contents of the intern training are described specifically, and the requirements and expectations for the quantity and quality of the tasks that the intern fulfills are clearly stated. The interns should be provided a training program and requirements by the intern site. In addition, there are specific requirements in the registration system for the number of registered psychologists and supervisors in the agency.

To be a registered clinical and counseling psychologist, applicants must comply with the ethics principles, have no malpractice record, be recommended by two registered psychologists, have no less than 150 hours of clinical practice and no less than 100 hours of supervision within two years of getting a master's degree. Supervisor applicants must accumulate no less than 800 hours of clinical practice and no less than 80 hours of practicing supervision after being registered as a clinical and counseling psychologist. In addition, they must attend continuing education programs with prescribed contents and hours.

The first group of registered clinical and counseling psychologists has passed the exam procedure: 100 professionals and 106 supervisors. The documents of ethics codes and registration criteria, as well as the list of registered psychologists and supervisors have been put on the website <http://www.chinacpb.org/> in connection with the CPS website <http://www.cpsbeijing.org>.

Furthermore, regulation rules for the registration system and specific managing procedures have been set up and improved. Democratic decision-making rules will be carried out and implemented in the process of making the specific managing procedures to safeguard the academic authority and seriousness of the registration system.

Meanwhile, the registration system will be advocated to related professionals. The two main

documents of the registration system have been published in the top journal of psychology, *Psychologica Sinica* which was edited by the CPS, and circulated to the media to extend its publicity and to facilitate the awareness of the system to both professional and non-professional groups.

Buxin Han, Member, IAAP Board of Directors

Chinese Psychological Society (CPS) Issues Professional Ethics Codes for Clinical and Counseling Psychologists

A code of ethics for counseling and clinical practice was developed and announced recently by the Chinese Psychological Society (CPS) and published in the top psychology journal, *Psychologica Sinica* which is edited by the CPS in China.

The main content of the code of ethics for counseling and clinical practice includes: General Principles; Professional Relationships; Privacy and Confidentiality; Professional Responsibility; Psychological Testing and Assessment; Teaching, Training, and Supervision; Research and Publication; and Resolving Ethical Issues.

The general principles of the code of ethics include welfare, responsibility, honesty, justice, and respect.

The chapter on professional relationships involves prescriptions for informed consent, dual relationships and intimate relationships, provisions concerning fee for service, professionals not using their positions for personal gain, and relationships with colleagues and professionals in related fields.

The chapter on privacy and confidentiality includes the establishment of the privacy principle in professional work environments; situations in which the privacy principle is exempt; and conservation and the use of data such as case records, testing data, correspondence, tapes, and videotapes.

The chapter on professional responsibility includes the requirements for professionals to receive continuing education and supervision; self-care for professionals; and the attitude of being honest, objective, and accurate when facing the public and the media and when advocating for themselves and their professional services.

In the chapter on psychological testing and assessment, it states that psychologists are required to use psychological testing only after receiving proper training. They are also required to follow the regulations concerning testing selection, utilization, scoring, interpretation, test development, and misuse of psychological testing tools.

In the chapter on teaching, training, and supervision, psychologists are required to be honest, serious, and responsible when they are teaching, training, and supervising. The required objective of teaching and supervising is to improve the student's professional competency. Psychologists should be aware of the importance of maintaining professional relationships; should be honest and fair when evaluating students, trainees, or supervisees; and should not take the advantage of teaching for personal gain.

In the chapter on research and publication, professionals are asked to respect the rights of subjects and report the results honestly. The rights of research participants should be respected. Research results should be reported honestly, and plagiarizing is banned.

The chapter on resolving ethical issues provides the framework and procedures for resolving ethical issues and dilemmas and for making ethics complaints.

Buxin Han, Member, IAAP Board of Directors

Evidence-Based Practice in International Psychology

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"Evidence-based practice in psychology (EBPP) is the integration of the best available research with clinical expertise in the context of patient characteristics, culture, and preferences." APA Presidential Task Force on Evidence-Based Practice (2006, p. 273). *American Psychologist*, 61, 271-285.

The juggernaut in 21st century sciences that APA President Ron Levant called to our attention three years ago is the national and international need for each science-based discipline to build their house on rock-solid evidence. Best research evidence is defined in the APA policy as "scientific results related to intervention strategies, assessment, clinical problems, and patient populations in laboratory and field settings as well as to clinically relevant results of basic research in psychology and related fields." (p. 1: <http://www.apa.org/practice/ebpstatement.pdf>). In addition to assuring a sizeable body of evidence, a variety of research designs and methodologies, this commits practitioners to using treatments and interventions that have emerged through a systematic review of randomized clinical trials and that is informed by research from related areas, such as public health, epidemiology, human development, social relations, and neuroscience.

The clinical expertise component includes practitioner competencies proven to promote positive therapeutic outcomes.

Practitioners are:

1. conducting assessments and systematic case formulations;
2. making clinical decisions, implementing treatments, and monitoring patient progress;
3. using interpersonal expertise;
4. practicing ongoing self-reflection and acquiring new professional skills;
5. evaluating and using research evidence;
6. understanding the influence of individual, cultural, and contextual differences on treatment;
7. seeking available resources;
8. having a cogent rationale for clinical strategies.

Clinical expertise integrates the best research evidence with information about the patient obtained over the course of treatment or intervention, with accurate insight into how the practitioner's own characteristics, values, and context interact with those of the patient or client.

A central objective of EBPP is to assure patient choice among effective alternative interventions. Individuals have the right to choose therapies and programs that not only have research evidenced "efficacy," but also have demonstrated positive outcomes for practitioners with specific clients, natural field setting evidence which puts the treatment in a category labeled "effective." No more unsupported grand visions of treatment models and sure-fire interventions that spring like Venus out of the intuitive imaginative talents of clever charismatic entrepreneurs.

Professional psychologists will be responsible for knowing and offering treatments that have passed the controlled, experimental research tests — demonstrating “efficacy” in basic studies of treatments. AND, then, the procedure or intervention will have been found to produce effective outcomes in the naturalistic settings of clinical practice (Nathan, Stuart, & Dolan, 2000. Research on psychotherapy efficacy and effectiveness: Between Scylla and Charybdis? *Psychological Bulletin*, 126, 964-981). Basic research “efficacy” evidence puts priority on assuring internal validity, showing cause-effect between treatment and outcome within the controlled design for specific groups of clients tested. This requires randomized controlled trials, a therapist’s manual, detailed descriptions of the research participants, and at least two independent scientific studies with statistically significant results. Treatment “effectiveness” studies try to increase the external validity of therapy outcomes, typically in a community where practice takes place routinely.

Here is where we cross the bridge from national EBPP and undifferentiated norm tables, from controlled experimental efficacy studies into establishing multicultural and international rock-solid foundations for professional psychological practice. Studies within various practice-as-usual settings (independent practice, group practice, hospitals, mental health centers, or with corporate consultation clients) are being encouraged for multi-culture practitioners and therapists and helping professionals who work in the international arenas [such as sites of natural or violent social trauma: The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Guidelines on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergency Settings has been formally adopted June 27, 2007 (<http://www.usd.edu/dmhi/>) by multinational businesses, non-profits, or agencies].

According to Junko Tanaka-Matsumi, practitioners will “need to incorporate relevant cultural accommodation features into standard treatment.” (Tanaka-Matsumi, J. (2008, in press).

Success in offering evidence-based psychological services to multicultural clients or beyond national borders will depend on cultural accommodation and cultural adaptation with diverse client groups. For example, “effective” applications of interventions with established “efficacy” are documented in natural settings with US Puerto Ricans, African Americans, and Latinos for major depression, panic disorder, social phobia, bulimia, post-traumatic stress disorder, and psychophysical problems such as tension headaches and rheumatoid arthritis (Chambless et al., 1998. Update on empirically validated therapies: II. *Clinical Psychologist*, 51, 3-16).

Current American Psychological Association (APA) President Kazdin emphasizes that in order to close the gaps between research and clinical practice, practicing psychologists need to engage in systematic evaluations of each individual case and intervention (Kazdin, A. E., 2006).

Evaluating multicultural or cross-cultural practices requires an initial, empirical assessment of “acculturation” of the client for establishing evidence-based effectiveness. *Acculturation assessment* explores phenomena that result when groups of individuals from different cultures come into continuous first-hand contact with other cultures and the subsequent changes in the original culture patterns of individuals in either or both culture groups. Three levels of acculturation are identified and acculturation stress has been noted in some individuals (Tanaka-Matsumi, J., 2006). Several debates and streams of research are underway around the methods and value of “adaptations,” or accommodations made to tests and interventions that incorporate aspects, symbolisms, or familiar examples from a client population’s indigenous culture. Adaptation relies on unique culture-knowledge, such as what has been learned about the Cambodian cultural syndrome of “weak heart,” a condition that has

multiple somatic symptoms during states of "distress." These distress states are referred to as "wind attacks," and are known to us as "panic attacks."

In my own efforts to adapt US organizational consulting models for use in non-US interventions, the first assessment is called "guanxi," a Chinese word that refers to relationship building, and includes the gathering of information about a client corporation's organizational, local, and national culture; a procedure called "functional analysis" in clinical situations: meaning, the identification of antecedent events and consequences of problem behaviors or performance within a client's social network. Organizational consultants would also want to include outstanding, appreciated, and rewarded behaviors within that client's social network (O'Roark, 2002).

In the 6 years since I wrote the chapter on international consulting psychology about issues in assessment and interventions and completing publication of models for "calibration consultation" and "invitational leadership," evidence-based practice and international psychology have moved onto center stage in psychological communities and thinking. Earlier this year, five APA divisions, supported by 18 other divisions, organized a conference in Bethesda, MD, on "Culturally Informed Evidence-based Practices: Translating research and policy for the real world." The themes ranged from "asking the right questions in research and practice...How do we know evidence-based practices apply to various ethnic minority groups?; —to —: What are the strengths and weaknesses of "adapting" procedures and training models for use in other cultures?; —to: What *are* proper assessments?; — and, — Is addressing policy "jumping the gun?"

Earlier, Carnegie-Mellon in Pittsburgh convened a collaborative conference on Evidence-based Management. Their focus was on how to best disseminate synthesized research evidence to practitioners in the field. A paper authored by Australians Abbott, Stening, Atkins, and Grant (2006), on executive coaching as an intervention for facilitating expatriate managerial success, suggests that evidence-based coaching needs to be informed by cross-cultural research and experience in order to improve work performance and the personal satisfaction of managers. Locke and Latham's work on goal setting and motivation is found to be an evidence-based practice that has a good fit with international coaching interventions.

In January this year, the APA *Monitor* lead story reported EBPP interventions that can be offered to clients struggling with Post Traumatic Stress. Each of four interventions is proven effective and efficacious. The professional would be able to offer each for the client's choice.

Because the 2005 EBPP policy adopted by the APA Council explicitly omits applied psychologists, I submitted a motion while serving on the Council, as the Representative from the Consulting Psychology Division, to start a dialogue among international association leaders about preparing a mutually acceptable foundation for evidence-based applied practice. That motion is being updated and revised by the APA Board of Professional Affairs for review, feedback, and possible approval. The most recent title is: "Ad Hoc Delegation to an International Working Group to Develop an Evidence-based Practice Policy for Applied Psychology Globally."

The inspiration for my work on this motion came from two presidents of the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP). The first was the late Bernhard Wilpert of Berlin, who was for me an inspiration in organizational consulting for over 30 years, and was the first to convene an international *forum* of representatives from psychological associations at the 1998 IAAP congress in San Francisco. And, at the 2006 IAAP congress in Athens, Greece, he was enthusiastic about crafting globally acceptable policy for applied practitioners. The 2006 IAAP President, Michael Frese, also of Germany, said in his presidential address, "We

need to develop an applied psychology that is strongly policy-orientedevidence-based [applied] psychology [already] exists and now needs to be more influential in policy making." He credited the tradition in applied psychology to use meta-analyses to develop *cumulative evidence*. His concern is that cumulative evidence in applied psychology is not as well organized as it is in medicine. The Cochrane Foundation provides an internet service for medical doctors that allows them to search for abstract summaries of compiled outcome data, such as whether a particular surgery produced positive effects. Frese noted that an attempt to set up a similar research data base for applied psychology is being undertaken by a group called the Campbell Collaboration.

Current IAAP President Michael Knowles of Australia, and President-elect Raymond Fowler, past-president and former CEO of APA, now take the lead for IAAP to set in motion an international working group which would include delegates representing APA should the Council vote approval of the New Business Item initiative mentioned earlier. It is an effort to help fulfill goals set by CIRP and priorities set by APA President Kazdin to contribute to the grand challenges of society. Kazdin says, "...the goal is to draw on psychological science to contribute to a deeper understanding of and to offer solutions for key challenges facing society." He stresses partnering with international organizations to expand psychology's impact, calling for us to *put our best science forward* concerning how to better understand diversity and uniting science, service, and practice.

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reader will still find this book filled with good spirit, yet quite sobering in its assessment of current world affairs.

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Upcoming Conferences

The 66th Annual Conference of the International Council of Psychologists

ICP is one of our Tandem Alliance partners. This conference will be held in St. Petersburg, Russia from July 15 to 18. For information go to: www.icpweb.org.

XXIX International Congress of Psychology

The XXIX ICP will be held in Berlin, Germany from July 20 to 25. For more information and to see how many of our IAAP colleagues are on the program go to: <http://www.icp2008.de/>

American Psychological Association

APA's 116th Annual Convention will be held in Boston from August 14 to 17. In addition to everything else the convention has to offer, you will have the opportunity to meet your colleagues from all over the world by attending Division 52's (the International Division) events. You can find them listed at <http://internationalpsychology.net/meetings/div52ProgramSummary.pdf>.

Also, don't miss the 30th Annual Running Psychologists' APA 5K Ray's Race. Ray is, of course, our President-elect, Ray Fowler. Running in the race will be the Olympic runner, Bill Rodgers. For information and to register for the convention and the race, go to: <http://www.apa.org/convention08/homepage.html>.

The Southeast European Regional Conference of Psychology - 2009

SEERCP2009 will be held in Sofia, Bulgaria from October 30 to November 1, 2009. It will be hosted by the Bulgarian Psychological Society. Dr. Plamen Dimitrov, President of the BPS, will be host-coordinator of the SEERCP2009 Organizing Committee. Prof. Dr. Sava Djonev, Vice-President of the BPS, will be host-coordinator of the SEERCP2009 Scientific Committee. For information about the conference go to: <http://RCP2009.wordpress.com>

A more extensive list of upcoming conferences can be found on:

http://webpage.pace.edu/rvelayo/announcements.htm#UPCOMING_EVENTS.

Say that again...

Opinions are like noses, everybody has one and they are all a little bit different.

Anonymous

It is too bad that I am not as wonderful a person as people say I am, because the world could use a few people like that.

Alan Alda (1936 -) American Actor

Is something interesting going on in your area?

We'd like to hear about it whether it be research or practice based, We are even interested in personal accomplishments and awards. So if you have anything you would like to share, tell us. Email your news

to: iaapnews@yahoo.com

COMMENTARY: "It's not the years but the mileage"

William Faulkner's (1973) famous observation applies here: "**The past is not dead. In fact, it is not even past.**" Long range studies help illuminate our understanding of communities in transition. For example, Miller (Miller 1980, Miller & Stokes 1978, Morgan 2005) documented the influx of physicians into communities over decades. He found that as the proportion of physicians increased, so did mortality, an effect particularly tied to elective surgery. On the other hand, as the proportion of community health nurses (who made home visits) increased, mortality decreased. The threat of poor health or death can help a community transform their health care if they have good data on whom to invite.

Psychologists may well have a role to play in the future applications of this finding. Healing sick community health systems is an important new direction. While the ideas of Miller and Breggin can be powerful along these lines (Breggin 1994; Breggin & Cohen 2000), a multiple-decade follow-up approach remains a guide for preventive future monitoring of iatrogenic treatments (Morgan 1978, 2005). Our health systems have been noted for medical experiments in the absence of outcome data. For example, thyroid radiation as prevention for children was common in the 1950s: When my brother and I were recalled for testing many decades later, one in four had thyroid cancer. We were lucky. By 2007 it was estimated that two million patients were infected in United States hospitals each year, with 90,000 dying from the infection: 13% mortality as opposed to 2% mortality for those without an infection (Greider, 2007). Clearly this remains a significant crisis for the health community and its patients.

How can our eldest international psychologists best address these and other issues of our times? Clearly we do have an 'Emeritus talent pool' that is often overlooked. A few decades ago, I contacted psychologists who had been forced to retire at 65 years of age to organize those who wished to be once again actively involved in teaching, research, or service. (While mandatory retirement at 65 is no longer legal in many progressive countries, it remains, sadly, in place in most of the world.) This organization became the *Senior Psychologist Resources Institute (SPRI)*. Once I had identified and convened a group of volunteer leaders, I had expected to step out of the process. At the time, I was decades under the minimum age 65 membership criterion. Not to be. They immediately rejected calendar age and changed the criteria to at least 20 years experience in psychology, thereby keeping me involved. They had anticipated Harrison Ford's *Indiana Jones* line: "**It's not the years but the mileage.**" This group was elderly in both years and experience but every one of them had clear plans for the next five years (an important longevity predictor) and used their experience to plan this future. A more recent application of this principle was our innovation of the *Senior Psychologist Panels* at the World Congresses of Psychology of the *International Association of Applied Psychology*, requiring a participant minimum of 30 years of experience. This began at the 1998 IAAP World Congress in San Francisco. A decade of momentum is already good mileage.

Robert F. Morgan, Argosy University, Phoenix.

Accept that some days you are the pigeon, and some days you are the statue.

The Dilbert Principle