

INTERNATIONAL
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Newsletter

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ASSOCIATION
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Newsletter

International Association of Applied Psychology

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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 16 Divisions.

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

All members receive the quarterly journal *Applied Psychology: An International Review* free of charge (\$150/£99 to non-members in 2004). Members also receive the *IAAP Newsletter* 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 student members and for members from low income countries.

Dues for 2004: there is a graded scale of dues based on self-evaluated yearly income. Student Members will pay \$20/£13 (\$10/£7 for 1st year). For further information visit <http://www.iaapsy.org>

Application for IAAP Membership

Please write to the Secretary General, 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

EDITORIAL

The second issue of the 2004 IAAP Newsletter begins with President Michael Frese presenting the profile of the Divisional membership composition as at December 2003. This picture would provide a baseline for the leadership within each Division to set targets for membership growth at least within their tenure of office.

President Elect Mike Knowles follows with an overview of the Keynote Addresses, Symposia and workshops that took place at the Middle East and North Africa Regional Conference of Psychology, held in Dubai from 13–18 December 2003. The papers and symposia addressed concerns and research issues that were specifically relevant for the countries in the region. One of the indications of the success of this regional conference was the announcement of the establishment of a Regional Council of Arab Psychological Associations, and a plan to hold the next regional conference in Jordan in 2005.

Divisional reports include President Rocio Fernández-Ballesteros giving an account of the task force on Active Aging, and their agenda leading up to Athens 2006. Marit Sørensen filed reports on developments, congresses, and workshops in sport psychology in Australia, Finland-cum-India, and Europe. Virginia Schein gives an account of the Division 1 survey on membership needs and the plan of action pursuant to this. Aleksandra Luszczynska and Terry Hartig report on completed and upcoming activities including book releases and congresses in the Health and Environmental Psychology divisions respectively.

This issue concludes with a request from the President of the Mongolian Psychologists Association for old and new psychology publications in English and German, to enhance the international exposure of the members of the association.

Elizabeth Nair
Editor

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS

Michael Frese, President of IAAP

Dear members,

In this newsletter I want to talk about the divisions and the importance of the divisions for IAAP. IAAP lives through its international networks within the divisions. If people need a partner in international research, they are most likely to check other people from the same division or to check the full directory to find out who is working in a similar area in other countries.

TABLE 1: Distribution of Members According to Divisions

Division number	Division name	Percentage 2003
Division 1	Organizational Psychology	28
Division 2	Psychological Assessment and Evaluation	17
Division 3	Psychology and National Development	4
Division 4	Environmental Psychology	5
Division 5	Educational, Instructional and School Psychology	7
Division 6	Clinical and Community Psychology	8
Division 7	Applied Gerontology	2
Division 8	Health Psychology	9
Division 9	Economic Psychology	3
Division 10	Psychology and the Law	3
Division 11	Political Psychology	3
Division 12	Sport Psychology	1
Division 13	Traffic and Transportation Psychology	4
Division 14	Applied Cognitive Psychology	5
Division 15	Students	– 20%
Division 16	Counselling Psychology	2

The Table displays the percentages of people from the various divisions. As you can see from the table, nearly half of our members are from the areas of work and organizational psychology and assessment (including applied cognitive psychology). Roughly one-fifth of the members are from the clinical area (including health psychology and applied gerontology). Roughly one-tenth of the members are from the area of educational psychology. I did not show the percentage of students in the

same rubric in the Table because students can choose 2 divisions in addition to their student division. As it turns out, roughly 20% of our members are now students – an enormous success given the fact that this is a new division. While the larger divisions are more important within IAAP, it is official IAAP policy to strengthen the smaller divisions and to increase the number of members from other areas of psychology than the traditionally strong divisions. Specifically, we need to become bigger in the health psychology/clinical psychology area as well as in educational psychology.

The divisions are the backbone of IAAP and they do fascinating work. In the following I just want to share a few examples from the plans of actions and the activity reports that the divisions sent me when I asked for it last year. Some divisions have linked up with other international associations in the same area and co-organized events, specialized congresses, workshops, etc. (e.g. Division 6, Division 9, Division 12, and also Division 16 – Counselling Psychology – a division that has just started and has specific objectives of how many members it wants to recruit by 2006). Some divisions have given themselves a Mission Statement and have developed specific objectives, such as to improve and to expand the communication to division members about division activities, member services, and member activities, and interests. To advance this, they have developed Division Newsletters that talk about members' recent publications and research, requests for sabbatical opportunities, job and research opportunities, as well as articles of interest (an example is Division 1 – Work and Organizational Psychology). Division 12 (Sport Psychology) has created the position of newsletter editor, who writes things up for the IAAP newsletter. Division 1 also has developed a “news flash” e-mail system, in which urgent items are e-mailed immediately to the members. A number of divisions have developed a membership survey of their division members to know about the needs of their members and have presented the results to all of their members (again, Division 1 has the lead here).

Nearly all divisions have been active in recruiting new members. Some divisions, such as Health Psychology, Sport Psychology, and Traffic and Transportation Psychology have developed a set of names and have invited these people personally to become members of IAAP. We are convinced that this is a particularly useful strategy to recruit new members.

Many divisions have been particularly concerned to get more members from less developed countries. It is really fascinating to see and hear about all the activities that are going on. Some divisions such as Division 12 – Sport Psychology – have thought of satellite conferences (in developing

countries), and have developed specific activities to stimulate new membership from developing countries in their division.

Of course, all divisions have been active in stimulating their members to publish in *Applied Psychology: An International Review* and to stimulate their members to go to the international conferences.

The conference preparation for the 26th International Congress of Applied Psychology, July 16–21, 2006 in Athens is in full swing. All of the divisions have appointed a person responsible for the organization of the congress, mirroring the local organization of our Greek colleagues. The divisions have submitted keynote speakers and symposia, and they have suggested how to improve the international congress, partly by satellite conferences, partly by developing streams of symposia within the conference, etc. The organizers in Athens are very active in the preparation of the conference.

Before we go to Athens in 2006, I would like to invite you to come to our “sister congress” in Beijing – the 28th International Congress of Psychology from August 8 to 13, 2004 (cf. their Website: <http://www.icp2004.org/>), organized by our sister organization IUPsyS (IUPsyS is the other important international association which includes national psychological associations as members, while IAAP has individual members).

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF PSYCHOLOGY

Mike Knowles, President Elect, IAAP

General Idea

The Middle East and North Africa Regional Conference of Psychology (MENA) was held in Dubai from 13–18 December 2003 and, as such, was the fifth regional conference organized under the auspices of the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS), the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP), and the International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology (IACCP). These regional conferences are held every two years in between the large congresses organized by IUPsyS and IAAP, and were especially

introduced as a joint venture between these two bodies to review the current state of psychology in a particular region and foster its development by increasing communication between scientific researchers and professionals, disseminating psychological knowledge and expertise, and supporting the organization of psychology within the region. Previous regional conferences have been held in Guangzhou, Mexico City, Durban and Mumbai.

Specific Idea

The present regional conference was hosted by the Conference Committee in Dubai and the Yemen Psychological Association, in collaboration with the Egyptian Association of Psychological Studies. Located in the United Arab Emirates, the Conference drew upon a population of well over 100,000,000 people throughout the Middle East and North Africa for the majority of whom their primary language is Arabic and their principal religion is Islam. With the growing number of trained psychologists in this population, delegates came from a wide range of neighbouring countries, namely, Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, and Yemen. Other delegates were from countries as far-flung as Australia, Canada, England, Greece, India, Malaysia, Netherlands, Singapore, South Africa and Ukraine.

Historical Background of Psychology in the Region

Many of the present-day nations in the Middle East and North Africa are characterized by civilizations that are thousands of years old with psychological thought deeply embedded in the languages and reflected in the classical literatures of their respective countries. Dating back at least 1,000 years, along with mathematics, astronomy and medicine, the study of the mind (El-mo-nafs) was considered to be an integral part of philosophical discourse, with emphasis from a practical standpoint placed upon healing for both mental and psychosomatic disorders.

Within the context of this ancient heritage the scientific study of psychology commenced in the early decades of the 20th Century, in some ways paralleling and in other ways following similar developments in psychology in Western countries. Universities were the cradle of this growth, and with Departments of Psychology located mainly in Faculties of Medicine and Faculties of Education, it was natural to find that as courses in psychology were introduced and developed, their major focus was on health psychology, clinical psychology and educational psychology. Not surprisingly, therefore, these constituted three of the primary themes of the Conference's Scientific Program.

Current Economic and Political Conditions

The countries from which the conference delegates came varied considerably in terms of economic prosperity, and by international standards most participants worked in developing economies. To some degree this explained the absence of fields such as organizational psychology although one symposium was devoted to the area. On the other hand, a number of the countries had experienced or were caught up in states of war and terrorism, with devastating effects upon the physical and psychological welfares of the numerous people enmeshed in these traumatic situations. Consequently another major theme of the Scientific Program devolved around conflict and conflict resolution.

The Scientific Program

From the above it can be seen that the Scientific Program was structured around several principal themes, namely, Clinical and Health Psychology in the Middle East, Educational and School Psychology in the Middle East, and Peace Psychology and Conflict Resolution. Other smaller but clearly identifiable themes were the psychology of women, Islam and psychology, Cyber-psychology, special issues in the region, and Cross-cultural psychology. Two days of workshops concluded the Conference. The following is a review of the Scientific Program and the workshops, and while the review is not exhaustive, it has aimed to capture the essence of the conference subsumed under the selected headings mentioned above.

Keynote Address at the Opening Ceremony

This address was delivered by Dr Kaman Mofid, an economist who has spent most of his academic life lecturing on the standard neo-classical model of economics which, in his own words, has 'squeezed almost all psychological content out of economics'. Relatively recently, however, along with an increasing number of other economists, he has realized that the basic assumption in neo-classical economics that people act as rational selfish maximisers is no longer tenable. In other words, decision making is more complex than this with people acting in accordance with personal and social preferences which are, in turn, affected by their cultures and their identities. His address drew upon the work of Daniel Kahneman, a psychologist who was awarded the Nobel Prize for economics in 2002, an award which recognized not only the limitations of the neo-classical model due to its inability to explain the complexities of 21st Century life, but also the growing awareness and acknowledgement that neo-classical economics needs to take into account an understanding of behavior at both the individual and group levels as

well as at the level of culture, politics and ethnicity. Given the increasing globalization of the world and the fact that practically every country is being affected by this movement, a major consequence of this is that if the latter is to be successful, its human as well as its economic dimensions have to be addressed. Just what these dimensions and the issues contained within them are, and how a number of the latter may be acted upon, are encompassed by many of the topics comprising the Conference's Scientific Program.

Clinical and Health Psychology in the Middle East

Keynote Addresses and Symposia dealt with two aspects of this theme. One concerned special problems experienced by patients such as mental problems, emotional problems, schools problems, sexual problems, domestic violence, stress, anxiety, burnout, neuroticism, self-harm and drug abuse; problems experienced by patients with special medical conditions such as epilepsy, heart disease, irritable bowel syndrome, hyperthyroidism, AIDS; and problems of patients with special mental conditions such as Schizophrenia, phobia and depression.

A second set of presentations addressed the issue of how the health care system may be changed from one in which minimal or no attention is given to the psychological dimensions of physical illness and recovery to one emphasizing the role which the pursuit of a healthy lifestyle plays in the prevention of disease and illness. An example of a major advance that has been made in this direction is the medical undergraduate degree at the University of Aden in Yemen where the program, rather than being grounded in a traditional physical and biological science-based curricula, has been given a strong behavioral orientation. This community-focused program is based upon the premise that health is not the mere absence of disease but rather is the presence of well-being, and concentrates upon why people become ill, how they respond to their illness, and how they recover from their illness. Similar advances have been made in the establishment and development of the Neuro-psychiatric hospital in Aden in which psychological and psychiatric emphasis is placed upon patients becoming aware of the issues and complexes associated with their condition as well as the patients' families appreciating the role played by heredity and environment (including the patients' childhood) in affecting their disorders.

Educational and School Psychology in the Middle East

This sequence of Keynote Addresses and Symposia considered issues mainly at two levels, firstly at school and next at university. At the school level one study examined the connection between time management and

performance anxiety, and another described a trial program which identified talented children for whom summer camps were organized to cater for their special needs. A further study in Yemen, which has moved from a separated educational system to a mixed one, and then back again from the mixed to the separated, examined the impact of co-education upon teenagers in terms of their educational achievements, their behaviors, and their cultural beliefs.

By the time students enter university the issues and problems facing them in many cases change, and research related to these issues dealt with topics such as their attitudes towards marriage to a relative; the effect of military service upon students' personality and social adjustment as well as their political, religious and national orientations; a comparison of the educational achievement of combatant and non-combatant students; the orientation of students towards violence; and changing attitudes of students with psychological disorders to using the services of a psychological clinic.

In addition, a third sequence dealt with special problems in education such as the language disorder of stuttering, learning disability and parental adjustment of children with such a disability, the issue of inclusion and whether or not children with disabilities should be placed in general education classrooms at pre-kindergarten and primary school levels, and the relationship between informing parents about their child's handicap and the parents' acceptance of the latter.

Peace Psychology and Conflict Resolution

Given that one aim of the Conference was to contribute towards preventing fighting and violence which is widespread not only throughout the world in general but also the Middle East and North Africa in particular, Peace Psychology and Conflict Resolution constituted a distinctive part of the Scientific Program in terms of its relevance to a region affected by wars between some nations and civil wars within other nations. In one sequence of this most pertinent theme, Keynote Addresses and Symposia examined issues such as the psychological health of victims of war and terrorism, both of which create psychological states of extreme fear, anxiety and depression. In addition, war and terrorism profoundly alter relationships and frequently lead to increasing violence within the family. Women are especially affected by these traumatic circumstances and a very moving and powerful account was given, particularly of the plight of women who, on the one hand, were expected on behalf of the state to rejoice in the martyrdom of victims while, at the same time in their personal lives, they experienced devastating physical, psychological and economic consequences due to the loss of their husbands and sons.

A second stream of papers dealt with therapeutic techniques to foster recovery from trauma as well as ways to develop skills in integrating seemingly opposing cultural values wherever the conflict occurs. In the former, Western methods of treatment (e.g. cognitive behavior therapy, the changing emphasis from post-traumatic stress to post-traumatic growth) were compared with Eastern techniques of healing (e.g. those based upon ancient Hindu tantri concepts or the Buddhist concept of compassion) and a novel method of 'street therapy' was described and illustrated which integrates both Western and Eastern approaches with the aim of achieving both inner and outer peace. In the latter set of papers, emphasis was placed upon linking individuals between the different groups, and strengthening the bonds between these communities. Positive results were reported from women organizing themselves into support groups and mobilizing communities with a view to building a culture of peace.

Psychology of Women

In a number of the countries within the region of the Middle East and North Africa, the cultures are conservative by international standards, especially in so far as the traditional role of women is concerned where restrictions placed upon them are particularly strong. Due to the ever increasing spread of globalization as an external influence, and the progressively increasing level of educational achievement of women as an internal influence, a number of studies in this stream examined the changing attitudes of younger women and the kind of programs facilitating their adoption of a more active role within society. In one study of female students in technical institutions, employment and work were seen as an important route to creating a worthwhile role and attaining the higher level of life satisfaction that this afforded. In an allied study of young Muslim women it was reported that the majority considered that they should be able to have access to highly influential jobs such as managers in the private sector and ministers in the public sector. Advancement in this direction could be facilitated by acquiring problem focused coping skills at the individual level and utilizing support groups at the social level.

A further set of papers examined other special problems faced by women including low levels of literacy, unwanted pregnancy and domestic violence. In relation to the former, it was reported in research from Turkey that increasing women's literacy and education raises their level of cognitive competence which in turn significantly raises their sense of self-efficacy and appreciably lowers their fertility rates and child mortality. These results have important implications for far-reaching global applications. Similarly, in Saudi Arabia, a clinical cognitive enhancement group

therapy program has been used to help women improve their self-awareness, their self-confidence, and their communication skills.

On the theme of unwanted pregnancy, one study reported on the development, organization and achievements of a family planning program initiated in Iran in which 75 per cent of eligible couples are currently using a contraceptive. On the other hand, a second study reported that, while unwanted pregnancies still occur in large numbers, especially throughout the developing world, nearly half of all users of reversible methods of contraception in this study discontinued use of the method within one year. Reasons for this included concerns about side-effects and health, and safety of the method and method failure. In the context of improving the safety and effectiveness of contraceptive methods and widening the range of family planning techniques, this research also reported on the use of goniothalamine as an anti-fertility agent with rats where it was found that the drug did not affect their mating behavior and no behavioral side-effects were identified. In the light of these results trials with human subjects were to follow next.

Studies into domestic violence dealt with research under two very different conditions.

The first of these could be described as 'abnormal' social conditions in the sense that it dealt with families which lived continuously in the violent circumstances of prolonged war. Here it was reported that one consequence of this was not only an increase in family disintegration as a whole but also of sexual violence within the family itself. A second study described the complicated role played by women in such war-torn countries. In this research it was found that some women participated as warriors, combatants, spies or carriers of messages to the allying army. Other women, however, organized themselves into support groups to mobilize communities at different levels in order to spread messages of peace and work towards developing a culture of peace.

The second type of these studies concerned what in these terms could be described as 'normal' societal conditions, in so far as, while the communities were not involved in war, the families in which the wives lived were subjected to continuing domestic violence. What was reported was the paradoxical fact that most abused wives blamed themselves for the abuse and continued to stay within the marriage.

Islam and Psychology

Many psychological practices utilized in Western societies are based upon empirical methodologies which, from an Islamic perspective, neglect the Islamic teachings and tenets on psyche, mental health and

spiritual values. Thus, the challenge facing Muslim psychologists is to identify courses of action which integrate psychological techniques with their religious beliefs as formulated by the Qur'an and the Doctrines, Statements and Acts of the Religion of Islam.

While the development of an Islamic or Taassil psychology is still in the making, specific examples of how this is being achieved in professional practice were illustrated in the areas of guidance and counseling as well as in the treatment of anxiety, depression and Post Traumatic Stress Disorder. As was pointed out, Islam also advocates the practice of self-reliance in bettering individual and societal welfare, as the following quotation illustrates: "Verily! Allah will not change the (good) condition of a people as long as they do not change their state (of goodness) themselves," (Qur'an, Surah 13:11).

Another study examined the attitudes of young women to Islamic and Western cultures where it was found that an overwhelming majority held the belief that the culture of Islam offers more respect towards women than do Western cultures, with these women also wanting to keep the practice of wearing the veil.

Cyber-Psychology

The technological advances that have been made with the advent of the internet have affected psychology in many positive ways. For example, it was reported that a primary health care initiative in Yemen has been the establishment of a Hotline Telephone Service in collaboration with the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences at the University of Aden. This service provides assistance to clients from a wide range of age groups who are unable for either financial or geographical reasons to access doctors or psychotherapists, or are unwilling to do so because of social stigma. It covers diverse problems such as mental disorders (35%), school problems (10%), childhood and adolescent disorders (10%), emotional problems (9%), domestic violence (6%), sexual problems (4%), and a wide range of sundry other problems (26%).

Another development has been the creation of **Islamonline.net** over three years ago in order to take advantage of privacy and interactivity that the internet affords, and its special suitability for conservative communities. At the moment in time it has attracted over 1,000 inquiries from all over the world covering a long list of issues as diverse as drug addiction, inter-faith marital issues, self-development, homosexuality and identity crisis.

The internet has also been used in an educational setting where, it was reported, a WebCT Interface was established enabling students from Israel and elsewhere in the Middle East to discuss didactic and personal

issues among themselves, with a view to enhancing learning, fostering the development of a diversity of viewpoints, promoting cross-cultural communication and understanding, and contributing towards the prevention and resolution of conflict.

Special Issues in the Region

In addition to the impact that the internet is having on the way psychology is practiced in the Middle East and North Africa, there are other issues which arise in this region of the world which, while they are not specific to it, are typical of it. One concerns the experience of expatriation which is now common in many countries as a result of the increasing globalization of the world's economy and is particularly widespread in many parts of the Middle East and North Africa. Since expatriation involves much more than a physical movement of a person from one place to another, this paper examined the psychological and social-psychological impact of couples who spend large parts or indeed the entire period their married lives in separation while at the same time trying to enable the family to function as a single unit. Problems identified concerned three aspects of the lives of the children born into these families. The first concerned the initial part of their lives when they were left with their grandparents or other caregivers while their parents worked abroad, when the former became the children's 'real' parents. The second was when the children moved to the country of expatriation and were required to adjust to their biological parents. The third period was when the children, either as teenagers or adults, returned to their home country to encounter the strangeness that this experience presented to them.

A second paper dealt with problems in the expatriate workforce due to the fact that the majority of expatriate employees have different national and linguistic backgrounds, and since they all work in the same organizational units, their managers are faced with special difficulties in establishing effective levels of communication and developing effective team spirit within the work groups.

A third paper in the area of environmental psychology described aspects of the rapid degradation of the global environment and the need to develop programs of sustainable development which bring together psychological, social, economic and political issues. The psychological aspects identified in the paper included needs, attitudes and values, and social issues involving conflict and aggression.

Cross-cultural Psychology

In contrast to a number of the papers referred to above which have dealt with the emic aspects of culture in North Africa and the Middle East, one

group of Keynote Addresses and Symposia in cross-cultural psychology continued this theme by examining differences between individualistic and collectivistic cultures. As was pointed out, much of main-stream psychology has been developed in the individualistic cultures of Europe and North America making it reductionistic (dividing mind and body, separating the individual from the family) and positivistic (emphasizing material reality at the expense of imagination). This type of psychology fosters the development of individual or independent identity. This contrasts with the collectivistic cultures of the Middle East, Africa, Asia and South America which are holistic (integrating mind and body) and spiritualistic (valuing dreams and visions rather than materialistic reality). Since these cultures foster the development of a collective identity the need in these countries is to establish a different kind of psychology in which theory and practice reflects the emic nature of these cultures.

A second stream of Keynote Addresses and Symposia approached the question of culture from the opposite direction and examined etic differences between various countries. In perhaps the most comprehensive pieces of research conducted in this area to date, a map of over 70 cultures around the world was presented in which eight cultural regions were identified, each distinctive in terms of seven cultural value orientations. In other words, each of these regions was characterized by a coherence of culture, and each differed from the other in systematic ways. This has important implications for another piece of research dealing with the policies and practices of multinational companies which are at the heart of the current movement of globalization. The issue at stake here is whether or not these multinational organizations operate in similar or different ways at their widely different locations, and the extent to which work motivation, team work and leadership vary from one location to another.

This question of similarity and difference between cultures also spans many other issues. For example, it was reported from a comprehensive study involving over 60,000 school children that there were no differences in cognitive ability across the 30 countries included in the sample. This is important data given the press publicity that this question attracts, especially since the kind of opinions sensationalized in the press are based essentially upon hearsay and prejudice rather than upon systematic empirical research as reported in the current paper.

In other areas of psychological testing, however, the situation is more complex, raising the issue as to what extent Western tests (and intervention programs) are useful beyond their cultures of origin, and the observation that the quality of the research in the area depends upon the soundness of the methodologies that are used.

Workshops

Two days of workshops organized at the conclusion of the Scientific Program offered delegates the opportunity to work in small groups in close collaboration with the workshop presenters. The workshop program dealt with three specific issues, namely, the identification of talent, balancing life's demands and avoiding stress and burnout, and debriefing after critical incidents in order to increase the validity of eyewitness testimony.

Organization of the Conference

Successful conferences such as this do not happen without a huge amount of work on the part of a dedicated few and it is fitting to pay tribute to the Conference President, Raymond Hamden, the Chair of the Scientific Program Committee, Hassan Kassim Khan, and Eva Bruynincks-Gerard, the Chair of the Secretariat Committee, as well as all those comprising the latter. In addition, the support is acknowledged of the members of the Advisory Council including Michel Sabourin, the Treasurer of the International Union of Psychological Science, Mike Knowles, President Elect of the International Association of Applied Psychology, and Peter Smith, President of the International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology.

Impact of the Conference

As mentioned before, initiated by the International Union of Psychological Science and fully supported by both the International Association of Applied Psychology and the International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology, this was the first Regional Conference of Psychology to be organized to gather together psychologists mainly from the Arabic speaking world and foster the development of academic and professional psychology within the region. The quality of the papers presented at the conference, the active involvement of so many delegates in the many question times, and the spirit of goodwill that prevailed throughout the whole conference, all attest to its outstanding success. Time and again participants commented upon the benefits they obtained from attending such informative sessions and the professional support they derived from meeting, getting to know and networking with colleagues from their own and other countries. There were two indicators of just how effective the conference was. The first was to consider it worthy to dedicate the conference to Professor Fouad Abu Hattab of Egypt, a renowned scholar who was a distinguished member of the Executive Committee of the International Union of Psychological Science. The second was the decision to form the Regional Council of Arab Psychological Associations

which would build upon the foundation of MENA and continue the momentum it generated by holding a second regional conference to be held in 2005 in Jordan.

NEWS FROM DIVISIONS

Division 1: Organizational Psychology

Richard J. Ritchie, Division 1 Newsletter Editor

A key objective of the Division 1 Executive Committee is to enhance communication and cooperation within this Division. The Division Newsletter provides timely information about developments and opportunities in work and organizational psychology. It is distributed by E-mail. If you know of members who have not been receiving the Newsletter, please have them send their E-mail address to me (rritchie@gettysburg.edu).

I am always interested in hearing from you. Please send me any items you feel would be appropriate for publication. For example, the newsletter could contain: information from the Executive Committee, information about job and research opportunities, notice of planned visits by members who want to connect with local members, news from around the globe, and requests for information or guest speakers. If you have other content suggestions, send them to me.

Virginia E. Schein, Division 1 President

During the last year and a half the Executive Committee of Division 1 has been working on the Division's first survey of its members. I am happy to report that the survey project has been completed and a report of the results distributed to all Division 1 members.

Barbara Kozusznik, Membership Chair, (Poland) initiated the project at our Executive Committee meeting in Singapore in July of 2002. With guidance from the EC, she designed the survey, which contains both qualitative and quantitative questions. Secretary and Webmaster Filip Lievens (Belgium) sent the Membership Survey by e-mail to all members of Division 1 in March of 2003, with a follow-up in May. Questionnaires were returned electronically and then sent to Barbara Kozusznik, who analyzed the results and prepared the final report to the membership.

In May of 2003 Division 1 hosted a Roundtable at the European Congress on Work and Organizational Psychology in Lisbon, Portugal. Barbara

presented a preliminary report of the results to the Roundtable audience. In addition, she involved the Roundtable participants in a discussion of the major priorities indicated by the preliminary analysis.

In October of 2003 the *Special Report: Membership Survey Results/Needs and Interests of Division 1 Members* was sent by e-mail to all Division 1 members. Among other results, members said a top priority was to be better recognized as specialists with an extensive set of competencies in the field of work and organizational psychology. They see Division 1 and IAAP as the most important international voice they have.

The Executive Committee is currently reviewing the *Special Report* for immediate responses we can make to members' interests. At ICAP 2006 we will hold a special session at which members can discuss the Membership Survey results and consider ways in which Division 1 can better serve its members. Prior to 2006, the EC will discuss the report at other conference Roundtables in which we participate.

The Division 1 Membership Survey is one of several ways members can share ideas across countries and between Congress meetings. As our first experiment with the process, we are satisfied with the way in which the procedure worked and with the outcomes. We look forward to the Membership Survey becoming an on-going part of the activities of Division 1.

I want to thank the Division 1 members who responded to the survey, the Division 1 Executive Committee for its guidance throughout the process, and to Filip Lievens and his assistant Bart Verloo for their distribution efforts. Special thanks to Barbara Kozusznik for designing the survey, analyzing the results, and writing the final report.

Call for Contributions to the 2nd Ed. International Encyclopedia of Ergonomics and Human Factors

Dear Colleagues:

I am pleased to invite you and your colleagues to contribute to the 2nd edition of the Int. Encyclopedia of HF/E in the following categories:

- 1) technical articles in your respective areas of expertise
- 2) an article (a biography and a black-and-white photograph) about the:
 - A) late ergonomists, or
 - B) those who have already retired from the active service who have made outstanding contributions to the field of HF/E in your country and internationally,

SUBMISSION DEADLINE: June 1, 2004 – All details about the writing requirements and deadlines are on the web site:
(<http://www.louisville.edu/speed/ergonomics/ency2005/>)

Please let the Assistant Editor, Ms.Bohdana Sherehiy
<b0sher01@athena.louisville.edu>
know as soon as possible about your planned or potential contributions.

With Best Wishes, Waldemar

Prof. W. Karwowski, Editor

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Call for Papers, International Humanities Conference, Tuscany, Italy, July 2004

Dear Colleague,

I am writing to you now on behalf of the Conference Organising Committee, to inform you of the:

**SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON NEW DIRECTIONS IN
THE HUMANITIES**

Monash University Centre, Prato (near Florence), Tuscany, Italy, 20–23
July 2004

CONFERENCE THEME: FUTURE, HUMAN

<http://www.HumanitiesConference.com>

The conference this year is being hosted by the Monash University Centre in Prato and the Monash Institute for the Study of Global Movements, in association with the Globalism Institute at RMIT, Melbourne. The Centre

is located in the eighteenth century Palazzo Vaj in the historic centre of Prato – 30 minutes by train from Florence, and 15 minutes from the Florence International Airport.

The conference will include major keynote presentations by internationally renowned speakers and numerous small-group workshop and paper presentation sessions. Participants are also welcome to submit presentation proposals, either as 30 minute papers, 60 minute workshops or jointly presented 90 minute colloquium sessions. Presenters may choose to submit written papers for publication before or after the conference in the fully refereed *International Journal of the Humanities*, published in print and electronic formats. For those unable to attend the conference in person, virtual registrations are available, which provide access to the online edition of the conference proceedings. Virtual participants can also submit papers for refereeing and publication in the *International Journal of the Humanities*.

The deadline for the next round in the call for papers is 30 January 2004. Full details of the conference, including an online call for papers form, are to be found at the conference website.

We do hope you will be able to join us in Tuscany in July 2004.

Prof. Tom Nairn
The Globalism Institute,
RMIT University, Melbourne, Australia

Division 4: Environmental Psychology

Terry Hartig, Division 4 Newsletter Editor

Conference Report: 'Human Behavior and Environmental Sustainability,' University of Groningen, The Netherlands, October 20–21, 2003.

Celebrating 15 productive years of environmental psychology at the University of Groningen, this conference brought Dutch specialists together with some of the European and North American colleagues who have had working relations with members of the Groningen group. Convened by the group's founder, Charles Vlek, together with Linda Steg, the conference took up the major practical and theoretical concerns that have motivated the work done at Groningen. The practical domains of interest to the group have included safety, household consumption, motorized transport, and landscape evaluation. The theoretical issues addressed in those domains have included risk

perception, commons dilemmas, quality of life, and the effectiveness of options and strategies for behavior change.

The contributions made in the 2-day conference program covered well the concerns of the Groningen group. Robert Gifford and Gabriel Moser opened the first day's program with talks on foundations and new directions for environmental psychology. Continuing, David Messick and Wander Jager spoke on understanding and managing commons dilemmas. Alexander Gattig and Laurie Hendrickx and Sietske Nicolajj addressed choice behavior and temporal discounting of environmental risks, respectively, and Henk Miedema and Pieter Jan Stallen covered findings from and one major gap in environmental noise annoyance research. Agnes van den Berg and Terry Hartig spoke on landscape preference, nature experience, and psychological restoration, and Mirilia Bonnes and David Uzzell presented interdisciplinary work by themselves and colleagues on urban sustainability.

The second day of the program opened with Florian Kaiser's presentation on the moderating role of behavior difficulty in the relationship between environmental attitude and behavior relationship. Siegwart Lindenberg and Linda Steg then built on framing theory in calling attention to the ways in which normative, gain and hedonic frames might figure in pro-environmental behavior. Birgitta Gatersleben and Wokje Abrahamse spoke on household energy consumption and described the EAP model developed at Groningen to determine the environmental impact of households. In the same vein, Tommy Gärling and Geertje Schuitema discussed the effectiveness and feasibility of policy measures for affecting household demand for private car use. Next, Cees Midden and Teddy McCalley presented research into the effectiveness of immediate feedback on energy consumption to users of devices such as washing machines, and Karel Brookhuis spoke about behavioral responses and environmental effects related to Intelligent Transport Systems designed to enhance efficiency and safety in traffic and transport. The conference ended with a panel session on future research and policy directions for sustainable development, with contributions from Ricardo Garcia Mira, Gabriel Moser, Peter Schmuck, and Ton Schoot Uiterkamp.

Although the conference ended with this panel session, for the participants the real conclusion of the gathering came a short while later, with Charles Vlek's Farewell Lecture, "Psychology challenged: environment and nature are behavioural issues of vital importance," delivered to a capacity audience in the University Aula. On the occasion of his passage into the state of "emeritus," Professor Vlek remained true to form, an outspoken proponent of environmental psychology, cautioning psychologists on, among other things, "the risk of fundamentalism in shunning applied work."

New Publications

Identity and the Natural Environment: The Psychological Significance of Nature. Edited by Susan Clayton and Susan Opatow. 2004. MIT Press

From the publishers description: “*Identity and the Natural Environment* examines the ways in which our sense of who we are affects our relationship with nature, and vice versa. This book brings together cutting-edge work on the topic of identity and the environment, sampling the variety and energy of this emerging field but also placing it within a descriptive framework. These theory-based, empirical studies locate environmental identity on a continuum of social influence, and the book is divided into three sections reflecting minimal, moderate, or strong social influence. Throughout, the contributors focus on the interplay between social and environmental forces; as one local activist says, ‘We don’t know if we’re organizing communities to plant trees, or planting trees to organize communities.’”

Health Promoting Community Design. A special issue of the *American Journal of Health Promotion* (September, 2003). Guest edited by Richard Killingsworth, JoAnne Earp, and Robin Moore.

From the publisher’s description: “The vast majority of the American public is sedentary, despite two decades of programs to encourage them to exercise. This special issue provides a conceptual, methodological and research base for the emerging field of “health promoting community design,” and “active living by design” ... a strategy of designing workplaces and whole communities to engineer activity BACK INTO people’s lives.” Environmental psychologists will find several of the contributions of interest, such as the article by Daniel Stokols, Joseph Grzywacz, Shari McMahan, and Kimari Phillips on “Increasing the Health Promotive Capacity of Human Environments.”

The September, 2003, issue of the *American Journal of Public Health* also is dedicated to research and practice focused on the connection between the built environment and health. Contributions of interest to environmental psychologists include “Healthy Housing: A Structured Review of Published Evaluations of US Interventions to Improve Health by Modifying Housing in the United States, 1990–2001” by Susan Saegert, Susan Klitzman, Nicholas Freudenberg, Jana Cooperman-Mroczek, and Salwa Nassar, and “Health, Supportive Environments, and the Reasonable Person Model” by Stephen and Rachel Kaplan.

The Residential Context of Health. A special issue of the *Journal of Social Issues* (Fall, 2003). Guest edited by Terry Hartig and Roderick J. Lawrence.

Psychological and social processes that connect health with housing come into focus in this collection of original papers. Authors address issues

such as the link between housing design and mental health (Gary Evans, Nancy Wells, and Annie Moch); housing as a form of “health capital” (Susan Smith, Donna Easterlow, Moira Munro and Katrina Turner); health costs and benefits of owning vs. renting (Rosemary Hiscock, Sally Macintyre, Ade Kearns, and Anne Ellaway); the role of housing in the relationship between poverty and health (Susan Saegert and Gary Evans); “doubling up” as a form of coping by poor households (Sherry Ahrentzen); stress experienced in providing health care to another adult in the home (William Michelson and Lorne Tepperman); and the ways that residence determines the distribution of stressful demands and opportunities for restoration in everyday life (Terry Hartig, Gunn Johansson, and Camilla Kylin). Throughout, the authors indicate the relevance for health of residents’ activities in relation to their housing, as well as the social ecological factors that set the boundaries for those activities. The authors also provide conceptual and analytical tools useful for further enhancing our understanding of the relations among housing, residence, and health.

A Norwegian Undergraduate Program in Environmental Psychology

Starting in August, 2004, the Faculty of Health and Social Work at the Lillehammer University College will offer a Bachelor of Psychology programme with a specialisation in Environmental Psychology. The 3-year programme will give students a general academic and methodological qualification in psychology with emphasis on human development, interaction between cognition, emotions, intentions and behavior plus human interaction within groups, organisations, social and technological systems, and with the physical (natural and built) environment. The environmental psychology programme is the first of its kind in Norway. For further information, contact Einar Strumse at Einar.Strumse@hil.no.

Upcoming Conferences

- 18th Conference of the International Association for People-Environment Studies, 7–10 July, 2004, Vienna, Austria.
See <http://www.bwk.tue.nl/iaps/>.
- 8th National Congress of Environmental Psychology, 14–16 July, 2004, Toledo, Spain.
See http://www.uclm.es/congresos/psicologia_ambiental.
- 3rd International Conference on Traffic and Transport Psychology (ICTTP 2004), 5–9 September, 2004, Nottingham, UK. Several symposia on sustainable transport will take place within the conference program, which may be of interest to environmental psychologists. More information can be found at www.icttp.com.

Notes

If you have not been receiving periodic e-mail messages regarding developments within the Division, please do not delay in sending your e-mail address to Terry.Hartig@ibf.uu.se. We also welcome newsletter items and website addresses of interest to those working in environmental psychology.

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Division 7: Applied Gerontology

Rocio Fernández-Ballesteros, President Division 7

After our last Congress in Singapore in July 2002, an IAAP Policy Committee (Co-Chairs: John Berry and Michael Frese) was established with the purpose to identify topics of public concern where applied psychology may contribute to policy analysis and development, and possibly to advocacy and action. Although Psychology is relevant to many policy areas, this relevance has not been sufficiently realized.

Division 7 proposed a topic regarding the contribution of elders and active ageing to society. As it has been emphasised in a previous Newsletter (Vol. 14-1-2002) a new perspective of Applied Gerontology is Psychology of Active Ageing. In recent years, important international policies on ageing include psychological factors (see p. 18). It is important to review this field to point out how psychology can contribute in the development of active ageing and the repercussions for society. This topic was well received for work by a task force.

In communication with all Division 7 members a Task Force was set up with the following members: Lu Changqin (China), Norman Abeles (USA), Frances Culbertson (USA), Anastasia Efklides (Greece), Constanca Paul (Portugal), Christine Schwarzer (Germany) and Rocío Fernández-Ballesteros (Chair, Spain).

The Task Force on Active Ageing is working on the topic assigned and the plan is to present its work in 2006 in Athens during the 26th International Congress of Applied Psychology but, also, a panorama on Active Ageing will be presented at the next IUPSys Congress to be held in Beijing in July 2004.

John Berry, as Co-Chair of the IAAP Policy Committee is the convenor of an invited IAAP Symposium entitled "Applications of psychology to public policy". The members of the Task Force on "Active Ageing" will participate in this event. The summary of our contribution is the following:

"Active Ageing is a population phenomenon and an individual experience. Throughout the twentieth century all over the world, there was an increase both in the rate of people older than 65 and in the absolute number of this age range. In 2002, United Nations approved a II International Plan of Action on Ageing which has been adapted to the five continents in the World. This plan has a priority direction regarding the relevance of active ageing for all societies. Also, The World Health Organisation (WHO, 2002) published the document "Active Ageing" as a

target to be promoted all over the world. Both the WHO conceptualisation of active ageing and the determinants of active ageing introduce important psychological contributions. Therefore, it is essential to determine which are the implications for applied psychology of active ageing”.

I hope all of IAAP members attending the Beijing Congress join the IAAP Symposium. Your participation and contribution will be extremely important in this step of our Task Force. I am looking forward to meeting you there.

Division 8: Health Psychology

Aleksandra Luszczynska, Division 8 Secretary

Membership Drive

We would like to invite all members to prompt their students to join Division 8: Health Psychology. IAAP offers first year student membership fee as low as USD 10.

Benefits include an annual subscription to *Applied Psychology: An International Review*, a Newsletter, and reduced conference registration fees. The membership fees range from USD 10 to USD 60. See your membership online (<https://www.cop.es/docsegur/iaap/>)

Publications in *Applied Psychology: An International Review*

Within the last year there was one publication related to health psychology in *Applied Psychology: An International Review*. It was entitled “Reactions to increased workload: Effects on professional efficacy of nurses”, by E. Greenglass, R. J. Burke, and K. Moore. The paper discusses effects of workload on nurses with implications for their well being. Given only one paper relevant to health psychology, we would like to encourage members to submit papers to the IAAP journal.

Information about the journal is available at <http://www.blackwellpublishing.com/journal.asp?ref=0269-994X&site=1>

Upcoming conferences

For most upcoming conferences that will take place in the summer, it is still possible to submit rapid posters.

- The 25th European Conference on Psychosomatic Research. The Congress will be held in Berlin, Germany; 23–26 June, 2004. Details available at <http://www.icbm-2004.com/ann/index.html>
Deadline for abstracts for rapid communication posters: 1 May 2004.

- The 18th Conference of European Health Psychology Society (EHPS) in Helsinki, Finland, 21–24 June, 2004.
Further information available at <http://www.ehps.net/1024/index.html>
The deadline for poster abstract submissions: April 17, 2004.
- British Psychological Society, Division of Health Psychology Annual Conference will take place in Edinburgh, UK, 8–10 September, 2004. For further details see www.health-psychology.org.uk/conferences/annualConference2003.php
This year's keynote speakers are Ed Diener (University of Illinois), James Prochaska (University of Rhode Island) and Lucy Yardley (University of Southampton).
The deadline for late submissions is June 11, 2004

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Division 12: Sport Psychology

Marit Sørensen, Division 12 President

Sport Psychology activities in Australia:

Prof. Peter Terry (terryp@usq.edu.au) reports from Australia:

The National College of Sport Psychologists of the Australian Psychological Society launched its website during 2003 at <http://www.psychsociety.com.au/units/colleges/sport/default.asp>
The website contains information about the college, its office bearers, current issues, professional development opportunities, and our own newsletter, The Sporting Mind. Take a look and tell us what you think.

Dr. Michael Martin has been appointed as Manager of Performance Psychology at the Australian Institute of Sport, having formerly run the psychology program at the New South Wales Institute of Sport. Catch up on future developments at <http://www.ais.org.au/psychology/index.htm>

The Australian Association of Exercise and Sports Science is holding its inaugural congress in Brisbane in April 2004. Renowned international speakers from a range of sports science disciplines will be appearing. The invited sport psychology presentation will be given by Peter Terry. Further details can be found at <http://www.aaess2004.qut.edu.au/>

Arrangements are progressing for the 11th ISSP World Congress of Sport Psychology, to be held in Sydney, 14–19 August 2005. The theme of the

congress is Promoting Health and Performance for Life. Keynote speakers so far confirmed include Sandy Gordon, Nanette Mutrie, Carol Dweck, Franz Mechsner, Ken Ravizza, Brad Hatfield, and Dan Landers. We hope to see you all in Sydney next year. Further details will appear soon at <http://www.issp2005.com/>

An updated and expanded second edition of Morris and Summers' book *Sport Psychology: Theory, Applications and Issues* will be published in early 2004. This book includes contributions from most of Australia's leading sport psychologists. Details will appear on <http://www.johnwiley.com.au/database/disciplinelist.cfm?division=Tertiary>

Sport Psychology activities in India/Finland:

Dr. Jolly Roy (jolroy@hotmail.com) from India reports:

A National conference on sport psychology was held in Meerut during December 2003. There was good interaction among the participants.

An advanced course in sport sciences is scheduled to be held in the month of March at The Sports Authority of India, Bangalore. Sport psychology will be a part, of course.

Dr. Jolly Roy from the sport psychology department of the Sports Authority of India was sponsored by the Institute and Sports Ministry to undergo a 1 month training in " Emotions in Sports" at the Research Institute for Olympic Sports in Jyväskylä, Finland, under Professor Juri Hanin.

Sport psychology in Europe:

FEPSAC (The European Society of Sport Psychology) new board and president.

The XIth European Congress of Sport Psychology was held in Copenhagen in July 2003 Participating were 450 individuals from 50 countries. Proceedings are available online at <http://www.fepsac2003.dk/>

Glyn C. Roberts (Norway) stepped down as president for FEPSAC. The general secretary, Erwin Apitzsch, (Sweden) also stepped down, after 24 years on the FEPSAC managing council! The new managing council consist of the new president Roland Seiler (Switzerland), vice president Maria Psychountaki, (Greece), treasurer Marja Kokkonen (Finland), general secretary Paul Wylleman (Belgium), members Klaudia Zuskova (Slovakia), Urban Johansen (Sweden), Kaivo Thomson (Estonia) and Reinhard Stelter (Denmark).

European Master's course in Sport Psychology:

Prof. Glyn C. Roberts (glyn.roberts@nih.no) reports:

The 2004 European Master's course in Sport Psychology is being organised by the Autonomous University of Barcelona, in Spain. The Organiser is Professor Jaume Cruz of the Autonomous University, and teachers from all over Europe come and teach in the two week programme. The programme is organised by the cooperative universities, and each one takes it in turn to host the teaching programme. The programme is funded through the SOCRATES educational programmes by the EU. This year 17 teachers from Greece to Finland, Portugal to Norway are participating. The students also come from all over Europe, and this year there are 26 students in the programme. This has been a very successful programme for the past 7 years, and the former students of the programme have special meetings at European psychology meetings.

The Danish Society for sport Psychology arranged a "Day of debate" – at Institute for Sport at Copenhagen University. Two research projects were presented: "Sport for Cancer patients" by Juliuie Midtgaard and "The psychology of the benchwarmer" by Jakob Hansen. February 20–21 2004 there will be held a seminar on Team Sport Psychology in conjunction with the Annual meeting. For more information: jhansen@wanadoo.dk

A new International Journal of Sport and Exercise Psychology.

Meyer & Meyer Sport, Aachen, Germany, has started an International Journal of Sport and Exercise Psychology. Editors are: Dieter Hackfort and Gershon Tenenbaum. Further information at www.m-m-sports.com or distribution@m-m-sports.com

UPCOMING EVENTS AND CONFERENCES

- **May 20–22, 2004.** 36th Annual meeting of the Association of German Sport Psychologists in Halle (Saale) Germany. Organiser is Oliver Stoll. Main focus of the meeting is stress and coping. Keynote addresses will be: " Stress and Sport: Conserving the Resources to go the Distance" by Steven Hobfolks from Kent State University, USA, "Coping with Performance Difficulties: The role of Personality" by Robert Grove from University of Perth, Australia, "Stress and coping – a multidimensional approach" by Kuno Hottenrott from Halle, Germany, and " Action-organisation under time pressure" by Jurgen Nitsch from Cologne, Germany.
Further information: www.asp2004.de
- **June 3–6, 2004.** The 1st international Congress of Sport Psychology organised by the Moroccan Association of Sport Psychology will be

held in Marrakech, Morocco.

For further information, see <http://site.voila.fr/epsdumaroc>

- **June 10–12, 2004.** The North American Society for the Psychology of Sport and Physical Activity (NASPSPA) will hold their annual meeting in Vancouver, British Columbia. Dr. JAS Kelso will deliver the Human Kinetics Lecture, and keynotes will be given in the areas of motor/learning/control, sport and exercise psychology and motor development. For more information: www.naspspa.org
- **July 3–6, 2004.** The 9th annual congress of the European College of Sport Science (ECSS) will be held in Clermont-Ferrand in France. Themes are: “Exercise in health promotion- from genes to behavior”, “New mechanistic approaches in understanding of motor control”, and “Exercise and Sport in the Youth”. For more information: www.ecss2004.com
- **September 4–7, 2004.** The Brazilian Society for Sport Psychology (SOBRAPE) is hosting a congress of Sport Psychology in Rio de Janeiro. Theme will be: “New tendencies and perspectives of Sport Psychology related to performance, physical activity and quality of life”. For further information: www.sobrape.hpq.com.br

NOTICE

Bayaraa Byambajav, President of the Mongolian Psychologists Association (formed in 1998) requests copies of old or new psychology publications (books, journals, magazines, newsletters) in English and German for use by members of the Association. Mailing address: Bayaraa Byambajav, Mongolian Psychologists Association, Department of Psychology, Education Institute, 210524 Ulaanbaatar - 24, Post box: 198, Bayangol district, MONGOLIA

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