

IAAP, Newsletter

**International Association of Applied
Psychology**

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EDITORIAL



This issue of the Newsletter is the first published by our new colleagues at Blackwells. As mentioned by the President, it has been decided that we should move to three issues a year of the Newsletter, with a possibility of moving relatively shortly to four issues a year, one issue mailed with each number of the journal. At the present this provides a newsletter in hard copy with the attendant costs of paper, production and mailing. The question must be asked, however, when we move totally to the electronic medium? There are those who say that we should make this move already now, and use the savings to promote or develop other initiatives or subsidies for members or activities. Nevertheless it is probably true that some of our members have limited access to internet and that some of our members prefer the printed copy. Your views will be welcome and will help to us to develop our publishing and dissemination policy for the next period. It is clear that a Newsletter should contain relatively current news and help to keep members in touch with each other and informed of developments within the Association.

This issue has news from a few Divisions. I have had personal messages from a number of other Divisions suggesting that life is too busy to find the time to contribute to the Newsletter. This issue contains a substantial contribution from the Environmental Psychology Division, an editorial by the President Tommy Gärling and Newsletter Editor Terry Hartig followed by comments on the editorial and its topic from two senior researchers in the Division. This format is to be welcomed and may provide a model for other Divisions. Uichol Kim, President of Division 3, has taken the opportunity to publish parts of the email

discussion concerning the costs of international congresses, an issue close to the hearts of many of us, and not only those in so-called developing countries.

Jose Maria Prieto, as Secretary general, uses his report to keep members informed of developments, discussions and debates from the Officers and the Executive Committee, a valuable service to all our membership.

As reported in the last Newsletter by the Secretary General, IAAP membership is distributed as follows:

In June 1999 the IAAP had 1980 members from 94 countries and distributed in this way through our Division structure:

Division 1: Work and Organizational Psychology, 38%

Division 2: Psychological Assessment and Evaluation, 13%

Division 3: Psychology and National Development, 3%

Division 4: Environmental Psychology, 5%

Division 5: Educational, Instructional and School Psychology 5%

Division 6: Clinical and Community Psychology, 8%

Division 7: Applied Gerontology 3%

Division 8: Health Psychology 8%

Division 9: Economic Psychology 2%

Division 10: Psychology and Law 3%

Division 11: Political Psychology 2%

Division 12: Sport Psychology 2%

Division 13: Traffic and Transportation Psychology 4%

Division 14: Applied Cognitive Psychology: Brand new 1%

Fran Culbertson urges members of Division 7 to join in the recruitment by each recruiting one new member to the Division each year; can we urge all members of all Divisions to do the same? In the next issue we will provide a break down of membership by country/region and attempt to increase recruitment geographically. The Executive Committee will be reviewing the membership of the Action 100 programme and hoping to receive reports from previous recipients with a view to recruiting a new cohort of Action 100 participants in the Association.

As always, I look forward to receiving reports for the Newsletter, feedback and suggestions for improvement and views about its usefulness and readability.

Copy for the next issue of the Newsletter should be sent to Ingrid Lunt by May 1, 2000.



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



Dear IAAP Colleagues

I am delighted to have this opportunity to communicate with you in this first issue of our expanded Newsletter, under the able editorship of Professor Ingrid Lunt. We have decided to expand the Newsletter to three issues a year, and will continue to mail it with three of the four issues of Applied Psychology in order to conserve our resources. We hope that it will be possible in the not-too-distant future to distribute the Newsletter on a quarterly basis in order to keep you posted in regard to cutting edge developments in applied psychology.

As we enter the New Millennium, the potential for developing important new applications of psychology will continue to accelerate. During the past decade, we have witnessed the tremendous expansion of the information age, with advances in electronic technology and internet communication that propelled relatively new companies like Microsoft and America Online to become giants of commerce, dwarfing the previously established scions of business and industry that were concerned primarily with the manufacture of products and the delivery of services. It is important to remember, however, that the commercial success of these new titans of industry is based on advances in fundamental research on which the growing numbers of marketable applications are based.

With the continuing evolution of the information age, it is now possible to communicate instantaneously with colleagues around the world. It is also possible to participate in eBay auctions, and to order whatever one wants or needs by browsing the internet, using mechanisms such as "name your price" for airline tickets and hotel accommodations. With the advent of Y2K, we witnessed the growing dependence of modern society on state-of-the-art electronic technology when widespread anxiety was evoked by concerns that chaos would result

because of the inability of our computers to interpret the meaning of the double zeros that now define our time frame. Improvements in computer technology have also made possible the rapid collection and analysis of test data that has greatly facilitated psychological research. But how does all this contribute to innovative professional applications of psychological science?

In reflecting on the many new developments in my own areas of interest, namely, in clinical and health psychology and psychological assessment, I was greatly impressed with the findings of a recent study that I reviewed to determine its acceptance for journal publication. I was surprised to learn that, in screening high school students to identify those with diagnosable anxiety disorders, the average prevalence rates exceeded more than 10% of the school-age population. In contrast, data collected in the US in the context of our Individuals With Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) indicated that only about 1% of kindergarten to 12th grade children were identified as having any form of "emotional disturbance". This substantial under-estimation of anxiety disorders appears to stem from differences in the diagnostic benchmarks that are used for screening large samples of children, based on the individually administered Diagnostic Interview Schedule for Children (DISC), as compared to referrals for IDEA evaluations by teachers and parents. Apparently, parents and teachers either fail to recognize the painful emotions experienced by children, or tend to be highly conservative in making referrals.

An important feature of this study that especially impressed me was that the administration of a standardized psychometric self-report measure of trait anxiety prior to the DISC identified 17% of the total sample for whom the subsequent, more comprehensive (and much more

expensive) evaluation with the DISC, resulted in 80% sensitivity for identifying adolescents who were diagnosed with an anxiety disorder. By using a relatively brief, objective psychometric procedure for screening large numbers of students, it was possible to identify most of the children who were evaluated by more traditional diagnostic procedures as needing help with their emotional problems.

During the past two years, my students and I have explored the use of computers in the assessment of psychological vital signs. We are convinced that emotions, in the same way as heart rate and blood pressure, are the critical vital signs of psychological health and well-being, and that measuring the intensity, duration and frequency of emotional reactions must be an essential practical consideration in the clinical assessment of psychopathology. Ideally, assessment of the intensity emotional vital signs, which include anxiety, anger, and depression, should be done before each diagnostic or treatment interview so that feedback and crisis-oriented intervention can be given immediately, if needed.

Administering self-report tests by computer while clients or patients await participation in an intake or treatment interview provides an efficient procedure for helping them to understand the problems that are signalled by their feelings. This can be conveniently done by simply having the client report 5 or 10 minutes before the beginning of a diagnostic or treatment session. Responses to the tests can then be immediately scored to alert the therapist to any elevations in the client's vital signs that may require immediate attention before the regular course of treatment proceeds. Feedback can then be given to help clients become aware of their feelings early in treatment, and to facilitate their coping with them. Dealing with elevations in the client's vital signs

should take precedence over regular therapeutic procedures because notable elevations in these signs may indicate immediate needs that must be confronted before working on more routine or long-term problems.

I would like to close this message with a progress note regarding the *Encyclopaedia of Applied Psychology*, which Academic Press, a major international publisher, has invited the IAAP to develop. As previously noted, the development of this Encyclopaedia gives the IAAP a unique opportunity for defining and mapping the areas and topics that we consider to be most relevant for applications of psychology world-wide, and for determining the amount of space to be devoted to a particular area. Each of our 14 Divisions is considered to be a major area. However, the subject matter covered by several Divisions will be divided into two or more major areas. For example, Clinical Psychology and Community Psychology will be considered as separate major areas, as will Educational and School/Instructional psychology. The following 20 major areas have been identified:

- * Advertising Psychology
- * Applied Cognitive Psychology
- * Applied Gerontology
- * Clinical Psychology
- * Community Psychology
- * Consumer Psychology
- * Counseling Psychology
- * Economic Psychology
- * Educational Psychology
- * Environmental Psychology
- * Health Psychology
- * Military Psychology

- * Organizational and Work Psychology
- * Political Psychology
- * Psychological Assessment & Evaluation
- * Psychology of Law
- * Psychology of National Development
- * School and Instructional Psychology
- * Sport Psychology
- * Traffic & Transportation Psychology

Four additional topics have been suggested as possible major areas. However, two of these (Industrial Psychology, Occupational Psychology) could be considered as components of Work and Organizational Psychology. While Forensic Psychology was also suggested as a major area, this topic could be treated as a component of the Psychology of Law, or merged with the title of this Division to form "Law and Forensic Psychology" as a major area. In addition, "Professional Issues in Applied Psychology" was suggested as a major area that should be addressed.

Your recommendations in regard to the 20 major areas, and the four additional areas that were noted, will be greatly appreciated. In addition, please suggest any additional major areas that should be covered. My email address is provided below for your convenience in responding. However, please feel free to share your thoughts with members of our Executive Committee by communicating with me via the IAAP EC ListServ so that your suggestions can be reviewed and endorsed by EC members. I look forward to hearing from you.

Charles D. Spielberger

April 11, 2000

(contact details on back page of Newsletter)



SECRETARY GENERAL'S REPORT



This is a summary of the issues approached, discussed or decided among the IAAP Officers as well as EC members (Division Presidents included) from September 1999 to January 2000. It facilitates an understanding of where we are and where we are trying to move to in the IAAP by the Singapore Congress and General Assembly in 2002. Nothing is achieved before it is thoroughly attempted. Meanwhile some of us will meet in Stockholm next July 2000 during the 27th International Congress of Psychology.

Regional vs divisional congresses vs summer schools of Applied Psychology for the 21st century

a) Regional congresses in the 1990s

During the 1990s a new series of Regional Congresses of Psychology was launched after an agreement between the International Union of Psychological Science and the IAAP. Local organizers obtained funding and support from both organizations to assist them in the start-up

phase. In the American continent the Interamerican Psychological Society has over many decades organized the earliest regional congress. During the 1980s this was an autonomous initiative. In 1995 the IAAP and the IUPsyS decided to organize the first regional congress in that region; this took place in Mexico in 1997 just three weeks after the end of the Interamerican Congress of Psychology held in Rio de Janeiro. This initiative generated some trouble, political tension and misunderstanding among organizations and leaders that lasted for 1-3 years. It was agreed by officers of both associations in a joint meeting held in Caracas in 1999 that they would avoid organizing parallel and competing conferences in the region. It means no follow-up of this series of congresses in such a region.

In Europe, in 1989, under the initiative and leadership of Peter Drenth (and the Netherlands Psychological Society), the 1st European Congress of Psychology was held in Amsterdam. The 2nd ECP was held in Budapest in 1991. The European Federation of Professional Psychologists Associations (EFPPA) chaired by its President Ype Poortinga, decided to arrange these congresses under its auspices. Both Pieter Drenth and Ype Poortinga are members of our EC. Six European Congresses of Psychology have been organized during the 1990s, since 1995 co-sponsored by the IAAP and the IUPsyS; the most recent congress was held in Rome July 1999 and the next will take place in London in 2001. Turkey is a member of the EFPPA and after some discussions held this fall 1999 by EC members as well as officers from both organizations, Charles Spielberger (as president of the IAAP) and Tuomo Tikannen (as President of EFPPA) also agreed to avoid parallel and competing conferences in the region.

The first Asia Pacific Regional Conference of Psychology was

held in Guangzhou, China, in 1995. This congress, co-sponsored by the IUPsyS and the IAAP has had no follow-up or lasting impact. The first Regional Congress of Psychology in Africa was held in Durban, South Africa last summer. This congress, co-sponsored by the IUPsyS and the IAAP, was in fact a national rather than a regional congress because of the very low attendance of participants from nearby countries and the region. Africa is the only continent where there is still no strong regional association of psychologists regularly organizing a regional conference. In Asia there is a strong regional association of social psychologists which maintains regional meetings every two years, 2001 in Melbourne.

b) Divisional congresses in the 1990s

During the 1980s and 1990s the series of European Congresses of Work and Organizational Psychology were launched, among others, by leading figures of the IAAP, officers and EC members, as well as Division 1 leaders and members. The IAAP launched the European Journal of Work and Organizational Psychology (Charles de Wolff was the founder director, 1991) and the European Association of Work and Organizational Psychology (EAWOP, 1995).

The Division of Traffic and Transportation Psychology has organized at least one International Congress in 1995 and another is scheduled for this year 2000 in Berne. The Division of Economic Psychology organizes every two years an International congress with the International Association of Researchers in Economic Psychology. In 1999 they organized both a congress and a summer school in Italy.

The IAAP has strong and weak divisions. It may possibly be more

appropriate that the IAAP starts to consider becoming more involved during the first decade of the twenty-first century in promoting and sponsoring divisional congresses, conventions, and summer schools. That is, every two years somehow subsidizing and sponsoring the organization of an activity backed by a weak division to increase the visibility of such a field of expertise in a region or in the international arena. It has an actual advantage: the IAAP division already exists to back the initiative before and after the specific event which was sponsored takes place. It means that it may have continuity. Divisional congresses may take place in a region as a satellite activity or coinciding with a regional congress enhancing the visibility of the specialty and the division in such a region. This might be a good example: in the year 2001 there is a congress in Australia sponsored by the Asian Society of Social Psychology. The IAAP (and the IUPsyS) could co-sponsor this activity, which is actually backed by a real and solid regional association and it will thus have continuity.

c) Regional training conferences

Susan Pick, current president of the Interamerican Psychological Society and President of the Regional Congress held in Mexico in 1997 has suggested the idea of regional training conferences. This is a summary of her main comments

An analysis of the responses to an evaluation of the congress shows that this interest is derived from

* its truly international representation (people from over 60 countries attended the regional congress held in Mexico) rather than a mainly local one (which tends to happen with regional congresses),

- * its emphasis on training in obtaining specific skills (over 70 skill building workshops were provided by specialists who did not charge),

- * extensive subsidies (in terms both of inexpensive and free accommodation and reduced fees),

- * the fact that several organizations sponsored it (IAAP; IUPSyS, SIP and IACCP),

- * the truly applied nature of the work presented and

- * the quality of the presentations (not only the curricula of the presenters).

These responses point to:

- * the importance of combining the efforts of several organizations to provide the best possible service to the individuals and groups that we as associations represent and therefore have the obligation to serve,

- * the importance of strengthening international participation as well as local psychology and

- * the importance of providing specific skills to participants and high quality presentations.

How can we as international and as regional organizations provide that support? First and foremost is the principle that as many colleagues as possible should have access to these meetings. This implies that there has to be special attention for psychologists in the neediest countries who face the greatest difficulties. We can follow in the steps of IAAP by assigning a certain percentage of our budgets to the support colleagues in

the developing world. We can also be central in the dissemination of information about the event, providing ideas regarding individuals that can provide high quality skills training workshops without charging, assuring the quality and relevance of the presentations, and last but not least assuring that our different organizations really work together.

d) Criteria for further regional congresses in Psychology

I would like to suggest the following criteria for a regional congress:

(i) it must be in an area which is not yet well developed from a scientific psychology point of view

(ii) it must be in a country which is easy to reach from other "developing" countries or countries in which psychology does not have a strong position

(iii) it must be a congress that is cheap to go to (both in terms of reaching the country and in terms of the fees for the congress and the expenses for hotels, etc.)

(iv) A regional congress should and does not imply that there will be follow-up congresses. As a matter of fact, I am perfectly happy with having regional congresses that have no follow-ups but that are important events for the graduate students and the scientists who attend.

(v) For any congress we should work together with the relevant national and international associations. However, we should not allow our decisions to be completely run by the decisions of these associations. In our case, this means that we should accommodate potential problems of overlap with regional associations but we should not give regional

associations a veto power. IAAP is and should be a bit more independent because of our individual membership than other organizations that have to be much more diplomatic vis-a-vis membership organizations

(vi) We should involve EC members to the largest possible extent. This does not mean that we should not involve people we know and whose quality we know. In any case, we should not think of Regional Congresses just as an extension of our association, but should think of our organization to provide a SERVICE to the region.

(vii) Obviously, the regional congress should be regional, that is it should go beyond any one country.

(viii) It should be organized as a minimalistic congress, that is outside hotels (preferably in a university) so to make attendance really inexpensive and it should provide a heavy reduction for (graduate) students to attract them.

(ix) The program of a regional congress should not be the same as the one for a "normal" regular congress. We should give the regional congresses a stronger educational function. This implies for example, that invited speakers give much more of an overview of their area than just presenting their specific research activity. Thus, a regional congress would be differentiated from a typical other congress also in terms of content.

The floor is open for discussion in the association and we would welcome your feedback and comments.

ADVANCED RESEARCH TRAINING SEMINARS

To avoid a potential confusion between regional congresses and the ARTS, John G Adair adair@MS.UMANITOBA.CA has highlighted some aspects concerning the framework of ARTS:

* ARTS should not be thought of as an activity of a single international association. ARTS is a joint venture of IAAP, IUPsyS, and IACCP; these three sponsoring associations jointly designate a Coordinator of ARTS, and they each make a financial contribution toward the seminars held every two years.

* The remainder of the funding comes primarily from contributions by national associations. There is usually a small grant made by UNESCO, through ISSC to IUPsyS. But that is all. ARTS was once in a precarious financial position, but is now a stable program to which an increasing number of associations contribute every two years.

Membership Directory

At present there is an electronic version of the IAAP members database that may be searched online at <http://www.iaapsy.org/> the homepage of our association. This online directory includes names, addresses, email, post office addresses, divisions they belong, countries and so on. It means that IAAP members may verify the information we have about them and they may try to find out details about other members individually. Each record in this directory may be searched individually but not copied because the access to the whole online database is restricted. The database is updated every three months. In this location present and past members may verify if the information available about them is correct and may forward their suggestion and corrections.

There is, however, a proposal under consideration for the new millennium to produce a printed directory of IAAP Membership; the initiative is being promoted by Charles Spielberger, our president and several members of the Executive Committee. It is also proposed to produce a directory every four years, from ICAP to ICAP. The last printed directory was published in 1992.

Comments, reactions and suggestions concerning electronic and printed membership lists and directory are welcome and will be studied carefully.

ICAP in Singapore 2002

The inspection visit by IAAP officers has been postponed several times and is now scheduled to take place next April 2000. News and issues concerning this ICAP are approached in a separate report by Elizabeth Nair in this same newsletter. Suggestions and recommendations concerning the Scientific Programme or Organizational aspects may be forwarded to the organizers at swkenair@nus.edu.sg and swksingh@nus.edu.sg.

The IAAP presence in International Congresses

We began the distribution of IAAP flyers in the congress pack of every participant in San Francisco in 1998. In the congresses held in Rome, Durban and Caracas last year, flyers were made available in the congress pack and the same procedure will be followed for the next ICP in Stockholm in July 2000. This increases the visibility of the IAAP and the probability of getting applications from new members.

During the 1990s the IAAP has also regularly maintained a booth in the exhibition hall of every international congress, sometimes separate from the booth of our main publisher, now Blackwell, and sometimes shared. There seem to be some advantages to sharing the space because members may thus talk directly with Blackwell's staff in charge of our membership system and solve administrative matters and, at the same time, contact members of the Executive Committee who spend three to six hours meeting visitors and talking about the IAAP. Members are invited to joint EC members in these booths.

Registration fees at IAAP Conferences for members of developing countries

This issue was approached and Uichol Kim, member of the executive committee, has produced a summary which is available as the report of Division 3 of this newsletter.

27 ICP in Stockholm

Gunn Johansson (gj@PSYCHOLOGY.SU.SE) member of the EC of the IAAP and the 27 ICP shares with IAAP members the efforts that the congress organizers have made to facilitate participation by as many third-world and East-European psychologists as possible.

* The congress fee of the Stockholm Congress for participants outside the European Union is USD 300-320 (depending on the currency rate of the day). This may be compared to the congress fee of the IAAP congress in San Francisco last year, which was USD 325-375. The Stockholm fee includes free public transport within the city and

surroundings throughout the week.

* Hotel costs will be USD 90 (and up). All prices include VAT, tips, and breakfast. Negotiations are under way with low-cost hotels (USD 35+). Youth hostels (USD 15-30, depending on number of beds per room) are available but require individual reservations.

* The congress budget, as accepted by the IUPsyS Executive Committee, is balanced, not expected to yield a profit. Participants' fees will cover 75 per cent for the total cost, sponsors will cover the rest.

* Through a special Congress Assistance Program we hope to cover the entire cost of travel, housing/living, and congress fees for 250 participants (or part the the cost for up to 750 participants). An application form for such scholarships will be found on the congress home page at <http://www.icp2000.se/> .

*A special effort is made to encourage Swedish psychologists in the Stockholm area to invite congress participants to stay in their homes during the congress week.

* Scandinavian Airlines System offers discounts to congress attendants of 20 to 50 per cent.

The following suggestions for accommodation have been received:

* The Grand Hotel where officers of the IUPsyS and the IAAP will maintain some formal meetings.

* The RADISSON SAS ROYAL VIKING HOTEL. It is right at the commuter train station, it has excellent facilities, and

the cost level is below that of the Grand Hotel.

* Bed and breakfast accommodation may be obtained directly from several agencies in Stockholm that give a set of descriptions of places. For instance, the double room costs between \$53 and \$88. Of course it may necessary to take the metro to get to the meetings. The agencies charge 20% of the cost of the B&B. Those interested may get further details from an specific agency (suggested informally) via e-mail at stockholm@bbc.nu

History of International Psychology

Here is a survey of 5 items submitted for your consideration

“As part of an evolving project on the history of international psychology, we would greatly welcome your suggestions on what topics might be included and your responses to the following five questions. It would be easiest for us if you respond via email to tfri2000@cs.com (Henry P. David) with a copy to jbuchanan@apa.org (Joan Buchanan) or vice versa. Many thanks and be well Henry David and Joan Buchanan

1. When you think of international psychology, what comes to your mind?
2. Please tell us of an experience that was important for you which you associate with international psychology.
3. What do you believe has been the major influence of non-U.S. psychology on U.S. psychology?
4. What do you believe has been the major influence of U.S.

psychology on psychology in other lands?

5. Looking back, what do you believe have been the most important trends in international psychology?

The VII ECP in London 2001

The IAAP supports this congress actively and there is a separate report in another section of this newsletter.

IAAP mailing addresses

Blackwell has inquired about the possibility of selling the IAAP mailing to other publishers and congress organizers in psychology. Part of the revenues received would be given to the IAAP. In past discussions on this issue, a favorable view prevailed as long as only publishers and congress organizers in psychology would have access. The issue is remains open for discussion and the decision will be deferred until the EC meeting scheduled to be held in Stockholm next July 2000. The following restrictions are under consideration:

1. Because of the IAAP graded membership fees, it may be possible to infer income from the fees paid. It is not appropriate that this information is 'sold on'.

2. EC should have the right to approve all sales of the list, and it should not be possible for those who have bought it to sell it on.

3. Every sale should have as part of the agreement the members right to 'unsubscribe' to any mailing list they end up on.

Billing and renewal forms

The transition process from Erlbaum and Psychology Press to

Blackwell has been a little confusing because the renewal form was changed and the currency of the membership was converted to Pounds Sterling for all countries except US. The secretary general and the treasurer of the IAAP have been dealing with these problems and a new form has been circulated in the reminder process. This includes the names of the divisions to be indicated. The main source of misunderstanding was that Blackwell's main product is the journal AP:IR with the byproduct IAAP while for the members the main product is IAAP and the byproduct is AP:IR.

IUPsyS and IAAP officers joint meeting

The IAAP and IUPsyS Officers are scheduled to meet in Belgium on April 15 to deal with issues of common interest to both organizations in the international arena.

International relationships

It has been agreed that Michael Frese, president elect will take the major responsibility for establishing relationships with the UNDP, WHO, UNESCO, ILO, and the International Social Science Council. He will explore the development of a relationship with the World Bank. As a matter of policy, the IAAP will try to establish working relationships with other relevant international organizations, and endeavor to provide information and consultation on all matters relating to psychology to whom this would seem appropriate. This topic will be included as an agenda item for the forthcoming meeting of the EC in Stockholm.

José Maria Prieto

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