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## Editor's Note

Dear reader,

It is an exciting time to belong to AASP. We have a new website and a new executive committee. I would also like to inform you that we are going to do newsletter more regularly, so that it functions better as a prime source of information for the members and other readers. This means that calls for papers, job openings and other announcements can always be sent to the newsletter editor. Articles, book reviews and conference reports are welcome for the next issue. The newsletter will be put on the website also. Please check the website regularly!

This is our first issue after a gap of three years. However we hope in future issues would expand both in space and scope, including more comprehensive notice of recent achievements of members. Therefore, if you publish an article, speak at a conference, receive an award, or are involved in any other successful or interesting project and you would like these to be mentioned in an upcoming issue - please do contact us. This is a real opportunity for members to let each other know what they are working on, what they have done, what issues, actions or debates they are involved in and what intellectual concerns they are engaged with.

Enjoy!

Neelam Kumar

NISTADS, New Delhi-12



## Asian Social Psychology: A brief History

Psychology has a long history in some of Asian countries, like India and China. Even before the advent of scientific psychology in the west, India had its own religious and metaphysical systems, which contained elaborate theories about human nature, actions, personality and their interrelationship with the world. Similarly in China writings describing issues of human psychology exist from more than two thousand years ago, particularly in the writings of Confucius and Mencius. However, the discipline of psychology was imported in Asian countries from the West around the twentieth century. Western psychology arrived, for example, in Japan in 1890; New Zealand in 1908; India in 1916; China in 1917, and Australia in 1921.

In the twenty-first century, psychology is developing as an independent scientific tradition (or culture!). We need to promote an Asian view in world psychology. Asian social psychological thoughts however were present in the mainstream literature earlier also but seldom explicitly mentioned. The movement toward an Asian psychology took shape in the late 1960s. In 1968 Murphy and Murphy, for example, edited a book on *Asian Psychology*. Two decades later modern

psychology was found to be moving east with impressive rapidity. A symposium entitled 'Historical development of Psychology in Asia' was organized and a volume grew out of it (see Blowers, G.H and Turtle, A.M, *Psychology Moving East: The status of Western Psychology in Asia and Oceania*. Boulder and London: Westview Press 1987). Gradually psychologists have started exploring whether and to what extent the Western / Euro-American psychology could be distilled from the varied accounts to something akin to 'Asian Psychology'. More volumes on issues reflecting research trend in Asian countries were published. Steadily psychologists in many Asian countries started showing interests in their own psychological traditions and their relationship to the theory and practice of psychology. Subsequently, Asian Social Psychology came into existence. In 1995 *Asian Association of Social Psychology (AASP)* was formed with the aim to promote the development of social psychological research and its application in the Asia-Pacific.

Introduction of modern science into any non-western culture has been explained using various models. One of the most popular one (although there is a recognition of some limitations) is that of George Basalla, which describes three phases in the introduction of modern science into any non-western culture. During the first phase, the non-scientific society or nation provides a source for European science. The word non-scientific refers to the absence of modern Western science and not to a lack of

ancient, indigenous scientific thought (such as that of psychological thoughts found in China or India). Unfortunately the traditional psychology was dismissed, even by many scholars in Asian countries, as unscientific or esoteric and this move led to a virtual abandonment of pursuing "native" forms of indigenous psychologies.

Phase two in the spread of Western science is marked by a period of colonial dependency. Basalla has used 'colonial' to refer to the dependence of a country for its scientific culture. The country may or may not be a colony of a nation. In the twentieth century psychology was brought to Asian countries as a package, with ready to use constructs, concepts and methodology and tools for data collection. Psychology in Japan can be seen as less a product of imperialism, while psychology in India with British influence is an example of colonial science.

The third phase is marked by an independent scientific tradition! Asian Social Psychology has probably reached this stage, exhibiting conceptual, methodological, and perhaps, theoretical advances within the discipline. The trappings of specialty status, such as special journal, professional body, have appeared. In a short span it has served as an excellent academic forum for social psychologists in Asia-Pacific, both through its journal as well as the conferences. The journal is covered by Social Science Citation Index and has a high impact factor (very well discussed in the first newsletter by Timothy Takemoto). Asian Social Psychology as a discipline with its own journal

and organization is in the process of institutionalisation. The uninterrupted growth of a scientific field has been said to depend upon the existence of a scientific community permanently devoting itself to the field. We join our hands in moving Asian Social Psychology towards development and maturity.

Editor

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### **PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS**



#### AASP Members

So far this has been an exciting and active year for AASP. One of the first developments has been is the rejuvenation of the AASP newsletter. Many thanks to Neelam Kumar for taking on the editorship of the first edition of 2005.

#### *The Year to Date:*

We were happy to host the 6<sup>th</sup> Biennial Asian Social Psychology Conference here in Wellington in April. The conference attracted 222 attendees, from 18 countries and included 15 symposia, 146 papers and 50 Posters. Keynote speakers included: Tomohide Atsumi, Kwok Leung, Janak Pandey, Kaiping Peng, Geert Hofstede and Colleen Ward.

With the Annual General Meeting held in Wellington also came the installation of a new

Executive Committee. Past President: KK Hwang, President: Colleen Ward, President-Elect: Sik-Hung Ng, Secretary General: James Liu, and Treasurer: Masaki Yuki. Regional representatives are: Young-shin Park (East Asia), Rogelia Pe-Pua (Insular Pacific), Duangduen Banthumnavin (Southeast Asia), and Neelam Kumar (South Asia). Yoshi Kashima was appointed as Chair of the Publications and Research Committee and Allan Bernardo continued as Chair of Education and Training. We are fortunate to have advisors to the board from previous executive committee members, including Emiko Kashima, Uichol Kim, Kwok Leung, and Susumu Yamaguichi, as well as new support from Jiro Takai and Janak Pandey. I have found working with this group so far to be a very pleasant learning experience, and I look forward to the continuing with them over the duration of my term as President.

There have also been changes in the Asian Journal of Social Psychology. Yoshi has taken over as Editor of AJSP. New Associate Editors are: Chi-Yue Chiu, Ken-Ichi Ohbuchi, and Eunkook M. Suh. James Liu has taken on the role of Book Review Editor. We have been particularly lucky to persuade Kwok Leung, the previous editor, to continue on as Managing Editor. Kwok has done a splendid job, and under his leadership, AJSP has been listed in the Social Science Citation Index and has received an impact factor of 0.97, placing it in the top half of social psychology journals. We thank Yoshi continuing in this important role and look forward

to continued success with the journal under his leadership.

We also have news about changes in publications of AASP Conference Proceedings. AASP has just signed a contract with Marshall Cavendish Publishers in Singapore to publish our proceedings as Contributions to Asian Social Psychology. We have to thank Uichol Kim for this development work on this as well as Ramadhar Singh, who is on the MC advisory board. The fifth biennial conference proceedings, under the editorship of Allan Bernardo and colleagues, will be the first to be published under this banner. We are also hard at work on the editorial process for proceedings from the sixth biennial conference, to be edited by James Liu, Colleen Ward, Minouru Karasawa, Allan Bernardo and Ronald Fischer.

One of the most exciting developments this year has been a new AASP web site to be launched with this newsletter at [www.spiral.co.nz/aasp](http://www.spiral.co.nz/aasp). I'd like to thank all of the contributors to the web-site development, but particularly James Liu, who are behind most of the organizational work. Watch this space!!

Related to this, AASP has become an affiliate of the Social Psychology Network ([www.socialpsychology.org](http://www.socialpsychology.org)). The network links Asia to the rest of the world, building bridges across the international community of social psychologists and facilitating scholarly communication and exchange. Its global network for research and education provides a timely and efficient means to access information on

social and cultural psychology, offering an invaluable resource for students, teachers and researchers around the world. For those of us in Asia, SPN has given us the opportunity to share information about AASP and AJSP. The Network also features prominent psychologists in our region, including professional profiles of scholars from countries such as Japan, Korea, China and the Philippines, and it contains hundreds of additional web links to Asia and Asian psychology. Just as SPN helps us to introduce Asian social psychology to the rest of the world, it gives us access to vast international resources on psychological research in the Americas, Europe and Oceania. AASP members may join the network by paying annual dues online:

<https://secure.socialpsychology.org/client/donate.php>

The Future:

In addition to reinstating the AASP newsletter, the Executive Committee recommended that the association host smaller gatherings in alternate years when there are no AASP conferences. This was greeted with enthusiasm by our regional representatives. The application for proposals to hold a regional workshop in 2006 can be found in this newsletter. To date there have been proposals from Thailand and Malaysia. We will update you as more information becomes available.

My vision for AASP's future includes the extension of its international networks in two ways. First, I would like to see us attract more scholars from developing countries in Asia. We have relatively few members in Malaysia, Thailand,

Indonesia, India and other countries in South and Southeast Asia. I believe the location of the Seventh Biennial AASP Conference in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, organized by Rosnah Ismail, will go some way towards that objective. The same is true of the proposed small group meeting in Thailand. Second, I would like to target Asian staff and post-graduate students in North American institutions, to make them aware of the strong and positive work we are doing in Asian Social Psychology and attract them to join the organization. In particular, I think it is important for them to note that Asian social psychology goes well beyond Asians serving as a comparative group to North Americans! David Matsumoto has agreed to assist me with this by connecting us to the association of Asian-American psychologists, of which he is an active member.

Of course, only a limited vision can come from one person. So I am happy to receive feedback and suggestions from AASP members about where you would like to see your organization go. You can contact me at: [Colleen.Ward@vuw.ac.nz](mailto:Colleen.Ward@vuw.ac.nz).

Let's all look forward to the good times to come.

Colleen Ward

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## Message from the President-Elect



I am pleased and honoured to take up the position of President-Elect.

To take advantage of this issue of our Newsletter, I would like to share with the membership some tentative ideas for further discussion, to be read alongside those from Colleen, our President.

In its relatively short history, the AASP has succeeded in establishing a journal (now cited by SSCI), a culture of conferences and the publication of conference proceedings, and a network of scholars interested in the advancement of social psychology in Asia and internationally. These good works should, and will, continue under Colleen's leadership and with the support of Executives and the membership at large.

Besides publishing, conferencing and networking, another role that I hope AASP may consider taking on is to enrich the training of doctorate students in Asia by such means as summer schools. Students from different countries will learn from one another mentored by senior scholars from Asia and elsewhere. Such educational and solidarity-building activities may take place adjunct to an AASP

conference and in partnership with universities.

To sustain and advance the development of the Association, I think it would be important to broaden the membership to cover Malaysia (where the 2007 Conference will be held), Mainland China, and other countries wherever possible. As the vision and enthusiasm of the Association pass down the generations, it is vital to strengthen its core members to take up leadership roles in a timely manner. The Association's mode of operation, hitherto family-like and ad hoc, may need to become more formal and systematic in keeping with its organizational development and members' expectations.

I share the view of other Executives that we should strengthen the role of our Regional Representatives, and provide enough stimulus and support to knit them more closely together. The Newsletter, reissued now, will contribute to this process of social capital building through inter-regional and inter-personal communication.

The re-issuing of the Newsletter has the blessing of Colleen and Executives, and owes a great deal to the initiative of Jim Liu and the effort by Neelam Kumar and Timothy Takemoto, amongst others.

Thanks to Susumu Yamaguchi (and Timothy Takemoto) for sending me a copy of the 1<sup>st</sup> issue of the Newsletter published in April, 2002, that very first issue has brought back for me fond memories of AASP as then. I hope that the

Newsletter, re-issued now, will grow with AASP and indeed facilitate its growth.

As the Coordinator of the Newsletter, I hope to blend this role with that of the President-Elect, and through this to get to know our Regional Representatives and members better.

*Sik Hung Ng*

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## SECRETARY GENERAL'S REPORT of the 6<sup>th</sup> biennial conference at Wellington



The 6<sup>th</sup> biennial conference of the Asian Association of Social Psychology (AASP) was held at Victoria University of Wellington in Wellington, New Zealand, during April 2-5, 2005, which marked its 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary. The theme of the conference was "Global Perspectives on Asian Social Psychology". Keynote addresses were given by AASP President-Elect Colleen Ward (Australasia), JGDA Past-President Tomohide Atsumi (Japan), and four delegates representing other parts of the world: Geert Hofstede (Europe), Kwok Leung (East Asia), Janak Pandey (South Asia), and Kaiping Peng (USA/China). Ward and Leung provided detailed talks about the past, present, and future of Asian social psychology,

coming to a consensus that the accomplishments of Asian social psychology are considerable in terms of international visibility, but that theory development and systematic testing of theory identified with Asia is still lacking. As former editor of *Asian Journal of Social Psychology (AJSP)*, Leung remarked on the incredible progress the journal has made, with a 2004 impact rating of 0.97, comparable to both *EJSP* and *JCCP*, but exhorted Asians to work harder to make a stronger enduring impact in terms of systematic theory. Atsumi portrayed Asian social psychology as a field with two wings, one an experimental, scientific wing and the other an action-oriented, applied wing, and called upon the field to address the task of getting the two wings to fly together. Pandey's talk, while focusing on the development of social psychology in India, echoed this point of view in terms of the centrality to application in Asian contexts. Hofstede, the senior researcher in the group, and one of the fathers of cross cultural psychology, described the process and content involved in the development of the dimensions of cultural variation he is so closely associated with.

Two hundred and twenty two (222) delegates from 18 countries attended the conference. The conference was sponsored jointly by the Centre for Applied Cross Cultural Research and the School of Psychology at Victoria University. The largest single national contingent of 64 delegates came from Japan. This was followed by the host country New Zealand with 31, 21 from Thailand, 19 from

Australia, 17 from S. Korea, 10 from Taiwan, 9 from the USA, 8 from Indonesia, and 7 from Malaysia. The large number of Australasian is not surprising given the host country, and the presence of several Australasian on the AASP executive. Perhaps more importantly, the strong showing from Southeast Asia indicates that AASP is establishing a presence in this region. The 2003 conference was held in Manila, and 2007 is scheduled for Sabah, Malaysia, so the systematic move on the part of AASP to seek out engagement in Southeast Asia and Australasia appears to be paying dividends. Compared to the first three conferences in Hong Kong, Kyoto, and Taipei, participation has increased beyond East Asia during the last three conferences in Melbourne, Manila, and Wellington. The last two conferences have seen a marked increase in participants from Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, and Malaysia.

The 15 symposia, 146 papers, and 50 posters presented during the conference were liberally interspersed with music and cultural performances; a gamelan orchestra provided entertainment for the cocktail reception at Wellington Town Hall. The conference dinner at the Michael Fowler Centre was made especially memorable by a stirring performance by Whitirea Performing Arts, who welcomed delegates into the dining room with a ferocious display of Maori (indigenous people of New Zealand) taiaha or spears, and performed a range of modern and traditional Polynesian dances of both New Zealand and the South Pacific during dinner. The contrast between that energetic performance and the genteel performance of the string

quartet that softly drew delegates upstairs to the Renouf Foyer was striking. It provided perfect accompaniment to the weather that evening, which turned from cloudy and mild to pouring with rain, typical of "windy Wellington". It was rumoured that the affinity of the Koreans, who are known for their passionate performances in cultural arts, and tangata whenua (Maori indigenous people) was perhaps responsible for the magic of them winning most of the prizes in the evening's prize draw.



The academic content of the conference was notable for its diversity. In contrast with some previous AASPs, where culture dominated proceedings, AASP Wellington contained a liberal mixture of cultural and cross cultural social psychology, mainstream social psychology, and applied or action-oriented psychology. While traditional topics in cross cultural psychology such as self-construal, acculturation, and subjective well-being were well-represented, these were paralleled by sessions examining such diverse topics as lay theories of social cognition, campus education, language and communication, personality, terror management, health, gender, environmental and community issues, achievement orientation, and implicit processes. New Zealand, the host nation, and its neighbour Australia were particularly well-represented in the study immigration and acculturation, reflecting their

vibrant and growing multi-culturalism.

Posters continued to be a popular method of presenting research. The placement of the poster sessions next to the areas where lunch was served ensured a large amount of traffic for the sessions. One particularly striking poster session was organized by Tim Takemoto on the “Quality of life in Korean society: Indigenous psychological analyses”. The importance of poster sessions for AASP was underscored by the high representation of posters among the large number of papers (35) submitted to the conference proceedings (formerly entitled *Progress in Asian Social Psychology*, but with new publisher Marshall Cavendish taking on the series, now renamed *Contributions to Asian Social Psychology*).

The Annual General Meeting saw the election of a new executive. Colleen Ward was elected as new AASP President, with KK Hwang becoming Past President, and Sik-hung Ng President Elect. James Liu remained as Secretary General, while Masaki Yuki was elected as Treasurer. Among appointed executives, Yoshi Kashima was appointed to Chair the Publications Committee as Editor of AJSP, with out-going editor Kwok Leung serving as Managing Editor. Allan Bernardo was re-appointed as Chair of the Education and Training Committee. Young-shin Park (East Asia), Rogelia Pe-Pua (Insular Pacific), Duangduen Banthumnavin (Southeast Asia), and Neelam Kumar (South Asia) were appointed as regional representatives, with Janak Pandey and Jiro Takai serving as supporting regional members.

Shamsul Haque of Islamic International University won the KS Yang Travel Award for his paper “Gender variation in reminiscence phenomena: A cross-cultural investigation”. The KS Yang Award is a continuing reflection of AASP’s commitment to social psychology in developing countries, and affording young scholars with opportunities to participate in our conferences.

The Misumi Awards for papers of the year in the *Asian Journal of Social Psychology* were presented to Kwang-hui Yeh & Olwen Bedford, for “A test of the Dual Filial Piety model (2003). It was shared by Li-li Huang, James Liu, & Maanling Chang for “The double identity of Taiwanese Chinese: A dilemma of politics and culture rooted in history” and Michael Morris, Sheen Iyengar, and Kwok Leung for “Person perception in the heat of conflict: Negative trait attributions affect procedural preferences and account for situational and cultural differences” (2004). The success of two Taiwanese scholars (Yeh and Huang) in winning the Misumi Awards for the first time was a great source of delight for Taiwanese Past-President KK Hwang, who exhibited the Asian tradition of parents and teachers being more proud of their progeny’s success than their own. Having known Prof Hwang for a long time, I can attest to never having seen him so happy.



One of the most moving moments of the proceedings was when Young-shin Park presented the inaugural Jung-Heun Park Young Scholar Awards to new PhDs Sylvia Xiaohua Chen and Tasuku Igarashi. Mr. Jung-huen Park is the father of founding member and current regional representative Young-shin Park. Dr. Park told the story of how her father, a simple farmer, has always valued education, encouraging her to do her best and strive for academic excellence. In his late years, rather than simply transmit his inheritance to his children, Mr. Park wanted to share his good fortune more broadly, to promote educational values in future generations. The story was made all the more poignant in that it was introduced by Past-President KK Hwang, who is of the generation that experienced the hard times when hunger was always knocking at East Asia’s door. It made all the delegates aware of the debt of gratitude they owe to their parents, and that the virtues of hard work and self-sacrifice should not be lost on future generations. It also brought home the family nature of AASP, not in just a metaphorical but literal sense, just as in the first meeting ten years ago in Hong Kong when I presented a paper co-authored with my father, Professor Shu-hsien Liu, a neo-Confucian philosopher.

What made the JH Park Award especially meaningful is the awareness it brought that AASP is developing its own traditions, rooted in values that enabled the creation and prosperous development of the Association. As we look back on the conference that celebrated the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding

of the Association, the organizing committee sincerely hopes that delegates will retain fond memories of New Zealand, and continue to grow in a manner that is in keeping with the spirit of the best values of Asia that are finding a place in global consciousness.

James Liu  
Secretary General

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## Country in Focus

### Psychology in India

Psychology was introduced in India during the British Raj. Psychology as an academic discipline was a branch of philosophy until the later part of the British in India (Pandey, 1969). The first department of Psychology was established in Calcutta University in 1915. *Indian Psychological Association* was founded as a professional organization in 1925 and *The Indian Journal of Psychology* came into existence in 1926. The early development of psychology was almost entirely western, with little or no impact from the thoughts, values and traditions of the Indian society. Universities of London, Edinburgh and Cambridge greatly influenced the directions that psychological research took in the country during the British rule. Many of the Indian Psychologists were educated in Britain. British mental philosophy and evolutionary biology spawned Indian psychology. Psychiatry in India also mirrored practices in England. After a decade of

### Girindrasekhar Bose: The Pioneer Psychoanalyst in India

Girindrasekhar Bose obtained his Master's degree when Calcutta University opened the first department of psychology. Later he took up a lectureship in the Department and made courses in psychoanalysis compulsory for all students of psychology. He founded the Indian Psychoanalytical Society in Calcutta in 1922 (only 3 years after the establishment of The British Psychoanalytic Society). Bose and his colleagues tried to mold psychoanalysis and key Freudian concepts to fit the Indian psyche. Bose published in both Bengali and English, and it was in his Bengali writings that he "used Indian cultural categories to domesticate psychoanalysis for Indians."

Christiane Hartnack (2001) has given a vivid sketch of the biography of Girindrasekhar Bose.

Indian independence, the influence of American psychology overshadowed the British influence (in fact even today much of current literature emanates from American psychology). Gradually Indian scholars are making efforts to make psychology and its methodology appropriate and relevant for understanding the societal problems. Paradigmatic crisis of Indian psychology was in fact noticed and discussed more than three decades back (Nandy, 1974). Need has been felt for the psychological understanding of the problems arising from the national planning, social change and the development that the country was undergoing (Sinha, 1986). Indian psychologists, like elsewhere, have shown interests in introducing indigenous psychology (for example see Kumar, 2001; Misra and Mohanty, 2002). They are incorporating Indian traditions into western psychology to create what they call an "indigenized" psychology.

Indian psychology has been rapidly expanding. Steady growth of psychology across the globe is well reflected in the Indian sub continent as well. The number of psychologists, institutions offering courses in psychology, research publications, and journals are increasing. Today, psychology has become one of the most favourite subjects at the university. However it is being taught in selected colleges and high marks are required to get into the course. The enrollment into undergraduate and postgraduate courses has increased manifold. Psychology has been introduced in the curriculum of senior secondary schools itself. There are approximately 15,000 psychologists in the country (Jain, 2005). Indian psychologists are working and publishing on diverse issues and themes.

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Sinha, D. (1986) Psychology in a third world: The Indian experience. Sage, New Delhi

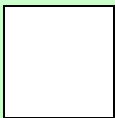
Some contemporary works in Indian psychology are mentioned below.

1. *Psychology in India Revisited - Developments in the Discipline* (Vol. I, II & III)



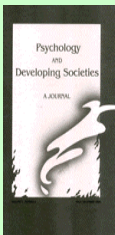
Edited by  
Janak Pandey

2. *New Directions in Indian Psychology Volume 1: Social Psychology*



Edited by  
Ajit K Dalal and  
Girishwar Misra

3. *Psychology & Developing Societies*



The journal publishes theoretical, empirical, and review papers in different areas of psychology and gives particular emphasis to papers, which reflect unique socio-cultural and historical experiences and are different from the Euro-American experience

4. *Psychological Studies*

The journal is published by National Academy of Psychology and is devoted to diverse kind of investigations in the fields of psychology

## **AASP ANNOUNCEMENTS:**

### **AASP PLANS TO HOLD SMALL GROUP MEETINGS**

- The amount of financial support is 1,500 USD per meeting.
- At least 50% of the participants at the meeting are members of the Association.
  - There should be a mix of participants from different parts of Asia.
- The total number of participants should be in the range of 15-30.
- Small group meetings occur bi-annually, on off-years when the main AASP meeting is not being held

The criteria of providing support by The Executive Committee are:

- The meeting should attract members of the Association (such that Association funds are being used for the benefit of its members). This is why at least **50%** of those attending small group meetings should be members of the Association.
- The meeting should facilitate exchange between different parts of Asia, particularly different

regions, such East Asia and Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent and East Asia, etc. Submissions with organizational support from more than one country will be looked upon favourably. For 2006, submissions facilitating exchange between East Asia and Southeast Asia are particularly welcomed from host organizations in Southeast Asia.

- There should be sufficient advance notice for meetings to be advertised to the membership through the email listing and newsletter (thereby allowing members to submit abstracts, apply for travel money, etc.). This is why there are deadlines for applying for financial support (see below).

**DEADLINES:** Applications for meetings to be held in 2006 must be received by December 15<sup>th</sup> 2005, and should take place no earlier than May 1, 2006. Applicants will be informed of the decisions by January 9<sup>th</sup>, 2006.

**Successful** applicants will be asked to provide a formal announcement for publication in the newsletter. Organisers are required to provide a brief scientific report (enclosing abstracts of the contributions) and a financial statement accounting for expenditure one month after the meeting. To facilitate processing and publication these are to be provided in a standard format (see below).



**APPLICATION FORM**

**TITLE OF THE PROPOSED MEETING:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**ORGANISERS' NAMES, INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATIONS AND PRIMARY CONTACT ADDRESS:**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**EMAILS:** \_\_\_\_\_

**PRECISE DATE AND LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED MEETING:**

**DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_

**LOCATION:** \_\_\_\_\_

**PLEASE ENCLOSE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION WITH YOUR APPLICATION:**

- **A BRIEF SUMMARY OF WHY AASP SUPPORT FOR A MEETING ON THE TOPIC IS SUITABLE AND TIMELY, AND HOW AASP MEMBERS WILL BENEFIT.**
- **A LIST OF POTENTIAL PARTICIPANTS AND A DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPANTS (E.G. IN TERMS OF GEOGRAPHICAL ORIGIN, GENDER, CAREER-STAGE, TOPICAL INTERESTS ETC).**
- **AN OUTLINE BUDGET, INCLUDING HOW MUCH (IF ANYTHING) PARTICIPANTS WOULD HAVE TO PAY FOR REGISTRATION, ACCOMMODATION, AND FOOD**
- **SOME INDICATION OF SOURCES OF FUNDING (AND OTHER FORMS OF SUPPORT) APART FROM AASP'S CONTRIBUTION**
- **A DRAFT ANNOUNCEMENT (ON DISK OR AS ATTACHED FILE) FOR THE NEWSLETTER (NO MORE THAN 300 WORDS).**

Please send your application (and enclosures) to:

James Liu – Secretary General  
School of Psychology  
Victoria University of Wellington  
P.O. Box 600  
Wellington, New Zealand  
Fax: +64-4-463-5402

[Or preferably by attachment as a Word Document to:  
James.Liu@vuw.ac.nz]

**FORTHCOMING AASP  
CONFERENCE!**

*"Social Psychology: Global  
Issues and Challenges in a  
Changing World"*



The seventh conference of AASP will be held in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia during 25-28 July 2007. The theme of the conference, which emphasizes the global issues and challenges of social psychology in a changing world, provides an opportunity for participants to deepen their understanding about the contributions of Asian Social Psychology, its current status and its possible future directions.

This is the first time the AASP has come to Sabah, and this move represents an excellent opportunity for us to connect with our Asian neighbours and to develop collaborative programmes of psychological research. Sabah, Malaysian Borneo, popularly called "*land below the wind*" has diverse ethnic groups living together harmoniously and preserving their own culture, traditions,

festivals and customs, to make Sabah a multiculturally exotic experience unlike any other. The population of Sabah is about 2 million, and comprises over 30 different races speaking over 80 local dialects. The official language is Bahasa Melayu but English is widely spoken by the people of Malaysia, making it especially accessible for international visitors. You can climb to the awesome peak of the highest mountain in the region – Mount Kinabalu, play with orang utan, "the wild men of Borneo", and proboscis monkey, found only in Borneo, admire the rafflesia, the largest flower in the world in rainforests that are millions of years old, dive into some of the worlds best underwater wonderlands. Signature championship golf courses surrounded by serene vistas greet the avid golfer, whether amateur or professional, a challenging game is guaranteed. For more relaxing pleasures without the pressure of competition, enjoy a round of golf at the prestigious Mount Kinabalu Golf Club. Kota Kinabalu – the international gateway to the rest of Sabah has direct flights to and from the main capitals in the region, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Hong Kong, Taipei, Kaoshiung, Tokyo, Seoul, Brunei and Manila. For more information, please contact Sabah Tourism Promotion Corporation at [www.sabahtourism.com](http://www.sabahtourism.com) or

e-mail  
[info@sabahtourism.com](mailto:info@sabahtourism.com)

Psychology is becoming an important subject offered in the higher institutions in Malaysia. The first School of Psychology and Social Work in Malaysia was established in 1996 in the University Malaysia Sabah, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah and today we offered academic programs at undergraduate, Master and PhD level. The Malaysian Psychological Association established in 1988 with the objectives to encourage and expand the discipline of psychology through research, education, application and expansion of knowledge. The conference will be organized in close cooperation with Malaysian Psychological Association. For more information about the Association, please visit the website

[www.uum.edu.my/psima](http://www.uum.edu.my/psima)

The scientific program of the conference will consist of invited keynote speakers, symposia, oral thematic sessions, poster sessions and workshops. If you would like more information about the conference, please contact Dr. Rosnah Ismail at [isrosnah@ums.edu.my](mailto:isrosnah@ums.edu.my) or [rossumsis@hotmail.com](mailto:rossumsis@hotmail.com)

**Extending our welcome to  
Sabah AASP 2007**

Dr. Rosnah Ismail

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Professor Janak Pandey and Jiro Takai will provide special support

*The New AASP website!*

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