The tragic events of September 11, the US war on terrorism, and continuing daily conflict in the Middle East give special meaning to our Division's mission statement, which emphasizes our concern with "individual and group consequences of global events." Worry about death and illnesses caused by anthrax and possible future terrorist attacks have also heightened health and safety concerns in relation to international affairs. Our Division's goals of encouraging the development of international perspectives in psychology, and to fostering meaningful and productive international interactions among psychologists have never been more important.

I am pleased to report that Division 52 has been exceptionally active during the past year, and has made considerable progress in fulfilling its mission. Evidence for this can be seen in the successful efforts of our International Committee for Women in developing its position paper on Cultural and Gender Awareness in International Psychology. The outstanding report of this Committee, ably co-chaired by Joy Rice and Mary Ballau, provides critical information regarding important principles that contribute to respect for differing cultural values, understanding the values and behavior of individuals from diverse cultures, and recognizing the profound influence of cultural factors on personality and adjustment. Although only recently completed, the Division 52 position paper has already been endorsed by three APA Divisions (12, 17, 35) and the APA Committee on International Relations in Psychology, and is being presented to the APA Council for its approval.

With the restructuring and shortening of the APA Convention, our Program Committee, chaired by Susan Dutch, did a great job in working with other Divisions to co-list as many international and cross-cultural sessions as possible. Susan and her Committee received numerous compliments from other Program Chairs in regard to the strength, depth and genuine interest of our program. In keeping with world events, we will have Symposia on topics such as Terrorism and Psychology, Psychology's Response to Global Health Problems, Developing Cross-Cultural Assessment Measures, and (Continued on page 2)

Starting a Clinical Psychology Program in Japan

Judith E.N. Albino, PhD
President, Alliant International University

Alliant International University (AIU) has established an unprecedented Master's Degree program in Clinical Psychology in Japan. The seeds of the AIU program in Japan were planted about a decade ago by Kazumi Nishio, a 1982 alumna of CSPP and Dr. Satoru Saito, a well-known psychiatrist, lecturer, and author, and head of the Institute of Family Functioning (IFF), in Tokyo. More recently, Natalie Porter, PhD, AIU Associate Vice President for Academic Affairs, has joined them in developing the program.

Starting a new psychology degree program is a challenge. It is a special challenge in Japan, a nation where psychotherapy is often regarded with skepticism and the academic and social cultures are vastly different than in the U.S. Alliant International University's California School of Professional Psychology (CSPP) met that challenge by drawing on two traits that are part of its legacy: a spirit of innovation and a dedication to multicultural sensitivity.

In the early nineties, an awareness was dawning in Japan that worsening social problems, including domestic violence, addiction, and sexual abuse, might be addressed through the practice of psychology. The growing interest in psychology paralleled the emergence of a women's movement in Japan, where for the first time large numbers of women were receiving a higher education, becoming conscious of gender inequalities, and becoming involved in political activities aimed at redressing a variety of social conditions, many of them still objects of denial by the mainstream culture. Domestic violence was not even regarded as a crime, and the first law against it was not to be passed until October 2001.

Against this background, Dr. Nishio and Dr. Saito began working in Japan (Continued on page 15)
Positive Psychology: International, Cross-Cultural and Clinical Implications. There will also be paper sessions on Issues in Cross-Cultural Psychology, and a Discussion on Feminist Applications in International Research, co-sponsored by Divisions 27 and 35. Don’t miss the Chicago Convention, which promises to be outstanding from an international perspective.

The high level of activity of the Division’s Board of Directors was clearly reflected at our recent meeting at APA Headquarters in Washington on March 17. Almost all members of our Board and the Chairs of our major committees participated in this meeting. We were also joined by James Jackson, Chair of the APA Committee on International Relations in Psychology (CIRP) who gave an excellent report of the many activities of his Committee. The Board moved unanimously to invite the chair of CIRP to become an ex-officio member of our Board, and to request that the President of our Division receive a similar appointment to serve on CIRP.

At our March Board Meeting, Past-president Gloria Gottsegen did a great job as our president and is currently serving as Chair of our Awards Committee, announced the recipients of the 2002 Division 52 Distinguished Contributions Awards that are presented annually to a U.S. colleague, and a psychologist who resides outside of our country. These Awards will be presented to Susan Pick of Mexico City, President of the InterAmerican Society of Psychology and an exceptionally active member of the APA, and to Harry Triandis, Professor Emeritus of Psychology at the University of Illinois in Champaign/Urbana, former President of the International Association of Applied Psychology, and a distinguished contributor to cross-cultural research. It will be my pleasure to present these awards to Susan and Harry at the Chicago Convention.

Given the keen interests of the members of our Division in international psychology, I would like personally to invite you to join the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP) and to participate in our 25th International Congress of Applied Psychology, which will be convened in Singapore, July 7-12. Information about the Singapore Congress can be obtained from our website: <http://www.icap2002.org>. The IAAP has 14 Divisions, with interests that include Organizational, Environmental, Educational, Clinical, Community, Health, Sports and Applied Cognitive Psychology. You can obtain an online IAAP application form at: www.blackwellpublishers.co.uk/journals/apps/member.htm.

As President of the IAAP for the past four years, I can promise that you will be stimulated by, and greatly enjoy, an excellent program that features both scientific and applied psychology. You will also meet leading psychologists from more than 50 countries who are currently members of the IAAP. I look forward to seeing you in Singapore in early July and in Chicago at the APA Convention in late August!
NEWS FROM DIVISION 52

Division 52 Nominations Committee Report
Florence L. Denmark, PhD, Chair

This year Division 52 members will elect a President-Elect and a Member-at-Large. Nominations of the following four individuals were received, two for each office. The committee decided to list only the names of those who were nominated, none of whom were self-nominated. No other names were submitted.

In alphabetical order, the candidates for each position are:

For President-Elect:
Harold Cook

Harold is a member of the Public Interest Committee for Division 52 and also serves as one of APA’s NGO representatives at the UN.

Richard S. Velayo

Richard served as the Program Chair for the division in 2000 and is currently Chair of the Membership Committee. He has attended and contributed to the board meetings for the past several years.

For Member-at-Large:
Berta Davis

Berta served as Chair of the Committee on Living Abroad and was responsible for writing the mission statement for that Committee until she had to resign for personal reasons. She has also served as newsletter editor for the Los Angeles County Psychological Association.

Gloria B. Gottsegen

Gloria has been a Charter Member and Charter Fellow of Division 52 and was very instrumental in helping to establish the division. She worked on the By-laws of the division and is currently its Past President, having completed a very successful term as President.

Here and There
Irene Deitch, PhD
Psychology College of Staten Island, CUNY

This column is devoted to the members of Division 52. In an effort to inform and update membership, with the professional activities, interests and events in our lives; we were invited, to submit material for this column. New members were especially encouraged to share their background, as well as their “comings & goings.” Not all divisional members participate in our listserv so the “news” may not have reached all. I hope that there would be more contributors for future issues.

Our President, Dr. Charles Spielberger, President of International Congress of Applied Psychology will be at the helm in Singapore, July-7-12. Members and guests are welcomed. (See the American Psychologist for details.)

Our condolences:
Dr. Fran Culbertson, APA Council Representative, on the recent death of her beloved husband.

Dr. Susan Dutch on the death of her beloved father.

Dr. Florence Denmark, Joy Rice, Carolyn Rayburn, Joan Chisler are just a few of our Board Members who will be attending the International Council of Psychologists (ICP) Conference in Manila, July 1 - 5.

Last summer, Drs. Florence Denmark, Matti Gershenfeld (President), Irene Deitch (Delegate-at-Large), Joy Rice (Secretary), Laura Barbanel, and Carolyn Rayburn were symposium participants and presenters at the ICP conference held in Winchester, England. Congratulations to Dr. Matti Gershenfeld who has assumed the role of Executive Director of ICP.

*** FYI

Irene Deitch is the newly-appointed NGO representative to the UNITED NATIONS, (ICP). She joins other divisional appointees: Bob Wesner, Drs. Selma Sapir, Florence Denmark, Margot Nadien, and Matti Gershenfeld.

Dr. Corann Okorodudu of APA's Committee on International Relations in Psychology (CIRP) UN-NGO appointee, was a participant in a six-member APA
delegation involved with preparatory process, advocacy and networking for “World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia, and Related Intolerance, (WCAR).”

Dr. Gloria Gottsegen, Immediate Past-President of Division 52, presided over a successful INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGISTS, in London.

Dr. Edith Grotberg will be the Keynote Speaker at the Victorian Branch Conference of the Australian Psychological Society. Dr. Sandra Neil, ICP World Area Chair of ICP, who also serves as Public Relations Committee Chair, has invited her. Dr. Grotberg, an Educational Psychologist, is Adjunct Professor, Institute for Mental Health Initiatives at George Washington University, US, and Director of the International Resilience Project. Drs. Grotberg and Neil will be presenting a workshop, “Building Resilience and Strengthening Families.”

Dr. John Hogan, Division 52’s archivist, presents as his Historian’s address at the Eastern Psychological Association, “Travels in the History of Psychology.” It will consist of many places he visited in the USA and Europe that were important in the history of psychology; from the James’ house in Cambridge, MA, to the Wundt room in Leipzig, Germany.

In addition to his many responsibilities, our Division’s President-elect, Dr. Harold Takooshian, is serving as Chair of the New York Regional Group of the “Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues”

TIDBITS: HERE

Kudos:

Dr. Joan Chisler on her appointment as editor of SEX ROLES

Dr. Gloria Gottsegen, Chair of APA’s “CODAPAR.”

Dr. Irene Deitch, Chair of the MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Dr. Florence Denman Newly-elected member of APA’S POLICY AND PLANNING COMMITTEE

Dr. Fran Culbertson, Chair, International Applied Clinical Geropsychology.

I am happy to report that our Membership, nationally and internationally, is an extremely active, energetic group of “world ambassadors.” Join us for our next issue and allow us to get to know you. Please forward by-mail: Deitch@postbox.csi.cuny.edu
There is a need for psychologists to become more informed about life in other countries seeking psychological services. These individuals will not only differ in ethnicity, but also national history and identity, which adds an additional layer of complexity. As boundaries between countries become increasingly permeable, there will be more people from outside of the U.S. seeking psychological services. These individuals will not only differ in ethnicity, but also national history and identity, which adds an additional layer of complexity. There is a need for psychologists to become more informed about life in other countries and the context it creates for intervention.

What follows is a description of the current thinking about this proposed book. In response to this, we are developing a book proposal to facilitate progress toward this goal. It could potentially benefit women not only from ICFW, but also 35, 52, CIRP, and other groups. The book is still a work in progress. What follows is a description of the current thinking about this proposed book.

The committee is interested in developing a discretionary fund to allow women from countries without sufficient resources to attend meetings. Louise Jackson and Florence Denmark are investigating funding for international scholarships.

ICFW will be discussing the next IUPS Congress in 2004 in Beijing and planning symposia for submission. It will also continue to organize submissions for APA conventions.

Liaisons are needed from APAGS and Psi Chi, as well as liaisons from other divisions. A Division Liaison Coordinator will soon be appointed to prompt liaisons for updates on progress and for mid winter and annual reports.

A new project is currently being discussed. During our meeting in the Div. 35/AWP suite at the APA convention, the group expressed interest in infusing information about international psychology into the curriculum and into practice. In response to this, we are developing a book proposal to facilitate progress toward this goal. It could potentially benefit women not only from ICFW, but also 35, 52, CIRP, and other groups. As boundaries between countries become increasingly permeable, there will be more people from outside of the U.S. seeking psychological services. These individuals will not only differ in ethnicity, but also national history and identity, which adds an additional layer of complexity. There is a need for psychologists to become more informed about life in other countries and the context it creates for intervention.

This book would provide information about these issues. A literature review revealed no similar books and a paucity of articles that address the above issues in a comprehensive way. For more information about the proposed content of the book, which is still a work in progress, please see the article about it in this same issue.

The International Committee for Women supports advocacy projects to help women internationally. The committee discussed taking on another advocacy project. Our last project was helping the Pakistan Women's University. The committee considered helping women in Afghanistan at Anne Brodsky's suggestion. This would require working with APA representatives and the US Network of HAWA, the Revolutionary Association of the Women of Afghanistan, an Afghan women's humanitarian and political organization. Anne Brodsky is leading a HAWA discussion at APA. ICFW may contribute to the Afgani Women's Relief project.

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Liaisons are needed from APAGS and Psi Chi, as well as liaisons from other divisions. A Division Liaison Coordinator will soon be appointed to prompt liaisons for updates on progress and for mid winter and annual reports.

The committee is working collaboratively with other groups. Current liaisons to these groups include Irene Frieze (SPSSI), Florence Denmark (Division 44), Carolyn Enns (Division 17), Barbara Tinit, (Division 48), Donna Goetz (Division 36), Joy Rice (Division 35), Kathryn Norsworthy (Global Issues Committee), and Fran Culbertson (ICP). We welcome liaisons from additional divisions and groups.

2002-2003 Agenda:

A new project is currently being discussed. During our meeting in the Div. 35/AWP suite at the APA convention, the group expressed interest in infusing information about international psychology into the curriculum and into practice. In response to this, we are developing a book proposal to facilitate progress toward this goal. It could potentially benefit women not only from ICFW, but also 35, 52, CIRP, and other groups. As boundaries between countries become increasingly permeable, there will be more people coming to the U.S. as tourists, to live, or for other reasons. Psychologists will interact with them, whether in the community, at work, or if they seek psychological services. These individuals from outside of the U.S. will not only differ in ethnicity, but also national

(Continued on page 6)

James Jones, PhD (CIRP Chair), Gloria Gottsegen, PhD (Division 52 Past President), and Charles Spielberger, PhD (Division 52 President)
history and identity, which add additional layers of complexity. There is therefore a need for psychologists to become more informed about life in other countries and the context it creates for interaction and intervention. This book would provide relevant information and would be useful as a text in new courses related to international aspects of diversity. A literature review revealed no similar books and a paucity of articles that address the above issues in a comprehensive way.

Most of the books available on diversity issues look at the issues relevant to groups already within the country. This book would complement those books by providing information about current beliefs, values, ideologies, practices, laws, and contexts within cultures/countries of origin. It would also focus on "normal" experiences of women and men. One should keep in mind that war and accompanying atrocities may be part of the "normal" person's life experience in some regions. The impact of multinational economics, civil wars, neo-colonization, and their displacement of the normal would be noted, rather than emphasizing definitions, assessment, and "treatment" of psychological problems. The book would include information about both women's and men's roles within the culture since this information would be needed for family and couples work. At the same time, the book's content would go beyond a kind of "international social studies" book into the psychological realm. That could be accomplished in a variety of ways such as including information about attitudes towards help seeking, the role of family and religion in dealing with problems, models that the culture finds useful, and resources for more information.

The book would not solely focus on acculturation, but instead present some frames of reference that individuals from different countries may hold. The book would lay the groundwork for the comprehension of their contexts and consequent experiences in the US. At the same time, the information would be useful to those working with immigrants, as well as those in the US on a temporary basis, and would help reduce the likelihood of pathologizing their behavior and beliefs when they do seek treatment. The chapters would describe contexts for emigration (e.g., choice, war, slavery, prostitution) and their sequelae (e.g., optimism, PTSD, distrust, abuse, violence). Rather than take the focus off of the oppression of groups currently in this country, it would look at the continuum of oppression across countries and time, and would add to our understanding of the cultural identities and contexts of oppressed groups.

The book (at least the first volume), may be focused on women and men from non-European groups immigrating or here on visas in the largest numbers to give better understanding their experiences. These would be the groups with which psychologists would have the greatest likelihood of interacting. Each chapter would address the influence of the intersections of gender, spirituality, age, ethnicity, sexual orientation, abilities, and class and contexts within cultures/countries of origin. Each chapter might include or be associated with of a representative first person account (although most likely not by the chapter author) in addition to the scholarly content. This would be an edited book. In terms of our committee, although not everyone would be in a position to write a chapter for this book, committee members (including students) could assist with the editing of chapters as part of an "editorial committee." Others could collaborate on chapters. That way, everyone could be involved and junior colleagues could get some experience with the review process. Collaboration across countries would be encouraged.

ICFW has contacted CIRP and confirmed that the proposed book does not overlap with CIRP's new book. Also, the Division 35 Global/International Perspectives Committee may be producing a book that will cover non-neocolonialist approaches to working with people within their countries. Many aspects of the book are still under discussion. For more information, please feel free to contact me at collins@lasalle.edu.

Southeast Asia Regional Conference on Scientific and Applied Psychology

A number of members of Division 52 participated in the Southeast Asia Regional Conference on Scientific and Applied Psychology held in Mumbai (Bombay), India on December 17 - 20, 2001. Participants included Ray Fowler, Charles Spielberger and Danny Wedding. Some highlights included the following presentations by our members.

Key Note Address
Emerging areas of Psychological Practice

Get involved!

Would you like to get more actively involved with APA Division 52 and meet with colleagues involved in international psychology? To mark our fifth anniversary in 2002, we plan to explore increasing our outreach activities by forming regional groups of member in localities around the USA. For details, contact Harold Takoshian at takoshia@aol.com or 212-636-6393. The 52 Board is also considering a proposal to appoint and fund reps for a national network of Regional Groups for 2003, modeled after a successful network developed by the APA Division of Social Issues (SPSSI), to facilitate local fellowship, continuing education, greeting distinguished visitors, and attracting new students and professional members.
NATIONAL NEWS

Collaborative Program on "Social Justice in an Age of Globalization" to be Featured at the 2002 APA Convention

Andrea L. Solarz, PhD
Chair, Track on Social Justice in an Age of Globalization

What are the obligations, responsibilities, and opportunities for psychology to deal with social justice issues such as poverty and racism? Where does psychology need to go from here given the "new" domestic and global context after the horrific events of September 11th? What roles can psychologists play in overcoming social injustice? These are some of the provocative questions that will be explored during the program track on Social Justice in an Age of Globalization, which will be featured at the 2002 American Psychological Association annual meeting.

As most of you know by now, APA is experimenting this year with new formats in an effort to make the convention more attractive and interesting to attendees. In addition to the regular programming coordinated by the APA Divisions, a dozen tracks of thematic programs (scheduled so they do not conflict with substantive Division sessions) have been developed by clusters of Divisions. The Social Justice track was developed through a collaboration of Divisions: 9 (Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues), 27 (Community), 34 (Population and Environmental Division), 48 (Society for the Study of Peace, Conflict and Violence; Peace Psychology Division), and 52 (International Division).

We are especially excited that Congressman Jesse Jackson, Jr., has agreed to be the opening speaker for the Social Justice track on Thursday afternoon. Ruth Behar, an anthropologist, writer, and recipient of a MacArthur genius grant, will then talk about her experiences exploring culture and identity and show excerpts from her new documentary film, Adio Kerida. In the session on The Psychology of Rhetoric and vice versa: Examining the Language of Terrorism, Ted Sarbin and Joe Juhász will explore how words that are descriptive in nature, such as "terrorist" or "terrorism" acquire meanings that arouse feelings and incite to action. The first day of programming will conclude with a moderated poster session. Attendees will have an opportunity to view a series of posters on Global Perspectives in Social Justice and Terrorism, and then participate in a discussion led by Anie Kalayjian, Brinton Lykes, and Rod Watts.

The program on Saturday will begin with an advocacy workshop on Connecting Research and Action for Social Justice and Human Rights featuring several psychologists who have integrated social action into their professional lives in creative and even courageous ways. Continuing Professional Education credits may be earned by those attending the session. A moderated debate on Psychology at the Front Lines: Is it Time for Action? will present different perspectives about when psychology should-or must-take action to address social issues. How much of a science base must be in place? Is there ever a moral imperative to act? These are the kinds of questions that the panelists might be asked to address. The track on Social Justice in an Age of Globalization will conclude with a Town Hall meeting on Terrorism, Poverty, Racism: Enemies for a Country at War? Incoming APA President Robert Sternberg will lead a panel of distinguished psychologists in a forward thinking discussion exploring where psychology needs to go from here given a "new" domestic and global context.

We invite you to join us at these exciting sessions. Be sure to check the APA program for final program information.

Program on Social Justice in an Age of Globalization

Thursday, August 22
Room E450a, Lakeside Center, McCormick Place
1:00-1:50 pm

Invited Address: Social Justice in an Age of Globalization: Setting the Stage for Action

Participant: Honorable Jesse L. Jackson, Jr., U.S. Congress (D-IL)
Chair: Andrea L. Solarz, PhD, Independent Consultant, Arlington, VA

(Continued on page 8)
Some Division 52 Board of Directors in the APA board room,
March 17, 2002
**INTERNATIONAL NEWS**

The Unification of Psychology: The Experimental Synthesis of Behavior

Ruben Ardila, PhD
National University of Colombia

One of the problems of greatest concern in contemporary psychology is the disunity of the discipline. A number of writers have referred to this issue as one of the main problems facing psychology at the beginning of the new century. This is a very relevant problem at the international level, and not only in the US and Europe.

The present author has proposed a unifying paradigm for psychology called the experimental synthesis of behavior. It has its roots in the experimental analysis of behavior (Skinner) but goes beyond it and its main objective is to obtain consensus in relation to the basic issues of psychology as a discipline. This paradigm follows Kuhn (1970) analysis of the development of science in terms of paradigms. The experimental synthesis of behavior considers that the "schools" of psychology are analogous to the paradigms proposed by Kuhn in his analysis of the historical development of the scientific disciplines.

The disunity of psychology has not been good for the discipline, and has produced much confusion and controversies. The nature of psychology has been discussed for many decades, and psychology has been defined as the study of the "soul", of the mind, and of behavior. Probably at the present time the great majority of psychologists define its discipline as the study of the behavior of organisms.

In spite of the controversies that gave origin to "schools", to systems, and to the present concern for the problems of unification of psychology, the facts found in an investigation are recognized by all specialists. However the scientific findings that do not fit in our particular theory, are not taken into consideration when a comprehensive explanation of the phenomena is proposed. In this sense, theory orients (and dis-orients...) scientific research and also influences the analysis of the results.

The experimental synthesis of behavior (Ardila, 1993) is an effort in the direction of unification of psychology. It name derives from the experimental analysis of behavior, and it can be considered a post-skinnerian development. Since its original presentation, a large number of groups have been formed in different countries (Spain, Chile, Puerto Rico) that are working in this paradigm and have produced important results.

The main characteristics of the experimental synthesis of behavior are the following ones:

1. The level of explanation is behavior. Psychological phenomena do not need to be reduced to physiology nor to sociology. Psychology is the science which studies the behavior of organisms, it is not the science of the mind.

2. The method. Experimentation has many advantages that the alternative methods do not have. However, in the initial stages of an area or in the investigation of a problem, many methods could be used: correlational, observational, field studies, case studies, qualitative methodologies. The experimental synthesis of behavior uses multiples methods depending on the problem under investigation. For different problems, different methods should be used.

3. The emphasis on learning. The large majority of behavior is based on learning, particularly in the case of complex human behavior. Our learning capabilities are based on our genetic predispositions, of course. But the patterns that the organisms present - and this is very clear in the case of human behavior - are based on learning. Because of that, learning is considered a basic process for psychological explanations.

4. The range of behavior to be explained. The ESB has in its research program to explain the whole range of facts of scientific psychology. Some of the findings are clearly described in the context of specific "schools" or specific "methodologies", but others are more general, for instance the issues of social psychology. The ESB as a comprehensive explanation of behavior, should account for all the psychological facts, regardless of the frame of reference in which they were originally investigated.

5. Emphasis on the environment. The ESB has in its research program to explain the whole range of facts of scientific psychology. Some of the findings are clearly described in the context of specific "schools" or specific "methodologies", but others are more general, for instance the issues of social psychology. The ESB as a comprehensive explanation of behavior, should account for all the psychological facts, regardless of the frame of reference in which they were originally investigated.

6. Technology. A science from which no technology is derived will never have the social impact of one which gives origin to technology. Science and its applications sometimes go hand in hand. In many other cases technology precedes science and its instigated by social demands.

The above characteristics of the experimental synthesis of behavior define the proposal. Of course this short presentation does not make justicite to the complexity of the research program, its findings and current lines of investigation. At the international level, we can make a contribution to the understanding and possible solution of one of the greatest concerns of contemporary psychology, that is current disunity. In this age of globalization, search for communalities, interests in points of convergence, this paradigm for the unification of psychology can be step in the direction that psychology is taking in the new century.
Women on the International Scene: An Outreach Program

Florence L. Denmark, PhD
Pace University

Conclusions

The input of these respondents has been very helpful in illustrating the current state of international outreach to women. In concluding, I have incorporated some of their suggestions along with my own ideas.

1) I believe that one way to promote outreach to women in other countries is to mainstream international psychology in our own countries. One way to accomplish this is to begin with the curriculum in psychology. Speaking from my perspective as an American psychologist I am disappointed with the dearth of global issues presented in psychology textbooks. A review of several current psychology textbooks from the United States revealed that minimal information is included concerning international outreach to women. Traditional introductory textbooks were examined, in addition to social psychology textbooks and psychology of women textbooks. One social psychology text (Aronson, Wilson, & Akert, 2002) did make an effort to incorporate cross-cultural perspectives into the more traditional topics. For example, the role of culture in personality theories and the attribution process were allotted sections of the book. In the discussion of methodology the authors do mention cross-cultural research, but merely state that this type of research cannot be discussed due to space limitations. Cultural information about women was discussed in a section about cultural standards of beauty. While this book did contain some reference to cross-cultural information, the references were all too brief. Many other books did not allot any room for cross-cultural perspectives.

Engendering Psychology by Denmark, Rabinowitz, and Sechzer (2000) is a unique American textbook that infuses cultural considerations into the discussion of the psychology of women. The authors not only devote an entire chapter to examine how culture, ethnicity, race, and class interact with gender, they incorporate a multicultural and global perspective throughout the text. International and cross-cultural experiences of girls and women are included along side the experiences of girls and women in the United States. This allows readers to appreciate both the similarities and differences of girls and women from various parts of the world.

A New Psychology of Women by Hilary Lips (1999) is another textbook that blends together gender, culture, and ethnicity into a thoughtful discussion. This text does not view women through the lens of her country alone, but brings a world view to the psychology of women. The first chapter of the book sets the tone by posing the question, "Why a global multicultural psychology of women?" Unfortunately, these enlightened approaches to conceptualizing and understanding women's issues are not shared by many of her colleagues writing psychology of women textbooks.

By including international and cross-cultural studies in our textbooks we can reach a broad audience of psychology students. This can occur at the undergraduate and graduate level. The psychology students of today are the psychologists of tomorrow. If we can spark their interests in global issues during their training, we can stimulate outreach to women and psychologists in other countries.

2) Publications and newsletters pertaining to international psychology should be increased, not only within divisions devoted to such material such as Division 52, but in all divisions and organizations within psychology. The findings of international research need to be disseminated on a much wider scale. A column in a psychology newsletter can serve as a forum for international issues to be presented to a mass audience. This column could spark a dialogue among psychologists and possibly ignite international collaborations. For example, a column in The International Psychologist might be used to educate psychologists about gender issues germane to various countries. Feedback could be provided in the column regarding ways to implement change and address the issues presented.

3) More psychologists should get involved in global organizations that provide outreach to women in other countries. For example, many psychologists are NGOs to the United Nation. In this role, psychologists can advocate for greater efforts to assist women in other nations. Perhaps Psychologists for Social Responsibility (PsySR) can devote some of their efforts towards outreach to women as well. While recently they have focused on ways to promote peace in the world, outreach to women seems a natural extension of the aims (Continued on page 11)
of this group.

(4) It is important to increase psychologists’ awareness of the international committees on women’s issues that already exist. For example, Division 52’s International Committee for Women is a wonderful committee that focuses on international issues involving women and more psychologists should be encouraged to be a part of this group. A standing committee on women in the International Union of Psychological Science should be established and could work in a similar fashion.

(5) While several international conferences convene psychologists from different parts of the world, there is no international conference devoted entirely to the psychology of women. The International Interdisciplinary Congress of Women involves professionals from different disciplines, but there is no gathering of psychologists that focuses on international outreach to women. Perhaps an International Congress of Women, consisting of psychologists, could be arranged. Among its aims would be to develop ways to reach out to women globally and empower women in different countries. Within international psychology conferences pins or ribbons could be used to designate those interested in outreach to women. Colorful badges worn on one’s lapel would allow these individuals to recognize one another within larger conferences.

(6) International mentoring programs offer another channel for outreach to women. Psychologists from different countries could be matched up based on common areas of interest and concern. Mentoring can take place either in-person, through e-mail, letters, or telephone contact. Mentoring relationships forge intimate connections between two people. In contrast, a listserv could be used as a place for psychologists to pose questions and receive feedback from colleagues around the world. In this way, psychologists with experience in particular issues can assist others by offering up their experiences and advice. Readers of the listserv may discover that they have issues in common with those posing the questions.

(7) For those whose email inboxes are overcrowded already, perhaps a web site could be developed where information pertaining to particular issues could be stored and accessed by psychologists around the world. This way psychologists could seek out specific information on an as-needed basis. This web site could host online chats in which psychologists could “converse” with one another in real time.

In sum, results of the international outreach survey and feedback provided by the respondents were quite enlightening. International experiences were common among this sample. The respondents, both female and male from the United States and outside of the United States, reported high levels of communication with foreign colleagues, international collaborations, mentoring experiences, and involvement in international organizations. When comparing the international experiences of U.S. psychologists and non-U.S. psychologists an interesting trend emerged. Respondents from outside of the United States surpassed U.S. respondents in all areas of international experience with the exception of being a mentor to someone from a foreign country.

However, this sample was drawn from an informal network of colleagues known to participate in international endeavors and therefore does not represent the practices of psychologists in general. In order to increase outreach to women in other countries it is essential to enlist the participation of more psychologists around the globe. Some suggestions for increasing outreach include (1) internationalizing the curriculum in the United States, (2) including international content in journals and newsletters, (3) fostering widespread participation of psychologists in international organizations, (4) increasing awareness of international committees that focus on women’s issues, (5) developing an international conference devoted to outreach to women, (6) organizing an international network of mentors for women in different countries, and (7) creating a web site with relevant information accessible to all.

It is particularly important for American psychologists to recognize that there is a world outside their borders. In order to draw general conclusions from research, you cannot study people just in the United States (or any one country), no matter how ethnically diverse. When working with psychologists from other countries it is critical to form true partnerships in which all collaborators function on a level playing field. As technology helps make the small world smaller, it is my hope that we can reach out to women all over the world dealing with serious issues.

References


A Students’ Road to Ph.D. Studies in the Field of Migration and Trauma

Malin G. Wiking, MA
The Copenhagen University Centre for Multi-Ethnic Trauma Stress Research and Practice (MET)

As a Ph.D. student at I will use my own educational journey as an example of training opportunities for psychology in the field of migration and trauma.

I was raised in a multicultural setting and found the love for travelling at an early age. This began my personal journey into international psychology. From the start of my studies, I had made a decision that I would study in at least two different countries outside Europe before finishing my Masters of Psychology. My educational journey to the field of migration and health began with my studies in Psychology at University of Natal, South Africa in 1997. This time was significant for me because it exposed me to South Africa when the country was trying to find its way in a new era. Hardship was a part of everyday life, university psychology students not being an exception to this rule. Local tribal disputes in the Kwazulu-Natal area blossomed, student demonstrations were going on, and hunger and desperation lived next door. However, what fascinated me the most and made me (in a new way) believe in the good and strength of people was the hope, strength, singing, dancing and laughter that was never far away during my time there, despite the obvious desperation and fear. On an educational level, what I gained from the exchange was the possibility of new perspectives, different ways of teaching, and a new frame of reference to psychology and mental health.

During my Masters training, I combined the obligatory classes with classes in crisis intervention. To supplement that training, I completed my internship at the head psychiatric ward at Rigshospitalet, University Hospital in Copenhagen. Following this, I took one semester as an exchange student at Bond University, Australia, where I had the opportunity to become involved in clinical work at the University Clinic in addition to my classes. I finished my Masters degree by doing my final thesis as a project for the Asylum Department at the Danish Red Cross with the project title: Development of a Self-Evaluation Method of Measuring the Mental Health of Asylum-Seekers at a Local Danish Asylum Center: An Exploratory Case Study (Wiking, 2001). The resulting screening battery is currently being prepared for in the Asylum Centers and will be used as a basis for future treatment outcome research. During my five years of psychology instruction I have worked clinically (on the side of my studies) both in Sweden and Denmark with mentally ill people, in drug addiction programs and as a center worker at local asylum centers in Denmark.

While finishing my Master’s thesis, The University of Copenhagen Centre for Multi-Ethnic Traumatic Stress Research and Practice (MET) was established. At MET, I have had the opportunity to learn more about the area of migration and mental health, for instance attending international conferences like the Refugee Mental Health Conference at the Disaster Mental Health Institute, University of South Dakota. Furthermore, I was honoured to accompany the Director of International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Reference Centre for Psychological Support to Spain with the purpose of developing and evaluating an Asylum Seeker program.

I would like to tell you a little more about MET, since it is a relatively new training and research program in multi-cultural psychology. The Copenhagen University Centre for Multi-Ethnic Trauma Stress Research and Practice (MET) was established in December 2000 at the University of Copenhagen. The objective of MET is to support governmental agencies and NGOs working in multicultural settings for the amelioration of the psychological suffering caused by man-made or natural disasters. MET is a part of the University of Copenhagen and the objective of MET is to make the research programs at the University applicable to international psycho-social support for traumatised people.

The mission of MET is to establish an international research environment conducive to the production of culturally informed methods of trauma intervention. The goal of research at MET is to contribute to the understanding of psychological-traumatisation and to the evaluation of prevention and intervention programs. Our program’s theoretical approach is community psychology. Community psychology takes an ecological perspective on the relation between the individual and the social and material context. With this theoretical stance we move attention from the personality or the self as an entity to the process of constructing the self. We concentrate on how the self is conceived through discourses. Thus, focus is on the use of language and how we use linguistic practices in our everyday lives to make sense of ourselves, other people, and activities.

Present Research Projects at the Center are:

A qualitative case study of psychosocial intervention strategies, targeting young asylum seekers. This project is being conducted in cooperation with the Danish Red Cross Asylum Department. A quantitative and qualitative study of short-term psychosocial treatment of traumatised asylum seekers evaluating the effect of the treatment of psychological trauma during the pre-asylum phase. This project is also in cooperation with the Danish Red Cross Asylum Department. An action-science study which assesses possible prevention strategies in regard to violence among youth in a local community in Honduras. We are operating in cooperation with The University National of Honduras; the Center for Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture Victims and Their Relatives (CPTRT); The Rehabilitation and Research Center for Torture Victims (RCT); World Health Organisation (WHO) Life-Documents, a qualitative study of young men’s experience of quality of life in Greenland.

Overall, I feel fortunate to be able to work both practically and theoretically within the field of psychology. It may seem as if by chance, I had the possibility to get involved in all these projects. This is, however, only part of the truth. Hard work, travelling, maintaining international contacts, attending conferences and being fortunate enough to have excellent mentors throughout my educational trajectory all contribute to my work experiences within the field of health and migration. These aspects of student life are important to remember. I admit that these are not always easy tasks to do.

(Continued on page 13)
(A Student's Road cont. from page 12)

The rewards, however, make it all worthwhile. I do, therefore, urge fellow students to contribute to their own learning by taking up the challenges of internationalisation, theoretical and practical expansion and co-operation with people across a wide range of fields and geographical backgrounds. Also, by participating in the development of new perspectives and research networks all over the world. At this point in time, MET offers a structure and base for Ph.D. students. In the future, I imagine that also Master’s level students may be involved with the possibility of conducting research and writing their thesis within MET. Developmentally, more countries should be involved in the research network, gaining more theoretical and practical perspectives, and offering more international exchanges of students within this field.

I hope other students can benefit from reading about my journey through the field of migration and trauma within the discipline of Psychology. Though there are few programs offering specialities in disaster or migration, there are many opportunities for student to seek their own training. My hope for the future is for more psychology programs to create experiences for students in this field.

Currently Malin is doing clinical work in psychology at the Danish Red Cross Trauma Centre and at MET, Copenhagen, Denmark. Her responsibilities at MET include maintaining international contacts. Some of her professional affiliations include International Migration and Ethnic Relations Institute, Sweden, and Disaster Mental Health Institute, University of South Dakota, and a Nordic network for Ph.D. students working within migration and mental health. To expand the network, she has been involved as one of the founding members of IPSO, International Psychology Student Organisation. Additionally, Malin in involved in a nation-wide Swedish research team dealing with mental health and migration and a member of the inter-institutional cooperation focusing on trauma and torture, nation-wide in Denmark. She is also involved with several research projects through MET, the Danish Red Cross and Rehabilitation and the Research Centre for Torture Victims (RCT).

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(Cross-cultural Perspectives)

My Role in the Israeli Army Versus My Role as a Therapist

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I was sitting in my office, looking into the soldier’s eyes, wondering what will happen next. “I have no reason to live,” I heard him saying, “my life is over, please take my weapon from me.” His voice was low, there was no eye contact and without recognition, he started to pull out hair from his forehead. What was I suppose to do? These fragments of memories are like snapshots, taking my thoughts seven years back; when I served in the Israeli Army in a job that resembled social work. Today, I am in the United States, a doctoral student in clinical psychology. A different time, a different place, and yet, I find myself wondering in astonishment about the things that I went through then, in Israel, that allow me today to deal with clients as a therapist.

I served as a “Mashakit tash” (commander for service conditions in the army), what did I actually do? During my army service, I was exposed to situations and circumstances that unveiled the façade of security that I grew up with. I learned to accept the different, and to relate to each case individually. Coping wasn’t easy, as I was pressured both by time and by giving full attention to each soldier personally and professionally. I was responsible for providing recommendations regarding the soldier’s placements in the different bases according to their Social-Economic-Status (SES), and conditions at home. I can still hear the voices of my trainers “Don’t compare cases to each other.” “Look thoroughly into each case.” We tried to learn to listen and be empathic. Yes, as future psychologists, we are required to truly be there with and for the client in the here and now, in an attempt to learn the art of listening. In the base in which I served for almost two years, I served as a connecting link between the commanders and the soldiers. I went to commander’s meetings; trying to get benefits for the clients and protect their rights. In one instance, I had to inform a rough commander that his soldier has a sick mother at home, and advised him that the soldier should get permission to go home for the weekend. In another instance, I helped a soldier to receive permission to work, because he had five younger brothers at home, and his parents were unemployed.

The army is a time and place for people with a mixture of backgrounds, colors and cultures to meet and create the image of a mosaic. This melting pot is imposed and whether it tolerated well by the soldiers or not, it is a distinct reality. It was then, where I started to realize that no one is (Continued on page 14)
(My Role cont. from page 13)

alike.

I remember sitting with the soldiers and basically just being there for them, listening, smiling, comforting, and knowing that I might be the only person that they could turn to and open their heart to in a very demanding reality. At times, in the middle of erratic realism, they needed someone that would listen to them. I encountered the solitary soldier, one who has no family in Israel, but came to serve in the army, or the one who has no contact with his family because they chose to ignore him. I met with the soldier who was sick and tried to hide it and the one that got so scared holding a weapon that he felt he might do the wrong thing. I met the soldier who couldn't sleep at night, fearing that someone will know he urinates in his bed. I met the one who was still haunted by the shadow of his abusive father.

Today, as a therapist, I use those skills, which I started to develop back then in the army: listening, caring and using my own intuition. I guess that with time, I learned to pay attention not just to the verbal, but more important, to the subliminal representation of communication that we named body language. I encountered the Ethiopian soldier that barely knew Hebrew, and the older Russian soldier that came to Israel two years ago with his wife and son to find himself caught up in a role he wasn't prepared to perform. I needed to learn to absorb and accept their fears, anger and frustrations without letting my own emotions interfere. I remember that one soldier once yelled at me, shouting his lungs out. His anger intimidated me, and yet, I could sympathize with his feelings and his sense of lonesome. He didn't want to be in the Army, he wanted to be home with his family, supporting them.

I found my duty to be unique, because I met with the soldiers in their homes, an environment, which was often one of poverty, one where I encountered domestic violence, death, and mental illness. Additionally, someone's home is the essence of who they are; a symbol of all their resources, loves and insecurities. I remember long hours of taking the bus or the train on my way to visit a soldier's home and meet with his family. I felt like an intruder, going into someone else's life as a bystander. I was an eighteen years old girl in an army uniform, a professional and a representative of the Israeli Army. Looking back, I realize how awkward it must have been for the families, to let me in, share with me their secrets and be dependent on my recommendations. These encounters and self-disclosures helped me to get different and additional perspectives about the soldiers. I visited poor neighbors, dangerous places, talked to sick people, people who lied, others who cried, and I guess that actually being there, in the home, made a difference, and helped me to see the soldiers in a more complete way. They were no longer just numbers, but people who belonged to a broader system, lived in a community and had a family. Most importantly, every individual carried his own story and rich history.

What is the truth? I believe in the saying, "the truth is in the eyes of the beholder." Listening to the soldiers, I knew that there were times when their stories weren't completely accurate. Every so often, they provided me with information in order to get benefits, save some time, improve their conditions, or just to "trick the system." I knew all of that, and yet, never said a word. I learned to respect one's own truth, one's own pain. I believed and still do, that the question of reality is a philosophical one, so no, I didn't get mad when I discovered that a soldier lied in order to go home on Shabbat, or brought fabrication documents. I thought that there was a reason for lying, and I believed that in most cases, it was pain. However, being a part of a big system, and a commander myself, I needed to follow some strict rules and guidelines. I walked a delicate rope that negotiated fulfilling the needs of the soldiers, and the needs of the army.

I remember a time in which I needed to inform a soldier of the death of his father. My heart was compelled break down and cry with him, and yet my role as subtle as it was in its implication, was to remind him of his duty as a soldier. Suddenly, being 18 years old meant much more then just a numerical number. I believe that the most important thing that I took from this experience was to relate to people as human beings. Today, as a professional, we use fancy words to describe the simple; we call it empathy, and unconditional positive regard.

No, it wasn't always so easy to distance myself, to be the professional when encountering people that for most were my own age. It was confusing to see people salute me, although they shouldn't have, but acquired the habit of doing so with their other commanders. I was a soldier myself, one who had kitchen duties and was required to guard my base with a weapon. As an additional part of my duty, I had access to the soldier's personal files, and every now and then worked in collaboration with the base psychiatrist.

The beauty in the army is that it gives people second chances, because their personal files are confidential. A soldier can start fresh, and no one really needs to know his past or his SES condition. A person could fulfill their potential, and I knew of people who served time in rehabilitation programs prior to the army, paid for past mistakes, who got new chances in the Army. So yes, today as a future clinical psychologist I can say that I believe in change. I saw it happening.

Swinging between these two time frames, I can see how serving in the Army helps me today as a therapist. We often use jargon words to describe the simplest phenomenon. I think that when meeting a client, we should all remember that this person is first a human being, and only secondly, a client who suffers from a disorder. As human being, they have families, past history, economic problems... like us. I remember wondering what happened to the one soldier that I tried so hard to help, spending hours convincing commanders, talking, comforting; working hard for...is he happy? Is he able to function despite his problems at home? They all told me they will keep in touch, come to visit or send a postcard...most of them never did. Eventually, I realized that it was then, when they went and never came back, not calling, complaining or asking for help, that I succeeded in my duty. I learned that when one is happy, he could go away. And yes, I learned that sometimes it was hard for me to let go. I guess this is the reason why I am still learning the "magic" of this profession, and probably will continue to do so in years to come.
to advance both the practice of psychology and the women's movement. Recognizing an unmet demand for practical training, Dr. Nishio began bringing mental health professionals to Japan and bringing groups from Japan to the U.S. to learn about mental health practice there. In 1989, she sponsored a visit to Japan by Claudia Black, PhD, who presented lectures on substance abuse. Later, Judith Herman, MD, and Bessel van der Kolk, MD, came to Japan under Dr. Nishio's auspices to present on post-traumatic stress disorders and childhood sexual abuse, as did Natalie Porter, who presented lectures on childhood sexual abuse and family dynamics. Dr. Nishio and Dr. Saito also published and lectured widely in Japan. Their work contributed to a grass-roots movement that led to the founding of self-help groups, shelters, and other institutions previously unknown in Japan.

"In Japan," says Dr. Nishio, "the traditional extended family system had been breaking down for many years. School violence became more prevalent. A million people have been diagnosed with hikikomori - the Japanese term for a kind of withdrawal in which sufferers stay home from school or from work." In response to these signs of social malaise, the Japanese government recognized a need for school counselors, but it discovered that programs to educate counselors are scarce, and so are professors to staff new programs. Dr. Nishio tried to interest established Japanese universities in adopting a professional-school model for educating clinical psychologists, but the prevailing models were research oriented with little applied training, and there was resistance to the idea of applied clinical psychology. Dr. Nishio says that topics imported from outside Japan, such as domestic violence, sexual abuse, and substance abuse, were seen as threatening and dismissed as unnecessary. Dr. Nishio and Dr. Saito concluded that they would have to partner with an institution that already had a model of applied clinical education, and they turned to CSPP.

The CSPP program in Japan requires 48 semester credit units, which are offered part-time - 16 credit units per year for three years - in the Japanese language, to a cohort of students participating throughout Japan. The program is headquartered at the San Francisco Bay Area (SFBA) campus of CSPP and taught primarily by CSPP faculty, including adjuncts. Japanese interpreters are used when necessary, but AIU has the advantage of drawing on its alumni, among whom are many eminent Japanese and Japanese-American psychologists.

As a post-baccalaureate program, the AIU program is intended for adult learners. Different parts of the program are delivered in three ways. Instruction for the foundational psychology courses, which represent 25% of the program, is delivered online. For the duration of the program, monthly week-end sessions are delivered in person, in Tokyo, by Japanese faculty, including CSPP alumni. Four week-long intensive sessions in the more applied areas of clinical psychology are delivered in person by CSPP faculty experts, the first three sessions in Japan and the last at AIU's San Francisco Bay Area campus. In Japan, the IFF provides physical infrastructure - classrooms, library facilities, and offices.

During their third year, students will be involved in clinical practice and/or internships. Faculty in Japan will be called on for contributions specific to the national culture, customs and conditions. They will provide instruction in the most applied and experiential areas. They will develop and oversee field placement settings in Japan. And they will evaluate the students' clinical abilities in these settings.

CSPP's Master of Arts in Clinical Psychology in Japan is unusual in several ways. In Japan, the applied, professional nature of the curriculum makes it unique in a university culture where advanced degrees in psychology focus on research and theory. The specific curriculum contains topics that have traditionally been neglected in Japan. The program is also unique because it is offered in the Japanese language, primarily by psychologists who are bilingual and bicultural. Their expertise in both Western/US and Japanese psychology will allow AIU to deliver an educational experience that not only presents new perspectives on Japanese social and mental health problems but also ensures the cultural relevance and appropriateness of the curriculum.

The AIU program in Japan does more than provide a much needed degree program with an unprecedented emphasis on practice. It also will nurture development of psychotherapists' licensure system based on more preparation for applied practice. AIU expects the student body primarily to comprise individuals working in the mental health, education, and social services fields. Most students are professionals, including several who already have a psychology license but lack practical training.

AIU/CSPP already had some experience in distance learning. Its San Francisco Bay Area campus offers a post-doctoral Master of Science degree in clinical psychopharmacology, which is delivered in Louisiana and California using video conferencing technologies. Several of AIU's other courses in Clinical Psychology and Organizational Psychology utilize on-line instruction for on-site students, and a master's program in Educational Technology is offered online to a student body off site.

When AIU first conceived the program for Japan, it had every reason to be modest in its expectations. The program was unprecedented in Japan, the subject matter was controversial, and the online delivery method was still an innovation. AIU hoped for a 20-student cohort, with subsequent cohorts annually, growing to 25 and 30 students each.

Modesty, however, turned out to have been unwarranted. Two introductory classes were filled, with 120 students signing up and more having to be turned away. As for the master's program, it has been accepting applications since mid-January and had already received 50 by the third week in February, leading Dr. Nishio to expect a full first cohort of 35 students. The enthusiastic response to this program is remarkable in that it has been publicized only through the IFF’s mailing list and website, and through the efforts of Dr. Saito and Dr. Nishio, who mention the AIU program when they appear in public.

The master's program, proper, is scheduled to start on September 14, 2002, with an orientation at which AIU President, Dr. Judith Albino, will give an inaugural lecture. The program’s first year will include courses on the foundations of clinical psychology, clinical interviews, psychopathology, professional development and group approach, and developmental psychology.

The program in Japan advances the international strategy formulated by AIU since its creation through the combination of CSPP and United States International University in July 2001. Today, AIU offers both graduate and undergraduate degrees at eight locations. Before the combination, CSPP had a few partnerships with universities outside the U.S., and USIU was involved in more extensive international activities, most notably its own campuses in Mexico City and Nairobi, Kenya.

The program in Japan has come a long way, and it hasn’t been easy. Dr. Nishio, who is based in Northern California, often works until midnight to accommodate the time difference in Japan. However, the reward of helping an entire nation develop new tools for dealing with critical social problems is more than worth the effort.
BOOK REVIEW


George E. Lowe, PhD

There are two main streams of thought/ideas which run through both Volumes of “It Can Happen Here: A Fascist Christian America. [Written May-Aug. 1997 & sent to printer in Mid-Sept, 2000] The ideas reflect Political Philosophy/Psychology, Military Doctrine Philosophy/Psychology/History and Religious Doctrine/Theology/ with a focus on the Rise Of Fundamentalism/Protestant Evangelical Christianity [1967-2002] to Religious/Social/Political Power in America. It is part of a global phenomena of World Wide Religious Fundamentalism as an important aspect of a World-wide reaction to modern scientific-democratic-capitalistic civilization which has been waging war with Traditional Religions/Cultures since at least the Industrial Revolution-Scientific-Democratic Revolutions of the late 18th Century & is accelerating in the 21st Century.

The other key intellectual construct is directly related to Nuclear Weapons [Atomic/Hydrogen Explosives] from Hiroshima/Nagasaki to the present. The nearly infinite POWER unleashed by Nuclear Weapons had, and continues to impact on the Relationships between nations. Before Hiroshima they centered on The Traditional Balance of Power/Alliances among the great & near-great powers of the world. The military forces of these nations were traditionally Fortress/Standing Armies/Navies, and after WW I, Air Forces. The Explosive Power of these traditional “defensive” military forces, whose ultimate aim was in the final analysis, to Guard/Protect/The Sovereignty of the Nation State, in extremist situations, was limited by chemical reactions. But nuclear weapon’s nearly infinite POWER put an enormous & tempting premium on Two Factors: Striking First and & Protecting the great Deterrent from a Nuclear Pearl Harbor. Why? Because a successful enemy Surprise First Strike could in theory completely DISARM, the enemy, and thus he’d be at your complete mercy.

After the successful development of Invulnerable Second Strike Deterrent Forces based on solid-fueled hardened MM-ICBMs and mobile/hidden Polaris Sub-based MRBMs 1960-65] by the US/USSR a new psychological factor was introduced into the Great Arms Race of The Cold War [1945-1991] Initially, 1945-1960, The Great Deterrents of the US/USSR were very vulnerable to a Disarming Enemy First Strike, and this fact affected the key Psychological under-pinning of the overall Doctrine of Deterrence. This cardinal aspect of our modern times-1945-2002, began in The Deterrent aspects of Criminal Law, and early theorists/theologians [“Wizards of Armageddon”] welded to it Game Theory after Hiroshima/Nagasaki. Modern 20th Century War had evolved into A Zero-Sum Game. In WW I WW II, The Allies Won and The Germans/Japanese/Italians Lost. There were definite Winners/Losers in Wars of the 20th Century-as they had been since the beginning of recorded History. Nuclear weapons changed that 6,000 yearlong equation, and introduced a New Paradigm into the calculations Statesmen/Admirals/Generals/Strategists. Why? Given the existence of invulnerable MM/POLARIS Great Deterrents, in a future Thermonuclear War [WWIII], there would be NO WINNERS-both sides/all sides would lose. The Doctrine of Deterrence has always had a strong/vital Psychological Dimension. It assumed Rational Adversaries, NOT Crazy Enemies, OR, Religiously Obsessed Leaders/Preachers/Priests/Mullahs engaged in New Religious Crusades against the forces of Evil/Satan/Devil. The calculations of National Leaders was driven by the unlimited explosive power of the unleashed atom. Most concluded that even after a First Strike, the enemy retaliatory strike would be so devastating that “There would be no Winners-only Losers in a full-scale nuclear exchange between the USSR and the USA-WW III. Such a Total Nuclear War would be a Non-Zero-Sum Game. There were some military leaders & Civilian Strategist who refused to believe that such a situation had indeed EVOLVED by the 1960s. However the development of the silo-based, solid-fueled MM-ICBMs, & mobile/hidden Polaris MRBMs, [And their Soviet counterparts] created a new system of Mutual Deterrence-a much more Stable Non-Zero Sum Game in the Cold War. From 1965-2002 the Great Deterrents were SECURE from mutual nuclear Pearl Harbors. Consequently & slowly the relations among the Superpowers/Great Powers reverted to more traditional historic patterns. The end of The Cold War & the disappearance of World Communism as an adversary accelerated this drift toward Western Democratic Capitalism. [1991-2002] and have created confusing new patterns of International Behavior.

While Nuclear Deterrence was evolving [1945-2002], reflected by the changing nature of The Great Deterrents in the Superpowers & Great Powers, a Revolution in Religious Doctrine -especially Global Fundamentalism-was also

(Continued on page 17)
transmitting its Theology and its relations to Secular Governments. Three Great Historical Events affected all three "Peoples of The Book"-Christian/Jewish/Islamic-and they occurred in Palestine/Holy Land/Jerusalem. These Historical Events were: 1. The Establishment of the State of Israel on 15 May 1948, 2. The Israeli victory in The Six Days War, [1967] Israel's conquest of The West Bank [Historical Judah/Samaria] AND the Unification of Jerusalem [1967]. And what is extremely significant is that the Jewish victories of 1948, 1967 + The Unification of Jerusalem, had vast Theological Implications for ALL Fundamentalists. It also created an explosion of Doctrine & thousands of books/sermons/TV programs which were built around Biblical Prophecy-particularly that found in the books of Ezekiel/Daniel and & especially from a Literal Reading of Revelation. More & more the American Fundamentalists/Conservative Evangelicals/Pentecostals became OBSESSED with The Doctrine of Armageddon [Rev.16: 16], made more & more believable by the Biblical Prophecies surrounding the creation of Israel & the Unification of Jerusalem in the years of 1948-1967.

These two trends THERMONUCLEAR WAR and its potential for destroying modern civilization, coincided with the FUNDAMENTALIST OBSESSION with Armageddon-WW III, in the powder keg of Jerusalem/Palestine/Israel, triggering "The Great Final Battle. Armageddon will be ended by a victorious Returnig General, The Fundamentalist Lord Jesus Christ and his setting up Christ's Millennial Kingdom with the assistance of the Returned Raptured Church. [Matt: 24: 15-30].To the Fundamentalist Base these End Time Events on a LITERAL READING of the Bible, AND a peculiar reading/interpretation of actual current events, that seamlessly converts Current Events into Biblical Prophecies. The most successful non-fiction example of this mixing Nuclear War/Biblical Prophecies/Personal Religious Beliefs and Specific Religious Doctrines is Hal Lindsey's best selling NON-FICTION book of the 1970-over 30,000,000 copies-The Late Great Planet Earth [1970-2002]

And it is directly related to the religious ideas & doctrine of Lindsey is the FICTION best-selling-over 50,000,000 copies of "The Left Behind Series"[nine to date] of Tim LaHaye/Jenkins. It is obvious that these religious ideas appeal to the psychological make-up of tens of millions of Americans who ultimately trust the Emotion-Heart, more than the Reason. Americans who favor Billy Graham/Jerry Falwell/Pat Robertson, rather than Darwin/Freud/Einstein.

The American Fundamentalists, like their Jewish/Islamic/Hindu counterparts have engaged in a 40- year educational-propaganda campaign asserting that their Biblical Interpretation is the Real or Orthodox One-The "Real" Christians [Or "Real" Jews/Muslims] & Everyone else is "An Infidel", a follower of Satan/Devil afflicted with Demons or possessed by them. They postulate a Continuing War between the Forces of LIGHT Vs. The Forces of DARKNESS, between Good and Evil. The Final Battle @ Armageddon will be won by God/Jesus/Holy Spirit vs. Antichrist/Satan/Demons. And these Fundamentalist's ACTUALLY believe that Mankind is today in The End Time Days, and that furthermore they KNOW that the current generation will actually see & experience The Second Coming of Jesus/ The Jewish Messiah or the Islamic Mahdi. They further believe that they have a God- given mission to help accelerate or hasten Armageddon, even if it results in WW III, & the prophesied destruction of all the Earth's cities & the murder of half of mankind-about 3 billion Innocents. [Rev. 16:16; Rev. 16:19;Rev. 9: 15-18]. Furthermore, Lindsey admits and reveals in the fact that none of the above prophecies can come about Without Thermonuclear War [see Lindsey's Chapter 12, "World War III" p.146-168, and p.161 "Nuclear Exchange Begins", "The Late Great Planet Earth"].

The most dangerous aspect of this mixing/melding of THERMONUCLEAR DETERRENGTH THEORY with FUNDAMENTALIST ARMAGEDDON-WW III DOCTRINE is that these humanity-hating, preacher-politicians-militarists-"nuclear gladiators" are playing with the worse kind of Secular Militaristic Thinking, which they purposely combine with the Religious Blood Thirsty Prophetic Doctrine of Revelation. They are in my mind, mentally sick and a real/present danger to our modern secular, scientific democratic civilization. They are so SICK that I believe, if their Armageddonic Doctrine [ Full Name is Premillennial Dispensationalism] is allowed to win by the "Vital Center" AND carried out, they will be responsible for the murder of Three Billion Innocents. They will then join & EXCEED by Billions, the Great Mass Murders Of All Time: Hitler/Stalin/Pol Pot/Tamerlane/Genghis Kahn.

Hence my summary of "It Can Happen Here: A Fascist Christian America". It reveals the Nexus between the religious-military ideas of Protestant Fundamentalist's controlling doctrine (Armageddon=Second Coming of Jesus Christ) and the right-wing military doctrine of winning Thermonuclear WW III with a massive nuclear superiority and a full-blown SDI (Bush's "aggressive" BMD), rooted and lodged in the heart of the Republican Party and in its Christian Right Coalition & its NRA adjunct

tivism as an Antidote to Academia: Working with RAWA
Ivan Kos, PhD, International Psychology Associates. The Psychologist as International Agent (of Change, That Is!)

Tod S. Sloan, PhD, Psychologists for Social Responsibility. Between Psychology and Politics: Possibilities for Constructive Engagement
Jeanine C. Cogan, PhD, Eating Disorders Coalition for Research, Policy & Action. Scientist with a Cause: Bringing Eating Disorders into the Halls of Congress
Debi M. Starnes, PhD, EMSTAR Research and Atlanta City Council. On Being a Psychologist (Researcher, City Councilmember, Innkeeper, Troublemaker, and Seeker)

10:00 - 10:50 am

Roundtable Debate: Psychology at the Front Lines: Is it Time for Action?

Moderator: Michele Wittig, California State University-Northridge
Participants: James S. Jackson, PhD, University of Michigan.
Kurt Salzinger, PhD, American Psychological Association
Tom Hanson, Mexico Solidarity Network

11:00 am - 12:50 pm

Town Hall Meeting: Terrorism, Poverty, Racism: Enemies for a Nation at War?

Chair: James Statman, PhD, Aurora Associates, Washington, DC
Moderator: Robert J. Sternberg, PhD, Yale University
Participants: Judith E. N. Albino, PhD, Aliant International University
Laura H. Barbanel, Ed.D., Brooklyn College
Alan I. Leshner, PhD, American Association for the Advancement of Science
Ethel Tobach, PhD, American Museum of Natural History
Melba J. Vasquez, PhD, APBB, Independent Practice, Austin, TX
Courses on peace journalism, conflict transformation, peacebuilding, development, and global change

PEACE JOURNALISM, a training and lecture program on Ethical Reporting of Conflicts and Challenges after September 11, 2001, at the Institute for Journalism, Fredrikstad, Norway, June 20-22, 2002.

Trainers: JAKE LYNCH and ANNABEL MCCORDICK, Sky News and TRANSCEND.

Course Fee and Accommodation about $750

Peace journalism explores the roots of a conflict and ideas on how to resolve it, instead of only reporting about the ongoing violence.

For information and registration, see www.transcend.org or contact John Y. Jones <jones@dis.no>, Tel +47-2245-1814

"The Peace Journalism Option" is available at www.transcend.org

INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT RESOLUTION, July 1-13, 2002
Landegg International University, CH-9045
Wienacht/AR, Switzerland, www.landegg.edu, info@landegg.edu, Tel +41-71-898-0505

July 1-5: Professor DIETRICH FISCHER, Pace University, New York, Co-Director of TRANSCEND: A Peace and Development Network (author of "Preventing War in the Nuclear Age" and "Nonmilitary Aspects of Security," among others) will give a course on "Peace Strategies and Nonmilitary Aspects of Security"; Mr. DIBA MAZIOUB, an International Lawyer from Canada, will present an overview of "International Law and Conflict Resolution"; Professor H.B. DANESH, President of Landegg International University and author of numerous books on conflict resolution and psychology, and Ms. KIMBERLY SYPFRETT, formerly with the Carter Center, will present Landegg's Conflict-Free Conflict Resolution (CFCR) model, and lectures on various aspects of developmental and integrative approaches to conflict resolution at the international level.

July 8-13: Professor YAACOV BAR-SIMANTOV, Swiss Centre for Conflict Research, Management and Resolution at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem will give a course on "Management and Resolution of International Conflicts"; Prof. CHARLES LERCHE (author of "Concepts of International Politics in Global Perspective" and "Emergence: Dimensions of a New World Order," among others) will speak on aspects of Peace Building and Global Governance; and Professor H.B. DANESH and KIMBERLY SYPFRETT will discuss the CFCR model and its application to issues on the contemporary global agenda. The module will close with a special two-day seminar on "Islam, Peace, and Cross-Cultural Conflict Resolution: A Comparative Perspective," presented by Prof. ABDUL AZIZ SAID, Professor of Peace and Conflict Resolution Studies, and Director of the Center for Global Peace, at American University.

COSTS: $200 per week audit fee ($800 if taken for credit) plus accommodation (from $40 per day, including 3 meals)

FOR INFORMATION AND REGISTRATION, please contact info@landegg.edu, Tel +41-71-898-0566. Payment must be received by June 1, 2002. You can also Apply Online at http://apply.landegg.edu/

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PEACEBUILDING, CONFLICT TRANSFORMATION AND GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT

June 24 - 28, 2002, Cluj-Napoca, Romania

A workshop with JOHAN GALTUNG and KAI FRITHJOF BRAND-JACOBSEN

Bridging theory and practice, this workshop will help understand more deeply the difficulties and challenges of working to transform violent and intractable conflicts towards peaceful and constructive outcomes, linking people-centred participatory development with empowerment for active peace work and conflict transformation.

JOHAN GALTUNG, founder of the field of peace research, author of over 100 books, mediator in 50 international conflicts, founder and director of TRANSCEND, an international peace and development network, is the recipient of numerous honorary degrees, including a Right Livelihood Award (the alternative Nobel Peace Prize).

KAI FRITHJOF BRAND-JACOBSEN, founder and Director of the Peace Action, Training and Research Institute of Romania has given over 100 training programs in peacebuilding, development, and conflict transformation to nearly 3000 participants in 26 countries.

Cost: US$1000, including accommodation.

For more information: www.transcend.org or training@transcend.org

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SUMMER PEACE INSTITUTE (SPI)

Peacebuilding, Globalisation and Social Justice

July 8 - 26, 2002, Cluj-Napoca, Romania

The SPI 2002 brings together some of the world's leading activists, practitioners and critical scholars involved in grassroots movements to overcome global injustice and inequality, sharing experiences, ideas, skills and knowledge, and working to come up with strategies and theories to transform conflicts constructively, building alliances and people's movements for social justice and peace.

Trainers: JOHAN GALTUNG, Director TRANSCEND (see above)

WALDEN BELLO, Director of Focus on the Global South in Bangkok. His most recent books are Dark Victory: The United States and Global Poverty (updated 2nd edition, TNI/Food First/Pluto 1999) and A Siamese Tragedy: Development and Disintegration in Modern Thailand (Food First/Zed 1998).

SUSAN GEORGE, Associate Director of the Transnational Institute in Amsterdam and author, among many other books, of "How the Other Half Dies: The Real Reasons for World Hunger" (Penguin 1976)

DOT KEET, Research Associate with the Alternative Information and Development Center (AIDC) headquartered in South Africa.

ALEJANDRO BENDANA is founder (1990) and President of the Centro de Estudios Internacionales, Managua, Nicaragua, a consultant to UNESCO, and former Deputy Foreign Minister. He has written widely on issues relating to peacebuilding, conflict resolution and transformation, demobilisation, democratisation, transition, empowerment, globalisation, world order, civil society, and debt.

KAI FRITHJOF BRAND-JACOBSEN, Co-Director, TRANSCEND (see above)

COST: US$1500 (incl. course fee + accommodation for 3 weeks)

A reduced rate of US$1000 is available for participants from developing and war torn countries. Some scholarships and course fee reductions are available. Participants are requested to send a copy of their CV and the completed Application Form by May 25.

FOR INFORMATION: training@transcend.org or www.transcend.org

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DESIGNING AND IMPLEMENTING INTERVENTIONS FOR GLOBAL CHANGE

19-23 August 2002, United Nations, New York

Dedicated to the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Nonviolence for the Children of the World (2001-2010)

FOR MORE INFORMATION: Institute for Global Leadership, Box 20044, Worcester, MA 01602, Tel 508-753-7683, vsvain@global-leader.org, www.global-leader.org

PATRON AND KEY PRESENTER: Ambassador ANWARUL K. CHOWDHURY, Under-Secretary General and High Representative for Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States. Ambassador Chowdhury is a past President of the Security Council and the initiator of the Culture of Peace Programme and the International Year of the Planet (2000) and the Decade of a Culture of Peace of the United Nations General Assembly.

INSTRUCTOR: VIRGINIA SWAIN, Director, Institute for Global Leadership. President, Center for Global Community and World Law (a TRANSCEND Partner)

(Continued on page 20)
INTERESTED IN JOINING DIVISION 52?

Division of International Psychology
Application for Membership

Division 52, the Division of International Psychology, is a new Division of the American Psychology Association. This Division welcomes all individuals who are interested in interacting with international colleagues in the practice, research, training, and communication of psychological knowledge, particularly knowledge that enhances the understanding and positive interactions of people around the world. It works closely with the APA Committee of International Relations in Psychology (CIRP).

The Division of International Psychology promotes and advances international practice, research, and communication between psychologists around the world through yearly meetings where symposia, papers, poster sessions, business meetings and social hours are scheduled. The Division newsletter will be published three times a year to keep members informed. All areas of the discipline are welcomed as participants in the Division.

The Division focuses on international issues in the field of psychology. It is particularly interested in nurturing students' engagement with national and international students and psychologists. During the Convention, at its yearly social hour, students will be able to communicate with psychologists from other countries, and possibly develop research and training contacts that will contribute positively to their developing theoretical orientations as well as professional careers and goals. Students interested in the international arena will be able to present their research at symposia as well as at paper and poster sessions. In the future, there will be a students research award(s). Student members enjoy reduced dues and may obtain a special discount on rooms at the conventions.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP
Division of International Psychology
Division 52 of American Psychological Association

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Name: ___________________________ Professional Title: ___________________________

Address: ____________________________________________________________

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APA Membership/Affiliation Status:

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_____ I am an APA member who wishes to apply for membership in Division 52. Enclosed is a check for $20.00 US made payable to Division 52.

* Dues exempt members send only $10.00 US for subscription price/servicing fee.

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Please send your completed application together with your payment to: Division 52 - Administrative Office
American Psychological Association
750 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20002-4242
VIRGINIA SWAIN is Founder and Director of the Institute for Global Leadership, an organization providing services and resources for emerging and existing leaders in a post-September 11 world. Virginia has work experience on five continents and ten years experience in the United Nations community. The Institute, in its consultation and training services, provides support for the personal and professional goals of leaders committed to a just, sustainable, intercultural and multiethnic peace: mentoring high performance teams, career and life directions, conflict transformation training, and culturally sensitive dispute and reconciliation services. In a unique post-graduate leadership certificate program, participants are trained in personal, interpersonal, systemic and global competencies. The website is www.global-leader.org. Virginia Swain's email address is vswain@global-leader.org. Phone 508-753-7683, Fax 508-753-4172.

TUITION: $500.00. Deposit of $100.00 is due by June 30, Remainder of $400.00 by Aug. 1. Materials fee of $100 due at start of course.

TRANSCEND PEACE UNIVERSITY (TPU) OFFERS FIRST ON-LINE COURSES

TRANSCEND: A Peace and Development Network with 200 members in 56 countries, has since 1996 given on-site courses in conflict transformation, peacebuilding, reconciliation, deep culture etc. in more than 20 countries with more than 4,000 participants. The manual "Conflict Transformation by Peaceful Means" was published by the United Nations in six languages; a "maxi-version" in English (freely available at www.transcend.org). Based on this experience, on-line courses, each lasting 15 weeks, will begin in Fall 2002.

TPU is aiming at government and nongovernment practitioners and students at any level. There will be certificates for single courses, diplomas for clusters of courses and eventually BA, MA and PhD degrees. Participants may combine on-line and on-site courses.

Ten on-line courses are planned for fall 2002 (Fee $400):
- Conflict Transformation Resource Person: Johan Galtung
- Geopolitical Conflicts Compared Resource Person: Jorgen Johansen
- Peacebuilding and Empowerment Resource Person: Kai Jacobsen
- Peacekeeping/Violence Control Resource Person: Patrick Rechner
- Reconciliation Resource Person: Jan Oeberg**
- India-Pakistan Reconciliation Resource Person: S P Udayakumar
- Peace Journalism Jake Lynch & Annabel McGoldrick
- Food Assistance in Disasters Resource Person: George Kent
- Arts and Peace Resource Person: Olivier Urbain
- Nonmilitary Aspects of Security Resource Person: Dietrich Fischer

* A comparative study of Hawaii-Pacific, Colombia, Northern Ireland, Basque, Kosovo/a, Somalia, Middle East, Afghanistan, Kashmir, Korea and the USA/Eurasia Configuration, building on TRANSCEND’s experience around the world.

**AFTER VIOLENCE: 3R, RECONSTRUCTION, RECONCILIATION, RESOLUTION: Coping With Visible and Invisible Effects of War and Violence by Johan Galtung can be downloaded for free from www.transcend.org

For information contact Jorgen Johansen, Centre for Peace Education Tromsø University, Norway <jorgenj@peace.uit.no>, www.peace.uit.no