



EDITORIAL

This is the final Newsletter being published by Taylor and Francis, Psychology Press. The editorial gives me the opportunity to appreciate our partnership with them, to thank them for their collaboration, and to think about the future partnership with Blackwells. We will be taking the opportunity to have a new logo for the Association, with new covers for both Newsletter and journal, as we welcome in the new millennium. We have a number of ideas for the Newsletter of the future: maybe 3 or 4 issues a year in order to make sure our news is 'current'; possible thematic issues to highlight a particular sub-area or division of applied psychology; more contacts through reports with our 'sister' organisations, international, regional, national and topical; more biographical material; all these and many other ideas are under consideration. Any views or ideas from members will be most welcome; this is an ideal time to make the Newsletter more lively, useful, interesting and informative.

The copy deadline at the end of the summer break for many means that we have fewer Division reports than last time; a pity, but we do have some very informative reports from those Divisions who made the deadline, and we look forward to a 'full house' for the next issue.

IAAP Officers have had a busy summer, and regional congresses have been well-attended and represented by them, as members may read in the President's and Secretary General's reports. It is very positive to note the growing collaboration between the different organisations, and to capitalise on and strengthen what we have in common. The World Forum of International Psychology organisations provides a forum for this, as do the meetings regularly held between officers of the different organisations. Nevertheless, our own Association also provides the opportunity for colleagues to share research and developments within their own sub-field, and to make meaningful links with other specialist organisations at both international and regional level, as demonstrated by several of our Divisions this time.

I would like formally to record our thanks to Taylor & Francis/Psychology Press for the co-operation and partnership that we have had. I would like also to welcome our future partnership with Blackwells and to look forward to a successful and thriving future with them.

Ingrid Lunt

Editor

Please note: Reports for the next issue of the Newsletter should be sent to Ingrid Lunt by February 28, 2000.



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Charles D. Spielberger

(contact details on back page of Newsletter)

Dear IAAP Colleagues:

It was my pleasure to participate this summer in two Regional Congresses that were cosponsored by the IAAP and the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS). The biannual Congress of the InterAmerican Society of Psychology was convened in Caracas, Venezuela in late June. The European Congress of Psychology, sponsored by the European Federation of Professional Psychological Associations (EFPPA), met in Rome in early July. Both Congresses were outstanding. There was also a Regional Congress cosponsored by the IAAP and the IUPsyS that was held in Durban, South Africa at which our Association was strongly represented by President-elect Michael Frese and Treasurer Raymond Fowler.

In addition to the regional Congresses, there were a number of meetings sponsored by international societies, many of them organized as satellite conferences associated with the European Congress. I take this opportunity to comment on these Regional Congresses and satellite conventions to highlight the growth of international psychology and the increasing potential of our discipline to contribute to the health, well-being, and productivity of the world's population. Participation in international and regional congresses also provides outstanding opportunities for colleagues in our discipline to keep abreast of the rapidly expanding frontiers of

world psychology.

As the oldest and largest of the international psychological societies, the IAAP has a special contribution to make to international psychology. An important recent contribution was the founding of the World Forum of International Psychological Associations, the creative initiative of IAAP Past-President Bernard Wilpert. Representatives of 18 international associations participated in the first meeting of the World Forum at the IAAP Congress in San Francisco. Given the proliferation of international societies, many with annual meetings, the World Forum can contribute to the development of closer working relationships among the participant organizations, and to arranging meeting dates and venues to facilitate optimal participation.

We are most fortunate that Bernhard Wilpert has agreed to continue to serve as the principal coordinator of the Second World Forum that will be held next summer at the IUPsyS International Congress in Stockholm. IAAP members are encouraged to send recommendations to Bernhard of international organizations to be invited to participate. Since the Stockholm Congress will begin within nine months of your receiving this Newsletter, please send your recommendations ASAP! Bernhard's, phone, fax, and e-mail numbers are provided in the last section of this Newsletter.

During the past several years, your IAAP officers have had a number of

productive meetings with the leaders of the IUPsyS, most recently at the European Congress in Rome. Guidelines for the collaborative efforts of the two associations, which were prepared by Pierre Ritchie, Secretary-General of the IUPsyS, were reviewed and approved. The opportunity to review, discuss, and coordinate, the collaborative efforts of the two associations has proved invaluable in working out arrangements for our biannual Congresses, the ARTS program cosponsored by the two associations, and co-sponsorship and support of regional congresses. The ARTS program, which provides advance training for young psychologist from developing countries, will be offered again at the Stockholm Congress under the capable and dedicated leadership of John Adair, whose outstanding work in coordinating the 1998 ARTS seminars made these an outstanding success.

The EFPPA congress also provided an opportunity for the IAAP officers and EC members who were in attendance to meet on two occasions at which excellent reports were received from Elizabeth Nair regarding the ICAP Congress that will be held in Singapore in 2002. Division presidents have been invited to serve on the Scientific Program Committee, or to appoint a representative of their Divisions to do so. Divisions will also be given considerable latitude in recommending invited speakers and in organizing invited symposia. Dr. Nair and her colleagues are also arranging impressive opportunities for congress participants to explore exotic sites in nearby countries in tours that will be available before and after the Singapore Congress. Put Singapore on your calendar for July 2001!

Another very special feature of the European Conference was the opening ceremony, which was held in the unique majesty of Rome's Trajan Forum. This truly exceptional session was effectively chaired by EFPPA President Ingrid Lunt, who also recently completed her tenure as President of the British Psychological Society. With the conclusion of her EFPPA and BPS duties, we are most fortunate to have Ingrid as our Newsletter Editor and as a member of our Executive Committee. At the EFPPA congress, Tuomo Tikkanen, who is also a member of our EC, was elected President of the EFPPA. Congratulations Tuomo and best wishes for your success as President of the European Federation!

I would like to end this message by noting an exciting opportunity that has come to the IAAP. We have been invited by Academic Press, a major international publisher, to develop an Encyclopedia of Applied Psychology, which will give us a unique opportunity for defining and mapping the areas and topics we consider to be relevant to the application of psychology worldwide. All royalties will go to the IAAP Treasury, Academic Press will also provide up to US \$10,000 to cover expenses. In defining our field, special emphasis can be given to the areas and topics covered by our Divisions. In the preparation of the encyclopedia, Division presidents and EC members will be called upon to contribute in their areas of their expertise. Work on the encyclopedia in those areas of applied psychology for which we have not as yet do Divisions may help us to stimulate the development of new diversions. This will, indeed, be a labor of love that will also provide needed financial support for our Association during the years to come.



SECRETARY GENERAL'S REPORT: IAAP ONLINE



José M. Prieto

Here is a summary of the issues approached, discussed or decided among the IAAP Officers as well as EC members (Division Presidents included) from March to August 1999. It facilitates an understanding of where we are and where we are trying to move in the IAAP until the Singapore Congress and General Assembly (2002). Apparently, some work has been done. It is such infinite delight to know that we still have the best things to do...

Action 100

This program was considered and planned in Madrid (1994) and launched in Montreal (1996) under the leadership of James Georgas. The idea was to introduce a specific program of support at the membership level. Thus it was considered appropriate to subsidize the free membership of 100 colleagues from under-developed countries. By January 1999 we had 104 individual colleagues receiving the journal and newsletter gratis. We do not yet have feedback from them and many of them entered the program three years ago. There are 200 colleagues on the waiting list.

It is appropriate to re-evaluate the program in Stockholm and James Georgas will circulate a proposal. Here are some of the issues that are now under consideration:

- a) the fee structure of the IAAP has been rearranged on a sliding scale depending on the salary to increase the chance of becoming or renewing the membership at an adequate and adjusted price,
- b) colleagues obtaining the benefit of Action 100 during the past years should decide if they become ordinary members or they drop out,
- c) we want to give others a chance to receive our journal and newsletter free,
- d) it might be convenient to change the targeted beneficiary: from individuals to organized units such as libraries, departments or associations of Psychology in third world countries,
- e) students should apply under the umbrella of psychology' students organizations in the campus. In this way we reach institutions and these institutions may apply for the renewal writing a report indicating how our journals and documents are made available to interested individuals in the near surrounding.

Blackwell

In September 1999 we started the transition from Taylor & Francis/Psychology Press to Blackwell as the publisher and administrative support of the IAAP. The agreement and contract was signed in the Spring of 1999. The facilitator between both organizations has been Ingrid Lunt for 1999 dealing with operational details. From January 2000, Blackwell will produce our journal, our newsletter, our membership database, new members and renewal procedures, public image and promotion of the IAAP, library subscriptions to the IAAP journal, support for divisional activities and publications authored by members. In a similar vein the IAAP will support Blackwell's initiatives and publications in the area of Applied Psychology. A joint venture has been launched by both organizations.

Blackwell's team of artists have redesigned the cover and the layout of this newsletter and the Journal. They have also produced a new logo of the IAAP for the 2000s.

There is a possibility for the journal to increase its page length from 440 to 480 each year. The newsletter may increase the number of issues from two up to four per year.

Here are six goals for the collaboration between both organizations that I submit for the consideration of every IAAP member advancing that we shall insist on them as goals to be pursued in the year 2000.

- a) Soliciting subscriptions for applied psychology: We would like to see the IAAP journal established in the libraries of every major university and institution where we have members and/or there is interest in applications of psychology. Blackwells will work with the IAAP in providing an incentive for our members to obtain library subscriptions at their respective institutions. Some initiatives are under study:

a. a money certificate to be used for the purchase of Blackwell books. Oxford University Press has worked with the APA Division of Clinical Psychology in this manner.

b. providing free electronic access to the online library of Blackwell,

c. providing the right to free photocopies for teaching purposes.

b) Retaining present members. Blackwells will improve present procedures for sending reminders to members who have not paid their dues. Members of the EC and Division leaders will be informed asking for their collaboration and assistance in contacting members in their countries who have not renewed dues.

c) Promoting IAAP membership: Application forms will be printed and made available in the congress pack of International Congresses of Psychology planned for the 2000s. It means planning in advance the number of copies and the countries where these applications must be sent. The network of Divisions and EC members will be used to increase the visibility of the IAAP in scientific and professional conventions on Psychology held all around the world.

d) Making available the membership directory. In 1992 a membership Directory was printed and sent to every member of the IAAP. In 1999 an electronic version of the Directory has been published and made available online at <http://www.iaapsy.org/> and, via Internet, members may verify and update their data. It is the new standard for the 21st Century within the scientific and professional community. The periodic update of this database will continue under the supervision of the secretary general. We are exploring the possibility of printing the directory during the first year of the new millennium, and perhaps every 4 years. Somehow printed versions will be still needed during the first decade of the 21st Century!

e) Making available division membership lists. There are two possibilities, the traditional and the contemporary approach. The traditional approach means obtaining mailing labels from Blackwells ready for use by Division Presidents. The contemporary approach means an electronic file from Blackwells ready to be read, printed and used by Division Presidents. The Divisions themselves after their choice would cover expenses.

f) Favouring Blackwell Psychology Journals. Here is the list of journals published by Blackwell. Some are directly related to some IAAP divisions, and some may be of interest for IAAP members. Several initiatives are under study trying to find out how to increase the collaboration between some journals and some divisions and how to favour members' subscriptions to these journal.

– Applied Psychology (for the International Association of Applied Psychology)

– Asian Journal of Social Psychology (for the Japanese Group Dynamics Association and the Asian Association of Social Psychology)

– Australian and New Zealand Journal of Family Therapy

– British Journal of Special Education (for the National Association for Special Educational Needs)

– Child Development (for the Society for Research in Child Development)

– Computational Intelligence

– Current Directions in Psychological Science (for the American Psychological Society)

– Curriculum Inquiry

– Developmental Science

- European Journal of Education (for the European Institute of Education and Social Policy)
- Gender, Work and Organization
- Higher Education Quarterly (Society for Research into Higher Education)
- Industrial Relations
- International Journal of Selection and Assessment
- Japanese Psychological Research (for the Japanese Psychological Association)
- Journal of Analytical Psychology (for the Society of Analytical Psychology)
- Journal of Family Therapy (for the UK Association for Family Therapy and Systematic Practice)
- Journal of Personality
- Journal of Social Issues
- Journal for the Theory of Social Behaviour
- Journal of Research in Reading (for the United Kingdom Reading Association)
- Mind and Language
- Pastoral Care in Education (for the National Association for Pastoral Care in Education)
- Political Psychology
- Psychological Science (for the American Psychological Society)
- Reading (for the United Kingdom Reading Association)
- Scandinavian Journal of Psychology (for the Psychological Associations of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden)
- Social Development
- Sociology of Health and Illness
- Support for Learning (for the National Association for Special Educational Needs)
- Teachers College Record

EC members, but mainly Division Presidents, are specially invited to see whether any of the above listed journals match the aims and purposes of the divisions we have. Suggestions should be sent to Vanessa Whitting <vwhittin@BlackwellPublishers.co.uk> and all members of the IAAP are invited to send comments or suggestions.

Congratulations

Susan Pick de Weiss (Mexico) is now the President of the InterAmerican Psychological Society (ISP-SIP). She

suffered a delicate surgical intervention in the hand and now she is fully recovered. Happy news!

Tuomo Tikkanen (Finland) is now the President of the European Federation of Professional Psychologists Associations (EFPPA). He was elected in Rome last summer.

Both are members of the IAAP Executive Committee. We express to them our wholehearted congratulations on the significant recognition of their international leadership in each organization.

Co-sponsoring psychological journals

Division 4, Environmental Psychology, has started to consider the possibility of co-sponsoring the Journal of Environmental Psychology. The issue was raised by Tommy Garling, the divisional president, and David Canter, director of the journal. The core idea seems to be bundling a journal subscription together with membership benefits.

There are, at least, two precedents in such a direction. The European Journal of Work and Organizational Psychology published by Lawrence Erlbaum was launched under the sponsorship of Division 1, Work and Organizational Psychology and the European Association of Work and Organizational Psychology (EAWOP). Division 2, Psychological Assessment and Evaluation and the European Association of Psychological Assessment (EAPA) sponsor the European Journal of Psychological Assessment, published by Hogrefe and Huber.

As it happens often in daily life, there are no specific rules regarding arrangement with journals. So, the above precedents count and such an initiative seems to go ahead, also backed by the officers. The way is open and, the near future, the JEP will acknowledge that it is "published with the support of the Environmental Psychology division of the International Association of Applied Psychology."

The consequence is that IAAP members will be invited to subscribe getting the benefit of advantageous rates and Division 4 may obtain some advantages. Blackwell has been informed favouring this approach when the journal belongs to another publisher. The scientific community is an open field of expertise where resources are often scarce and must be shared. Other divisions are invited to consider a similar approach with leading journals in their respective fields of expertise.

Co-sponsorship of Regional Congresses

This summer of 1999 the IAAP has been actively involved in the role of co-sponsor of

- g) the 4th International Congress of Economic Psychology and the Summer School of Economic Psychology, Padova , sponsored by the Division of Economic Psychology and the IAREP.
- h) the 27th InterAmerican Congress of Psychology held in Caracas, Venezuela.
- i) the 6th European Congress of Psychology held in Rome, Italy.
- j) the 1st African Regional Congress of Psychology held in Durban, South Africa.

During the last two years the IAAP officers and some members of the EC have been actively involved working together with each organizing committee to make a success of such a venture. At the aftermath of each congress an analysis has been carried out by IAAP Officers and other EC members present. A clear idea has emerged: it is very important to actually involve leading members of our Executive Committee or of our Divisions in the planning and development phase of future regional congresses to enhance the international and the multidisciplinary presence. It is the case in European and InterAmerican Congresses of Psychology.

The IAAP has been invited to become involved in the role of co-sponsor in the following regional congresses:

- k) the 28th InterAmerican Congress of Psychology, Chile, 2001, (InterAmerican Psychological Society and Chilean Psychological Society)
- l) the 7th European Congress of Psychology, London, 2001 (European Federation of Professional Psychologists Associations and British Psychological Society)

m) the Biennial Conference of the Asian Association of Social Psychology, Melbourne, Australia, July, 2001

Suggestions concerning symposia or other activities may be channelled through the Secretary General of the IAAP (iaap@psi.ucm.es or iaap@cop.es and Fax +34-913510091

The IAAP also supports the 27 International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm, July 2000. Helio Carpintero chairs the symposium on the History of Applied Psychology that will be held under the sponsorship of the IAAP.

In the Congress Pack of the congresses held last summer 1999 the IAAP flyer was included by courtesy of the organizing committee that we acknowledge and appreciate.

EFPPA

The European Federation of Professional Psychologists Associations has routinely invited a representative of IAAP to be at their General Assembly. It took place Saturday, July 10, after the European congress and the appointed representative was the secretary general.

The past president of EFPPA, Ingrid Lunt, and the new president, Tuomo Tikkanen, share and endorse the vision of developing closer working relationships between the EFPPA, the IUPsyS, and the IAAP. A joint meeting of officers will be arranged for April 2000 in Brussels.

European Work and Organizational Psychology Journal

Fred Zijlstra has been appointed as new editor of the European Journal of Work and Organizational Psychology. He is backed both by the European Association of Work and Organizational Psychology (EAWOP) and the IAAP. This journal was launched by the IAAP in 1990, and Charles de Wolff was the founding editor.

Fee structure

During the 1990s long discussions were held on the issue of the fee structure and it seems that in the 2000s the issue start again. An old saying of G.T. Lampedusa (1896-1957) comes to mind: *"If we want everything to remain as it is, it will be necessary for everything to change"*.

In Jerusalem (1986) the IAAP moved to a 2-3 level structure that was changed in San Francisco to a sliding scale depending on the salary. It ranges from US\$ 20 (less than 10,000) to 50 (Over 70,000 US\$) plus Action 100 plus Students (US\$ 4). It was approved for the period 1998-2000. As a whole, we have 6 categories of paying members and 2 of non-paying members (Action 100 and students, because bank commissions exceed the amount paid).

Blackwell has suggested that we return to three options: students/unwaged; low-waged, and full rate. Current members would be allocated to one of these bands according to what they paid for the previous year. The main advantage of this for the Association would be more accurate information for forward budgeting. It would mean that orders would be processed more swiftly, as complex price structures tend to slow down order processing and increase the risk of error. In Blackwell experience with handling membership for other societies, this would have little effect on the level of renewals, since it is the perceived benefits of membership, which affect their decision to join or renew, rather than the cost (provided it is kept at a reasonable level). Nearly all of the other societies they work with have membership rates between \$30 and \$50.

Another proposal suggested is the development of a due structure based on regions or countries. Before 1986, EC members in those countries maintaining strict money exchange regulations or restrictions collected IAAP fees. The consequence was that inflation rates reduced the value of the fees almost every month in local IAAP accounts whereas printing and distribution costs grew. The two officers in charge of administrative affairs (that is, the treasurer and the secretary general) view very positively the three level structures. The issue was discussed twice in Rome and it was decided that Ray Fowler (Treasurer) would elaborate a proposal to be

discussed in the meeting of the EC during the 27 ICP in Stockholm (summer 2000). Fee structure is a very sensitive problem. Comments and suggestions are welcome.

Historical archives of the IAAP

A formal agreement was reached in the past between the IAAP and the Institute for the History of Psychology at the University of Passau, Germany. The main consequence has been that the official archives of our association are kept at this Institute. However some operational details were still outstanding and finally an agreement has been reached on procedures to be followed and criteria to be used. Prof. Helio Carpintero, is the member of the Executive Committee appointed to act as the archival contact person.

IPS-SIP

In Caracas several formal and informal meeting were held between officers of the InterAmerican Psychological Society and the IAAP. Euclides Sanchez, Barbara Marin, Bernardo Ferdman, Maritza Montero, Charles Spielberger, Bernhard Wilpert, Michael Frese shared together view points, analysed needs and forecasted plans and actions. Susan Pick, the new president, could not join them because she was sick but backed the vision and plans of cooperation that were launched. Both secretary-generals, Wanda Rodríguez and Jose M. Prieto, will take care of operational aspects. Bernardo Ferdman was elected as president in Caracas and will succeed Susan Pick in two years. Congratulations to him!

International Congresses of Applied Psychology

The 25 ICAP, Singapore July 7th-12th, 2002: Several meetings were held between Elisabeth Nair, the Chairperson, and the IAAP officers, the IAAP EC members (Division Presidents included) during the congresses and conventions held this summer 1999. A site visit of two officers has been scheduled for January 2000. Here are some working lines:

- a. EC and IAAP members will be involved in distribution of the call for papers.
- b. EC members are invited to suggest keynote speakers and symposia for the Scientific Program.
- c. Division Presidents will take a leading role in the decision making process of the activities programmed.
- d. IAAP members are invited to suggest proposals to organize symposia and workshops.
- e. Presidents of International and National Associations of Psychology will be contacted asking for their collaboration and suggestions.
- f. ARTS workshops will be organized under the sponsorship of the IAAP, the IUPsyS, and the IACCP. The UNESCO delegate will be contacted also. This program will benefit psychologists from underdeveloped countries.
- g. A website is already available that can be reached through the IAAP homepage, that is, <http://www.iaapsy.org/> and where the organizers can be contacted directly at swkenair@nus.edu.sg (Elizabeth Nair) or at swksingh@nus.edu.sg (Ramadhar Singh). Proposals and abstracts may be submitted online.

The 26 ICAP will be held in Athens in the 2006 summer. James Georgas, is the chairperson and he has started to maintain regular contacts with the officers to analyse and discuss organizational issues that must be approached and decided from now to 2002 in Singapore. The possibility of a site visit has been studied and postponed.

IUPsyS and IAAP: Joint Meeting of Officers

An afternoon and evening meeting was held in Rome July 6th, 1999 between three officers of the IUPsyS and

four of the IAAP.

The draft of a protocol for the selection and general procedures to follow in the planning and organization of regional congresses was studied and agreed.

An agenda of potential sites for the years 2001, 2003, 2005 were considered. Contacts have been initiated in India and Turkey but events occurred afterwards, the earthquake in Turkey and the military confrontation between India and Pakistan, makes it advisable to call a temporary halt. Further suggestions and nominations are welcome.

The collaboration in the international congresses to be held in Stockholm (2000), Singapore (2002), Beijing (2004) and Athens (2006) was enhanced.

The next World Forum of Psychological Associations was scheduled to be held in Stockholm.

The planning and sponsoring of ARTS seminars was analysed. Issues and dilemmas concerning regional associations of societies and individual psychologists was also studied.

It is becoming a quite complex and difficult challenge to promote a unitary view of Psychology as a common field of expertise where the regional and divisional groups interact in an integrative rather than a fragmentary manner. There was clear consensus that now the relationship between the Union and the Association is close and that there is a shared will of working together effectively. Options considered for additional collaboration were:

- a. international bodies,
- b. Psychological intervention in disaster as a field of collaboration among national associations and divisions. The EFPPA task force will be invited to join the issue as well as the Red Cross and other international agencies such as Psychologists without Borders.
- c. encouraging the participation of the Health Psychology Division of the IAAP and the IUPsyS Health Net. Resources are scarce in both organizations.

Until the Stockholm congress both Secretary Generals, Pierre Ritchie and Jose M. Prieto, will collaborate to better determine needs, goals and opportunities. The next meeting has been scheduled for April 2000 in Brussels.

New Membership recruitment committee

James Georgas accepted the role of leader of such a committee and he has been coordinating the presence of EC members in the IAAP booth in Montreal, Dublin, San Francisco, and Rome. Now he is becoming involved in the organization of the 26 ICAP and another member of the EC should take this responsibility. Meanwhile Ingrid Lunt has accepted to co-chair this activity until Stockholm. Names and suggestions are welcome.

Online databases in Psychology

-In the home page of the IAAP , that is, <http://www.iaapsy.org/> we have direct access to the International Catalogue of Psychology Journals available online. It is a multilingual project where several national and international associations are involved. Armin Gunter, from the University of Bonn, coordinates the huge database. As a whole there are 1,500 references as well as links to homepages devoted to these and related journals in the area of social sciences.

- The German Center for Information and Documentation in Psychology (ZPID) has launched the project of an European Psychology Information Service that may be reached at <http://www.uni-trier.de/zpid> and where the purpose is to interconnect online databases on Psychology available in the European Union State Members. This project is still in an on-going phase because it is run under UNIX and other databases run under Windows. The person in charge is Bern Preuss.

Sharing or not IAAP members database

From time to time publishing firms contact the officers asking if the IAAP database is available to disseminate

information concerning books and other psychological activities. This issue has been the subject of an analysis and discussion among officers and EC members.

In what concerns activities formally sponsored or co-sponsored by the IAAP the database is used to send information to members. It has to do with congresses and publications of our publisher, Lawrence Erlbaum - Taylor and Francis in the 1990s, Blackwell in the 2000s. Until now this database has not been used to circulate flyers of any kind.

The critical issue emerges as a consequence of the fact that sometimes IAAP members contact the officers asking them the possibility of using this database to send information about books they have authored or about journals where they play the role of editors or directors. The main purpose of a Scientific Association is sharing information among members and this argument may open the way to using this database for authors or editors who are members of the IAAP.

In the discussions held, three criteria seem to be shared by EC members:

- a) The database is not to be sold or rented,
- b) The IAAP members will not be bombarded by a series of advertisements beyond one or two during a year,
- c) Flyers about books authored or journals directed or edited by IAAP members should be included in the next issue of Applied Psychology: An International Review.

The Executive Committee must make a policy on the subject in Stockholm.

Structure of the IAAP membership

By 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 Psych. 4%
- Division 14: Applied Cognitive Psychology: Brand new 1%

ARTS #1: Special ARTS Jointly Sponsored by the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS) and the International Brain Research Organization (IBRO) Funded by UNESCO by way of the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU)

IMAGING THE STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF THE BRAIN

Lund University Hospital, Lund, Sweden July 19-21, 2000

Dr. Jarl Risberg (Lund University, Sweden) Convener

This three-day workshop will cover most of the techniques used today to image brain morphology and different physiological parameters mirroring cerebral function. The investigation of regional brain activity is one of the key methods for modeling the psychological functions such as attention, memory, language, and other cognitive functions. Lectures will cover theoretical and technical aspects of the methods as well as different experimental and clinical applications mainly within the fields of neuropsychology, neuropsychiatry, neurology and neurosurgery. Several laboratories will be visited for demonstrations. The methods will include computerized tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of brain morphology. Functional imaging by electrophysiological methods will be described as well as methods based on ultra-sound (Doppler). Methods for measurement of the regional cerebral blood flow using radioactive tracers like 133xenon and 99mTC-HMPAO and planar (2D rCBF) as well as tomographic recording equipment (SPECT) will be described. Finally, functional MRI and positron emission tomography (PET) will be covered as well as the use of isotope labeled receptor ligands for imaging of neurotransmitters.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES: Applicants should submit the completed application form (see below) together with a brief overview of their training in neuropsychology and other areas within the neurosciences and a description of their experiences of brain imaging methods. You should also provide a brief (2-3 pages) description of planned or in progress research in which brain imaging is utilized.

SUBMIT APPLICATION MATERIALS TO:

Dr. Jarl Risberg

Department of Psychology

Lund University, Box 213

SE 221 00 Lund, Sweden

E-mail: jarl.risberg@psykiatr.lu.se

Phone: 46 46 177900, Fax: 46 46 146528

ARTS #2: Special Double ARTS Offering:

PSYCHOLOGICAL TEST ADAPTATIONS TO DIVERSE CULTURES AND MEASURING PERSONALITY CROSS-CULTURALLY

Stockholm, Sweden July 21-23, 2000

PSYCHOLOGICAL TEST ADAPTATIONS TO DIVERSE CULTURES

Organized by the International Test Commission

Dr. Thomas Oakland (University of Florida, USA) Convener.

This international seminar on test adaptations responds to the growing need to acquire skills in translating tests so as to retain the test's theoretical structure as well as its linguistic and score equivalence. The workshop is primarily directed toward psychologists working in developing countries, but some limited spaces will be available to psychologists from other countries with large immigrant populations who are interested in this

topic. The workshop will address the following issues: conceptual frameworks for use in adapting tests, technical applications when adapting tests, test adaptation methodology, and exemplary test adaptation projects. The workshop will enable participants to acquire both a theoretical understanding of issues important to test adaptations as well as practical steps needed to make adaptations. Contributing instructors will include in addition to Dr. Oakland, Dr. Barbara Byrne (Ottawa, Canada), Dr. Ronald Hambleton (Massachusetts, USA), Dr. Norbert Tanzer (Graz, Austria), and Dr. Fons van de Vijver (Tilburg, Netherlands).

MEASURING PERSONALITY CROSS-CULTURALLY

Dr. Walter J. Lonner, (Western Washington University, USA) Convener

This part of the program is a natural extension of the first two days of this special double ARTS offering. It will focus on selected measures with proven usefulness and continued promise throughout the world.

Cross-cultural psychologists and others have often attempted to determine the extent to which there is a common core in specific facets of personality or pathology as well as trying to understand the nature of cultural variation. Numerous Standardized procedures to be examined in the workshop will be the NEO PI R, 16 PF, Comrey Personality Scales, the California Psychological Inventory, MMPI2, STAI, and others. Featured during this day-long seminar will be several experts who have had extensive experience measuring personality and pathology across cultures. Emphasis will be on using appropriate measures in other cultural settings as well as determining ways that their use may be enhanced by developing context-specific (indigenous) measures. Specific questions about this ARTS may be directed to Walter Lonner, Center for Cross-Cultural Research, Department of Psychology, Western Washington University, Bellingham, Washington 98225, U.S.A. 1-360-650-3574 (telephone), 1-360-650-3693 (fax), lonner@cc.wwu.edu (e-mail).

APPLICATION PROCEDURES: Applicants should register by submitting the completed application form (see below) together with a description of their previous experience using psychological tests in research. They should also include a listing of their course work in test development and use, and in advanced statistics (e.g., multivariate and regression analyses). Knowledge of English is required for all reading, lectures, and discussions.

SUBMIT APPLICATION MATERIALS TO:

Dr. Thomas Oakland

P.O. Box 117047

Gainesville, FL 32611-7047

USA

Email: oakland@coe.ufl.edu Phone and Fax: 1-352-376-8396

ARTS #3: Post-Congress ARTS: Life-Span Developmental Psychology

PATHWAYS ACROSS DEVELOPMENT: CROSS CULTURAL PERSPECTIVES.

Stockholm, Sweden July 29-31, 2000

Dr. Heidi Keller (University of Osnabrueck, Germany) Convener

Although the human life span is universally organized into consecutive developmental stages, there are nevertheless substantial cultural differences with respect to the duration of these stages, the transition between stages and the socio-cultural definition of the major developmental tasks. In order to understand the universal laws of human development, it is necessary to identify the developmental trajectories found in different cultural contexts. This seminar brings together students of development with different cultural backgrounds to explore commonalities and differences in the patterning of developmental trajectories. Ethno-theoretical accounts as well as evidence from empirical research will be included. These conceptions help to specify the interplay between culture and biology and thus contribute to the formulation of a general developmental theory.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES: Applicants should submit the complete application form (see below) together with a brief overview of their training in developmental psychology, and particular interests in life span questions. You should also provide a brief (2-3 pages) description of current or planned research activities in the field.

SUBMIT APPLICATION MATERIALS TO:

Dr. Heidi Keller E-mail:

hkeller@luce.psych.uni-osnabrueck.de

Fachbereich Psychologie Phone: 49-541-969-4393

Univ. Osnabrueck Fax: 49-541-969-4770

Seminarstr. 20

49069 Osnabrueck, Germany

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES OF PSYCHOLOGY

Participation at any of the ARTS should be coordinated with attendance at the IACCP and IUPsyS Congresses. Contact congress organizers for details about participation and registration.

XXVII International Congress of Psychology July 23-28, 2000

Congress Secretariat

P. O. Box 3287

S-103 65 Stockholm, Sweden

Tel: 46 8 696 97 75, Fax: + 46 8 24 78 55

E-mail: psych.congress.2000@psykologforbundet.se

Home page: www.icp2000.se

XV International Congress of IACCP July 16-21, 2000

Warsaw, Poland

Pawel Boski

Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences

Podlensna 61, 01-673 Warsaw/UL, Poland

Fax: 48 22 34 0907, E-mail: boski@atos.psychpan.waw.pl

APPLICATION FOR ARTS 2000

NAME: _____

Last Name First Name Initial Title (Prof., Dr., Mr., Mrs.) _____

POSITION OR JOB TITLE: _____

INSTITUTION: _____

Fax: _____ E-mail: _____

Phone: _____

2000 Congress Attendance Plans

IUPsyS Congress (Stockholm, July 23-28)

Plan to attend: ___ Yes ___ No

_____ Submitted Paper/Poster

IACCP Congress (Warsaw, July 16 21)

Plan to attend: ___ Yes ___ No

_____ Submitted Paper/Poster

Previous Congress Attendance

1992: ___ Brussels (IUPsyS) ___ Liege (IACCP)

1994: ___ Madrid (IAAP) ___ Pamplona (IACCP)

1996: ___ Montreal (IUPsyS) ___ Montreal (IACCP)

1998: ___ San Francisco (IAAP) ___ Bellingham (IACCP)

Previous ARTS Participation:

1992: ___ Berlin ___ Tilburg

1994: ___ Saarbrucken ___ Istanbul

1996: ___ Ottawa ___ Sherbrooke

1998: ___ San Francisco ___ Bellingham ___ Baltimore

Seminar Applied for:

___ ARTS #1: Imaging the structure and function of the brain (Lund, Sweden, July 19-21)

___ ARTS #2: Psychological test adaptations to diverse cultures and measuring personality cross-culturally (Stockholm, Sweden, July 21-23)

___ ARTS #3: Pathways across development: Cross-cultural perspectives (Stockholm, Sweden, July 29-31)

Funding Support Required: Participants from low-income countries may be eligible for modest financial support However, our funding is limited. Applicants are expected to seek supplementary funding from other sources in their home country (local university or national granting agency). Please include detailed information

about your travel expenses, funding sources and the institutions from which you have sought financial support.

Statement of Qualifications: Please attach to your application a description of your special qualifications for the seminar you have selected (See the application requirements for each seminar).

Applications and correspondence should be mailed directly to the convener of the seminar you wish to attend.

This announcement and application form is available on the internet:

www.iaapsy.org

John G. Adair,

Coordinator, ARTS2000,

Department of Psychology,

University of Manitoba,

Winnipeg, MB, R3T 2N2, Canada;

Telephone: (204) 474-8248; fax: (204) 474-7599;

email: Adair@ms.umanitoba.ca



REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO EVALUATE THE 1998 IAAP CONGRESS IN SAN FRANCISCO



Fred E. Fiedler (Chair)

Peter Merenda

Robert Morgan

Purpose of the Survey

This Committee was appointed to evaluate member reactions to the IAAP 1998 convention held in San Francisco. The survey was conducted by e-mailing an electronically scorable questionnaire to all IAAP members who attended and for whom e-mail addresses were available. This sampling procedure had several advantages as well as disadvantages. It provided an inexpensive method for accessing members, but it limited the respondents to those who had correctly listed e-mail addresses. It excluded those (30.5%) whose addresses were incorrectly entered on the IAAP roster of attendees. The latter is more likely to be a source of random rather than systematic error. Elimination of members without e-mail access is a more serious problem, but was necessary to stay within a reasonable budget. Thus, the data are probably biased toward the more established, older psychologists, however, representativeness should improve in future surveys as more psychologists can access e-mail. The basic sample is listed below:

Sample: Total number of attendees: 782

Number of invalid e-mail addresses 183

Available sample 599

Valid responses 339 (56.6%)

Of the 338 valid responses 58.7% were from male, and 41.3% were from female attendees.

Response. Given the nature of the survey, this is an adequate response rate. Future surveys should certainly attempt to verify addresses, and encourage participation in the survey by attendees. All further statistical data are based on responses given by attendees with valid e-mail addresses.

Previous attendance. For 65% of the attendees this was their first IAAP congress, and 17 % had been to only one congress before. Only 18 % had attended two or more previous congresses.

Why did they attend? Asked to indicate their two main reasons for

attending, they. Responses were

- (a) Present papers, posters, or to chair a program - 35.0%
- (b) Listen to papers - 21.4%
- (c) Meet and socialize with colleagues - 17.0%
- (d) To interview or be in no central coffee and tea pot to bring people together, and too few opportunities to meet and get to know fellow psychologists. This suggests the need for a central meeting and milling place, a free coffee and tea pot, and lots of couches, small tables, and room to stand around and talk.

It seems also important to recognize that a substantial proportion of attendees thought that the registration fees and costs of food and lodging were too high in comparison to other conventions. It would seem wise to consider how we can lower the registration costs, or how we can explain why our costs are relatively higher than those of other conventions. Could we cut costs? Do we, for example, really need to print and send out expensive programs? Could we list the cost of programs as an optional item and offer the choice of a disk to those with computers to who can then print up program sections of particular interest to them? A number of respondents also complained about poor housing, dirty rooms, unfriendly personnel in their college accommodations. And there were complaints about the registration procedure. These problems need to be addressed.

Comments

We find these data alarming and very bad harbingers for the future of IAAP. If this sample is any indication, we are providing intellectual fare for our members with predominantly academic interests. We are not facilitating and encouraging social and professional interactions, and while we are avowedly "applied", where are the people who work in applied fields? What do we need to give them that will attract them to our conventions? We clearly need to emphasize applied areas, and more recruiting among those "out there" beyond the academic limits unless we wish to become a coterie of academic psychologists who sometimes talk about applications. A substantial number of attendees came because IAAP gave them the opportunity to communicate their findings and ideas. At the same time there were complaints about the spotty quality of papers and presentations. Future planning committees might consider the following:

- (a) more extensive poster sessions
- (b) more intensive screening of papers, and symposia that speak to the interests of our members.
- (c) We might also consider specific discussion sections on various topics where members (listed in the program) would be expected to contribute, thus providing more of our members the opportunity to participate actively with others who share their interests.
- (d) Although general satisfaction with the scientific program was high, many respondents felt that there were papers that had not been properly screened. There is reason to believe that short abstracts do not allow adequate evaluation, and that we need to see results of studies not just promissory notes. These abstracts also ought to indicate the theoretical and practical implications of the work. Poor papers result in empty ballrooms and dispirited speakers which substantially detract from the excitement of a convention. It is especially important that rooms be of the appropriate size. Ballrooms with an audience of 10 or 20 should be avoided at all costs.

The first call for papers will be in early 2000. IAAP members are invited to start thinking about symposia topics and APA accredited workshops that they may wish to offer. There is a hugely motivated group of practitioners and academics in the southern and eastern hemispheres, who would find it easier to participate in the XXV ICAP in view of its geographical location. It would be a good occasion for psychologists from the north and the west to plan to make the trip away from home base, to dialogue with colleagues who have read and been examined on your work, and have in some instances, developed it further with their own contributions. Many academics in the region have collaborated with colleagues thousands of miles away, and with

the present state of Information Technology, this trend is likely to grow exponentially. It is the intention that the XXV ICAP would be an occasion for fostering more international collaborative research and dialogue, across diverse cultures and backgrounds, and literally crossing geographical boundaries.

In particular, inputs for the Scientific Programme are welcomed at this stage. You could e-mail the joint Co-Chairs, Prof Ramadhar Singh (swksingh@nus.edu.sg) and Dr Elizabeth Nair (swkenair@nus.edu.sg) with your suggestions and comments. The Congress web-page address is <http://www1.swk.nus.edu.sg> and the secretariat address for administrative enquiries is cemssvs@singnet.com.sg, fax (65) 278 4077.

Satellite conferences in our neighbouring countries will permit you the latitude to visit and experience the cultures in the region, either en route to Singapore or on the return leg. And yes, we are planning to invite you to join a Singapore family for dinner on a Home Hospitality Night for delegates who would like to get to know the real Singaporean at home, and have a taste of home-cooked food.

Elizabeth Nair

Organizing Chair &

Scientific Co-Chair

XXV ICAP Singapore 2002

NEWS FROM DIVISIONS

Full addresses of Division Presidents are found at the end of the Newsletter



DIVISION 1 WORK AND ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY



Congratulations

Congratulations to Fred Fiedler, upon receiving the American Psychological Society's James McKeen Cattell Award.

Fred Fiedler, Past President of Division one, and Professor Emeritus of Psychology and of Management and Organization at the University of Washington, will receive the American Psychological Society's James McKeen Cattell award in June. The award recognizes "a career of significant intellectual contributions to the science of psychology in the area of applied psychological research. The James McKeen Cattell Award is among the highest of all awards offered by APS .. and will place you among psychology's most distinguished scientists."

Fiedler is an internationally recognized researcher in the field of leadership and organizational performance . Among other recognitions in recent years he received the 1996 "*Award for Distinguished Scientific Contributions to Industrial and Organizational Psychology*" from the Society for Industrial and Organizational Psychology, and in 1993 he received the "Distinguished Educator Award" the American Academy of Management.

Miriam Erez



DIVISION 2: PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION



As some Division 2 members may know, the Division 2 President or his/her appointee, is a voting member of the council of the International Test Commission (ITC). Division 2 and the ITC have had a partnership going back to the formation of the ITC in 1974. The ITC is an international organization of national psychological societies (at least 25 national societies are members) and agencies that work with tests (such as test publishers) (more than 50 are currently members). Members of the ITC are committed to improving testing practices around the world. The ITC accomplishes its goal through the publication of a Newsletter and a journal, and through sponsorships of conferences and special projects.

Recently, the ITC completed two projects that will be of interest to members of Division 2 and other divisions of the IAAP. First, the ITC co-sponsored with the College Board and the Educational Testing Service an international conference on the topic of methods for adapting tests from one language and culture to others. The conference was held at Georgetown University in Washington, DC in May and more than 175 persons were in attendance from over 20 countries. Among the speakers were Ype Poortinga and Fons van de Vijver from the Netherlands, Michal Beller from Israel, Norbert Tanzer from Austria, Aletta Grisay from Belgium, and Linda Cook, Alicia Schmitt, Fritz Drasgow, Stephen Sireci, and Kurt Geisinger from the USA. A number of the papers will appear in a forthcoming book entitled, "Adapting Educational and Psychological Tests for Cross-Cultural Assessment.." The book will be published by Erlbaum Publishers in the spring of 2000.

A second recently completed ITC project under the direction of David Bartram from England (and currently Vice-President of the ITC) will also be of interest to Division 2 members. Professor Bartram, working with an international committee, has prepared a set of guidelines for using educational and psychological testing. The intent of these guidelines is to improve assessment practices around the world. In some countries these guidelines may provide a basis for credentialing users of tests, or as a framework for organizing the training of professionals who use tests in their work. Copies of the guidelines may be obtained by contacting Professor Bartram at his e-mail address at Dave.Bartram@shlgroup.com


Finally, the Division 2 Executive is pleased to announce a special publication project and requests nominations for contributors and topics. Tom Oakland and myself have been asked by the editor to organize a special issue of IAAP's Applied Psychology: An International Review on the topic of assessment theory and practice. The goal of the issue will be to acquaint applied psychologists with current directions in assessment theory and practice and suggest new lines of research and development. Possible topics include technical advances in psychometric theory, computer-based testing, test adaptation methodology, new test standards, assessment advances in personality, intelligence, special education, and learning, and more. Persons with nominations of topics and potential contributors should contact Ronald K. Hambleton at before December 15, 1999. Plans for the special issue will be finalized in January of 2000. The issue itself will appear in late 2000 or 2001.

Readers are encouraged to send contributions for the next Newsletter by February 15, 2000.

Ronald K. Hambleton

University of Massachusetts at Amherst, USA

Division 2 President



DIVISION 4 ENVIRONMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY



Editorial

Environmental Psychology's Relationship to Psychological Science

Tommy Gärling and Terry Hartig

In the last issue of this newsletter we promised to start a discussion of environmental psychology's relationship

to psychological science. A number of views on this relationship have been expressed over the past years, and continuing discussion is needed for reasons stated below. To help carry the discussion beyond the comments we make below, we have solicited the views of Gary Evans, past Division President, and Robert Gifford, current president of the Population and Environmental Psychology Division of the American Psychological Association.

Of course, in proposing the theme we presuppose an affirmative answer to the question, "Should there be a relationship between environmental psychology and psychological science?" It would seem to be obvious that we need to cultivate such a relationship, and so almost ludicrous to pose the question as we have. Still, practical applications of environmental psychology and evaluations of those applications are often carried out by individuals trained in the design and planning professions rather than in psychology. Published research that passes as environmental psychology often comes from geographers, sociologists, and others whose theoretical and methodological grounding is not in psychology. Proposals for the use of individual therapeutic interventions to resolve problems at the interface of behavior and the natural environment are advanced by people who are little familiar with what psychological science has had to say about the psychotherapeutic frameworks they would work from.

Certainly, even a cursory look at the history of our sub-discipline reveals the seminal value of impulses from people whose practical concerns bring them into contact with psychology or whose disciplinary grounding is outside of psychology. However, this does not preclude acknowledging that those impulses also can attenuate the sub-discipline's relationship to the more encompassing discipline. Following up on commentaries on the disciplinary diffusion of environmental psychology, such as those by Daniel Stokols in a recent *American Psychologist* article and by Gary Evans in an earlier editorial in this Newsletter, we want to carry forward the discussion of why and how we should cultivate the relationship to psychological science. That we advance that discussion here is in keeping with our view that IAAP's Division 4 provides a "home" for the scientific core of environmental psychology.

Environmental psychology is a central channel for the flow of knowledge between psychological science and the field of environment-behavior-design research. Indisputably, environmental psychology draws on theories and methods developed in basic psychology. This does not preclude, but in fact supports, applications in design, planning, and therapeutic interventions. The practice of science, after all, typically entails not only efforts to understand but also to control and change.

What is the relationship today between environmental psychology and psychological science? In our opinion the relationship is one of partial exchange, in which understandings are transferred in one direction or the other with irregular lags and with varying completeness. Like many others working in environmental psychology, we can identify ways in which our own research areas can benefit from the ongoing development of theories and methods in psychological science. Conversely, we can see that understandings that we have come to from our work in environmental psychology remain to be adopted by researchers in other areas of psychological science. Although some commentators have pointed to the absorption of environmental psychological concepts and understandings into the mainstream of psychological science, we wonder if empirical criteria such as citations of published work actually allow us to claim this as evidence of contributions from environmental psychology as such, rather than an independent development within the given research area.

Environmental psychology has an important role in keeping psychological science tuned in to practical problems in environmental design, planning, and management that are now and will remain of concern to the societies that we want to serve. However, the research problems are different, and the resolution of societal problems will have to proceed in tandem with the resolution of methodological and theoretical issues. In terms of theory, environmental psychology must keep in front of psychological science the reality of complex environments that have pervasive influences on human behavior, that have physical as well as social aspects, and that change over time as people operate on them just as people change in the process.

In closing, we note that one reason this discussion is timely is that the Congress of the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS) is to be held in Stockholm July 23-28, 2000. Although there will be several invited symposia on environmental psychology, we strongly encourage division members to submit papers and posters to further strengthen the representation there of environmental psychology. Submission and other information on the congress is available at <http://www.icp2000.se>

Environmental Psychology and the Frog Pond

Robert Gifford

President, Population and Environmental Psychology Division of the American Psychological Association

Environmental psychologists have the most difficult scientific job in the world. Natural scientists, even those who study tiny particles or immense galaxies, have the advantage of investigating phenomena that are inherently less complex than themselves. They can, therefore, at least theoretically and at some future time, fully understand the phenomena they study. Scientific psychologists have a more difficult task: to understand entities (people) at their own level of complexity. This is as difficult as frogs trying to understand how and why frogs operate. But beyond that, as we know, most psychologists ignore or underplay the important, dynamic interaction between ourselves and our physical settings. Thus, environmental psychologists are like frogs trying to understand not only their fellow frogs, but the manner in which frogs fit into the pond's ecology. No other scientist is faced with a more daunting task.

Despite this, environmental psychologists, as a group, are struggling to make progress in this most difficult task with very little support. No country of which I am aware has a National Institute for the Scientific Study of Person-Environment Relations. We feed at the edge of the funding trough, disguising ourselves as social or developmental or cognitive psychologists. The big areas of psychology often choose to hire more of their own kind when a departmental professorship opens. There are almost no environmental psychologists in the world's elite departments of psychology.

Yet the perplexing part of all this is that the general public seems, at least in my experience, to instantly understand the importance and value of environmental psychology. I never tell a new acquaintance my scientific identity without experiencing a truly interested response. There is a large and ugly gap between public acceptance and academic support for environmental psychology.

What does this say about the relation between environmental psychology and psychological science? First, it says that we need to do more to demonstrate to our professional colleagues the field's crucial importance. Some other scientific psychologists appear (to me anyway) to believe our field is somewhat flakey or marginal, perhaps a modern equivalent to parapsychology in the 1950s. We can begin to convince them by talking more to them about our best, most scientific work, and showing how it advances knowledge. We should give more department colloquia and speak to others informally about our work. Too often, perhaps, we speak to one another, but not to the non-environmental psychologists in our midst.

Second, we need to engage in more public advocacy of the field. It so happens that today, as I write, I have been asked to write an article about human effects on the planet for *Psychology Today* from an environmental psychology perspective. I confess that I approached the editor, rather than the other way around, which would be more flattering, but at least the article is happening. If I manage to convey a sense of excitement and importance in the article, and couch my themes in the scientific paradigm, maybe some psychological scientist somewhere will be moved a tiny bit toward further respect and support for the field. We should all write more articles for the public and for general psychology journals such as *Psychological Review* and *American Psychologist*, or their equivalents in each country. I am struck by the way that some sciences successfully promote themselves in public arenas. Cosmologists, for example, gain considerable respect, much funding and lots of TV exposure by simply claiming that they might find a trace of long-dead life on Mars! Personally, I find this a most flimsy basis for their large grants and considerable attention, but I do admire the way in which the cosmologists have sold the public and the funding agencies on their goals.

Third, we need legitimately challenging theories. Scientific psychology runs on proposals and disposals of controversial theories. Take, for example, Piaget's bold (at the time) theory that there are regular stages to cognitive growth. Hundreds of studies have subsequently attempted to refute or refine his idea. Where are environmental psychology's challenging theories? Are we too timid to propose them? Have the few attempts that exist been so general or broad that they lacked punch or seemed impossible to test? In my view, we need some sharper and more focused theoretical statements, positions that will galvanize researchers into confirming, disconfirming, or refining them.

In the end, such theorizing is not done merely to gain attention and respect. Rather, it is the essence of science, to look up and look ahead, to point out a plausible direction, and to excite researchers into genuine curiosity about how the whole frog pond works.

Robert Gifford is Professor of Psychology at the University of Victoria, in British Columbia, Canada, and author of *Environmental Psychology: Principles and Practice* (2nd ed.). He welcomes comments at rgifford@uvic.ca

Environmental Psychology Should Be a Science

Gary W. Evans

Past President, Environmental Psychology Division, International Association of Applied Psychology

If environmental psychology is to have a viable place in psychology then its adherents must recognize that psychology is a science. It is not humanistic inquiry based upon rhetorical persuasion nor is it design coupling imagination with functional support. Science means that environmental psychological data need to be collected in a manner that others can replicate; that our theories must be falsifiable and all should work hard to do so; and that internal validity takes precedence as our first priority in designing studies. If we cannot establish causal relations between variables with reasonable confidence, other sources of validity do not matter. High external validity is useless unless one has established some relation between variables that can be generalized. Thus the basic design of research needs to proceed with particular attention to the temporal ordering of variables, and the elimination of plausible, rival hypotheses whenever possible.

What makes the above so difficult is the complexity of the real world that interests most human-environmental researchers, whether psychologist or not. As Urie Bronfenbrenner put it over three decades ago, human development [and I would assert, behavior as well] rarely occurs in a simple, stimulus response sequence. Persons, objects, and symbols influence behavior in context. Most relevant to environmental psychology is what Bronfenbrenner called the microsystem—the immediate settings in which we spend most of our time—homes, workplaces, schools, institutions, and leisure settings. Of particular interest to environmental psychologists are the physical properties of setting and of the objects contained therein. It is important to remember that how other people, physical properties of the environment, and symbols operate in the microsystem, are a joint function of at least three different elements: i) personal characteristics, including genetics; ii) the larger contexts in which we are embedded including other microsystems that either we inhabit (e.g., for a child her home and her school) or that important other persons in our lives inhabit (e.g., the office where her mother works) plus larger macrosystems that embody the sociocultural context in which the microsystems operate, iii) time. The timing of exposures as well as the duration of exposures to people, physical properties, and symbols play critical roles in how they influence us. See the 1998 Handbook of Child Development for further details on Bronfenbrenner's bioecological model of human development.

How then should we proceed to have our scientific cake and consume it ecologically? The answer is deceptively simple—we need to think more carefully about human-environment relations in ecological terms. We need to take seriously that where most of the action occurs is in the transfer of energy between the individual and the other persons, physical properties, and symbols in his/her microsystem. These transfers of energy are termed proximal processes by Bronfenbrenner. Then given whatever behavior (i.e., actions, thoughts, feelings) that are of interest to us, carefully consider what contextual factors (person, context, time) are likely most salient in shaping the proximal process of interest. Then we should create or take advantage of the strongest possible research design to prove ourselves wrong. Ideally, data provide us feedback about whether we are examining a powerful proximal processes and the appropriate set of contextual moderators. Each study is at best an incremental test of our ideas and, under optimal conditions, provides us direction about the next most promising step. Too little environmental psychology consists of theory-driven, programmatic sets of studies; too much is weak in internal validity.

Environmental psychologists have a special place in the larger fields of psychology as well as design. In the former we highlight the potential role of physical settings and objects in human behavior. We also help psychologists confront the complex, systems oriented nature of behavior in the real world. In this endeavor we share much with our colleagues in developmental psychology. For designers we must not abandon our commitment to science for designers need a knowledge base constructed on solid data and principles that work—artistic vision and rhetoric are critical ingredients for design, but they are not enough.

Gary Evans is Professor of Design and Environmental Analysis, College of Human Ecology, Cornell University. During the 1998-1999 academic year he held a Senior National Service Research Award from the U.S. National Institute for Child Health and Human Development.

We welcome comments from Division members on the foregoing views and the theme common to them, environmental psychology's relationship to psychological science. Your comments will be posted on the Division homepage unless you indicate that you do not want them to be posted. Send your comments to Terry.Hartig@ibf.uu.se

Call for Comments on a New Handbook of Environmental Psychology

Bob Bechtel has been asked by John Wiley and Sons to edit a new Handbook of Environmental Psychology. He is interested in hearing from Division 4 members and others who have thoughts on what should go into such a handbook.

Homepage Developments

The Division's homepage regularly adds new links to other sites where environmental psychologists can find helpful information and other resources. Visit the site at <http://www.psy.gu.se/iaap/envpsych.htm>

Some new links:

Center for Health Design:

<http://www.HealthDesign.org/index.html>

Design Research Society:

<http://www.drs.org.uk/PubMenu.html>

European Network for Housing Research:

<http://www.enhr.ibf.uu.se/>

Housing Information Gateway:

<http://www.colorado.edu/plan/housing-info/>

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Policy Development and Research Information Services (bibliographies and databases): <http://www.drs.org.uk/PubMenu.html>

Universities and Colleges worldwide:

<http://www.mit.edu:8001/people/cdemello/geog.html>

Centre for European Migration and Ethnic Studies:

<http://www.cemes.org>

News from other Environment-Behavior Organizations

The next Bulletin of the International Association of People-Environment Studies (IAPS) is a special issue on Children, Youth and Environments. If you would like to learn more about the special issue but are not an IAPS member, see their web site at <http://www.bwk.tue.nl/iaps>.

Upcoming Conferences

Looking for Environmental Psychology in the United Kingdom

London Guildhall University, 17th-18th December, 1999

The aim of "Looking for Environmental Psychology in the UK" will be to find out what is happening in environmental psychology in the UK, to provide a forum for researchers to meet and exchange ideas, and to chart the future directions of the research community. The last such gathering in the UK was the International Association for People-Environment Studies 13 (IAPS13) conference in Manchester in 1994.

If you would like to receive an application form or if you have any questions about the conference, check the conference website: <http://www.lgu.ac.uk/psychology/ungar/envconf/>

Or contact:

Simon Ungar

The ISCP held its elections, with the following results: The president (for 2000) is Juan Jose Sanchez-Sosa of Mexico, The president-elect (to serve as president in 2001) is Gloria Gottsegen of the United States. The new secretary is Susan Frauenglass of the United States. The three members at large (who will serve 3 years, 2 years, and 1 year terms respectively) are Elizabeth Bishop of the United States, Consuela Barreda-Hanson of Australia, and Carl Zimet of the United States. Francis Culbertson continues as the treasurer, and the writer will serve as past president in the year 2000.

The 1999 meeting of the ISCP was held in Danvers, Massachusetts on August 13-14, 1999, just before the meeting of the International Council of Psychologists there. The program included a presidential address by this writer, a keynote address by Juan Jose Sanchez-Sosa, and two symposia.

The next meeting of the ISCP will be in July, 2000 in Stockholm, Sweden following the meeting of the International Union of Psychological Science there.



DIVISION 7 APPLIED GERONTOLOGY



Frances M. Culbertson, President

ANNOUNCEMENT

It is now the time to consider rousing yourself for the meetings in Singapore in the year 2002, and to begin to prepare your materials for submission of programs and presentations at this conference. Once again, it will be a very special event where you can revisit with colleagues; develop or continue your collaborative research endeavors; present and learn about new and innovative theories that may stimulate you further in your work; and last, but not least, enjoy the pleasures of Singapore.

BOARD MEMBERSHIP - Chair for Asia

In the last newsletter, we highlighted members of the Executive Board of Division 7. In this newsletter, I would like to acquaint you with one of our Membership Chairs, the Chair for Asia. His name is Dr. Seisoh Sukemune, who teaches at Mukogawa Womens' University, Nishinomiya, Japan.

Dr. Sukemune received his Ph.D. from Hiroshima University and became a professor at this university as well as Director of the Research Institute for Early Childhood Education and Director of the Institute for International Education. He retired from Hiroshima University and is now teaching at Mukogawa Womens' University near Kobe. His work there as Dean is to develop a Graduate School of Clinical Education Program consisting of psychology, education, and social welfare. His interests are wide and varied in the fields of cross-cultural studies, aging, early childhood education and care, stress and coping, and learning. Dr. Sukemune belongs to many international associations reflecting his varied interests. They are the International Association of Applied Psychology; The International Society for the Study of Behavioral Development; the International Council of Psychologist and Chair, of the ICP Encouragement Early Career Awards Committee; and the American Psychological Association. He can be reached as follows:

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FOR YOUR INTEREST: RESEARCH REPORT

In our newsletter, and for your interest, we hope to highlight and abstract studies submitted to Division 7 newsletter. The report below is such a study.

MAINTAINING AND SUPPORTING INDEPENDENT LIVING IN OLD AGE (SIMA): SIMA SPOTLIGHT

Directors: Prof. Dr. Wolf D. Oswald together with Dr. Roland Rupprecht, and in collaboration with Prof. Dr. E. Lang (Carl-Korth-Institute, Erlangen), Prof. Dr. H. Baumann (Institute for Sport Sciences, FAU), Prof. Dr. M.

Stosberg (Research Center for Social Sciences, FAU), Dr. K.-C. Steinwachs (Klinikum am Europakanal, Erlangen), and the interdisciplinary Work Group for Applied Gerontology E. V., Erlangen.

Objectives of this study and part of an ongoing research project on "Maintaining and Supporting Independent Living in Old Age" are as follows:

1. Development of

- * a competence-training program,
- * a memory-training program,
- * a psychomotor training program.

2. Testing of short-term and long-term affects caused by the single training programs and by the combined competence and psychomotor-training as well as the combined memory and psychomotor-training. Training programs were intended to

- * affect positively the trained functional areas,
- * support independent living,
- * prevent the need for care, and
- * slow down processes of dementia

3. Analysis of the individual aspects of independent living in old age, especially

- * biological-medical, psychological and biographical aspects;
- * environmental, social, ecological, and socio-economical aspects;
- * their interaction with individual aspects.

The research involves both a longitudinal and experimental design involving 375 (later declined to 299) senior citizens, aged 75-93, who were living in their own household.

For a copy of the study, please contact:

Prof. Dr. Wolf D. Oswald

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FYI:

Dr. Robert Morgan has a new address and e-mail as follows:

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As the wheels churn in planning for the year 2002, there is much excitement in the air, and we hope you will plan to be a part of this magnificent event.



DIVISION 8 HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY



Ways Health Psychologists Can Help Each Other Internationally

Stevan E. Hobfoll, President IAAP Division of Health Psychology

Kent State University, U.S.A.

The news from Turkey has been so shocking and sad. The earthquake of enormous proportions struck in the night in the midst of the nations sleep, killing thousands. Trapping whole families, and destroying homes, sources of employment, and meeting places. The immediate disaster was then followed by days of searching for survivors by international teams of experts from around the world. Watching the news we are struck at one moment by the depths of pain of the tragedy, and in the next by the inspirational acts of the emergency teams and of survivors themselves. Moslem emphasis on volunteerism, I have been told by Turkish colleagues, has also led to an outpouring of help for the victims and homeless.

In the age of computers and internet correspondence we are not helpless witnesses, however far we are from the event. As international health (and clinical, and educational, and organizational) psychologists we can help. Here is how.

1. Contact colleagues in Turkey. Share your condolences, as well as your good wishes for the future. The personal contacts from abroad are heartening to professional colleagues who themselves feel isolated.
2. Next, send ideas for intervention and research consistent with your expertise. Be specific; send questionnaires, protocols, intervention manuals, etc. By offering ideas and material you may help empower colleagues in Turkey to themselves take some action and develop ideas for what they can do. They may use them themselves, pass them on to other colleagues, use them in discussions, etc.
3. Suggest collaboration. For example, you may have expertise on disaster, or self-efficacy, or children's coping with transition in schools. Suggest ways to blend your expertise with theirs. This may turn into a research study that could help inform us all on the effects of disaster, an area for which we have little research outside of Australia, Europe and the U.S. It may help inform Turkish school administrators about how better to serve homeless children. It may result in a more successful intervention in a school, workplace, or town. It will result in our all being more

Denmark; Andrew Steptoe, UK; Yannis Theodorakis, Greece; Robert Vallerand, Canada; Yves Vanden Auweele, Belgium; and Robert Weinberg, USA

Aims and Scope

The journal will be an international forum for scholarly reports in the psychology of sport and exercise, broadly defined. Manuscripts will be considered for publication which deal with high quality research and comprehensive research reviews. The journal is open to the use of diverse methodological approaches. Reports of professional practice will need to demonstrate academic rigour, preferably through analysis of programme effectiveness, and go beyond mere description.

It is planned to publish abstracts in selected European languages in addition to English. Two issues are planned for 2000 and it is hoped to increase to 4 issues for 2001.

This notice serves as a call for papers. Please address enquiries to the Editor, Professor Stuart Biddle, Department of Physical Education, Sports Science & Recreation Management, Loughborough University, Loughborough, Leics LE11 3TU, UK

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Mobile: +44 (0) 7971 539 544

Email: s.j.h.biddle@lboro.ac.uk

Division members' past/current activities

Professor Glyn Roberts (Oslo, Norway) (Glynr@brage.idrettshs.no) has been elected as the new president of the European Federation of Sport Psychology ('FEPSAC': Federation Europeene de Psychologie des Sports et des Activites Corporelles). Congratulations Glyn! And good luck with your work to enhance the development of sport psychology in Europe!

Professor Yuri L. Hanin will receive the 1999 Distinguished International Scholar Award from the Association for the Advancement of Applied Sport Psychology (AAASP, USA) at the 14th AAASP Annual Conference in Banff (Canada) on September 22-26, 1999.

Dr. Natalya B. Stambulova has just published the first ever monograph treating systematically the issues related to psychological problems of sports career using the developmental framework (Psychology of Sports Career. St.Petersburg, Russia: iCareer Center 1999). Congratulations, Natalya! A great textbook for coaches, parents, and sports & educational psychologists!

The textbook on Emotions in Sport (Ed. by Y. L. Hanin) emphasizing an individualized approach to subjective emotional experiences related to athletic performance comes out in September (1999) in Human Kinetics.

Recent Congresses and Meetings

Listed below are selected professional meetings, conferences, and congresses at which the division members have participated and initiated collaborative contacts.

The 2nd Working Meeting of applied sport psychologists from four Nordic Countries held on April 26-27, 1999 Jyväskylä, Finland was organized by the Department of Sport and Physical Education (JyväskyläUniversity), Research Institute for Olympic sports, Jyväskylä, and the Finnish Sport Psychology Association (SUPy)

To enhance closer cooperation between sport psychologists of Nordic Countries, 25 participants discussed current issues and challenges within the three major areas including: psychological well-being (M. Ojanen & M. Sorensen); motivation in sport (J. Liukkonen & G. Roberts); and performance enhancement in sport (J. Hanin & P. HassmËn). Additionally, several organizational issues (E. Apitzsch & T. Lintunen) including exchange of training programmes and research projects were discussed. The next working meeting is planned as a satellite meeting at the international conference 'Sport Psychology Conference in the New Millenium: A dynamic research-practice perspective' in Halmstad, Sweden (May 24-26, 2000) ñ see details below.

The 10th European Congress of Sport Psychology, (Prague, Czech Republic 7-12 July 1999.

Three hundred participants (45 - students) from 38 countries with top four including Czech Republic (64), Great Britain (36), Greece (20), and USA (18) - presented 180 papers and 72 posters.

The main theme "Psychology of Sport and Exercise: Enhancing the Quality of Life" was covered in the following main topics: 1. Physical activity and the quality of life; 2. Perception, cognition and group dynamics in action; 3. Diagnostics, prognostic and intervention; 4. Motor learning of sport skills; 5. Sport psychology and disabled individuals; 6. Psychological aspects of sports management; 7. Retirement from sport; 8. Psychology of counseling and coaching in sport; 9. Ethical issues in psychology of sport, Olympic ideas.

The focus of the congress was on health psychology although traditional elite sports oriented papers were also presented. Thus, the area of interest has become much broader. Moreover, for instance, in motivation research the role of environmental factors (climate) was clearly emphasized ñ thus the links with social and organizational psychology in sports/health setting are clearly getting more attention. Finally, a more individualised approach to assessment and interventions was conceptually and empirically substantiated in both health-related exercise programmes (K. Fox, S. Biddle) and in performance enhancement (J. Hanin).

The 4th ECSS (European College of Sport Science) Annual Congress, Rome, Italy. July 12-18.1999

More than 1000 sport scientists from 60 countries (representing biology, anatomy, physiology, medicine, biochemistry, biomechanics, genetics, psychology, sociology and coaching) took part in the Congress which main theme was 'Sport Science 99 in Europe'. Psychological aspects of sport & exercise included such topics as: Stress, Motivation & performance, Motor Control & Learning, Values in sport, Physical activity, health & fitness, Adaptive physical activity for special groups, Physical activity & schoolchildren, Coaching & Performance.

Here again main psychological topics were related with the role of physical activity from early childhood to adulthood (life-span developmental approach), the role of parents and research-based policies (S.Biddle) in health-enhancing practices, and cross-cultural differences in physical activity (R.Telama, H.Nipponen, Finland; R.Naul, Germany; M.Arvisto, Estonia; A.Barabas, Hungary; A.Rychtecky, Czech Republic; and M.Pieron, Belgium).

Traditional topics in sport psychology included stress and coping skills (D.Gould), motivation, values in sport, hypnosis and other interventions, injury prevention and rehabilitation. Finally, the 'Limits of Human Performance' were discussed at the interdisciplinary session from bioenergetic (B.J.Whipp,UK), anatomical (H. Hoppeler & R.Billeter, Switzerland), cardiovascular (M.Pagani & D.Lucini, Italy), and psychological (personal meaning) (R.Stelter, Denmark) perspectives. The fifth Annual Congress of the ECSS will be held in Jyvaskyla, Finland on July 19-23, 2000.

News from North America

As part of the 107th Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association held 20-24 August in Boston, Division 47 (Exercise and Sport Psychology) had a full program of invited addresses, symposia, workshops, paper sessions, poster presentations, and meetings. Robert N. Singer received the Award for Outstanding Contribution in the Science of Sport and Exercise Psychology and gave an address titled "Learning About Learning: The Cognitive Side of Movement Skill." Gregory J. Norman was presented with the Dissertation Award for his doctoral dissertation titled "A Cluster Analytic Test of the Transtheoretical Model Applied to Exercise Behavior." Shane Murphy gave a Presidential Address on "Positive Psychology: The Influence of Sport Psychology on Private Practice." Keynote speakers were Ben Smith, whose lecture was titled "Sport Psychology at the Olympics: A Coach's Perspective," and Barbara Andersen, who delivered the Steven R. Heyman Memorial Lecture ("A Biobehavioral Model of Cancer Stress: Psychological, Behavioral, and Biological Responses"). Symposia addressed controlling negative affect in sport, factors influencing the performance of US Olympic athletes and coaches, and psychological testing in sport. Workshops focused on giving sport psychology away to the public, working with athletes with eating disorders, and positive coaching in youth sport. A structured discussion examined the issue of criminality in professional American football. A number of the papers and posters presented coincided with the themes of the convention, cancer and ethnic minorities.

Forthcoming Congresses and Meetings

The 14th Annual Conference of the Association for Advancement of Applied Sport Psychology (AAASP).
September 22-26, 1999 Banff, Canada

(e-mail: gloriab@uic.edu or vealeys@muohio.edu)

January 9-15, 2000 St. Christoph a. Arlberg, Austria

2nd International Congress on Skiing and Science

(e-mail: icss.200@sbg.ac.at)

The Congress is applied and interdisciplinary with topics covering biomechanical, coaching, fitness testing & training, physiological, psychological and sociological aspects of alpine skiing, snowboarding, ski jumping and cross-country skiing

May 24-27, 2000 Halmstad, Sweden

isPort Psychology Conference in the New Millenium ñ A dynamic research-practice perspective

(e-mail: Urban.Johnson@isb.hh.se)

Four special topics will include: a) consultation, b) motivation, c) group dynamics & team cohesion, and d) stress, coping & emotions. Key note speakers will be Prof. Daniel Gould, Prof. Robert Weinberg, Prof. Glyn Roberts, Prof. Joan Duda, Prof. Albert Carron, and Prof. Yuri Hanin.

As a satellite meeting the 3rd working meeting of Applied Sport Psychologists from Nordic Countries will be also held.

July 23-28, 2000, Stockholm, Sweden

The 27th International Congress of Psychology

The division members will serve as organizers (co-ordinators) of three invited symposiums:

Emotional and Motivational Concomitants of Optimal Athletic Performance (Hanin YL., Vanden Auwelle Y., Robazza C., Bortoli L., HassemÈn, P.)

Performance and Anxiety in Elite Sport (HassmÈn, P., Raglin, J., & Hanin, Y.L.)

Moral functioning of children in sport: An achievement goal perspective. (Roberts, G., Ommundsen, Y., Lemyre, N., and Stornes, Tor)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (1998 -2002 term)

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Past-President Prof. Glyn Roberts, Sports University, Oslo, Norway, email: Glynr@brage.idrettshs.no

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Representative for Asia - Dr. Jin Yoo (Korea) email:yoojin@cau.ac.kr

This project is funded by the European Union (EU) under its Leonardo Programme and aims to develop a European framework for Psychologists Training. The project runs from 1999-2001 and is based at the Institute of Education, University of London. The European Union (EU) consists of 15 member countries, each with very different systems of education and training for psychologists, and each with different systems of recognition, regulation and requirements for practice; the project aims to chart commonalities, and to develop a common framework for psychologists education and training, which could in the future lead to a European Diploma as a common European qualification.

Since 1957 and the Treaty of Rome, there have been aspirations for free movement of professionals across Europe. The EU Directive 48/89/EEC concerns the mutual recognition of qualifications and applies. In practice, it has been difficult to implement the Directive, and of course the question of language means that there is in practice limited movement across borders. EFPPA (the European Federation of Professional Psychologists Associations) has organised a number of Task Forces which have considered the development of common standards of education, and a general 'Optimal Standards' framework was agreed by 25 EFPPA Member Associations in 1990. The current project builds on work carried out within EFPPA, and aims to develop a common European framework for Psychologists training.

The current project aims:

- * to develop a framework of knowledge, skills and competences for training psychologists across Europe which may in future provide the basis for a future European Diploma for Psychologists. The level of focus is the level at which psychologists are deemed qualified to practise as psychologists, in our case, the level of Chartered Psychologist.

- * to produce a detailed comparison of university training curricula and professional patterns of training from individual member states, * to carry out wide consultation with a range of stakeholders, * to facilitate mobility of psychologists across member states through the creation of a common framework,

- * to develop new models of professional training based on competences and underpinning knowledge,

- * to make more transparent systems for mutual recognition.

This is a unique and an exciting opportunity to bring together experts from major EU countries, and other countries outside the EU, to develop networks both within and across countries, and to carry out a detailed comparison of education and training routes with a view to developing a common framework. Already ministers of Higher Education in the EU countries are looking for greater convergence. The Sorbonne agreement, signed in May last year, by Ministers from France, Germany, Italy and UK, committed them to encouraging a common frame of reference, aimed at improving external recognition and facilitating student mobility through 'progressive harmonisation of the overall framework of the degrees'.

The Bologna agreement signed on 19 June 1999, by a much wider group of politicians, committed ministers to a plan to eliminate obstacles to student mobility and graduate employment. This was said to represent a historic step towards the creation of a European Higher Education Area by ironing out the less compatible elements of the region's university systems. The basis for the system is two cycles, undergraduate and post graduate, similar to the system found for example in the UK with 3-4 year Bachelor degree followed by a Master's cycle. This agreement will clearly have an impact on the national systems.

Fifteen partners are involved in the Leonardo project from eleven countries: Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom (for details see project home page, address below). EFPPA (the European Federation of professional Psychologists Associations) is also involved as a partner, and will play a central role in the development of the project. Each partner has created a national network which will be used for consultation and dissemination, and includes representatives of universities, the national psychology society/association and any other relevant bodies. Members of the project team will make presentations at European, international and national conferences. A successful presentation took place at the VIth European Congress of Psychology in July this year in Rome, and there will be presentations at the Second International Congress on Licensing and Credentialling in Oslo July 2000, the International Congress of Psychology in Stockholm in July 2000 and at the European Congress of Psychology in London in July 2001. There will also be presentations at national conferences and meetings, and articles in national and international journals.

The project web page is at www.ioe.ac.uk/ioe_res/leonardo/index.htm

The project team welcomes contact from colleagues, and has already had communications with a range of people from within and outside the EU.

Ingrid Lunt

Project Co-ordinator

GRAWEMEYER AWARD IN PSYCHOLOGY FOR US\$200,000

The Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences at the University of Louisville (<http://www.louisville.edu>) in the US announces the first annual Grawemeyer Award in Psychology for 200,000 US\$

Purpose

To acknowledge and disseminate outstanding ideas in the science of Psychology. Submissions may address a wide range of topics in Psychology and should be reflective of those areas considered part of the discipline. The award is designed to recognize a specific achievement. This idea may have been developed by one individual or several individuals and may be submitted from anywhere in the world.

Prize Amount

US\$200,000 cash, payable in five annual installments of \$40,000.

Eligibility

The competition does not limit the form in which the idea or achievement appears. Consideration will be given to printed books, articles appearing in scholarly journals, technological advances, software, research reports, conference presentations or other widely and publicly disseminated forms.

Judging Criteria

Originality, creativity, scientific merit and scope of potential applicability on the field of Psychology.

Nominees

Individuals

Nominators

individuals, professional associations, university presidents or administrators, publishers or editors of journals and books in psychology

Entry Procedure

The nominator must submit the following:

- A 1-2 page letter of nomination in English identifying the specific idea or achievement being nominated and delineating the reasons why the entry merits the award. Please, provide complete bibliographic references if possible
- A current mailing address, telephone number, fax number and e-mail address for the nominee.

Upon receipt of a letter of nomination, the nominee will be notified of their nomination and sent a Nominee Form which explains the award conditions and states that all materials submitted will become the property of

the University of Louisville.

Each nominee must then submit the following support materials:

- A signed copy of the Nominee Form
- Six copies of the relevant publications, presentations or other documents (all in English), of the idea, or the achievement.
- Six copies of the nominee's curriculum vita or resume (also in English).

Deadline Nominations

The nomination letter must be received by November 1st, 1999

Supporting Materials for the Nomination

All supporting materials for the nomination (including the signed Nominee Form, six copies of the work and six copies of the nominee's curriculum vita or resume) must reach the University of Louisville by December 1st, 1999.

Review Process

Following a rigorous screening process by the Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences, 8-12 nominees will be identified.

These nominees will be forwarded to an External Psychology Panel who will select three finalists to be recommended to the University of Louisville Grawemeyer Award Committee. This committee will select the winning submission for the award. Upon recommendation by the President of the University, the Board of Trustees of the University will grant the award.

Awardee Requirements

The winner will be announced publicly in the Fall. Acceptance of the award requires personal delivery of a public address at the University of Louisville that conveys the importance of the winning idea. Winners must also participate for 2-3 days in community and campus events associated with the award ceremonies.

Contact

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Grawemeyer Psychology Committee

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Homepage: <http://www.grawemeyer.org>



FORTHCOMING CONGRESSES



14-16 April, 2000, Annual meeting of the Society for Industrial-Organisational Psychology, New Orleans, Louisiana

Contact: Lee Hakel, SIOP, PO Box 87, 745 Haskins Road (Ste A), Bowling Green, OH 43402-0087, USA

Fax +1 419 35202645; email Lhakel@siop.bgsu.edu

11-14 July, 2000, 16th Biennial meeting of the International Society for the Study of Behavioural Development (ISSBD), Beijing, China

Contact: Dr Lei Wang, Dept of Psychology, Peking University, Beijing 100871, PR China

Tel and fax +86 10 62757551; email leiwang@pku.edu.cn

17-21 July, 2000, 58th Annual Convention International Council of Psychologists, Padua, Italy

Contact: Anna Laura Comunian, International Cross-Cultural Psychology Laboratory, Department of general Psychology, University of Padua, via Venezia, 8 35134 Padova Italy

Tel +390 49 8276629, fax +390 49 8276600; email comunian@psico.unipd.it

23-28 July, 2000, 27th International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm, Sweden

Contact: 27th International Congress of Psychology, Box 3287, S-103 65, Stockholm, Sweden. Fax (46) 8 24 78 55, email: psych.congress.2000@psykologforbundet.se

URL: <http://www.icp20000.se>

July, 2000, 15th International Congress of International Association of Cross-cultural Psychology, Warsaw, Poland

Contact: Pawel Boski, Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences, 01 673 Warsaw/UL Podlensa 61 Poland

Email boskip@Atos.PsychPAN.Waw.PL

30 July-4 August 2000, 4th International Ergonomics Association (IEA) Congress, San Diego, USA

This will probably be the largest ergonomics congress ever held, with an anticipated 430 technical sessions, and 2500 participants. The IEA 2000 Website is www.IEA2000.HFES.org. The secretariat is headed by Lynn Strother, HFES, PO Box 1369, Santa Monica, CA 90406-1369, USA, fax +1 310 394 2410, email Lynn_Strother@compuserve.com

1-6 July, 2001, VIIth European Congress of Psychology, London, UK

Contact: Seventh European Congress of Psychology, PO Box 864, Leicester LE1 7YP. Phone (44) 116 252 9577, fax: (44) 116 255 7123, email: eurocon@bps.org.uk

7-12 July, 2002, 25th International Congress of Applied Psychology (ICAP), Suntec City, Singapore

Details: XXV ICAP Secretariat, CEMS Pte Ltd, 1 Maritime Square, #09-43 World Trade Centre, Singapore 099253.;

email: cemssvs@singnet.singnet.com.sg



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**PLEASE NOTIFY ADDITIONS, CORRECTIONS, UPDATES TO THE NEWSLETTER EDITOR,
INGRID LUNT**

International Association of Applied Psychology

The International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP) is the oldest international psychological association. Established in 1920, it now has individual members in more than 80 countries, and holds an international Congress every four years in different cities of the world.

The major fields of activity within IAAP are reflected in its 13 Divisions.

- * Organizational Psychology
- * Applied Gerontology
- * Psychological Assessment & Evaluation
- * Health Psychology
- * Clinical & Community Psychology
- * Psychology & National Development
- * Economic Psychology
- * Environmental Psychology
- * Psychology of Law
- * Educational, Instructional and School Psychology
- * Political Psychology
- * Sport Psychology
- * Traffic & Transportation Psychology
- * Applied Cognitive Psychology

All members receive the quarterly journal *Applied Psychology: An International Review* free of charge (\$89 to non-members in 1997). Members also receive the IAAP Newsletter twice a year, free of charge. Additional journals are offered to IAAP members at substantially reduced subscription rates (*European Journal of Work*

and Organizational Psychology, International Journal of Human Resource Management, Human Relations, Journal of Organizational Behaviour). There are also substantially reduced membership fees for students Members and for members from low income countries.

Dues for 1997: there is a graded scale of dues based on self-evaluated yearly income, which will vary from person to person. As a guide, many Full Members and Associate Members are likely to pay around US\$40.00, although Members from low income countries will pay correspondingly less. Student Members will pay \$4.00

Application for IAAP Membership

Please write to the Secretary General, José Maria Prieto, José Maria Prieto, Complutense University of Madrid, Faculty of Psychology, Somosaguas, Madrid 28223, Spain, Fax: 34 1 3510091; Tel: 3943236, email: jmprieto@psi.ucm.es



[Back to Spring 1999 Newsletter](#)



[Back to IAAP - Table of Contents](#)



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