MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The best is yet to be

Harold Takooshian, President

In 2002, to mark the fifth anniversary of our APA International Division, the current and in-coming presidents jointly offered a brief report "to consider what the future holds for our wonderful division" (Spielberger & Takooshian, 2002, p. 1). Since then, our division officers have held a truly memorable 2003 midwinter Board meeting in Baltimore on March 16. Here, I am pleased to provide this update on the fine developments unfolding within our division for 2003. This summarizes the on-going efforts by our division's 30 sedulous officers and committee chairs from many places, who presented their written or in-person reports to the March Board meeting.

Past-President Charles Spielberger of the University of South Florida described the procedures of the Division's Nominations Committee, and the slate of able candidates who agreed to stand for election in 2003. President-elect Richard Velayo of Pace University limned several new initiatives for 2004, including one already in place—his experimental new www.psyChat.org website that translates incoming text into several languages. Treasurer Lenore Walker of Nova Southeast University reported that the treasury is still small in our six-year-old division, but very much in the black and growing. Council Representative Fran Culbertson of Wisconsin reported APA activities, including its likely acceptance of our division's pioneering new "Resolution on culture and gender awareness in international psychology," prepared by the task force of our International Committee for Women, chaired by Joy Rice of Wisconsin. Newsletter Editor Ivan Kos reported the continued expansion of our division newsletter, The International Reporter, and announced a high-tech new Associate Editor Giuseppe Sottile, who has special training in computer technologies. Secretary William Masten of Texas A&M University reported the first-ever uploading of the Reporter onto the division's website, www.tamu-commerce.edu/orgs/div52.

Program Chair Lynn H. Collins of LaSalle College released the division's exciting August 2003 APA program for Toronto, including possible suite receptions for international visitors to be co-sponsored with other groups this year. Program Co-chair Anie Kalayjian solicited any early suggestions for the challenging 2004 APA program in Hawaii, at kalayjian@aol.com. Fellows

Committee Chair Joan Christer announced that, pending APA approval, our division will have up to five new fellows in international psychology this year. Mentor Award Chair Lynn Rehm of Houston welcomed award nominees for 2003. Robert Ostermann of Fairleigh Dickinson and John Lewis of Nova Southeast University released detailed procedures for two student research awards to be given in 2003, and welcomed nominees at rdostermann@aol.com. The Chair of the new Communications Committee, Uwe Gielen of Saint Francis College, described his expanded vision for the division's publications program (including a possible book series), and released the outcome of his survey for the division's newsletter editor; based on the small but unanimous feedback Uwe received from members, the Board unanimously renewed founding Editor Ivan Kos' six year term for another three years, 2003-2006.

Historian John Hogan of St. John's University reported his on-going oral history efforts and future plans to document the first five years of the division. The chair and co-chair of the new Long Range Planning Committee, Ann Marie O'Reark of Florida and Paul Lloyd of Missouri, released their plans to help officers to fine-tune the division's mission and procedures this coming year. The chair of the new Divisional Liaisons Committee, Judith Torney-Purta of Maryland, outlined her plan to diffuse our division's international perspective.

(Continued on page 3)
LETTERS TO EDITOR

Equilibrium

Tatjana Jevremovic, PhD
Assistant Professor and Director NEGE Laboratory, School of Nuclear Engineering, Purdue University, IN

We are all traps for environmental and emotional pollution from the world around us. With the genetic heritage, only time will tell - the symbolism of our lives will develop into expected or unwanted pattern.

In my mid forties, I have had that unwanted gathering of symbols. I was rooted carefully and devotedly in my past. My belief is built on a solid equilibrium that incorporates my soul and mind. The unwanted pattern moved me away from the symmetry of my life. I was facing breast cancer. My first concern was to restore this equilibrium and protect it throughout the chemotherapy, surgery and radiation therapy. I have worked all the time, even in the days of chemo, and kept my spirit intact of the unwanted reality. I thought of myself as a well-developed, futuristic city suddenly trapped by pollution from unknown sources. I have imagined open canals running along side the streets carrying rainwater, garbage and sewage. To restore its beauty, it was necessary and alarming to start an immediate cleansing. The chemo drugs were occupying my veins week by week for four months. Seeing them as the most efficient detergent, I believed the streets of my futuristic life were successfully cleansed. I considered the radiation therapy as a step further in assuring that no dirt has been overlooked. Treatments, check-ups, and the constant reminder that at some point, something went very wrong is enough to open the doors to depression. I am grateful to my supreme mind that never opened that door and kept my equilibrium in place. I see myself now as a stellar technological invention from the late fifties, with many upgrades.

Cancer is not an enemy. Cancer is a trapped pollutant that may be cleansed through a restored equilibrium of our thoughts, eating habits, art, love and humanity.

She just finished her treatments. She went through it all alone.

International Psychology Reporter
APA Division 52 Newsletter

Volume 7, No.1 Spring 2003
Ivan Kos, PhD Editor
Giuseppe Sottile, MA Associate Editor
Russell E. Farnen, PhD Assistant Editor
Mirella Kos Managing Editor

ARTICLE SUBMISSION: For smaller articles (op-ed, comments, suggestions, etc.) submit up to 200 words by fax or e-mail. Longer articles (Division reports, academic articles, etc.) can run up to 1500 words and should be submitted on diskette, 3.5", IBM formatted. Time limitation in production requires all material to be submitted electronically.

Submit all materials to:
Ivan Kos, PhD
Editor
Int. Psychotherapy Associates
625 Main Street, suite 625
New York, NY 10004
Fax: 212-486-0174
E-mail: IKospa@aol.com

Submission deadlines for:
Spring issue – March 31, 2003
Summer issue – June 30, 2003
Fall/Winter issue – October 31, 2003

International Psychology Reporter is the publication of Division 52 of the American Psychological Association
On March 16, 2003, for the first time in its six-year history, the International Division's Board of Directors held its all-day midwinter meeting in conjunction with a regional psychology convention—the Eastern Psychological Association, at the Baltimore Wyndham Hotel on March 14-16. Thanks to the remarkable hospitality of the EPA and its Executive Officer Roberta Dihoff, the Division 52 leadership was able to spend an extra day together, sharing a few memorable "firsts" in 2003. First, Division 52 offered a first-ever "international program" at EPA—a series of six scientific sessions back-to-back in the hotel's Schaefer room. This consisted of six panels featuring 31 speakers, and spanning Friday afternoon, and all day Saturday, each on a different topic: (1) An international study of adolescents' political attitudes and knowledge, chaired by Judith Torney-Purta. (2) International issues for women, chaired by Lynn H. Collins. (3) Updates from the front lines of cross-cultural research, chaired by Dennis P. Carmody. (4) Understanding international terrorism, chaired by Gloria B. Gottsegen. (5) Multiple diversities within psychology, chaired by Harold Takooshian. (6) Psychologists at the United Nations, chaired by Charles D. Spielberger. The six sessions were attended by 20 up to 55 attendees, and proved a welcome opportunity for some of the leaders of international psychology to inform others and each other about their current work.

A second "first," also on Saturday, was the display table EPA kindly provided in its main foyer, where volunteer Board members distributed new information about international psychology and Division 52 to many of the 2,200 EPA registrants. Table coordinators Anie Kalayjian and Dennis Carmody reported that many registrants were unaware of the APA international division, and nine joined on-the-spot that day. This international table was surrounded by an eye-catching exhibit of photo posters of "Children around the world" taken by Anie Kalayjian as part of her global work in disaster relief.

A third innovation in March was a first-ever "visioning workshop" for three hours on Sunday morning, in
which Board members systematically reviewed the division's first five years, then its current status and future directions. This visioning session was provided as a service by the APA Division of Consulting Psychology, and moderated by three experts—Arthur Freedman of American University, Paul Lloyd of Southeast Missouri State University, and Ann Marie O'Roark who also chairs Division 52's new Long-Range Planning Committee.

In all, the three days in Baltimore proved a joyous new experience for many, and a useful experiment which the Board may consider repeating in a future year. Meanwhile, the next Board meeting was scheduled to precede the APA meeting on August 6, Wednesday at 7 pm in Toronto.

Student Assistance Needed

Dear Members of Division 52,

It was a pleasure to meet many of the officers and chairs at the recent D52 meetings held at EPA. I ask for your help in our Outreach efforts for D52 this year.

I have a project that is perfect for a student to complete before the end of the spring term. Many authors of articles in the Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology (JCCP) are not members of D52. I seek student assistance to review the issues of JCCP and collect the names, addresses, and email contacts for the authors of articles from the past five years. Then, email invitations will be sent to those authors.

Kindly send me names of students you believe would complete the task and I will invite them to join the Outreach Committee. The work can be completed at any campus with a subscription to JCCP, and the files of names and address can be sent to me via email. No need to travel to New Jersey!

Cordially,

Dennis Carmody
Outreach Coordinator
Division 52
dparmody@aol.com

APA COUNCIL OF REPRESENTATIVES' MEETING

The APA Council of Representatives' meeting was held from February 14 - 16, 2003 at the Capital Hilton Hotel. As was usual, the evening before Council met, the Advocacy Groups of Council held their meetings to discuss Council Agenda items as well as issues of concern to them. Those members who were interested in becoming active in APA Boards and Committees, had opportunities to develop support for their nominations to Board and Committees with the Advocacy Groups at this time. This same format will occur in August, in Toronto, if you are interested in any of the Advocacy Groups' work, and/or interested in being elected to a Board or Committee do attend.

REPORT ON COUNCIL OF REPRESENTATIVES' MEETING

The meeting was opened by Dr. Sternberg, President of APA, at 9 a.m on February 14, 2003. Dr. Sternberg welcomed Dr. Norman Anderson, our CEO, Dr. Diane Halpern, our President-Elect, and Council members.

Dr. Anderson updated Council on his activities to date. He indicated that he had had four months of orientation with Dr. Ray Fowler. His approach to his work as CEO of APA was as follows: 1. orienting toward listening and learning; 2. reaching out to all of APA constituency; 3. providing service to members; 4. emphasizing consensus building, integration and collaboration; 5. focusing on "the big picture;" 6. seeking openness and transparency; and 7. developing long term relationships with leaders in other governances. Dr. Anderson noted that membership was up at 70%, and that Congress had passed legislation providing 6 million dollars for graduate education programs, which is three-fold more dollars since the last appropriation.

In addressing Council members, Dr. Sternberg characterized the theme of his presidency as one of unification. He stressed the importance of science and practice as collaborative and working partners in making APA a strong, and significant organization. He noted that the major challenges facing APA today are its mission, its convention, its membership numbers, its governance, its elections and its finances. It is evident that the financial status of APA is a significant variable in decision making and planning for 2003-4. Dr. Sternberg noted that he had established a Presidential Task Force on APA Governance. Its goals would be to examine governmental structure; fiscal needs and demands, and development of new structures as needed. He intends to be a pro-active and responsive president.

There were 26 items on the business agenda falling under the following categories of interest to us: Convention Affairs, Educational Affairs, Professional Affairs, Public Interest, Ethnic Minority Affairs, and Financial Affairs.

An award was presented to Dr. Daniel Kobneman, a psychologist and recipient of the Nobel prize award in Economics.

Convention Affairs:

The evaluation of the restructuring of the annual convention in Chicago occurred. Surveys were distributed to division presidents, division cluster representatives, convention attendees, and attendees at cluster and plenary session during and after the Chicago convention. The analyses of the convention yielded highly favorable results. It would appear that shorter convention schedules, innovative program formats, and one convention building setting are viewed favorably by attendees. The shorter convention schedule was very highly rated. Similar surveys of the Toronto convention will also be scheduled.

Educational Affairs:

Council approved the Commission for the Recognition of Specialties and Proficiencies in Professional Psychology (CRSPPP)'s recommendations to accept, as a proficiency in professional psychology, "Sport Psychology," "The Assessment and Treatment of Serious Mental Illness," and
(APA Council of Rep. cont. from page 4)

renewed recognition of "Industrial and Organizational Psychology" as a specialty in professional psychology.

Further information of these specialties in professional psychology can be found on the APA website at http://www.apa.org/crspppp/.

Professional Affairs:

Council approved the designation of psychologists as primary care providers and it was noted that the Practice Directorate is already pursuing the designation of psychologists as primary care providers as one of its long term goals.

Public Interest:

The resolution on the maltreatment of children with disabilities was approved. The resolution recommends the inclusion of disability status in the Child Abuse Registry of all states, and in all national incidence studies of child abuse and neglect. In addition, it recommends support services for families, encourages research, collaboration between professionals in this area, and strongly encourages the development of culturally relevant prevention and treatment models that will be disseminated into education and training programs in psychology.

Council approved a motion to establish a Task Force on Urban Psychology, and included funding for one meeting in 2003. The members of the Task Force will be appointed by BAPPI to serve a 1-year term (ending December 31, 2003). The Task Force will be sunsets at end of 2003.

The book on Women of Color Leader Psychologists, approved last year, was allocated funds to partially underwrite the production costs.

Ethnic Minority Affairs:

Of particular interest to Division 52, is the approved motion of Council to allocate funding to the Office of Ethnic Minority Affairs in support of grant writing efforts for a proposed conference entitled "Psychology, Public Policy and Communities of Color in the United States and Throughout the World: Critical Issues, Knowledge, and Skills." If you are interested in this proposal, contact the Office of Ethnic Minority Affairs.

Financial Affairs:

The financial status of APA continues to be a concern although we are proving to be able to more capably manage our monies. There was a subdued aura to the convention as well as a reduced number of motions to spend money, as everyone was aware of the impact of the market on APA's financial status.

Council approved the proposed 2003 Final Budget which called for a surplus of $385.00. Furthermore, Dr. Anderson, as CEO, was requested to do what is necessary throughout 2003 to ensure that the net from operations remain contained.

An additional new business item was approved for funding of a Task Force on the Psychological Effects of Efforts to Prevent Terrorism.

Meeting adjourned on Saturday, February 15, at 5 pm, a day early, due to an impending major snow storm that was predicted for DC. AND DO YOU KNOW WHAT HAPPENED?? Many council members were stranded in DC due to that major snow storm (26 inches of snow). Approximately 50 of us were there, in the Capital Hilton Hotel, and others scattered around the city. However, all was not lost. We ate, slept, bonded, cavorted in the snow, and now have a veritable "group feeling" about Council. Wish you had been there with us.

NOTE:

Division 52's proposed "Guidelines for Culture and Gender Awareness in International Psychology" was withdrawn and a new business item was put in the hopper which removed the word "guidelines" and replaced it with "resolution." The legal implications of the word "guideline" made it necessary to engage in this process. It would appear that it is now smooth sailing (at least I hope so).

It should be presented to Council in August, and hopefully sail through. The "Resolution on Culture and Gender Awareness in International Psychology" has been reviewed (with suggestions and edits incorporated in the document) from the following: APA Counsel, APA Public Interest Director/Women's Programs, International Relations in Psychology Committee, other Divisions, and many member of Division 52.

Release of 2003 edition of

PSYCHOLOGY: IUPsyS GLOBAL RESOURCE

on CD-ROM

IUPsyS and Psychology Press are delighted to announce to the members of Division 52 the publication and release of a new, expanded, and updated version of their international resources CD-ROM tool, PSYCHOLOGY: IUPsyS GLOBAL RESOURCE, edited by J. Bruce Overmier and Judith A. Overmier. Last year, the 2002 edition was sold to individuals for £100, but through the intervention of President Harold Takooishian, it will be available for individual users in Division 52 to purchase as a free-standing reference tool at a new low individual price of £25.00 plus VAT / $37.50.

This is the fourth edition of PSYCHOLOGY: IUPsyS GLOBAL RESOURCE. This version of the CD-ROM is an expanded and updated version of a set of resource tools organized as separate information files and databases that are searchable using integrated software on a PC running Microsoft Windows 95/98+ or higher. This fourth edition now takes advantage of the likelihood that users of the CD-ROM will have concurrently available access to the internet. However, such access is not required for the use of the databases.

Among the 24 updated resource tools, users will find two newly added data files. One is ICAIndex, that makes accessible information about the scientific programs of the International Congresses of Applied Psychology for 1982, 1986, 1990, 1994, and 1998. Users can search for papers by topic or author or country. Another is the International Psychology Information Clearinghouse developed under the auspices of Division 52, which is an annotated listing of a variety of resources that support international research, training and exchanges. Additionally, there are new text sections on Ethics and on Public Policy, each including sets of papers published nowhere else. The contact information on the officers of national psychological organizations in 86 countries, together with descriptions and histories of the state of their psychology has been updated, as has the directory of international psychological societies and associations and the working directory of cen(Continued on page 6)
During the latter part of 2002, one of my graduate students at Pace University, Giuseppe Sottile, undertook an independent studies project with me to create a website for Division 52 that allows for the translation of text to and from various languages. We thought that the potential benefits of such a website to the Division and its members would be enormous. It also seems fitting that our Division spearhead efforts to utilize web technology by providing a venue for enhancing the level (and frequency) of interaction among psychologists around the world. This website will hopefully contribute to such efforts.

www.psychat.org is the result of this project. This website incorporates technology that allows for the conversion of written text to and from a number of languages. Thus, any textual information (e-mail messages, chat, short text-based documents, and even websites) may be converted to any of the selected languages made available on the site. The site also features an online chat in which one can write text in one language and send it in another language. This website is now ready for use and is currently linked to our Division's website at http://orgs.tamu-commerce.edu/div52/

The website's main features are as follows:

Multilingual chat – This features allow for online communication in real time (i.e., "chatting" with others at the same time) between users of the website. Currently, only one general chatroom
exists for those who log on. The ability to create one’s own chatroom will be made available in the near future.

Text translation – This feature allows one to translate text for up to 150 words to any of the available languages. Such feature may be useful for translating short text or sections of documents to any language available through the site.

E-mail translation – This allows to the translation of any e-mail message up to 150 words. Related Links – A few selected links to professional and academic psychology organizations are made available. Links to other translation tools are also made available.

I hope that this website will serve our Division in many ways. First, it provides a means to enhance textual communication between and among those in other countries or those whose native/preferred language for text may not be English. Second, it allows for and encourages an efficient and effective way for psychologists around the world to share their scholarly interests and works with each another. Third, the prospects of having such a website will not only promote and make our Division more visible/accessible to many APA and non-APA members, but also expands our reach towards the recruitment and retention of prospective members within and outside of the U.S. ...and fourth, it may even be used in some way to learn another language! Moreover, all this is free!

Please feel free to provide me with your feedback, inquiries, or concerns regarding this website. There are plans to further improve the site by adding more languages, increasing the number of words allowed for online translation, ability to create new chatrooms, and even a fairly extensive, yet succinct, “help” menu.

I would like to thank Giuseppe Sottile (see picture below) for accomplishing such a wonderfully useful website and for graciously volunteering to manage it. I would also like to thank Mustafa Baloglu, our Division 52 webmaster, for helping us link this site to our Division’s website.

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Report on 2003 APA Division 52 Program

Lynn H. Collins, Ph.D., Program Chair
Anie Kalayjian, Ph.D., Co-Chair
Nancy Sidun, Psy.D., ATR, Associate Chair

This year a combination of paper and web-based calls for submissions were sent to Division 52 members and all international psychological organizations listed in the directory created by the APA Office of International Affairs. The committee received about 100 proposals. About 67% of the proposals were submitted online via the APA web site. Anonymous reviews by at least three (usually four or five) independent reviewers were carried out for each proposal. The reviewers were largely drawn from the Division 52 listserv membership. We thank our reviewers whose names are listed below for their thorough and timely reviews. We also thank President Harold Taekooshian, former Program Chair Susan Dutch, and former Presidents Gloria Gottsegen and Florence Denmark for their advice and support throughout the process.

Members of the 2003 Program Committee:

Farah Andre
Teresa Andrioli
Suzanne Anthony
Fred Bernak
Maryka Biaggio
Robert Bridges
Mary Brownsberger
Abby Calisch
Marguerite Capone
Dennis Carmody
Stephen Chew
Joan Chrisler
Ray Crossman
Sue Dutch
Ericka Ehren
Giselle Esquivel
Diane Finley
Michi Fu
Donna Goetz
Michael Goh
Maram Halak
Emily Hoyt
Anie Kalayjian
Renata Konency
Joan Koss-Chioino
Clare Lawlor
John Lewis
Alicia Lucksted
Ethel Magidson

William Masten
Shannon McCasin
Margaret McKelvey
Claudette Ozoa
Paul Pedersen
Lee Joyce Richmond
Barbara Higa Rogers
Janet Sigal
Jaime Spinell
Sunita Mahtani Stewart
Rick Trammel
John Velasquez
Oksana Yakushko
Stacey Yim

The Division was allotted 14 hours of substantive programming (papers' posters, symposia, etc.) and 7 hours of nonsubstantive programming (business meetings, socials, etc.). This year, all hours were counted irrespective of the time of day, so there were no "free" sessions early in the morning or late at night, nor on the day before the convention. However, any unused nonsubstantive hours could be used to schedule substantive programming. The maximum number of program hours available to Division 52 was scheduled, and two were borrowed from other divisions, and two were used to co-sponsor sessions with the Media and History Divisions. We co-listed every international or cross-cultural session of which we were aware, and we attracted many divisions as co-listers of our sessions.

All divisions were directed to schedule their allotted hours of substantive programming within certain time periods. Although scheduling was originally relatively balanced across Thursday through Saturday and light on Sunday, the APA convention office found it necessary to move most sessions to Thursday to avoid cluster sessions and scheduling conflicts for participants. Events scheduled during "nonsubstantive" hours will be held in the convention hotels, which will provide a welcoming professional ambiance.

A preview of the Division 52 convention program appears with this article. Please check the APA program and addendum for updates and changes however. We hope that you will enjoy these sessions!
**DIVISION 52 PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET**

2003 APA Annual Convention

***Please check convention program and addendum for changes***

Executive Committee Meeting:
[Executive Committee Meeting]
8/06 Wed: 7:00 PM - 9:50 PM

Symposium: Sexual Harassment of School-Age Students—A Cross-Cultural Perspective, 8/07 Thu: 8:00 AM - 8:50 AM
Chair: Eros R. DeSouza, PhD, Illinois State University

- Susan Finegan, PhD, University of Southern Maine
  Title: Sexual Harassment of Students: A Cross-Cultural Perspective

- Eros R. DeSouza, PhD, Illinois State University
  Title: Antecedents and Consequences of Peer Sexual Harassment in Brazil

- Graham B. Stead, PhD, Vista University, Port Elizabeth, South Africa
  Title: Peer Sexual Harassment Among South African Adolescents

- Eva Witkowska, MA, National Institute of Working Life, Stockholm, Sweden
  Title: Dimensions of Peer Sexual Harassment in Swedish Schools

Roundtable Discussion: International Perspectives on Assessment, Counseling, Diversity, Adaptation, and Youth and Family Services, 8/07 Thu: 9:00 AM - 9:50 AM
Cochair: Uwe P. Gielen, PhD, St. Francis College & Robert F. Osterman, PhD, Fairleigh Dickinson University

- Sherri N. McCarthy, PhD, Universidade Federale de Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil
  Title: International Partnerships to Improve Youth and Family Services: Case Study (Table 1)
  Co-Author: Kelly K. Fenn, MEd, Northern Arizona University

- Salvador Santiago-Negron, PhD, Carlos Albizu University, San Juan, PR
  Title: Moving the Boulder on Your

- Head: Changing a Psychology Paradigm—From Cultural Sensitivity to Cultural Competency (Table 2)
  Co-Author: Elsa B. Cardalda, PhD, Carlos Albizu University, San Juan, PR
  Co-Author: Gerardo Rodriguez-Menendez, PhD, Carlos Albizu University Miami Campus

Felicisima C. Serafica, PhD, Ohio State University
Title: Psychology and the Adaptation of Immigrant Children, Youth, and Families: A Comparative Perspective (Table 3)
Co-Author: Fred Bemak, PhD, George Mason University; Dina Birman, PhD, University of Illinois at Chicago; Maria Prendes-Lintel, PhD, Wellness Center, Lincoln, NE

Julie R. Ancis, PhD, Georgia State University
Title: Culturally Relevant Assessment and Culture Bound Syndromes (Table 4)
Co-Author: Yuehong Chen, MBA, Georgia State University; Doreen Schultz, MA, Georgia State University; Tava L. Arnold, MA, Georgia State University

Kris Varjas, PhD, Georgia State University
Title: Developing a Culture-Specific Intervention for Sri Lankan Youth (Table 5)
Co-Author: Rachel L. Bernstein, PhD, Schenectady City School District; Bonnie Nastasi, PhD, Institute for Community Research, Hartford, CT; Asoka Jayasena, PhD, University of Peradeniya, Kandy, Sri Lanka

Rockey R. Robbins, PhD, University of Oklahoma
Title: Culturally Responsive Counseling Interventions: American Indian Constructionist Family Therapy for Acculturative Stress (Table 6)
Co-Author: Steve Harrist, PhD, Oklahoma State University

Kenji Kamaguchi, PhD, University of Tokyo
Title: Japanese Empowerment and Treatment of Families of School Refusal Students (Table 7)

Vasuddeo Paralikar, MD, Surya Hospitals, Pune, India
Title: Counseling: Cultural Adaptations for Practice in India (Table 8)
Co-Author: Mohan Agashe, MD, Maharashtra Institute of Mental Health, Pune, India; Mitchell G. Weiss, MD, Swiss Tropical Institute, Basel, Switzerland

Abdel-Sattar Ibrahim, PhD, University of Petroleum Medical Center, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia
Title: Psychology in Arabian Cultures: Historical Reflections, Contemporary Developments, and the Search for Identity (Table 9)

Thomas Miller, PhD, University of Connecticut
Title: Comparison of Canadian and American Initiatives Involving Health Psychology (Table 10)
Co-Author: Jeanine M. Adams, EdD, University of Kentucky

Suzanne Parkinson, MS, University of Limerick, Ennis, County Clare, Republic of Ireland
Title: School Psychology in the Republic of Ireland: Challenges to Practice (Table 11)

Nancy M. Sidun, PhD, Argosy University/Hawaii
Title: Single-Parent Intercountry Adoption (Table 12)

Oksana F. Yakushko, MS, University of Missouri—Columbia
Title: Strangers in This Land: Immigrant and Refugee Women in America (Table 13)

Maram Hallak, PhD, Borough of Manhattan Community College
Title: Teaching an International Student Body (Table 14)

Symposium: Contribution of Internationalization to the Psychology of Women, 8/07 Thu: 10:00 AM - 10:50 AM
Cochairs: Frances M. Culbertson, PhD, Mental Health Association, Madison, WI & Esther Halpern, PhD, Tel Aviv University, Israel

Joy K. Rice, PhD, University of Wisconsin—Madison Medical School
Title: Internationalizing the Psychology of Women Within the American Psychological Association

Roswith Roth, PhD, Karl-Franzens
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<tr>
<th>Symposium: Psychology and Human Rights, 8/07 Thu: 11:00 AM - 11:50 AM</th>
<th>Symposium: Feminist Perspectives on International Collaboration and Research 8/07 Thu: 1:00 PM - 1:50 PM</th>
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<tr>
<td>Cochairs: Markus D. Patterson, MA, Boston University, &amp; Kathleen Malley-Morrison, EdD, Boston University</td>
<td>Cochairs: Kathryn L. Norsworthy, PhD, Rollins College, &amp; Alicia Lucksted, PhD, University of Maryland Baltimore</td>
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<tr>
<td>Title: Answering the &quot;Why&quot; and the &quot;How&quot; of Human Rights</td>
<td>Title: International Feminist Collaboration With Refugee Women of Burma</td>
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<td>Kathleen Malley-Morrison, PhD</td>
<td>Sharon Horne, PhD, University of Memphis</td>
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<td>Title: Importance of Psychological Research for Understanding Human Rights Abuses</td>
<td>Title: Collaborative Work With Romanian Colleagues</td>
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<td>Majed Ashy, PhD, Harvard University</td>
<td>Alicia Lucksted, PhD</td>
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<td>Title: Psychology and Human Rights: A Middle Eastern Perspective</td>
<td>Title: Community Collaboration With Revolutionary Association of the Women of Afghanistan (RAWA)</td>
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<td>Florence L. Denmark, PhD, Pace University New York Campus</td>
<td>Discussant: Thema S. Bryant-Davis, PhD, Princeton University</td>
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<td>Title: Psychologists in the United Nations</td>
<td>Poster Session: Issues in International Psychology, 8/07 Thu: 2:00 PM - 2:50 PM</td>
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<td>Discussant: Anie Kalayjian, PhD, U.N. NGO Human Rights Committee, New York, NY</td>
<td>Cochairs: John D. Hogan, PhD, St. John's University, &amp; Paul Lloyd, PhD, Southeast Missouri State University</td>
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<td>Symposium: Freedom—A Phenomenon in Need of Conceptualization, 8/07 Thu: 12:00 PM - 12:50 PM</td>
<td>Hilton Rudnick, PhD, Rand Afrikaans University, Johannesburg, South Africa</td>
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<td>Chair: Juris G. Draguns, PhD, Penn State University Park</td>
<td>Title: Multicultural Challenges to Western Psychotherapy</td>
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<td>Juris G. Draguns, PhD</td>
<td>Lea A. Theodore, PhD, Hofstra University</td>
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<td>Title: Freedom in Motivation, Experience, and Behavior: Toward Psychological Investigation</td>
<td>Title: School Psychology in Greece: A System of Change Co-Authors: Melissa A. Bray, PhD, University of Connecticut; Thomas J. Kehle, PhD, University of Connecticut; Richard J. DigoGuardi, MA, St. John's University</td>
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<td>Cross-Cultural Images of Famous Persons</td>
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<td>Pratiksha H. Raval, PhD, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad, India</td>
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<td>Carroll W. Hughes, PhD, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas; Taryn L. Mayes, MA, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas; Graham J. Emslie, MD, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas</td>
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<td>Co-Author: Al Carlozzi, EdD, Oklahoma State University</td>
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<td>Co-Authors: Frank Eyetsemitan, PhD, McKendree College; Omar Khaleeza, PhD, University of Bahrain; M.P. Satriadama, PhD, Tarumangara University, Jakarta, Indonesia</td>
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<td>Co-Authors: Robert Malgady, PhD, New York University; Jim Stiles, MPH, Lutheran Medical Center, New York, NY; Marie Borges, MPH, Lutheran Medical Center, New York, NY; Maria Sesin, PhD, Lutheran Medical Center, New York, NY; Tania Hernandez, PhD, Lutheran Medical Center, New York, NY; Skye Gold, MA, Lutheran Medical Center, New York, NY; Louis Primavera, PhD, Adelphi University</td>
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<td>Co-Author: Gilbert Reyes, PhD, University of South Dakota</td>
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<td>Co-Author: Yael Danieli, PhD, Group Project for Holocaust Survivors and Their Children, New York, NY</td>
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Aleksandra Luszczyńska, PhD, University of Warsaw, Poland
Title: General Self-Efficacy Scale: Multicultural Validation Studies in 25 Countries
Co-Author: Ralf Schwarzer, PhD, Free University, Berlin, Germany

Eleanor Gil-Kashiwabara, PhD, Oregon Health and Science University
Title: Context Sensitivity in Acculturation: A Qualitative Examination of Latinas

Claudia Unikel, MA, Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria, Mexico, D.F., Mexico
Title: Development of an Instrument to Detect Risk Cases for Eating Disorders in Mexican Women
Co-Author: Gilda L. Gomez Peresmietre, PhD, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico, D.F.

Teresita J. Saucedo, MA, Escuela de Dietética y Nutrición del ISSSTE, Mexico, D.F., Mexico
Title: Development of a Multidimensional Eating Behaviors and Body Image Scale for Pubescents
Co-Author: Gilda L. Gómez, PhD, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico, D.F.; Nayeli Cantú, BA, Escuela de Dietética y Nutrición del ISSSTE, Mexico, D.F., Mexico

Karen K. Dion, PhD, University of Toronto at Scarborough, ON, Canada
Title: Gender and Ethnocultural Identity
Co-Author: Kenneth L. Dion, PhD, University of Toronto, ON, Canada

Lynette H. Bikos, PhD, Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey
Title: Adjustment of the Female, Ex-patriate, Trailing Spouse: A Longitudinal Investigation
Co-Authors: Oya Y. Guneri, PhD, Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey; Sharrie Danielson, MD; Cennet E. Demir, PhD, Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey; Shelly DeVries, MA; Ayse Uruk, PhD, Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey; Zeynep H. Sumer, PhD, Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey; Wendy Bilgen, MSW

Angela Ramirez, PsyD, Carlos Albizu University Miami Campus
Title: Infant Feeding Methods in a Cross-Cultural Context
Co-Authors: Irene Bravo, PhD, Carlos Albizu University Miami Campus; Steve Katsikas, PhD, Carlos Albizu University Miami Campus

Jui Shankar, MA
Title: Women of the Valley: Mapping Another Frontier for Psychologists
Co-Authors: Shonalí Raney, MA; Khushnud A. Dhanboora, MA

Mizuho Arai, PhD, Boston University
Title: Career and Family: Expectations of Japanese and American Women Students
Co-Author: Hilda D. Perlitsh, PhD, Boston University

Ida Jeltova, PhD, City University of New York Queens College
Title: Assessing Acculturation in Russian Immigrant Females: Process Validation Study
Co-Author: Marian C. Fish, PhD, City University of New York Queens College

Winston Seegobin, PsyD, Messiah College
Title: Mate Selection in Trinidad and Tobago: A Cross-Cultural Perspective
Co-Author: Kristen M. Tarquin, BA, State University of New York at Buffalo

Sandra K. Webster, PhD, Westminster College
Title: South Korean and American Negative Emotion Attritions: Gender and Age
Co-Author: Young G. Ko, PhD, Korea University, Seoul, South Korea

Ann M. DiGirolamo, PhD, Emory University
Title: Depression, Parenting Stress, and Social Support Among Women in Mexico
Co-Authors: Lynnette Neufeld, PhD, National Institute of Public Health, Cuernavaca, Mexico; Juan Rivera, PhD, National Institute of Public Health, Cuernavaca, Mexico; Usha Ramakrishnan, PhD, Emory University; Reynaldo Martorell, PhD, Emory University

Maki Obana, MS, University of Memphis
Title: Japanese Working Women: A Study of Career Stress and Coping
Co-Author: Pamela A. Cogdal, PhD, University of Memphis

Diane L. Cadmus, MA, Boston University
Title: Emotional Abuse Defined Within the Context of Family Relationships
Co-Author: Kathleen Malley-Morrison, EdD, Boston University

Naji Abi-Hashem, PhD, Venture International, Seattle, WA
Title: Condition of Syrian Women: A Psychosocial Review

Shaila Khan, PhD, Tougaloo College
Title: Gender Inequity in Bangladesh: An International Perspective

K. Robert Bridges, PhD, Penn State New Kensington
Title: Masculinity--Femininity: A National Characteristic Related to National Agoraphobia Levels
Co-Author: Willem A. Arrindell, PhD, University of Groningen, The Netherlands

Saima W. Hossain, MS
Title: Determinants of Psychological Well-Being of Women in Bangladesh
Co-Author: Stephen W. Koncsol, PhD, Barry University

Charles Negy, PhD, University of Central Florida
Title: Exploratory Study of Muslim Couples' Relationships in Uzbekistan
Co-Authors: Douglas K. Snyder, PhD, Texas A&M University; Gulnora Hundley, MD, University of Central Florida; Angela Rojas-Vilches, BA, University of Central Florida

Dongxia Qin, PhD, Western New England College
Title: Theorizing Culture and Self From Critical Feminist Perspective

Naijian Zhang, PhD, West Chester University of Pennsylvania
Title: Gender Role Equitable Attitudes Among American and Chinese College Students
Co-Author: Carol Napierkowski, PhD, West Chester University of Pennsylvania

Chrysoula Kostogianni, PhD, American College of Greece, Athens
Title: Anger Experience Among Greek College Students
Co-Authors: Charis Karatzouni, BA, American College of Greece, Athens; Elena Sgouros, American College of Greece, Athens; Anna Lontou, American College of Greece, Athens; Eva Lychrou, BA, American College of Greece, Athens

Kullaya Deijthirat, MA, University of Texas at Austin
Title: Relationship Among Goals, Depression, and Autonomy: A Thai Study
Co-Authors: Frank Wicker, PhD, University of Texas at Austin; Yaping Hsieh, MEd, University of Texas at Austin

Izumi Sakamoto, PhD, University of Toronto, ON, Canada
Title: Negotiating Culture, Identities, and Affordances: Japanese Women Academic Migrants

Kenneth L. Dion, PhD, University of Toronto, ON, Canada
Title: Self-Identity Among University Students in Hong Kong and Toronto
Co-Authors: Twila Z. Tardif, PhD, University of Michigan–Ann Arbor; Taryn N. Tang, MA, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, Toronto, ON, Canada

Alicia Facio, PsyD, National University of Entre Rios, Parana, Argentina
Title: Depression and Psychometric Correlates of Acculturative Stress in International Students

Senel Poyrazli, PhD, Penn State Harrisburg
Title: Social Support and Demographic Correlates of Acculturative Stress in International Students

Rebecca Siu-Yuk Lam, PhD, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong, China
Title: Comparing Parental Impact on Children's Academic Achievement in Hong Kong

Symposium: Experiences of Women Psychologists in Four Countries, 8/09 Sat 3:00 PM - 3:50 PM
Chair: Donna J. Goetz, PhD, Elmhurst College

Makiko Kasai, PhD, Naruto University of Education, Takashima, Japan
Title: My Experience as a Woman Psychologist in Japan

Marilyn Safir, PhD, University of Haifa, Israel
Title: My Experience as a Woman Psychologist in Israel

Nelda Cajigas-Segredo, EdD, National Administration of Education, Montevideo, Uruguay
Title: My Experience as a Woman Psychologist in Uruguay

M. Pilar de Grazier-Segredo, PhD, Universidad del Valle de Guatemala, Vista Hermosa III
Title: Challenges: Being a Woman, a
Psychologist, in Guatemala

Discussant: Joy K. Rice, PhD, University of Wisconsin-Madison Medical School

Symposium: Cross-Cultural Relevance of the CPAI-2 in Chinese and American Cultures, 8/10 Sun: 10:00 AM - 10:50 AM Co-chairs: Fanny M. Cheung, PhD, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China, & Frederick T.L. Leong, PhD, Ohio State University

Shu Fai Cheung, PhD, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China
Title: Development of Indigenous Openness Scales in the CPAI-2

Kwok Leung, PhD, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China
Title: Openness as a Personality Construct in Chinese and American Cultures

Fanny M. Cheung, PhD

Title: Cross-Cultural Comparison of the CPAI-2 Interpersonal Relatedness Construct
Frederick T.L. Leong, PhD
Title: CPAI-2 and NEO-FFI Joint Structures of Caucasian Americans and Asian Americans

Discussant: Raymond D. Fowler, PhD

Paper Session: International Perspectives on Coping With Trauma, 8/10 Sun: 12:00 PM - 12:50 PM Co-chairs: Danny Wedding, PhD, Missouri Institute of Mental Health, St. Louis, & Judith V. Tomey-Purta, PhD, University of Maryland College Park

Inbar Cagan, MS, Nova Southeastern University
Title: Stress in a War Zone: Comparing Israeli and Arab Children Co-author: John E. Lewis, PhD, Nova Southeastern University

Mohamed F. Farrag, PhD, ACCESS, Livonia, MI

Title: Torture Survivors Assessment and Treatment: A Comprehensive Psychosocial Rehabilitation Approach
Beth Richie, PhD, Landmine Survivors Network, Washington, DC
Title: Cross-Cultural Comparisons of Resilience in Survivors of Limb Loss Co-authors: Angela D. Ferguson, PhD; Maria J. Gomez, PhD; Dalia El-Khoury, BS, Zahabia Adamaly, MS

Gaithri A. Fernando, PhD, California State University–Los Angeles
Title: Psychological and Psychosocial Impact of Torture on Survivors

Takuya Saito, MD, Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University
Title: Posttraumatic Stress Responses in Japanese Children After the WTC Attack Co-authors: Shizuko K. Barnes, MA, Japan Education Center, New York, NY; Masako Mori, PhD, Japan Education Center, New York, NY; Yuji Kurihara, BA, Japan Education Center, New York, NY
NATIONAL NEWS

CHARLES D. SPIELBERGER, APA 52 PAST PRESIDENT
TO RECEIVE APA/APF 2003 GOLD MEDAL

LIFETIME ACHIEVEMENT IN APPLICATIONS OF PSYCHOLOGY

Toronto, Friday, August 8, 5-7pm

Ann M. O'Roark, Ph.D

Dr. Charles D. Spielberger, immediate Past President of Division 52, will be presented the American Psychological Association’s 2003 GOLD MEDAL for LIFETIME ACHIEVEMENT IN APPLICATIONS OF PSYCHOLOGY at the APA convention in Toronto, Friday, August 8, 5-7p.m. Charles Spielberger’s citation from the American Psychological Foundation recognizes his contributions to theory and research on stress, anxiety, anger, curiosity, and depression, and the effects of these emotional states and personality traits on academic performance, employee health and productivity, cardiovascular disorders and cancers.

Charles, or “Charlie” as he is called by many colleagues, is Distinguished Research Professor Emeritus and Director of the Center for Research in Behavioral Medicine and Health Psychology, at the University of South Florida, Tampa, FL. His curriculum vita reflects his unusual scope of intellect, productivity, and leadership, but does not capture the warmth of admiration and respect openly expressed by associates from countries around the world who joined in endorsing the Gold Medal nomination. This 100th President of the American Psychological Association, 1991-1992, and former Chair of the Council of Scientific Society Presidents also served as President of three APA Divisions [Clinical, Community, and International]; other US psychology associations [Psi Chi; SEPA]; international organizations: the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP), 1988-2002; the International Stress Management Association (ISMA); The International Council of Psychologists (ICP), the International Society for Test Anxiety Research (STAR); Psychologists (ICP), the International Society for the Study of Stress (SSS); and the International Council of Psychologists (ICP), the International Society for Test Anxiety Research (STAR); Psychologists (ICP), the International Society for the Study of Stress (SSS). His awards include the Distinguished Scientific Contributions Award from the American Psychological Association’s Division 29, the Research Excellence Award from the Florida Psychological Association, and the CPA (Clinical Psychologists) Lifetime Achievement Award from the Florida Psychologists Association. He is widely recognized as the international authority on anger and stress, and as one of the forefathers of the field of psychology in the 20th century. His contributions to the field of psychology are vast and include over 400 publications and 14,000 archival publications cite the STAI.

Abstract of Career Contributions

Six areas of Dr. Spielberger’s research work are briefly described below. Four of the selected topics are typically associated with applications for clinical phenomena, while two contribute most directly to positive psychology and tertiary care. Much of his research investigates the nature of underlying emotional motivators, in effect, mapping the SPIRIT of personality.

Anxiety. The most widely known of Dr. Spielberger’s assessment instruments is the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI). Developed in 1970, after consolidating and elaborating on concepts established by Freud, 1936; Cattell & Scheirer, 1958; Zuckerman & Lubin, 1965; and McReynolds, 1968, the STAI has been adapted for use in 50 languages and dialects and is widely recognized as the international standard and measure of anxiety. More than 14,000 archival publications cite the STAI. Spielberger is also author of the STAI for Children.

Anger. In the unfolding story of understanding relationships between anxiety, stress and illness, Spielberger confirmed a pivotal role of anger in the etiology of heart diseases. In conjunction with this stream of research, he organized and convened cutting-edge summit workshops, bringing together leading scientists from around the world to discuss their latest findings. In his own center, rigorous review of the literature and statistical analysis of anger assessment items led to the discovery of two types of trait anger: temperament and reaction; orthogonal modalities for experiencing anger [anger-in and anger-out]; the salient role of an anger-control factor; and, the publication of the age and gender normed State-Trait Anger Inventory (STAXI). Preparing the anger measures for use in other languages confirmed the urgency for adapting, not simply translating, US assessment tools being exported to other countries. For example, the word “anger” translated into Spanish for Spain turns out to mean “rape” in Mexico. Importance of item wording—meanings, nuances, and imbedded intensities, became obvious.

Depression. After literature analyses and statistical studies to separate anxiety from other unique, critical aspects of clinical depression experiences, Spielberger identified a necessity to assess the presence and absence of both positive and negative emotional components of depression (euthymia and dysthymia). Cross-cultural assessment collaborations identified differences in self-report response “sets” in the US and Japan that are consistent with known differences in sociocultural norms regarding acceptability of acknowledging “happy” and/or “unpleasant” emotional experiences.

Job Stress. Spielberger’s interest in Rosenman’s research and the Framingham studies of stress effects on heart conditions led him to propose a definition of stress as a sociobiological process and to explore the function of anxiety and anger in that process. This interest culminated in the development of the Job Stress Survey (JSS). Statistical analysis of JSS data revealed two primary factors of work stress: job pressures and lack of support. These empirical findings support hypotheses generated by organizational psychology theorists. The JSS instrument overtly illustrates a scientist-practitioner alignment that characterizes Spielberger’s overarching commitment to applications of psychology. The JSS is designed to be user-friendly and non-invasive. It is refined to the fewest possible number of items, saving time while verifying individual differences in reactions to situational variables and obtaining an estimate of the frequency of occurrence of stressors in that particular environment. The resulting stress quotient and subscale scores are useful in counseling and consulting interventions that promote productive behavior and employee well being. Clear gender differences in job stress were only found at item level analyses of the JSS.

Curiosity. Dr. Spielberger’s meticulous meta-analysis of earlier research and separation of intellectual curiosity from thrill-seeking curiosity led to the development of a psychometric tool to assess state and trait aspects of this health-promoting vital-sign emotion. Consequent studies associated curiosity with beneficial, symbiotic effects on anxiety reactions and with T-cell production, which strengthens the immune response.
system and strengthens the argument for the therapeutic value for a lifetime of new learning and frequent laughter. Spielberger's investigations expanded concepts and research initiated by William James and Daniel Berlyne who both identified curiosity as a characteristic that prompted exploratory behavior, contributed to innovative and creative behavior, and was most likely the first survival emotion that appears in infancy.

**Trust**. Studies of angry hostility indicated that trust as a personality variable is a multifaceted characteristic. Three types of trust emerged in the data: trust in self, trust in others, and trust in organizations. Furthermore, trust and distrust proved to be orthogonal variables. Initial data suggest that presence of positive trust characteristics performs a critical role in maintaining healthy heart conditions. As with each of the streams of research, results of most recent findings provide the clues for designing fresh studies. Spielberger has served as chair of more than 70 doctoral committees, as a member of dozens of graduate level committees outside the US, as a mentor-coach for scores of colleagues who come for sabbaticals at his center, and annually responds to hundreds of requests for assistance from students and colleagues from across the country. It is logical that his EMPathy Symposium, an award and lecture presented at the annual APA convention, which Spielberger funded through APF, is designed to bring together psychologists conducting barrier-breaking research in the areas of emotions, motivation, and personality.

**Generated Research**. Charles served as editor or co-editor for five book series (10 to 17 volumes each) and six journal associate editorships. Evidence of world-wide research stimulation is seen in his record breaking number of citations in other publications. It has been stated that the Spielberger State-Trait Anxiety (STAI) inventory is the most widely used of all tests.

**Nominator Comments.** The following comments are excerpted from statements made by Spielberger's three primary nominators, all members of APA52. The nomination package included more than 20 endorsement letters, including statements from publishers, co-authors, co-workers, and international colleagues from Japan, Mexico, England, Israel, and the Philippines.

| Henry David, Ph.D. Maryland | . . . his work has perhaps had more of a global impact than that of any other living psychologist. |
| Robert Perloff, Ph.D. Pennsylvania | . . . his boundless energy and infectious commitment energized scientific, professional, and educational associations and societies, both domestic and foreign. |
| Ann Marie O'Reark, Ph.D. Florida | . . . [his] psychological detective consolidated and extended scientific insights with the savoir-faire of a Sherlock Holmes, and with the relentless pursuit of details of television hero-scientist Grissom, Crime Scene Investigator (CSI). |

Naty Dayan. The Filipines . . . he loves people so easily that he is committed to improving the quality of life

Robert Milgram. Israel . . . . an outstanding exemplar of the scientist-practitioner model in clinical and international psychology . . .

Noach Milgram. Israel . . . . broad impact of his research in theoretical and applied psychology . . anxiety . . state-trait distinction . . .

Pittu Laungani. England & India . . . . clinical psychologists all over the world take their cue from his tests to devise appropriate treatment strategies for their clients . . .

Tashido Hidano. Japan . . . . We, Japanese psychologists, owe much to him for his great contribution to personality assessment and health psychology . .

Machiko Fukuhara. Japan . . . . impressed by his way of carrying out plans and dealing fairly with representatives of different countries . . he is considerate, warm-hearted, and patient . . .

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**Table 1. Summary of Spielberger Research, Applications, and Leadership Roles**

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<td>Trust</td>
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International Stress Management Association, President (ISMA); International Society for Test Anxiety Research (STAR), Society of Personality Assessment (SPA), International Council of Psychologists (ICP).
Go Boldly Forth! Making Psychology a Household Word

Ronald F. Levant, PhD
APA Recording Secretary

In a recent issue of the International Psychology Reporter, former APA CEO Ray Fowler noted that “We are a very small piece of the world’s population and only 20% of the world’s psychologists (100,000 of an estimated 500,000). Psychology around the world is experiencing the kind of explosive growth that we had post WWII. In another decade or so there will probably be a million psychologists in the world.” Small though we may be, we are also very influential. Again quoting Ray: “We are the largest supplier of psychology journals and data bases” in the world.

With such growth and influence portended worldwide, it though it might be useful to reflect on the applicability of psychology to everyday life. My reflections will be based on my vantage point, which is the United States, from the roles that I occupy as dean of a graduate school of psychology and an officer of the American Psychological Association.

Over the past few decades, psychology has, commendably, gained a higher profile in our society. But I envision a future in which psychology will become a household word, and psychologists will enjoy the status of physicians in our society.

Certain qualities of our dynamic discipline/profession have been having moving us toward greater relevance to our society. There is tremendous creativity within psychology that enables us to respond to an expanding set of human needs, developing increasing areas of science, application, and service. Moreover, psychologists tend to question authority and put things to the empirical test, which helps advance the field. Many psychologists are also activists, and choose not to wait in the ivory towers for the public to clamor over their discoveries, but instead use sophisticated political skills to insure the public’s access to psychological services and public support for psychological science. Psychologists are also tremendously responsive to people in need, whether they be victims of disasters or minorities who are chronically underserved and discriminated against, such as ethnocultural minorities, gays and lesbians, women, the poor, and persons with disabilities.

When lay people think of psychology, they often think of helping people suffering from emotional illness (like anxiety or depression), marital and family problems (like domestic violence or unmanageable children), or substance abuse. While psychology certainly deals with these problems, few realize how broadly applicable psychology is to everyday life.

Psychology, 110 years old, has grown and diversified beyond the dreams of its early pioneers, and has produced research-based applications for nearly every aspect of human endeavor. From health care to education, family life to corrections, religion to the arts, business and industry to law, and from sports to the military and on to engineering, it is hard to find an area of human activity where psychology doesn't have relevance. A few examples illustrate this point:

- Psychology helps teachers design instruction to meet individual student needs;
- Psychology helps patients manage chronic diseases like diabetes and hypertension manage;
- Psychology improves safety by advising the aviation industry on how to design cockpits and fire departments on the color of fire engines;
- Psychology helps athletes and executives reach their peak performance;
- Psychology advises the FBI on how to combat terrorism.

Psychology helps public health officials prevent injuries and violence.

The broad applicability of psychology is reflected in the careers of some notable psychologists: Colleen Hacker, Coach of the U.S. Women’s Soccer Team; Ted Strickland and Brian Baird, U.S. Congresspersons; Judith Albino, Richard Atkinson, Judith Rodin, and Sharon Brehm, University Presidents and Chancellors; John Gardner, Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Nicholas Cummings, CEO of American Biodyne, Inc.; Joyce Brothers, media psychologist; Bill Cosby, entertainer; Jonathan Kellerman, novelist; Dick Suinn, Mayor of Fort Collins, CO; Tom Osborne, Coach of the # 1 Nebraska football team and now U.S. Congressperson; William Bevan, William Williams, and Ruby Takanishi, leaders of major foundations; Alan Leshner, Director of the National Institute of Drug Abuse and now CEO of the American Academy of Science; Kathy Hawks, Director of the U.S. Bureau of Prisons; and Beverly Malone, Deputy Surgeon General of the U.S.

Furthermore, the scope of psychological practice is expanding and diversifying into new areas, areas where the distinction between applied scientist and professional practitioner begins to blur, such as health psychology (and its related aspects such as psychology in primary care, psychoneuroimmunology, and applied psychophysiology), and also: neuropsychology, rehabilitation psychology, forensic psychology, child and family psychology, multicultural psychology, geropsychology, business and industry consultation, and psychopharmacology. The future evolution of professional psychology will entail the development of roles that do not now exist or are just emerging, in general health care, public sector care of those diagnosed with serious mental illnesses, the public policy arena, the courts, the correctional system, the military, schools, businesses, communities of faith, and the media in the numbers that psychologists entered the role of outpatient therapist in the 1970s and 80s.

But above and beyond the career paths of extraordinary psychologists and evolution of new roles responsive to public need, I envision a future in which psychology becomes a household word and psychologists enjoy the status of physicians in our society. Consider this: most of us see our optometrist once per year, our dentist twice per year, our internist once per year. I can imagine a day in the not too distant future when people will make appointments for annual psychological checkups. At these checkups they will address such matters as their stress level and their psychological well being, auditing their work/family life balance, their relationships, how they are managing and/or aging parents, and health basics like diet, nutrition, sleep and exercise.

Less than 5% of the population have doctoral degrees. Hence, we are the educated elite of our time. Our chosen field, psychology, is applicable to every aspect of human life. As former APA President Patrick DeLeon has said, if we take care of society’s most pressing needs, society will take care of us. The future of psychology is as bright as we dare to imagine it to be.

As always, I welcome your thoughts on this column. You can most easily con-
CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVES

Terrorists and the Kenyan Public

Eric E. Otenyo
Illinois State University, PhD

Abstract

Since September 11, 2001, terrorism has been framed as a global issue. Kenya is among the countries in which terrorist activities impacted on the public psyche. I argue that although the impact of terrorism is profound, it has not surpassed the fear of AIDS as a national threat to personal security among the population. There is growing evidence that terrorism is creating as much concern and greater anxiety than ordinary crime. In this article, I encourage scholars and policy makers to examine public opinion more carefully than previously appreciated.

Introduction

Three incidents tell the story of Kenya's encounter with modern terrorists. First, was an incident in December 1980 when terrorists bombad part of Norfolk Hotel, Nairobi-a business venture owned by an Israeli national. Then, terrorism was linked to Israeli occupation of Palestine. Second, was the simultaneous attack on the US Embassy in Kenya and Tanzania August 7, 1998. More than 250 Kenyans died with more than 5,000 wounded. The attacks were blamed on Osama bin Laden and his al-Qaeda organization. Third, on November 28, 2002 terrorists calling themselves the Army of Palestine, blew up Paradise Hotel filled with Israeli tourists, gunned and attempted to down an Israeli airliner carrying 271 people in Kenya. At least 12 people lost their lives and wounding 80 others. The plane incident involved an Arkia airliner taking off Mombasa's airport to Israel. Without doubt, Kenya, a relatively poor East African nation had entered the circuit of global terrorism.

The new terrorist in contemporary national psyche Terrorists create and convey identities that are not unique to them. Arguably, the August 7 attack was the most profound on the Kenyan national psyche. Dr. Nils Daulaire, of the National Council for International Health (NCIH) argued that the impact of terrorism on the Kenyan public was greater than expected and imagined. He expressed this condition in the following words: "It didn't come through on the news broadcasts that we saw in America just how devastating the blast in Nairobi was in terms of the overall population... if you compare the Kenyan blast to the Oklahoma city bombing of 1995, in which 168 Americans were killed in a U.S. population of 260 million people, and over 240 killed in a Kenyan population of 28 million, you see the physical and emotional trauma magnified more than 100 times."1

August 7, 1998 turned changed public and official opinion on terrorism more profoundly than hitherto. Indeed, when terrorists attacked the US, September 11, 2002, Kenyans were easily reminded of their own experience. Kenyans shared the grief with those killed on September 11. Masai tribesmen expressed their sympathy in a traditional way and contributed a herd of 14 cows to the USA government, through its Ambassador to Kenya. The cattle were exchanged for Masai decorations.

Yet, September 11, 2001 gave terrorism an unprecedented meaning. Terrorists had succeeded at inflicting pain in the worlds most advanced and powerful nation. The global outcome was immediate. Buttressed by the world's leading news agencies and outlets, such as NBC, CNN, BBC, ABC terrorism was now no longer a news item about Arabs and Israel or mere hijacking of airplanes. The massive publicity given to the September 11 attack marked the beginning of a new terrorist conscious world. In Kenya, the terrorist as a form of political actor became identity for the government to eradicate. The official reaction was to arrest the terrorists and prosecute them according to the law. A new police unit was established to hunt down this new public enemy. For several months, speeches from leading personalities and politicians included warnings against terrorists.

At the popular culture level, terrorism was no longer an acceptable word. Prior to the 1998 and 2001 incidents, the University of Nairobi's basketball team had been christened the "Terrorists." Then, the name was appropriate and inspirational-strange as it may sound. After all, it was though a terrorist team would always be difficult to teach. The team became a formidable national sports outfit. Similarly, the strong linkage between terrorism and the bloody struggle for independence in the 1950s became anachronistic. The British had labeled Mau Mau land and freedom fighters "terrorists." For several years, "nationalist scholars" saw the Mau Mau as heroes. Then, the word terrorism was defensible. Kenya like other members of the world community experienced the changes in perceptions and forms of terrorism. The changes include increased association of violent suicide acts with martyrdom, introduction of newer lethal means of violence, coordinated strikes, an escalation of terror networks (Crenshaw 1986, 379; Brooks 2002, 180-83; GAO 2001; Nacos 2003, 9-10; Reeve 1999). Brooks suggests that terrorism as martyrdom is now widely supported in Palestine and other Middle Eastern countries. Both August 7, 1998 and September 11, 2001 changed any moral connotation inherent in the use of violence as political voice. The definition of terrorism became more and more universalistic. Besides, perceptions of terrorism were now increasingly associated with President Reagan's view that terrorists were nothing more than base criminals (Khatchadourian 2002, 291).

The essential question is to understand perceptions on terrorists among ordinary Kenyans. The literature provides a few answers to the query. For purposes of this investigation, attribution theory might account for the ensuing perceptions. Attribution theory depends on epistemology which assists in developing our world view on social phenomena (Heider 1958; Kelly, 1973, 107). When interpreted as a framework for understanding terrorism, the focus is on internal causes such as traits, abilities, and intentions of the perpetrators of terrorism. Attribution also seeks explanations in external forces including incentives for the actions. Conceptually, the focus on
The resurgence of terrorism in Kenya has led to an increase in anxiety and fear among the population. Additionally, the position of terrorist attacks as a threat to social order and impact on personal anxiety levels has been elevated. The majority felt that the country did not deserve to be targeted by the war theatre of terrorists. Among the various potential sources of threats, terrorist attacks, attacks from local violent bandits and criminals, car accidents, and attacks from neighboring countries were rated as the basis for their memories and perceptions.

Among the various potential sources of threats to personal security and discomfort, attacks from local violent bandits and criminals, attack from aids, terrorists, neighboring countries, and car accidents were most feared. This is followed by the fear of terrorists, local criminals and bandits, car accidents and attack from neighboring countries in that order. In fact, 75% of the population sampled expressed considerable fear of aids. It is noteworthy that the government in Kenya (elected in December 2002) regards aids as the "single most important threat to the country's security forces." Still, considering the fact that crime rates in Kenya have been a source of concern to both government and international interests, the finding that terrorism is rated as a higher threat than banditry, petty crime such as car jacking and robbery is significant. Nairobi is home to two important United Nation's agencies-Habitat and the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) and is generally considered in the International Organization community as an unsafe hardship area due to high crime rates.

When asked to rank how much anxiety threats such as non-conventional terrorism, suicide terrorism, hostage terrorism, stabbing attacks, and plane crashes would cause, the majority of the Kenyans surveyed indicated that that suicide bombings were the most feared form of terrorism. This was closely followed by the fear of plane crashes, non-conventional weapons of mass destruction such as biological and germ elements, hostage taking, and stabbing in that order. The percentage differences were however not significant for this question. Obviously the views about the anxiety induced by the presence of terrorists in Kenya were varied. However, attacks from the new form of terrorism, the so-called weapons of mass destruction: chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons (CBRN) is least understood. Only a few groups such as Aum Shinrikyo in Japan and the anthrax threat in the USA (also found in Kenya) brought this danger to global reality. That partly explains why non-conventional terrorist activities rated higher than the more mundane threats from stabbing.

Most Kenyans rated former President Moi's government's performance in initiating and implementing counter-terrorism policies as unsatisfactory. No one in the sample rated Moi's government as having done a decent job at countering terrorist activities. However, a small number of respondents (9%) regarded the relocation of the Embassy of the United States to the outskirts of Nairobi as a positive move and linked Moi's administration with the development. Surprisingly, former President Moi's initiative to start an Anti-terrorist Unit in the National Police department was not recognized as a contribution to the fight against terrorist activities in Kenya. The first batch of anti-terrorism police officers was posted to the Coast Province in February of 2003 by the new administration. The Coast Province is home to Kenya's Muslim community and was also the site of the terror attack on Israeli tourists in November 2002. 90% of the respondents thought it was too early to rate the performance of President Mwai Kibaki's administration on its performance in reducing terrorist activities in Kenya.

When asked about their support for current government efforts of rounding up illegal immigrants and deporting them, there was no unanimity among those in the survey. However, 53% supported government efforts at speeding up processes of deporting illegal Muslim immigrants. Since the question was specific to illegal Muslim immigrants, it is unlikely that the results would apply had other non-Muslim illegal immigrants been incorporated into the question. Although Kenyans identify themselves as Christians, the number of Muslims has been increasing.

Regarding public reactions to methods of curbing terrorist actions, Kenyans surveyed were emphatic that routine security checks and collaboration with International agencies such as CIA and Mossad were the preferred methods. Less than 1% felt that air raids in areas with the majority Muslim population were
an acceptable method of combating terrorist cells. Furthermore, a significant number wanted the international community to recognize Palestinian right to statehood. Less than 5% of those surveyed were interested in the registration of the Islamic Party Of Kenya (IPK). Kenya does not permit the registration of political parties that are based on religious foundations. The IPK is an illegal political party that emerged in the early 1990s. Radical Islamic fundamentalist groups based in the Sudan supported the IPK. It is noteworthy that Sudan was then home to Osama bin Laden. 58% of those surveyed rated routine security checks as the most useful anti-terrorist strategy.

From a psychological perspective, 73% of those participating in the survey regarded Kenyan media coverage of terrorism as having a negative effect. They felt that media sensationalism intensified feelings of anxiety and helplessness. 33% considered media coverage as contributing directly to feelings of revenge and also the need for settling the problem peacefully. Very few Kenyans were however pessimistic enough to regard terrorist activities as being a sign of the end of times. A significant proportion 5% did not regard media coverage of terrorist activities as important enough to influence their thinking about terrorism.

**Conclusions**

While the above account establishes the central place of terrorists in national psyche, they are not a priority threat when compared to other life threatening realities. Recent polls and surveys especially in Israel, North America, and Europe about public concern for terrorist activities do not reflect global trends. While African countries may in diplomatic terms support the war against terrorism, it is still premature to visualize this war as an African war. Stated differently, the war against terrorists while important, is not a priority in the psyche of African people.

Perhaps, the implication of the aforementioned assertion is for leading industrial countries to frame the terrorist with a less ideological fervor. The findings perhaps may help policy makers understand why the war against terrorists is perhaps not solvable through violence alone. Global policy ought to include linkages between public education and political intervention since they all feed into the attribution factors. One would have expected Kenyans who have been affected perhaps more than most other African countries to rank terrorism as a higher threat than other criminals. Similarly, lack of a more concerted government effort at addressing the threat from terrorists is an indication of the same perception rather than an indication of government apathy and ineptitude. Finally, implicit in what has been said here is that public opinion about terrorists is widely shared and probably stable. Perceptions of terrorists are influenced by their sense of personal security, exposure to news media, competence in world politics and so on. Perhaps the next stage is to determine the variations between Kenyans of various faiths, and gender. The possibility of extending this investigation will help us formulate better strategies of combating terrorism. 

**Notes**


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CROSS-DIVISIONAL PERSPECTIVES

What Does Political “Success” Mean in the West and East?

Russell F. Farnen, PhD

Definitions

Political “success” has contrasting meanings, depending on the evaluative criteria used (i.e., individual, societal, environmental, political, cultural, cross-national, or even, among absolutists, universal or eternal ideals). Of these criteria, it is simplest to use a combined political systems and cultural model/construct to guide our discussion of the phenomenon.

This means that in certain political environments or cultures, there are key values and traditions that may be used to evaluate outcomes of the agenda-building, decision-making, and implementation phases of the policy process. One such value shared in both East and West is the promotion of a democratic civil society; one based on broad popular consent and participation as well as social and economic factors which promote individual and group freedom, pluralism, social equality and justice, and the public interest in education, health, safety, and socially constructed morals.

Influential Factors

There are certain key factors which affect political success. Among these are the tenor of the times; personal qualities (which match environmental, cultural, or temporal criteria); the severity or extent of a major crisis or social problem facing the society, region, or even the world (for example, regarding respectively economic recession or depression, denial of civil rights/liberties to groups/individuals, or increasing the risk of war). For instance regarding the latter, when there is an absence of leadership for arms control, nonproliferation, and international peace-keeping and conflict resolution agreements based on reasonable or legitimate security concerns, while recognizing the need for strategic arms reductions/limitations, a mutually recognized deterrence policy, nuclear nonproliferation, and the illogicality of having both an ABM shield and a massive retaliation policy in the 21st century.

In sum, in addition to the above variables, success may require certain personal qualities which we may term the art of leadership, charisma, or just plain luck. Moreover, in certain societies (such as the USA), a successful political leader may have to carefully balance ideological or party partisanship on one hand with personal popularity and elite support on the other to insure success for his/her policy initiatives over time.

Some Comparisons: “Stable” versus “Transitional” Democracies

In one sense, there is no such thing as a “stable” democracy. This may actually be a contradiction in terms. All democracies must change, for better or worse, to survive and adapt as they evolve politically. For example, Western democracies are now undergoing a crisis of nonparticipation, run-away media and business mergers, cynicism, distrust, and mass alienation (something which the corporate-dominated mass media and the national and international conglomerates have created through their control of all phases of the communications system). Political participation, concern for social equality and justice, and national decision making in the public interest are all scarce in America, where we have an elite “democracy without citizens” and individuals are so isolated that they end up “bowling alone,” as more than one observer has recently noted. This serious climate of alienation was not present from 1930 to 1970.

So-called “transitional” democracies, by contrast, have a different set of problems, starting with the need for all governments/leaders to ensure there is a social safety net for all citizens in the form of food, clothing, shelter, health, security, education, public access, and hope for the future of the society and for democracy. They must also strike the balance between a full-blown Western version of individual freedom of “everyone for himself and the devil take the hindmost” or wild Western “stark” capitalism or they must pay more serious attention to providing a basic measure of life’s necessities for all citizens (meaning social justice and equality provisions) while also encouraging risk capital, entrepreneurial initiatives, and both public and private investment to ensure short- and long-term economic growth. In this sense (in both West and East), we must recognize the primacy of political (not economic) forces to reconstruct our societies and infrastructures just as was done in the USA from 1932 to 1945 and thereafter during the New and Fair Deal periods.

In one sense, Western and Eastern democracies face the same fundamental problem which manifests itself in the form of decreasing rates of public participation, mass media misdirected toward state/oligopolistic goals, falling trust levels, and increasing public cynicism and alienation. This crisis has as its root cause the focus on economic rather than political institutions and the total preoccupation with consumerism, entertainment media, jobs, economic success, accumulating wealth, and economic materialism. This is exactly the case in Eastern democracies which developed their atavistic materialistic values from Real Socialism rather than from a capitalistic past; but the social result is the same. People think of themselves first, not as citizens, but rather as economic actors. The citizen as responsible public participant is forgotten. In the East, due to the relative absence of basic material goods, this is more understandable. Yet, in the prosperous West, it is both unforgivable and tragic.

At any rate, political success in East and West can best be assured by supporting those political leaders in the East who will build a social safety net (bread and butter, not guns) simultaneously with democratic participation initiatives through new labor organization and democratic mass media reforms, for example. In the West, by contrast, we do not need any “strong men” to rule us as much as we need leaders who will help people to find and bring themselves into the political future while forgetting some mythical media constructed political past or meta reality which, itself, is not really worth preserving or conserving in the main because it never was and never will be.

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