In my President’s column in the last issue of the International Psychology Reporter 1 outlined the idea of Div. 52 as a conceptual division, a creator and mover of ideas about international psychology, providing inspiration and leadership for this expanding field. I railed against the notion of Div. 52 being just another APA division, embroiled in APA politics, consumed by committee busywork, doing its work with a short horizon. I argued for the seeking of common ground across the vast archipelago of specialties, sub-disciplines, and international variations we have in psychology. Our Division is new and unfettered by the past with a reason d’être set in the increasing inter-connectedness of nations and globalization of contemporary life. We are the freshest face in international psychology and opportunities abound for us to take initiative in building the kind of global discipline of psychology that many have dreamed of. That global discipline hasn’t been achieved yet, and there is much work to be done. To this end, I have proposed the convening of an International Psychology Summit that would bring together leaders from the major international psychology associations to begin the discussion of placing psychology more firmly in an international framework, and outlining what professional structures and efforts (e.g. coordinating structure, educational efforts) will be needed. The idea is to plan for a Summit in 2001 or 2002 under the primary imperat...
It is with great pleasure that we announce the formation of the Middle Eastern Psychological Association. This association is currently in its initial phases and is accepting applications for charter members of the organization. Division 52 (International) of the American Psychological Association, is advising and supporting us through these formative stages.

The purpose of the organization is currently understood to include the following: 1. Increasing communication among psychologists in the region; 2. Developing a body of ongoing research and discourse, to be expressed in a professional journal, pertinent to psychological issues in this unique cultural, religious, and regional background; 3. Developing standards of education and practice which would give credibility to psychologists in the area and increase their status and standing internationally; 4. Provide continuing education for individuals who already hold degrees in psychology to help improve skills and knowledge; to support and develop education in psychology departments in the area through accessing material and expertise worldwide.

It is our purpose to form an organization which will INCLUDE rather than EXCLUDE psychologists who are currently practicing and teaching in the region. We seek to support, enrich, and build the practice and teaching of psychology.

(Continued on page 3)
**NEWS FROM DIVISION 52**

**HERE AND THERE**

Irene Deitch, PhD

**HAPPY NEW CENTURY - HAPPY YEAR OF THE DRAGON!!!!**

This column is written for and about our membership and global family and friends. If you have information why not share it with us?

Kudos to:

**DR. FLORENCE DENMARK** - has co-authored with Rabinowitz and J. Sechezer: A handbook for psychology of women & gender students, Engendering Psychology. She was designated a distinguished member of Psi Chi, along with Drs. Ray Fowler and Albert Bandura. Dr. Denmark will be listed with a biographical sketch in the forthcoming *Encyclopedia of Psychology*, edited by Dr. K. Corsini.

**DR. HENRY DAVID** - Division 52, member-at-large, is organizer of Panel on "Reproductive Behavior Rights and Responsible Parenting" at Aden University Medical Faculty in honor of 10th year of the Yemen Psychological Association.

**DR. HAROLD TAKOOSHIAN** - Division 52, chair of Fellows Committee, is candidate for pres-elect of the Eastern Psychological Association. He is also the outgoing pres. of Psi Chi.

**DR. FLORENCE KASLOW** - President of the International Academy of Family Psychologists, was recipient of the 2000 APA Award for Distinguished Contribution to the International Advancement of Psychology.

**DR. DIANE WILLIS** - President-elect of APA Division of Psychotherapy, will offer "International Year of the Child" as her presidential theme.

**DR. TONI ANTINUCCI** - President of Division of Adult Development and Aging, will work collaboratively with us. "Global Aging Issues".

**DR. DOROTHY LIITWIN** - Division 52 membership researcher for the Committee on Aging recently co-authored for APA, "Older Women Psychologists."

**DRS. FRAN CULBERTSON & DR. IRENE DEITCH** were elected to serve on APA's Membership Committee.

**DR. ANTHONY MARSELLA** is chair of APA's Committee on International Relations in Psychology.

**DR. FRANK FARLEY** is president of the International Council of Psychologists. He is regularly interviewed in the media.

**DR. FRED LEONG** - elected to fellow, was also elected to serve on APA's Committee for International Relations in Psychology.

**INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN PSYCHOLOGY**

**DR. BILL MASTER** - Division 52 secretary and webmaster, was elected editor of the newly formed International Journal of School Psychology and Special Education.

**DR. RICHARD VELAYO** - Division 52 program chair on his tenure and promotion to associate professorship, at Pace University in New York City. He is currently serving as president of the Academic Division of the New York State Psychological Association.

**DR. LENORE WALKER** - Division 52 Treasurer, is president-elect of Division 46 (Media Psychology), and candidate for president of Division 42 (Independent Practice). She has established 13 affiliate centers (globally) of Domestic Violence Institute.

**DR. IRENE DEITCH** - Column Editor, candidate for delegate-at-large, International Council of Psychologists. She is also vice-president for practice for APA's Division of Family Psychology, and member-at-large for APA's Division of Psychotherapy.

(Announcement cont. from page 2)

As a first step in this process, we are circulating questionnaires among universities and health services in the region to assess:

a. The level of education, areas of specialty, and experience of psychologists currently practicing and teaching in the area.

b. The types of psychology degrees currently being offered in the facility, a description of the course offerings and requirements related to these degrees; we also ask for a listing of psychology courses offered in those colleges and universities which do not offer psychology as a degree major.

c. The needs of psychology departments and clinics: especially what types of support the association could offer—developing a program, finding qualified teaching or clinical staff, increasing skills in your current personnel, accessing electronic sources of knowledge, continuing education, internet sites and clearinghouses, journals.

To join the steering committee, serve in an advisory capacity, become a charter member, or simply find out more about this important and timely organization please email: tehrani@emamreza.net or post a notice on our bulletin board http://www.casualforums.com/globe/Middle_East_Psych_Assoc
Division 52 Council of Representatives’ Report

Frances M. Culbertson PhD, ABPP

The Council of Representatives meeting was called to order by Dr. Pat DeLeon, incoming president of the American Psychological Association. He received an enthusiastic welcome.

The opening half-day of the meeting was devoted to Technology and Psychology. A presentation was made to members of Council on the trends in technology, especially electronic communication, that will be relevant for us as an organization. Council members then broke into small groups, geared to discussing and coming up with recommendations or topics to be considered in the future Council meetings, in the areas of education, research, public interest issues, and practice. Discussion outcomes were reported and at a later date, they will be collated and distributed to Council members for their considerations.

One of the most significant actions of this Council was to create a 501(c) (6) organization, which is a companion organization to our Section 501 (c) (3), in order to engage in activities that will not be limited in the amount of lobbying it can undertake, nor in the ability to address professional issues. Having this companion organization will enable the combined organizations to have substantially more ability to meet future challenges without subjecting APA to the future risk of being out of compliance with applicable laws. The companion organization will not change the fundamental purpose or nature of APA. The Executive Director of the Practice Directorate will also be the Executive Director of the companion organization. APA dues cannot be used to fund the companion organization. However, the existing mechanism of the special assessment of APA’s licensed healthcare practitioners can be used to fund the new organization. It is to be noted that the creation of this organization will not change the fundamental purpose or nature of APA. The Committee for the Advancement of Practice (CAPP) will still govern the area of the Practice Directorate advocacy activities that will be moved into the companion organization. The APA board will regularly report to the APA Council of Representatives on the activities, decisions, etc., of the companion organization. Council will be free to advise the Board on any matter that it deems necessary. The new organization will at present directly benefit the practice community through its advocacy work but other APA’s constituencies will possibly benefit as well. There is no limit on the number of companion organizations that could be created in the future to address other member constituencies. If you desire further information, please contact Theresa McGregor, Legal Assistant, American Psychological Association, email: tmgregor@apa.org.

Council discussed and returned to the Policy and Planning Board, its report on possible reorganizational changes of APA Boards and Committee, as there was some resistance to deactivating committees. The recommendations from the board were to, at this time, deactivate all continuing committees reporting to standing boards, and allow Council to allocate an annual budget for each standing board to fund its projects and goals. In essence, this would allow boards to reconsider their committee structure, possibly continuing current committees, possibly changing them. This reorganization would be important for Division 52 as CIRP would be one of the committees affected by this ruling.

Other Actions: APA approved "Guidelines for psychotherapy with lesbian, gay and bi-sexual clients." These are not mandatory standards but were designed to provide the highest levels of psychotherapy practice. Also, funding was continued for the Five Year Plan on the Commission on Ethnic Minority Recruitment, Retention and Training in Psychology.

Council approved a final meeting for the Test User Qualifications Task Force for completion of the final report on "Test User Qualifications."

Reauthorization of the Annual Division Leadership Conference was approved. A new division, The American Society for the Advancement of Pharmacotherapy was approved.

The opportunity for APA to invest in the purchase of a warehouse building appears to be no longer viable.

Report on membership continues to be rather dismal: growth is slow; retention of new members is down; aging membership is increasing; divisional membership is down, but the bright note is the APAGS organization which is vibrant and active.

A final bright note: Division 31, (state organizations), provided flags at the desks of its state members, adding to the color of the Council meeting.

Division 52 International Committee for Women

Joy K. Rice, PhD, Chair

The International Committee for Women has organized a symposium for APA entitled, "Internationalizing the Psychology of Women: Avoiding Neo-Colonialism," and it will be on Friday, August 4, 2000 at 11AM. We would like to invite the attendance of all Division 52 members and interested people. The participants in the symposium are:

Dr. Mary Ballou, Chair and opening remarks

Dr. Joan Chrisler, "Internationalizing the Psychology of Women's Health"

Dr. Joy Rice, "Feminist Therapy, A Western Phenomenon?"

Dr. Lynn Collins, "The Study and Treatment of Women Addicts from an International Perspective"

Dr. Donna Goetz, "The Study of Women's Spirituality Internationally"

Dr. Janet Sigal, "Methodological Issues in Cross-cultural Research"

Dr. Florence Denmark and Dr. Hyun Sub Yun, Discussants

The Committee for Women has also taken on an international advocacy project pertaining to Fatima Jinnah Women University in Pakistan. We are working with Dr. Najma Najam who is a member of Division 52 and Vice Chancellor of Women University. The University is only a year old and has gone from 350 students to 1200 students in one year. They would be grateful for support in any form; book donations, endowment contributions, research collaborations, visiting scholars or publicity about the new university are all welcomed. Please contact Joan Chrisler <jchris@connlnce.edu> if you would like to help and join our effort. Members of the Committee on Women are also working on a position paper and beginning some collaborative research together. ICFW will meet again at APA and we welcome new members; contact Joy Rice jkrice@facstaff.wisc.edu

COMMITTEE FOR WOMEN OF DIV. 52
Annual Report

A dozen members of The Committee for Women of Division 52, International Psychology, had two productive meetings at APA in Boston. The results of our meetings follow.

I. NAME. The name of Committee shall be Committee for Women, Division of (Continued on page 5)
Announcement for Psychology International Call for Papers

The Journal of Clinical Psychology in Medical Settings will devote a forthcoming special issue to the topic of “Medical Psychology around the World.” Dr. Danny Wedding will serve as guest editor for this special issue, and he is currently soliciting manuscripts from international psychologists working in medical schools and other medical settings.

All authors will be asked to follow a detailed, structured outline, and they must be able to submit the final draft of their manuscript no later than July 1, 2000. A model paper describing the state of medical psychology in Thailand will be available for review and guidance.

Questions and nominations of potential authors should be sent (via email if possible) to:

Preliminary Report of the Division 52 Program Committee

Chair: Richard Velayo, PhD
Co-chair: Frank Farley, PhD

1. The Division received 110 proposal submissions for APA 200 annual program. The submissions were from six continents, 27 countries, and consisted of a variety of session types - symposia, conversation hours, a workshop, papers, posters, addresses, and even a show. It is clear that the division has been successful in generating enough interest for its annual convention.

2. The deadlines were even tighter this year compared to last year's. All submissions must have been received by November 15, 1999. The program chair and co-chair, in consultation with Past President Denmark, decided to have a number of proposal submissions accepted without going through the formal review process. The vast majority of the submissions were sent to a Review Committee that consisted of six reviewers. The Committee wanted to accommodate all completed proposal submissions. In order to accommodate this goal, two poster sessions (with an APA imposed limit of 40 each) were planned and dozens of submitters were asked to accept a spot on the program in a poster session. All but one author who submitted two proposals agreed. Hence, the Committee was able to include a total of 18 symposia, 2 paper sessions (consisting of 4 papers each), 2 conversation hours, 2 poster sessions, 1 workshop, 1 Comedy Jam, 1 Social Hour and Show, as well as the Presidential Address, the Invited Presidential Dialogue, the Business Meeting, and the Executive Board Meeting. In all, 108 submissions were accepted, with most (77) in the poster sessions.

3. Division 52 was allotted 24 hours for programming, the lowest number available. Invited addresses (in our case, this refers to the Presidential Address and the Invited Presidential Dialogue) are not counted in this total, nor are executive committee meetings scheduled on the Thursday before the official beginning of the Convention. The division also has the option of using non-transferable 8am hours. Division 52 was allowed a maximum of 8 hours. The Program Committee took advantage of all the available options and scheduled a program of 31 hours, including the Thursday Board Meeting. This year the divisions were told by the APA Convention Planning Office on what days they could schedule regular programs and for how many hours. Division 52 was not allowed to schedule any programs on Tuesday, August 8.

4. As with last year, Bill Masten graciously arranged for programs to be submitted online. This seems convenient for many of the international submissions. In practice, however, the process remained cumbersome. Although submitters could be notified immediately that their submissions were received - an important advantage -- the submissions needed to be printed out and at times having to make additional copies for review. In some cases, vital information was missing. In a few cases, submitters sent multiple copies of the same paper. Online submissions to the division may require some fine tuning, perhaps making instructions more clear and insisting that they be followed by submitters.

5. All programs had to be submitted to APA's online database. This year the process was not as cumbersome because of design features implemented in entering program information in the database. The APA Convention office included last year's database so that if a presenter was involved in last year's convention and there was no change in their biographical information, one would not have to enter the entire information about that person in the database. Three graduate students and the Program Chair were involved in data-entry. Inputting time alone took somewhere between 25 and 30 hours (probably closer to the latter). APA also made use of a listserve for all program chairs which was very helpful when it came time to co-listing programs.

6. The program submissions came from all branches of psychology. Similar to last year, many of the U.S. submissions had an international theme but a number of the submissions from other countries could easily have been sent to other divisions. Presumably, they were submitted to Div. 52 simply because of their international origin. Poster sessions can accommodate this variety in submission fairly easily although the authors may not be reaching the best audience. The division may want to give further thought to the types of programs it wishes to accept for the Convention. The division may wish to limit its submissions to those genuinely focusing on international or cross-national issues.
US Psychologists Partner with Rotary to Assist Mentally Ill in Jamaica

Jack G. Wiggins, PhD
Former APA President

D

t. Donald Moss, psychologist in Grand Haven, MI and a Michigan Rotarian has established a pilot psychosocial training program to diagnose, treat and rehabilitate the mentally ill in Trelalwy and Saint James Parishes in Jamaica. This project will begin on January 17, 2000 by training "primary care health workers in the identification, understanding, and treatment of mental illness as medical conditions, requiring pharmacological and psychosocial rehabilitation."

This pilot program is an extension of the Trelalwy Outreach Project (TOP) which began in 1991 as a humanitarian effort to provide general medical care supported by Rotary Clubs in Rotary District 6290 (MI and ONT) and Rotary Clubs of Montego Bay and Montego Bay East. Dental care was added in 1995 and eye care in 1996. In 1998 the project was broadened to address educational and community needs for mental health care following site visits by Dr. Moss and other Rotarians.

Dr. Martin Gittelman, a psychologist who is Executive Secretary of Mental Health Workers Without Borders (MHWWB), located in New York City was contacted. He has agreed to oversee the training using his highly successful community-based rehabilitation model which combines psychosocial training with conventional antipsychotic medications.

In coordinating this project with Jamaican Health Authorities and Montego Bay area officials, Dr. Moss enlisted the aid of Dr. Darell Schregardus, of Holland Michigan, a clinical and community psychologist, with expertise in community support for mental health projects, to assist in the February 1999 site visit. Dr. Schregardus will join Drs. Moss, Gittelmann and myself to comprise the mental health training team for TOP. The week long training will provide the community and family based specialized psychosocial rehabilitation training for the 25-30 most senior mental health workers in the area. These professional resources include: Family Nurse Practitioners, Mental Health Officers, Medical Officers, Psychologists, Psychiatric Unit Personnel, Pastors and other community leaders.

Dr. Gittelmann and the MHWWB have established other community based psychosocial treatment programs around the world. China and the Philippine Islands each have several therapeutic community sites. Pakistan has a treatment center and an outreach program in Lahore operated by psychologists there. Plans are underway to establish similar programs in Africa and South America. The Jamaica project is the first joint Rotarian-MHWWB project in this hemisphere.

The success of these MHWWB community-based programs comes from educating the family and the community in how to deal with the mentally ill. One of the cardinal features of the training is how to keep the individual functioning at meaningful work in the community. To achieve maintenance at work and other socially related goals of independence, self-management, family and community support are provided when the individual is unable to maintain his/her usual level of functioning. Conventional neuroleptic medications, such as chlorpromazine, are used to maintain the person in the community. Community and family expectations of the individual are modified to allow for both the periods of reduced functioning and return to performance standards for that person.

Dr. Gittelmann reports MHWWB outcome research data shows a 25%-50% reduction in relapse rates by using the combined psychosocial rehabilitation and medication over using conventional antipsychotic medications alone. The results of this combination model compares favorably with the relapse rates for the newer atypical antipsychotic medications. These findings are consistent with recent studies reporting a 50% increase in effectiveness in the treatment of depression using a combined psychotherapy-psychopharmacology treatment over monotherapy of using antidepressants alone. Similar findings have also been reported in the rehabilitation of ADHD when the family is involved in the treatment process over using methylphenidate as the sole intervention. Outcome evaluation of the TOP mental health program is built into the Jamaica community-based training.

The Jamaica mental health project is especially timely in view of their depressed economy. The Kingston, Jamaica Gleaner wrote on February 24, 1999, that a confidential study carried out for the Jamaican government recommended draconian reductions in health care spending amounting to $1.7 Billion in Jamaican dollars. Also in February 1999, the Public Health Service announced its "de-institutionalization" plan to release 500 patients from Bellevue Hospital in Kingston, its largest mental hospital. In this economic climate funds for the additional personnel to support the reintegration of these patients back into their families and the communities. The Western Regional Public Health system, under the leadership of Alex Kostantinov, M.D. and Wendell, Psychiatric Director of the Western Region, has committed to cooperate with the Rotary TOP mental health project.

Jamaica, like the rest of the world has an identified base of mentally ill who are stigmatized and denied employment. They are often pushed out of their families as troublesome non-contributors and then abandoned by their communities. In many cases they end up abusing drugs, homeless, and begging in the streets of larger cities of Kingston and Montego Bay. Periodic police roundups of the mentally ill that detract from "tourism" income attempt to relocate these people back into their communities. WHO statistics indicate a population prevalence of 0.50% for Schizophrenia, 1.17% Major Depression, 0.60% Bipolar Disorder, 1.15% Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, 1.02% Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder and 2.70% Generalized Anxiety Disorder. Although Anxiety Disorders are 5 times more prevalent than Schizophrenia, Schizophrenia consumes a disproportionate amount of economic and community resources. Diagnosis, treatment and management of Schizophrenia can cost up to 25% of the mental health budget plus uncalculated amounts of community resources.

The TOP pilot program will initially focus on 100 seriously mentally ill (SMI) individuals. With the training provided to families with SMI members and mental health workers, it is hoped this number can be expanded exponentially over a 3 to 5 year period when we will be measuring outcomes. One of the positive aspects of these MHWWB demonstration programs is they tend to be self-maintaining since to cost of the low dosages of medication is only about 10 cents a day. It is affordable to the poor with minimal public assistance since their is no black market for these medications.

The December 1999 US Surgeon (Continued on page 8)
Psychology Must Be “There”

Stanley Moldawsky, PhD

There Is Changing

There are many developments swirling around us as we go about the business of being professional psychologists. But, let us think: Where do we want to be and how to get there?

Long Term Therapy

There are attempts by managed care to force us into a short term model of treatment that never allows for any intensity in the relationship in fact, it has taken the relationship out of therapy. But this is an important part of who we are and we should never give it up. As business interests attempt to change the way we practice, we must not succumb. We must be there to protect our patients and our profession. Long term therapy has been shown to be effective and has been shown to be better than short term therapy. The Consumer Reports research documents this as well as other research. However, more research is necessary and we must be there to encourage its use. We must resist falling into the managed care trap and continue to work in a way that makes the utmost use of ourselves as the instrument of change. We must be there and protect the relationship in therapy from being marginalized by managed care. In our training programs we must continue to teach long term therapy methods as well as short term methods. People will demand our expertise as they find the band aid approaches don’t work.

Where Is “There”?

Telehealth: Modern communication in the electronic age has revolutionized the providing of professional help. The internet is being used to diagnose, refer, consult, treat, and Telehealth has erupted in our midst. Psychology must be there as we explore this new medium. Our expertise is very much needed and we must adapt. Rural folks can sometimes get to a computer sooner than they can get to a city and a psychologists. There is room for us to become consultants using this medium. We can call on experts who will listen to the overt signs of a person’s pain and distress and be able to make some preliminary recommendations before actually seeing the person. There is a natural resistance to changing the way we do things. In spite of the fact that people are becoming used to responding on the internet, we are hard pressed to see it as a medium for use with our patients. But we are in the “internet age” and we need to position ourselves to be fully there. Some psychologists are already experts in dealing with long distance patients.

There are many cautions to be noted. We are in a gray area in regard to the ethics and legalities but we must be there to help resolve the ethical dilemmas posed by the new ways of working. We can’t sit in our offices and let the other professions tell us how to be. We must be there and fashion our own destinies while providing psychological services in this new medium.

Prescription privileges: Prescription privileges has become a rapidly evolving movement and psychologists must be there to prepare themselves academically and professionally. We must create the legal avenues to lead us into the new millennium. As the APA has moved into a stronger position of support for the movement, a national examination has been created by the College of Professional Psychology. APA awarded $200,000 towards the building of this national exam and set up APA guidelines which set out a model curriculum for training in this modality. Psychologists are getting the training in many places and if they meet criteria spelled out in the APA guidelines they will be eligible to take examination. Meanwhile, many states are planning legislation to obtain the privilege and Guam is the first place that actually has a law permitting qualified psychologists to prescribe. The ten psychologist, graduates of the Department of Defense Program in Psychopharmacology, have been very busy touring the country demonstrating their knowledge and encouraging others to get the training if they are interested. We must be there to see that the training is respectable and do the political work to help the states enact enabling legislation. CAPP has an ambitious program of furthering all these efforts and APA Council of Representatives has given its support by financing site visits of trained psychologist prescribers.

Interdisciplinary collaboration: The role of psychology in serious mental illness as well as in heart disease, cancer, immune system diseases is becoming more and more recognized. We are working with physicians, nurses, and others in the treatment and diagnosis of those diseases. Psychologists are publishing books on the methods of working with cancer patients to help them deal with devastating effects of serious illness. Response to treatment has been clearly shown to be influenced by psychological factors. These are not just “feel good” reactions to enhance health. Being willing to listen (this is one of the things we do best) and allow for feelings to emerge (we’re good here too) is conductive to more rapid recovery from serious illness. But this area of collaboration is relatively new and deserves our fullest attention. It calls for capacity to be truly able to engage in group process and join a professional “family” and give up some autonomy. It calls for willingness on the part of the other professionals to do the same. We are entering a field that is crying out for our participation and expertise. Psychology must be there as the area expands.

How to get “there”?

Advocacy: In all of the above mentioned areas advocacy is implied. In order to work towards inclusion in Telehealth, psychologists will have to be advocates. Laws will have to be written covering the ethics, the standards of care, what is and what is not acceptable. Psychology must be there in the world of advocacy. Nothing happens unless we make it happen. We must be there, politically sophisticated, on the cutting edge, and not behind the curve. We must be in the halls of Congress educating our legislators to the new developments and not be in the wings waiting. Regarding prescription privileges, we must be advocates and politically vigilant. No one is going to give us anything. “Who gave you the black eye?” asked one fellow of another. “No one gave it to me. I had to fight for it.” State associations are the key in this regard. They will be working with the Practice Directorate to strategize about obtaining enabling legislation and political action in necessary. As so often happens only a few psychologists work in the political trenches. We will have to become advocates of ourselves and bring more troops into the political world to accomplish these goals.

Education: Our educational

(Continued on page 13)
Dr. Alan Hopewell in private communications has called to my attention the lack of mental health services along our Mexican border from McAllen to El Paso Texas. Although there are more psychological services on the US side there are in effect "mental health ghettos" on the South side even though psychotropic medications can be purchased without prescription in Mexico. Correspondents in Argentina and Brazil also lament the lack of mental health services in the rural areas of their nations. Dr. Stephen Touyz of the University of Sydney has expressed a need for a MHWWB type program in "the outback" of Australia. South Africa has authorized psychologists with approved training to prescribe. Implementation of this effort to meet public mental health needs has been hampered by delaying tactics of the South African psychiatric interests.

As we enter the new millennium, we are aware of the new economy and a global economy. Psychology is part of this new economy and hopefully will have a positive influence upon it. The 1950-1975 period has been described as the era of public policy to increase public access to health care. It resulted in what some have described as the "golden age" of private practice. The corporate downsizing of the last few years and the concomitant deregulation of health care by managed care has resulted in a new era of the "expansion of scope of practice" by all health professions. Psychology and mental health is actively involved in this evolutionary process of incorporating psychotropic medications in treatment protocols.

The Association for the Advancement of Pharmacotherapy (APAP) has had its petition approved by the APA Board of Directors to form a division, The American Society for the Advancement of Pharmacotherapy (ASAP). This petition will be considered at the February meeting of Council. The APA Commission for the Recognition of Specialties and Proficiencies in Professional Psychology (CRSPPP) has not met yet to consider the Petition for a Specialty in Psychopharmacology. At least 10 states will have legislation to consider prescriptive authority for appropriately trained psychologists. Nurses, Optometrists, Pharmacists and Physician Assistants are also successfully pressing to expand their scope of practice in prescriptive authority. It is noteworthy that 165,000 of the 2.5 million nurses in the US have some form of prescriptive authority. Our congratulations to Dr. Moss and Rotary International for putting together this exciting psychosocial training program which supplements the psychotropic medications used as part of TOP. Perhaps it can be a model for psychologists in the rural US, as well as, in other nations to use in the new century before us.

**International News**

**Cultural and International Issues**

Richard M. Suinn, PhD, Former APA President
Colorado State University, Colorado, USA

My Presidential Year

My 1999 presidential year highlighted two initiatives: ethnic minority issues, and cancer. Let me briefly summarize some of the activities regarding ethnic minority and cultural issues.

The year 1999 began my year as APA president, as only the third person of color to be elected. It is noteworthy that this same year also saw five ethnic persons taking office as elected presidents of APA Divisions: Dr. Rosie P. Bingham, an African American, as president of the Division of Counseling Psychology; Dr. Steven James, a Native American, as president of the Psychology of Religion; Dr. Derald Wing Sue, an Asian American, as president of the Society for the Psychological Study of Ethnic Minority Issues; Dr. Siang-Yang Tan

(Continued on page 9)
an Asian American as president of the Society for the Psychological Study of Gay, Lesbian and Bisexual Issues; and Dr. Melba Vasquez, a Latina, as president of the Division of the Psychology of Women. Hence APA leadership with cultural ties was the strongest ever during this year!

In recognition of this unique circumstance, some of these minority Divisional presidents organized the National Multicultural Conference and Summit as the kickoff event in January, 1999 for my own presidential year. This Conference represented a unique gathering of over 500 psychologists and students to discuss state-of-the-art issues in ethnic minority psychology, and societal issues such as ethnocentric multiculturalism, strategies for multicultural organizational change, social justice, and educational reform.

In addition to the election of five persons of color to presidencies of APA Divisions, ethnic minority psychologists have also achieved more visibility in recent years in other ways. While the last three years, several minority psychologist received awards from APA: in 1997, Samuel Turner was awarded the APA Award for Distinguished Professional Contribution, Maria Root the AP Award for Distinguished Contribution to Psychology in the Public Interest, and Ruby Takahashi the APA Award for Distinguished Contribution to Research in Public Policy. In 1999, the American Psychologist published a number of articles on international topics and ethnic issues. A special issue of the American Psychologist appeared in January with ten articles on the theme of International Perspectives on Domestic Violence. Countries represented included Chile, Greece, Israel, Japan, Latin America, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Russia.

The 1999 Boston APA Convention. For me, the most rewarding event was the year’s culmination in the Annual Convention in August, 1999 in Boston. Some of my presidential values involved the principles of inclusiveness, and the celebration of diversity. These were the foundation for my emphasis on celebrating and sharing of cultural experiences at this convention. Although the APA convention is an American experience for American psychologists, our Boston activities made clear that culture exists in the U.S. through ethnic minorities.

Let me describe the Opening Ceremonies held at the convention since it had such an impact on attendees. A primary goal was to share with the audience, significant cultural experiences represented by US ethnic minorities. Hence we opened with an American Indian Purification ceremony, which called blessings on the gathering of psychologists and their families. The four American Indians who participated are all psychologists from a variety of tribes. Following this were two Hawaiian women chanting the traditional "E Hou Mai" which solemnly requested that wisdom and learning be achieved throughout our convention. This chant was chosen as appropriate to the goals of APA conventions - the sharing of knowledge. This experience was also my way of sharing my Island birth-heritage.

A unique "Ohana" ceremony then followed replete with several meanings. Members of specific cultures declared their commitment through the following words: "I am here as a member of my group; we are called (African-Americans, Asian-Americans, Latino/as, Native-Americans, Euro-Americans, students). We may have gone separate ways but today we come together...I join my voice with your voices, so we become many voices into one!"

The participants in the ceremony were not only from different ethnic groups, but also all were serving APA in official elected positions. In addition to Drs. Bingham, James, Sue, and Vasquez, Dr. Patrick De Leon, president-elect of APA spoke for Euro-Americans and Ms. Marcia Moody - an African-American and president of the APA Graduate Student Association-spoke on behalf of students.

The first intent of this ceremony was to demonstrate the ability of diverse cultural groups to join together in a common recognition of mutual humanity. The second was to recognize that such commonality and mutual joining can exist while still respecting group differences. Finally, the message emblazoned in the sign above the stage, proclaiming "Many Voices into One" offered the statement that psychologists who are diversity in other ways - science versus practice interests, educators versus community interests, applied versus theoretical interests, urban versus rural interests - should all be capable of coming together...at least starting with our convention. The Hawaiian term "Ohana" also had special significance, since in translation it means "Family".

In common with programs at some international congresses, a musical note was provided by the Boston Community Choir, a multiethic group of gospel singers. This blend of multicultural voices was another way of confirming the ability of peoples to come together, and to be better for it. It was also a fitting prelude to our keynote speaker, the Reverend Jesse Jackson, Jr., who gave a dynamic address on the topics of cancer and ethnicity. The drama of his keynote was increased when he revealed the startling news that he had just buried his brother that morning, a victim of cancer. When he encouraged people in the audience with personal experiences with cancer to stand, and many stood including myself, there were few able to keep tears from flowing at this (Continued on page 10).

RxP In Argentina

Fabian Melamed, PhD
School of Psychology, Universidad Nacional de Mar del Plata, Argentina

Compared with the US, psychology in Argentina has a very particular and different beginning, thereby acquiring a special orientation: the profession was founded by pedagogues, philosophers, and psychoanalytic psychiatrist members of the Argentine Psychoanalytic Association (APA). The source of growth led to at least three main consequences: a) psychology developed in the clinical area, mainly applied to health over other orientations; b) clinical care became mainly psychoanalytic in nature, and remains so today; and c) the medical establishment always maintained a more powerful hierarchy over psychologists.

Nevertheless, from 1985 the Psychologist Professional Law has given psychologists an important degree of autonomy. In the meantime, psychology has evolved into a profession respected by the community, with more power and cooperative organization. Regarding RxP, psychoanalytic education, along with medical organizations, act as obstacles, due to their non-biological orientation in Argentina and their opposition to a change in the psychologist’s course of study. Notwithstanding these pressures, in Argentina, particularly in the nation’s universities, we are working on this theme, by providing information to colleagues and students on the work being carried out by our colleagues from the US, and by incorporating some psychopharmacological issues in the contents of seminars.

We also welcome in our country several courses on psycho-neuro-immune-endocrinology, where psychologists are accepted and trained on this specialty’s concepts.
(Cultural and International cont. from page 9)

moving revelation of just how many of us are touched by cancer.

International Health

Another goal of mine has been to further publicize the role psychologists have in primary health care, such as in cardiovascular disease and cancer. Despite the documented proof that psychological interventions are relevant for these diseases, psychologists continue to be underutilized.

Cardiovascular disease

Cardiovascular disease is the first ranked cause of death in several countries, for example, in Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Trinidad, Tobago, and Uruguay. Current studies support the premise that anger and stress are relevant factors in increasing the risk of heart disease to such a degree that they might be called the 'toxic twins'. Anxiety or stress has long been identified as a contributor to essential hypertension. There is also evidence that anger can be associated with hypertension and that hostility may be the fundamental risk factor in the Type A behavioral pattern.

The professional psychologist now has available the means for assessing both anxiety and anger levels, and for intervening with such emotional conditions. The Spielberger State-Trait Anxiety Inventory and the Spielberger State-Trait Anger Scale are standardized assessment tools. In addition, interview and behavioral observations can aid in evaluating the dimensions of frequency, intensity and duration of either anxiety or anger states. We have developed a brief intervention program for self-management of anxiety or anger arousal, relying upon relaxation methods to de-activate the arousal. This approach called Anxiety/Anger Management Training (AMT) is a brief 6-8 session training program that has proven useful for both anxiety and anger states. After a heart attack, if psychological interventions are added to standard medical treatment, data suggest that mortality can be reduced by about 41% and morbidity by about 61% compared to the reliance of medical treatment and exercise alone.

Cancer

Cancer has also become an international health issue. Across various countries we find the following occurrences: France 204.7 cases per 100,000, Scotland 200.9/100,000, Netherlands 200.6/100,000, England 181.9/100,000, Hong Kong 181.6/100,000, Germany 181.2/100,000, and Spain 157.9/100,000.

Psychoeducational group programs have now been found to reduce the emotional distress which accompanies cancer, help with the side effects of chemotherapy, aid in controlling pain, and improve the quality of support systems and overall quality of life. The emotional distresses are brought under regulation through the two stage approach of recognizing and confronting the reality of the emotions, followed by identifying ways of keeping them under reasonable control. The nausea of chemotherapy can often be controlled through relaxation, positive imagery, hypnosis techniques. Pain can be regulated through such pain management techniques as attentional control, stress management, and distraction methods. Other psychological issues, such as conflict over self-image or loss of control, are addressed through traditional counseling approaches.

Concluding Comment

To the degree that U.S. ethnic minority psychologists reflect cultures of certain other countries of origin, my presidential year might be viewed as highlighting internationalism. Ethnic minority issues and ethnic minority psychologists were the focus, or organizing force of conferences, APA leadership, awards, and publications during recent years.

Physical health and recovery from physical disease is a world-wide concern. Cardiovascular disease and cancer are two major health problems affecting the international world. Psychologists have devised approaches that are directly relevant and for which outcomes have been documented through research. It is important that the international community of psychologists continue to be aware of these applications, and share knowledge about their value across different cultures and countries.

Gender Equality Flies on Two Wings: Girls and Boys, Women and Men

Kay C. Greene, Ph.D.
Secretary-General and Representative at United Nations Headquarters International Council of Psychologists

Gender equality is the fundamental principle underlying the 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. The UN Division for the Advancement of Women, as part of the 2000 Beijing +5 process, analyzed status reports from 135 of the 189 nations that originally agreed to, and signed the Beijing Platform of Action. Almost without exception, these implementation reports state that the number one obstacle or challenge that prevents gender equality is cultural norms and beliefs regarding gender roles. Examples in the reports range from continued devaluation of women's labor as belonging solely in the home, to the still prevalent belief that women are the responsibility, or even the property of the husband or male relative. These two beliefs continue to keep women ignorant of their rights, and impede the transformation of legal rights into practical reality for women. The beliefs perpetuate longstanding practices and customs prejudicial to women, such as violence, polygamy, forced marriage, son preference, and honor killings. The United Nations, NGOs, and educators are looking to youth to make progress in changing unproductive cultural norms and stereotyped, prejudiced beliefs.

In March, meetings of the 2000 Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) culminated in a celebration of international Women's Day, which included an international briefing sponsored by the United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI). The DPI briefing focused on the role of girls and boys, women and men working as partners to achieve gender equality. Yakin Erturk, Director of the Division for the Advancement of Women in the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, and faculty member at Middle East Technical University in Ankara, Turkey, presented the UN perspective on this partnership. Ms. Erturk addressed the concept of "deconstructing masculinity," which she said had met with strong resistance when she first introduced the subject at the UN. People, mainly women's groups, questioned her preoccupation with men and masculinity, when people still live

(Continued on page 11)
in poverty, and have urgent basic needs that must be met, and when women's situation is still far from satisfactory. She responds to skeptics by pointing out that the very facts of widespread poverty and unmet basic needs make achieving gender equality a top priority, because, in environments of gender inequality, it is women who suffer most from conditions of poverty and unmet needs. She defends the focus on boys and men by pointing out that women are only one side of the equation for gender inequality, and that an answer to gender equality cannot be derived by ignoring the other side of the equation. "Can we establish gender equality if we do not focus on boys and men, and the ways in which current forms of masculinity are constructed?"

One of the gaps for boys in many parts of the world is that they have no place to talk to each other to obtain information about what boys and men should be, other than what they can get from each other, which is often wrong. Ms. Erturk described several men's movements, which are questioning traditional patriarchal masculinity, and exploring the development of alternative masculinities. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) has an informal group of young men who get together to discuss and question the issues, without advocating a specific model of masculinity. The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has a program devoted to masculinities and a culture of peace. Several Member States have programs on masculinities that address how boys can be socialized in school with regard to gender equality.

Numerous paragraphs of the Beijing Platform for Action stress the role of boys and men as partners with girls and women in achieving gender equality. The education of boys and girls is a centerpiece of that effort. One young man, a delegate to the CSW, relayed an experience he'd had while standing in line to get his photo ID made at the Commission meetings. The women in front of him talked at length about her public school program to empower young women, for which she had been honored by her community. After listening for some time, he finally asked, "Where are the boys while you do this? What are they doing? Who's working with them? Do the boys and girls ever do things together?" He reported that his questions were met with a blank stare, and that she never did respond.

Antigone Karali Dimitriadi, head of the Greek Delegation to the CSW, is President of the Research Center for Gender Equality, which is part of the Greek government. The center conducts research and implements programs to achieve gender equality in the areas of health, labor and education. One of the programs is focused on sensitizing teachers and eliminating gender discrimination, biased beliefs and stereotypical role models in the educational community. Originally designed as a voluntary consciousness-raising training for more than 1,000 teachers in three phases over a long period, the program soon attracted students, parents, and other members of the communities involved. The "Teacher Sensitization on Gender Equality" programs have been conducted through five different universities in all regional areas of Greece, for large schools systems, as well as small village schools with very few students, where teachers often feel isolated. The goals of the programs are to: 1) make teachers conscious of the importance of their personal involvement and behavior, and their role as mentors in promoting gender equality within the educational process; 2) include school counselors and advisors; 3) help students understand gender equality within the context of human rights and values in a democratic society, as citizens and individuals, family and public life; 4) involve parents and the community in the gender equality sensitization process, through parent-teacher or cultural associations, and athletic or recreation clubs; and, 5) expand this program to neighborhood activities.

Ms. Karali Dimitriadi claims a statistically significant difference in reported attitudes and observed behaviors and actions in teachers, students, parents, and communities in many cases. One kindergarten teacher, after her third seminar, reported feeling proud that she was becoming conscious of the way she treated and reacted to the students. One day, preoccupied, she absent-mindedly gave instructions to two students, and suddenly heard herself saying, "Maria, go wipe the blackboard. John, go move the desks." She turned to see Maria and other girls run to the blackboard to use the cloths, and John and other boys pushing around the desks and tables. She was surprised at the unconscious ease with which she had elicited stereotyped behavior from compliant, unquestioning young boys and girls. After the crisis in Kosovo, which is next to Greece, a class of seven and eight-year old students expressed worries about war. The teacher said, "Instead of talking about it, let's draw pictures about what this crisis means to you." All 16 boys drew pictures of war, tanks, guns, and death scenes. Showing off their pictures, the boys announced, "This is war." All 14 girls drew pictures of beautiful women, some dressed in white, olive branch trees, or shining suns. Displaying their pictures, the girls said, "This is peace." The boys laughingly labeled the girls' pictures as 'girl stuff.' Ms. Karali Dimitriadi told the UN NGO audience that it is not fair to let boys grow up believing that the limited proper channel for expressing their feelings, particularly those of fear and uncertainty, is aggression, force, or violence.

Susanne Tamas, child educator, social worker, and Director of Governmental Relations for the Bahá'í Community of Canada, told the assembly that the abandonment of stereotyping and prejudice requires a transformation in patterns of thought, practices and social structures that have prevailed for centuries. In the 1970s, Ms. Tamas and her fellow students in a school of social work were amazed to discover that children in difficulty could not be helped by removing them from their families, and then sticking them back into their families, and expecting things to be automatically better. She believes that any family has to be looked at as a system of relationships between the different parties, and suggests that, therefore, the transformation of girls and women cannot be the sole method when working to achieve gender equality, since girls and women interact regularly with boys and men on individual, family and collective levels.

The most provocative presentation, which drew frequent laughter of appreciation from assembled NGOs, came from Mufti Ziauddin, a human rights lawyer from Pakistan, whose causes include child labor and women's rights issues. He specializes in "going after" perpetrators of honor killings. "Honor killing" refers to a murder, in which the killing of a woman by her husband or male member of her husband's family is justified and goes unquestioned, on the basis of "protecting family honor." The interests, inspiration and motivation that led Mr. Ziauddin to become an advocate for women's rights were born in his experiences while growing up in a middle class Pakistani family, with five sisters, eight brothers, and three generations living in the same home. Early on, he perceived his father to be "head of the department," or in charge of the home. Mr. Ziauddin described his family relationships as "similar to those between Pakistan and India--always fighting." One of his brothers relentlessly bullied young Mufti because Mufti was small, and his brother more powerful due to his larger size. Unwilling to put up with the relentless bullying, and wanting to get even, Mufti tried to become friends with his father, hoping to gain

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protection. He soon realized that his father was "tribal," and thought that a boy should defend himself. 

Young Mufti deliberately changed his perception of the family structure, and began to view and treat his mother as "head of the department." He describes discovering that "becoming the friend of my mother" best enabled him to give his bullying brother "a very hard time," but not in any way he'd ever envisioned. Whereas Mufti had hoped to gain physical relief by engaging his father to intervene and physically restrain the older brother, he found that his mother provided emotional relief by giving him a lot of attention, the best food, and the best garments. When his brother continued to beat him, he decided to make friends with his five sisters to build up "an emotional army." He came to believe that "it was better to be the brother of one sister than a brother of two brothers." With his brother, he had to be subordinate. With his sister, he felt elevated and inspired. After studying social work, he became a criminal defense attorney, and witnessed "unbelievable discrimination against women." Guided by the conviction that, "In my home, I was a brother of five sisters; let me now become the brother of 5,000 sisters," he began helping women in jail without charging them. He soon inspired friends to follow in his footsteps, and they founded a human rights organization, even though they couldn't use the words "human rights," "women's rights," or even directly address the condition of women. He said that learning "to do, not talk" served him well.

Mr. Ziauddin's recent research on violence against women has been published by UNICEF. In 1997, he saw that, within a seven-month period, 27 women were murdered, 22 of whom were married. Nineteen of the 27 murders were committed in the home, 17 of the 19 committed in the home of-law. Fourteen were murdered at the hands of their husbands, three at the hands of the father-in-law, and one by the brother-in-law. Mr. Ziauddin emphasized that the violence as coming from the in-laws, and that the solution was to declare the in-laws "outlaws," referring to the fact that "honor killings," up to that point in time, were never questioned.

Young CSW delegates in the audience reported their own experiences. A young man from Kenya, and representative of an organization called True Love Waits Kenya, said that in Africa, the family is central, and that young people are told that the man and woman, husband and wife, complement each other. He said that men respected women, and that there were songs praising women, motherhood, and cooking. He said, "It's very Africa. It's something so beautiful." A young delegate next to him jumped up, and said, "I'm from Nigeria. I'm an African, too. I know that we believe in, and respect family in our culture. But you should get it right! If a woman chooses to stay at home to be a homemaker and take care of the children, that is beautiful." The CHOICE is beautiful. But if another woman wants to do something else, that woman should have the same opportunities as her brother to choose just that!" A young female delegate from the Czech Republic stated that in her country, there was a long tradition of higher and university education for women, and that even before World War II, a capable woman had no problem becoming a doctor or lawyer. After the communist coup d'etat, the ideology was promoted that there is no difference between a man and woman, and that all women are able and obliged to do the same manual work as men. Some women were even directed to become miners. The actuality was that the hardest, most routine, and worst paid employments were always reserved for women, and all management positions reserved for men.

Susanne Tamas ended the session with a story about her own children, which provided a parting image of inspiration. Sophie, Peter, and their mother (Susanne) were visiting her dad and mom in the grandparents' home by the bay. Sophie and Peter wanted to go out in the rowboat, saying that Grandpa would watch out for them. It wasn't too long after they left that Susanne heard her dad shouting instructions to the children from the shore, and going outside, saw him pacing up and down the shoreline. Susanne went down to see what was happening. She saw that her son Peter, 9 years old and strong, was digging deep with the oar, and pulling it with his full weight. Sophie, only 7, and somewhat smaller and lighter, was doing her best, but couldn't dig as deep, and couldn't pull as hard. And the rowboat was going round and round in a circle. Susanne said to her still shouting father, "Dad, cool down. This is a self-correcting problem. So they sat down on the beach, and watched the two children go round and round.

After awhile, Peter became discouraged, and dropped his oar. Sophie kept right on paddling. Peter later told his mother that he was just sitting there, staring at the shoreline, when he felt the rowboat stop, noticed it start to turn, and then saw it circling, round and round in the opposite direction, with Sophie, only Sophie, still rowing. Susanne and her father caught the instant when the two children looked at each other, and realized what was going on. After a long pause, and pacing themselves to each other, they both started rowing. It wasn't long before the mother and grandfather had a new problem. They had to run and get the small motorboat, so they could race out to catch Sophie and Peter as they headed smoothly and quickly out of the bay, and down to the open water.

Susanne sees humanity as possessed of two wings—women and men, girls and boys, female and male. Unless both wings are strong, that bird is not going to get off the ground. If by luck or machination, it finds itself in the air, it's going to fly in circles, not in a directed line... and humankind will not be able to reach the heights to which it is capable. Gender equality flies on two wings. ■

The Role of Freedom in Psychology: A Phenomenon in Need of Conceptualization and Investigation

Juris G. Draguns, PhD
The Pennsylvania State University, Pennsylvania, USA

At the height of the political upheavals of the last decade, Brislin (1993) wrote: "One of the driving forces behind societal changes is the desire for freedom in making choices about one's own life. In recent years, this desire has been part of political movements all over the world as people have expressed their demands for elected governments that will replace traditional and authoritarian ruling bodies. These demands have been seen in the former USSR, republics, South Africa, East Germany before reunification with the West, Nepal, Romania, China, the Philippines, Cuba, and other countries... The desire for freedom is extremely strong, and I believe that we will continue to see its impact in various parts of the world." (p. 369) If so, psychologists so far have not accorded sufficient importance to it conceptually nor have they systematically investigated the role of freedom in human behavior and experience. According to Westcott (1984), three theories have dominated the field: attribution, reactance, and existential. The former two approaches are for the most part relevant to the behavior in specific situations, and the existential approach is focused upon conditions that promote the subjective realization of being and feeling free.

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(Gender Equality cont. from page 12)

What happens, however, when human beings suddenly realize that the external restrictions upon them have been removed? What difference, if any, does such a change make upon the experience of self and environment and upon individual and social action? And is the striving for freedom really as strong and universal as Fromm implies? If so, under what conditions is it manifested in collective behavior, despite danger to life and limb?

Like everybody else, psychologists were caught by surprise by the cataclysmic changes in the former Soviet Union, Easter and Central Europe, South Africa, Indonesia, Nepal, and other countries. Bergquist and Weiss (1994) managed to conduct a number of intensive interviews with articulate and sophisticated informants in Hungary and Estonia shortly after the collapse of Communist rule. Their interviews were focused upon the following three questions: (1) What does freedom mean to you? (2) What does freedom look like for you? (3) What does freedom feel like for you? The conclusion that the meaning of freedom involves "being able to (1) acknowledge and grieve for, yet ultimately forgive and free oneself from, the injustices suffered under oppression or tyranny, (2) reclaim projections with which one has endowed leaders and perceived enemies and basic elements of the existing society and culture, and (3) tolerate ambiguity and be courageous enough to make commitments" (pp. 275-276). Bergquist's and Weiss' findings constitute a plausible point of departure for a concerted, multiregional, interdisciplinary program of investigations focused on the experience of freedom, especially in those countries where it has recently been regained. As proposed elsewhere (Draguns, 1996, 1999) such research approaches may include: methods of biographical psychology; multinational comparative investigations on the cultural constancies and variations in the relationship of freedom to other values and objects of experience; procedures rooted in the investigations of subjective culture (Triandis, 1972); studies of personal decision making and intrapsychic conflict resolution; and replications of social psychology experiments relevant to freedom within the attribution and reactance frameworks. Other kinds of observational, correlational, and experimental studies could be added to this provisional and tentative list. As such a program is implemented, it behooves the psychological community to steer clear of the idealization of freedom. To be sure, freedom is a sublime and exhilarating experience for many people, but it may also be, as Fromm (1941) has reminded us, a burden from which many human beings may wish to escape. Freedom then may be the object of an approach-avoidance conflict and may be experienced in an ambivalent manner. Moreover, the Slovenian social psychologist, Pecjak (1990), has proposed some thought provoking formulations concerning the role of individualism-collectivism in mediating the quest for freedom and in determining the way in which freedom is experienced. All of these notions cry out to be tested by a variety of techniques in several countries and regions, prospectively and retrospectively, a task which the membership of this Division is uniquely equipped to undertake.

References


(Psychology must cont. from page 7)

The United Nations
Recomendations for Action

Selma G. Sapir, PhD

The International Plan of Action on Aging is the first international instrument on aging, guiding thinking and the formulation of policies and programs on aging. It aims to strengthen the capacities of governments and civil society to deal effectively with the aging populations and to address the developmental potential and dependency needs of older persons. It promotes regional and international cooperation. It includes 62 recommendations for action addressing research, data collection, and analysis, training and education. The recommendations address the following issues based on the above principles: 1) health and nutrition, 2) protection of elderly consumers, 3) housing and environment, 4) family, 5) social welfare, 6) income security and employment, and 7) education.

The plan should be considered in relation to agreed standards and strategies in the areas of human rights, advancement of women, families, population, youth, disabled persons, sustainable development, welfare, heath, housing, income security and employment, and, education.
STUDENTS’ PAGE

What is EFPSA?

Tanja Kajtna
President, European Federation of Psychology Students’ Association

The European Federation of Psychology Students’ Associations (EFPSA) was established in 1987 in Portugal, at the first international congress of psychology students. Any national or local association of psychology students, which aims are compatible with those of EFPSA, can join the Federation. The highest authority and decision making body of EFPSA is a General Assembly, which is composed of all representatives from full member countries. Each member country has a representative also in the Executive Board, which has the power to administer and represent EFPSA. The Federation meets once a year at the EFPSA congress, and once in October, at the Executive Board meeting.

EFPSA is politically independent, but is willing to support students’ movements defending psychology students’ interests.

Today, EFPSA has a more than ten years of working behind it, many full member countries all over Europe and we are still doing our best to achieve the aims of EFPSA, which are:

- to promote exchanges of social and ethical ideas among European psychology students in connection to their profession
- to improve the educational conditions for psychology students in Europe in order to enable them to become professionals
- to promote exchanges of psychology students from different European countries
- to promote scientific co-operation among European psychology students

Full member countries in EFPSA at this moment are Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, and we are looking forward to accepting some new countries as members, some of them are Belgium, Bosnia, France and United Kingdom.

During the year (between congresses), the EFPSA work is kept up through different Task Forces. Currently working Task Forces are Psychology students abroad (its goal is finding information on how to study psychology in other countries and thus create a database for everyone, who is interested in studying abroad), Travel network (it’s about creating a network of people, that would be willing to host a psychology student from another country, if he or she was traveling in their country and needed a place to stay), Research network (it has two purposes - one is enabling someone to do a cross-cultural study on something - helping that person to get results from other countries, and secondly, again, creating a database of final thesis’ titles, that could be useful to European students of psychology).

We also have exchanges, this year there will be a Slovene-German exchange taking place in Slovenia. We also have a mailing list and a web page, which say practically all about EFPSA, but in a funny and amusing way.

The last two projects of EFPSA were an Executive Board meeting in Warsaw, which took place in November, and a winter school in Croatia, handling the subject of addiction and its meaning. The outcome of this winter school will be a cross-cultural research on how much people, that will once work with youngsters (e.g. psychologists, teachers, …) know about drugs. It is a two year project - this year we composed a questionnaire, and the final work will be done next year, thus giving us time to gather results till then.

Our next yearly congress will be held in Estonia in April, however, “we’re always open” at <http://members.xom.com/efpsa>

We will be very glad if you visit us on the web page or through e-mail. Some of them are published on the web page, but just in case: tanja.kajtna@uni-lj.si <mailto:tanja.kajtna@uni-lj.si>

The Canadian Psychological Association, Section for Students

We are alive and well! Students across Canada engaged in the study of psychology are becoming much more involved in the psychological community. As a member of the Section for Students, a part of the Canadian Psychological Association (CPA), students are engaged in the largest network of psychology students in the country. The Section for Students crosses all CPA section boundaries and provides a forum in which students may learn from each other and begin to prepare for their careers in psychology. This goal is repeatedly met as greater representation and communication channels continue to open. As a young Section of only four years, we have been striving to become a greater voice in the Canadian psychological community and our persistent efforts have not been in vain.

The focus of this year’s Executive Committee has been the increase of the number of Campus Representatives. Each University has the need to possess a link from their students to the Section Executive as well as the Association as a whole. We are quickly reaching this aspiration, as numerous students have shown interest in playing active roles. Additionally, our communication strategies have been a target of expansion. Thus, the existing website was developed more fully and a listserve created so that information pertinent to students is attainable and as comprehensive as possible. Also, in order to recognize the academic excellence of students from this broad land, the creation of student awards for Excellence in Research in Honours, Masters and PhD theses was recently approved.

Currently we are in the midst of preparation for the Annual Convention to be held in the Nation’s Capital of Ottawa Ontario from June 28th to July 1st. This year’s Section program is the largest yet, with symposia and posters discussing issues such as tips to obtaining financial assistance and academic funding, how to survive the graduate school experience, the publication process from start to finish, and the trials and tribulations of being involved in the political arena. As well, the social event is expected to live up to those of previous year’s if not be surmounted in attendance and enjoyment. To be noted is the fact that the 1st of July is an annual celebration across the country - Canada Day - with the millenium celebration preparations abound. This will prove to make this year’s conference both exciting and unforgettable.

As we continue to work towards greater student participation and advancement, we encourage international students to engage themselves in communication with others. We look forward to hearing from you.
Empowering Quake Survivors in Turkey: The Mental Health Outreach Program

Anie Kalayjian, PhD

"Before the earthquake I used to get upset about mundane things being broken. Now I collect the pieces of my house with joy."

"I did not feel a part of this country before the earthquake. Now I feel Turkey in my bones. The earthquake has taught me to love life more because death can happen at any moment."

The predominant feelings expressed were one of fear-of more earthquakes as well as the uncertainty of the future. Flashbacks, hearing the sounds of the earth rip apart and buildings Mental Health Outreach to Turkey topple, avoidance behaviors, anger at the slow response of the government and of the corruption, and sleep disturbances were also expressed. Since these groups were conducted about 60 days after the earthquake, this was the first time that many of the survivors were able to express their grief for their loved ones.

1. Assess Levels of Post Traumatic Stress: Participants were given a written questionnaire, the Reaction Index Scale, used by Dr. Kalayjian in previous disasters to determine the level of Posttraumatic stress disorder symptomatology. These findings, although not yet conclusive, were congruent with majority of post-trauma responses by survivors of other earthquakes.

2. Encourage Expression of Feelings: One at a time, each member in the group expressed what they were feeling in the 'here and now,' in relationship to the earthquake. The predominant feelings expressed were those of fear-of more earthquakes as well as uncertainty of the future. Flashbacks, hearing the sounds of the earth rip apart and buildings Mental Health Outreach to Turkey topple, avoidance behaviors, anger at the slow response of the government and of the corruption, and sleep disturbances were also expressed. Since these groups were conducted about 60 days after the earthquake, this was the first time that many of the survivors were able to express their grief for their loved ones.

3. Provide Empathy and Validation: Survivors' feelings were validated by the group leaders using statements such as "I can understand...," or that "It makes sense to me..." and sharing information about how other survivors from around the world have coped. Also used were intentional therapeutic touch, such as holding a survivor's hand. Here it was reinforced that the survivor's feelings of grief, fear, anger, as well as joy of surviving are all natural responses to the earthquake, and need to be expressed. When trauma ruptures the individual's links with the group, an intolerable sense of isolation, disarray and helplessness may occur (Dasberg, 1976). Providing validation and empathy in such a group will correct these effects by reestablishing the mutual exchange between the individual and the group.

4. Encourage Discovery & Expression of Meaning: Survivors were asked "What lessons, meaning or positive associations did you discover as a result of the earthquake?"

This question is based on Viktor Frankl psy-... (Continued on page 16)
chiropractic principles: That there could be a positive meaning discovered in the worst catastrophe. Again, each member of the group was invited to focus on the strengths and meanings that naturally arise out of any disaster situation. Some of the positive lessons learned were: Interpersonal relationships are more important than material goods; to release resentment and show forgiveness; to not rely on the government but to take charge of one’s own life; the coming together of nations, specially those with historic animosity as Armenia and Greece.

5. Provide Didactic Information: For those survivors who were still living at home or were planning on moving back into their own home, practical tools and information were given on how to gradually move back utilizing the systematic desensitization process. The importance of preparation was reinforced and how to prepare was elaborated. Camp members were given instructions to continue the 6 Step Mental Health Outreach Program on a weekly basis. Handouts were given to teachers and prospective group leaders on how to conduct earthquake drills and create safe and accessible exits. Booklets were given to parents and teachers on how to relate to their children’s nightmares, fears and disruptive behaviors. Assessment tools were given to psychologists and psychiatrists. Handouts were provided on grief as well as how to take care of oneself as a caregiver.

6. Provide Breathing Exercises: Breath was used as a natural medicine, and a healing tool. Since no one can control nature, and what happens outside of one’s self, survivors were assisted in controlling how they respond to the trauma. This was an experimental section of the program; it provided survivors with instruction show to use breath to empower as well as engender gratitude, compassion, faith and strength, and forgiveness in response to stress and trauma.

Survivors stated that they benefited tremendously from this program. They reiterated statements such as: “This group has helped me a lot, now I have some tools, I have some information, I know what to do,” “Your presence has helped us by giving us courage and encouragement, we are changed positively forever,” and “Your group has been so warm, caring and compassionate, we will remember you always.”

The need for mental health interventions in response to natural disaster is not widely accommodated due to the fact that this trauma is ‘natural’ rather than human-made. The need for mental health intervention after a war for example is self-evident. Yet, as the world becomes Mental Health Outreach Program for Turkey more heavily populated around major fault lines and along hurricane coastlines around the planet, massive human trauma derived from natural disasters will become more prevalent. The team strongly recommends the establishment of permanent natural disaster response teams to be formed in countries and cities affected by natural disasters.

Dr. Kalayjian is an officer on the UN NGO Human Rights Committee as well as the Chairperson of the World Federation For Mental Health Human Rights Committee, president of the International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies, NY Chapter, and she has over eleven years of disaster outreach management experience. She is Board Certified Expert in Traumatic Stress, and Board Certified in Emergency Crisis Response, Diplomate, American Academy of Experts in Traumatic Stress, Professor of Psychology at Fordham University and at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, and in private practice in New York & New Jersey.

Dr. Kowalski is on the board of The International Emergency Management Society, she has been with the former US Bureau of Mines, now the Office of Mine Safety and Health Research, NIOSH, Department of Health and Human Service. Since 1991, she has been serving as a Research Psychologist and PI on the Hazard Recognition Project and as Chief of the Surveillance, Statistics and Research Support Activity, she is also in private psychotherapy practice. Ms. Forbreg, is a survivor of many natural disasters, and for the past ten years she has utilized her breath, voice, movement and writing as a complimentary healing modalities for trauma survivors. Ms. Forbreg co-researched and developed a multidisciplinary research to accelerate human learning potential, presented at the UNESCO conference on Life Science and Education in Paris, France. She has conducted workshops and lectures around the country in yoga, breathing and relaxation. She is the author of the forthcoming book Rage into Compassion, by Shambhala Publication and Random House. For further information and photos kindly contact the Program Director: Dr. Anie Kalayjian at (212)362-4018, E-mail: kalayjiana@aol.com or the team members. Dr. Kathleen Kowalski in Pittsburgh, PA (412)386-4531, and Ms. Tara Forbreg in Kansas City, MO (913)829-0298.

(Some Notes cont. from page 15)
received advanced training from international trauma experts from various countries including US, Norway, and Israel. When the Düzce quake hit, the teams were able to use their experience from the first quake and intervened more efficiently to deliver emergency psychological services to the survivors. At the end of December, TPD organized a press conference and a series of panels to inform the public about their activities and what has been learned about the role of psychology and psychologists during disasters. TPD would welcome future collaborations with the international psychological community, and can be contacted via e-mail: bilgi@psikolog.org.tr

With so many people so deeply affected by the quake, there has been a growing realization that psychological relief services will be needed for a long time to come. Communities, families, homes, jobs and businesses have been torn apart; some people have been forced by necessity to relocate; in addition to losing their loved ones and material possessions, many people will live with physical disabilities and/or develop serious psychological problems that may affect their general well being and interpersonal relationships as well as work productivity and satisfaction in the long run. For many involved, losses have been multiple.

As a nation, we are also finally waking up to come to terms with what it means to live with earthquakes in this major earthquake zone. There is an urgency about developing long range plans towards being more proactive in the future. For example, an active trauma center has been in place in the Istanbul Çapa Medical School for several years now, but the larger psychological community is only now realizing the need to be more equipped with the necessary knowledge and skills in the area of trauma and the importance of educating the larger public about the psychological effects of trauma, risk and protective factors. TPD is considering starting a 'trauma psychology' certificate program that has international recognition. It will be important that such programs offer a diversified curriculum and do not limit themselves to training people to use techniques such as EMDR. Similarly, educational programs are underway that train both a wide range of service providers as well as the general public on the long range effects of the quake. Children and young people constitute the primary target population for these projects. Psychologists are currently working to establish long range collaborative projects with the government, particularly the Ministries of Education and Health, as well as international organizations such as UNICEF which has been particularly supportive of educational projects servicing the children and parents in the disaster area. The goal is to see these ministries institute more permanent psychological and educational services in the area.

Psychiatrists have also been working against the odds, both in terms of working conditions and bureaucratic hassles, to provide mental health services. Psychiatry Association of Turkey has been very actively involved in the psychological relief efforts after the quake. Specialized psychiatric services have been made available in the various medical schools as well as in the mental health stations established in the disaster area. Soon after the disaster, a group of members did a needs assessment in the area and reported back their suggestions for more effective delivery of direct services and education of health personnel by psychiatrists. They noted the importance of working collaboratively with the TPD and The Turkish Physicians Association (TTB). In addition to the ongoing work coordinated the 'Disaster Psychiatry Scientific Work Unit', groups of psychiatrists have been working on various projects in the disaster area where they are doing close follow-ups with severely affected individuals.

Psychologists and psychiatrists have been very vocal about the difficulties that resulted from not being prepared as a nation for a disaster of this magnitude: The Ministry of Health was not able to mobilize its resources in a timely and efficient manner; lack of organization meant that individual psychiatrists went to the disaster area on their own initiative which sometimes meant less than an efficient use of expertise; the psychiatric needs of people doing rescue work and of those delivering psychological services were not adequately attended to. Psychologists and psychiatrists acknowledge the need to develop more professional readiness to intervene efficiently in the event of a similar disaster, to be in ongoing collaboration with governmental and non-governmental organizations involved in rescue efforts, and to be ready to take mental health services to the members of these organizations in the event of a disaster. In the future, they hope to work more closely with each other and with organized physicians, and aim to provide psychological relief services to health personnel involved in care and service delivery in the aftermath of a disaster.

With the end of the acute phase of disaster management, various ethical questions have also been raised and discussed, regarding the work of social science researchers and the media in the area. TPD has issued a set of ethical guidelines to be followed in psychological research in the disaster area, encouraging action research that is undertaken with the goal to improve the quality of life of people in the area through possible intervention projects. Psychologist have also appealed to the media as a force that has the potential and responsibility to direct people, asking for more sensitivity in general to refrain from the kind of sensational coverage that re-traumatizes the victims. Social psychologists have appeared on the media to discuss why certain psychological phenomena, such as the spread of rumors anticipating worse disasters, is common after a major disaster. They have made suggestions for the kinds of programming that might be helpful, such as programs that can make people more perceptive to psychological problems like loss or even everyday stresses and able to cope, and educational and supportive programs that can foster individual and institutional responsibility towards earthquake preparedness such as becoming knowledgeable about safety of buildings and educating their children.

Maybe the most important lesson to be learned from this earthquake concerns the importance of coordination. Disaster management is a multi-faceted project which requires effective cooperation and communication between different organizations of the government, municipal authorities, NGOs and the private sector. The psychological community has been finally recognized as playing an important role in this endeavor. It is a bittersweet experience to see that for many people in Turkey, psychology as a discipline, and psychologists as professionals have gained more respectability in the aftermath of this unfortunate disaster.

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The Globalization of Psychology via the Internet: Anticipating the Not-too-distant future

Richard S. Velayo, PhD
Pace University, New York

The Internet is virtually making the world a smaller place, even the world of psychology. Millions of Americans now use the Internet regularly and the number of Internet users around the world is growing at a tremendous rate. Its influence is certainly far-reaching, with its impact already felt in the areas of teaching, research, practice, policy-making, international relations, and more. Most of all, the Internet and interactive technologies are changing the way we relate to others and to ourselves as psychologists. The field of psychology is not particularly immune to this. In fact, such technology has and will continue to contribute significantly to the globalization of psychology as a discipline.

Division 52 is one of the divisions in APA that pioneers the use of the Internet in corresponding with its constituents. We have our own website which can be accessed at http://www.tamu-commerce.edu/orgs/div52. In fact, many of the paper and poster proposals submitted for our program at the recently held APA conference in Boston were sent via e-mail. The submissions were from six continents comprised of 30 countries. In addition, information regarding the division and proposal submission procedures was submitted by accessing our website. We also have a "listserv" in which members may join by contacting Dr. Bill Masten, Webmaster for the Division 52 website, at William_Masten@tamu-commerce.edu. Thus, these are indications that our division has begun to prepare for what is to come and what may well be the mainstream form of communication among our constituents.

We, as psychologists, should begin to anticipate changes brought about by this globalization via the Internet if we are to successfully and effectively promote our discipline to the world. Below are some of the challenging transformations in the field of psychology that I see as crucial given our use of the Internet.

On the Practice of Psychology

The internationalization of our field through sophisticated communication technologies put us in touch with countries known previously to only a few. We, like others abroad, will need to be responsive to the demands of a multi-racial, multi-ethnic, and multinational group of psychologists.

According to Mays, Rubin, Sabourin, and Walker (1996), the challenges that new technologies bring can and will range from such issues as ethical decisions of who can and will have access to expensive technology that saves and prolongs life; to the development of conflict management strategies for peaceful coexistence with neighbors whose behaviors, beliefs, and values are strongly shaped by their cultural, religious, and ethnic backgrounds and socioeconomic circumstances. Thus, inclusion of and sensitivity to various cultural perspectives is all the more necessary.

Given the changes in telecommunications, transportation, and economic ties, we are probably linking our careers to events and forces in distant lands. Emerging social, cultural, political, and environmental problems around the globe are imposing intense and complex demands on our discipline, challenging our sense of identity as psychologists and as a professional collective. We can assist in addressing and resolving these concerns, especially if we are willing to reconsider some of Psychology's fundamental premises, methods, and practices that are rooted within Western cultural traditions and to expand its appreciation and use of psychologies from abroad. Marsella (1998), suggested that there may even be a need to advocate the development of a meta-discipline of psychology - global community psychology - defined as a set of premises, methods and practices for psychology based on multicultural, multidisciplinary, multisectoral, and multinational foundations that are global in interest, scope, relevance, and applicability. The characteristics of global-community psychology as a disciplinary specialty are important to discuss, are as various issues supporting its development and need.

On Training and Education

Electronic and computer-based technologies increase the speed of communication between... (Continued on page 19)

BOOKS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGISTS

Book Reviewer: Robert F. Morgan, PhD

BUDDHA IN REDFACE by Eduardo Duran

The future is here. My first recommended book is an 'on-line' text available prior to paper publication. You may remember Eduardo Duran's last book NATIVE AMERICAN POSTCOLONIAL PSYCHOLOGY (published by SUNY Press), with wife Bonnie Duran, was hailed by IAAP President Berhard Wilpert at the last World Congress of Psychology (San Francisco, 1998) as a significant leader for psychology in the new millennium. Wilpert's presidential address highlighted Duran's concept of cultural PTSD and its treatment. This book continues to be useful in university classes, including mine here in Guam. It was even transformed into a feature movie ("FOLLOW ME HOME") which won at the San Francisco Film Festival and was shown at the IAAP World Congress in the "Nations Within Nations" seminars.

Duran's new book is more personal, even more forceful. This can be effectively used in class as well (e.g. Prevention, Multicultural). Here Eduardo honors his most powerful teacher in an unexpected role reversal with a dying American Indian client. On the way he reframes our most cherished applied theories with realtime and dreamtime adventures ranging from wrenching ceremony to nuclear holocaust. Eduardo's mentor will inevitably be compared to Castenada's Don Juan and other historic nottraditional mentors practicing medicine without a paycheck.

As we move into this new century, we need to decide what is worth bringing with us from the last one: pack the suitcases, leave the baggage. Duran's two books are a formidable beginning. There is more. BUDDHA IN A RED FACE goes beyond its multicultural insights, Native American spirituality, and therapist-client role reversal, to give us early warning of the most significant baggage the human species brought into this century, continues to face, and must resolve to survive. Read the book.
tween psychologists of different nations (as well as geographical regions within a country), therefore allow the training and the education of psychologists to be conducted anywhere and any time. Such transformation imposes changes in the role of trainers and educators of psychologists. The Internet also allows for the management of knowledge and provides just-in-time information and skill-sharing among psychologists through electronic support systems and networks (Marquardt & Kearsley, 1998).

Many new technologies, the Internet in particular, have already had a strong application in education (Kincaide, Ferracuti, & Santiago, 1997). The role of psychology on the education and training of future psychologists, both local and international, would be to start a universal dialogue between nations and cultures of the world. Computer-based distance education and training in developing countries ought to fulfill the same goals as the whole educational system to prepare people for the oncoming globalization. A virtual college is one expression of a growing virtual society that also includes virtual corporations, telework, telemedicine, and teledemocracy. Interestingly enough, many of the more traditional colleges and universities have expanded their accessibility to peoples of other nations through various forms of distance learning platforms.

On Psychological Research

New information about various subfields in psychology and the Internet critically influences the way we work, live, communicate, and/or behave. Research opportunities for social scientists exploring the social norms issues of human behavior as well as interesting outcomes published by Western researchers of computer-mediated communication and virtual communities are evidently growing (Bajan, 1998). For example, Ono (1996), examines how users reveal a reflexive projection of the self in Internet "speech," and how Internet communication encourages users to internalize globalization in their self-identity. This study further describes the Internet as a global networked society.

The inclusion of indigenous psychologies in the knowledge base of all psychology is also an important emerging issue to tackle. Sampson (1995) describes the postmodern era characterized by "postindustrial, information-based and globally linked social environment" in which current Western views of the self - as free, independent, and self-contained - will become inadequate in providing a basis for understanding the individual. It is anticipated that it will become essential for a person, to view themselves as parts of a global system in which people's identities are inextricably linked with where they are socially located in that system. Thus, many personality and social psychologists may have to recalibrate their views to reinforce the central importance of culture in shaping the way people construe the self.

The Internet has also greatly influenced how people work and learn, manage themselves in the workplace, and manage knowledge in their lives. Industrial/Organizational psychologists should further their research on how technology can help people and organizations achieve the level of competence necessary to survive and succeed in the global marketplace of the next century (Marquardt & Kearsley, 1998).

Data collection via the Internet is also becoming a popular way to do research. Many interactive questionnaires are now on the web, the most common of which are associated with experiments on perception and cognition.

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The Internet's influence on psychology and how cultures are viewed will also have a profound impact on the world's various cultures themselves. Although psychology may be largely assumed to be a value-free, universal, and relatively objective branch of science, in actuality, it is deeply enmeshed with Euro-American cultural values that champion rational, liberal, and individualistic ideals (Kim, 1996). In North America, free exchange of ideas is valued, and ideas are purportedly evaluated through public and competitive avenues. This belief certainly affects how conferences are organized, research collaborations developed, research is funded, and publications are accepted. In East Asia, human relationships characterized as being virtue-based rather than rights-based is more evident. Individuals are considered to be linked in a web of interrelatedness and ideas are exchanged through established social networks. The dissemination of research findings does take a different form. Thus, our cognizance and sensitivity to these differences are needed. Moreover, the generalizability of findings in psychological literature may now often be assessed given its particular cultural perspective. Kim (1996) even proposed the need for the development of universal psychological science.

There are many other related questions being asked about this growing "cyberpsychology," some of which are as follows: Should society guarantee universal access to the Internet? Should there be restrictions on the content of the Internet? What are the long-term effects of interacting in a virtual environment? Will advanced multimedia systems and Internet connectivity replace the traditional classroom experience? Can psychological services be effectively delivered over the Internet? And Can interactive technologies reduce mental health care delivery costs? Perhaps as we reach the new millennium, we can expect to achieve answers to some, if not most, of these questions. One thing seems to be certain and that Internet technology has opened the gates to a more efficient and effective communication among many members of the psychology community around the world. As Dr. Florence Denmark, current President of Division 52, mentioned in her Presidential Address at the recently held APA Convention in Boston, "The Internet is one major factor that contributes to making our small world smaller."

References


PSYCHO-POLITICAL PERSPECTIVES

Roots of Antisemitism and the Successful Metamorphosis of Political Racism in Europe

Jos D. Meloen, PhD, University of Leiden, The Netherlands

A t the turn of the millennium great expectations of progress in technology, human and political world affairs were voiced. Not long ago Francis Fukuyama predicted that most of the world would soon turn democratic. The internet would produce peaceful ‘world burgers’, and ex-dictators, like Augusto Pinochet, would never escape justice again.

Within a month return to reality was inevitable with a crashed Mars Polar Lander and the controversial landing of Jörg Haider’s extreme right wing FPÖ in the Austrian government. He was congratulated by leaders of comparable far right parties, Serbia and Russia while European, US, and Israeli politicians condemned his coalition with the Christian Democrats. For the first time since the defeat of Nazism in 1945 in Germany and Austria, a new extreme right wing party rose to power through the electoral process, in the heart of Europe.

Many have started to wonder whether this new ‘authoritarian specter’, to cite Bob Altemeyer (1996), has returned, or whether this development is genuinely new. Those who point to the past argue that once again an extremist party entered government employing racist and xenophobic sentiments. Haider was quoted to have said in 1986: ‘The FPO is not the successor of the National-Socialist Party. If that were true, we would now have the absolute majority’. He also praised Hitler’s unemployment policies, after which he had to withdraw as governor in 1994.

But others point at changed circumstances. Austria is not a major European power. Also, there is no economic crisis in Austria and unemployment is low. The country became democratic and prosperous after the war. By contrast, in the 1930s half of Europe was covered with authoritarian and totalitarian governments, leaving democracies in the minority. This changed dramatically after World War II and again after the end of the Cold War. There is now hardly an European country left that has not adopted some kind of democratic system. Neither totalitarian nor authoritarian governments are very popular anymore. At the same time there is evidence that attitudes of Europeans have changed into a democratic direction and away from authoritarian ones.

Yet, there remains a uncomfortable feeling that the past may return. Democracy is most vulnerable where it grants political rights to those who threaten its very central values and eventually corrode or destroy democracy from within. It is easy to be tolerant when anti-democratic tendencies are marginal. But where should the line be drawn when it gains strongly in popularity?

Indeed, most remarkable is Haider’s popularity, that gained the FPÖ 27 per cent in the parliamentary elections, leading Europe’s far right in this respect: 25 per cent for Italy’s Alleanza Nazionale and xenophobic Lega Norte together, 23 per cent for the Swiss Volkspartei, 15 per cent for the Belgian Vlaams Blok and Front National, 15 per cent for the Norwegian Fremskrittspartiet, 15 per cent for the French Front National and the break away Mouvement National together, 8 per cent for the Danish Folkparti, and less than 4 per cent in Germany. Their common denominator is anti-immigrant, xenophobic and anti-asylum seeker sentiment, together with more or less hidden right wing extremist issues and nationalism. Although the historical events of the Holocaust have made the extreme right careful not to express antisemitism in public, it is generally assumed that this is a ‘silent partner’ of generalized political racism. In a 1996 Austrian poll analyzed by Hilde Weiss 34 per cent agreed with the statement ‘The Jews are too influential in Austria’. 26 per cent agreed with ‘A lot has been exaggerated in regard to concentration camps and Jewish persecution’. 49 per cent agreed that ‘Jews dominate world affairs’. 14 per cent did not accept Jews as neighbors in another Austrian survey. While only a few thousand Jews still live in Austria, negative stereotypes about Jews apparently still persist and were held more often among authoritarianists (Eyendi and Erös, 1999). Relations between antisemitism and authoritarianism were reported in the 1990s in the Netherlands, Belgium, Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Germany, and in the past also in the US and other European countries. Unfortunately, studies are lacking for a more complete international picture. Many investigations have concentrated instead on the relation between authoritarianism and generalized prejudice against migrant workers and various ethnic, religious or other minorities, usually called ethnocentrism, or its opposite, multiculturalism. This relationship was demonstrated in a 44-country study conducted recently (Farnen and Meloen, 2000, in press). But it would be rather naive to believe that the authoritarianists of the extreme right have abandoned their prejudices about Jews, as was suggested recently in the US (for more accurate information on right wing extremism and antisemitism, one may visit the Simon Wiesenthal website and the country reports of the Institute of Jewish Policy Research).

Jörg Haider — both his parents were early members of Nazi organizations — was called in the press a ‘nazi-yuppie’, but he denies to be a neo-nazi himself. Those who have called him so, were sued by him in court. Others called him a right wing populist. But there is one coincidental similarity between him and The Authoritarian Personality that he cannot deny: both turn 50 this year.

It was the American Jewish Committee in the 1940s that initiated five studies in prejudice that aimed to uncover the ideological roots of antisemitism, prejudice and what now is called right wing extremism, at the time usually called Fascism or Nazism. The most influential and most cited was the study by Theodore Adorno, Else Frenkel-Brunswik, Daniel Levinson and R. Nevitt Sanford, published as The Authoritarian Personality (1950). The study was called ‘an instant classic’ and Wayne Hogan later suggested that the authors should have been nominated for the Nobel prize. At the same time the study was criticized for facing the wrong enemy (Fascism, instead of Communism) and for presumed methodological shortcomings (although most recognized the original and extensive methods used), or simply not taken seriously by suggesting the whole syndrome was merely a matter of ‘ya-saying’, and not of potential fascism. However, studies found very high authoritarianism scores among groups such as former German SS, US superpatriots, English fascists and racists, Dutch and Belgian right wing extremists, Afrikaner Apartheid supporters in South Africa, Italian neofascist MSI-supporters, and, more recently, Russian communists, supporters of the Polish communist Jaruzelski and Serbia’s Milosevic. But even when such evidence of its validity was reported, many critics and reviewers kept ignoring these results, sometimes for decades. When Bob Altemeyer showed that alternative methods yielded mainly similar results, he complained that he was almost

(Continued on page 22)
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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.

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unable to get his results published, seeking refuge in a trilogy of books, now widely recognized as one of the most substantial contributions to the field of authoritarianism since Adorno et al. But he is not the only one active. I counted over 3300 studies, scientific articles and books, on authoritarianism and the related dogmatism of Milton Rokeach until this year. If the concept was as irrelevant or biased as some critics have suggested, then this does not explain the many contributions of well respected social scientists and why so many contributions showed positive results. Instead, the concept seems to have been reduced to a petty stereotype by some critics, who seem to claim that extremist ideologies are dead forever and democracy now is the future. But this does not explain the political racism and extremism that slowly has been growing in the past decades in European Union countries. Indeed, authoritarianism seems to have survived in the political margins.

What has changed since Adorno et al. is that the Jews as public target of extremist propaganda largely have been replaced by new outgroups, immigrants, Asians, Africans, Islamic groups, asylum seekers and refugees or any other unfortunate minority group. The new minority targets seem to serve the same functions for authoritarians as the Jewish groups did for the Nazis. They are believed to be different, strange and internationally present, a possible threat to the nation and culture and, therefore, 'ideal' targets for fearful, suspicious people, who long for times gone, when all those immigrants had not yet entered the country and made them uncomfortable in their own streets. Xenophobia and ethnocentrism are ever present undercurrents, even in democracies. However, these fearful, submissive and anomic people do not organize themselves usually. But in certain circumstances they are easy prey for the extreme right, as ever organized around a strong leader and within a strict hierarchy of discipline and obedience. When such a party ascends to power, populist ethnocentrism is tied to ideological and party line authoritarianism, where less committed supporters will eventually have to conform to. This is a threatening combination for any democracy and its many minority groups, Jews included.

Whether Haider and his FPÖ will undermine or - paradoxically - strengthen democracy, by feeding resistance against himself, the problem of tolerating political racism has become a major political issue now and a test for democracy in Europe. Histoire se répète, or so it seems, although probably not exactly in the same way.

References


References


(Call for papers cont. from page 5)

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