countries in which they work. However, most countries do not have ethics codes that govern the work of psychologists. Thus, psychologists working in countries that do not have an ethics code face a dilemma: they need to behave ethically yet do not know the guidelines or standards that govern these behaviors. This presentation highlights some cross-national conditions about which psychologists should be aware when working cross-nationally, especially in countries that may lack an ethics code. These include knowledge of the host country's prevailing moral values, its laws and administrative policies, and ethics codes as well as policies approved by international agencies and associations. Eight guidelines are provided for psychologists working in host countries that lack ethics codes.

Having a sense of one's place: Challenges of identifying and nurturing social and environmental community affordances

PRETTY, G. (University of Southern Queensland)

This paper demonstrates how an understanding of people\'s relationships with the physical spaces they occupy as home and community can contribute to our practice at individual, social and environmental levels. Community psychology suggests how a social residential community can influence the ability of its people to thrive and sustain cultural vitality with concepts such as sense of community and belonging. Similarly environmental psychology informs the understanding of the physical context of the residential community. Concepts such as sense of place, place identity and attachment suggest how spaces become places which afford inhabitants opportunities for biopsychosocial development and well being. This paper weaves these theoretical threads of community, environmental and ecological psychology and its research to describe processes by which people attribute meaning to their physical surroundings and subsequently symbolically represent them as home and community. Methods are presented for observing this fabric as a source and site for consultation regarding current individual, social and environmental challenges. Social justice issues embedded in current inequities of environmental affordances are considered from

the experiences of adolescents, indigenous peoples, and rural and immigrant communities.

A psychological perspective on 'thinking globally and acting locally' in the context of climate change: Environmental wisdom amidst complexity, disconnects, and crucial omissions

RESER, J. (Griffith University)

The paper examines a current mantra and conventional wisdom expression with respect to the interrelated challenges of environmental degradation and climate change, to illustrate that a crucial missing piece in interdisciplinary work on climate change is that of highly relevant psychological analyses and research findings. The paper explains the nature, logic, and findings of that research which has examined environmental hyperopia, a convergent set of perceptual, media coverage, and information technology biases which selectively distorts risk perception of both local and global environmental threats and impacts. These findings and insights are then discussed in the context of a running discussion within environmental and social psychology concerning the current strategic privileging of Environmentally Significant Behaviour (ESB) change over Psychologically Significant Responding (PSR). The larger framing of current climate change discourse in terms of climate change mitigation and adaptation is then briefly canvassed, with the case made that from a psychological perspective these two processes have strong interlinkages, and that the nature, mediating roles, and importance of psychological adaptation have been almost wholly missed in current research and policy discussions on climate change adaptation. The paper concludes with the assertion that 'thinking globally, acting locally, and responding personally' are indeed prerequisites for sustainable, life supporting – and life enhancing - local and global ecosystems, but that the complexity of 'climate change', human nature, and contemporary information and communication technology 'environments' must be factored into climate change and sustainability science and policy considerations.