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Newsletter
The International Association of
Applied Psychology

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Editorial

This issue of the Newsletter is published to come out with the January 2002 issue of the journal. The three issues of the Newsletter come out with the first three issues of the journal, i.e. in January, April and July each year, leaving quite a gap through the autumn (fall) period. This period this year was dominated to a great extent by the sad events of September 11 which

will scar the US and the world for ever. Colleagues from all over the world have expressed their various reactions, and there are plans to hold events around this topic at the Congress in Singapore next July. One disadvantage of the long gap between newsletters is the fact that what is 'news' at one time is no longer 'news' when the newsletter is published. We have included in this issue two pieces written from colleagues from the USA, which seemed particularly memorable.

Please do get in touch and let me know your reactions to the Newsletter and also submit any items of news and information that you consider useful to share with other members. The Newsletter is only as good as its contributors and contributions, and we need to receive these in order to maintain this publication. I look forward to hearing from you.

Ingrid Lunt
Editor

Copy for the next issue of the Newsletter (14, 2 April 2002 issue) should be sent to Ingrid Lunt by ***** , 2001

Message from USA

Faceless Terrorism as Creative Evil
or
Fighting Terrorism by understanding man's capacity for evil

Philip G. Zimbardo, Ph.D.
Psychology Professor, Stanford University
President-Elect, American Psychological Association

September 11, 2001, is the new day of infamy that may change forever the way Americans live their lives. A small band of commandos armed with only pocket knives did what no other global super power has been able to do to the United States. They struck terror in our hearts by totally demolishing in a single hour a cherished icon of American capitalism. They went further in their daring attack by destroying a substantial section of the Pentagon, the symbol of our military might. They may also have aimed to destroy the White House and take down Air Force One, and surely they sent our president and his staff scrambling for safety. They brought terror into our collective lives in ways no one of us had ever before experienced, not even the most seasoned war veterans. "They" are the new

erect, or end lives that took generations to nourish. Evil is the perversion of human perfection; it is the mind turned in on itself to hurt, harm, demean, destroy other people, along with their possessions and their most valued symbols. If we take Good as the natural human condition, then Evil is its antithesis, and Heroism its opposing force. But they are all facets of human nature. The terrorist attack on U.S. sovereignty represents a new level of "creative evil" in which human intellect subserves the basest motives of violence and destruction. Thus, it is imperative not to underestimate the power of this new enemy. It is a shadowy force without identifiable territorial boundaries, but one that has the charismatic power to unite disparate allies in many nations with its fervent ideological mission.

We are beginning to appreciate the extent to which this complex, expertly choreographed terrorist attack was the end product of extensive planning, training, and professional expertise that required financial resources and networks of co-conspirators living in our midst. They had to know how a dozen or more of their skyjacking team members could breach airport security. They knew to select transcontinental jetliners filled to capacity with jet fuel that on explosion could melt steel girders. They had to understand enough kinetic physics and structural engineering to know the precise locations on the WTC that would make it maximally vulnerable to their explosive attack. They had to know how to pilot commercial jetliners, to disarm warning signals, and how four huge airplanes could fly in and out of our major urban centers totally undetected.

This creatively evil enemy cannot be underestimated any longer. Moreover, we have to change our perception of this attack as "senseless violence," as has often been described. Of course, this tragic destruction of lives and property does not make sense to us because it is incomprehensible that any individual or group would engage in such evil deeds. Calling it "senseless", "mindless", "insane", or the work of "madmen" is wrong for two reasons. It fails to adopt the perspective of the perpetrators, as an act with a clearly defined purpose that we must understand in order to challenge it most effectively. And such negative labeling also lulls us into thinking it is random, not comparable to anything we do understand, and is disrespectful of the high level of reasoned intellect behind these deeds, however distorted it may be. Constructive efforts at preventing future similar acts of international violence might best begin with attempts to understand not only the Who question, but the What question as well. Our national leaders will seek out those who orchestrated this destructive attack against our nation and bring them to justice. But even if the identifiable terrorist leaders were to be eliminated, would that stop future terrorism? Unlikely, unless the root causes of the hatred against America is modified, unless the ideological, political, and social bases of the mentalities of the next generation of potential terrorists are changed.

Evil has always existed in many forms, as recorded since Biblical times, and will continue to flourish in different ways in different places. Surely, there are individuals we acknowledge as embodying evil, just as Lucifer and Satan do-Hitler, Stalin, Mao, and other national tyrants. They are all

dead, yet evil flourishes throughout the world with nameless conductors orchestrating ever new violence. It is well for us now to go beyond our tendency to focus on dispositional evil as a peculiar property or characteristic of despicable particular individuals. Instead, we might consider focusing on the situational determinants of evil in order to recognize the generic forces of evil, to identify the breeding of evil that can seduce even good people to become perpetrators of evil. Even while acknowledging our individual and national need for retribution and punishment of the leaders of this terrorist attacks, we must also realize that without altering the fundamental sources of anti-American and anti-democratic beliefs and values in other nations, new replacements will emerge for each tyrant leader we punish or kill.

Much psychological research reveals the ease with which ordinary people can be recruited to engage in harmful, sadistic behaviors against their fellows. In one classic study, by Stanley Milgram, the majority of ordinary American citizens who participated in the study blindly obeyed an authority figure in administering what they believed were painful, even lethal shocks to a stranger. My colleague, Albert Bandura, showed that intelligent research participants were willing to give increasingly higher levels of shock to other college students when their victims had been labeled as "seeming like animals," by a research assistant. In another demonstration, from my laboratory, of the power of situational forces to distort individual values, normal college students recruited to role play prison guards became their roles in a matter of days, behaving with escalating violence toward their prisoners-other college students. We know that a cult leader, Jim Jones, reverend of Peoples Temple, was able to program his followers to commit suicide, or to kill one another on his command-more than 900 American citizens did so in the jungles of Guyana. Research by sociologist, John Steiner indicates that most Nazi concentration camp guards were "ordinary men" before and following their years of perpetrating evil. Many more examples could be culled to illustrate reasons why we should not demonize or medicalize these terrorists as an alien breed. Instead, we should focus on a better understanding of the mind control tactics and strategies that might make even good people engage in evil deeds at some time in their lives, and how generations of young people are recruited into lives of terrorism. We need also to better appreciate cultural ways of being that differ from our own, as well as acknowledge "the dark side of religion" in terms of how religiously-based value systems can be perverted to justify and reward the most horrendous of human deeds.

Tracking down the terrorist leaders by our intelligence and military forces, has the collateral danger of modeling revenge and retaliation at a national level that can become a stimulus for individuals to adopt a similar orientation toward innocent citizens in our own country whose ethnicity, religion, or appearance might be similar to those of the terrorists. We cannot allow that transfer of hostility to develop because in doing so, it fuels the cycle of violence started by the terrorists. Terrorists create terror; terror creates fear and anger; fear and anger create aggression; and

aggression against citizens of different ethnicity or religion creates racism and in turn, new forms of terrorism. It is easier to make war than to make peace, so we must redouble efforts to try the harder way in our own lives by creating a peace zone around each of us that embraces others and enriches existence rather than diminishes it. We must individually and collectively refuse to adopt the terrorists devaluing of human life or they will win the next battle by giving into the kind of negative sentiments that their evil deeds have generated in us all. We have seen the enemy, do not let it become us. It is a time for American heroism to oppose terrorism. It is a new era in our nation and personal lives when heroism is defined not just as the sacrifice of life for others, but also as the opening of ourselves to the needs of others, as sharing some of our precious commodities, like time, with others in meaningful face to face encounters, as the willingness to do all we can to reinforce the bonds of the human connection. It is a time to choose to be a hero in your own family and community.

SECRETARY GENERAL'S REPORT

The 25th ICAP keeps to its original plan

It is not the first time in ICAP that a climate of turbulence and war scenario has emerged, It occurred in 1986 when the 21st ICAP was held in Jerusalem and Mike Knowles, past SG of the IAAP recalled himself *"idling away time at Athens thinking that, once the terrorists had struck there, they would never choose the same place twice, and thus if one was to spend a lot of time at any one airport, this would have to be the safest one in the world"*. In October 2001 it was considered appropriate to gather information from among EC members about how colleagues view their presence and involvement in the 25th ICAP to be held in Singapore July 7th to 12th, 2002. The Congress organizers addressed themselves to a similar inquiry. Both workgroups came to the same conclusion and agreed on the same course of action: to go ahead with the Singapore Congress and show professional leadership in a proactive resistance to terrorism. However, it was decided to review the break-even ceiling, keeping the ears close to the ground and preparing to pare plans down further if necessary over the coming months until the congress. This is the main argument. Terrorism is now part of the new political landscape and so the only thing that can be done is to take a stand against it. As an International Association we can do this by going about seasonal business as usual, and

The 25th Congress organizers, in consultation with IAAP officers have agreed on an extension of the abstract submission deadline to end January 2002. We need your help to disseminate this very important information to all the psychological associations - divisional, national, regional, international, which you belong to.

EC and division meetings in Singapore

Arrangements have been already made to hold the IAAP EC meetings in Singapore starting July 5th full day, and continuing July 6th in the morning. Another half day may be added during the congress if necessary. Business meetings of each IAAP division must be convened during the 25 ICAP in Singapore and each division president or secretary is invited to make reservations of meeting rooms well in advance to Elizabeth Nair (swkenair@nus.edu.sg) president of our next congress.

Psychology and Terrorism

September 11th, 2001 was indeed a grim day, and the bells of mourning tolled here and there for those who were massacred. Expressions of support, outrage, sadness, horror, condolences, concern, and grief at the atrocities against people and institutions were shared among EC members through the mailing list the next days. Claude Levy-Leboyer, Past President of the IAAP, raised a very specific question: *"Shouldn't we be able, as psychologists, and, more specifically, as an international association of applied psychology, to help understand, and struggle against, fanaticism, terrorism and violence?"*. Terrorism is a source of permanent trouble and tragedy in many countries such as Algeria, Colombia, Egypt, Greece, India, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Lebanon, Pakistan, Palestine, Peru, Philippines, Spain, Sri Lanka, Turkey, and UK to mention just a few with long-lasting terrorist groups. Several initiatives have begun to evolve:

- A symposium on "Psychological and Terrorism" convened by Di Bretherton, d.bretherton@psych.unimelb.edu.au President Elect of Division 11, Political Psychology, scheduled for the 25 ICAP in Singapore. Several members have been invited to join this activity.
- An advanced research workshop on *"Psychology, Terrorism and Trust"* to be convened by Jose M. Prieto (jmprieto@cop.es) and Anna Leonova (aleon@chair.cogsci.msu.su) submitted and pending of financial support from an International Agency. Several members have been invited to contribute to this activity if a subsidy is obtained.
- A monographic issue of Applied Psychology: An International Review on "Psychology and Terrorism". The guest- editor will be appointed soon.
- Harry C. Triandis, (triandis@uiuc.edu), past president, sent a letter to President Bush, asking him to consider some of the cultural psychological factors needed to develop a sense of the parameters of the intervention that may be acceptable to produce an scenario that does not raise the level of hostility in the Muslim world. A few

days later circulated the first draft of a manuscript.

Suggestions on those have done psychological research in this area, or on the other side of the continuum -Peace and Trust- will be highly appreciated.

Fee structure: comparative analysis

Benchmarking is a tool used to improve organizational processes by looking into similar organizations in the sector and seeing what standards seem to work and what does not. In this way "best practices" are identified. Last July the Interamerican Psychological Society (SIP) updated their fee structure. The IAAP and the SIP may be compared because both organizations are based on an individual membership, an annual fee, a scientific journal, a newsletter, and an international congress. So, conditions and services are very similar.

- The annual student fee is US\$ 25 in the SIP and 20 in the IAAP.
- The SIP has not a category for members from low- income countries. The IAAP has a subsidized fee of US\$ 20 per year.
- The standard annual fee in the SIP for members from Latin America is US\$ 40, and this same amount exists as reduced fee in the IAAP.
- An annual fee of US\$ 60 is the standard in the IAAP and for SIP members from the US, Canada and Europe.
- The IAAP has an *Action 100 program* that provides free the journal and the newsletter to 100 departments, libraries or institutions of Psychology in low-income countries. There is not such a parallel program in the SIP.

The fee structure for the period 2002-2004 in the IAAP must be studied and updated in Singapore and this comparison turns out to be a benchmark case. IAAP fees are beneficial to members of low-income countries as well as students.

World Federation of Mental Health

Last May 2001 our president started an exchange of correspondence with Dr. Peter Lahti, President of the WFMH (<http://www.wfmh.org/>) with the aim of developing closer co-operative relations between both organizations and reaching a consultative status for the IAAP. In the past, Prof. Spielberg served as WFMH Vice-President for North America. The WFMH is an international non-profit advocacy organization founded in 1948 to advance the prevention of mental and emotional disorders, the proper treatment and care of those with such disorders, and the promotion of mental health. The Federation achieves its goals through public education programs, research through collaborations with universities, consultation to the United Nations and its specialized agencies, and a regional structure for organizing project work at the community level

28th International Congress of Psychology

The 28th ICP will be held in Beijing in August 8-13rd, 2004. The organizers have started to set up the scientific program and the IAAP has been invited "to organize satellite meetings, conferences, symposia or workshops in conjunction with this Congress to be held in China." Suggestions are welcome and interested colleagues may send a email message to iaap@psi.ucm.es and the SG will analyze proposals with the other officers of the IAAP and forward names and suggestions backed by our organization to the 28th ICP organizers.

Guidelines for elections

The full set of documents relevant in the election process are available online. In our homepage, located at <http://www.iaapsy.org/> we have a link to the constitution under the heading " Organizational Aspects". In a similar vein we have a link to the guidelines for the elections of officers, EC members, Division officers under the heading "Guidelines". I have also added a policy statement regarding the role of present officers in the process that was backed in the past by officers. The electronic version of the constitution is a word-for-word document. The guidelines are a compilation of several documents received from Mike Knowles, the former Secretary General. These documents have been discussed and accepted as guidelines in past EC meetings and updated among the officers in Stockholm and London.

Bernhard Wilpert, as past president, is the Chairman of the Election Committee.

The documents needed for the election process are available online at <http://www.iaapsy.org/>.

IAAP AFFAIRS

1001 REASONS WHY IT IS USEFUL TO BE A MEMBER OF IAAP

DID YOU KNOW

...that we are the oldest international organization with individual membership (founded 1920)?
that we have organized 24 international congresses since 1920 (with the next one coming up in Singapore, July 7-12, 2002)?
... that our membership covers more than 65 countries?
... IAAP is currently negotiating to become a non-governmental organization with the United Nations System?
... that we are an associate member of the International Social Science Council of the UNESCO?

(<http://www.stern.nyu.edu/~wstarbuc/>) for being one of the fastest growing journals in terms of increase of the Social Science Citation Index?

... that the IAAP directory is available at no cost on site under www.iaapsy.org ?

... that IAAP is an organizer and co-organizer of regional conferences (for example China, Mexico, South Africa, and coming up: Mumbai, India, December 17-20, 2001)?

... that we are actively involved in increasing the human and social capital of our members by e.g. the ARTS (Advanced Research Training Seminars), by regional conferences, by worldwide conferences, by networking e.g. in the area of cross-cultural activities and by having a very active Newsletter?

... that the presidents of IAAP have often been people who are cited very heavily in the scientific literature and have been perceived as examples of how to do international research?

... that the Executive Committee members are an important cross-section of what is going on in psychology worldwide?

... that we are unique resource for any internationally active psychologist because of our unique international membership?

Michael Frese
President Elect

Call for Nominations of Officers and Executive Committee (EC) of IAAP

Bernhard Wilpert, IAAP Past-President

Introduction

The Executive Committee of IAAP is the central governing body of our Association. Elections to the EC take place at every International Congress of Applied Psychology (ICAP) organized under the auspices of IAAP, i. e. the next elections will take place at our forthcoming ICAP in Singapore, July 7 - 12, 2002. The EC has, according to our Constitution, the solemn responsibility to appoint the Officers of IAAP (President, President-Elect, Secretary General, Treasurer). But the function of EC members go far beyond this important constitutional act. EC members and Presidents of IAAP Divisions are the central motor of all IAAP activities. They represent different parts of the world and different sub-disciplines of psychology. By virtue of providing the personal links to psychologists in their region and sub-fields they hold a particular responsibility for the viability and dynamics of our Association's world-wide network. This is why IAAP must be particularly diligent in selecting highly professional, internationally reputed and service devoted candidates for the EC. Growth or decline depends on them through giving the right example and enticing new members to join IAAP, the oldest and largest international psychological association with individual membership.

Traditionally it has been the responsibility of IAAP Past-Presidents to oversee the electoral process. This is why I am addressing all IAAP members today to submit nominations for the forthcoming EC membership

election in Singapore next year.

Guidelines for election of EC members

The Constitution of IAAP stipulates that elections to the EC are made by the General Assembly at every ICAP and one third of the EC members must retire in order to give good opportunities to share the work among many IAAP members. The EC itself may nominate candidates to the EC. "Other nominations for the EC may be made by Full members of the Association provided they are seconded by two other Full Members and forwarded in writing to the Secretary General of the Association at least eight weeks before the General Meeting of the Association together with the consent in writing of the nominee" (Article 6). Therefore, nominating documentation needs to include nominator's name, address, and signature as well as mentioning the names of the two seconding Full Members. It describes the nominee's qualifications, contributions to applied psychology, experience in international organizations, and other relevant information. The nomination includes a statement indicating the nominee's consent, to be signed by the nominee. As a deadline I set three months before the Singapore congress in order to enable proper preparations of elections.

In short:

- 1) Deadline for nominations to EC: April 7, 2002
- 2) Nominations need to be seconded by two Full Members
- 3) Nominations need written consent of nominee
- 4) Nominations are to be submitted to the Secretary General:
Prof. Jose Maria Prieto
Colegio Oficial de Psicólogos
Cuesta de San Vicente. 4-5º
28008 Madrid, Spain

Full details of the posts, the current holders and eligibility were published in the last issue of the Newsletter.

Guidelines for the election of IAAP Division Officers.

These guidelines are a proposal regarding how to conduct the next elections in IAAP divisions. It will allow gathering some experience with it to be discussed in Singapore during the 25 ICAP and produce improvements. If possible all divisions ought to follow this proposal, discussed and backed by all the IAAP officers.

1. The Division Officers are President, Past-President, President-Elect, Secretary and Treasurer. Divisions with a reduced number of members may merge the offices of Secretary and Treasurer.

2. The term of office will be four years and will start at the end of each International Congress of Applied Psychology (ICAP). The responsibilities of office will last until the last day of an ICAP.

3. Large divisions may have an Executive Committee that will consist of the division officers plus the Newsletter Editor and the chairpersons of standing committees of the Division, namely, the Next ICAP Program,

Membership and Recruitment, Online Communication, and Professional Affairs.

4. The President, Past-President, President-Elect and Next ICAP Program Chairperson will be limited to one term in office. All other offices can be held up to a limit of two terms.

5. Elections will be held to fill the offices of President-Elect, Secretary and Treasurer. The office of Newsletter Editor, and chairpersons of standing committees will be filled by appointment of the President for his or her term of office. The President and President-Elect shall not be nationals or residents of the same country at the time of the election.

6. The President will receive an updated list of division members from the Secretary General of the IAAP at least once a year and "on request" every six months. For the electoral process, the President and Secretary of the division should use an updated list of division members.

7. The Past President as chair, the President Elect and the President of each Division constitute the election committee and will be responsible for developing slates of candidates in a manner that is consistent with the IAAP guidelines. Before submitting the slates to division members for voting, the Secretary General of IAAP will be informed of the list of nominated candidates for purposes of verifying their good membership standing. Co-opted members may be appointed if there are vacancies in the election committee. If the Past President cannot participate in the election process, the President of the Division will chair the election committee. The Division Secretary and Treasurer will assist the election as required.

8. Candidates for President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Division must be paying members of the IAAP and the Division in good standing during the past four years as a minimum. Substantial involvement of candidates in the Division activities, journal, newsletter and the previous ICAP will be criteria to be highlighted during the election process.

9. Candidates must be nominated by a minimum of two members of the division in good standing. Each candidate will send to the chair of the election committee a letter of acceptance and willingness for the given term and a brief resume of about 500 words that will be at the disposal of the division members in the homepage of the division or, by default, in the homepage of the IAAP. Each candidate will receive a list of current members of the division.

10. Elections will be held during the year preceding the ICAP and should be completed at least a month prior to the Congress. As many members of the division as possible must participate in the polls. The election committee will fix how members will cast their votes via post office, fax and electronic means. The candidate for each office with the majority of votes of those voting will be elected.

11. The [Secretary General of the IAAP](#) will be informed immediately. The names of the President, Secretary and Treasurer elected by each Division will be announced during the meeting of the IAAP Executive Committee that takes place the day before the start of the ICAP, and at the IAAP and Division business meetings during the ICAP.

12. In case of death, severe disability, unavailability, or inactivity of a Division President, the Officers of the IAAP will appoint a replacement, if possible from the Officers of that division. 13. IAAP officers will act as

external consultants in the election process of divisions and will mediate in case of internal conflicts.

By June 2nd, 2002, a month before the open ceremony of the 25 ICAP to be held in Singapore July 7-12, 2002, (<http://www.icap2002.org/>) the election process of officers for each IAAP division must be ended. This is the set of instructions that must be followed by each division under the leadership of the Past President, Chairperson of the Elections Committee. A copy is available online at <http://www.iaapsy.org/> the homepage of the IAAP.

Jose M. Prieto, IAAP SG

27th ICAP, July 2010 BIDS TO HOST THE CONGRESS

During the 25 ICAP to be held in Singapore next July 7-12th 2002, the Executive Committee will start the analysis of bids submitted by IAAP members backed by national associations or societies of psychology interested in hosting the 27th ICAP to be held in 2010. The 26th ICAP will be held in Athens by July 2006. Here is a copy of the guidelines to be followed. A copy is available online at <http://www.iaapsy.org/> the homepage of the IAAP.

Jose M. Prieto, IAAP, SG.

MANUAL FOR ORGANIZING INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES

Prepared by Officers of the International Association of Applied Psychology.

The purpose of this Manual is to provide some "institutional memory" for those organizing IAAP congresses. It is mainly intended for the organizers of the regular congress which occurs every four years. However, it may prove helpful to organizers of IAAP regional meetings as well. The main meeting, in our experience, requires 6 years to organize. Even the smallest regional meeting will require one year. The steps needed for planning the large meeting will be described here, though the process may also be relevant for the smaller meetings.

I. Purpose of and Participation in Congresses

- To provide visibility to the latest discoveries of applied psychologists,
- To stimulate collaborative research
- To make possible discussion of research and application from the perspective of different cultures.

Participation

Participation should be entirely free from restrictions of gender, race, nationality, social class, religion, ethnicity, or any other demographic categories. Therefore, sites that do not allow individuals from one or more demographic categories to participate, must automatically be excluded

from consideration.

Participants should be members of IAAP, or be prepared to become members, before registering for the Congress. Special arrangements can be made for psychologists from countries that do not have access to hard currencies.

II. Method of Site Selection

1. Those sites that are interested in hosting a Congress, should file an application form available in [the homepage of the IAAP](#) or on request from (the [IAAP Secretary-General](#)).

2. A site Committee consisting of current and past IAAP officers reviews these materials, and makes recommendations to the Executive Committee of the IAAP. A discussion takes place at least 6 years prior to the date of the Congress. The wishes of the Executive Committee are registered in a rank order of the application.

3. Four of the current officers, at the expense of the applicants, visit the top-ranked site to determine if it is suitable, and if they find that it is, provide preliminary advice to the organizers concerning the preparations needed for a successful organization of a Congress.

4. If the top-ranked site proves unsuitable, the same Committee visits the next site, and the procedure is repeated until a site is found.

5. Applications can be made by any national psychological society, but IAAP favours applications that show the involvement of many institutions (psychological associations, governmental organizations, city, academic bodies, universities).

6. The membership of the Organizing Committee of the proposed Congress must show experience in diverse psychological fields, and a broad representation of both theoretical and methodological perspectives.

7. The decision concerning the selection of a particular site will be based on information concerning:

(a) Free participation of psychologists from all over the world and free expression of opinions. This needs to be confirmed, in writing, by the country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

(b) Availability of satisfactory facilities, such as convention halls, hotels ranging from luxurious to inexpensive, good communications.

(c) Availability of transportation (air, train, bus, etc) to the city.

(d) Availability of outside support (e.g. from industries, universities; it is especially important to obtain funds to bring delegates from the underrepresented parts of the world, such as Africa).

(e) Availability of manpower (e.g. student volunteers) and institutional support (e.g. universities, city), or of first rate Professional Organizers who can support the Congress

(f) Availability of interesting tourist attractions.

In making a judgement concerning the desirability of the site the IAAP Executive Committee is likely also to pay attention to whether the status of psychology as a science and a profession will be improved if the congress is held in that country, whether there will be substantial participation of

local psychologists, whether money can be exchanged from one currency to another fairly easily, and whether the inflation rate is manageable.

The President of the local Organizing Committee and the IAAP President will sign a letter of Agreement. Signing of this letter will imply agreement with the financial provisions mentioned in the present document. An appendix to that Letter of Agreement will include details of who will chair the various committees mentioned in the present document.

Once the site of the Congress has been decided the following committees will be formed.

III. Organizing Committee

1. This committee will take the major policy decisions of the Congress, with advice from IAAP officers. In case of disagreement, the views of unanimous IAAP officers must prevail, because this is an IAAP Congress. The organizing committee will be chaired by the "Secretary General" of the Congress (the President of the Congress will be a high prestige local psychologist who will not necessarily be involved in the day-to-day preparations). The Committee will include the chairpersons of the two committees mentioned in section V below.

2. The Organizing Committee will appoint sub committees, as necessary, to accomplish the following functions:

(a) Obtaining the cooperation and coordinating the efforts of local psychological associations, scientific bodies, academic institutions, and government bodies

(b) Involving a wide range of psychologists in the preparation of the congress

(c) Appointing all those who will help to run the congress, such as the registration desk, money exchange, post office, photocopy office, information desk, travel arrangements for tours before, during, and after the congress, servicing video, slide projectors, overhead projectors, microphones, loudspeakers, and other equipment

(d) Proposing to the IAAP officers the names of distinguished local psychologists, one of whom will function as President of the Congress

(e) Within 120 days of completion of the Congress providing to the IAAP officers a report on the scientific accomplishments and financial status of the Congress.

A Finance Subcommittee will be appointed to develop a budget for the Congress, monitor commitments and expenses, and prepare the report on the financial conditions of the Congress mentioned in (e) above. Two members of the Finance Committee will sign all cheques, receive donations arrange for revenue from renting congress space to advertisers and other exhibitors, and handle the bank account of the Congress. The Congress shall have a separate bank account. Registration and other income from the Congress will be deposited in this account. Payments to employees of the Congress will be made from this account, according to the customary procedures of the country in which the Congress will be

held.

Local organizers must include in their budget the costs of three visits of the IAAP officers during the period of preparation of the Congress, and the cost of the hotel rooms of the Officers of IAAP, and of an office of the IAAP President and Secretariat (on the Congress site), during the Congress.

The budget usually includes the costs of renting the facilities for the scientific and social programs, costs of interpreters (if any), costs of the secretariat, paper and office materials, rental of equipment, printing of brochures, announcements (including information about the best restaurants and what they cost), abstract forms, program (including maps of the city, the Congress site, and the location of conference events), abstracts, and Congress Proceedings; mailing costs, cost of controlling the entry to the Congress site, preparation of visual aids to guide delegates to the Congress site, welcome signs, Congress Newsletter to inform of changes, costs of public relations office, signs at the airport and in front of Congress hall, cultural activities, and unexpected expenses.

Especially important are the costs associated with information about the Congress that should begin reaching psychologists four years prior to the Congress. This can be achieved by having special desks at national and international conventions and congresses, making special presentations about the Congress in different parts of the world, getting travel agencies involved in the dissemination of information, sending announcements to Newsletters and other psychological media.

Some income may be obtained by organizing pre-Congress workshops that give credit toward degrees to those attending, or for professional accreditation.

Depending on the circumstances of the local organizers, it may be possible for IAAP to provide some initial funding to the organizers of the Congress. The financial obligations of IAAP are limited to that funding i.e. if the Congress results in a loss of funds, IAAP can only lose this initial payment. If the Congress results in a positive balance, IAAP is to share half of this balance with the local Organizing Committee, to be used for the preparation of future congresses.

IV. The Role of IAAP Officers

The President, Past-President, President-Elect, Secretary-General and Treasurer of IAAP will exercise general supervision of the preparations of the Congress. This will be achieved by visits to the site at least twice, and possibly three times, prior to the Congress, paid by the local organizers. The time of these visits will be determined by mutual agreement, but it is imperative that one of these visits occur at the time the program decisions about symposia, invited speakers, and other sessions are made. IAAP Officers will be especially concerned with the balance between fields of

applied psychology and regions of the world.

V. Local Committees

1. A Scientific Program Committee will consist of one local member nominated by each division, and approved by the local Organizing Committee. The chair of the Scientific Program Committee will be proposed by the Organizing Committee and will be approved by the IAAP Officers.

This Committee will be responsible for the scientific program, including symposia, invited speakers, individual papers, and poster sessions. It will receive proposals for symposia and papers, and will select the best, keeping in mind the need to have representation from many applied psychology fields and countries on the program. It will present a tentative Congress program to the IAAP officers during one of their visits. Once the program has been decided it will arrange for the time and place of each of these sessions, and send acceptance letters to the psychologists who will participate in the program. These letters will indicate explicitly that no financial support is given by the local Organizing Committee for attending the Congress, but it is hoped that delegates will be able to obtain funding from their own organization or government.

2. The Local Coordination Committee (consisting of the chairpersons of the subcommittees mentioned below and chaired by the "Secretary General of the Congress" will supervise the details of the physical arrangements, and the social program of the Congress. The IAAP will have at least two meetings of its Executive Committee during the Congress. Rooms will be needed for the whole day Saturday, and half day Sunday before the Congress begins. An office will be provided to the IAAP for the duration of the Congress within the Congress site. It is also customary for the Executive Committee (including spouses) to be given a tour of the city, and a dinner (Saturday or Sunday lunch) out of the Congress budget.

The following subcommittees of the Local Coordination Committee may be formed, though in some cases local organizers may arrange the subcommittees somewhat differently. It is often desirable for the local organizers to contract with experienced Professional Congress Organizers of proven record who will be responsible for some of the functions mentioned below. In any case it is important to cover these functions:

(a) The Congress Personnel Subcommittee, will supervise the work of those who help run congress, mentioned in III.2(c) above. If it is possible, try to have volunteers at the airport to greet the delegates when they arrive so they will have a good first impression.

(b) A Protocol and Cultural Programs Subcommittee will arrange for the details of the Opening Ceremony, including the cultural program, for cultural events during at least one night during the Congress, and for a program during the Closing Ceremony of the Congress. The President and Past President of IAAP, and possibly other IAAP officers, will participate in these events. A program of cultural activities, visits, and other suitable

events for accompanying spouses should be arranged when possible.

(c) A Receptions Subcommittee will arrange for a reception after the Opening Ceremony, and a farewell reception after the Closing Ceremony, for the Congress participants and accompanying persons.

(d) A Special Tours Subcommittee will arrange for a program of local tours during one half-day of the Congress. Tours to local industries, hospitals, psychological organizations, schools, government organizations, and local hospitality with local psychologists could be among the activities of this subcommittee.

(e) The Transportation Subcommittee will arrange with a local travel agency, airline, and other agencies for the transportation of delegates to the Congress site, and when appropriate will coordinate the work of the local travel agency with the work of the national travel agencies that delegates will be using for travel arrangements from their countries. In addition, it will arrange for buses and other transport, as needed. Special pre-and post-convention tours, if properly organized, increase attendance at congresses.

(f) A Housing Subcommittee will make sure that the housing requests of delegates are properly handled by the local travel agencies. A wide range of prices should be available, including dormitory-type facilities for participants with limited funds. This Subcommittee should negotiate for discounts for early booking in hotels.

(g) A Public Information Subcommittee will have a room in the Congress site where local newspapers, television crews, and other mass media may interview congress delegates. It will select papers of special interest to make public announcements to the mass media, and will send information about invited addresses and the participation at the Congress of distinguished psychologists to the mass media both in the local site and abroad, at the sites where these psychologists live.

(h) A Volunteer Subcommittee will supervise the activities of the volunteers who will help run the Congress. These normally will be students who, in exchange for permission to attend some sessions, will carry out specific tasks, such as helping during registration, and act as ushers during the Opening and Closing Ceremonies.

XXV International Congress of Applied Psychology, Singapore, 7-12 July 2002

The Congress in Singapore has taken shape and form, and is ready for viewing at <http://www.icap2002.org>.

The panels on the web page can be opened up for submission of abstracts and symposia proposals. The second and final deadline for submission of abstracts has been extended; see website for details. Decision letters will be mailed in January 2002.

Registration can be completed electronically via the web or a hard copy of the registration form can be downloaded. For an abstract to be included in the final program, the paid registration must be submitted by 31 March 2002.

An outstanding selection of psychology researchers, practitioners and academics will be presenting their work at the Singapore Congress. Details can be read from the Scientific Program, which sets out the names of Keynote and Invited Speakers, as well as thematic symposia.

The rich cultural heritage in Singapore draws its roots from the ancient civilizations in China, India, Indonesia, as well as from the spice and silk traders from the Middle East and Europe. The variety of beguiling cuisines and very high standards of hygiene, cleanliness and general safety records, makes this a must as a tourist destination.

We wait to welcome you to Singapore, and to the XXV ICAP in July 2002.

Dr Elizabeth Nair
Organizing Chair &
Scientific Program Co-Chair
XXV ICAP Singapore 2002

NEWS FROM DIVISIONS

Division 4: *Environmental Psychology*

New Homepage Links

You can find information on the Environmental Psychology division and links to other resources by checking the division web site at <http://www.psy.gu.se/iaap/envpsych.htm>. Among recently added links you will find those for Š

The Latin-American Environmental Psychologists' Network (in Portuguese and Spanish) at <http://www.cchla.ufrn.br/repala/home.html>

The Environmental Psychology section of the German Psychological Association (in German), at <http://www.dgps.de/gruppen/fachgruppen/umwelt/>

Ethical Junction, a portal to environmental and other organizations in the United Kingdom; a source of contacts for researchers working on issues in conservation and environmental ethics, at

25th International Congress of Applied Psychology, Singapore, 7-12 July, 2002. The Environmental Psychology division will have a full program of plenary sessions, symposia, and paper sessions. See <http://www.icap2002.org> for developments.

17th Conference of the International Association for People-Environment Studies, 24-27 July, A Coruña, Spain. See <http://www.bwk.tue.nl/iaps/>.

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Division 6: Clinical and Community Psychology

The candidates for president-elect of Division 6 (Clinical and Community Psychology) of the IAAP have been named by the nominations committee of the Division. The committee members are: Victoria del Barrio, past-president, Donald K. Routh, president, and Manolete Moscoso, president-elect. The candidates are Lynn P. Rehm and Juan Jose Sanchez-Sosa. Their candidates' statements follow:

Lynn P. Rehm, Ph.D., ABPP

I am a Professor and Director of Clinical Training at the University of Houston. I do research on depression and its treatment and have presented or published in the USA, Canada, Mexico as well as in the continents of Europe, Australia, and South America. I have particular interests in the education and training of professional psychologists. I have been fortunate to participate in the Trilateral Forum, a small group discussing education and credentialing in the USA, Canada, and Mexico. The purpose of the Forum is to improve mobility among psychologists in North America. Attending the two International Conferences on Licensure, Certification, and Credentialing of Psychologists, I have developed an appreciation of the complexities of credentialing of psychologists within different educational systems, psychological traditions, cultural assumptions, and political

contexts within which psychologists work. I would like to develop some programs in this area for the International Congress of Applied Psychology. The work of clinical and community psychologists around the world is especially important in light of recent terrorist events in the USA and elsewhere. We have much to contribute to alleviating the suffering of individuals and community resources that foster co-operation and mutual respect. Our exchange of ideas and approaches to problems is of great importance. Even more important is our working together to foster our understanding of a multicultural, multinational approach to applied psychology. If elected, I will work to promote these ideals.

Juan Jose Sanchez-Sosa, Ph.D.

Born in Mexico City in 1948, he obtained his degree from the University of Kansas in 1983, and is currently Faculty of Clinical and Health Psychology in Mexico's National University. He was Founding President of the Mexican Academy of Applied Psychophysiology and President of the Mexican Psychological Society. He serves on several editorial committees of specialized journals in Latin America, Canada, Germany, and the USA. He is the author or editor of six books and over sixty articles in the areas of clinical and health psychology, including several on professional practice issues. He is currently Vice-President of the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS) and Past-President of the International Society of Clinical Psychology. Among other distinctions he was Senior Fulbright Scholar in Residence at the University of California, Riverside and has an Honorary doctorate from the University of Ottawa, Canada. If elected my priorities in the Presidency of IAAP's Clinical and Community Psychology Division would include: (a) strengthening joint participation in clinical and research studies by colleagues from different countries, (b) promoting the international comparative analysis of education and professional practice issues in clinical psychology, (c) encouraging the academic exchange among clinicians and researchers from different regions of the world, (d) advancing the image of clinical psychology as a solid endeavor in countries still in need of such an achievement, and (e) furthering the international development of clinical psychology as a reliable, science-based specialty.

Division 7: Applied Gerontology

Dear Friends and Colleagues:

The events of September 11, 2001 continue to haunt us and yet, we know that many individuals outside of the United States may also have suffered losses in the World Trade Center as we have. We therefore as a Division, and I am sure as an Association, want to send our condolences to anyone whose loss involved a loved one, a friend, or a colleague. It is difficult to return to the normal concerns and issues of daily life and yet, it is this return to usualness, and the normalcy of such responses that gives strength and guidance in coping with our losses.

Recent developments in the field of aging, which may provide us with

positive feelings and hopeful responses to our human condition are the research and practice explorations being pursued in the field of Positive Aging. On our program in Singapore, we will have Dr. Bernd Hagen and his colleagues presenting their findings of the SIMA longitudinal study, that they began in 1991. This symposium is involved with the presentation of "Strategies for improving successful living in old age." Results from these studies confirm the importance of engaging in mental and physical activities to enhance independent living in old age. Intervention programs involving age and cognitive and physical performance were explored. Age related developments were compared between a control group and five different training groups. Training programs involving memory, competence, and psychomotor activities were developed and administered between 1991 and 1992. Compared to the control group, performance of participants in the training groups improved simultaneously in the areas of cognition, health, independent living, and psychopathology (symptoms of dementia and depression). They have much to share with you.

On another note, there is a Positive Aging newsletter on e-mail of significance for us.. Its editors are Drs. Ken and Mary Gergen, who keep us updated about the work of Positive Aging in the United States. Their work is "Dedicated to Productive Dialogue Between Research and Practice" and is sponsored by the Novartis Foundation for Gerontology. Their e-mail address is as follows: info@healthandage.com They note that the impetus toward Positive Aging work is "fired by the vision of better." The work featured in the Newsletter is not content to accept the traditional - almost naturalized- view of aging as decline, but rather is one that focuses on goals for a long, good life.

In their recent Positive Aging Newsletter (9/25/01), they reported on the findings of a part of the MacArthur Studies of Successful Aging on "Emotional Support and Staying Smart." One of the exciting findings of this part of the study is as follows: "The primary factor contributing to differences in maintaining cognitive functioning was 'frequency of emotional support.'" The reference for this study is as follows: "Social relationships, social support, and patterns of cognitive aging in healthy, high-functioning older adults: MacArthur studies of successful aging. Teresa. W. Seeman, Tina M. Lusignolo, Marilyn Albert & Lisa Berkman, *Health Psychology*, 2001, 20, 243-255.

Each edition of this Newsletter reports and provides many other references to work with the elderly stressing Positive Aging. I recommend this Newsletter to those of you who work or are interested in working in the area of Positive Aging.

In January, Little Brown Publishing Co. will publish George Vaillant's "Aging Well: Surprising Guideposts to a Happier Life" from a Landmark Harvard Study of Adult Development. Dr. Vaillant is a practicing psychiatrist. In this volume, he will summarize the results of three longitudinal studies begun in the United States in the 1920s, and continued in the 1930s and 1940s. One of his important findings is that psychological

approaches to life are as important to the aging well process as physical processes. . Some examples of psychological approaches that are effective for positive aging are engaging in coping strategies that lead to a positive outlook on life, keeping one's mind active (continuing education), continuing to have "right attitudes about life," and having a solid marriage .

I highly recommend this newsletter to you as resource for your work as a scientist, researcher, public policy official, and/or practitioner.

Once again, I note for your interest that on our Singapore program in July, our Keynote Speaker will be Dr. Robert Morgan, University of Guam, Guam. Our invited speakers are Dr. Ann Yabusaki, Rosebridge School of Integrative Psychology, USA; Dr. Wu Zhenyu, Institute of Psychology, China Academy, China; Dr. Norman Abeles, Michigan State University, USA; Dr. Dr. Bernd Hagen, University of Erlangen, Germany; Dr. Denise Park, University of Michigan, USA; and Dogoni Cisse, University of Mali, Mali.

The meetings in Singapore will be very exciting, innovative, and I believe restorative regarding the human condition. I hope you will join with us in participating in our programs and helping us determine directions we may explore for not only positive aging but for a positive world.

Frances M. Culbertson, Division 7 President

Division 9: Economic Psychology

Conference Economic Psychology

The International Association of Research in Economic Psychology (IAREP) had its annual conference in Bath, September 6-10, 2001. Alan Lewis and his staff at the University of Bath did a wonderful job of organizing this meeting with an interesting programme of sessions and papers and an opportunity to see the old city and the Roman Baths and Pump Rooms.

Jack Knetsch of the University of British Columbia (Canada) was the keynote speaker and discussed behavioural economics, especially the endowment effect. People seem to attach themselves to products they own and ask a higher price for a product they own than for they are willing to pay for a similar product they do not own. Experiments have been done with simple products such as a coffee mug that is given to people. A few minutes later they are asked to sell this mug that they had in possession only for a short time.

More than 100 papers were presented to a total audience of 150 participants. The main theme of the conference was: "Environment and Wellbeing." Quite a number of sessions was thus devoted to consumer environmental behaviour and sustainable development. This will remain an important topic for the next years.

Other topics included: economic beliefs and values, decision making, advertising, saving behaviour, money conversion to the euro, tax compliance, health behaviour, gift and charitable giving, Internet and E-commerce, and entrepreneurship.

A special mention should be made of experimental economics. Economists now discovered experimentation as a new tool for knowledge generation. For psychologists, this tool is almost a 150 years old. Experimental and behavioural economics constitutes a new way of cooperation between psychologists and economists. Boundaries between sciences seem to become permeable and fuzzy. Clear-cut divisions between sciences are a thing of the past. We should recognize that many new developments in science take place at boundaries and interfaces between sciences. The consequences for "applied psychology" are that interdisciplinary work with economists, technologists, medical scientists, and others will get an increasing larger share in "applied psychology".

W. Fred van Raaij, chairman Division 9.

Division 12: Sport Psychology

Yuri Hanin, Newsletter Editor

Please, contact Gloria Balague (gloriab@uic.edu) or Yuri Hanin (yhanin@kihu.jyu.fi) to get your news to all of us.

Message from the President

After the tragic events of September 11 it seems that a pause for reflection is in order. Enhancing collective well being is, or should be, one of the general goals of psychology and it is a good moment to check whether we as a division could be doing more. Sport can be a major tool for individual well being, can be used to enhance self-esteem, to help integrate immigrants into mainstream society, to facilitate exposure of people to other countries and societies with the common link and language of sport. But, as we well know, sport can also be used for almost the opposite goals: To divide and separate, to lower self-esteem, to create rivalry. Each one of us may have a different viewpoint and these are of interest within the field, but I would like our membership to actively contribute to enhancing the positive aspects of sport. I would like to suggest that we organize a symposium in Singapore about "Sport as a positive social tool" and would hope for participants from a variety of areas and countries. Please e-mail me at gloriab@uic.edu with your ideas and comments.

News from International Society of Sport Psychology (ISSP)

The 10th World Congress of Sport Psychology took place in Skiathos Island, Greece, from May 28 - June 2, 2001, organized by conference director Athanasios Papaioannou and his team. In total, 555 individuals were registered as congress participants. From them, 76 are Greeks and the remaining 479 come from other countries. To this numbers, the 35 members of the Greek committees should be also added. The largest

national delegation was the Greek, followed by the British and US-Americans. During the five days of the congress activities, 616 papers, keynote speeches and workshops were presented, reflecting sport psychology research and practice in 55 different countries. A quarter of the participants filled in the evaluation form that was presented to every non-Greek participant. Participants responded to 18 items assessing three general issues: pre-congress services (6 items), on-site services (5 items) and various aspects of the congress (7 items).

Overall, congress participants' judgment was positive. Responses indicated that the services were considered good or very good. The highest scores were offered for the audio-visual equipment and the attitude of the volunteers. Only two items had scores indicating an average judgment, that is, information on accommodation and congress rooms. All in all the conference offered an excellent opportunity for scientific discussions and exchange of ideas. The beautiful island gave an additional wonderful background. The 11th ISSP World Congress will be in 2005 in Sydney, Australia.

During the conference the General Assembly of ISSP took place. The minutes will be published in the ISSP newsletter. The new ISSP managing council of the period 2001-2005 was elected in the General Assembly. Its members are: Keith Henschen (USA), president; Gershon Tenenbaum (USA), past president; Dorothee Alfermann (Germany), Howard Hall (UK), and Bola Ikulayo (Nigeria), vice-presidents; Ronnie Lidor (Israel), secretary general; Tony Morris (Australia), treasurer; Duarte Araújo (Portugal), Likang Chi (Taiwan), Natalie Durand-Bush (Canada), Dieter Hackfort (Germany), Akihiko Kondo (Japan), Athanasios Papaioannou (Greece), Dietmar Samulski (Brazil), Natalia Stambulova (Russia/Sweden), and Judy VanRaalte (USA), members at large.

More information on ISSP can be found in the ISSP Newsletter that is published twice a year, and in the International Journal of Sport Psychology, the official journal of ISSP, published quarterly. Contact: Dr. Dorothee Alfermann, Univ. of Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany (alfermann@rz.uni-leipzig.de).

NORWAY

The Norwegian University of Sport Science sponsored an international seminar on Cheating in sport: understanding and enhancing fair play, which was held in Oslo, Norway on September 13-14, 2001.

Cheating in sport has become endemic, we hear of new cases almost on a daily basis. In the last year alone, international sport has been rocked with several high profile cases of cheating scandals. International track and field, rugby, cricket, football, skiing, and cycling have had cases where athletes are currently banned or are being investigated. The worst case is probably the 2001 World Ski Championships in Lahti, Finland. Six skiers from the same team were found to be using banned substances with the collaboration of the team medical staff. Whether it is illegal drug taking, doping, or cheating in other forms, cheating has become a regrettable part of modern sport. Sporting bodies deplore it publicly, and sporting

governing organizations debate what penalties to use to discourage cheating. But little systematic research is conducted to understand why individuals and sporting bodies cheat, and what we can do to intervene to prevent the spirit of fair play in sport being violated. This international seminar has invited world renowned and respected scholars to discuss the latest research being conducted to understand the determinants of cheating, or why athletes and coaches cheat. Also important is to know how we can discourage cheating in the future, and use the sporting experience as a model to enhance fair play, especially for children and young adolescents. Several internationally renowned scholars participated in this seminar as keynote speakers:

* Professor Joan Duda (Birmingham, UK) -Values and research on motivation in sport: A two way street.

* Professor Sigmund Loland (Oslo, Norway) -Moral perspectives on the different ways to cheat!

* Dr Maria Kavussanu (Loughborough, UK) -Moral functioning in sport: Do goal orientations matter?

* Dr Darren Treasure (USA) -The role of the coach and parents in the development of moral functioning in youth sport: Creating the "right" motivational climate.

Professor Brenda Light-Bredemeier, Co-Director of the Mendelson Center for Sport, Character & Culture, University of Notre Dame, USA, was scheduled to present on Building Character and Community: Offering An Apprenticeship for Democracy through Sport. However, the unfortunate terrorist acts in New York on the day she was to fly precluded her participation.

The Norwegian University of Sport Science was represented by Professors Sigmund Loland, Glyn C. Roberts, and Dr Yngvar Ommundsen, and their research teams. Their topics included: Achievement goals and sportspersonship: The case of the Norway Cup (presented by Nicolas Lemyre), Gender and the Norway Cup: Do boys cheat more than girls? (Glyn C. Roberts), The effect of motivational climate on social-moral team norms and the perceived legitimacy of injurious acts among Norwegian youth soccer players (Blake Miller), Boys in the Norway Cup: Association of the perceived motivational climate to social-moral factors (Yngvar Ommundsen). Finally, Tor Stornes (Stavanger College, Norway) presented on Aggression and sportspersonship: An investigation of adolescent handball players' perceived reactive and proactive aggressiveness and relations with perceived sportspersonship behaviour. Keynote speakers also participated in Panel discussion. The seminar was well attended and the discussions were very enlightening.

SPAIN

ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON SPORT PSYCHOLOGY IN MADRID

The UNED University of Spain has a Master Degree programme on Sport Psychology since 1995. Former students of this programme have created an Association to continue their education and to develop professional links and activities. Within this context, the university organises an annual conference on Sport Psychology for the students and graduates. Four

conferences have already been organised with participation of such internationally recognized keynote speakers as Gloria Balagué, Joan Duda, Damon Burton, Ronald Smith, Yuri Hanin, Alejandro García Mas, and Pedro Almeida. Besides the lectures of these speakers, the former students, currently sport psychologists from all parts of Spain, contribute to the conference with presentations related to their present work in the field. These annual conferences represent a great opportunity to share professional experiences and to further strength professional links. Dr. Jose M^a Buceta is the founder and Director of this Master Degree programme and the organiser of the conference. He works with a very efficient group of sport psychologists for the organization of this event.

Dr. Don Hellison, from the University of Illinois at Chicago will be the main speaker in two coordinated events in Spain. He will present at the Universidad del Pais Vasco, in San Sebastian, where Dr. Josean Arruza and his team are starting a program training youth coaches to emphasize the educational aspects of sport. After that, Dr. Hellison will travel to the University of Valencia, where Dr. Amparo Escarti is starting a program replicating the use of Hellison's Responsibility Model with at risk youth.

SPAIN AND CHILE

MEETING OF THE SPORT PSYCHOLOGY GROUP OF THE S.I.P.

Last August 3 the Sport Psychology group of the Sociedad Interamericana de Psicologia (S.I.P.) meet in Santiago de Chile. Argentina, Mexico, Chile and Spain were the countries present and they came to several agreements: 1) They will initiate a web group to remain in contact with each other; 2) They will examine the possibility of having a special issue of the journal "Revista Interamericana de Psicologia" dedicated to sport psychology. 3) A call for representatives from other countries was made; 4) The current meeting schedule, once in South America and once in Spain in between Congresses will be maintained and 5) The committee supports participation in the upcoming congress in Lima to enhance the visibility of the Sport Psychology area. Dr. Josean Arruza , from U. Pais Vasco, in San Sebastian (Spain) was the coordinator, Saioa Telletxea, also from the UPV was the acting Secretary and Marcela Escobedo, from Buenos Aires, Argentina was the committee member signing the document. Dr. Glyn Roberts gave an invited address to the Conference.

UK:

Routledge book launching seminar in Loughborough To celebrate two new textbooks published by Routledge, leading physical activity experts from the UK gave presentations at a special seminar and book launch at Loughborough University on April 10th, 2001. The seminar, titled UNDERSTANDING PHYSICAL ACTIVITY FOR PUBLIC HEALTH, was supported by publishers Routledge, Blackwell's Bookshop, and the British Heart Foundation National Centre for Physical Activity & Health, based at Loughborough University.

The role of physical activity in physical and psychological health is recognised as critically important, particularly at a time when physical

activity has largely been removed from many people's lives. It is therefore timely to launch two new books, one providing the evidence linking physical activity with psychological health and the other addressing a wide range of issues concerning factors affecting whether people are physically active enough and ways of increasing physical activity in individuals and communities. The books are: Biddle, S. J.H., Fox, K.R., & Boutcher, S.H. (Eds.). (2001). *Physical Activity and Psychological Well-being*. London: Routledge. Hb:0-415-23481-6: £ 55.00. Pb: 0-415-23439: :£ 18.99.

Biddle, S. J.H. and N. Mutrie (Eds.) (2001). *Psychology of Physical Activity: Determinants, Well-being and Interventions*. London: Routledge, Hb: 0-415-23525-1: £60.00. Pb: 0-415-23526-X: £25.00

Contact information:

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Prof. Nanette Mutrie (n.mutrie@biomed.gla.ac.uk); Prof. Kenneth R. Fox (k.r.fox@bristol.ac.uk),

Dr Stephen H. Boutcher (sboutch@dmu.ac.uk) <http://www.routledge.com>.

News from North America and Canada

The 109th annual convention of the American Psychological Association was held 24-28 August in San Francisco, California. The program for Division 47 (Exercise and Sport Psychology) included 5 symposia, 4 workshops, 2 paper sessions, 1 poster session, and 1 roundtable discussion. Diane Gill gave her Presidential Address, Daniel Gould received an award for Distinguished Contributions to Education and Training in Exercise and Sport Psychology, and Tara Scanlan delivered the Steven R. Heyman Memorial Lecture ("International Center for Talent Development: What Creates Commitment to Sport and Other Talent Domains?"). R. Renee Newcomer and S. Nicole Culos-Reed were joint recipients of the Division 47 Dissertation Award. Symposia addressed motivation, performance psychology, psychological maturity of athletes, and consulting with the U.S. skiing and snowboarding associations. Workshops on anger management, computer-assisted development of performance skills, neurofeedback training, and youth sport were conducted. Results of the recent Division 47 executive committee elections revealed that Judy Van Raalte, David Feigley, and Mary Ann Kane were elected President, Secretary-Treasurer, and Member-at-Large, respectively.

The Department of Kinesiology at The Pennsylvania State University (<http://www.psu.edu/dept/kinesiology>) is searching for an Asst Professor in either the Social Psychology of Sport or the Sociology of Sport. Interested parties can contact Amy Mitchell (alb1@psu.edu, 814-863-1163) to request a copy of the job description.

Canada

Dr. Cal Botterill's (University of Winnipeg, c.botterill@uwinnipeg.ca course "Psychological Skills in Sport & Life" (which had a number of international contributors last year) goes "On-Line" on the Internet in

January, 2002. He will be also coordinating a symposium on "Interactive Learning & Technology Applications" at AAASP in Orlando (2001) with Dr. Doug Newburg from Univ. of Virginia Medical School & colleagues Paul Davis & Kelly Livesley.

Canadian National Sport Centres have meetings planned for October, 2001 in Toronto to facilitate more INTER-DISCIPLINARY support for National Team & developing athletes. Some centres providing MULTI-DISCIPLINARY support, but "team interaction" & problem solving seen as critical to optimal development & performance.

New books

Becker, Jr, B. (2001). *Psicologia aplicada ao treinador esportivo*. Novo Hamburgo: Feevale.

Biddle, S. J.H., Fox, K.R., & Boutcher, S.H. (Eds.). (2000). *Physical Activity and Psychological Well-being*. London: Routledge. Hb:0-415-23481-6: £ 55.00. Pb: 0-415-23439: :£ 18.99.

Biddle, S. J.H. and N. Mutrie (Eds.) (2001). *Psychology of Physical Activity: Determinants, Well-being and Interventions*. London: Routledge, Hb: 0-415-23525-1: £60.00. Pb: 0-415-23526-X: £25.00

Kellmann, M., & Kallus, K. W. (2001). *The Recovery-Stress Questionnaire for Athletes: User Manual*. Champaign, IL: Human Kinetics. 128pp ISBN: 0736037764; \$89.00. (kellmann@rz.uni-potsdam.de)

Kellmann, M. (Ed.). (Scheduled for 2002, May). *Optimal Recovery: Preventing Underperformance in Athletes*. Champaign, IL: Human Kinetics. (kellmann@rz.uni-potsdam.de)

Roberts, G.C. (Ed) (2001). *Advances in motivation in exercise and sport*. Human Kinetics. Contact information: (Glynr@nih.no)

Tenenbaum, G (Ed.) (2001). *The Practice of Sport Psychology*. Morgantown. WV: Fitness Information technology.

The IOC has produced an impressive new INTERDISCIPLINARY "Sport Medicine Manual" (2001) with a chapter on Psychology contributed by Cal Botterill (contact Dr. Roger Jackson at University of Calgary (rcjackso@ucalgary.ca))

Names in the news

Dr. Judy Van Raalte, Dr. David Feigley, and Dr. Mary Ann Kane were elected President, Secretary-Treasurer, and Member-at-Large, respectively, in Division 47 (Exercise and Sport Psychology) of the American Psychological Association.

Dr. Robert Singer, Dr. Judy Van Raalte, and Dr. Robert Weinberg have been named Fellows of Division 47 (Exercise and Sport Psychology) of the American Psychological Association.

Professor Dr. Yves Vanden Auweele (Faculty of Physical Education and Physiotherapy, KULeuven, Belgium) taught a course on "Sport Psychology for Coaches" at the School of Biokinetics and Leisure Science, Free State University, Bloemfontein, South Africa (July/October 2001). The course (24 units grouped into 8 modules) focused on psychology of high-level performance, social psychology of sport, and physical and mental health in competitive sports.

Dr. Jose M^a Buceta, professor at UNED University of Spain, has just been appointed as the Director of the new department of Sport Psychology, at the Real Madrid club. Dr. Buceta is currently organising this department to provide psychological services to coaches, players and organizers of both football and basketball sections of this club, as well as the medical staff.

Upcoming Congresses and Meetings

The 16th Annual Conference of the Association for the Advancement of Applied Sport Psychology (AAASPs) scheduled for 3-7 October in Orlando, Florida. The Association is comprised of three interrelated areas: Intervention/performance enhancement, health psychology, and social psychology. For more information contact Dr. Trent Petrie, a program chairperson for the 2002 AAASP (petriet@unt.edu) and (www.aaasponline.org)

The 2002 annual meeting of the North American Society for the Psychology of Sport and Physical Activity (NASPSPA) will be held 6-8 June in Hunt Valley, Maryland, USA. Further information on NASPSPA and the forthcoming conference can be obtained at www.naspspsa.org.

University of Jyväskylä is organizing an interdisciplinary symposium on "Sports Ethics and Doping" to be held in Jyväskylä (Finland) on December 12, 2001. Speakers will be: Rector Aino Sallinen, Professors Pauli Vuolle, Paavo Komi, Eino Heikkinen, Taru Lintunen, Keijo Häkkinen, Markku Kulomaa, Lauri Lakakso, and Dr. Tero Järvinen.

25th International Congress of Applied Psychology (ICAP), 2002, Singapore The Division 12 (Sport Psychology) invited speakers at the 25th International Congress of Applied Psychology (Singapore, 2002) will include Robert Vallerand - keynote (Canada), Richard Magill (USA), Nannette Mutrie (UK), and Sandy Gordon (Australia). Several symposia are also planned: Gloria Balaguer (USA/Spain), Howard Hall (UK), Yuri Hanin (Finland), Marit Soerensen (Norway), Glyn Roberts (Norway), Sidónio Serpa (Portugal).

Mental Training Academy will hold their meeting at the "National Institute of Sport" in Kuala Lumpur, just before the ICAP in Singapore, from June

30 to July 6 2002. For more information contact Dr. Lars-Eric Uneståhl
slh@slh.t.se

SCIENCE FOR SUCCESS - A MULTIDISCIPLINARY
INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

CURRENT TRENDS IN APPLIED RESEARCH AND COMPETITIVE
SPORT IN EUROPE, 2 - 4 October 2002 Jyväskylä, Finland. The KIHU-
Research Institute for Olympic Sports (Jyväskylä, Finland) will host this
interdisciplinary international congress. The main aim of the congress -
SCIENCE FOR SUCCESS - is to offer an interesting forum to European
researchers, coaches, trainers, students, athletes and others who work
among the Olympic and paralympic sport disciplines. The main congress
themes are: 1. Ethics and rules in sport, 2. Personal and professional
development in sport, 3. Reacing and staying at the top, 4. Future
challenges in top sports.

For more information contact: Sebastian Siukonen
(Sebastian.siukonen@kihu.jyu.fi) and the Congress website
(www.kihu.jyu.fi/sfs2000).

Fourth World Scientific Congress of Golf, 23-26 July 2002, St. Andrews,
UK. Further details from: golfscience@st-andrews.ac.uk or
www.fmh.utl.pt/wesf.

Fifth World Congress on Science and Football April 2003, Lisbon,
Portugal. Further details from: J. Cabri Faculdade de Motricidade Humana,
Estrada da Costa, Cruz Qubrada, 1499 Lisbon, Portugal. E-mail:
jcabri@fmh.utl.pt or check the website: www.fmh.utl.pt/wesf.

The next World Congress on Mental Training and Excellence will be held
in St Petersburg, Russia (the 1st week of July, 2003). For more information
contact Dr. Lars-Eric Uneståhl (see email above).

Sport & Exercise Psychology Web sites

Information on Physical Education, Health, and Fitness ia at
<http://www.pelinks4u.org>.

SPORTPSY, the electronic mail bulletin board on exercise and sport
psychology, quite active, with more than 1,000 members. SPORTPSY can
be found at listserv@listserv.temple.edu with the subject heading blank
and (SUB SPORTPSY your name) in the body of the message. Michael L.
Sachs (msachs@vmtemple.edu) of Temple University is the founder and
guardian of SPORTPSY.

[Http://www.takeace.com](http://www.takeace.com) provides A.C.E. (Athlete's Competitive Edge), an
Internet based program developed by Enhanced Performance Systems Inc.
(EPS), founded by Dr. Robert Nideffer. A.C.E. provides users with elite-
level, sport psychological assessment and instruction. Contact Marc Sagal
at: sagal@enhanced-performance.com

Entering its third year of existence is the electronic sport psychology

journal, Athletic Insight. Available online at www.athleticinsight.com, the peer-reviewed journal features original articles and reader commentary on key topics in sport psychology. For further information, refer to the website or contact editor Miguel Humara at athleticinsight@yahoo.com

Psychology of Sport and Exercise

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Psychology of Sport and Exercise is 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.

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MEMBER ISSUES

Responding to Islamic Terrorism

Harry C. Triandis

University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

The September 11 terrorists are to Islam what the Khmer Rouge were to communism. Another analogy is the Mao Cultural Revolution's relationship to communism. Note that these extreme movements were eliminated by the entities they represented when their excesses became embarrassments to the mainstream. In this paper I will make the case that the best way to respond to these extremists is to encourage the mainstreams to get rid of them.

However, to do that we need to understand that the extremists see the world in a distorted way. They are linked to the main Muslim world the same way that any ideological extremists are linked to the main body of the population. Here the work of Sherif, Sherif & Nebergall (1965) is useful. They found that those who were extreme on any dimension of attitude judged attitude statements that were extremely close to the middle of the dimension as supportive of the opposite camp. For example, a neutral statement such as "Although it is hard to decide, the country's interests would probably be better served if the Republican presidential and vice-presidential candidates are elected in November" was perceived as favoring the Republican position by those who were extreme Democrats. Similarly, the same statement with the word "Democratic" in the place of the word "Republican" was perceived as favoring the Democratic position by those who were extreme supporters of the Republican party. Similarly, the Ku Klux Klan was perceived as "moderate" by extremely conservative Americans. The above reference provides many more examples. Given these findings we can see that no matter how neutral we are on the Israel-Palestinian confrontation, we will be seen as favoring Israel. In my view we are not neutral, so they have a very significant reason to see us as their outgroup.

On the other hand, those who were not extremists, saw the attitude items in the middle of the continuum as more or less neutral. Thus, it is possible to work with the people in the middle of the attitudinal continuum. This suggests that we may be able to influence those in the middle. The main effort, then, should be to differentiate mainstream Islam from terrorist Islam. This would require working with leading, respected Islamic religious leaders to convince them to broadcast statements that condemn terrorist acts. Especially important is to create doubts that terrorism leads to paradise.

We need also to understand that for those who are extreme the cultural differences between us and them is a source of great threat. Unfortunately, the cultural differences are large. The greater the gap in standard of living, the more of a threat is our way of life to their way of life. They see their way of life as a "superior" culture (because it represents God on earth) that has no power. Since they have no power they must make us aware of their position through terrorism. Our culture is seen by them as chaotic, and undisciplined. They have what we call a "tight" culture. In such cultures even minor deviations from prescribed behavior are severely punished. Example: If the U.N. personnel in Afghanistan communicate with their office outside of Afghanistan they must be killed! Executions are so common in Kabul that they use the football stadium for them. When asked by a BBC reporter why they use the stadium for executions instead of for football, the Taliban Foreign Minister said: "We are a poor country. If you give us the money to build a place where we can execute, we can use the stadium for football." (CNN film, "Behind the Veil").

Such a culture is bound to collapse of its own folly. Thus, our task is to help this to happen rather than attack it directly. In such a task we have

allies in the Arab world, among those who lost loved ones in the World Trade Center, and those who are recalling their children from U.S. colleges (about 40,000 recalls according to reports of 9/25/01).

The Taliban culture is extremely collectivist, and that means that our individualism is extremely threatening to them. Individualists are high in self-esteem, and like to stick out (the WTC was a terrific symbol of sticking out!). Our secular democracy threatens their theocracy. Collectivists like to conform and not stick out. Our non-conformity threatens them. Our wealth creates envy. Our waste of resources creates revulsion. Our multiculturalism is threatening to their ethnocentrism.

I think we need to understand these cultural differences in order to develop an appropriate response to terrorism.

CROSS-CULTURAL PSYCHOLOGY COLUMN

Edited by Michael Frese

Why I study cross-cultural psychology

Peter B. Smith

University of Sussex, UK

When I started to consider how best to answer Michael Frese's request to write this piece on why study cross-cultural psychology, I found myself reflecting on the social psychologists' finding that explanations for the behaviour of others comes more readily to mind than do explanations for the behaviour of oneself. Looking around me, I see that many cross-cultural psychologists are married to partners from cultural backgrounds other than their own, or that they have spent long periods of time in different parts of the world. So, I can see that maybe they need to be cross-cultural psychologists. However, I fit into neither of these patterns.

Objectively speaking, what happened to me was that in the early eighties, Hitachi donated some research money to my university, and I applied for a share of it. Extending my interest in the study of leadership, I established links with Jyuji Misumi in Japan and spent several months there. I became fascinated by the way that while Western theorists treated hierarchy and participation as polar opposites, Japanese organisations appeared to be both more hierarchical and more participative than Western organisations. Struggling to make sense of this contemporary version of a Japanese zen koan, I started to publish studies related to Japanese management, soon finding that many others were doing the same. Preferring to see myself as an individual following a carefully thought out research initiative, I found that I had merely been following a contemporary fashion. Moving my interest a few years later to aspects of Chinese management found me once again an unwitting follower of fashion. However, these excursions had by then served a broader purpose for me, igniting my interest in the full range of variability between contemporary cultures.

I have always found difference more interesting than uniformity. I do not dissent from the view that the task of psychology is to identify universals. However, the search for them is not best accomplished by a process of restricted sampling and unwarranted extrapolation. We need to seek out difference in order to test the generality of what is known, and in order to develop models that can explain why the differences occur. In developing my own perspective on difference, I have found two guidelines of particular value. Firstly, I took from Geert Hofstede's (1980) classic IBM study the notion that it is possible to construct maps of global cultural variation, which can guide research and help to interpret diverse results. Hofstede's map, even in its new (2001) version will no doubt be superseded, but the fact is that we need empirically-derived maps to do good psychology. I confess to an enduring irritation with researchers who publish studies without even stating where or when their data were collected. From Hofstede also, I became convinced of the importance of the much misunderstood distinction between culture-level analyses and individual-level analyses. While psychology is more concerned with individuals than cultures, the individualist nature of Western cultures has led us to neglect the ways that cultures shape individuals. We need both perspectives.

A second key influence arose from my work with Jyuji Misumi. His model of leadership (1985) distinguishes general leadership functions (which may be universal) from particular leader actions (which are typically context-specific). Thus the challenge for cross-cultural psychologists is to find ways of discerning whether the specifically different phenomena found in different settings are or are not equivalent expressions of some more universal function. Like many Europeans, I have struggled throughout my teaching career with the task of representing concepts and findings that originated in the USA within my own cultural context, which is similar but not quite similar enough for their ready comprehension or necessary replicability.

So, to return to Michael's question, why study cross-cultural psychology? In a globalising world, migration, tourism, multinational business and the internet will make cross-cultural psychologists of us all. To be good cross-cultural psychologists, we shall need to seek out and understand difference, whether our focus is theory or practice. Being 'cross-cultural' should never just mean doing one's study outside North America. A single-nation study can have value wherever it is conducted, but no part of the world is more cross-cultural than is any other. Nor will being a cross-culturalist necessarily mean always doing comparisons between North America and some part of Pacific Asia, though such studies have certainly been useful.

My own principal choice over the past decade has been to attempt to extend the inclusiveness of maps of culture-level variation by sampling from as wide a range of nations as possible. A second choice has been to examine at the individual-level what happens when people from different nations work with one another. Culture-level maps can usefully guide this second type of study. However, I see much more scope for achieving

specific and practical understandings if we return to the individual-level, with a perspective that can now be culture-aware rather than culture-blind. This can be accomplished for instance by directly measuring the cultural orientations of these whom we study, rather than imputing them from culture-level scores derived from Hofstede or others.

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