



# Assembly 1998 Minutes

## International Union of Psychological Science Union Internationale de Psychologie Scientifique

Minutes of the Meetings of the IUPsyS Assembly  
San Francisco, California, USA  
August 10, 1998

**A total of 51 representatives of National Members and 16 members of the Executive Committee (marked with\*) were present at the session, representing 38 countries all together**

Argentina: M. Aparicio  
Australia: B. Crowe, B. Hesketh  
Belgium: V. De Keyser, K. De Witte, G. d'Ydewalle\*  
Canada: J. Adair\*, D. Evans, J. Gauthier, P. Ritchie\*, M. Sabourin\*  
Chile: C. Urrutia  
China : H. Zhang\*, Z. Kan, W. Zhong-Ming  
Colombia: R. Ardila\*  
Croatia: K. Matesic  
Denmark : D. Mikelson, J. Bratbo  
Estonia T. Niit, M. Bullock\*  
Finland K. Salmela-Aro, L. Pakaslahti  
France M. Carlier, M. Santiago-Delefosse, M. Denis\*  
Georgia G. Magradze  
Germany M. Amelang, L. Hellfritsch, K. Pawlik\*  
Greece J. Georgas  
Hong Kong M. Bond  
Hungary E. Banyai  
Ireland J. Tiernan  
Israel A. Churchman  
Italy S. Carta, P. Fumai  
Japan T. Toshima, H. Imada\*  
Korea S. Whang  
Mexico L. Hernandez, J. Sanchez-Sosa\*  
Morocco M. Rabi  
Netherlands W. Kort, H. Chatrou, Y. Poortinga\*  
Norway A.-M. Aanonsen, H. Sundberg  
Poland J. Strelau\*  
Portugal D. Silva  
Russia V. Barabanschikov, A. Brushlinsky

Singapore E. Nair  
Slovenia V. Rus  
South Africa N. Mathabe, S. Cooper  
Spain H. Carpintero, J. Prieto  
Sweden B. Hansson, G. Johansson, L.-G. Nilsson\*  
Turkey C. Kagitçibasi\*  
United Kingdom I. Lunt, D. Bartram  
United States C. Spielberger, J. Matarazzo, B. Overmier\*  
Vietnam Pham Minh Hac  
Zimbabwe E. Mpofu

Official Representatives of Affiliated Organisations in attendance were as follows:

P. Merenda, International Council of Psychologists  
M. Bond, International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology  
M. Knowles, International Association of Applied Psychology  
M. Hakel, US National Committee, USA  
R Fernandez-Ballesteros - European Association of Psychological Assessment

Observers:

American Psychological Association: R. Fowler, Joan Buchanan  
IUPsyS Committee for the Psychological Study of Peace: M.Wessells  
National Academy of Sciences, US National Committee: S. Spaulding  
Psi Chi: S. Newman  
South African Psychological Society: P.Sibaya, T. Sodi, L. Nicolas  
Swedish Psychological Association: O. Salling  
S. Nielsen, Norway  
T. Tikkanen, Finland  
Huynh Thi Anh, Vietnam  
E. McCarthy, Ireland  
Miwane, Nigeria

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### **1. Call to Order: Roll call to certify Delegates**

President d'Ydewalle called the meeting to order at 2:00 PM on 10 August 1998. He welcomed all Delegates, especially those from National Members, and new Members Georgia, Slovenia and Ukraine.

Sabourin read the roll call to certify Delegates.

### **2. Consideration of the Agenda**

President d'Ydewalle introduced the Agenda.

### **3. Membership issues**

The President began with a request to the Assembly for input on Membership issues. He reminded Delegates that membership is determined on a category system ranging from Category A to N. According to the Statutes, if a member does not pay dues for 3 consecutive years, the Assembly has the right to terminate membership. However, the practice has been to place members in Category 0, which is a

non-voting category. Presently, the Category 0 members are growing in number: there are currently eight countries in Category 0, and the EC has approved adding three more. It is imperative to find a more creative solution that will encourage or allow countries to pay dues and remain in the Union. The President opened the question to the floor for discussion on how to solve the problem

A question from the floor was whether the non-payment of dues was financial or due to indifference to IUPsyS. Treasurer Sabourin replied that although there are communication problems with some countries, the issue seems to be mostly financial, and several countries indeed claim that the minimum dues of \$125 (Category A) is too much. A suggestion from the floor was to design a regional team system for dues and membership issues payment. It was noted that the EC will study the matter further and report to the Assembly.

### **3.1 Actions to terminate**

No items.

### **3.2 New applications**

The Executive Committee reported two applications for consideration: Peru and Spain. For Peru, it was reported that more information has been required, and they have been asked to provide this. For Spain, the request is to change the National Member. Carpintero (Spain) commented that there is a proposal to divide Delegate positions between the old National Member Federación Española de Asociaciones de Psicología) and the new applicant organisation (Colegio Oficial de Psicólogos), and noted that the organisations would appreciate feedback about what information is required to make formal statement to this effect.

### **4. Approval of the 1996 Assembly Minutes**

The President called attention to document A-4, and reminded the Assembly that these minutes had been sent to Delegates with a request for comments. To date, no answers had been received, and this was taken as approval. The 1996 Minutes were approved without further comment with two abstentions.

### **5. Report of the President**

President d'Ydewalle highlighted a few activities of the Union. Important events included obtaining consultative status with two departments of the UN: the Department of Public Information (DPI), and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and establishing working relations with WHO. These relations are important for international psychology, and IUPsyS will work so that other organisations also benefit from our presence. It is now necessary to continue and expand these relations to make psychology's presence visible and to give psychology more weight and momentum in scientific and professional activities.

He reminded Delegates that a letter was sent to all National Members at the beginning of the year asking them to discuss how their organisation demonstrated commitment to psychology as a science and as a profession. There were 18 written replies received and informal comments that this letter was also discussed at length by other National Members. He considered that the letter had achieved its purpose, to make National Members aware of the goals and aims of the Union.

The President noted the increased use of email communication, which had increased efficiency over the last period.

**The President's report was received and applauded.**

## **6. Report of the Secretary-General**

Secretary-General Ritchie welcomed the delegates and reviewed his annual report, which appears in full in the Agenda Book for the Assembly. In particular, he reviewed workload management issues, stressing the volume and pace of electronic communications. He asked all delegates to check email contact information for themselves and their national organisation. Recognising that elections had been a sensitive matter in the past, and the recent history of secretaries-general being subsequently nominated and elected President, Ritchie noted that his position as Secretary-General is the one where he believes he can best make a contribution at this point; Without prejudice to decisions to be made in Stockholm in 2000 regarding the office of Secretary-General, Ritchie stated that he will in no way be a candidate for President in the year 2000. He explained that he judged this information potentially helpful to relations with the Assembly.

**The Secretary-General's report was received.**

## **7. Report of the Treasurer**

Treasurer Sabourin first surveyed the past 2 years of IUPsyS financial operations, that is 1996 and 1997 in his report. In comparing the figures for 1996 and 1997 he noted several points:

- On the revenue side, the member's contribution had grown significantly, because of the dues increase voted by the Assembly in 1996
- the money allocated for diverse projects, specifically scientific activities, has more than doubled in one year
- a new category of expenses related to IUPsyS involvement with international organisations (UN/WHO/UNESCO) had to be added.

Treasurer Sabourin also remarked that the cost of last year's Executive Committee meeting in Stockholm was remarkably low, mostly due to the generosity of Swedish colleagues, whom he thanked.

He addressed the 'write-off' item for the \$10,000 advance to the Brussels Congress organisers in 1992 and which was never recuperated. Sabourin noted that this item produces a somewhat misleading impression, because the expenses paid to the Executive Committee at its Brussels meeting in 1989 by the Belgian Congress organisers were much more than the amount written off.

The Treasurer then informed the Assembly that the XXVI International Congress of Psychology (Montreal 1996) generated an aggregate surplus of \$US 231,141. According to an agreement signed with the National Research Council of Canada (NRC), this surplus was distributed as follows: \$US 84,293 for the NRC, and \$US 146,848 for IUPsyS. The terms of the agreement further specified that IUPsyS would allocate one-half of its share, i.e. \$US 73,424, to projects designated by the Canadian psychological community. The Executive Committee agreed during its annual meeting in July, 1997 to allocate the remaining share of \$US 73,424 in equal instalments to the regular budget of operations during each of the four years preceding the next International Congress.

The Treasurer ended his report with a graphic presentation of the evolution of revenues and expenses over the years from 1992 to 1997. He noted that the challenges created by significant changes engendered by the new UNESCO Framework Agreement through which some Union activities receive support via SSC and ICSU. The strains on the budgets of some National Members also affects their capacity to render timely dues payments. Nonetheless, the Treasurer confirmed that fiscal prudence in the management of the Union's affairs allowed it to maintain financial viability.

**The Treasurer's report was received.**

## **8. Revision of the Rules of Procedure**

The President reminded the Assembly of the commitment to prepare a proposal to clarify the elections procedures. A revision developed by the Past President and recommended by the Executive Committee was in the Assembly documents (the current and proposed rules of procedure). The overall proposal is to have an Election Committee. The President then opened the floor to questions and comments:

Chatrou (Netherlands) questioned point 6b that additional nominations may be made in the second Assembly session, and stated that this would make the procedure very complicated. She moved that this section be stricken. The President commented that historically there has always been an opportunity for additional nominations in the second session, and called on Pawlik (EC) to comment. Pawlik (EC) stated that the present document is a compromise between past rules of procedure and the need for election procedures that retain the Assembly's decisive role. In the years where there are elections, there are always two Assembly meetings. The authors of the constitution thought that there should be a safety net to provide an added degree of freedom for the Assembly. This is the only reason for retaining it.

Overmier (EC) referred to an issue raised at the last Assembly meeting that nominations given at the last minute do not allow time for consideration of the nominee.

Tiernan (Ireland) commented that the earlier motion (1996) made by herself and colleagues was done with a view to providing information about candidates, and thus to aid Assembly members to decide who would best represent their needs, ideas and requirements in the Assembly and Executive Committee. The modifications in the present proposal meet their suggestions and they are happy with the revised procedures put forward by the Executive Committee.

Georgas (Greece) commented that he found the procedure as proposed by the Executive Committee to be a good compromise for two reasons. First, a number of National Members do not have the type of access to email that the large majority of National Members in the Assembly have. This raises a problem because Delegates from these countries would be unlikely to be nominated and this would be hard to correct before the Assembly meeting. Second, once nominations have been made there is no mechanism to assure geographical representation. This can be corrected during the time between assemblies. Materials for nominations can be collected in the weeks before the Assembly meeting and brought to the meeting.

Churchman (Israel) suggested changing the motion so that the Assembly may accept nominations at the first session and then they would not be needed in the second. Matarazzo (USA) urged against adoption of the amendment to assure a wide base for nominations.

Chatrou (Netherlands) proposed a motion to delete from section 6B the second sentence that reads "additional nominations may be made....".

Overmier (EC) seconded the motion.

The vote was 9 yeas and 43 nays with four abstentions.

**The motion to strike the sentence in 6B was rejected.**

Additional comments were solicited from the floor.

Chatrou (Netherlands) asked whether it would be possible for an election committee to verify that the

candidates are divided geographically. Cooper (South Africa) supported this comment and suggested forming election procedures that would ensure geographical representation so that the Assembly and Executive Committee do not perpetuate European domination in psychological science. He added that the largest countries and largest populations are not well represented.

The President remarked that there are certain constraints to increase geographical representation already present, such as the rule of only one member from any country

Miwane (Nigeria) remarked that geographical representation on the Executive Committee is not the solution to under-representation in psychological science. Rather, it is necessary to develop means to allow non-represented members to attend the Congress. These members generally are from very low-income countries and cannot afford to come..

**The Assembly adopted the motion to approve the Rules of Procedure as submitted by a large majority (3 nays, no abstentions).**

Nominees were requested for the election committee.

**David Evans (Canada) and Michèle Carlier (France) were nominated. Nair (Singapore) proposed that nominations be closed.**

**The two candidates were elected unanimously.**

### **9. Report of the Standing Committee on Communications and Publications**

The President called on the Chair of the Standing Committee Pawlik called attention to item A 11-1 and noted he would only indicate an update to the report.

The update included the following information:

- subscription figures to the International Journal of Psychology (JP) have remained constant over time
- The Executive Committee and the Standing Committee have discussed the profile of the journal, which will be revised. A revision to the "Aims and Scope" will include invitation for special kind of review article to give an overview of research in psychology across several language areas beyond the English/French speaking worlds.
- Proceedings from the 1996 Congress have been published. The books were shown to the Assembly and the two editors who were present stood to applause.
- The ICP 2000 Proceedings will be reviewed later. Abstracts will be published electronically and in paper. In addition, printed abstracts will appear in a double issue of JP.
- There will be a new edition to the Directory - the update is in progress. He alerted all members of the Assembly to check all entries to be sure they were as complete and accurate as possible.

Pawlik then opened the floor to suggestions for new publications and questions.

- Magradze (Georgia) suggested literature in translation as a new publication project. For example, there is good literature in the Russian language, but it is difficult to translate it because there are no funds available for this. Pawlik noted that this is an important area of psychology, and assured that the Standing Committee will take up this issue.

Pawlik repeated his request to the Assembly to submit ideas for future publications to him. This was second by the President, who urged National Members to be active in reading the documents and proposing new activities.

### **10. Report of the Standing Committee on Research and Special Projects**

The President called on the Chair of the Standing Committee Strelau referred to Assembly documents (A-10-) that reported on Standing Committee activities. He noted that the Standing Committee is developing in two directions. One is enlarging the scope of IUPsyS activities to a broader interdisciplinary approach (e.g., see document from Denis on Psychology in a Multidisciplinary Environment). The second is developing new research projects in co-operation with National Members. A first step toward this second direction was begun with a letter to National Members asking for research proposals. The five answers received to this letter provide a beginning for developing ways to help National Members develop or join research projects, for example, in capacity building. The President urged National Members to contact the Standing Committee Chair with research ideas.

The President asked Spielberger (USA) to discuss activities in the USA that might be of interest to colleagues in the Assembly. Spielberger (USA) described three activities:

- the Human Capital Initiative, a call for research in the behavioural sciences. He noted that there were four reports from this initiative on different topics in the Assembly materials.
- the Decade of Behavior, a new initiative that was developed by the Executive Director of the Science Directorate at the American Psychological Association (see Assembly materials). The goal of the initiative is to make the decade beginning with 2000 the Decade of Behavior as a successor to the Decade of the Brain. The US National Committee has unanimously supported the Decade of Behavior initiative. They would like to invite members from other countries to join and make this an international effort. The initiative seeks to stimulate interest in behavioural research, and in use behavioural methodology to solve concrete global social and health problems.
- a recent Summit Meeting called by the American Psychological Society to bring together leaders of psychological science from the US and other countries. M. Hakel was invited to take the floor to make the report. Hakel summarised the history behind recent Summit meetings (to create national research agendas) and the method (a group broadly representing psychological organisations gathers for 2-3 days to produce a document on the specific meeting topic). He noted that the Human Capital Initiative (and its several agendas on different topics) evolved from this process, as did initiatives about accrediting national programs, and supporting basic psychological science. The documents produced are of interest to politicians, federal and state legislatures, federal and state executives, policy makers and program officers at grant and contract agencies and private foundations, as well as to the research community. As an example of how these efforts have paid off, he noted that there is 30 million dollars in new research funding as a result of the Human Capital Initiatives. Ideas for the next steps in this process, include:

- Developing more research initiatives;
- Developing strategies for improving the public image of psychology ("giving psychology away" and "taking psychology back");
- Facilitating interfaces with other disciplines such as neurosciences and the social sciences;
- Creating programs for training the next generation at the undergraduate and graduate levels;
- Creating documents on the regulation of research, the grant and proposal review process, human and animal subjects, and regulation of research participation

- Evaluating psychological interventions - describing the kind of data needed to show that interventions work or do not work
- "Santa Barbara" projects - grand scale projects that could substantially influence both research and societal interventions, e.g., neural imaging techniques

The President then asked for comments from the floor.

Churchman (Israel) advocated publicising the process of doing summits for other National Members.

Hesketh (Australia) reported that the Australian Psychological Society and the Australian Academy of Sciences jointly funded a review of psychological science, publications, research, and teaching. This process made it possible to identify strengths and weaknesses within Australia and to set priorities for where would put energies in the next few years. One recommendation from the review was to establish a "key centre". Such a centre for human factors and applied work was funded by the Australian Psychological Society, and it is doing well in national funding selection rounds.

The President urged National Members to inform IUPsyS about similar initiatives in other countries.

Carpintero (Spain) suggested that IUPsyS make a statement to clarify what a psychologist is and what scientific psychology is. He urged that such a statement promote the idea that a psychologist must be trained in a scientific sense and must be prepared to do research, but that it take a broad view of theories. Such a statement would be important for promoting a core (science base) yet acknowledging that psychology is taught differently across different countries.

Gauthier (Canada) reported that Canada held a National Conference on Psychology as a Science in May, 1997 to develop a new vision of the discipline by bringing together psychological scientists in Canada who work in many subdisciplines. They discussed the goals and accomplishments over the last decade and identified new challenges and how to promote psychology to secure better funding for psychological science. A report is available in French and English, and can be requested from Gauthier (Canada). He added that the Canadian exercise is similar to the Human Capital Initiative project, and that such exercises both bring scientists together and can be effective in presenting information to politicians and others.

Banyai (Hungary) reported that the Hungarian Psychological Association had formed working committees to assess the field on the occasion of the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Association. They found that although the science base is strong, there are problems in applied fields. The Association has taken efforts to support the science base in psychology, especially against pseudo-sciences. He reported that many practices (e.g., psychoanalysis and other therapies) that were oppressed during the Soviet era have now begun to flourish, including some with no science base. The Hungarian Psychological Association has formed a public relations committee that has already produced a leaflet about psychology and its scientific base and reason why untrained individuals may do harm instead of help.

Miwane (Nigeria) noted that the focus in psychology in Nigeria has been on individuals within a national structure and how to motivate psychology to collaborate in addressing common problems. A present focus is to counteract the consequences of apartheid on societal values and to use scarce resources to produce activities important to the government, parents and students. Among others, there are proposals elaborating the need for collaborative research among Africans on environmental changes, family health, children and women, and intervention programs for Africa.

The President commented that the next Regional Conference will be held in Africa, in Durban, South

Africa and this will provide a good opportunity to work on these issues.

Montabe (South Africa) commented that their case is slightly different from Nigeria. In South Africa there is a new era, and applauded Cooper for his activities in representing psychology. They have penetrated government - which is beginning to look at psychology and to see what it is. They are in the process of defining more clearly what direction psychology in South Africa should take, and will come to IUPsyS to indicate how it can help.

The President thanked Delegates for their comments on activities and said that such exchanges are informative and stimulate others to be active. He requested that National Members submit ideas to the Executive Committee about how IUPsyS itself can be active in giving momentum to psychology.

There was general support for informational and organisational co-ordination concerning National Members' efforts to strengthen psychological science. There was a suggestion to identify and capitalise on global anniversaries or celebrations (e.g., the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights).

**The Assembly approved that the EC continue with exploring research activities and other initiatives to further psychology internationally.**

### **10.1 International Network of Psychology and the Developing World**

Ardila (EC) referenced his report about the International Network, and asked Assembly members to read the report, and to provide feedback on how to increase the voice of the developing world.

Churchman (Israel) commented that it was also necessary to increase the representation of women, and noted that all the reports given had been by men. She called for increasing the representation of women as chairs of the Standing Committees. Discussion of this point was deferred to the report on the Standing Committee on the Development of Psychology as a Science and as a Profession.

## **11. Report of the Standing Committee on the Development of Psychology as a Science and as a Profession**

Kagitçibasi (EC) referred to several goals of the committee: to promote psychology as a science and profession; to raise the public image of psychology. She identified a new issue the Standing Committee is addressing, the training of psychologists. To this end, the Committee formed a Working Group to collect information from National Members about the training of psychologists in each country, and the condition required to be met to be called a psychologist, and intended to send out a fact-finding questionnaire. However, similar efforts were initiated by EFFPA/IAAP and by the Handbook editors at the same time, and the President sent a letter asking about the scientific status of psychology. The Committee is now analysing these answers.

Kagitçibasi responded to an earlier comment from the floor about women's representation at Standing Committee Chairs, and noted that this depends on women's representation on the executive committee, which is a low three members. Kagitçibasi noted that responsibility for increasing representation falls on the Assembly, which needs to elect more women to the Executive Committee. She announced that a Women's Subcommittee has been established and the first meeting will be a round table discussion during the current IAAP Congress.

The President applauded Kagitçibasi for receiving an award from IAAP, and noted that this is also significant because it shows close co-operation between the organisations.

## **12. Report of the Committee on the Psychological Study of Peace**

Wessells referred to a report in the Assembly materials, and then introduced this item by noting that there are presently armed conflicts across every continent, and that international psychology can make a strong contribute to alleviating conflict. In the past year, there was a symposium at the University of Melbourne (Australia), on the psychology of reconciliation. It was the largest assemblage of aboriginal psychologists in one place, and very informative about what it means to conduct psychology in such contexts. The committee also advised the UNESCO Culture of Peace office, and was charged to head up a UN task force to celebrate the year 2000 as the International Year of the Culture of Peace. He is eager to bring psychological tools and methods forward.

The Committee also sponsored number of research projects. He called attention to a ISSC-UNESCO workshop held at the University of Witwatersrand in South Africa in 1997 that brought together trainers on violence training, poverty, "futurelessness" to discuss how to create research based interventions that will better address the needs of children and society. One outcome from this meeting is that traumas centres will now begin collaboration.

The committee has submitted a proposal for a subsequent workshop as a satellite to the Regional Congress in South Africa next summer - the topics are youth and political violence, building a culture of peace. This is consistent with broader IUPsyS attempts to bring psychology more fully into the UN family. Wessells welcomed suggestions on these projects.

Human rights will also be important theme, and it is important to foster work on this topic. There is a strong South American and European, and a beginning African literature. The Committee wants to work in a concerted manner on building a culture of peace.

Ritchie noted that this committee is a very good model for how the IUPsyS can be used. Not all the work needs to be in the Executive Committee. IUPsyS will provide backup, contacts, and support for such a group.

## **13. International Social Science Council**

IUPsyS was successful in its collaboration with ISSC this year - the funding to be received from ISSC has increased for next year. The World Social Science Report, edited by UNESCO, has produced mixed results. IUPsyS submitted proposals for chapters and content boxes. Although no chapters were retained, the ISSC's success in securing the inclusion of five boxes (with corresponding financial support) was appreciated.

There will be a meeting of the ISSC General Assembly in December. The President and Secretary-General have been confirmed as the Union's delegates.

## **14. International Council for Science (ICSU)**

ICSU changed its statutes during the last year. The new statutes are in the Assembly Documents. Previously, ICSU had an Executive Board with a limited number of members, and a General Committee, and the chance to have psychology represented was small. In the reorganisation, the Executive Board has been increased, the General Committee has been abolished, and the Assembly remains as it was. The chances that psychology will be included into the enlarged Executive Board have increased, which will reinforce psychology's position within the natural sciences.

The President noted that June 26-July 1 1999 is the World Science Conference. This is an initiative of

UNESCO, run by ICSU. IUPsyS wants to have a strong presence there. This is the UNESCO Director General's last year, and the conference will celebrate the end of his term. The President urged members of the Assembly to search for ways to attend this Conference if at all possible, and to be active in the meetings.

### **15. United Nations**

Sabourin (EC) referred the Assembly to documents in the Assembly materials. IUPsyS attained consultative status with the Department of Public Information (DPI), and special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the UN. It is now important to increase organised representation. Last year Sabourin represented IUPsyS at several meetings, but now it is necessary to have a team of local psychologists to represent IUPsyS at a range of activities to act on the new status and to promote psychological science in UN programs. Sabourin referred the Assembly to a new column that is in every IJP Platform section that presents the major issues being discussed at the UN that are of interest to psychology.

### **16. UNESCO**

In the recent past, relations have been dormant. The President and Secretary-General will meet with UNESCO officials in Paris at the time of the ISSC General Assembly in an attempt to improve this situation.

### **17. World Health Organization and Health Net**

Ritchie (EC) referenced the report included in Assembly documents. He noted there has been a major transition in WHO with the arrival of new Director General, Gro Harlem Brundtland, who has exercised strong and immediate leadership. The outcome of the change is not yet clear, but Ritchie believed it augurs well for psychology. There is now a population health orientation, which means a less psychiatrically oriented approach, and a focus more on proactive health psychology and prevention. Over the next two years, IUPsyS will sponsor the development of new Behavioural Science Learning Modules. This project has been made possible by the sponsorship of Canadian psychology under the auspices of the Canadian Register of Health Service Providers in Psychology, with funds allocated from the Canadian share of the surplus generated by the XXVI International Congress of Psychology.

Sanchez-Sosa (EC) who recently assumed co-ordination of Health Net asked Delegates to encourage members to look at health issues in their countries and to contact him or Ritchie with information.

### **18. Advanced Research Training Seminars**

Adair (EC) described the goal of ARTS, to bring scholars from low-income countries to international congresses. He described the history of ARTS, and referred Delegates to Assembly material documents on ARTS, including national association contributors to ARTS. He reviewed the 1998 ARTS, which included 32 participants at three sites, organised and run by world-class psychologists. Adair urged Delegates to encourage national associations to contribute to ARTS, which would be important in a future attempt to obtain matching funds from foundations. He also urged Delegates to help publicise ARTS to increase the number of applicants, and to send in suggestions for topics (suggestions included work and the workplace, indigenous psychologies) and potential convenors for ARTS at the upcoming South African Regional Congress, and at the International Congress of Psychology in 2000. He asked for comments from the floor.

Mpofu (Zimbabwe) commented that ARTS has potential to be a useful form of continuing education. He asked for a breakdown of countries that have participated in ARTS. He then asked about the educational requirements for ARTS, noting that the workshops have required a PhD or equivalent, which is a

restrictive criterion for some countries. Adair commented that this requirement is no longer present.

Miwane (Nigeria) commented that she participated in ARTS in Sherbrooke (Canada) in 1996, and the requirements were experience in research in topic area and submission of a CV and proposal for research.

## **19. Other international activities**

### **19.1 World Forum of International Psychology Associations**

An initiative by (IAAP) and IUPsyS to establish a network of those international psychological associations that have individual members will have its first meeting at the present Congress, with 20 organisations participating. The intention is to repeat the Forum every 2 years at international congresses. The President noted the time and place of the Forum in San Francisco.

### **19.2 APA World's Fair**

Matarazzo (USA) urged Delegates to attend a meeting with representatives from national associations from 20 countries that will be represented, and noted the time and location. At the meeting, there will be tables with information about national organisations and psychology internationally.

## **20. International Congresses of Psychology**

### **20.1 XXVI Congress (Montreal, 1996) Final Report**

President d'Ydewalle extended congratulations to all those involved in the planning of the 1996 Congress, which was a scientific and financial success

### **20.1 XXVII Congress (Stockholm, 2000) Progress Report**

Nilsson (EC) referred to the Congress Organisers' report and the Congress announcement brochure in the Assembly materials. Preparatory work is proceeding as planned. He reviewed the structure of the scientific program for keynotes, invited speakers and invited symposia, and requested nominations from Asia, Latin America and Africa. Delegates were also urged to send nominations on political, environmental, and cross-cultural psychology topics. There will be two "add-on" features on *Health* and *Diplomacy and Psychology*. This will include workshops and continuing education programs before the program, and special events before and after. They are working to raise money to support scholars from low-income countries. The Program and Abstracts will be available on the web page, and submissions will be through the web and on paper through mail or fax. He noted that the goal of the Organisers is to reach 7000 or more participants. He also welcomed all Delegates to a Swedish reception.

### **20.1 XXVIII Congress (Beijing, 2004)**

## **21. Regional Congresses**

### **21.1 1997 Regional Congress in Mexico**

The President referred to a report that was distributed to Delegates.

### **21.2 1999 First African Regional Congress**

Cooper (South Africa) announced 18-23 July 1999 as the date for the First African Regional Congress. Dates for paper submissions will be announced. At present keynote and invited addresses are being confirmed. There has been co-operation from a few bodies from the rest of the region, and they are trying to find as many sponsors as possible for the event.

## **22. Invitation to make submissions for future International and Regional Congresses**

The President invited Delegates to make submissions for hosting the 2008 International Congress of Psychology. In the coming months IUPsyS will disseminate information on how to prepare and submit an International Congress proposal.

## **23. Report from organisations affiliated with IUPsyS**

The President reported that IUPsyS will create liaison relations with two organisations that cannot be

affiliates because of IUPsyS Statute regulations: the European Federation of Professional Psychologists Association (EFFPA) and the International Test Commission (ITC).

Affiliated organisations

**IAAP International Association of Applied Psychology.** The President remarked that several steps have been taken by the two organisations in the last years to improve relations and co-operation. These include a formal joint IUPsyS-IAAP committee that meets at least every year review matters of mutual interest and to develop co-operative projects. Examples to date are ARTS and Regional Congresses. This group is working on increasing further co-operation.

Knowles (IAAP) endorsed the President's remarks and congratulated IUPsyS on its achievements in Montreal. He noted that IAAP will have a change of officers: Spielberger will be the new President, Prieto will be new Secretary-General, and Fowler the new Treasurer, Frese is the President-Elect. He continued by noting Co-operation on Regional Congresses, and announced that the next IAAP Congress will be in Singapore in 2002. In 2006, there are two bids for the Congress from Athens and Budapest.

Chatrou (Netherlands) commended the co-operative work between IAAP and IUPsyS but asked for a full report at the Stockholm Assembly on the several steps IUPsyS and IAAP have undertaken over the last several years for enhancing co-operation.

**ICP:** Merenda (ICP) Reported on the annual convention in Melbourne Australia where the theme was "A matter of life - psychological theory, life and practice". The 1999 convention will be in Boston Aug 15-18, in conjunction with APA; the 2000 convention will be in Padua (Italy) prior to the International Congress in Stockholm. E. Farley is President-Elect of ICP, and will assume office at the 1999 Convention.

**Interamerican Society of Psychology:** Adair announced that there will be a biennial meeting Caracas (Venezuela), in late June early July 1999.

**International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology:** M. Bond (President) reported that there was a 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary meeting in Bellingham, Washington, and expressed the readiness of IACCP to share any international agenda. In particular, IACCP would welcome requests to send delegations and representatives to Congresses or Regional Congresses.

**24. Time and place of the next Assembly meeting:**

**25. Other Business**

**25.1 Decade of Behaviour**

**25.2 Psi Chi**

S. Newman provided information on Psi Chi and its activities.

**26. The President adjourned the meeting at 6:00 p.m.**

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