MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Our mission: Reaching out

Harold Takooshian, PhD
President

How well is our APA Division of International Psychology reaching out to fulfill its mission to promote international psychology? In context, our Division is best seen as one of a network of seven international psychology efforts, each with its own unique emphases (Davis, 2000; Merenda, 1995; Overmier & Overmier, 2003):

1. IAAP (formed in 1920) is the International Association of Applied Psychology. It currently numbers 2,000 members world-wide, publishes a quarterly journal (Applied Psychology: An International Review), and hosts a quadrennial congress. (www.iaapsy.org)

2. ICP (1941) is the International Council of Psychologists. It currently numbers 1,500 members world-wide, publishes a quarterly newsletter (International Psychologist), and hosts an annual convention.

3. IACCP (1972) is the International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology. It currently numbers 800 members, publishes a bimonthly Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology, and hosts a biennial meeting.

4. IUPsyS (1951) is the International Union of Psychological Sciences. It is a union of 64 member nations (no individual members), publishes the International Journal of Psychology, and hosts a quadrennial International Congress of Psychology. (www.iupsys.org)

5. IPSO (1999) is the International Psychology Student Organization, an emerging new group composed of students across many nations. (www.psychologystudents.org)

6. CIRP (1944) is the APA Committee on International Relations in Psychology. It is an elected committee of nine psychologists, which oversees the many programs of the APA Office of International Affairs, including its quarterly Newsletter, Psychology International. (www.apa.org/international)

7. Our Division 52 fits well as the seventh and (except for IPSO) newest kid on this friendly international block. Formed in 1997, it now numbers 896 members, publishes this quarterly, hosts a lively annual program at the APA conventions. According to section 1.2 of our bylaws, "The purposes of this Division are to further the development and advancement of international relations among psychologists..." As a membership group within APA, the Division's unique aim is to "add feet" to the APA's CIRP and International Affairs office.

Yet those of us involved in the formation of the APA Division of International Psychology in 1997 can attest to a few clear points: (1) Long-awaited: the approval of the new division by the APA Council "had been the culmination of years of planning" (Hogan, 2001), after earlier petitions failed. (2) Small: though the concept of an international division within APA now enjoys wide favor among its 84,000 members (who seem to recognize this was truly overdue), the division just barely met the minimum number of members for Council approval in 1997. (3) Flat: despite valiant efforts, the Division's size remained quite flat at about 725 members during its first five years.

Consider a number of advantages that should foster our Division's rapid growth. The number of psychologists outside North America virtually doubles per decade (Rosenzweig, 1992). The Division offers unique member benefits, including the excellent Reporter, annual meeting, awards, website. Thanks to APA, people can join the Division for an annual fee of only $20 (for professionals) and $10 (for students), with no need to spend over $180 to first become an APA member.

Sadly, a number of factors seem to inhibit our Division's growth. Many folks are still unaware of it, even those involved in global activities. Many overseas psychologists falsely assume they must first spend $180 to join APA before they can join its International Division. Still others have never seen Editor Ivan Koš' superb Reporter, and
simply do not know what they are missing by failing to join.

Happily, since 2002, our Division has now grown from 725 up to 896, following several new initiatives. I am pleased to report a sample of these here. For one, an active new regional group was formed in New York City (the highest concentration of Division members), and has grown from 160 to 205 members since the regional group began its activities in 2002. Our webmasters Bill Masten and Mustafa Baloglu regularly update our website and, in 2003, uploaded PsyChat translation software and the entire Fall 2002 issue of the International Reporter for nonmembers to see what they are missing. Our 2003 Program Chair Lynn Collins planned another highly inclusive Toronto program, and inserted applications with her acceptance letters to over 100 nonmember presenters.

In 2003, the new position of Outreach Chair was created, and Dennis Carmody designed proactive efforts to reach out to overseas and U.S. nonmembers. When our ever-helpful friends at APA, Donna Wighington and Keith Cooke, kindly provided a storable database of our membership, Dennis carefully analyzed the data, with these results: Of our 896 members, 810 are in the USA, 21 in Canada, and only 65 (or 7 percent) in 35 nations outside North America. Of these 65, 8 are in Israel, 7 Japan, 5 Korea, 3 in 3 nations (Hong Kong, Mexico, Singapore), 2 in 7 nations (Argentina, Bermuda, Brazil, Egypt, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland), only 1 in 22 nations. Imagine only 1 member in all of India, and a flat zero in China, Russia, France, UK. The room for growth is clear. As Outreach Chair, Dennis has now e-mailed a first-ever personal announcements to 75 national associations and other global groups and, with some effort, he obtained the e-mails of 100 authors in the Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology who were not members of our division. Thanks to a generous donation from Carole Rayburn, the Division may establish a Rayburn Fund to allow free memberships to qualified nonmembers in poor nations which now have no member of our Division.

Since Spring 2003, APA President-elect Diane Halpern has been quietly working with our 2004 Program Chair, Anie Kalayjian, to make the Honolulu meeting truly unforgettable. The office of APA Membership Chair Pat Miyamoto has designed and printed a stunning call-for-papers for Hawaii, featuring details on both APA and Division 52, which cannot help (continued on page 6)

LETTERS TO EDITOR

Hello,

I am writing to comment on the brief article titled "Go Boldly Forth! Making Psychology a Household Word" written by Ronald F. Levant in the Spring 2003 (Vol 7, No.1) issue of International Psychology Reporter.

While reading this brief column I was struck by the optimism and general enthusiasm the writer both holds and encourages for the growth of the field. I have read other comments by Dr. Levant in the past through other sources, and I find that he offers much through his vision of what psychologists and psychology in generally can offer for the future of improved healthcare.

Thank You,

Irene Katsamanis, MA, MS
IKatsamani@aol.com
NEWS FROM DIVISION 52

Introduction

On February 21, 1997, the APA Council of Representatives approved a petition to create a new division: APA Division 52, the Division of International Psychology. The successful effort had been the culmination of years of planning and work by a small group of people dedicated to fostering an international outlook within the APA. The focus on an international viewpoint by the APA was not an entirely new undertaking for the organization. In fact, the APA had been involved in international activities at some level for years before the approval of the Division 52 petition.

In 1944, the APA established a Committee on International Relations in Psychology (CIRP) whose initial mission was to advise the organization on the recovery and restoration efforts concerning the laboratories and libraries destroyed in Europe during World War II (Fowler, 1998). Later, the role of the committee was expanded to consult with the APA on a wider range of international issues. In 1974, a full-time Office of International Affairs was created to coordinate several international programs, including a book/journal donation program, a travel grant program, and a quarterly newsletter. Despite these efforts by the APA, a group of individuals felt that certain goals could be achieved only through the creation of a separate APA international division.

The effort to form a new division resulted in friction with individuals who felt that the division might duplicate activities and generate unnecessary tension with the Office of International Affairs. Even some later champions of the division were initially opposed to its formation. As a result of this opposition, the goal of creating a new division was difficult. For example, an earlier proposal presented to the APA Council of Representatives was rejected. As with other new divisions, the APA required that petitioners collect a specified number of signatures supporting the division—the number based on a percentage of the APA membership. However, each time the required number of signatures was gathered, it would turn out to be insufficient. In the interim, the APA had grown larger, and a greater number of signatures were required to meet the appropriate percentage.

Substantial "behind the scenes" work was necessary to promote the new division. (N.B.: Several oral histories of the division are currently being conducted, in part to clarify various aspects of the "prehistory" of the division. Material from them will be incorporated into a later history.) Ernst Beier, PhD, a clinical psychologist with both a university and a private practice background, was one of the prime movers in getting the division started. Several people described him as the "initiator" and "banner carrier" for the new division. He and Frances Culbertson, PhD, worked with various APA boards and committees, gathering support. Other individuals were recruited and immediately immersed themselves in the effort. Among them were Leonore Loeb Adler, PhD, Henry David, PhD, Florence Denmark, PhD, and Gloria Gottsegen, PhD. Ivan Kos, PhD, a clinical psychologist and international consultant, lent his considerable expertise in the initial stages. Sarah Jordan and Joan Buchanan, both of APA, were also very important in offering early support for the division. One of the first hurdles for the group was to collect the required number of signatures for presentation to the APA Council. In the end, 788 signatures were collected. (The complete list of petitioners appeared in Vol. I, Issue I, of the International Psychology Reporter. All are identified as "charter members" of the division.)

Ernst Beier, PhD, Florence Denmark, PhD, and Frances Culbertson, PhD, acted as the initial Executive Committee and recruited additional members for the Board of Directors. In all, fifteen individuals who had been active in forming the division assumed various offices on a "pro tem" basis and the membership was asked to confirm their status by mail vote. Regular elections were scheduled for May, 1998. Those serving on a "pro tem" basis on the Board of Directors were: Ernst G. Beier, PhD, President; Florence Denmark, PhD, President Elect; Sheila Joshi, PhD, Secretary; and Leonore Loeb Adler, PhD, Treasurer. Members-at-large on the Board were Frances Culbertson, PhD; Henry David, PhD; Gloria Behar Gottsegen, PhD; and Carl N. Zimet, PhD. Other "pro tem" offices were filled by: Frances Culbertson, PhD, Liai-
son/Observer to the APA Council of Representatives; Ivan Kos, PhD, Newsletter Editor; Mary E. Reuder, PhD, Fellows Chair; Joan Chrisler, PhD, Membership Chair; Harold Takooshian, PhD, Program Chair; Joy Rice, PhD, Program Co-Chair; and Robert Morgan, PhD, Awards Committee Chair.

The first formal meeting of the division took place at the 105th annual APA Convention, held in Chicago, from August 15-19, 1997. Because Div. 52 was approved the previous February, there had been no opportunity to develop a program in time to meet the customary convention deadlines. However, the division was able to share some convention time with the APA Committee of International Relations in Psychology (CIRP) and, in that way, to present an abbreviated program. The first formal Board Meeting of the division was held on Saturday, August 16. A tee-shirt was created celebrating the new division, funded by APA, with a logo by Mirella Kos.

Sarah Jordan, the Director of Divisional Services for APA, continued to provide guidance to the division during its formative period, particularly as a “go-between” for the division and APA. Initial dues were set at $12/ year, beginning in 1998. The Board requested donations from the charter members to support the operation of the division during the remainder of 1997. The first issue of the newsletter, the International Psychology Reporter, consisting of 10 pages, appeared in June, 1997, and a second issue appeared in October, 1997. The publication of the early issues was possible through the financial assistance of Raymond D. Fowler, PhD, Chief Executive Officer of the APA. Ivan Kos, PhD was the founding editor of the newsletter and continued in that role. He had many contacts in the international community and was able to call on them for articles. From the beginning, he envisioned the newsletter as being multifaceted, consisting of a variety of features, but always available as a vehicle to “provide all members with the opportunity to express themselves equally.”

By the Fall of 1997, several new initiatives were underway. A set of proposed bylaws for the division, developed under the leadership of Gloria Gottsegen, PhD, appeared in the Reporter (10/97). James McHugh, the APA general counsel provided assistance on legal issues as the bylaws were being developed. Members were asked to indicate their approval or disapproval of the bylaws by mail ballot, due January 1, 1998. The bylaws included a mission statement: “The purpose of this division is to further the development and advancement of international relations among psychologists in the areas of sharing knowledge, encouraging visitation, and encouraging intercultural research and development in clinical practice, and to promote the general objectives of the APA.”

Student membership in Division 52 became a reality in the fall of 1997. Co-chairs of the Student Membership Committee were Shannon E. McCaslin, a 2nd year doctoral student in clinical psychology at the University of North Dakota, and Kristin Lang, a 4th year doctoral candidate at Loyola University in Chicago. William G. Masten, PhD, was appointed to the position of web-page chair. The official web site became available in January, 1998:

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

During this period, Mary Reuder, PhD and her fellows committee were at work preparing criteria for fellow status in Division 52. Since APA requirements state that no one can become a fellow of a division until they have been a member for at least one year, no Division 52 Fellows were eligible until February, 1998, a year after the official establishment of the division. (In August, 1998, 72 charter fellows of the division were approved.) While the first newsletter was devoted almost entirely to issues reflecting the establishment of the division, the second issue began to include other substantive articles, reflecting both international and domestic concerns. By early 1998, Division 52 was represented on the APA Council of Representatives by a single seat.

Harold Takooshian, PhD, and Joy K. Rice, PhD, as Program Committee chair and co-chair respectively, began preparing for the division’s first full APA program, to be presented during the annual convention that was held in San Francisco, August 14-18, 1998. It was a particularly auspicious beginning for the division’s programs since the APA convention immediately followed the 24th Congress of the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP) held on August 9-14, also in San Francisco. Harold and Joy sent e-mails to the heads of twenty international behavior science groups to ensure that there would be international representation on the program. They were rewarded with submissions from six continents -- the first arriving in September from Australia. In all, 39 countries were represented in the inaugural program.

Permanent status and further initiatives: (1999)

At the APA Council of Representatives (COR) meeting, held from February 20-21, 1999, in Washington, DC, Division 52 was granted permanent status. Florence Denmark, PhD, became division president in 1999, with Frank Farley, PhD, as president-elect, Lenore Walker, EdD, treasurer, Harold Takooshian, PhD, the new “member-at-large” of the board, and John D. Hogan, PhD, the new program chair. Budget constraints limited the Reporter to only two issues in 1999 (the fall/winter issue was a “double” issue), but efforts were made to ensure that three separate issues would be published each year in the future. According to Joan Chrisler, PhD, membership chair, the division had 952 members as of July 21, 1999. Of those, 130 were students, and 866 were from the U.S. Not all were dues-paying members. (According to Lenore Walker, EdD, treasurer, as of June 30, 1999, the division had 584 dues-paying members.)

Two special interest groups within the division were approved by President Denmark. An “International Committee for Women” was begun, with Joy K. Rice, PhD, as chair. It held its first meeting on Friday, August 20, 1999, at the Annual APA Convention, held in Boston, MA. A “Committee on Aging” was also begun, with Margaret M. Hastings, PhD, as chair. Evana Hsiao became the new student membership co-chair, replacing Kristin Lang who left to pursue a clinical internship. Student membership continued to be strong. Toward the end of 1999, Sheila Joshi, PhD, had to resign as secretary due to a serious illness in her family. She had done an extraordinary job in helping to organize the division in its earliest days. William Masten, PhD, the division webmaster, volunteered to serve as acting-secretary until a new secretary could be elected.

Amendments were proposed to the division bylaws and approved by the division Board of Directors in August, 1999. Many of the proposed changes were stylistic or grammatical, and were suggested by the APA legal counsel. Other changes included the establishment of a webmaster position and, as a new standing committee, the “International Committee for Women.” It was also proposed that the term of the treasurer be lengthened from...
The division enters a new century: 2000-

At the February 2000 Board Meeting, division president Frank Farley, PhD, proposed changing the name of the division to “The Society for International Psychology: A Division of the American Psychological Association.” He felt that the name change would promote greater visibility and a stronger identity for the division. His proposal was approved by the Board of Directors. However, the Board of Directors that followed reversed the decision, and permission for the change of name was not sought from the membership. The number of fellows of the division continued to grow so that by August, 2000, the division had 126 fellows (72 charter fellows in 1998, 18 fellows in 1999, and 36 fellows in 2000).

The division newsletter, International Psychology Reporter attracted a sparkling array of distinguished authors. The fall/winter 2000 double-issue was particularly impressive, and included articles by then current APA President, Patrick DeLeon, PhD; APA President-elect, Norine Johnson, PhD; APA CEO and Past President, Raymond Fowler, PhD; several other APA Past Presidents, Florence Denmark, PhD, Frank Farley, PhD, and Jack Wiggins, PhD; a future APA President, Philip Zimbardo, PhD; APA Recording Secretary, Ronald Levant, EdD; the Secretary-General of the International Council of Psychologists, Kay Greene, PhD; and the Chair of CIRP, Anthony Marsella, PhD. And these were just some of the contributors! The ability of editor Ivan Kos, PhD, to attract such high level authors to the newsletter was astonishing.

Bill Masten, PhD, who had taken over as acting-secretary, was elected secretary with his term beginning January 1, 2002. Frances Culbertson, PhD, was re-elected as the APA Council Representative. Membership issues continued to be of concern. Between 2000 and 2001, the total paid membership decreased from 923 to 783. During the same period, unpaid membership was up slightly, from 118 to 133. It was noteworthy that several other divisions within the APA were adding international interest groups to their organizational structure. It was beginning to appear as if a “new” international psychology was coming of age.

**References**


**Appendix A**

**Division Presidents**

Ernst G. Beier 1997-98
Florence L. Denmark 1999
Frank H. Farley 2000
Gloria Behar Gottsegen 2001
Charles D. Spielberger 2002
Harold Takooshian 2003
Richard Velayo 2004
Norman P. Abeles 2005

**Division Awards 1999**

Career Awards for Outstanding Contributions to International Psychology:
Frances Culbertson
Charles D. Spielberger

Distinguished International Psychologist:
Florence L. Denmark
Edwin Fleishman

Certificates of Recognition for Service to Division 52
Leonore Loeb Adler
Gloria Behar Gottsegen
Sheila Joshi
William Masten
Harold Takooshian

**Division Awards 2000**

Distinguished Career Awards in International Psychology:
Henry P. David
Peter F. Merenda

Distinguished International Psychologist Award:

Raymond D. Fowler
Bernhard Wilpert

Special Recognition Award:
Joan Buchanan

Certificate of Recognition for Outstanding Service to the Division:
Ivan Kos
Joy K. Rice
Michael J. Stevens
Richard S. Velayo
Carl N. Zimet

**Division Awards: 2001**

Distinguished International Psychologist Award:
Robert F. Morgan
Elizabeth Nair

The Past President’s Gavel
Frank H. Farley

Certificates of Recognition for Outstanding Service to the Division
Joan C. Chrisler
Florence L. Denmark
Joy K. Rice
Harold Takooshian

Student Awards:
Shannon McCaslin
Evana Hsiao

**Division Awards: 2002**

Distinguished International Psychologist Award:
Susan Pick
Harry Triandis

Past President’s Award:
Gloria Behar Gottsegen

Special Service Award:
L. Keith Cooke

Special Recognition Awards:
Ruth Behar
Louise Evans

Outstanding Mentor Award:
Michael J. Stevens

Outstanding Dissertation Award:
Lawrence Hsin Yang, Boston University

Certificates of Recognition for Outstanding Service to the Division:
Henry P. David
Susan E. Dutch
Mirella Kos
LIAISON PROGRAM

At this time last year, 69 psychologists served as country liaisons to APA52. Since August 2002, four new liaisons were added to the APA52 web-based liaison list (http://orgs.tamu-commerce.edu/div52/flags.html) and listserv (div52affiliates@listserv.tamu-commerce.edu). New liaisons are from Ethiopia, Guatemala, Namibia, and New Zealand. The total number of liaisons is now 73. Efforts were already made to encourage liaisons to apply for APA52 membership; this past year, liaisons from Afghanistan, Guatemala, Romania, and Yemen joined APA52.

Contact information for 12 liaisons was updated, and the web-based liaison list and listserv were updated twice. One liaison was replaced (Pakistan) and one can no longer be reliably contacted (Ethiopia).

The Liaison Program was publicized in the Fall issue of Eye on Psi Chi (Stevens, 2002).

Since August 2002, activities related to the Liaison Program have included disseminating the liaison list and specific contact information, forwarding conference announcements and advising on conference participation, soliciting authors for special journal issues and participants for symposia, advising on the submission of articles to the Reporter, consulting on grant proposals, making arrangements for editorial mentoring, forwarding requests for faculty and student exchanges and job and post-doctoral vacancies, and providing information on psychology in other countries.

Discussions were undertaken with the Indonesian liaison to explore possible ties between APA52 and a national research and service center on human resources located in Indonesia. The center is conceived of as a data archive and collection base for APA52 members interested in conducting research or consulting in Indonesia or in neighboring countries. It would have facilities to accommodate fellows staying in Jakarta for extended periods of time.

GOALS FOR THE LIAISON PROGRAM

Expand the number of liaisons in underrepresented regions and arrange for multiple liaisons in psychological specialties. The Liaison Program will work more closely with Uwe Gielen and the Communications Committee to increase exchange of information and collaboration. With Judith Torney-Purta and the Divisional Liaisons Committee, the Liaisons Program will attempt to share resources and coordinate international efforts with other APA divisions. In cooperation with Dennis Carmody and the Outreach Committee, the Liaison Program will work to increase international membership in APA52, particularly from the Pacific rim; we have already posted invitations for liaisons to join APA52 as members or affiliates through the liaison listerv with personal invitations to follow.

CLEARINGHOUSE PROGRAM

The International Psychology Information Clearinghouse has been expanded, updated, reorganized; all Internet addresses are now functional.

The Clearinghouse now contains 178 source of information on various opportunities in international psychology, an increase of 47 sources since August 2002.

Information has been reclassified from 7 into 10 descriptively concise categories, which include general resources, career information and resources, opportunities in academic and research settings, opportunities in clinical and service agencies, funding for research, support for conferences, support for travel, awards, resources for American psychology students, and resources for foreign psychologists and psychology students.

The Clearinghouse is available via the APA52 web site (http://orgs.tamu-commerce.edu/div52/Clearinghouse.doc) and as an email attachment. The Clearinghouse has also been published in Psychology: IUPsyS Global Resource (http://www.psypress.co.uk/iupsys/cd.html), with new editions appearing annually.

The Clearinghouse was featured in the Fall issue of Eye on Psi Chi (Stevens, 2002).

Since August 2002, activities related to the Clearinghouse Program have included disseminating the clearinghouse and providing information on training in international psychology, joining international societies, seeking employment (Continued on page 7)
(Cont. from page 6)

... abroad, applying for research grants, participating on disaster response teams, obtaining travel support, and seeking access to electronic journals through the International Affairs Office's Journal Donations Program.

The Clearinghouse Program encouraged an initiative to translate John Hogan's brief history of APA52 into Spanish for posting on the APA52 web site.

GOALS FOR THE CLEARINGHOUSE PROGRAM

Identify psychology programs with courses and research opportunities in international psychology, distance-learning in psychological specialties, and organizations that offer international internships; and in collaboration with Judith other Divisional Liaisons to APA52, the Clearinghouse Program will seek to expand the list of governmental agencies, private agencies, and professional organizations that fund international teaching, research, and consultation.

+++

MORE NEWS FROM DIVISION 52

NEW C.D. ON INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

Psychology Press is pleased to announce the release of the new IUPsyS Global Resource CD 2003, edited by Bruce and Judith Overmier. This CD is the most complete guide to date on all aspects of psychology around the world—organizations, programs, conventions, people, addresses, articles, books, indigenous psychologies. The 2003 list price for this CD is US$37.50. Details are available at www.psypress.co.uk.

NOTE: The publisher kindly offers a 20% discount to members of Division 52 who order the CD directly from Psychology Press in 2003. For any details, contact kate.moysen@psypress.co.uk.

NEW SELF-HELP DIRECTORY

"Although the world is full of suffering ... it is also full of overcoming it."

--Helen Keller

The seventh edition of The self-help sourcebook has just been published, as an invaluable new 448-page Directory for psychology practitioners and teachers who are often asked for help on non-psychological problems. Such problems may be common or rare, and include many different types of

Members of APA Division 52 are now invited to nominate others

Abuse, Addictions, Disabilities, Employment, Family, Grief, Medical/Health, Terrorism/Trauma. The Sourcebook thoroughly indexes the invisible world-wide network of thousands of local self-help groups across the USA and the world, which offer help to literally millions of people with all sorts of personal problems. Such self-help groups can be a wonderful complement to traditional therapy, especially for clients who have multiple problems. The Sourcebook is published by the American Self-Help Group Clearinghouse, at a list price of US$18 postpaid. Details on the Sourcebook and its self-help groups are available at www.selfhelpgroups.org.

NOTE: A deep discount on the Sourcebook is available to members of 52. For details, contact Co-Editor Edward J. Madara, at 973-326-6789.

CALL FOR FELLOW NOMINATIONS

Members of APA Division 52 are now invited to nominate others (or themselves) for election as a fellow of Division 52, based on their "unusual and outstanding contributions" to international psychology. Write soon for a packet of forms.* This year all completed materials must be submitted by 5 pm Friday, December 12, 2003 -- including the nominee's vita, personal statement, and endorsements from 3 current APA fellows. As of 1999, at least 2 of the 3 endorsers must be a fellow of division 52. The list of 15 criteria for fellow of division 52 is available on William Masten's website, along with the complete list of 100+ current fellows of division 52 -- www.TAMUCommerce.edu/orgs/div52.

* NOTE: Those currently a fellow of another APA division can ask about a streamlined nomination procedure.

Paul J. Lloyd, Fellows Committee Chair, Southeast Missouri State University, Cape Girardeau MO 63701, USA. Phone: 573-651-2437. E-mail: plloyd@sbcglobal.net

EARLY CALL FOR HAWAII - 2004

Aloha! It is not too early to plan to participate in the International Program at the magnificent 2004 APA convention in Honolulu, July 28 - August 1. Details are in the Monitor in September 2003. We welcome posters, papers, and symposia on any aspect of international or cross-cultural research, theory, practice, education, advocacy. Posters are especially encouraged on specific themes: cross-cultural therapy, assessment, teaching & learning, women & gender, Asian psychology, ethnic prejudice and tolerance. Innovative formats welcome. No fax submissions. For details contact Chairperson Anie Kalayjian at kalayjianAPA@aol.com, or Co-chair Uwe P. Gielen at ugielen@hotmail.com.

INQUIRY

Psychology in the USA is based on specific training models, such as the Boulder Science-Practitioner model for doctoral programs, or the 1993 St. Mary's model for undergraduate education. What are some training models used in Europe, Asia, or other nations besides the USA? Dr. Wade E. Pickren in the APA Library/Archive in Washington DC welcomes any information you may have to share on this question, for an upcoming project he is now planning. Please contact him at wpickren@apa.org.

NEW STUDENT GROUP

For information on the new and growing International Student Psychology Organization, check www.psychologystudents.org, or contact President Edward Van Rossen at the University of Leuven in Belgium, edward@ipso.intranets.com.

FREE NEWSLETTER

The International Union for Psychological Sciences is pleased to announce its new online Newsletter in 2003. Members of 52 are invited to receive a free subscription, by signing on at www.ipsys.org. For any details, contact IUPsyS Deputy Secretary-General Merry Bullock, at mbullock@apa.org.
Sharing My Current Perspectives With You

Norman Abeles, PhD, former APA President
Division 52 President Elect Designate

Next year, I will be President-Elect of Division 52 and I was pleased to be asked by your Editor, Ivan Kos to introduce myself to the membership of the Division. By the time you read this, I will have returned from a symposium presentation on prescription privileges (as discussant) at the 8th European Congress of Psychology in Vienna, Austria. The other three participants were John Norcross, Bob Resnick and Gerry Koocher.

My other involvements with international psychology include membership on the USNC/IUPsyS. That is short for the United States National Committee for the International Union of Psychological Sciences. This committee represents psychology as a profession and as a science and aims to provide for an exchange of information between psychologists from different countries. It also helps to organize International Congresses (e.g., International Congress of Applied Psychology; International Congress of Scientific Psychology). The next International Congress of Psychology will occur in Beijing China on August 9-13, 2004 and the next International Congress of Applied Psychology will occur in Athens Greece July 16-21, 2006. There will also be a regional Conference of Psychology on December 13-18, 2003. This conference, the Middle East and North Africa Conference on Psychology (MENA) will take place in Dubai, United Arab Emirates and is cosponsored by the International Association of Cross Cultural Psychology as well as by IUPsyS and IAAP. One bit of breaking news from the International Association of Applied Psychology: The Supreme Court of Spain has decreed that a formal certificate will now be required for positions in private and public institutions for specialists in clinical psychology. The certificate requires a specialized training program designed for University graduates in psychology and will require competitive examinations and interviews for admission to this program of study.

Some of the other functions of the International Unions of Psychological Sciences include providing aid to scholars in different countries and to assist in the exchange of students and young research workers. The issue of international visitors has become a significant problem since 9/11 as many potential visiting scholars find it more difficult to obtain visas to enter the United States. I may discuss this further in future presentations.

One of the current projects of IUPsyS is to have a work group to design a universal declaration of ethical principles for psychologists which hopefully will be submitted at the 2004 meeting in Beijing. In the development stage is an International Student Organization which may seek affiliation with the International Union.

I am also a member of APA’s Committee on International Relations in Psychology. At its last meeting of CIRP there was discussion of APA President-Elect Diane Halpern’s Presidential Project to include a multicultural website on prejudice. One of Dr. Halpern’s goals with regard to the project is an effort to obtain multiple language translations on prejudice and related topics. The Committee on International Relations in Psychology is in the process of discussing how suitable materials can be identified and the committee is in the process of discussing aspects of this Presidential Project and how CIRP can be of assistance to President-Elect Halpern. Among other matters of business CIRP discussed next year’s APA convention in Honolulu and CIRP will provide ideas on how to make next year’s convention a success. Other activities of CIRP include responsibility for overseeing the development of occasional Special Sections on International Perspectives in the American Psychologist. CIRP reviews proposals for these Special Sections. Another item under discussion by CIRP concerns UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and
The main goal of APA at the United Nations is to help contribute to the development and implementation of policies that respect human rights and contribute to human well-being utilizing psychologically informed means.

Cultural Organization). You may recall that the United States withdrew from that organization in 1984. The United States has rejoined UNESCO according to an announcement by President Bush in September 2002. One of the questions being discussed now is whether or not APA will apply to join as an organizational member of the US National Commission for UNESCO. Currently, APA is a non-governmental organization (NGO) accredited with the UN economic and Social Council and we have a Main Representative working on behalf of APA at UN headquarters. This representative oversees the work of the other five NGO representatives who work on behalf of APA. The current representative is Dr. Okorodudu and she is a current member of CIRP. In her April 2003 report to CIRP, Dr. Okorodudu noted that APA has completed two full years as a non-governmental organization at the United Nations. The main goal of APA at the United Nations is to help contribute to the development and implementation of policies that respect human rights and contribute to human well-being utilizing psychologically informed means. One example of the work of the APA delegation was to develop a working relationship between South African and US researchers who were interested in reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS in both countries. Other efforts included work by Florence Denmark, PhD from Pace University in New York and Deborah Ragin, PhD from Mt Sinai School of Medicine. Their work on this delegation focused on gender issues contributing to the development and implementation of policies that respect human rights and contribute to human well-being utilizing psychologically informed means.

Table: Examples of APA Work on Cultural Organization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Goals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>Accredited NGO</td>
<td>Help contribute to the development and implementation of policies that respect human rights and contribute to human well-being utilizing psychologically informed means.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APA</td>
<td>Main Representative</td>
<td>Represent APA at UN headquarters, oversee work of other NGO representatives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIRP</td>
<td>Member Organization</td>
<td>Participate in discussions and work on behalf of APA at UN headquarters.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Guideline #5 which deals with the use of culturally-appropriate skills in clinical practice. The Guideline notes that while US society is becoming more culturally diverse as well as becoming more linguistically diverse, psychological services tend to be less utilized by minority groups. It is suggested that psychologists become more familiar with cultural, sociopolitical and related factors which may affect psychological concerns of clients. In particular, psychologists need to be familiar with the limitations of assessment instruments especially those that are used for employment screening and personality assessments in work settings (p48). The Guidelines also encourage practitioners to learn about helping practices used in non-Western cultures and encourages becoming familiar with non-traditional interventions (p49). It may be that our Division can continue to be helpful in offering ways for practitioners to become more familiar with helping practices which will be effective with non traditional clients. In a workshop given by Peter Marsella and Paul Pederson at the APA meeting in Chicago in 2002, the authors listed 50 ways to internationalize the curriculum of "Western" Psychology. Among them they include the need to understand cultural and international variations in psychopathology and the need to develop skills for teaching and learning about peace keeping, terrorism, acculturation and conflict resolution among others. They also encourage that we internationalize our curriculum to include a psychological science which is multicultural and multidisciplinary. These are clearly not simple tasks nor is it likely that every psychologist will be involved in modifying curricula which are now part of Western culture. However, I believe that in this 21st century we need to make progress on working on internationalizing our curriculum. In this regard, the Society for Teaching of Psychology (APA Division 2) last year issued a call for proposals which aim to internationalize the psychology curriculum. Two grants were made available through the APA Education Directorate in collaboration with the APA Committee on International Relations (CIRP).

I have tried to share some of my perspectives with you. Feel free to contact me at abeles@pilot.msu.edu with comments or questions.

References
NATIONAL NEWS

A TIME FOR PSYCHOLOGY'S PROACTIVE INVOLVEMENT

Pat DelLeon, former APA President

It was just two years ago that I was last invited to share my thoughts with the Division. At that time, I reflected that: "(I)n the next 20 years, psychology's international agenda has been individual, rather than systems, oriented." Admittedly, a number of outstanding individuals — including many former and serving APA Presidents — have personally contributed countless hours representing psychology and APA extraordinarily well at international conferences and events. And, Danny Wedding, Bob Frank, Kris Hagglund, and now Dan Crimmins have all had the honor of serving as Robert Wood Johnson (RWJ) Health Policy Fellows. For those of us intimately interested in the evolution of our nation's health policy, this is perhaps the highest tribute one of our colleagues can be accorded. Over the years, the RWJ program has carefully explored the lessons to be learned from international successes and less fortunate efforts. However, I would again rhetorically ask: "How is the Division systematically utilizing their unique expertise?"

Former APA CEO Ray Fowler has noted that: "We [in the U.S.] are a very small piece of the world's population and only 20 percent of the world's psychologists [100,000 of the estimated 500,000]. Psychology around the world is experiencing the kind of explosive growth we had post-WWII. In another decade or so, there will probably be a million psychologists in the world." In my judgment, collectively, as both a science and as a profession, psychology has yet to develop a highly visual and proactive international agenda. Judith Albino, President of Alliant University, reports that her educational institution has campuses in Mexico and Nairobi, Kenya; with programs in Japan, Thailand, and several other nations in the planning stages. Where are our other training institutions? Where will future generations of psychologists obtain first-hand exposure during their formative years in international health? How many psychology programs have developed collaborative agreements with Schools of Public Health or Health Administration, where international health courses are traditionally taught?

The Fiscal Year 2004 budget justification for the John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Studies in the Health Sciences (FIC) at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) requested $64.2 million. The Senate Appropriation Committee recommended an additional $1.6+ million and noted that: "Adapting research advances in biomedicine to populations at home and abroad requires a continuing commitment to basic science as well as rigorous clinical and applied (epidemiological) studies. Examples are vaccines, anti-infective agents, drugs, and more efficient diagnostic tools, combinations of interventions, and health policies to reduce the risk of disease and its associated human, social, and economic consequences. These challenges will benefit from a more coordinated and multidisciplinary approach to global health needs. It is the mission of the FIC to address these challenges by forging collaborations with a range of domestic and global partners in international research and training to pursue three core objectives: first, to accelerate the pace of discovery and its application by special projects enabling scientists worldwide to share conceptual insights, analytic methods, data sets, patient cohorts, or special environments; second, to engage and assist young as well as more established U.S. investigators to address scientific challenges related to global health; and third, to help develop a cadre of highly capable young foreign investigators positioned to cooperate with U.S. scientists in areas of the world that, due to geography, genetics, or disease burdens, provide unique opportunities to understand disease pathogenesis, anticipate disease trends, or develop interventions of relevance and priority for both the United States and the collaborating country."

The FIC budget justification proffers: "Never have global health and disparities in health care, including access to and affordability of the products and research, been more prominent on the world's agenda.... In this, the 35th year since the establishment of the John E. Fogarty International Center (FIC), its work has never been as relevant to these issues nor has the Center been recognized as much as it is today for its leadership in supporting cutting-edge research collaborations with U.S. academic institutions and research capacity building in the most affected countries. These efforts are critical to the Center's mission, succinctly expressed as 'Science for Global Health,' and to advancing the leadership role of the United States in this endeavor. Nations around the world have expressed firm commitment toward meeting the eight goals outlined in the United Nations Millennium Declaration. FIC is addressing the five health-related Millennium Development Goals.... To assist this process FIC's research program in International Studies on Health and Economic Development will clarify the relationship between improvements in health; i.e., nutritional status and economic productivity.... Medicine has been called 'the last, and certainly the finest, untapped resource of international diplomacy.' As the Global Forum on Health Research notes, 'good health is central for (a) the promotion of development; (b) the fight against poverty; and (c) global security. In turn, health research is central for the efficient and effective promotion of health.'"

In reviewing the Administration's plans for the Fogarty Center it is important to reflect upon (and appreciate) the timeliness of former APA President Norine Johnson's vision. Under Norine's progressive leadership, the APA membership voted overwhelmingly to expressly include "health" in our Association's underlying mission statement. Today the Congress is in the midst of determining the specifics of its Medicare Prescription Drug Benefit proposals and at the same time, the White House budget office has criticized the expansion of payments to teaching hospitals that train clinical psychologists as an example of "provisions that would increase the cost of the program and that are unrelated to strengthening and improving Medicare." We know better. We should applaud the hard work of Russ Newman and the Practice Directorate staff, especially Marilyn Richmond. Psychology is one of our nation's (and the world's) premier health professions and we can contribute significantly to the Fogarty Center's health agenda.

(continued on page 18)
Aloha-every tourist to the magnificent state of Hawaii has heard this word of greeting, often shouted by tour group leaders as a way of getting groups into a jovial mood or by shopkeepers in the hope of attracting customers. Division 52 members who have studied psychology in multiple cultures and locations around the world won't be surprised to learn that the commercial and casual use of this beautiful word belies its deeper significance in the Hawaiian culture. According to one historic source, this is the intended meaning of "Aloha," in the words of Queen Lili'uokalani: "Aloha was the recognition of the life in another. If there was life there was manna, goodness and wisdom, and if there was goodness and wisdom there was a god-quality. . . . Aloha could not be thoughtlessly or indiscriminately spoken, for it carried its own power. No Hawaiian could greet one another with Aloha unless he felt it in his heart. If he felt anger or hate in his heart he had to cleanse himself before he said, 'Aloha.'" Thus, one interpretation is that Aloha signifies the presence of the divine breath, and when we meet in Hawaii it is to share our breath. It is in this spirit—the original meaning of Aloha—that I invite you to attend to 2004 Convention of the American Psychological Association in Honolulu, Hawaii, July 28th to August 1st, 2004.

The 2004 Convention is being planned to take advantage of the incredible beauty of our 50th state, especially its Hawaiian and Asian heritage, diverse peoples, and its easy access to Asian and other Pacific Rim countries. Although the convention program is still in its early planning stages, I wanted to be sure that Division 52 members plan now, so you can contact colleagues in other countries to arrange programs and international events that might not be possible with mainland meetings. As American Psychological Association president in 2004, I am working closely with Division 52 leadership to attract more international members. I am sending invitations to psychologists in Pacific Rim countries to join the American Psychological Association and to submit poster presentations for the 2004 convention directly to Division 52. After a careful consideration of convention programming, it was decided that poster sessions would not count toward any division's programming hours for the convention. (I'll spare readers the details about how and who makes these decisions, but if you guessed that there are lots of committees that have to agree, you understand how large membership organizations function.) This arrangement makes it easy for Division 52 to sponsor submissions from international psychologists and to make valuable connections with psychologists around the world. As a loyal member of Division 52, I am pleased that we could work out this win-win arrangement. If all goes well, there will be a wealth of new international members at the 2004 Convention in Hawaii and a great opportunity to extend the work of the Division, which I consider to be a critical imperative for psychology.

As you plan your programming for 2004, there will be several changes from the usual convention format that you'll want to consider. Perhaps the first change that you will notice is that the convention is earlier in 2004 than in previous years. With most of the convention falling at the end of July, we will need to have submissions for the program earlier than ever, so plan now! The early start date for the convention is in response to complaints that some semester schools start back-to-school events in mid-August and to the range of dates available for a convention as large as American Psychological Association's. Another important departure from our usual schedule is that the official convention program will run from 8 am to 2 pm. There will be some special events in the afternoon and social events in the evening, but the program is planned so that you can spend time with family and friends on the many magnificent beaches and other attractions. (Did you know that the only royal palace in the United States is the 'Iolani Palace in Oahu or that there are several beaches in Oahu that are considered by the beach connoisseurs as the best in the world?) We are planning to make this a vacation that you will want to share with your family and friends, so bring the whole family because there will be plenty to do for all ages and interests.

It will be my great honor to present the President's Lifetime Contribution to Psychology Award to Albert Bandura at the 2004 Convention in Hawaii. You won't want to miss the presentation by this great psychologist. Although the program is still in its early stages, a few of the many outstanding programs have been confirmed. I have arranged to have Lou Herrmann, Director of the Dolphin Institute and professor of psychology at University of Hawaii describe his work on communicating with dolphins. If you are interested in seeing his work first hand, you can visit the Dolphin Institute where Dr. Herman will demonstrate how he literally "speaks with the animals." Developmental psychologists surely know the ground-breaking longitudinal studies by Emmy Werner and her colleagues on the development of resilience in children during the first ten years of life. Her classic book, "The Children of Kaui," was required reading in many psychology departments. The study began when Hawaii was still a territory and ended soon after the islands became our 50th state in 1959. She will be returning to Hawaii and will have some of the original participants from her famous studies participate in the presentation with her. She plans to show early videos of the children who are now grown adults, so that we can see the developmental trajectories of these children and how her original work on resilience has "held up" over the intervening decades. This promises to be another special event for attendees of the 2004 convention.

For members who attend the convention for Continuing Education credits, we are also offering some unique opportunities. Although at the time I am writing this article, it is too early for me to know everything that will be offered, I know that the Division on Aging will be offering credits on board an inter-island cruise and other CEs. Sponsors are considering other new ways to blend the Hawaiian experience with educational opportunities. The Asian-American Psychological Association will be holding their Annual Meeting just prior to the start of the convention and will be offering special programs on Asian psychologies that should be of particular interest to Division 52 members. There will be several anniversaries celebrated in Hawaii—the 25th anniversary of the National Latino/a Psychological Association and the 30th Anniversary of APA's Committee on Women. The Committee on Women will reenact the "storming of the Council of Representatives meeting" that was marked the beginning of the Committee.
Early May 2003 took us to Slovenia for the 2003 IFTA Conference. This fascinating conference, entitled "Resisting Abuse," was sponsored by the Slovene Society of Family Therapy and the University Psychiatric Hospital of Ljubljana. IFTA was pleased to be a co-sponsor. Many of the almost 200 participants were from Eastern Europe, particularly Slovenia and other parts of the former Yugoslavia. Slovenia, which is in the northern portion of what used to be Yugoslavia, seceded in 1991 and is now a proud and independent country. Nestled in the foothills of the Austrian Alps, this is a beautiful and serene area. The Congress was held at the Conference Center in Lake Bled and our residence for the five days of the conference (and a few extra for just vacationing) was at Grand Hotel Toplice, which fronts on Lake Bled. From the balcony of our room we could see the Castle that sits atop the hill on the other side of the Lake, and an Island, to which we took a large gondola-type boat to see the famous Church. It was all very picturesque and is an idyllic locale for such a conference.

Most of the IFTA Board were present, which brought participants from Argentina, Iceland, Israel, Hungary, Canada, South Africa, Finland, Sweden, the United States, United Kingdom, etc. There were also attendees from Belgrade and Croatia, as well as the other aforementioned countries. As always, it was fascinating to be part of panels and dialogues with people from other lands whose life experiences and traditions have been markedly different. This was particularly evident when engaging in conversations over dinner with an Arab woman who resides in Israel and who teaches in an Arabic studies program in northern Israel. It was heartening that she was willing and able to attend, invited and encouraged by IFTA President, Dr. Chana Winer. At this micro-level, I certainly see efforts at understanding, and that some collaboration is possible. This is most heartening.

Other APA members who were present included David McGill, Robert and Sharon Massey, and Terry Trepper. However, no matter how lovely the setting and how fine the facilities at Lake Bled, it was distressing to hear how prevalent abuse is, and it seems to be all over the world! Our Arab participant spoke of her research with abused Arab girls and women—and how difficult it is to reach and help these women, given the traditional patriarchal family structure and community mores. Under Israeli law, as in the U.S.A. and other Western societies, reporting of child abuse by professionals is mandatory. However, such reporting violates the strong family prohibition against dishonoring the family by making its private travails public. If the situation is reported, the girl may be removed from her home, causing further shame to the family. It seems no one supports her and they may not visit her. Often she remains in institutional care until age 18 years, and then has no where to go, as everyone in the extended family has shared in the humiliation and there seems to be no forgiveness. As a single woman with no active family ties, she has no status in the community and is left to make it on her own, which is very hard to do.

The alternative method of dealing with this noxious situation that the Arab professor and her colleagues are recommending is for the therapist to whom the abuse is reported to determine with the girl, and perhaps her mother, who the most powerful and respected man, other than the father, is. The situation is explained to him and he is asked if he will become involved so that the family can deal with the crisis itself, protect the girl from further abuse, and avoid shame and loss of family “honor”. He is coached to convene a group, usually of the important men in the family system, and together they confront the perpetrator, hold him responsible for his behavior, and warn him against repeating the actions and bringing shame on the family. They set up a system for monitoring his behavior. This approach clearly has advantages if it protects the girl from further harm, assures her the family will take care of her instead of blaming and isolating her, and strengthens the family (as the bulwark of society). However, one needs a way to reconcile this kind of family resolution of its errant member’s misbehavior, with guidance from a professional, with the legal requirements of reporting.

This more benign approach seems to me to have much merit and perhaps could be tried in other places where a network of key extended family members can be convened and activated. Perhaps we could report and ask that a period of time be granted for the family to take action, if an appropriate leader, who is willing to intervene, can be located. The family can report through him to the therapist, and if the situation seems to be remedied, nothing further will need to be done. However, if the family’s efforts prove inadequate or ineffective, then the Protective Service Agency can be notified and get involved. This approach bears similarities to the Network Therapy of Ross Speck and Caroline Attneave (1972), and Uri Rueveni (1975), and the link therapy of Landau (1990). Going back to the future may provide a valuable approach to helping families marred by abuse to find (and perhaps re-engage with) the resources within the extended family to strengthen their coping abilities and increase their sense of security and competence. This strategy curtails blaming the victim, by squarely placing the responsibility on the perpetrator, and offers the family a secure and more private holding environment in which to resolve its problems. Clearly this approach, like all others, would not be the treatment of choice for all families in which abuse occurs, but should be tried with families whose structure, dynamics and members would be receptive to it.

There were many other excellent and informative presentations, and it was interesting to learn about family therapy in Slovenia. In addition, I particularly enjoyed hearing Drs. Jill and David Scharff talk about their psychodynamic model of couple therapy, using a pleasing tandem dialogue format of presentation.

However, the highlight for me occurred at the Saturday night banquet. The IFTA Board used this as the opportunity to make a very elaborate and moving testimonial to my having been founding President of IFTA (1987-1990) and my having served diligently for 16 years on the IFTA Executive Board. As this seems long enough to occupy such a position on any Board, I had tendered my resignation in Slovenia. That Chana Winer and all of the other assembled Board members made this such a special occasion with a beautiful gift and individual tributes made it an event I will long remember.

The next IFTA Conference will be in Istanbul, Turkey in March 2004, and is open to non-members. For further information, contact:
Dr. Terry Trepper
Director, Family Studies Center
Purdue University Calumet
(continued on page 13)
international meetings? I decided to start where Kate was at, always a good point to begin when you don’t have all the answers!

Kate: Understanding and respecting diversity, as defined by my Sue, Sue & Sue textbook seemed to me to be a useful clinical skill to add to my already growing list of conceptualizations of the human experience. Similar to many of my peers, I spoke the diversity psychological lingo and naively believed that I incorporated ideas of diversity into my practice of clinical psychology. Of course, this is the politically correct clinical mentality! But, I believe it was John Lewis’s class on “The Assessment and Intervention on Diverse Populations” that shifted my ideas about issues of cultural and history as they apply to clinical practice. Instead of glancing at the clock for a minute by minute count of lunch hour, I found myself immersed in the lectures and heated discussions that ensued. It quickly became apparent that many of my classmates (including myself) had never travelled abroad. Sure, some of us had a week visit to Europe or even somewhere more exotic, but those trips were confined to tourist attractions and fancy hotels if we went with family. So, we relied on our textbooks to explain the nuances and customs of diverse groups of people. According to my grade, I am culturally competent. But, was I really?

This question began the beginning of my journey into international psychology. Equipped with curiosity and a small graduate budget, I planned a six-week stay in Cuernavaca, Mexico with a native family. I remember when I arrived to the Miami International Airport the check-in clerk said, “are you sure you are going to Mexico by yourself?” Somewhat taken aback, I realized that the check-in clerk did have a legitimate point. I was a young, (very) White, female, American woman in a country where I barely knew the language or customs.

Kate: My time spent in Mexico was the first time I truly felt as a “minority.” I did not know the language well enough to effectively communicate, and I often became sick from the food. For issues of safety, my family warned that I not take taxis by myself or walk alone at night. Many days, I felt isolated and completely dependent upon my Mexican family members. The first two weeks were filled with many episodes of charades and quick trips to the bathroom. From these first few weeks, however, emerged a friendly (an incredibly patient) culture, where I was welcomed and encouraged to participate in daily living rituals. As I became more comfortable with my surroundings (and with the language), my anxieties and fears dissipated. I was no longer simply an observer but an active participant in the culture, where I felt included and capable of deciphering aspects of my surroundings that I enjoyed (and did not particularly enjoy). As those in the diversity world would say, I was “assimilating.”

Although I was in Mexico for only six weeks, my experience profoundly shaped my world-view. So often in our formal education we are taught from a perspective based on logical positivism, which emphasizes linear and reductionistic forms of science. Issues of spirituality, intuitions, and connection are devalued; yet, in Mexico, therapists (and shamans) often relied on these constructs to inform treatment. More importantly, these diverse ways of approaching therapy worked to improve the lives of those seeking treatment! If we are to fully understand and appreciate the socio-political economical concerns our clients bring into session, we need to embrace these facets of the human experience.

Kate: Upon returning from Mexico, I sought the mentorship from two professors who also shared my enthusiasm for therapy. I began to supplement Kate’s knowledge from Brown’s book by adding some of my own dialogues with Brown, based on our 20-year friendship and collegial relationship. Within a short period of time, I overcame my hesitation about mixing my friendships with mentoring and suggested Kate call Brown and invite her to be a discussant on a panel presentation Kate wanted to submit to A.P.A. I knew that was the right decision to make when Brown quickly agreed, finding Kate’s ideas refreshing and interesting.

Kate: Upon returning from Mexico, I sought the mentorship from two professors who also shared my enthusiasm for

(Continued on page 14)
international travel and research. They encouraged me to join Division 52 and to attend an international conference. During that year, the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP) announced their call for papers for the 25th Annual IAAP conference in Singapore. With the support and guidance of my mentors, we submitted an abstract for review.

Lenore: One of the most exciting parts of participating in international conferences is to meet other psychologists from different countries and cultures who are interested in the same areas of psychology as I am. Can students have as much fun?

Kate: The 25th Annual IAAP conference in Singapore provided a unique forum for intellectual debates and discussions regarding international psychology. Surrounded by world-renowned psychologists and a culturally rich environment, we sipped Singapore Slings and spoke toward the tension between respecting diverse people and encouraging unity. While at the conference, I met several students from other countries with similar visions and interests as my own. After a few exciting and energizing meetings, an international student executive board was formed and a list service for all student members was created by the student president to continue the spirit of the conference through email. The list serv network, composed of students from all over the world, allows for international dialogue and the potential for future research collaborations.

Lenore: Kate got to meet Patricia Villavicencio, a psychologist who I met at an international conference ten years before in Amsterdam when she was still a student at the University of Madrid. We have kept in touch.

ON THE PERSONAL NOTE:

Ancient History of Wines in Sicily

Peter F. Merenda, PhD

As my international psychology colleagues and friends know, practically every year since 1961, my wife, Rose, and I spend some time in Italy, mainly in Sicily, and especially in Palermo where we have had a condo apartment since 1971. This year, in June in Palermo, Rose presented to me on the American "Father's Day" (June 15) the very informative book on wines in Sicily referenced in the footnote below. Much of what is in the book and which I have experienced within the past 42 years, in well-known to me. However, much of the history of wines in Sicily, going as far back as nearly 18 centuries ago, was a great revelation to me. I am taking this opportunity to share this interesting history with the international psychology community.

Many wine makers and wine connoisseurs in the United States are aware of Sicilian wines, but I doubt that any, like myself, are cognizant of its extensive history. Also, unless they have spent much time in Sicily, they have not enjoyed the great bouquets of their most outstanding wines, which are hardly exported to the USA.

The major portions of this paper have been taken from Vinando: In Viaggio con il vino in Sicilia (On the wine trails in Sicily). August, 2001, Palermo: Officine Grafiche

Archaeologists have reported that their findings reveal that wine was introduced in Sicily as early as 16th century B.C. by sailors and settlers from Mycene. These shipments of wine were followed by those by the Phoenicians who were the first in times of recorded history to establish permanent settlements on the Island. Phoenician ruins are still visible in Sicily in places like the island of Mozia off the shore of Marsala, and in Solonto, along the coast of Porticello, a few miles east of Palermo.

Beginning in the 8th century B.C. when the Greeks ruled Sicily, and the great Greek settlements in Selinunte, Agrigento, and Siracusa were being established, the growing of vineyards on the island, itself, flourished and has continued to this day. As the first Millennium, A.D. approached, and the Romans were now the rulers of Sicily, the making of the sweet wine, Malvasia, in the Aeolian islands off the northern coast, the Syracuse Policia and the Messina Mamertino, were heavily exported from Sicily throughout the entire Roman Empire. But, when the Romans were defeated by the Byzantines in the 6th Century A.D., grape-growing and wine-making in Sicily began to decline steadily.

By the 9th Century A.D. (early 800s), when the Arabs took control of the whole island, all wine production ceased. Under Islamic rule, keeping in conformity with the teachings of the Koran, the drinking of all alcoholic beverages was banned. The Islamic rule continued in Sicily until the 11th Century AD. (late 1000s) when the Arabs were defeated by the Normans.

With the Christian Norman conquest of Sicily came a return to "viticulture" (the growing of grapevines) and the production of wine. However, it was not as widespread as it was before the Arabs became the rulers. It was not until the middle ages (14th century) after the Angevins (French) were replaced by the Aragonese (Spaniards) that the glorious days of wine making returned to Sicily. Sicilian wine was once more extensively exported from the island to all parts of Italy and beyond. In the 1500s Sicilian wines such as the Etna Reds, as well as those from Noto, Palermo, and Cammarata were among the Mediterranean wines in greatest demand.

At the turn of the Century, the Alcamo white wine, which even today is one of Sicily’s prize wines, became noted by foreign wine connoisseurs.

From the Middle Ages to the Present Day

During the Bourbon dynasty in Sicily in the 1800s, after the Napoleonic regimes, the production of wine flourished - but not outstandingly so- in the regions around Alcamo, Vittoria, and Castelvetrano. And the much sought-after moscato wine from Marsala continued to be extensively exported. But, near the end of the 19th century (1880-1881), the Sicilian grapevines were destroyed by an epidemic disease. This disaster temporarily halted wine production. It did, however, lead to new and improved methods of viticulture, which resulted in the harvesting of grapes of much higher quality. Also, by that time the Bourbons had been ousted by Garibaldi and his troops (1860-61) and the entire nation of Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia had been unified. Much improved agricultural systems were introduced throughout all of Italy, including better means of irrigation. All of these new developments led to the production of the present day high quality Sicilian wines. To name a few of the best, including location of the vineyards: Alcamo (Bianco D'Alcamo/Chardonnay); Avola (Nero d'Avola reds Regaleali reds & whites), Casteldaccia (Corvo reads & whites), Catania (Etna reds), Licata (Nero d'Avola reds); Lipari (Malvasia), Marsala (Marsala wines); Menfi (Settesoli reds); Messina (Polari reds); Noto (Moscato); Pantelleria (Moscato Passito); Ragusa (Pachino); Siracusa (Pollio yellow gold wine); Vittorio (Cerasuolo reds).
Internships Abroad: How we can facilitate new sites

Lauren Arbolino

Graduate students in psychology programs face a difficult decision upon completing their coursework. They must apply and interview for a yearlong internship. Depending on their program and degree, some students apply for APPIC approved internships while others search for appropriate internships commensurate with their interests or experience. Internships occur in clinical, hospital, school, institutional, or private practice settings. The decision of where to intern for one year is a temperate one. Students must evaluate goals, interests, previous training, and determine their priorities for the future. For some, location and funding are critical in making internship choices.

Opportunities exist in almost every sector of the United States. However, what opportunities are there for those graduate students who wish to pursue internships abroad? Internships abroad could address an intern's needs. Experience working abroad could be salient to an intern's training if their interests are aligned with international work issues. Few opportunities exist for graduate students interested in an internship abroad.

Students may be interested in interning abroad but may be deterred due to difficulties finding suitable placements. There may be placements abroad that exist as potential internship sites. However, there is no vehicle for matching students with these opportunities. Psychology displays considerable interest in cross-cultural development, appropriate service delivery for children from multicultural backgrounds, effective intervention for trauma victims and environmental affects on cognition and aging. An internship abroad may allow students to examine these and other issues. We can better confront psychological issues that transcend national boundaries by providing opportunities to train abroad. This can encourage future research in areas of international concern and facilitate research opportunities with the cooperation of professionals, training programs and internship settings.

Since few APPIC approved sites abroad are currently in place, students may be deterred from seeking out an internship abroad. Those who are interested in APPIC approved internships may be daunted by the prospect of having to compensate for a non-accredited internship. Students may see compensatory value if the internship is structured, reputable and encompasses similar experiences to those available through an accredited internship. Therefore, many students are not deterred by non-accredited internships given any one of the following constraints: the internship is new and in the process of applying for accreditation, it is recognized as a good internship despite its non-accreditation, the experience the student desires is highly specified and can be attained through an alternative placement and reasons for non-accreditation do not negatively impact the benefits offered by the placement. Students may be willing to forgo APPIC approved internships if the internship is established and offers effective training and supervision. Consequently, the fact that internships abroad may not be accredited is not a legitimate reason to avoid establishing them. Finally, APPIC approved internships exist in Canada. This is certainly an impetus for us to create APPIC approved internships in other countries as well. Another aspect of internship opportunities abroad is short-term placement. Graduate students are fulfilling practica and field-work experience in their own programs. Short-term placements could attend to these needs. The intern could benefit from placement abroad and training, yet the settings themselves could benefit from the assistance of a psychologist-in-training.

I propose that professionals interested in international work and research create an outlet for graduate students interested in interning and/or working abroad. We should encourage supervisors and trainers to support a broader array for intern opportunities. We are living in a time where collaborative work has been facilitated by Internet capabilities and other mass media outlets that foster communication. This makes the sharing of ideas and practices realistic. In a recent article in APA's division 16 "The School Psychologist", Tracey G. Scherr highlighted her experiences abroad. She states, "My understanding of the importance of an international perspective of school psychology is a strength that I will bring to the field. I strongly believe we must learn from other countries in order to best implement practices." I believe there are students seeking specific training, unique experiences, a chance to collaborate with professionals who work abroad and the opportunity to invest in international pursuits. Let's find a vehicle that enables students to meet these goals.

Kate: My enthusiasm of the student division of IAAP continues to grow, specifically because this venue allows for students to develop professional international connections, where research endeavors can expand past the confines of country boundaries and research findings can be more readily disseminated to diverse populations. With the simple ease of writing an email, students can now connect to other interested and motivated students to support and further their research visions. Information regarding the student division of IAAP can be located on the IAAP website at www.iaapsy.org. In the current academic year, students can join IAAP for 50% less than the usual price required for annual dues.

Without my international experiences, I doubt that I would have acquired unique ways in understanding human development and resiliency. My trip to Mexico was only three years ago, and yet I have grown so much both personally and professionally in that short period of time. I am thankful for the mentorship that I received, and I know this support was crucial in understanding how best to network within the international framework. I encourage other students to seek this type of mentorship, and I welcome the opportunity to discuss international psychology with other interested students.
CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVES

Philippine Psychology: A Glimpse at Its History and Recent Developments

Richard S. Velayo, Ph.D.
Division 52 President-elect

As a Filipino national, I am naturally curious about how the field of psychology in the Philippines has progressed since having graduated from college in Manila almost 18 years ago. In my perusal of the various websites related to Philippine Psychology, including those of various psychology programs offered in major universities, I discovered how much psychology has evolved into a highly regarded discipline as indicated by the continued growth in the number majors and graduate degree recipients, the various activities of the Psychological Association of the Philippines (PAP), including its hosting of international conferences, and the rise in the number and quality of scholarly work authored by Filipino psychologists, not to mention the wide range of psychology-related topics published in Philippine national academic journals and periodicals.

A summary of the chronology of key events in Philippine psychology can be accessed at http://www.philippinepsychology.net/chronology.html

What I find most noticeably interesting is the greater emphasis on the “Filipino psyche” in the various national publications, as well as in the training of psychologists as reflected in the psychology curricula of the country’s major undergraduate and graduate institutions. Certainly, when I was an undergraduate student at De La Salle University in Manila, I never noticed such a proliferation of courses that extensively take into account the Filipino culture and its people. There is also a growing number of graduate-level research and training programs in psychology, one in particular, even offers a concentration in Philippine Psychology.

Philippine psychology has a fairly rich history dating back to the 1920’s. What is most impressive is how its evolution has paved the way for greater cultural focus in psychological research and training.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>The University of the Philippines Department of Psychology is established within the School of Education. Agustin Alonzo is chairman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930s</td>
<td>The Department of Psychology at the University of Santo Tomas is established.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>Sinforoso Padilla organizes the Psychological Clinic at the University of the Philippines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>Jesus Perpinan sets up the Far Eastern University Psychological Clinic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>Angel de Blas, OP, sets up the Experimental Psychology Laboratory in the University of Santo Tomas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Estefania Aldaba-Lim sets up the Institute of Human Relations at Philippine Women’s University.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>Joseph Goertz establishes the Psychology Department at the University of San Carlos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>Fr. Jaime Bulatao establishes the Department of Psychology and the Central Guidance Bureau at the Ateneo de Manila University.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>The Philippine Psychological Corporation is founded. The corporation offers psychological services and is the main retailer of psychological tests. The Psychological Association of the Philippines (PAP) is founded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>The PAP holds its first annual convention, leading to its first publication, Symposium on the Filipino Personality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>The Philippine Journal of Psychology, the official journal of the PAP makes its first appearance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970s</td>
<td>Psychology becomes the most popular undergraduate major in many colleges and universities. Psychological testing flourishes as the overseas contract workers boom begins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>The Pambansang Samahan ng Sikolohiyang Pilipino (National Association of Filipino Psychologists) is founded by Virgilio Enriquez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975+</td>
<td>Several universities in the Visayas and Mindanao regions of the Philippines establish psychology departments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>The PAP decides the time has come for quality control in the practice of psychology. It introduces a bill in the Batasang Pambansa (National Legislative Council) that would require practicing psychologists to be licensed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>Philippine revolution overthrows the Marcos dictatorship. Psychologists play a key role in the new government’s Moral Recovery Program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>The PAP is among the founding members of the Afro-Asian Psychological Association.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>The PAP and nine other national psychological associations establish the Asia-Oceania Psychological Association.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(continued on page 17)
The Philippine Journal of Psychology

The Philippine Journal of Psychology, published semi-annually, is the official journal of the PAP. It prints original studies and research work by psychologists and other social scientists in fields related to psychology, with the assistance of the Philippine Social Science Council. The journal website may be accessed at http://www.philippinepsychology.net/pjp/index.html.

The June-December 2002, Vol. 35 (nos. 1 & 2) issue featured several topics that range from issues in theory and research, developmental, personality, measurement, clinical, and social/cultural psychology. Interestingly, many of the topics focus on indigenous psychology, drawing its themes and ideas on psychological principles based on the Filipino cultural experience. To get a better idea of this, below are selected titles from this issue which, I may add, comprise over 80% of the journal topics.

I. ISSUES IN THEORY AND RESEARCH
- The Filipino Psychologist and the World of Psychology (Abraham I. Felipe)
- Filipino Psychology in the Third World (Virgilio G. Enriquez)
- The Case for an Indigenous Psychology (Rita H. Mataragnon)
- Oh, That Terrible Task of Teachers to Teach Psychology in the Philippines (Jaime C. Bulatao, S.J.)
- A Probe into the Philippines’ Potential for Cross-Cultural Psychological Research: The View from Early Socialization Findings (Gregorio H. del Pilar III)
- Gender Imagery in Philippine Psychology: A Critique of the Literature (Amaryllis T. Torres)
- Methods, Mind or Meaning: Shifting Paradigms in Philippine Psychology (Amaryllis T. Torres)

Psychology Research in the Philippines: Observations and Prospects (Allan B. I. Bernardo)

II. DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY
- Nutritional Status and Intellectual Performance in a Rural Philippine Community (Helen A. Guthrie, George M. Guthrie and Amanda Tayag)
- The Development of Moral Judgment in Filipino Urban Children (Ma. Carmen C. Jimenez)

How We Raise our Daughters and Sons: Child-Rearing and Gender Socialization in the Philippines (Ma. Emma Concepcion D. Liwag, Alma S. de la Cruz and Ma. Elizabeth J. Macapagal)

III. PERSONALITY, MEASUREMENT, AND CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY
- Personal Preferences of Filipino Students (Jaime C. Bulatao, S. J.)
- Conceptions of Good Psychological Health and Personality Functioning of Filipino College Students: A Multi-Method Investigation (Timothy Church, Marcia S. Katigbak and Imelda Castañeda)
- Symptoms of Mental Disorder in the Philippines (Lee Sechrest)
- De-Westernization of a Dementia Screening Scale: The Philippine Experience (L. K. Ledesma, B. V. Diputado, G. O. Ortega and C. E. Santillan)
- Ambiguity Values of Philippine Thematic Apperception Test (Elizabeth R. Ventura)

IV. SOCIAL AND CULTURAL PSYCHOLOGY
- The 'Kristo' of the Cockpit: An Unsung Phenomenon (Mary Ann Alabanza, Ma. Alma Bella Gonzaga and Freddie R. Obligacion)

Demographic and Socio-Psychological Determinants of High-Level Migration from the Philippines to the United States (Josefina B. Jayme)

Psychology Programs in Colleges and Universities

Today, psychology is one of the most popular undergraduate majors in the country, and enrollment in master's and doctoral degree programs in psychology is very strong. The most active areas of research and scholarship in colleges and universities include applied social psychology, psychological measurement, child and family psychology, and indigenous psychological concepts. Many trained psychologists practice in the applied areas of psychology including, industrial-organizational psychology, counseling and therapy, testing and evaluation, and community development.

All the major universities in the Philippines offer psychology as an undergraduate major as well as various traditional areas of concentration at the masters and doctoral levels. At the undergraduate level, some programs most likely offer elective courses such as “Filipino Personality” and “Filipino Child Psychology.” At the graduate level, the curriculum may include seminars or core courses that are indigenous such as “Filipino Personality,” “Psychopathology Among Filipinos,” and “Psychological Testing in the Philippines” to name a few. Similar types of courses are also evident in other programs in the arts and sciences.

One doctoral program that caught my attention is the Ph.D. in Psychology Program with a concentration in Philippine Psychology offered at the University of the Philippines. (See http://www.upd.edu.ph/~kssp/psych/filpsych.htm). This program spearheads a key transformation in the training of Filipino psychologists. The program describes Philippine Psychology as... “the study of Psychol...”

(Continued on page 18)
We must provide assertive leadership and not accept any lesser status. And perhaps most importantly in the long run, our educational institutions must ensure that their students are active participants in these collaborative efforts— that is psychology’s challenge for the next decade. The behavioral sciences are the key to quality health care.

For the coming fiscal year the FIC has proposed several new initiatives. "Strengthening the Global Culture of Science. For scientists to work as equals in collaboration with colleagues around the world, there must exist a shared culture of scientific ethos and values. FIC will continue to enhance the scientific capabilities of investigators in partner institutions in the developing world to promote a global culture of science and to establish a firm framework upon which equal collaborations can be built. Such efforts benefit both the U.S. partner and the foreign scientist and ultimately the global community through dissemination of research results generated through scientific rigor and the use of a common set of guiding principles. To accomplish this broad objective of strengthening the global culture of science, FIC will expand existing programs in information technology, genetics, and bioethics and will establish new activities in FY 2004 that contribute to the objective through the establishment of:

Pilot International ‘Glue’ Grants. Biomedical science [and we would add, behavioral science] has entered an era in which new approaches to solving problems is required. Individual laboratories working alone are no longer the only means to move scientific fields forward; at times, new approaches effectively linked together, involving a consortia of laboratories, may lead to success more quickly and efficiently. This model has been demonstrated to work, exemplified by the recent triumph of an international consortium of scientists in the public arena in sequencing the human genome....

Focus on Global Health through the Gender Lens. Issues of gender are receiving increasing attention in all areas of health research. Risk factors in heart disease prevalence, progression and response to drug treatment or surgery for example, differ dramatically between the sexes. FIC, working closely with the Office of Research on Women’s Health, will utilize existing programs to further support research and research training on gender issues in priority global health areas in the developing world.... FIC will enhance its efforts to bring women scientists from the developing world into medical research, from early professional training to the senior scientist level....

Addressing the Growing Burden of Ill Health due to Trauma and Injuries. Every day, almost 16,000 people die worldwide from injuries. Many more survive with permanent severe disabilities. In low- and middle-income countries in the Western Pacific, for example, the leading injury-related causes of death are road traffic injuries, drowning, and suicide, while in Africa they include in addition to traffic injuries, war and civil disorders, and crime and interpersonal violence. In the Americans, the leading injury-related cause of death among people ages 15 to 44 years in the higher-income countries is traffic injuries, while in the low- and middle-income countries of the Americas it is interpersonal violence. With the continuing increase in the numbers of youth, who are typically uninformed risk-takers, the burden of ill health due to injuries is expected to rise dramatically in the coming decades....

Conclusion. A classic Arab proverb says ‘He who has health, has hope; and he who has hope, has everything.’... health and disease are universal concerns — they transcend national boundaries....” Aloha.

(Continued from page 10)

(Continued from page 11)

on Women 30 years ago.

And, who can travel to Hawaii without a luau? American Psychological Association is holding an optional luau on Thursday night of the convention, so be sure to sign up early as places are limited. It should be a spectacular event. Our closing session on Sunday will leave everyone humming Hawaiian music and dancing the hula.

I look forward to seeing you in Hawaii in 2004. And for those of you who love challenging tongue twisters, practice saying the name of the Hawaiian state fish ten times fast. What you don't know it? It's "humuhumunukunukuapua" which roughly translates as "fish put together like a jig saw puzzle with a face like a pig" or "fish who comes out of the water and sounds like a pig." This will be a great convention.

---

Break the communication barrier. Visit www.psychat.org

---

(Continued from page 17)

ogy born out of the Filipino experience and world view. Philippine Psychology draws its ideas from the culture, thought, perspectives, society, and history of the Filipino people. Philippine Psychology is also a systematic and scientific approach to knowledge using methods that are appropriate to the Filipino experience. The goal of the program is to provide the student with knowledge and competence in developing the theory, method and application of Philippine Psychology.”

Hosting of International Conferences

International Psychology conventions have also been held in the Philippines. In July of 2002, the International Council of Psychologists (ICP) held their annual Convention in Mandaluyong City, Manila. A regional conference of the ICP was also hosted by the PAP in 1995. The PAP also hosted the 4th biannual Afro-Asian Psychological Association in 1998. Another conference that will be held in Manila is the 5th Annual Convention of the Asian Association of Social Psychology (AASP), an organization formed in 1995 whose goals are to (1) promote the development of social psychological research and its application in Asia-Pacific, (2) provide opportunities for students to pursue education and careers in social psychology, and (3) serve as an academic forum for social psychologists in Asia-Pacific.

There have been a few other Asian regional conferences in psychology and the social sciences held in the Philippines, but almost all have been held in Manila, rather than in other metropolitan areas in the Philippines.

Informational Sources on Philippine Psychology

Books

Below is a list of recommended readings for those interested in learning more about Philippine Psychology. These may be ordered by e-mail via the Psychological Association of the Philippines at pap2@edsamail.com.ph

Forty Years of Philippine Psychology (Edited by Allan B.I. Bernardo, Madeleine (continue on page 20)
Division of International Psychology
Application for Membership

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

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

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

2003 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
(Continued from page 18)

A. Sta. Maria, and Allen L. Tan)

Published by the Psychological Association of the Philippines in commemoration of its 40th anniversary. It contains 30 of the best articles that have been published over the past 40 years in the Philippine Journal of Psychology. There are literature reviews, conceptualizations, experiments, case studies, surveys, and field studies.

Understanding Behavior, Bridging Cultures: Readings on an emerging global psychology (Edited by Allan B.I. Bernardo, Natividad A. Dayan, and Allen L. Tan)

This book contains papers from a regional conference of the International Council of Psychologists hosted by the Psychological Association of the Philippines in August 1995. The conference theme was "Psychological Issues In a Growing Global Community." The papers in this volume are organized into three parts: (1) Behavior, personality and development in cultural context; (2) When cultures meet: migrants, refugees and the multi-cultural experience; (3) The cultural dimensions of mental health. The epilogue features the keynote address of then-ICP president Emily Miao who makes a strong case for the importance of international psychology organizations and of collaborative activities among international psychologists.

Phenomena and Their Interpretation: Landmark Essays, 1957–1989 (By Jaime C. Butlatao, S.J.


Group Process and the Inductive Method: Theory and Practice in the Philippines (By Carmela D. Ortigas)

An ideal basic reading text and reference for group-centered leadership. Aims at guiding the leader to motivate learners to involve themselves in issues affecting their personal, professional, community and organizational lives. Revised edition, fourth printing 1999.

Human Resource Development—The Philippine Experience: Readings for the Practitioner (Edited by Carmela D. Ortigas)

Brings together writings of Philippine practitioners in human resource development. Has three main parts: (1) HRD in organizations, (2) the HRD client system, and (3) HRD interventions, strategies, and issues. Revised edition, second printing 1997. 7 x 10 inches. 184 pages.

Philippine Psychology Network Forum (This is an Internet-based forum to discuss the history and development of Philippine psychology.) See http://pub16.ezboard.com/fphilpsychphilippinespsychology

Philippine Psychology website (This site is intended to serve as a resource and departure point for persons interested in aspects of Philippine psychology.) See http://www.philippinepsychology.net/

Conclusion

Philippine psychology has a rich history. Since 1926, the psychology has developed into a thriving academic and professional discipline. Similar to many colleges and universities in the United States, psychology is the most popular major in the arts and sciences. The discipline continues to evolve and many of the changes that have recently occurred are in the graduate and undergraduate psychology curricula, the growing number of publications. The hosting of and continued affiliation with international organizations in psychology and related fields is expected to continue. The developmental trend in Philippine Psychology is reflected in the incorporation of a cultural persona of the "Filipino psyche" evident in scholarly publications and in the training of Filipino psychologists. Though Filipino psychologists have contributed significantly during times of crisis and political unrest, the extent in which Philippine Psychology will play a greater role in the country's political arena remains to be seen. I think that given the volume of psychology graduates and growing national concerns regarding mental health and education, Filipino psychologists will soon see greater opportunities as major players in national politics. In any case, I certainly look forward to seeing more Filipino psychologists extending themselves towards greater involvement in the arena of international psychology.