A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A Midyear Update

Gloria B. Gottsegen, PhD
President

The Division officers and Committees have been quite busy during the past few months which has served to make us much more visible throughout APA and abroad.

Among our many activities are the following:

Fred Leong and Paul Pederson have responded with comments to the proposed "Guidelines for Multicultural Counseling Proficiency for Psychologists" on behalf of Division 52.

Nancy Felipe Russo and CIRP (APA Committee on International Relations in Psychology) have responded to the Draft Revision of the APA Ethics Code.

Lynn Rehm and Maryka Biaggio are commenting on the "Report and Recommendations of the Commission of Education and Training Leading to Licensure in Psychology".

We have appointed Division representatives to the APA Interdivisional Task Force on Immigrant Children, Youth and Families (Frances Culbertson), to the APA Presidential World Health Initiative (Lenore Walker), to the LBGCIC Lesbian, Bisexual and Gay International Conference (Florence Denmark) and to the Board of Educational Affairs Educational Leadership Conference, (Globalization).

Raymond Fowler, APA’s Chief Executive Officer, has been selected as the 2002 Lynn Stuart Weiss lecturer. This endowed lecture was set up in memory of Lynn Stuart Weiss whose interests were in promoting psychology as a means of attaining peace through world law. The lecturership rotates among four APA Divisions - 9 (Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues), 41 (American Psychology-Law Society), 48 (Peace Psychology), and 52 (International Psychology).

The Division has contributed $500 to the LBGCIC Conference and has submitted an Interdivisional Grant Proposal together with Division 44 to CODAPAR, (Committee on Division and APA Relations).

The Division's International Committee For Women, under the leadership of

Although APA NGO representatives began in January 2001, our formal orientation was held in May of this year. At that time I met many NGO representatives from various organizations who were psychologists. I hope they will all become members of Division 52 if they aren't already.

There is so much going on at the U.N. that it is difficult for any one representative to do more than get involved with several committees. Only 15% of all groups who apply are accepted to have NGO representation. Currently there are over 1600 NGO's with consultative status with the Economic and Social Council compared to 51 who were affiliated at the start of the U.N. There are NGO representatives all over the world. There is essentially a partnership between the official delegates and the NGO’s. NGO’s have the ability to disseminate information and to lobby on behalf of U.N. initiatives. It is good for NGO’s to work in coalitions and that gives extra clout and a stronger voice. Entry into the U.N. is restricted to those accredited NGO’s with valid passes although it is possible to get passes for other members of the NGO’s organization to particular events after obtaining special approval. (Of course, tours of the U.N. are available to visitors.)

Some of the Division 52 members who are APA NGO’s include: Ivan Kos, who is the Briefings Summary Editor for the NGO/DPI Executive Committee; Harold Cook, who is active in the preparatory process for the U.N. special session on Children along with our leader Corann Okorodudu. Corann attended the meeting on racism in Geneva in preparation for the world conference to be held in South Africa. Other members of the APA group include Deborah Ryan, who serves with me on the Committee on Women and has organized a forum on HIV/AIDS held on June 25, and Thema Bryant who is also active in preparation for the World Conference on Racism. It is important to note that the statement against racism prepared by APA’s NGO representatives

(Continued on page 2)
BOARD MEMBERS
OF THE DIVISION 52

President
Frank Farley, PhD
213 Ritter Annex
Temple University
Philadelphia, PA 19122

President-elect
Gloria Behar Gottsegen, PhD
8535 Casa Del Lago, # 37A
Boca Raton, FL 33433

Past President
Florence L. Denmark, PhD
 Pace University
41 Park Row
New York, NY 10038

Council Representative
Frances Culbertson, PhD, ABPP
Mental Health Associates
20 So Park Street, # 408
Madison, WI 53715

Secretary
William G. Masten, PhD
PO Box 3356 - East Tx Station
Commerce, TX 75429

Treasurer
Leonore Walker, Ed.D
50 S. Steele Street, #850
Denver, CO 80209

Members-at-large
Henry David, PhD, ABPP
Transnational Family Research Institute.
8307 Whitman Drive
Bethesda, MD 20817

Carl N. Zimet, PhD, ABPP
Health Science Center
University of Colorado
4290 E 9th Avenue
Denver, CO 80220

Harold Takooshian, PhD
Psychology Department
Fordham University
New York, NY 10023

Irene Deitch, PhD
Psychology Department
College of Staten Island
2800 Victory Blvd.
Staten Island, NY 10314

Newsletter Editor
Ivan Kos, PhD
International Psychotherapy Associates
625 Main Street, # 625
New York, NY 10044

Division Awards (11:11:50am Saturday, August 25)
As you can see, we are a hard working, achievement oriented Division and we welcome you all to come to the convention, meet us and work alongside us.

Message from the president cont. from page 1)
Joy Rice, has worked on a position paper on international feminist psychology.
We are in the process of encouraging all appropriate APA Divisions to organize an international committee in their area of interest and expertise.
Our Division Historian (John Hogan) is working on a history of the Division and has been in contact with the APA Archive Director (Wade Pickren) to arrange for APA to be the official repository for the Division records.
Our Student Research Award Committee (John Lewis) and Mentoring Award Committee (Lynn Rehm) have worked on criteria for these awards that can be put in place next year.
We are beginning to plan ahead for next year and have involved Charles Spielberger our President-elect as an integral member of the Division team.
Highlights of the forthcoming APA meeting in San Francisco:
Invited addresses by Henry David (10:00 to 10:50am Saturday, August 25) and Florence Denmark, (11:00 to 11:50am, Sunday, August 26)
Combined Reception for Foreign Visitors - CIRP, Division 52 and ICP Sponsors (Friday, August 24 from 4:00 to 5:00pm)
Combined Social Hour with Division 46 (Division of Media Psychology) with entertainment (Monday, August 27 from 5:00 to 7:00pm)

(11:15:00am Saturday, August 25)
As you can see, we are a hard working, achievement oriented Division and we welcome you all to come to the convention, meet us and work alongside us.

(11:45:00am Saturday, August 25)
As you can see, we are a hard working, achievement oriented Division and we welcome you all to come to the convention, meet us and work alongside us.

(12:00:00am Saturday, August 25)
As you can see, we are a hard working, achievement oriented Division and we welcome you all to come to the convention, meet us and work alongside us.
NEWS FROM DIVISION 52

APA Council of Representatives Meetings

Frances M. Culbertson, Council Representative, Division 52
February 22 - 25, 2001

The APA Council of Representatives met on February 22-25, 2001, in the Capitol Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C. On the evening before the COR meetings, many advocacy groups, for example, the Assembly of Scientists-Practitioners in Psychology, Woman's Caucus, Coalition for Academic, Scientific and Applied Psychology, Caucus for the Optimal Utilization of New Talent, Association for Applied Psychology, CAPP met to discuss their issues and to discuss the agenda items important to them. For those of you who are interested in becoming a part of this governing process, it might be very helpful for you to attend some of these advocacy groups, to see which ones you would be interested in, and even become involved. You will have a chance to do this in August as the advocacy groups hold their meetings usually before the Council of Representatives meets. So come to the convention, fired up to become involved.

COUNCIL OF REPRESENTATIVES' MEETING

The meeting was opened by President Norine Johnson who reported on her initiatives for the year. Her theme for the year is "Psychology building a healthy world" and having psychology communicate these goals of how psychology can and is contributing to building healthy families, communities and workplaces to the public, policy makers. An example of how this goal is to be carried out will be reported later in the minutes.

Our chief executive officer, Ray Fowler, followed with his greeting, and how he viewed the work of our association and its future directions. (Before the meeting, he had updated to COR members through an electronic newsletter, events that occurred since the August Council meeting. He noted that at the Board of Directors' October meeting, the focus was on INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS; staff compensation, retention and recruitment; and membership retention and recruitment. With regard to INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, he informed us that 1. we are now a NGO at the UN, 2. the International Affairs' Office links to our division (52), as well as linking to international associations. He noted that APA fosters the development of international psychology through its journals, PsycInfo, and book donation programs). At the Council meeting, he reported on how APA, as an organization, is seeking to reach affirmative action goals in the organization regarding optimum representation of ethnic minorities and women in every category of employment. He also noted the issues that will be emphasized in Congress such as: 1. parity for mental health, 2. patients' bill of rights which include legal responsibility of HMOs, and 3. medicare GME funding. Members were requested to send messages to Congress regarding these important issues.) Once again all of us need to become aware and involved in the work of APA.

Dr. Fowler once again informed us of the importance of membership retention for APA, as like other organizations, we are becoming an organization with many "silver-haired" members, who then become dues-exempt. An important piece of information for you is that APA, by 2013 will have approximately 24,000 dues-exempt members. Attendance at conventions has also dropped. The Board of Convention Affairs, considering this and other issues, has plans to try an innovative convention format in Chicago, 2002. It is planned to have the convention time cut to four days in the hope that this will make for a shorter and more vibrant convention. The convention will meet under one roof, having a number of thematic "track programs" featuring distinguished speakers, cutting edge topics, and minimal competition with divisional programming.

In addition, Dr. Fowler informed us that the American Psychological Foundation (APF) is campaigning to raise $7,000,000, for scholarships and grants for research and innovative programs. Your assistance, in any amount that you can contribute, will be very appreciated.

We next had a report from our APA's Chief Financial Officer Charles L. McKay, on APA finances. His presentations are always clear, informative, and geared to the well-being of APA. He reported on our two buildings which are now fully leased and occupied. These buildings, as well as our

(Continued on page 4)
journals, and other publications, provide a significant source of non-dues revenues. He presented a final budget for 2001 of approximately $87,000,000 which was approved by Council.

ACTION ITEMS OF COUNCIL
(approximately 67 agenda items)

Some of the action items of the agenda items are as follows:

1. An important item for our Division, was the admittance of Guam as an affiliate. One of our members, active in Board activities, and presently part of the Awards Committee, Dr. Robert Morgan, is president-elect of this association and will be joining us in August at the APA COR meetings as well as Division 52. He has revitalized the Guam Psychological Association and is helping chair the International Association of Applied Psychology Program for Singapore in 2002. I hope you all congratulate him on his efforts and success.

2. Two new divisions were approved by Council. The Division of Clinical Child Psychology (Division 53), and the Society of Pediatric Psychology (Division 54).

3. The Draft of the Ethical Principles of Psychologists and Code of Conduct has been distributed and the Ethics Task Force is seeking comments. If you wish to comment and have not seen this draft, (it appeared in the most recent Monitor) contact APA and ask for a copy. There will be a time set aside for input at the San Francisco conference.

4. There was much discussion around the Resolution on Assisted Suicide (hot and heavy). However the resolution was passed by Council on a very close vote, (75 yea, 64 nay). The resolution encourages psychologists to be "heard" on this issue, and to "provide guidance and support". However, this resolution neither supports nor opposes assisted suicide at this time. An "End of Life" resolution was passed by Council, and this resolution also encourages psychologists to obtain training in the area of ethics as it applies to end of life decisions and care.

5. The Commission on Education and Training’s report on leading to licensure in psychology was passed by Council.

6. APA’s mission statement now includes the word “health” which reflects more accurately the work that we engage in. It now reads as follows: “a means of promoting health and human welfare.”

7. The Board of Professional Affairs (BPA) sponsored a number of motions regarding reciprocity of the licensing process, and support for the ongoing efforts of ASPPB, The National Register, and ABPP who are working to develop steps toward reciprocity in the licensing of psychologists’ practice. They also motions to support prescription privileges legislation to states well-positioned to pass such legislation this year. It should be noted that GUAM HAS PASSED THIS LEGISLATION.

8. COR passed a resolution approving the establishment of an APA Task Force on Workplace Violence. The Board for the Advance ment of Psychology in the Public Interest is seeking members for its work. If you are interested, contact gkelta@apa.org. or tel. no. (202) 336-6117, or FAX or mail to Gwendolyn Puryear Keita, Ph.D. by April 30.

OTHER ACTION ITEMS (referred to committees, and selected out of many).

1. Approval of a 3-year trial of three proposed actions aimed at refining methods used to campaign for seats for Board of Directors.

2. Approval of a 3-year trial of proposals aimed at campaigning for seats APA boards and committees now elected by Council.

3. Guidelines for Education and Training at the Doctoral and Post-Doctoral level in Consulting Psychology-Organizational; guidelines for provision of humanistic psychosocial services; guidelines for multicultural proficiency for psychologists. The list of guidelines has led to a proposal for a “change in association rules regarding the promulgation of guidelines.” This item recommends that Council declare a moratorium on the promulgation of any guidelines that are presently being developed.

4. Impact of school size on psychological wellbeing and educational achievement of students.

5. Retitle “guidelines” as “considerations.”

6. APA requested to seek the inclusion of psychologists in the designation “primary health providers” in all relevant federal, state and local regulations, and in federal funding programs (designated for primary care practitioners).

7. Creation of a task force on Health Care Policy.

Division 52 Election Results

Florence L. Denmark, Ph.D.
Robert Scott Pace Distinguished Professor and Chair of Psychology

The winners of the Division 52 Election are as follows:

President-elect
Harold Takooshian

Secretary
Bill Masten

Member-at-large
Joy Rice

Division Representative to APA Council
Fran Culbertson

CONTACT APA VIA E-MAIL

Advertising
advertising@apa.org

APA College of Professional Psychology
apacollege@apa.org

APA Graduate Students
apags@apa.org

APA Research Office
research@apa.org

American Psychological Foundation
foundation@apa.org

Education directorate
education@apa.org

Executive Office
executiveoffice@apa.org

Insurance Trust
insurance@apa.org

International Affairs
international@apa.org

Membership
membership@apa.org

Order Department
order@apa.org

PsycINFO User Service
psycinfo@apa.com

Subscriptions
subscriptions@apa.org
### Division 52 Program

#### 2001 Convention of the American Psychological Association

**San Francisco**

**Thursday, August 23rd**

7-10pm Union Square Room 15, Hilton Division 52 Executive Committee Meeting  
Chair: Gloria B. Gottsegen, Ph.D.

**Saturday, August 25th**

8-8:50am Continental Parlor 3, Hilton Conversation Hour: International Research on Women  
Chairs: Irene Hanson Friee, Ph.D. & Frances M. Culbertson, Ph.D.

10-10:50am Union Square Rooms 17-18  
Invited Address: "Politica and International Psychology"  
Speaker: Henry David, Ph.D.  
Chair: Gloria B. Gottsegen, Ph.D.

11-11:50am Union Square Room 6, Hilton Division 52 Business Meeting  
Chair: Gloria B. Gottsegen, Ph.D.

12:00-1:50pm Franciscan Room D, Hilton Symposium: "Critical Cross-cultural Issues in Assessment"  
Chairs: Gloria B. Gottsegen, Ph.D. & Robert F. Ostermann, Ph.D.  
Discussant: Charles D. Spielberger, Ph.D.

Speakers: Fanny M. Cheung, Ph.D., Anthony J. Marsella, Ph.D., Tayyab Rashid, MSc., Rodolfo E. Gutierrez, Ph.D., Charles D. Spielberger, Ph.D., & Robert T. Carter, Ph.D.

3-3:50pm Union Square Room 16, Hilton Symposium: "Therapy with Women in Mexico, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, and Cambodia"  
Chairs: Lynn H. Collins, Ph.D. & Joy K. Rice, Ph.D.  
Discussant: Ellyn Kaschak, Ph.D.

Speakers: Jeanne M. Hinkleman, Ph.D., Nora Alarifi Pharaon, Ph.D., Kathryn L. Norsworthy, Ph.D.

4-4:50pm Exhibit Hall C, Moscone Center South Building  
Poster Session: "Current Issues in International and Cross-cultural Psychology I"  
Chairs: Joan C. Chrisler, Ph.D. & Susan Dutch, Ph.D.

**Sunday, August 26th**

8-8:50am Union Square Rooms 5-6, Hilton Division 52 Students Business Meeting  
Chairs: Evana T. Hsiao, M.A. & Shannon E. McCaslin, M.A.

10-10:50am Union Square Room 17  
Paper Session: "Social Identities across Cultures"  
Chair: Richard S. Velayo, Ph.D.

(1) "Coping with a Stigmatized Social Identity: An International Analysis"  
Julie Spencer-Rodgers, M.S.

(2) "Tomboys and Dolls: An Investigation of Women and Status"  
Louise H. Jackson, Ph.D.

(3) "Adolescents’ Political Identity in 28 Countries"  
Judith Torney-Purta, Ph.D.

11-11:50am Continental Parlor 8, Hilton Invited Address: "Women on the International Scene: An Outreach Program"  
Speaker: Florence L. Denmark, Ph.D.  
Chair: Gloria B. Gottsegen, Ph.D.

12-12:50pm Union Square Room 17, Hilton Paper Session: "Issues in International Psychotherapy"  
Chair: Doris Howard, Ph.D.

(1) "Culturally Responsive Diagnosis with Clients of Multicultural Identities"  
Pamela A. Hayes, Ph.D.

(2) "Psychotherapy and the Globalization of Culture: What Will Survive?"  
Barbra M. Giorgi, Ph.D. & Les Todres, Ph.D.

(3) "Wrap-around Approach for the Treatment of Torture Survivors"  
Catherine P. Rice, Ph.D.

**Monday, August 27th**

Chair: Shelly L. Jackson, Ph.D.  
Participants: Richard J. Estes, Ph.D., Donna M. Hughes, Ph.D., & Marsha Liss, Ph.D.

10-10:50am Continental Parlor 3, Hilton Symposium: "Rapid Assessment of Mental Health Needs of Refugees"  
Chair: Ahmad Baker, Ph.D.  
Speakers: Mary Petevi, M.S., Gerard A. Jacobs, Ph.D., Jean Pierre Revel, M.D.

11-11:50am Continental Parlor 3, Hilton Invited Address: "Psychology in World-wide Perspective"  
Speaker: Bernhard Wiipert, Ph.D.

---

### BOOK REVIEW

Reviewed by Russell F. Farnen, Ph.D., Professor of Political Science, University of Connecticut, West Hartford and Storrs, CT.


The title for this fascinating book is based on the antithetical point of view to that expressed in Sinclair Lewis’ 1935 novel *It Can’t Happen Here*. That novel described an unholy alliance between right-wing US politicians and their fundamentalist right-wing supporters who, together, were behind a takeover of the US government. Lowe’s view, by contrast, maintains that such a danger is a real and present one in contemporary America.

Indeed, the US religious fundamentalist legions have mastered the necessary number of willing and mendal politicians so that their biblical views on the end times, anti-Chist, the second coming of Jesus, and Armageddon, were behind a takeover of the US government. Lowe’s view, by contrast, maintains that such a danger is a real and present one in contemporary America.

(Can be continued on page 20)
Call for Nominations to the Committee on Women in Psychology

The American Psychological Association's Committee on Women in Psychology (CWP) is seeking nominations for two new members to begin terms in January 2002. The committee functions as a catalyst for interacting with and making recommendations to the various parts of the APA's governing structure, the APA's membership, and the Society for the Psychology of Women, as well as to other relevant groups. Additionally, the committee collects information and documentation concerning the status of women and develops the means by which the participation of women in roles and functions of the profession could be increased.

Committee members plan, develop, and coordinate various activities regarding the status of women. CWP's present strategic initiatives include translating research in women's health to practice, women and work, and women in psychology careers. The committee is interested in persons with demonstrated interest and experience in women's issues to serve a three-year term beginning in January 2002 and ending in December 2004. For this term, CWP seeks at least one member actively involved in research. To fulfill the committee's commitment to full diversity in representation, one of the slots should be filled by an openly identified lesbian psychologist. Letters of nomination should clearly describe the candidate's specific qualifications relative to these criteria.

Selected candidates will be required to attend two committee meetings a year in Washington, DC, with expenses reimbursed by the APA. Members also work on CWP priorities between meetings. If possible, members attend a CWP meeting at their own expense held during the APA Convention.

Nominations materials should include the nominee's qualifications, a letter from the nominee indicating willingness to serve on CWP and a current curriculum vita. Self-nominations are also encouraged. APA nominations are open to members who are retired or employed less than full time. Nominations and supporting materials should be sent by September 1, 2001, to Stephanie Olmstead-Dean of the APA Women's Programs Office, 750 First Street, N.E., Washington, DC, 20002-4242.
O
Unlimited Opportunities for a Maturing Profession

Pat DeLeon, APA Past-President

n June 4, 2001, two U.S. Supreme Court decisions were handed down specifically referencing professional psychology. Pollard v. E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. addressed the issue of co-worker sexual harassment and a resulting medical leave of absence for psychological assistance and Penny v. Johnson discussed the testimony of a clinical neuropsychologist, Dr. Price, in a death penalty case. Not that long ago, in an edited book by Bruce Sales, the commentary was made: “It is also noteworthy that the Court expressly refers to psychologists as experts because, for many years, only medically trained persons, whether or not they had extensive mental health training or experience, were qualified to testify as experts on mental health issues. Increasingly, the various states are recognizing psychologists, too, as mental health experts for legal purposes....”

Addington v. Texas (1979). Psychology is one of the learned professions and we are accepting our societal responsibility to provide visionary leadership.

Personal Involvement: APA Board Member Laura Barbanel: “On Wednesday, May 30, 2001, I had the opportunity to represent APA at a State Department briefing on preparations for the General Assembly Special Session on Children with Joan Buchanan, Director of International Affairs.

The main speakers were Michael Southwick (the State Department diplomat who is heading the U.S. delegation), Alfred Bartlett (U.S. AIDS) and Bill Steiger (HHS). Other State Department policy advisors were there as well. The audience consisted of representatives of a wide range of NGOs (non-governmental organizations) concerned with children and family issues, from AIDS related to female genital mutilation and male circumcision to disabilities to child labor, to teacher education. Each group was there to advocate for the issue that was primary in its mission.

APA now has NGO status at the United Nations and was similarly invited. The invitation indicated input that would inform the U.S. position was welcome at this time. “In his introduction, Michael Southwick highlighted the following goals (among others) of the special session: * Reducing infant mortality. * Reducing maternal mortality. * Insuring the completion of primary school, especially of girls. And, * Reducing illiteracy. Among the good news mentioned by the HHS representative was that Secretary Tommy Thompson is interested in mental health issues and wants mental health to be central. This came as a response to a question raised by a representative of the International Psychoanalytic Association. I had the opportunity at that point to speak to the importance of mental health to health in the family, the schools and the community. There had been mention of violence among children to which I added APA’s two antiviolence programs: the Act program and Warning Signs. Since I happened to be the last person to speak, I believe that I received particular attention. It was both good that we were there and important that we were there. It reflects a commitment on the part of APA to a broader role in social policy.”

In San Francisco, under Laura’s and Ron Levant’s leadership, there will be a special brunch sponsored by the APA Board of Directors supporting the Children’s Health Issues Roundtable, cosponsored by the Task Force on Psychology in Early Education and Care and the Working Group on Children’s Mental Health. Hopefully, international issues will be a major focus [labarbanel@earthlink.net].

Telecommunications Advances: The 21st Century will be era of technological (e.g., communications) expansions into all aspects of society. The Honolulu Star-Bulletin: “Thousands of neighbor island women with high-risk pregnancies and their unborn babies can now receive immediate emergency and specialty care without traveling to Honolulu. It is being done via the telephone with telemedicine technology.... seven satellite clinic sites are providing real-time fetal ultrasound diagnostic services to high-risk expectant mothers....” The AMA News “A new breed of online CME is fun, convenient and plays to the competitive streak found in most physicians.... More physicians than ever are finding that it is fun and convenient to update their clinical knowledge by sitting in the comfort of their office or home with a computer linked to the Internet.... CME experts believe that as communication technology improves and more physicians embrace the Internet, the percentage of interactive online courses and games—with multiple-choice questions and slide-audio medical explanations of answers—will triple over the next five years. This year, 19 percent of Web sites offering CME include interactive courses....

In 2000, the percentage of physicians using the Internet increased to 70 percent from 37 percent in 1999.... Still only about 2 percent of CME credit is earned online. But those numbers are steadily increasing....” Chuck Faltz: “A new model curriculum for psychopharmacology residency programs is described in the June Academic Psychiatry. The curriculum consists of 31 lecture outlines and hard copies of 1500 slides comprising basic and advanced courses. Sixty-two percent of users found the curriculum had improved the teaching of psychopharmacology.” The fundamental policy question for psychology, and particularly for the APA governance, is when will our Continuing Education efforts affirmatively embrace the evolving 21st Century? Psychology is extraordinarily popular. Society is embracing technology. During a recent APA Board of Directors conference call, Gary VandenBos reported: “The APA website is going ‘great guns’. Overall usage is over 11+ million unique users a year (and over 400 million ‘hits’ a year). It is interesting to note that many, many people from a vast array of fields turn to APA for information on how to reference electronic documents. APA has a special page on this, and almost a million people a year are accessing this URL on a relatively narrow topic. Non-psychologist (and non-student) use of the APA website remains strong. Almost 35 percent (or some 4 million) users of the APA website are NOT psychologists or students studying psychology. And, the fastest growth in usage is with the PsychARTICLES full-text article database – it has doubled every month of this year!” It has been my observation that over the years, psychology’s international agenda has been individual, rather than systemic, oriented.

Outstanding individuals, such as past Committee on International Relations in Psychology chair Tony Marsella, have personally contributed countless hours of effort. This year President Norine Johnson will travel to international meetings, having inspirationally represented me last year. Our international agenda has always been a very high priority for CEO Ray Fowler. Nevertheless, I believe (Continued on page 8)
the time has come for APA to develop a highly visual, proactive international agenda. Not only should our Continuing Education efforts enthusiastically embrace the potential for expanding its distance learning efforts (e.g., providing quality courses accessible world wide), we also should explore APA providing graduate degree training for those individuals who wish to up-grade their education to the doctoral level. Both Norine and I were extraordinarily impressed by the dedication of those practitioners in the Virgin Islands, for example, who possessed masters' degrees and who sincerely wanted additional training to obtain their doctorate, but simply could not leave their practices and homes for the time that would be required. In my judgment, effectively addressing their educational needs is psychology's responsibility. We possess the resources required. The question: "Do we have the prerequisite vision?"

The Institute of Medicine: The Institute of Medicine (IOM) has a distinguished track record of serving as a health policy "think tank" for the Congress and various Administrations. Thus, Neurological, Psychiatric, and Developmental Disorders: Meeting The Challenge In The Developing World should give psychology pause, particularly given its heavily "medical orientation". According to the IOM, brain disorders are estimated to affect as many as 1.5 billion people worldwide - a number that is expected to grow as life expectancy increases. The committee's membership was to reflect both the multidisciplinary nature of the problems to be addressed and the need for first-hand familiarity with, and expertise, in their socioeconomic and cultural context in various regions of the world. The 15 members possessed expertise in fields as diverse as clinical psychology and psychiatry, developmental neuroscience, epidemiology, cultural anthropology, and health economics. There were also consultants and advisors with expertise in primary health care, health statistics, and public policy. Psychology's voice and perspective, however, seems to have been absent.

The continuing existence of gross disparities in health between affluent and poorer countries is becoming a major challenge for policy makers in the new millennium. It is now widely accepted that socioeconomic development and population health must advance together to be sustainable in the long term. Improvements in population health are not merely or even necessarily a by-product of economic growth. They are a prerequisite and a driving force of economic and social productivity. (High levels of preventable morbidity and mortality, survival with... 

Showcases Psychology's Role
in Building a Healthy World

APA President Norine G. Johnson, PhD

Join APA President Norine G. Johnson, PhD and the American Psychological Association in San Francisco, August 24 through August 28th for the 109th annual APA convention. Highlights of the meeting you won't want to miss include the Opening Session keynote address by Mary Pipher, PhD. and the 2001 Presidential Mini Convention, "Psychology Builds a Healthy World: New Markets, New Research." The Healthy World mini convention, which takes place in the Moscone Convention Center from Saturday August 25 through Monday, August 27, features three days of cutting-edge programs that showcase some of psychology's most distinguished scientists and practitioners.

Each day of the mini convention will focus on a special theme and feature a presidential invited speaker in addition to workshops, dialogues and roundtable discussions. Friday's theme will be Healthy Families and the invited speaker will be William Pollack, PhD, who will talk about "Real Boys, Real Girls, Real Parents: Preventing Violence through Family Connection." On Saturday, the theme will be Healthy Communities and the invited speaker will be Susan Block, PhD, whose address will be "Healthy Sexuality for All: The Role of Psychology." James Campbell Quick, PhD, will be Monday's invited speaker. His presentation, "Working Together: Balancing Head and Heart", will kick off a day of programming on Healthy Workplaces.

This year, for the first time, APA will offer continuing education credits for attendance at the mini convention sessions. The CE credits are free and no pre-registration is required. However, attendance is limited to 350 people on a first-come, first-serve basis, so plan to arrive early.

Each session will include learning objectives, handouts, and information that attendees can take with them and use such as ideas to build their practices and ideas for new research challenges. Rather than providing broad overviews, the speakers will cover new information that addresses the needs of the general public as well as those of psychologists. Speakers in each session will show how psychology can help and will identify the leading research and the most effective applications. They will also invite audience participation.

The mini convention program was developed by the APA Task Force on the 2001 Presidential Initiative on Health and its three dedicated co-chairs: Carol D. Goodheart, EdD, Rodney Hammond, PhD and Ronald H. Rozensky, PhD. The task force's mission is to identify core health needs of the public and the policy implications; to use the collective power of all psychology's constituencies to partner with other relevant organizations; and to... 

XXV International Congress of Applied Psychology
Singapore, 7-12 July 2002

Elizabeth Nair, PhD, Organizing Chair

The Congress in Singapore has taken shape and form, and is ready for viewing at http://www.icap2002.org

The panels on the web page can be opened up for submission of abstracts and symposia proposals. The first deadline for submission of abstracts is 30 June 2001. Decision letters will be mailed out in September 2001. The second and final deadline is 30 October 2001. Decision letters will be mailed in January 2002.

Registration can be completed electronically via the web or a hard copy of the registration form can be downloaded. For an abstract to be included in the final program, the paid registration must be submitted by 31 March 2002.

An outstanding selection of psychology researchers, practitioners and academics will be presenting their work at the Singapore Congress. Details can be read from the Scientific Program, which sets out the names of Keynote and Invited Speakers, as well as thematic symposia.

The rich cultural heritage in Singapore draws its roots from the ancient civilizations in China, India, Indonesia, as well as from the spice and silk traders from the Middle East and Europe. The variety of beguiling cuisines and very high standards of hygiene, cleanliness and general safety records, makes this a must as a tourist destination.

On behalf of the Singapore Psychological Society and the National University of Singapore, I look forward to welcoming you to Singapore for the XXV ICAP.
What is “Real” Mental Health?

Stanley Moldawsky, PhD

America exports its products throughout the world. McDonald's is now in most of the European major cities. We are training folks to think in terms of fast food. Instant coffee doesn't replace “real” thing but it is a favorite of many people because it is instant. We have become accustomed to think of a pill that immediately “cures” whatever ails you. This is not a dismissal of these useful products rather I want to make a point that our expectations are popularly for the “quick fix”.

There is no quick fix when it comes to mental health. People are very complex and the symptom that appears on the surface that person wants “fixed” is there for a variety of reasons that the person is generally unaware of and mostly doesn’t want to know about. If we follow managed care’s approach to the problem we are encouraged to think in terms of six sessions, then sessions, and that takes care of the problem. Mostly this is not the case. More deeper explorations are needed and a relationship is developed as the therapist and the patient discover together what is “really” causing the person's distress. This takes time. People don't reveal the embarrassing aspects of their lives, things they feel ashamed of, things that they only now are daring to look at with a caring, empathic, non-judgmental person. This relationship requires trust on both sides and that takes time to develop.

I recall talking with my congressmen a few years ago about this matter of the necessity for trust to develop in a therapeutic relationship and posed the question to him. “How long do you think it would take O.J. Simpson’s children to develop trust in an adult therapist considering their mother was murdered and people suspect she was murdered by their father?” With the horror in their lives how can they relate to an adult? He replied. “Probably 3 sessions.” I was taken aback and appalled. Then I realized. He is a politician and doesn’t understand about relationships and the feelings of terror but he is probably typical of those making our laws about mental health and insurance coverage. Let me be frank! His conception of mental health is not real mental health. It is fashioned by our American expectation of quick fixes and doesn’t go very deeply into what’s really going on.

Real mental Health treatment allows for a relationship to develop between patient and therapist and eventhough we can be cost conscious we must insist that a relationship be allowed to build. We must trust our therapists and not put straightjackets on them demanding they fix the patient in ten sessions. That requires time and money. Are we willing to spend it? The answer lately has been a resounding "NO." Managed Care has taken the relationship out of therapy and is saving money (not lately) AND PEOPLE ARE NOT GETTING THE CARE THEY DESERVED! Can we change this? We must! We must continue to ADVOCATE for real mental health and we must help our country do a way with managed care and replace it with a more humane caring system that respects cost but not at the cost of diminished treatment. We must join with other mental health professions and fashion a better health delivery system which includes short term and long term therapeutic modalities. We still have 44 million uninsured in America? Is that the mark of compassionate country that disrespects many of its poor citizens and especially children. I believe it can be done but we can not be passive. Health care reform has tremendous opposition from the insurance industry and business interests. But we can effect change if begin to call together those representatives of all the mental health and health professions plus economists to fashion a better system. The system Paul Ellwood fashioned has failed! Do we bury it and create and create something better? We must. As Psychologists it is time to think "out of the box" and advocate for our patients to receive real mental health. I will do my part in rallying our troops. Join with me. Let us create something we can really be proud of.

(Shoscase Psychology cont. from page 8)

translate psychology’s intervention and prevention techniques back to the public in both visual and written products.

To learn more about the Psychology Builds a Healthy World mini-convention, the 2001 presidential mini-conventions on Expanding Opportunities in Science and Practice, and other 2001 presidential initiatives, visit the APA’s president's web page <http://www.apa.org/about/president>. For more information about the APA convention, visit www.apa.org/convention.

The Behavioral Economics of Drug Abuse and Treatment

Gregory J. Madden, PhD
University of Wisconsin - Eau Claire

Within the last 30 years, behavioral psychologists have increasingly become aware of the relation between operand behavior (i.e., behavior controlled by its consequences) and microeconomic theory. At first these were simple observations that the schedules of reinforcement investigated in the animal laboratory bore some resemblance to a laborer working for his daily wage (e.g., Skinner, 1974). Later, animal subjects were used to validate and challenge microeconomic theory (e.g., Green, Kagel, & Battalio, 1982) and most recently these findings have been applied to a conceptual and empirical understanding of drug abuse.

The utility of applying and empirically assessing the validity of microeconomic theory in the realm of substance abuse will be demonstrated here by summarizing some recent findings in the behavioral-economics literature, and their implications. But first we must conceptualize drug taking as operand behavior maintained by its reinforcing consequences. Evidence for this conceptualization is extensive: when drugs are arranged as a consequence of responding, humans and animals increase their rate of responding and variables known to affect the efficacy of non-drug reinforcers affect drug reinforcers in comparable ways. If drug-abuse is a pattern of operand behavior, then behavioral and microeconomic principles can be employed to predict the outcome of public policy and therapeutic initiatives.

Public Policy Initiatives

The United States response to a domestic drug use problem may be described economically as a supply-side approach (Hruschka, 1991). By curbing the supply of drugs illegally imported into the US (e.g., by destroying crops grown in Central and South America or by increasing border patrols), the street price of drugs is increased. According to microeconomic theory, when the price of a commodity increases, demand for that good should decline. Bickel and Madden (1999) empirically validated this predicted

(Continued on page 10)
decline in drug use with a large group of cigarette smokers. The left panel of Figure 1 shows laboratory cigarette smoking across a large range of cigarette prices (in these experiments, price is operationalized as the amount of work that must be expended to earn cigarette puffs). As cigarette prices increase, smoking declines, as predicted by microeconomic theory (note that prices are shown on a logarithmic axis). Across most of these price increases, however, spending on cigarettes increases; economists refer to this range of prices as the inelastic portion of the demand curve because the decrease in smoking is proportionally smaller than the increase in price. Eventually a price is reached at which spending declines and the decrease in smoking is proportionally greater than the price increase (the elastic portion of the demand curve).

The efficacy of any supply-side approach to drug use depends on the current price of drugs and how much drug-interdiction efforts are able to further increase street prices. If the current price of heroin is 10 as shown in Figure 1, then a 10-fold increase would be expected to produce a 10% reduction in drug use and over a 500% increase in spending. Because much of the money used to purchase illicit drugs is obtained illegally, the price increase may have the unintended side effect of greatly increasing the crime rate. Further, increased spending makes drug dealing a more lucrative and, therefore, a far more attractive profession. The supply-side approach to domestic drug use is, therefore, only effective if prices can be increased enough to shift demand for drugs from inelastic to elastic. Here drug use and drug-seeking are concurrently reduced. The practicality of such a price increase is questionable given the current level, or any practically foreseeable increase in funding of these efforts.

Therapeutic Initiatives

The ultimate goal of any area of psychology is to improve the lives of humans. Basic research in behavioral economics has recently expanded our understanding of why some people abuse drugs and others do not, and these discoveries have yielded effective treatments for drug dependence.

One important difference between those abusing drugs and those who do not is the degree to which the future is discounted. Economists have long studied discounting as a means for setting interest rates on loans and savings accounts. Simply stated, pleasurable events, like obtaining goods and services by spending money, will be put off for the future only if there will be more money to spend in the future. Money in the future is not worth as much as money today and so, to encourage savings, banks pay interest so future money can adequately compete with spending money now. The opposite is true of aversive events: we tend prefer waiting even if it means the magnitude of the aversive event is increased. In other words, future aversives are not as aversive as current ones. Thus, we use credit cards as a means of delaying the loss of income (an aversive event), knowing full well that we will pay more in the future for doing so.

Recent behavioral-economic research has demonstrated that substance abusers discount future events more than non-drug abusers. For example, when heroin addicts were compared with a control group, the addicts viewed monetary prizes delivered in the future as worth substantially less than the control group viewed the same prizes (Madden, Petry, Badger, & Bickel, 1997). Not only does this mean that heroin addicts are less likely to start a savings account, it means that they are less likely to see value in the future benefits of drug abstinence and, therefore, decreases the probability that they will make an attempt. Greater discounting of future rewards has also been documented in alcohol abusers (Vuchinich & Simpson, 1998) and cigarette smokers (Bickel, Odum, & Madden, 1999). Recent research also suggests that cigarette smokers more severely discount how aversive future health losses are when compared to controls (Odum, Madden, & Bickel, in press). The latter finding suggest one reason smokers continue to smoke is that the health risks associated with smoking are simply viewed as less aversive than non-smokers view these risks.

Another series of behavioral economics studies suggests a second reason why some people are more susceptible to drug abuse than others: the lack of reinforcers that can substitute for drugs. Marilyn Carroll and her colleagues have studied why animal subjects given the opportunity to work for drugs such as cocaine and heroin virtually always become regular drug users. This finding was at odds with observations of humans who often use illicit drugs once or twice without ever becoming addicted. Carroll set to work making the laboratory more like the natural human environment. One thing that was missing from the animal studies was something else for the animals to do. In most studies a single lever was available on which the animal could work to earn drugs. Humans, on the other hand, can engage in drug seeking (analogous to the rat pressing the lever), go to a movie, work, exercise, talk, etc. Each of the latter can function as an effective substitute for drug use. When Carroll and Lac (1993) introduced a second lever associated with a sweetened solution, rats worked to purchase the solution and were far less likely to become regular cocaine users. This finding accords well with the casual observation that individuals at risk of drug abuse do not have many alternative sources of reinforcement. For example, they may have a learning disability that makes academic reinforcers unavailable. With a poor education, their employment opportunities are limited and so vocational reinforcers may be unavailable to compete with drugs.

These findings suggest that rearranging alternative reinforcers that will substitute for drugs (i.e., compete with drugs for the behavior of the individual) may prevent drug use from becoming a problem and may be an effective means of reducing drug use in those already addicted. Carroll, Lac, and Nygaard (1989) demonstrated the latter in rats addicted to cocaine. Introducing a second lever that produced a sweetened solution significantly reduced cocaine use. In an important follow-up study, Carroll, Carmona and May (1991) demonstrated that making available an alternative non-drug reinforcer rendered price increases more effective in reducing PCP use. That is, when the sweet solution was unavailable, increasing the price of PCP produced demand curves like those shown in Figure 1. However, when the sweet solution was available on a second lever, the same price increases produced larger reductions in PCP intake (i.e., demand shifted from inelastic to elastic at lower prices when the saccharin solution was available). These findings have been replicated in human cigarette smokers (e.g., Bickel, Madden, & DeGrandpre, 1997) and suggest a means for increasing the efficacy of supply-side efforts to curb drug abuse.

These findings have been directly translated into effective drug-treatments. Steve Higgins and his colleagues have conducted a number of clinical trials designed to provide drug abusers reinforcers that will compete with drugs for the behavior of addicts. In their studies, cocaine-dependent individuals earn vouchers for providing drug-free urine samples. Vouchers are then exchanged for goods and services deemed consistent with the goals of treatment. Higgins' early trials demonstrated this approach was approximately twice as effective in keeping people in treatment and off of drugs than more traditional approaches.
to treating substance abuse (e.g., Higgins, et al. 1993). Subsequent research conducted with inner-city poly-drug abusers replicated these findings even when participants could exchange vouchers for money (e.g., Silverman, Higgins, & Brooner, 1996). Current research conducted at Johns Hopkins University is designed to provide long-term vocational reinforcers that can compete with the allure of drug use. Initial findings from these efforts show great promise (e.g., Silverman et al. 2007).

Current areas of basic research in behavioral economics are too numerous to list. These efforts range from further tests of microeconomic theory to designing laboratory models of substance abuse treatment programs. It is the hope of all that this research will continue to yield findings that can be quickly translated into effective drug-treatment practice.

References


VISIT DIVISION 52 WEB SITE

http://www.tamu-commerce.edu/orgs/div52

(Continued on page 8)
The Need for Internationally Based Research: Human Intelligence as a Case Study

Robert J. Sternberg, PhD
Yale University

Our research on intelligence and related phenomena has taken us to a number of countries—Venezuela, Jamaica, China, Taiwan, India, Kenya, Tanzania, Spain, Russia, and of course the United States, among others. Recently, after editing a Handbook of Intelligence (Sternberg, 2000), I decided to edit a separate (in preparation) International Handbook of Intelligence. A number of people in my own field of intelligence have wondered why we bother to do such work: What is to be gained by studying intelligence (or any other phenomenon) internationally? My answer: Everything. Without studying a phenomenon internationally, one cannot truly understand the phenomenon. In this article, I give some examples of why international research can shed a totally different light on a phenomenon than does research based only in a single country, such as the United States. In particular, I point out three ways in which international research can lead one to see a phenomenon, such as intelligence, in a wholly new light. I add that, in all the studies we have done internationally, we have worked with local collaborators. In our view, it is impossible to understand phenomena in these cultures without such collaborations.

1. People in different countries may define psychological constructs, such as intelligence, differently.

Conventional tests of intelligence—so-called IQ tests—are based in large part on Western conceptions of intelligence, such as those proposed by Binet and Simon (1905/1916), Spearman (1927), Thurstone (1938), and others. People in other cultures may have quite different conceptions of intelligence, however (see Berry, 1984; Sternberg & Kaufman, 1998; for reviews). Tests based on Western notions of intelligence may therefore measure a construct that is somewhat foreign to other cultures. Indeed, some languages, such as Chinese, do not even have a single word that corresponds well to our word, "intelligence." For example, in a study of Chinese people in Taiwan (Yang & Sternberg, 1997), we found that these individuals had five factors in their implicit theories of intelligence—general cognitive abilities (as in the Western conception), interpersonal-understanding skills, intrapersonal-understanding skills, knowing publicly to show one’s intellectual skills, and knowing when not to show publicly one’s intellectual skills (e.g., in a game, in certain business transactions, in certain social situations). These factors go beyond those found in studies of implicit theories in the United States (e.g., Sternberg, Conway, Ketron, & Bernstein, 1981). Another study we did, this one in Kenya, showed conceptions of intelligence even more divergent from Western ones (Grigorenko et al., in press). The rural Kenyans used four distinct words to describe intelligence. The concept of rieko can be translated as intelligence, smartness, knowledge, ability, skill, competence, and power. Along with the general concept of rieko, the Luo people distinguish among various specialized representations of this concept, such as rieko mar ot (competence in household tasks, including planning skills, resource management), or rieko mar kite (being versed in traditional customs and rules). Luoro is the second main quality of children and people in general. It encompasses a whole field of concepts roughly corresponding to social qualities such as respect and care for others, obedience, diligence, consideration, and readiness to share. Paro overlaps with both luoro and rieko and, roughly translated, means thinking. Specifically, paro refers to the thought processes required to identify a problem and its solution and to the thought processes involved in caring for other people. A child with good thinking (paro maber) could thus, for example, be a child who is able to react rationally in case of another person's accident or one who is able to collect wood, burn charcoal, and sell it favorably in order to help his old grandmother. Winjo, like paro, is linked to both rieko and luoro. Winjo means comprehending and understanding. It shares with the other key terms the feature that its meaning is a function of context. For a teacher in school it means that a child runs an errand as told. In contrast, a grandmother teaching a child about healing might emphasize the aspect of procedural learning combined with attention to another person.

Many other studies could be cited that make the same point: In order to study intelligence, one needs to understand what intelligence means in the culture in which one is studying it. One can of course import measures from one's own country. In doing so, however, one risks measuring cognitive skills that, however important they may be, do not correspond to the culture's indigenous concept of intelligence, any more than tests from their culture imported to our own would necessarily correspond to ours. People in other countries may face challenges quite different from faced in the United States, challenges that may affect their intellectual functioning positively or negatively. Some authors are quick to point out how scores of individuals in developing countries are lower than scores of individuals in many developed countries (e.g., Herrnstein & Murray, 1994). There can be many reasons for such differences, however. For example, in our work in Indian slums (Sternberg & Grigorenko, 1999), we were appalled at the conditions under which the children lived and were educated. Anyone should try sitting in a school when it is a smelly 113 degrees in the shade! It is extremely hard to concentrate. In our work in Jamaica (Sternberg, Powell, McGrane, & Grantham-McGregor, 1997), we found that children with intestinal parasitic infections scored worse on tests of cognitive abilities, after controlling for socioeconomic class and other relevant variables. Feeling quite seriously ill everyday simply keeps these children from attending in school the way a well child would. In Kenya and Tanzania, children routinely miss school because of malaria and other serious illnesses. The point, quite simply, is that we should not be so fast to judge others when we have not walked in their shoes—if they even have shoes (Sternberg & Grigorenko, 1997; Sternberg, Grigorenko, & Nokes, 1997)! Individuals in other cultures may develop intellectual skills...
Thus, as one might expect, practical skills matter not just for work success, but for personal kinds of success as well.

In sum, we need to be cautious in drawing conclusions from low IQ test scores attained by people who do not particularly value the skills the tests measure. These people may have concentrated on acquiring other skills that they view as more useful in the context of their own lives.

Author Note

Our international work has been supported, in large part, by the Partnership for Child Development.

References


Stevens, R. J., & Grigorenko, E. L. (1997, Fall). The cognitive costs of physical and mental ill health: Applying the psychology of the developed world to the problems of the developing world. Eye on Psi Chi, 1(21), 20-27.

Stevens, R. J., & Grigorenko, E. L. (1999). A smelly 113 degrees in the shade, or, why we do field research. APS Observer, 12, 10-11, & 20-21.


(Internet wire cont. from page 11)

to nominate a Board member. The transaction is expected to close before August 31, the end of NDCH's fiscal first quarter.

http://www1.internetwire.com/iwire/ihwrp?id=27800&cat=me

2. Samra University of Oriental Medicine: Brief Introduction Of Research On Integration Of Traditional Chinese Medicine And Modern Western Medicine

LOS ANGELES, CA -- (INTERNET WIRE) -- The practice of cooperation between Western Medicine (WM) and Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) practitioners and combining Western and Chinese Medical to improve clinic curative effect is called "Integration of Western and Chinese Medicine" in TCM, any imbalance within the body may be restored to health state of balance through appropriate herbal medication and /or acupuncture, both of which can strengthen the immune system, thereby enhancing the body's natural resistance.

http://www1.internetwire.com/iwire/ihwrp?id=27767&cat=me

3. Diomed Launches International Website: www.diomed-lasers.com

ANDOVER, MA -- (INTERNET WIRE) -- Diomed has announced the launch of its' new international website at diomed-lasers.com. The site will serve as a source of in-depth medical and product information for clinicians and OEM partners, as a product catalogue source for customers and distributors and a source of news and corporate information for shareholders and potential investors.

http://www1.internetwire.com/iwire/ihwrp?id=27742&cat=me
A cross the world, divorce has become a significant, frequent, and more predictable life event. With few exceptions divorce rates continue to rise in most nations with the United States continuing to report the highest divorce rates of all countries who report such statistics. Approximately 49% or half of all US marriages entered into in a particular year are projected to end before one spouse dies. UN projections in 1999 report comparable projections for Germany at 41% and even higher probability of marital dissolution in Sweden where 64% of marriages are projected to end in divorce assuming current rates continue into the future. The high percentage of divorce does not necessarily represent disillusionment with the institutions of marriage and family as most people who divorce remarry.

Divorce and remarriage have become more frequent and predictable life events. Thus divorce, like first marriage, can be viewed in terms of a developmental process and integrated into a framework of family and life cycle (Rice & Rice, 1986). Indeed we might make the same claim for cohabitation, as it has become a preferable family form in Sweden and continues to rise in other nations. We are rapidly approaching an era when a quarter to half or more of the people living in many societies across the world will experience a coupling, a dissolution and a recoupling, a cycle that may be repeated more than once, as it has been throughout history in many cultures across the world (Goode, 1993). Divorce as a predictable life event has not yet been systematically integrated theoretically or therapeutically by many individuals in the helping professions.

Certain factors appear repeatedly in the literature as contributing to the rise of divorce: 1) the industrialization of society; 2) the liberalization of divorce laws; 3) increasing secularization; 4) women’s greater economic freedom; 5) greater acceptance of alternative families; and 6) changing cultural values that embrace individualism and emotional self-fulfillment. Economists also note that divorce is also a result of changing opportunity structures within the family and the relative costs of divorce. These factors vary across societies, but at least for the countries I will compare here (US, Germany, Sweden, Italy & Japan), we do seem to be witnessing a growing convergence of values and societal trends that lead to increasing acceptance of divorce and its outcomes, albeit with some interesting historical and cultural differences. Cultural forces also influence norms about how divorce is viewed and its personal consequences for the individual. Practically all societies make some cultural provision for the dissolution of marriage through divorce, but it may be easy and even expected as in the Nordic countries, and almost prohibited as in Ireland which only recently permitted divorce.

The divorce rate per 1000 population is usually regarded as a more reliable index than the gross number of divorces, but is influenced by the age of the population and the marriage rates within the population. The US has by far the highest divorce rate; it more than doubled between 1960 and 1980 reaching an all time high of 5.2, and began leveling off in the 80s and 90s to a fairly stable, but high level of 4.3 per 1000 population in 1996. Sweden’s divorce at 2.4 is similarly high, but not as high as the US. Germany (2.1) and Japan (1.9) as well occupy an intermediate position, with Italy at 1.6 considerable lower. Divorce only became possible in Italy in 1973; there were no reliable statistics kept on the divorce rate in earlier years. If dissolution records were systematically kept for US couples in long-term cohabitation, the divorce rate would be even higher. Most younger Americans now spend some time living together outside of marriage, and between 1960 and 1998 the number of unmarried couples in America increased by close to 1000 percent, second only to Sweden. About half of unmarried women age 25 to 39 are currently living with a partner or have done so in the past. For some, cohabitation is a prelude to marriage, for others, an alternative to marriage. The evidence is controversial whether cohabitation is more likely to lead to marital breakup than to prevent it.

Divorce is also a gender issue. Women’s increasing economic independence is often cited as a factor in divorce. The feminist movement legitimized these trends and exposed the violence, abuse, and power differentials in many marriages. In the US, as is true around the world, more women initiate divorce; such reported statistics range from 60 to 90%. I have written elsewhere of divorce as “resistance,” meaning that as women gain economic autonomy and societal approval to resist abuse and oppression, they are more likely to divorce or not to marry or remarry. And indeed modern trends also show a significant rise in women who never marry or remarry or delay marriage, remaining single, and often a single head of a family. In 1998 18% of the 71 million US families were headed by women with no husbands, and 27% of these women had incomes below the poverty line. Their median income was $22,163 as compared to a married couple family of $54,180 and a male household with no wife at $35,681.

The explosion of single parent families headed by women, often in precarious economic straits, is another concomitant of increased divorce, not only in the US, but across the world. In 1992, for example, 39 percent of all US divorced mothers with children lived below the poverty level. Thus divorce, but more particularly, the lower earnings of women as compared to men, and the lack of child support after divorce, are contributing factors to the feminization of poverty. Despite the fact that divorced mothers tend to have more education and be in more professional jobs than never married single parent mothers, about a third of divorced mothers cannot support themselves and their children above the poverty line and their standard of living goes significantly down Divorced fathers have more disposable income than divorced mothers who bear the brunt of child rearing, raising and expenses. Fewer than 50 percent of divorced women receive any property and spousal maintenance is a rarity now. Divorced women with children have higher work force participation than any other group at 80%, yet are penalized like all women by the persistent gender wage gap. It is estimated that if the wage gap were eliminated, poverty rates for families, including single women headed families would be reduced by half. On the global average women earn 30 to 40 percent less than men for the same work.

Although we have an ethic of joint custody in the US, mothers here, as in all the world, bear the overwhelming responsibility for children. In Europe about 85 to 90% of divorced women have physical custody of their children, in the US it is 87%. However,
in the US only 50 percent of custodial parents with child support agreements receive regular full payments, 25% receive none. Economic simulations indicate that if regular child support payments were received by all due them, poverty among single parent women headed families would decrease by one fourth to one-third.

While the US has maintained the highest divorce rates in the world, Italy historically has evidenced one of the lowest. In Italy opposition to the 1970 divorce law remained strong, and thus the resulting law is severely restrictive. Today divorce is legal, but the divorce rate of those who marry within the Church is relatively low compared to those who marry only by civil ceremony. Even though the same tendencies of gradual secularization and increasing opportunities for women are observable in Italy, Italy is distinct from other industrialized Western countries in several ways. A divorce always requires two separate court appearances and two filings. One must first obtain a legal separation and then a divorce. Thus many couples remain at the stage of separation. For women this may well be advantageous to maintain a number of spousal rights like inheritance, particularly with diminished opportunities for remarriage, low earning prospects, little alimony and maintenance and no right to a husband's pension after divorce.

Because of women's more precarious economic position, Italian wives have been generally more reluctant to be divorced. In fact at the beginning, almost two thirds of the requests for divorce were filed by men. This is changing and women now initiate divorce at least half the time, and we wil expect this percentage to continue to increase and approach the other nations' rates as their economic opportunities improve. However, today the opportunity structures for women remain tied to traditional families and the relative costs of divorce high. If we see little evidence of the "feminization of poverty" in Italy (poverty rates for men and women do not significantly differ), it is because almost all Italian women are married and almost every Italian wage earning man is paired to a woman.

In many ways the Italian life and family cycle today is the traditional western marriage of the first half of the 20th century. The "young adult" life stage where children break away from the family is still marked by marriage and rarely takes place for other reasons such as a job, or cohabitation or single parenthood. And marriage still generally precedes child bearing with non-marital birth rates extremely low. In sum Italy provides us with an example of slight, but similar and important changes in expected life and family life cycle as modulated by the strong interacting influences of religion, the law and patriarchy.

West Germany's has a moderate divorce rate in between the high US rate and low one of Italy. Its slow growth is accounted for in part by Germany's lower marital and birth rates. If fewer people marry, the possibility of divorce is also diminished. This pattern is seen across the countries of Europe as well as in the US and may account for the apparent stabilization of divorce rates in the 1980s and 1990s when marriage rates decreased, age at first marriage increased, and cohabitation increased. Germany, although now united, offers us still another interesting example of the continuing effects of different divorce rates and policies directly related to the politics of West and East Germany prior to unification. East Germany or the Former German Democratic Republic (GDR), always had higher divorces and more liberal abortion and divorce laws than did the conservative West German state committed to the conventional or traditional nuclear family. In the former GDR men and women had reached relatively equal levels in education, vocational training and labor market experience. However, women as they are all over the world, were paid less than men even if they did the same job and single mothers remained the poorest family type, though still faring better than their former West German counterparts.

After reunification, liberal divorce law and easy procedures were reduced to traditional, West German conservative standards, increasingly influenced by the Church. For feminists this is considered an enormous "backlash." Single mothers in the East were directly faced with the West German understanding of the social market economy. Full employment disappeared, unemployment increased and jobs became more insecure. Child-care facilities deteriorated and were no longer free. Housing became more expensive, and wage increases did not compensate. All these factors have acted to deepen women's poverty, particularly in the former GDR. Thus divorce remains an option, but one that penalizes women.

Japan has always presented something a paradox to students of divorce and its causes. For one, Japan, known as a conservative society valuing traditional familial loyalty, had a previously very high stable divorce rate up to the Meiji period and restoration at the turn of the century. For another, whereas in most countries, industrialization and urbanization led to increased divorce, in Japan the same social changes resulted in less divorce. The explanation has to do with the direct intention of the state to change family policy, an influence that can be a powerful factor as we saw in the case of East and West Germany. Thus around the turn of the last century the Meiji leaders sought a revolution, not a socialist, but a conservative one, hoping to keep Japan's ancient ways intact while becoming the first non-Western nation to successfully industrialize. Through the media, education and new legal codes, the family patterns of the elite samurai class were imposed on all Japanese and the rural patterns were rejected as uneducated and primitive. As a result, Japan was the first high-divorce nation to decrease its divorce rate substantially. The divorce rate is fairly low, but shows a steady rise in modern times.

The lower modern divorce rate is also related to the restricted job opportunities for women in Japan, little hope for regular child support, the loss of the husband's income, and a strong family ideology that values women as mothers even more than wives and disapproves of divorce. Like in Italy and Germany, it is not uncommon for a wife to remain in a marriage because of her financial dependence. In contrast to decades ago, more Japanese women than men initiate divorce today, and 75% have custody of their children (the pattern we see now in most coun-

CALL TO MEMBERS:

Please submit short academic articles up to 1500 words, viewpoints of approximately 200 words, relevant news regarding research in intercultural and/or international psychology, as well as news regarding upcoming programs, courses, or job opportunities.

You are also invited to submit your expressions of interest to participate in particular research, or your desire to join specific programs. You may also share your knowledge of international positions available, and/or your wishes to engage in or announce any other pertinent international contact.

The next issue of The International Psychology Reporter is scheduled for Fall/Winter 2001. Please send your contributions by September 30, 2001 to:

Ivan Kos, PhD
Editor
International Psychotherapy Associates
625 Main Street, # 625
New York, NY 10044
fax: 212-486-0174
e-mail: IKoslpia@aol.com
Sweden adopted a strict no fault divorce law in 1974. The waiting period was shortened and economic and other rights of women and children strengthened. The principles underlying the changes are that divorce is a private matter in which the state has no concern, not even that of requiring parties to wait a while in case they change their minds. The second is that the continuing welfare of all citizens is very much the concern of the state and those who could suffer from divorce must have their rights safeguarded. Thus an important feature of the law has been the accompanying provision of a package of social security, housing, education, employment and child care and child allowances. All of which have the effect of separating child support from marriage. Swedish psychologists point out that because the children of a single parent are a guaranteed home and income, there is no reason for a woman to stay in an unhappy or oppressive marriage because she has nowhere else to go. Unlike the other countries we have reviewed here, only 10 percent of Swedish lone mothers have complaints concerning child maintenance and custody. State supported maintenance, joint custody, and strict enforcement create fewer problems of this kind.

The economic recessions and cutbacks of the 1990s have made the economic position of lone mothers less favorable in Sweden. It has now largely stabilized as a fact of marriage recession, making for fewer people being at risk for divorce. Cohabitation is rapidly replacing traditional marriage as the preferred form of consensual relationship. And unlike the rest of Europe, women’s labor force participation and fertility rates are at record highs, largely due to the security of state family supports that include paid maternity leave for a year and a half, compensation for the care of sick children, the right to reduce working time for parents of young children and comprehensive subsidized high quality public child care. About 50% of births are non-marital, but teenage pregnancies have almost disappeared. The high proportion of mother headed families is not primarily the result of divorce, but other pathways including single and separated cohabitants and single, never partnered women.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Note: This article is based on an invited address given to the American Psychological Association in Washington, DC, August, 2000. For a copy of all the references for this article, please contact the author, Dr. Joy Rice, University of Wisconsin, Dept. of Psychiatry, 4230 Waban Hill, Madison, WI, 53711. <jkrice@facstaff.wisc.edu>, Fax: (608) 274 6311.

(Internet wire cont. from page 13)

4. eMore Medical Solutions, Inc.: eMore Medical And MedSpecialists Merge To Enhance Effectiveness Of Physicians Who Perform Procedures

MINNEAPOLIS, MN -- (INTERNET WIRE) -- eMore Medical Solutions announced it has merged with MedSpecialists. As a combined entity, the new eMore brings together the leader in physician procedure documentation with important enabling technologies and intellectual property that contribute significantly to the company's ability to meet the needs of hospitals and physicians in the procedure space.

http://www1.internetwire.com/iwire/iwpr?id=277732&cat=me

Pharmaceuticals

1. Drug Safety Questions Prompts Matthias Rath, M.D. To Challenge Pharmaceuticals

SANTA CLARA, CA -- (INTERNET WIRE) -- Recent reports showed that the blood pressure lowering drug from Pfizer, Cardura, doubles the likelihood of suffering from heart failure. In conjunction with this, a recent government study showed that Cardura is less effective than some less costly generics. Despite these safety flaws, an FDA advisory panel has approved the sale of the drug to continue without changes to the current labeling.

http://www1.internetwire.com/iwire/iwpr?id=277757&cat=me
Tips for Tourists

Norman D. Sundberg
Dept. of Psychology, University of Oregon

3. We need to master the situation enough to relax and enjoy it. It is confusing enough to be suddenly in a strange city in our own country. It is a "culture shock" to be on a street where you can't read the signs, you can't understand what people are saying, you don't know where to go to the toilet, and you are repulsed by filthy beggars and pushing vendors, and you don't know how to manage taking a bus to get where you're going. So it is important to recognize your "culture shock" away from familiar friends and ways, and be lenient with yourself. Allow yourself to feel a little perplexed and put off and uncomfortable. Observe your own reactions; see what perspective these observations give you and what becomes important to you. At the same time, find out enough about your living situation to relax about the basics of living and enjoy the new experiences.

4. What does the act mean to the actor, the game to the players, the house to its residents? The anthropologist, Clifford Geertz (1973, p. 89) defines culture as "an historically transmitted pattern of meanings embodied in symbols...by means of which men communicate, perpetuate and develop their knowledge about and attitudes toward life." So the task for the visitor to another culture is to understand the art, rituals, daily customs, and belief systems as people in the other cultures see them—their sense they make of life events. We would hope to be able to "walk in the other person's shoes." We can constantly ask "How does that person view the things happening around?" It is often helpful to find special symbols or concepts that are referred to frequently and have special meaning in the culture. In the American culture, consider the special meaning of the cross, the baseball game, and Western movies. In Bali, there are the kala figure above entrances, the cock fight, concerns about leyaks (demons), and customs such as providing offerings for spirits of a place.

5. Find out about the daily life of the people. To appreciate the situation and environment of other people, go into a grocery store or market, buy stamps at the post office, see what kinds of books and newspapers are available in shops, read the newspapers or at least look at it if it is a strange language for you, look at the telephone book (the equivalent of the yellow pages) if there is one, and talk with taxi drivers about what their daily activities are, as well as those of friends or wives. If possible, visit a school, a factory, or a home. Get "a feeling" for what it is like to live there.

6. Pursue your special interests. In addition to broadscale "scanning" of the culture, try to go into depth on some areas of special interest—your kind of work or hobby. If possible, find someone who speaks English who is in your profession or line of work. Perhaps you can find people who are interested in sailing or cooking or carpentry who can tell you about their situation. Such another-culture "double" or partner, may provide a natural bridge to understanding those features of the culture that will have most meaning to you. This person will be your informant.

7. Obtain and use a variety of kinds of information, both during your visit and later. Experiences have much more meaning if we discuss them, look at them again, mull them over and write about them. Observation, listening, and taking pictures are ways of collecting information. You'll increase your learning about the culture if you try to describe it, in a letter or a journal. Some people learn a lot from sketching scenes. Of course, reading before the trip and afterwards is helpful. People often find novels about the country particularly helpful. To get at the symbolic meanings of cultural objects or activities, the study of the art, religion, history, and anthropology are important.

8. Respect, courtesy and interest pay off. No matter how much we love and honor our own country and way of life, we need to recognize that other people have the similar love and honor for theirs. Learning about the local feelings concerning ways to dress or act may help prevent awkward situations. Learning a few phrases like "thank you" (for instance, in Indonesian, "Terima kasih" pronounced "tehr-eema kah-see") will say you care. Obviously, language is very important to the people who use it. Sometimes Westerners call less industrialized cultures "primitive," but on deeper examination such cultures will be found to be highly complex and fully as demanding of intelligence as Western culture, though their emphasis on what is important in life and work may be different.

9. The payoff—learning about ourselves. One prominent anthropologist has said that he believes it is never possible to fully understand a culture into which one
PSYCHO-POLITICAL PERSPECTIVES

“Political Behavior and Consciousness of Provincial Administrators in Kenya”

Eric Edwin Otenyo. PhD, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff

Political psychology has always been sensitive to effects of a political system on the motives, thoughts and behaviors of its actors. To some extent, varieties of political behavior—or activities with important political consequences—seem to escape the critical eye of Political Psychologists working on authoritarian bureaucracies in developing countries. Specifically, the need for both theoretical and methodological universality seems more urgent today than ever. Partly, the shrinking global space and the need for resolution of conflicts makes the case for studying the less developed countries stronger. That Political Psychologists are uniquely placed to address the pressing problems resulting from authoritarianism including conflict resolutions is no longer in dispute.

This paper focuses on the political behavior, attitudes and consciousness of provincial administrators (PAs) in Kenya. Provincial administrators are field level offices responsible for the public safety, development and political stability in rural areas. They include Provincial Commissioner (PC), District Commissioner (DC), District Officers (DO) and Chiefs in locations and sub locations. The study arises out of concerns for widening our understanding of how individual bureaucrats in authoritarian systems operate. More troubling, though, is that the behaviors of PAs across the board seem to form a pattern. Over the years, the Kenyan media has continued to document examples of behaviors such as:

- A Chief stabbed a man over dreadlocks hair. The man had resisted the chief’s order to shave his dreadlocks (Daily Nation May, 12 2001).

- A Chief arrested two people unlawfully and left them in custody for two days without food (Daily Nation April, 21, 1994).

- A 65-year-old man fled for his life after harassment by his chief. The chief kept him tied with a rope for over three hours at a public meeting (Standard January 20, 1994).

- A DO in declared Lodwar his territory in which reporters had no business (Daily Nation September 6, 1992).

- A DC reported that he would resign if FORD-Kenya (Opposition party) won the elections in 1992 (Daily Nation September 6, 1992).

- A DC ordered a Teacher to be shaved in public (Interview).

- A PC ordered the arrest of a citizen who refused to offer the public official a ride in his car (Interview).

Characteristics of PAs

Unfortunately, few political psychologists have examined the implications of these behaviors for our understanding of authoritarianism. Generally speaking, the main psychological characteristics of the administrators’ political attitudes are summarized as: sycophantic, active involvement, authoritarian, and pseudo-conservatism. Besides, PAs are notorious for preserving their own identities as “elite core” among the country’s public administrators.

Several PAs interviewed and observed for this study showed a strong sense of sycophantic behavior. By examining their reported speeches, it was found that PA’s echo statements issued by the head of state. It is common practice for PAs to “follow through” statements from the president in their areas of jurisdiction. The reason for this is that they are administratively representative of the chief executive and are employed at his pleasure.

Another attribute is the high incidence of authoritarianism and active involvement in local politics. DOs, for example, were active during the elections held in 1992 and 1997. Some went as far as declaring support for candidates sponsored by the ruling party. An acting DC even was on record threatening to resign if the opposition won the elections in 1992. Participation also took the form of mobilizing rural populations in political activities. The respondents regarded the role of PAs as being complementary to that of the party machinery. Several respondents in this study regarded their mission as including “promoting the good image of the government.” With this expectation, PAs over the years have cancelled licenses of meetings sponsored by opposition figures, stubbornly declared some parts of the country as closed for opposition politics, and harassed anti-government activis. Such behaviors correspond neatly to authoritarian submissiveness.

From a psychodynamic perspective, the authoritarian behavior of PAs cannot be understood outside his colonial antecedent and socialization -many of the colonial PAs were former British soldiers who fought in the World Wars. Many had no formal training in “multiculturalism” and more often than not resorted to authoritarian communication styles in their interaction with their captive natives. Perhaps, also, as soldiers, they were more conversant with receiving and giving orders- and of course, using force if compliance was questioned. Moreover, PAs dressed as military personnel and were indeed inducted in authoritarian tactics at the Administrative Officers Police Training College (APTC) and at Kenya Institute of Administration (KIA).

The above perspectives do not in any way reduce the salience of political culture as an independent variable. Research shows that the behaviors of state operatives might also be their adoption of prevailing norms and beliefs. For some, the fear is that African society was for a long time conditioned to authoritarian cultures. Even if resistance existed, subsequent administrators merely reintroduced these behaviors—sometimes justifying these in derogatory terms. Ironically, both colonial and independent governments believed that without a degree of authoritarianism, no progress would be achieved in some parts of Africa.

Pseudo-conservatism, psychological commitment to ruling party and political consciousness

PAs cognitive mobilization measures the degree of political conservatism and the extent of psychological commitment to the ruling party’s agenda. PCs, DCs, DOs and Chiefs score very highly on how fre-
INTERESTED IN JOINING DIVISION 52?

Division of International Psychology
Application for Membership

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

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

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

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

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE:

Name: ___________________________ Professional Title: ___________________________
Address: ___________________________ Telephone: ___________________________
____________________________________ Fax: ___________________________
____________________________________ E-mail: ___________________________

APA Membership/Affiliation Status:
Fellow _____ Member _____ Associate _____ International Affiliate _____ Student Affiliate _____

APA Membership Number (if applicable): ___________________________

2001 dues:

____ I am an APA member who wishes to apply for membership in Division 52. Enclosed is a check for $20.00 US made payable to Division 52.
* Dues exempt members send only $10.00 US for subscription price/servicing fee.

____ I wish to become an affiliate of Division 52. Enclosed is a check for $20.00 US made payable to Division 52.

____ I am a student enrolled in a graduate program in psychology who wishes to become an affiliate of Division 52. Enclosed is a check for $10.00 US made payable to Division 52.

____ I wish to donate $____ ____________ US made payable to Division 52, to support its activities.

____ Enclosed is the check in the amount of $__________ (in US dollars) payable to the Division 52.

____ I authorize Division 52 to charge my VISA---MASTERCARD---AMERICAN EXPRESS (circle one) in the amount of ________ USD.

Credit Card Number ___________________________ Expiration Date ________ Signature ___________________________

Please send your completed application together with your payment to: Division 52 - Administrative Office
American Psychological Association
750 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20002-4242
is not born, but often the most important result of trying to understand it is that you come to learn about your own culture. One of the best ways to learn about something is to compare it with something else—not necessarily to see which is better or worse, but to notice how it is different. We will find assumptions about ways to live that we take for granted and never think about. We will find ways in which we are very fortunate, or unfortunate. We will look at American cities and people in a new way.*

10. In the long run, the world is one. Travel and appreciation of other cultures shows how interdependent we all are and how dependent we are on our environments. We can learn to really see our planet as being “Spaceship Earth” or “a global village.”

*We shall not cease from exploration
And the end of all our exploring
Will be to arrive where we started
And to know the place for the first time.

T.S. Eliot

(Book revie cont. from page 5)
cans to experience the rapture and to survive after a pre-emptive nuclear strike against the “rogues” in Iran, North Korea, China, or Russia, all once friends then enemies, for a short time friends again, and now back on the US enemies list so essential for keeping then-ation allied against its “godless” and un-washed foreign foes. Not to be forgotten is the fact that “Dubya” Bush had a post-40 born-again conversion and, during the most recent Chinese capture of the US spy plane incident, he seemed to be more concerned about whether the 28-person crew had their Bibles to comfort them than he was in main-taining cordial diplomatic relations with the PRC, despite the fact that each country was equally responsible for repeated provocative acts against the other.

As Lowe says, Reagan was a true believer in literal biblical truths found in Revelation and Ezekiel. His wife, astrologer, and other advisors had to coax him away from his Evil Empire and SDI obsessions. And, he concludes, “If we are not to be subjected to another and even more dangerous president, it is imperative that the intellectual, political, and journalistic leaders of our imperiled nation closely examine the lessons of this book” (Lowe, 2000, p. 14). And there are many to be learned in this exciting tour de force that explores traditionalists vs. fundamentalists, modern-day Manchurian candidates, Nazi precedents for Christian fascism, what a fascist Christian America would look like, old and new doctrines like anti-Semitism such as in the New (versus the “Jew”) World Order, and other insights and heresies necessary to understand why and how America has been moving toward fascist authoritarianism for the last half century. In sum, this book is both an eye opener and a good read, well worth trying out. •

Non-profit U.S. Postage PAID
Washington, DC Permit No. 6348