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## Submission Guidelines for Research Articles

**International Psychology Bulletin**

**Research article submissions**: The IPB publishes peer-review research articles that deal with issues related to international psychology. The review process takes approximately two months. The manuscripts can be up to 1500 words and should be submitted to Dr. Senel Poyrazli at poyrazli@psu.edu. The manuscript must be written in APA style described in the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (5th ed., 2001). Specifically, please pay attention to the following:

- Use Times New Roman font if possible.
- Please do not use electronic style sheets, forced section breaks, or automatic footnotes.
- On the first page of the manuscript, include the title of the manuscript and names and affiliation of the authors.
- On this page, you should also indicate the contact person, their e-mail, and phone number.
- Please make sure that authors’ names or any identifying information is not included in the manuscript, with the exception of the title page.
- Avoid figures if possible.
- Cite your sources within the manuscript based on APA style.
- List your references at the end of the paper based on APA style.
- Tables should be presented at the end of the manuscript after references each on a separate page.

To learn more about the APA style, refer to [www.apa.org](http://www.apa.org). If you don’t have access to the APA publication manual, you may want to get a recent journal article published by one of the APA journals and try to familiarize yourself through this method.
During the past century widespread changes in urbanization, economic modernization, the shift from agrarian to industrial economies, and improvement in the status of women produced broad changes in family patterns and family roles in the U.S. and around the world. Probably the two most fundamental changes in the family over the past half century are the decreased economic dependence of women on men and the weakening of marriage as a basic institution for the formation of family life and form (Blossfeld & Rohwer, 1995; Sanchez, 2004). Changing economic trends and social attitudes have led to more diversity in family patterns and to more alternatives to traditional marriage, including choosing to remain single and/or childless, entering into cohabitation arrangements, and forming families of choice with people that are not related by blood (created kin). More acceptance of divorce has also resulted in the increasing prevalence of single-parent families and stepfamilies (Burns & Scott, 1994). Profound technological advances in the past decades have radically altered work, leisure, and reproductive choices, increased our life span, and have also affected family and gender roles. Women’s almost universal participation in paid labor has also dramatically changed family roles. Diversity in family form has also produced diversity in the family life cycle which I will address later, but first let us take a look at what have been the major influences on changing family structures and life cycles.

Influences on Family Structure and Life Cycle

Global family transformation is cutting across cultural, religious and ethnic groups and is not the simple outcome of the adoption of values that stress the independence and freedom associated with American character and values. Instead changing family patterns and roles appear to be part of a broader process of global modernization linked to economic and demographic changes that are increasingly separating family from the economic sphere and changing our ideas about appropriate family roles, especially women’s roles (Dremen, 1997). Family and individual life cycles are now heavily influenced by institutions such as the labor market, the welfare state, the judicial system, the educational system and new reproductive technology which fosters individual choice and variable life trajectories (Beck-Gernsheim, 2002; Baxter, Hewitt & Western, 2005). A model of modern family living arrangements assumes that peoples’ choices represent the outcome of weighing preferences and constraints, costs and opportunities.

Perhaps the most powerful influence on these choices is economic. Since the advent of industrialization, the family has ceased to become the center of opportunities for work for individuals within it (Cherlin & Calhoun, 1999). The family competes with the work place and other powerful institutions such as the media for influence over its members. More income generated outside the family also allows the purchase of privacy and independence, and these “goods” are or have become valuable in modern societies. Thus the greater the available income, the more likely it will be used to buy independence from the family. One important result of this trend has been separate living in adulthood apart from families with no family role for longer periods in one’s twenties and even later (Gottfried & Gottfreid, 1991). Another is the growing number of never married singles who are able to maintain a comfortable life without marriage or the support of parents and their home.

As women increasingly have emphasized the place of jobs and careers in their lives, marital and childbearing patterns have also changed. Higher incomes and higher educational levels are associated with delayed marriage and lower rates of childbearing in both developed and undeveloped countries. For example in Togo, women with secondary or higher education are more than twice as likely to marry after 20 than those with no education (Gage-Brandon, 1993). This trend is well-known in the western world where for example, in Great Britain 84% of women born in 1956 had married by their 30th birthday and 50% had become mothers by age 25, but in 1967, a decade later, this proportion declined to only 63% married by age 30 and 50% had delayed their first child to age 27 or later. In 1998 40% of British women age 30 to 34 were not married (Ermisch, 2002). In the U.S., the median age of first marriage rose from 21 for women and 23 for men in 1970 to 25 for women and 27 for men in 1994 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996).

Lest we think this trend is confined to the western globe, a review of international studies points to growing trends toward delay of childbirth and marriage in countries as diverse as South East and East Asia, the Middle East, the former Soviet Asia and East and Southern Africa (Jones, 2005; Mason, Tsuya & Choe, 1998). In 2005 the Washington D.C. based National Research Council did a major study on the changing transitions to adulthood in 78 developing countries. They analyzed statistics from 1.2 billion young people in these countries with three age cohorts from age 15 to 29 years. The results were dramatic. Compared with previous generations, a smaller proportion of young women and men are married in most regions of the developing world. The regions that are clear exceptions to this trend are South America for men and women and South central and eastern Asia for men where men still marry at older ages than women.

The reduction in teenage marriage is particularly striking
in Africa. Regions where fifteen to 25 percent of women are still not married by their late 20s include South America, the Caribbean and Central America, the Middle East, the former Soviet Asia and East and Southern Africa. In the past marriage was close to universal in most Asian countries. However by 2000, the proportion of women still single at ages 45 to 49 in Bangkok had leaped to 17 percent, in Singapore to 14 percent, and among the Chinese of Kuala Lumpur to 10 percent (Lloyd, Behrman, Stromquist & Cohen, 2006). These trends of high proportions of women remaining single at the end of their childbearing period and the much higher proportions still single in their 30s, have major implications for family structure and diversity, fertility and the role of women (Gavin, 2005).

The trend to delayed marriage is related to delayed childbirth. In many of these countries, rates of early childbearing have declined by over 20 percent in the past 20 years (Mensch, Singh & Casterline, 2006). Men too, are marrying later. In countries as diverse as Sri Lanka and Nigeria, researchers have observed that economic considerations apparently factor much more into the decision about the timing of a man's marriage than they did earlier. The assumption that marriage was a prerequisite for a basic economic farming or trading unit has been modified by consumption needs such as capital for a house or achieving basic educational attainments before a marriage can practically take place (Mensch, Singh & Casterline, 2006). A convergence of many factors has contributed to these trends, and the pattern reinforces our observation earlier in this presentation that global economic forces, the increasing costs of establishing a household, stagnant national economies, compulsory education, changes in the law prohibiting teenage marriage and polygamy, decline in arranged marriages, and the increasing agency and power of women through labor force participation and education are all contributory factors. This is in line with our earlier hypothesis that structural forces are becoming more salient influences on family structure and diversity than the effects of culture, religion and tradition (Beck-Gernsheim, 2002).

It is important to note that while young people in developing countries are experiencing a longer adolescence relative to previous generations, many lack opportunities to use the lengthening phase of their lives to acquire needed education and training due to poverty. The National Research Council panel concludes that poverty is the greatest enemy of successful adult transitions among youth in developing countries (Lloyd, 2005). These changes in marital and child bearing patterns in developing countries are particularly important when you consider global population composition and shifts. There has been an unprecedented growth in the size of the population of young people in developing countries. In 2006 the total number of 10 to 24 years old was estimated to reach 1.5 billion, constituting nearly 30% of the population of these regions, and 86% of all the young people in the world. The majority or 70% of that 1.5 billion young people live in Asia, 42% in India and China alone (Lloyd, 2005).

The contemporary trend of delaying childbirth and spacing births further apart also decreases the average number of children born per mother. While women in general are waiting longer to have a child, they are not always waiting for marriage, and childbearing among single women and unmarried women has increased substantially. For example, in Great Britain these patterns have produced a rise in the percentage of births outside marriage from 9% in 1975 to 40% in 2000 (Ermisch, 2002). In societies where arranged marriages were the norm, families are slowly losing their control over the marriage of females. This is not true everywhere, however. Consensual unions, over which the lineage has relatively little control, remain uncommon in most African nations (Gage-Brandon & Meekers, 1993).

Increasing financial and social opportunities outside the family also make it easier to break family ties and to dissolve marriage. With few exceptions divorce rates continue to rise in most nations with the United States continuing to report the highest divorce rates of all countries who report such statistics. Approximately 49% or half of all U.S. marriages entered into in a particular year are projected to end before one spouse dies (Fields & Kreider, 2000). UN projections report comparable projections for Germany at 41% and even higher probability of marital dissolution in Sweden where 64% of marriages are projected to end in divorce assuming current rates continue into the future (United Nations, 1997). From a cross-societal perspective, the slow gradual increase in Japanese and Korean divorce is clearly in line with social changes that have occurred in other Western countries. Not only divorce, but also people’s ideas about family and marriage have been changing in developed Eastern nations in accordance with changes in industrialization, technology, and the direct effects of Western ideas concerning individualism and notions of mutuality within marriage (Iwai, 1999; Yoo, 2006).

There are exceptions: some countries with strong religious affiliations almost prohibit divorce such as in Ireland which only recently permitted divorce. Recent 2006 data from 71 counties indicates that religion has a significant effect on national divorce rates; divorce rates in non-Roman Catholic countries tend to have higher crude divorce rates (Greenstein & Davis, 2006). Divorce constitutes the breaking of a sacrament in Catholicism, and those who cannot annul their marriages officially commit adultery by remarrying. In India, Hindu marriage is also a sacrament, and legal divorce is a painful and lengthy procedure. A divorced woman in India is highly stigmatized so a large number of deserted and separated women remain single, celibate and dependent on parents, uncles or brothers (Mullatti, 1995).

Cross national studies across the globe show that divorce is more likely to occur in couples where the wife is able to support herself financially (Barber, 2004). Divorce is also more accepted and practiced in countries where the male-female distribution of work in marriage is more equitable (Yodanis, 2005). Other 2006 data from 71 countries worldwide reveals that countries in which women have high participation in
economic activity (relative to men) have higher crude divorce rates. This trend is true regardless of the ease of divorce or access of divorce within the country or even the cultural acceptance of women's equality. This interesting result leads us to speculate that the cultural acceptance of gender equality is overshadowed by the actual experience of economic equality. Women's economic activity is related to divorce as it provides opportunity for autonomy (Greenstein & Davis, 2006; Bianchi, Casper & Peltola, 1999). Elsewhere I have written about divorce as a form of adaptive resistance for women and resistance to patriarchy within the family and marriage systems (Rice, 1994, 2003). Historically stable marriage systems have rested upon coercion and inequality in resources and power. Because most women are now employed outside the home, they are not as dependent on their husbands for economic survival, have more power, and can initiate divorce more easily and frequently in an unhappy or abusive marriage.

As divorce and remarriage become normative, we are seeing a pattern of "serial monogamy" in marital and family life cycles, that is, a series of family relationships maintained and then broken over a lifetime, making definitions of kinship and family roles more ambiguous (Coontz, 1997). Some societies find unique ways to mitigate the tensions of marriage without resorting to formal divorce. For example, in some urban African cities, both men and women are using alternative residence patterns as a means to form new types of unions that reduce or minimize internal marital tension as well as friction between the traditional and the urban culture (Gage-Brandon & Meekers, 1993).

An increasing number of women are also choosing to remain childless for their lifetimes. It is important to remember that many of these so-called new trends have historical precedence. Remaining child-free is not a new phenomenon; in 1940 in the US nearly twenty percent of married white women between thirty-five and thirty-nine were child-free in contrast to only about seven percent of women in this age group in the late 1970s. Again these choices reflect the economic and social trends of their times. Today it is expected that from a fifth to a fourth of American women will remain childless due to a multitude of factors including delayed childbearing, infertility and voluntary childlessness (Cherlin & Calhoun, 1999). These trends are not confined to American society. Cohabitation, for example, is not a recent phenomenon nor a uniquely Western one. Societies today and in the past have had large numbers of couples who were not legally married, nor suffered social censure (Goode, 1993). Some refer to all these trends, single living, child-free marriages, cohabitation, divorce, single parent families, stepfamilies, and created kin families - as evidence of the "deinstitutionalization" of marriage, that is, marriage is no longer the primary institution that it once was in providing the structure and means for family formation, economic security, procreation and child rearing. Others bemoan the death of the family as we once knew it.

Changing Family Patterns and Roles

All of these social, economic, marital and fertility trends are changing the structure and definition of families. What, might we ask, is a family? How a family is defined has important social, individual and economic consequences. At the moral level, our notions of family are translated into what we deem appropriate and "right" in terms of roles and expectations about sexuality, having and raising children, and the family division of labor. At the economic and political level, values about the family get translated into family definitions that determine who will benefit from social policies, laws, tax structures, family supports, health benefits and insurance. How a family is defined also influences whether we think the family is in decline or in transformation (Rice, 2001b). A legalistic, traditional definition of a family has been a group of people related by blood, marriage or adoption; however public opinion polls have found that two out of three people define the family as "a group of people who love and care for each other" rather than the legal definition. The latter is a non-traditional definition of family and certainly permits diversity in family forms as the norm.

Family definition changes from culture to culture, and the definition may gradually change over time and era. One way to measure acceptance of family diversity and normative family definition is the use of tests like Klein & White's (1996): "Which of These Is a Family?" which measures the level of acceptance of family diversity. The examples range from "A husband and wife and their offspring" to "two adult male cousins living together." A 2006 study of 1000 Koreans that used this test showed that the intact nuclear family is still accepted as the typical normal family in urban Korea. Communal families, extended kin living together, homosexual couples, and single households were not viewed as families. There were moderate levels of acceptance of family diversity for remarried families and three generational families. Higher education and income were related to greater acceptance of family diversity (Yoo, 2006). Because of the diversity and constant evolution of family forms as normative, The United Nations Committee on the Family prefaced its official set of principles about the family with the disclaimer that it would not provide any one definition of family because of the tremendous variety of family patterns and customs throughout the world.

The nuclear family of the mid twentieth century has been romanticized as a special golden age of family stability and comfort, but there is also nostalgia for the prior days of the nineteenth century extended family when mutual respect and satisfaction existed between the generations. Yet it is important to note that both the traditional extended family and nuclear family were typically patriarchal families in which family roles were supported by attitudes that legitimized the subordination of women, as well as children, minorities and the poor (Goldscheider & Waite, 1991). In the traditional patriarchal structure of extended families, respect and obligations to
parents were based on parental control of economic resources and reinforced by religious and secular sanctions against those who did not conform. Most people today value their personal freedom, mobility and individual decision making and would not want to return to a rigid, inequitable patriarchal family. The diversity in contemporary multiple family patterns reflects a more egalitarian idea about how families should function (Rice, 2001b).

Another contemporary myth about families is that because so few of today’s family patterns and roles conform to older ideas about normative families and our idealization of these forms, that the family is in decline. Instead the family is very much alive as a basic structure and building block of society, but the family has changed, and diversity in family forms is the norm. In addition to the nuclear family, the most common and prevalent family patterns today are the dual earner family, the cohabitating or de facto family, the joint or extended family, the single parent family and the stepfamily. There are also increasing numbers of childless families and lesbian or gay families.

**Cohabitation Or De Facto Families:** One of the most significant changes in family life has been the increase in numbers of individuals choosing to cohabit in a de facto relationship at some stage in their lives. The rise and acceptance of this union has been striking in the contemporary western world. In Australia cohabitation has risen from 16 percent to approximately 60 percent in the last thirty years (Baxter, Hewitt & Western, 2005). Among first unions in Great Britain formed in the 1970s, about one-third cohabited in their first partnership, but in the 1990s, three fourths of first partnerships were cohabiting unions. About one in five such unions now produce children compared with one in ten about a decade earlier. Substituting cohabitation for direct marriage in women's first partnership accounts for about 70% of the increase in the proportion of first births born outside marriage in Britain (Ermisch, 2002). In America, 18% of young women born between 1950 and 1954 cohabited, and the percentage more than doubled among those young women born between 1960-1969. About half of American de facto unions in the U.S and Great Britain result in marriage (Bumpass & Lu, 2000, Ermisch 2002). In both countries, cohabitation unions that produce children are much less likely to be converted in marriage and more likely to break up than childless ones (Ermisch & Francesconi, 2000). More divorced individuals are also choosing cohabitation over remarriage (Bramlett & Mosher, 2002).

Some countries, particularly in Latin America, have had a long history of cohabitation (Goode, 1993), while others like Sweden have a more recent history (Fine & Harvey, 2006). Korean society traditionally has belittled premarital cohabitation, a lifestyle that was considered to belong to lower-class people or social outcasts who did not have proper morals. Yet recently attitudes have changed to such an extent that 6 out of 10 university students view premarital cohabitation as a prerequisite for a successful marriage and 5% of college students have lived with a member of the opposite sex (Yoo, 2006). A 2006 survey of 29 African countries finds that the overall prevalence of cohabiting unions among all unions is around 10%; however in 7 sub-Sahara African countries more than one third of all women of reproductive age are in cohabiting unions. Botswana has the highest prevalence of cohabitation in Southern Africa with 17% of all women of reproductive age in cohabiting unions and 48%, nearly half, of all of current unions being cohabiting. The high rate of cohabitation in Botswana closely resembles that of Latin American and Caribbean countries where cohabiting unions are an important part of the family system and have been for centuries (Mokomane, 2006). Numerous studies indicate that an increasing numbers of African women attempt to escape male authority by avoiding formal marriage in favor of informal unions. This strategy of avoiding formal marriage is generally only available to those women who are sufficiently resourceful, such as professional women, other women who are engaged in paid labor, women like the Kpell of Liberia who have been able to acquire wealth independently, and women in West Africa who often have control over the income from their labor (Gage-Brandon, 1993).

**Nuclear and Joint or Extended Families:** While cohabitation is on the rise, the traditional western definition of family in modern times has meant a nuclear family, a small household of father, mother and children. It is based on monogamy, a system in which persons cannot have more than one spouse. This is important to note because a majority of the families in the other parts of the world are based on polygamy where a husband is able to have more than one wife. The monogamous nuclear family that we have considered the timeless standard in our country in reality represents a minority of families, not only in the U.S., but in the rest of the non-Western world. The idealization of family life in the media gave rise to a popular idea of the typical American family and what it is supposed to look like. This model, however, excludes more than 80% of the U.S. population (Dreman, 1997). The nuclear model, while representing only a small fraction of today’s families, is nonetheless, deeply embedded in our cultural ideals, government policies, the labor force, and “pro-family” political movements. This family standard is a product of falsely assuming the universality of family form and experience (Rice, 2001b).

In reality, diversity of family forms has occurred throughout American history. Social scientists once assumed that there was a prevailing type of family at any one time rather than several types of families in different social classes and regions. Today new research has found that family diversity has been present before and since the beginning of immigration to America. A historical examination of Native American families, for example, reveals a large range of

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variation in family patterns. Non-kin were commonly a part of colonial households. Rather than the “absent family” assumed to characterize slave life, slaves were connected to one another through extensive kinship networks. And because of immigrant restrictions, until recent decades, many Chinese-American households consisted of single men living alone (Coontz, 1997).

Although the nuclear family is in decline in the US, in India by contrast, nuclear families are significantly on the rise both in urban and in rural areas. The joint or extended family that includes the families of sons and daughters or the families of married siblings is still a dominant family form in India. Mullatti notes that religious functions have primarily kept the joint nature of the Indian family and all life cycles of the individual and family are religious ceremonies attended by kin groups from both sides (1995). Again economic forces largely explain the decline in joint families. Jointness as a family form in India depends on the standard of living and the agricultural land owning status of household in the country. The average size family in India was 5.4 members per household in 1999, but only 4.4 in nuclear families (Niranjan, Nair & Roy, 2005). The rise of nuclear families in India is associated with migration, divorce, separation, and the work status of both wife and husband. A similar pattern can be observed in Korea where the proportion of three or four generation households in the population fell from 23% in 1970 to 8.4% in 2000. These population trends indicate that family structure in Korea is also undergoing transformation from the traditional joint family into the nuclear family with some emerging patterns of post modern families like the single parent family and stepfamily (Yoo, 2006).

**Dual Earner Families:** As dual earner or co-provider families have become the majority family pattern in the United States and other industrialized countries, the provider and homemaker role differentiation of husbands and wives has lost some, but not all, of its validity. Child care and housework are still assumed more by the wife than by the husband in most marriages where the woman also works outside the home (Potuchek, 1997). The woman who works the same number of hours as does the husband comes home to a domestic “second shift” at night and on weekends. This pattern of women spending more time in unpaid family work than men, cuts across age, race, ethnicity, marital status and country (Baxter, Hewitt & Western, 2005). In U.S. dual earner marriages, a wives contribute 30 to 70% of the family income. While women generally earn less than men, 23% earn more money than their husbands, but men are still more likely to control the finances (Carter & McGoldrick, 1999). We find dual earner families prevalent around the world, but changing ideas about marriage and the position of women in families is evident. For example, many traditional beliefs and customs still exist in the United Arab Emirates, but 2005 survey data finds major shifts in attitudes related to the economy and modernization; in contrast to their mothers who were nearly all full time home makers, daughters plan to choose their husbands, marry much later in life, achieve more education and have professional careers in dual earner families (Schvaneveldt, Kerpelman & Schvaneveldt, 2005).

The success of the dual earner family often depends on the willingness of both spouses to actively help and support each other in work and family roles. In dual earner families with children, family life is hectic and often tense as partners juggle division of labor, complicated schedules, travel requirements, the demands of children, and the inflexibility of the work world. One way of dealing with career and family overload is to adjust the timing of events over the family life cycle. This adjustment process is referred to as work/family role staging. It may be either simultaneous or sequential (Whittetitle, 1999). Some individuals chose to continuously perform in the demanding roles of career and home, while other dual career families postpone some activities in one sphere until a later stage, or trade off periods of more intense work or home involvement. Couples with modern attitudes and expectations about sharing of family roles create more egalitarian families and role models for children and later generations. Researchers are also encouraged by the fact that men who are more educated hold modern attitudes and share more in the domestic role (Eichler, 1997; Mason, Skolnick & Sugarman, 1998). They see this as evidence that the high divorce rates may end, and that “new families” can eventually help stabilize family life and lead to a pattern of more egalitarian marriages and relationships that women desire today.

**Single Parent Families:** Single parent families now represent a significant percentage of families, and growing up in a single parent family is an increasingly common experience for children in much of the world (Duncan & Edwards, 1997). In the U.S., single parent families headed by women and men rose by 12 percent in the 1990s (Roberts, 1994). The demography of single-parenthood has changed a good deal in the past century. In 1900 the typical single-parent in the US was a widow, which is still the case in India where over 80% of single parent families are headed by widows (Niranjan et al, 2005). Today most single parent families in North America and Europe are formed as a result of divorce or childbearing without marriage. Nearly everywhere single mothers raising children significantly outnumber single fathers raising children and often do so without child support. Over 40% of divorced fathers in the US and 55% in Great Britain do not make child support payments (Ermisch, 2002). Compared with their former spouses and children, men still fare better economically after divorce, and occupational segregation and the gender wage gap continue to be key factors in women's economic disadvantage after divorce (Sayer, 2006).

Certainly generalizations about any family pattern and its functioning can be complicated by cultural, religious and
Stepfamilies: Stepfamilies, sometimes called reconstituted families, bi-nuclear, or blended families, are not new. It is only their increasing number that has brought them to so much public attention. Stepfamilies families are becoming among our most common family structures in contemporary North America and Europe. While most of the research on step families comes from middle class European American samples, there has recently been an increase in studies conducted in other countries. A review of research studies from outside the U.S. suggests that post divorce stepfamilies share more similarities than differences across societies (Gagnon, Coleman & Hans, 2006). The review cautions, however, that differences in social policies and laws regarding post divorce arrangements differ markedly around the world and these, too, influence stepfamily formation and dynamics.

A high incidence of divorce in a country does not necessarily represent disillusionment with the institutions of marriage and family as most people who divorce remarry. In the U.S. three fourths of divorced men and two thirds of women remarry (Carter & McGoldrick, 1999), in Japan 67% (Iwai, 1999). These complex inter-household stepfamilies can consist of parents who have previously been married to different partners, the children born in those previous marriages, and the children born to the current partners. We are rapidly approaching a point where half of all new marriages will involve a marriage or remarriage. Note, however, that a substantial number of stepfamilies involve cohabitating couples rather than remarried couples, and a majority of children first enter stepfamily life through cohabitation rather than marriage; in Great Britain for example 80% of stepfamilies are started by cohabitation (Ermisch, 2002).

Family roles in stepfamilies can be very complex - stepparents, stepchildren, stepsiblings, step grandparents, noncustodial parents and the spouses of noncustodial parents. Societal norms for how to define the remarried family, especially the role of the stepparent in relation to the stepchild are unclear or absent. Parent-child relationships are fundamentally altered by the existence within a family household of individuals who are not related by blood ties, and the definition of “kin” comes into question within a stepfamily. Thus a significant phenomenon in stepfamilies is that roles are ambiguous and fluid, as are the boundaries about who is in and who is outside of the family (Rice, 2001b).

Lesbian and Gay Families: The stepfamily has gained acceptance as a legitimate family form around the world, in contrast to the gay and lesbian family that still faces significant barriers to cultural acceptance. While marriage between homosexuals is not yet legally recognized, a number of homosexual couples are raising children and constitute a new family pattern known as a lesbian or gay family. Families of lesbians and gays make up at least five per cent of U.S. families (Gates & Ost, 2004), and estimates are that between 7 and 21% of lesbian couples have children in their care (Ganong et al, 2006). Slater (1995) describes 5 stages of the lesbian family life cycle: formation of the couple, ongoing couplehood, the middle years, generativity and old age. Studies find that homosexual couples tend to be more egalitarian than heterosexual couples, to share in decision making and in all of the household duties (Slater, 1995). One likely reason for this result is the fact that both partners, being the same sex, have experienced similar gender role socialization. Another is that most gay and lesbian couples are dual earners, and there tends to be less income disparity that would produce more inequality in the relationship. Most lesbians and gays reject the dominant marriage model that prescribes specific and unequal gender roles. Contrary to the stereotype, partners do not take on the role of either “husband” or “wife” with the correspondingly household tasks traditionally assigned to those roles.

While gay and lesbian families experience many of the stresses and strains of other families including divorced and stepparent families, the overriding and biggest problem remains how the homosexual family manages society’s stigmatized attitudes about their sexual preference and lifestyle. Censure and discrimination against gay families leads some gay parents to hide their status. Many homosexual parents fear they will lose their children if they “come out.” A generation of research has found that lesbian and gay parents do not produce particularly different kinds of children than do traditional heterosexual families. There are no significant differences in school achievement, social adjustment, mental health, gender identity or sexual orientation between the two groups of children (Gottfried & Gottfreid, 1994). These findings call for more study about how lesbian and gay families differ, rather than deviate, from nongay families, the differences among such families, and the particular benefits as well
as burdens lesbian and gay families may give to their members.

Changing Family Life Cycle

This discussion of global changes in family structure and alternative family forms also has bearing on ideas about normative family life cycle (FLC). The classical concept of the FLC is based on normative age role expectations for the nuclear family and its members going through fixed, universal, sequential stages which are defined by the events of marriage, birth of the first and last child, and departure of the first and last child from home, death of first spouse and death of surviving spouse (Erickson, 1998; Kapinus & Johnson, 2003). Alternatively, the time pattern of the FLC is defined by only three broad sectors, namely formation (marriage), fertility (childbearing and rearing) and mortality (Carter and McGoldrick, 1989). Elsewhere we have extensively critiqued FLC (Rice & Rice, 1989) arguing that this stepwise, epigenetic, paradigm which has dominated family development and family therapy theory, is acknowledged as largely mythological even by its proponents (Carter and McGoldrick, 1989), and that it is completely inadequate in providing a useful developmental framework for today's diverse families and also biased in terms of privileging generation and procreation (Rice, 1994; 2001a).

Gender, race, culture and historical factors are ignored in traditional FLC paradigm. The FLC theory has acted as a lens through which we view the normative family and it is based on a deficit comparison model by establishing what the family should look like at each different stage and what the family should be (Rice & Rice, 1989). Thus divorce is considered a "detour" in the normative pattern (Carter and McGoldrick, 1999). With the almost total reliance on marriage and the presence of children to define family, FLC theory effectively eliminates the legitimacy of choosing not to be married and/or not to have children and still be a family. The emphasis on the intact, married nuclear family minimizes and disenfranchises the experiences of individuals and families who do not conform to these values and stages. These may include poor families, many minority families and lesbian families (Rice, 1994, 2001a).

Our overview here of global trends in delayed fertility and marriage, the rise of cohabitation, step families, stepfamilies formed by multiple divorces and remarriages, and changing life stages that are neither sequential nor predictable all have rendered the nuclear FLC inapplicable to the analysis of the marital and fertility histories of a high proportion of the world's people. Asymmetry between husbands and wives in their distinctive work-family interfaces over the life course is also not handled well by stage dependent FLC (Han & Moen, 1999). Even households with a nuclear family structure often originate now in non-traditional ways. Given these trends, it is not surprising that life cycle studies in the U.S. and Australia find that both adults and college students believe in more flexible normative ages for first marriage as well as transitions related to work and marriage (Peterson, 1996; Setterten & Hagestad, 1996).

In contrast to FLC, a life course conception views life transition, events and issues as ongoing processes occurring and recurring at any point in the life course. These transitions, events and issues may be predictable or unpredictable and experienced as stressors or challenges, depending upon personal, cultural and environmental factors (Germain, 1994). A life course perspective calls for broad definitions of marriage, the family and the life cycle itself and accommodates many kinds of family experience (El-Khorazaty, 1997; Rowland, 1991). A life course perspective also emphasizes the complexities and interactions of changing roles and structural contexts that defy simple or uniform attributions of causal influence. For example, marriage can precede and catalyze parenthood, but pregnancy can also foster marriage. The life course perspective also considers the effects of gender, race and class upon individual and family transitions and family diversity. Women's life courses may be more complex than those of men with family tasks and labor force participation subject to multiple changes and disruptions (MacMillan, 2005). Racial inequities may mean that the life course structures for people of color are more complex and heterogeneous than those of Whites. In poor Black families, individuals may have children and become grandparents at an early age leading to significant shifts in family life cycle. Economic privilege buffers families physically and psychologically against the stresses associated with birth, job, marriage, divorce, illness, migration and a host of other life experiences and transitions (Carter and McGoldrick, 1999).

A deconstructionist approach to family recognizes first that "family," like the concepts of role and gender, is socially constructed. Postmodern definitions of the family not only recognize the family diversity approach, but also that a fundamental cultural shift is taking place in Western society, namely that these increasingly complex and different family forms and experiences are not simply a temporary phase of disorganization (Stacy, 1996). The so-called postmodern family revolution is an evolution with continuous change, not a transition, not a stage, not a period of disequilibrium. A postmodern analysis of family form then is quite different from a conceptualization of family structure in FLC where divorce, remarriage and cohabitation are considered temporary disruptions in the cycle which, when successfully transcended, lead to a resumption of the next stage in FLC (Rice, 1994, 2003). Even the suggestion that another stage be added to FLC to accommodate the unique form and timetable of the remarried family (Carter and McGoldrick, 1999) fails to appreciate the family as a nonstatic, non-normative and evolving.

Alexander (1988) describes old action theory as the structural functionalism that anchored nuclear families into roles and implicitly made this family form normative. In contrast, new action theory (NAT) does not reify the family, but treats it as a social arrangement that is constructed (Scanzoni
& Marsiglio, 1993). In new action theory people create the conditions of their lives within the context of their social environment. Their milieu can both enhance or constrain their choices and goals. NAT views people as struggling to create better lives for themselves and their families. It rejects the framework of families as deficient or non-normative and legitimizes persons' attempts to organize and nurture their family in whatever form of family it is (Scanzoni & Marsiglio, 1993).

The Future of The Family: A Postscript

Families of the new twenty first century are facing a socioeconomical transformation as far-reaching and influential as the effects of the Industrial Revolution in the early nineteenth century. A rearrangement of the links between families and the larger economy has led to a significant reorganization of work, family and gender roles and to more diverse family forms and patterns. Individuals increasingly desire egalitarianism, choices in their lives, and flexibility in the formation of their family and kinship ties. These new choices have led to a great diversity and pluralism of family forms in contemporary society today and a profound shift in the role expectations for women and men (Rice, 2001b). Intolerance for family diversity harms not only single parent families, divorced families, stepfamilies and lesbian and gay families, but also childless families, interracial couples, many immigrant families, the homeless, the poor, “bachelors” and “spinsters,” househusbands and employed mothers. Because pluralism of family form has historically been the case not only in our culture, but across the world, it is likely that this will be the case in the future as well, and that we are entering a new period in which there will be a greater acceptance, maybe even an appreciation of variety in family patterns and roles.

To affect the kind of egalitarian roles in relationships and families that most contemporary women desire, a social responsibility model of the family would be the basis of family policy. Legal marriages are not privileged over other relationships, and a variety of functioning relationships, kin and non kin, may constitute a family unit (Eichler, 1997; Mason, Skolnick & Sugarman, 1998). Spousehood is not automatically identified with parenthood, nor the opposite. Social supports and income relief are granted to individuals, rather than to spouses, and the individual is the unit of administration. Thus children in a variety of non-traditional households and families are all equally guaranteed an adequate income. Finally, there is no distinction between same-sex or other sex couples in terms of their treatment by the state (Rice, 2001). In this model then, there is a collective responsibility that everyone in the society shares for the welfare and well-being of children and for the future of the family.

References and Further Readings


Division 52 Needs Your Votes!

In early November you will receive an apportionment ballot from APA. This vote will determine division and state representation on the governing body of the APA: the Council of Representatives.

You will have 10 votes to allocate. Our Division needs your votes to address your professional issues at Council, and to speak to international issues that concern our membership.

Please allocate all your ten votes to Division 52 or as many as you possibly can, to ensure that we can represent your interests and have representatives who serve you at APA Council. Thank you for your help!

Call for Papers
APA Convention - 2007, San Francisco

2007 is the 10th anniversary of the Division of International Psychology, which we will celebrate in San Francisco! It is also a year in which our convention program will naturally reflect APA President Sharon Brehm’s emphasis on interdisciplinary teaching, research, and practice, as well as innovations in internationalizing psychology. The Division’s Program Committee encourages the submission of proposals that promote interdisciplinary work toward a more international psychology. Specifically, the Program Committee seeks proposals that

A. invite specialists in psychology from different divisions to submit co-sponsored proposals on internationalizing their professional writing and training material in various psychology specialties.

B. invite international program participants, particularly representatives from major international psychology organizations and former Fulbrighters in psychology to and from the U.S.

C. encourage symposia and workshops for CE credit that are designed to enhance the skills needed to work effectively on transnational projects and in transnational settings.

Memories of New Orleans
APA Convention, August, 2006

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Since some psychologists approached the 2006 APA in New Orleans with trepidation, attendance never reached 9,000. But for those in the APA International Division 52 who visited the Big Easy, it proved a magnificent meeting full of warm memories, under President Joy Rice and this year’s dedicated board. Many of us already anticipate a historic tenth anniversary meeting in San Francisco on 16-19 August 2007. Meanwhile, below are some vivid memories from New Orleans,

An ice-cream break during the board meeting.

SIGHTINGS. When the inevitable glitches occurred (with transportation, hotels, post-terror airport lines), many of us just shrugged “This is New Orleans.” But on the positive side, here are a dozen vivid memories shared by individual international board members Rivka Meir, Harold Takooshian, Michael Stevens, Anie Kalayjian, Gloria Gottsegen, Joy Rice, Ann O’Roark, Amanda C. Krakcn:

1. Going global. In the international suite on Saturday, when Rivka Meir asked “Where do you come from?” people’s answers (all in one room) included Nepal, Angola, Iran, Hungary, and six other nations. Thank God APA finally has an international division that draws together students and colleagues from so many nations. [RM]

2. Useful news. In the same suite on Saturday, Dr. Laura Johnson of the University of Mississippi told this story: “In the Intl Psychology Reporter in 2000, Dr. Rob Clark’s item about students needed in Uganda led her to apply for a Fulbright to Uganda (which she received), and now six years later both she and her sister Dr. Miller have become active in international teaching and service. [HIT]
3. New members. Our liaisons chair Rivka Meir should receive this year’s “Gottsegen Award” for signing up the most new members. When membership chair Danny Wedding told Rivka the division needed 43 more members to break the 1,000 mark this year, Rivka said “You mean this week Danny,” and went into high gear to sign up every non-member she met—a remarkable 45 in all! [HT]

4. Mentors. After our President Joy Rice and Treasurer Anie Kalayjian personally combed the poster session and other activities, the suite was full of volunteers for our new international mentor program. In fact Dr. Laura Johnson confessed to chairperson Irene Frieze, “In some ways I would like to register as both a mentee and a mentor, as long as I am not matched with myself.” [HT]

5. Suite. One by one, the steady stream of folks who entered the international suite in Hilton, room 1705, were heard to utter some glowing praise for the suite in diverse ways: the lavish spread of international foods Sharon and Amanda put out, the unique global photo exhibit Joel and Uwe prepared, or the truly stimulating series of events Neal and Sharon scheduled. It was THE place to be all weekend. [RM]

6. Overall. I have so many warm impressions of our time in New Orleans that it would be difficult to list them all. Overall, I am awed by the number of dedicated people in our division who work so well together to accomplish so much and who genuinely enjoy each other's company. Speaking of dedication, Neal Rubin called me from Chicago to check that the program and hospitality suite were running smoothly! Our Early Career Professionals Committee stands out for its creativity, energy, and helpfulness; I loved those fortune cookies in our suite! I finally got to see Rivka in action, signing up new members; she is an irresistible force, but not alone in her enthusiastic presentation of Division 52 to potential new members. Last, but not least, the convention and hospitality suite programs were quite simply, superb! [MS]

7. Hurricane. On the first anniversary of Hurricane Katrina, our Conversation Hour on Getting Involved in International Disaster Outreach drew many people (21 students/ECPs + 14 professionals), including field workers and trauma experts (like Prof. Gil Reyes of Fielding). Anie showed slides of her recent Mental Health Outreach Projects in Pakistan and Sri Lanka, followed by a passionate discussion on disaster preparedness, student involvement in Outreach work, training for disaster outreach, and disappointment in RC and FEMA. It was recommended to support smaller NGO's that go to the field directly; and write to APA's Director of Disaster Response Network to designate at least 50% of donations to support its members who are involved in Disaster Outreach Projects. [AK]

8. Katrina. Mae Ziskin and I took a trolley, then a public bus to the 9th Ward, St. Bernard's Parish, to get a bit of the real flavor of the devastation that Katrina wrought. What a sad difference from the clean and vibrant Hilton/Marriott/Convention Center area! It made me proud that so many APA people donated their time and money (and school supplies) to the effort at rehabilitation - but what a long way to go. [GG]

9. Division 52. APA New Orleans surpassed all my fondest hopes and expectations! I returned feeling that in organizational terms, we had hit Phase 2, no longer survival and scrapping, but growth and prosperity! Lingering in our comfortable hospitality suite, surrounded by new and old friends, local, national and international, I had one of the warmest, most satisfying feelings I have ever had in all my years of working in APA. How can I begin to thank each person on our incredible board and members of our division who tirelessly worked to make New Orleans happen and to bring us to where we are today? Some wonderful little picture memories: (a) Our best Board picture is no doubt the one where we are all slurping and smacking ice cream during the break in the Board meeting! (b) The great discussion that spontaneously followed my Presidential Address on the changing global family where we shared and compared our experiences of what family is and can and will become. (c) The incredible turnout at our mentoring meeting. (d) The awards ceremony where we were privileged to hear from people who had devoted their lives to disaster relief, to helping students, and also from the students themselves who had benefited from their efforts—and the beautiful reception that followed. (e) Our Board dinner in the Garden district in a private room with a special Creole dinner, international guests, many toasts and lots of laughter, and then getting back to the hotel when it was raining and fitting 7 people into a 4 person taxi! (f) And oh those Preservation Hall guys - what a concert and what a good time, stomping our feet, clapping our hands and marveling that the spirit of New Orleans will never cease as long as its music is played. [JR]

10. Big Easy. When touring the Ninth Ward, being submerged in the awareness of the stunning tragedy in this US jewel of multiculturalism and fusion of artistic energy that remains a wasteland. No wonder Dr. Phil, Bill Cosby, the Louisiana Lt. Governor, and the Preservation Hall Jazz Band made time in their schedules to bring this travesty to our attention and to raise funds to fill in small holes in the dikes while others spin their wheels in the mud. [AO]
11. Students. As my first APA conference with Div 52, I have many special memories: (a) The warm welcome I got from all Div 52 members as a student member. I already feel like a connected, contributing member of Div 52 and look forward to being involved throughout my career. (b) I was happy to help Sharon Horne manage the suite as she is an organizational mastermind, orchestrating so many Div 52 student volunteers, including Shay Mann, Katie Cooke, Lisa Harmon, Laura Ramzy, Noemi. (c) I was thrilled with the turnout at the SECC Conversation Hour, entitled "International Psychology: Opportunities for Students and Early Career Psychologists." It was standing room only with at least 60 people in attendance. I presented a powerpoint overview of Div 52, trying to recruit new members while Sharon Horne (& her great student Elin Ovrebo) shared their experience with international research. Bill Masterson also contributed too. We were pleasantly besieged with questions, and we encouraged everyone to join us for the SECC meet & greet that followed immediately in the suite. I was shocked upon arriving there to find it - once again - standing room only! A fantastic, dynamic conversation and networking session ensued, during which we made contacts with many SEC folks who are joining our ranks. Yea!! (d) I must also mention the Div 52 fortune cookies. This was an idea we developed a few months ago at VCU and BIG thanks goes out to VCU (for paying for them!) and Katie Cooke & Shay Mann (VCU students) for organizing their arrival in New Orleans. We personally distributed 1300 cookies and people were very tickled by them. I think the cookies helped frame Div 52 as a creative, dynamic division within APA (which it is!). [ACK]

12. Tears. My most important memory from the conference was the people of New Orleans. I have never been anywhere in the States where people were more kind, gracious and welcoming. NO residents on 4 occasions thanked me for visiting their city. In particular, a policeman who helped me, asked to speak with me. He then asked me to relay a message to the APA organizers - to thank them for taking a chance on the city. He recognized this decision was made months ago, and he stated how tourism is what allows him to keep his job and continue living in the city. A big, solid man who was probably in his 50s, he started to tear up as we talked. His gratitude was overwhelming. Just wanted to share this. [ACK]

News

- WARM WISHES TO DRS. NANCY AND NEAL RUBIN. Our entire Board of Directors extends our warm wishes to our 2006 Program Chair Neal Rubin. An emergency required Neal to be with his beloved family rather than attend the superb program he worked all year with Sharon Horne to prepare for us. We wish Neal and his dear wife Nancy all the best this year.
- WARM WISHES TO KALAYJIAN FAMILY. Our Treasurer Anie Kalayjian had to leave New Orleans early to be with her dear mother Zabel, recovering from the hospital. We thank Anie and wish her family well.
- WEDDING. Our warm congratulations to Kate Richmond on her wedding in July 2006.

Division 52 2006 Awards

Presented at APA New Orleans

Joy K. Rice, President

Distinguished International Psychologist Awards

From the USA

Gerard A. Jacobs, Ph.D.
A well known pioneer and researcher in the areas of disaster relief, psychological first aid and psychological consequences of terrorism. Director of the Disaster Mental Health Institute at the University of South Dakota and consultant to national and international organizations including the World Health Organization and the International Red Cross. He has fostered relief programs and led workshops all over the world from Bulgaria to Sri Lanka and led the APA efforts to facilitate Tsunami relief as well as working with the victims of Katrina.

From Outside the USA

Michel E. Sabourin, Ph.D. (Canada).
Professor and Chair of Psychology at the University of Montreal in Quebec Canada. Recipient of numerous awards for his outstanding work of three decades of international research in experimental and clinical hypnosis including the 2006 Canadian Psychological Association Award for Distinguished Contributions to Psychology as a Profession and the Noel Marloux Lifetime Contribution to Psychology award. Former editor of the International Journal of Psychology and an international figure and expert witness in his field.

Florence L. Denmark / Mary E. Reuder Award in Recognition of Outstanding Contributions to the Psychology of Women and Gender;

Oliva Maria Espin, Ph.D.
Dr. Espin is a leading international researcher in gender studies and pioneer in gay and lesbian studies. She has written extensively on immigrants and refugee experience, Latina issues and multicultural counseling that has significantly contributed to the knowledge base in these areas.
International Mentoring Award

Kathleen Malley-Morrison, Ed.D.
Professor of Psychology at Boston University. Her recent book on *International Perspectives on Family Violence and Abuse* culminates her long standing research career in the field of gender and violence. Dr. Malley-Morrison has outstanding tributes from her former international students and mentees describing the extraordinary caring, involvement and personal and professional help that they received from her mentoring which enabled them to grow and to achieve in their own right.

APA Staff Award of Recognition for Outstanding Service to the Division

Merry Bullock, Ph.D.
Dr. Bullock is Director of the APA Office of International Relations and a longstanding, strong supporter and friend of Division 52. She has tirelessly worked to creatively collaborate with our Board and Division on diverse initiatives from outreach efforts to help colleagues abroad with grants and aid to projects and programs that make international psychology more visible and integrated throughout APA.

Student Awards of Excellence

Sylvia Xiaohua Chen (Chinese University of Hong Kong); Faculty Mentor: Winnie W. S. Mak, Ph.D.
"Cross-cultural comparisons of help-seeking patterns: The role of psychological distress and causal attribution of mental illness."

Sylvia Xiaohua Chen (CUHK): Faculty Mentor: Michael Harris Bond, Ph.D.
"Negotiating bilingualism and biculturalism: Language, culture and subjective happiness."

Yariv Hofstein (University of Massachusetts); Faculty Mentor: Susan K. Whithourne, Ph.D.
"The relationship between coping humor, negative life events and life satisfaction in U.S. and Israeli college students."

Student Awards of Merit

Darshini Shah (St. Pius College); Faculty Mentor: Fr. Alwyn D'Silva, Ph.D.
"An exploration of farmers' suicides in India."

Ayse Ciftci Uruk (University of Memphis); Faculty Mentor: Thomas V. Sayger, Ph.D.
"Psychological and socio-cultural adaptation of Turkish living in the U.S."

Division 52

Outstanding Service Awards - 2006

Joy Rice, President

Presented at Mid Winter Meetings, San Antonio

Norman P. Abeles, Ph.D., Past-President
Lynn Collins, Mid-Winter Program Chair and Division Liaisons
Richard Velayo, WebMaster
Nancy Sidun, International Committee for Women Chair
Kate Richmond, Early Career and Students Chair

Presented at APA Meetings, New Orleans

Norman P. Abeles, Ph.D., Past-President Gavel
Michael Stevens, Ph.D., President Elect, Information Clearing House Chair
Gloria Gottsegen, Federal Advocacy Coordinator and Council Representative
Fran Culbertson, Member at Large
John Hogan, Member at Large
Neal Rubin, Ph.D., 2006 Program Chair
Sharon Horne, 2006 Co Program Chair
Senel Poyrazli, Ph.D., Editor, *International Psychology Bulletin*
Anie Kalayjian, Ed.D, R.N., Treasurer and Mentoring Coordinator
Ann O’Roark, Ph.D., Fellows Chair and past Long Range Planning Chair
Rifka Meir, Ph.D., M.P.H., International Liaisons and Sponsors Chair
Amanda Krakow, M.S., Co-Chair, Student and Early Career Psychologists
Lillian Stevens, M.A., Co-Chair, Student and Early Career Psychologists
Danny Wedding, Co Chair Membership
A highlight of division activities at APA 2006 conference was our annual Awards ceremony where we were privileged to hear from people who had devoted their lives to pioneering international research, disaster relief, and mentoring students. Many Board members who were honored for outstanding service to the division reveled in the new medals they received. The warm reception that followed in our hospitality suite had a bountiful table complete with fortune cookies, wine, goodies of every kind and a really weird, but tasty cake!

Lingering in our comfortable hospitality suite, surrounded by new and old friends, I had one of the most satisfying feelings I have ever had in all my years of working in APA. Warm thanks and gratitude to each person on our board and members of our division who tirelessly worked to make New Orleans happen and to bring us to where we are today. One final APA memory comes to mind - those incredible Preservation Hall guys, - what a concert and what a good time, stomping our feet, clapping our hands and marveling that the spirit of New Orleans will never cease as long as its music is played.

Midwinter in Philadelphia

Joy Rice, President
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President Elect Michael Stevens intends to build upon our Division's growth and announced his initiatives in 2007, our 10th anniversary year. They include expanded linkages with regional psychological associations and the APA Office of International Affairs. The Midwinter meeting will start on March 22nd and continue until noon on March 23rd, at the EPA convention in Philadelphia. Michael also wants to begin an Ethics Committee that will dovetail with what is happening in APA. Much of APA Council meeting was devoted to a discussion of psychologist participation in military interrogation and a resolution was adopted absolutely opposing all forms of torture and abuse including psychological methods. President Elect Sharon Brehm has international initiatives for APA San Francisco and we'll be working closely with her to meet those objectives.

A Thousand Members!

Joy Rice, President
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It was also a milestone convention for our division. We reached 1000 members! "Spectacular year" said Membership Co-Chair Danny Wedding with membership up 13% and revenue up 8%. International members and student members are at an all time high (thanks also to Rivka Meir, Amanda Kracen, Lillian Stevens, and Elaine Bow). The Five year APA Division Review for 52 was extremely positive and our new thriving programs include a Mentoring Committee and mentoring match initiative, and other new committees on Immigration and Refugees, Curriculum and Training, and Research Methodology. Our newsletter has gone more professional with a new title "International Bulletin," and is publishing special sections of peer reviewed articles. We also updated our Bylaws at APA and approved an inaugural Handbook of policy, procedures and divisional history. Our board all felt that we are at a high in terms of membership growth, financial stability, and progress in new international initiatives, and on Thursday evening we celebrated with a wonderful Creole dinner in the Garden district.

Council Representative's Report - August 9 & 13, 2006

Gloria B. Gottsegen, Ph.D.
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I attended the Council of Representatives meeting in New Orleans on August 9 & 13, 2006 as the Division 52 Representative. Below for your information is the summary of the proceedings at that meeting as provided by APA.

I am pleased to have had the opportunity to serve as your Council Representative for the past three years and wish my successor, Danny Wedding, the best in this position. I know he will do his usual excellent job.

I will continue my deep and sincere involvement in Division 52 activities in the coming years and thank all those who have worked so hard to put International Psychology front and center on the APA map.
Summary of actions taken by the APA Council of Representatives at its August 2006 meeting

At its meeting during the New Orleans convention, the APA Council of Representatives devoted considerable time to discussion of the ethics of psychologists’ involvement in national security interrogations. As it has in its last two meetings, the APA Council of Representatives devoted considerable time to discussion of the ethics of psychologists’ involvement in national security interrogations. Lt. General Kevin C. Kiley, Surgeon General of the U.S. Army, spoke about the work of psychologists in consulting to interrogation teams at the U.S. Naval Station at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Kiley emphasized his belief that military psychologists are able to do their jobs and adhere to the APA ethics code.

The Council also received an update on the continuing work of the APA Ethics Committee concerning the ethics of psychologists’ role in national security investigations from Dr. Olivia Moorehead-Slaughter, chair of the committee. The committee is beginning work on a commentary/casebook which will address how to define such terms as cruel and degrading.

In separate action, the Council adopted a resolution affirming the organization’sabsolute opposition to all forms of torture and abuse. The resolution also reiterated psychologists’ duty to intervene to attempt to stop acts of torture and abuse as well as the obligation to report any instances of torture or other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. The resolution also affirmed the centrality of United Nations human rights documents and conventions to APA policy.

Council also requested that APA President, Dr. Gerald Koocher, write a letter on behalf of the Council to all military psychologists and those working in the National Guard and Veterans Administration commending them for their many significant contributions and sacrifices.

Council also:

- Adopted Guidelines for the Undergraduate Psychology Major. The guidelines provide support to academic departments by describing a set of learning goals and outcomes for the undergraduate psychology major designed to improve the quality of learning and teaching in psychology. APA's Board of Educational Affairs (BEA) Task Force on Undergraduate Psychology Major Competencies drafted the guidelines. The guidelines (www.apa.org/ed/resources.html) address development of competencies in students seeking entrance to graduate or professional schools, as well as those entering the labor force. The task force also developed a companion resource on effective assessment strategies for the competencies called the "Assessment Cyberguide." The guide is available online at www.apa.org/ed/guides/index.html.
- Adopted the report of the APA Working Group on Psychotropic Medications for Children and Adolescents. The report cites an urgent need for improved access to evidence based mental health care for children and adolescents and identifies serious gaps in the knowledge base for treatment of young people with mental health disorders. (A press release and full text of the report will be available the second week in September at http://www.apa.org/releases/)
- Adopted the report of the APA Zero Tolerance Task Force. The task force reviewed 10 years of research on zero tolerance policies in schools and found that they did not have the desired effect of reducing violence and disruption and in some instances can actually increase disruptive behavior and drop-out rates. The report recommends that zero tolerance policies not be abandoned but that teachers and school administers be given more flexibility in the implementation of disciplinary actions.
- Adopted the report of the APA Task Force on Socioeconomic Status and established a Continuing Committee on Socioeconomic Status. The Committee will look at the effects of socioeconomic status on psychological development and well-being.

The Council took two actions concerning the accreditation of programs in professional psychology. The first item adopted as changes to the Association rules the recommendations of the June 2005 Summit on Accreditation. The item included changing the name of the Committee on Accreditation to the Commission on Accreditation and adding to the membership of that body. The membership changes include additional seats for internship programs, postdoctoral residency programs, a diversity seat, as well as the inclusion of open seats. Further, these changes highlight the continued efforts of the Committee/Commission for the inclusion of individual and cultural diversity in all aspects of the accreditation process. The second action deleted a clause in the Guidelines and Principles for Accreditation allowing for doctoral accreditation in "emerging substantive areas" and set forward a mechanism that allows for “developed practice areas” to be added to the scope of accreditation for doctoral programs.

Additionally, Council passed the association’s 2007 budget that included reauthorization of the Association’s public education campaign, modified the eight-year dues ramp-up schedule for early career members and increased the members’ journal credit to $55. Dues for 2007 will be $270 for full members (dues increases are based on the consumer price index) and $50 for APAGS members.

And, the Council passed an action item restructuring the Membership Committee into a Membership Board and creating a separate Fellows Committee reporting to the new Membership Board. This action requires a change in the association’s Bylaws. The Bylaw amendment will be sent to the full
membership for a vote in early November. If approved, the membership Board will begin seating members in January of 2008.

Special APA Science Forum on Institutional Review Boards

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As requested, I represented Divisions 1 & 52 at the breakfast meeting hosted by The Board of Scientific Affairs (BSA), Ad Hoc Committee to Advance Research (CAR). The CAR was soliciting input on Responsible Conduct of Research (RCR) issues "that need to be addressed to facilitate behavioral science research in the current regulatory climate". The meeting was chaired by Arthur Daniel Fisk of Georgia Tech. The APA Science Directorate was represented by Sangy Panicker, Director of Research Ethics.

There were approximately 15 people at the meeting representing perhaps 20 Divisions. Although the Chairman tried bravely to keep the meeting from being dominated by one issue, the members were most concerned about the continuing Institutional Review Board (IRB) problem. I would estimate that 90% of the session was spent on that issue.

For those who have seen recent quotes from the leadership of the Science Directorate as suggesting that APA may be starting to consider mounting a stronger defense against IRB over regulation, this meeting might be seen as somewhat disappointing. A number of suggestions for mounting an effective opposition to the current system were greeted with less enthusiasm than a suggestion for a glossary of terms to help implement the regulations. Some at the meeting argued that proposals for an ombudsman from APA to help members fight unreasonable IRB actions or an APA committee to review questionable IRB decisions might be outside the mandate of the committee.

Many of the attendees expressed support for limiting IRB activities. Academic Freedom issues were raised as was Hamburger's recent legal article on the first amendment dangers of the IRB system. The fact that many universities use separate guidelines to review funded and unfunded research was seen as one way of defending academic freedom.

There was very clearly a strong aversion to the current IRB system among the attendees. In particular, there were objections to the "mission creep" that has led IRB's to review experimental design without qualifications and in spite of guidelines that indicate that no such review is required. Similarly, the training requirements and methods were seen as repugnant by many at the table.

Among the people at breakfast, there was little appetite for APA becoming a handmaiden of the research regulatory establishment. The Committee Chairman concluded that the representatives should take the information exchanged back to their various divisions. It was also proposed that the representatives gather information from their constituencies for a future meeting.

Member News

Frances Bonds-White, Ed.D. became the President of the International Association of Group Psychotherapy and Group Processes on July 21, 2006. She took office at the 16th International Congress of the IAGP in Sao Paulo, Brazil. Dr. Bonds-White will hold office from 2006 - 2009. During her term, the 3rd Mediterranean Regional Congress: Bringing the Mediterranean will take place in Barcelona, Spain. The 17th International Congress will be held in Rome, Italy the last week of August 2009. Dr. Bonds-White is in private practice in Philadelphia, PA and teaches Group Psychotherapy and Psychology in the Masters in Arts Therapies program at Drexel University.

Dr. Louise Evans, Diplomate American Board of Professional Psychology, is a recipient of the Marie Curie Award and gold medal, being made to a select few laureates by the International Biographical Centre, Cambridge, England, in celebration of their Global Year 2006 of Medicine and Healthcare. The laureates are those "whose major contributions show tangible and significant achievements" that "have been recognized both nationally and internationally". Presentations of awards will be made in July 2006 at the World Forum held at Oxford University.

Dr. Evans is a recipient of many honors for her achievements. She is a fellow of fifteen professional scientific organizations and societies, including the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Academy of Clinical Psychology, American Psychological Association (and five of its divisions), American Psychological Society and the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health.
APA Presidential Nominees for 2008

Senel Poyrazli, Ph.D.
*Penn State Harrisburg*

Harold Takooshian, Ph.D.
*Fordham University*

We asked all five APA presidential nominees for the year 2008 to respond to the following question:

*“Do you feel it is an important goal for APA to be involved in the formation of international psychology (science, practice, education, and advocacy)? If so, how would your APA Presidency advance this goal?”*

Below we present the candidates’ responses.

**Rosie P. Bingham**
*rbingham@memphis.edu*

The central theme of my 1999 Presidential Address of Division 17 was inclusion. Inclusion is Power and at no time is it more important than now for APA to be inclusive of our international colleagues. There are so many international conflicts around the world, reflective in part of multicultural and cross-cultural incompetence. APA is not involved enough, but should be. We are beginning to make some forays into international psychology as can be seen from the significant inroads into international psychology, which Division 52 has spearheaded over the years. In addition, there are other like-minded groups with similar goals, as witnessed by some examples in Divisions like the Society for Counseling Psychology. The Society recently formed an international section; over 70 signatures were obtained from our members indicating their desire to be a member of this section in less than 24 hours. The leaders of this Section want to promote collaborative projects with Division 52 as you share very similar goals; we must promote such connections in APA to enhance the effectiveness of much needed psychological interventions around the globe. Likewise, in higher education there is now a call for one million students to study abroad each year and at my university we are seeking to raise monies to participate in that plan. These are just two examples of how groups in which I am involved recognize the need for greater international collaboration and participation.

**James H. Bray, Ph.D.**
*fbray@bcm.tmc.edu*

As the largest psychological association in the world, APA needs to continue to work with and expand our presence in international organizations, such as the International Congress of Psychology and the International Union of Psychology (IUP). We are fortunate to have a U.S. psychologist, Dr. J. Bruce Overmier, as the president of the IUP.

As APA President, we will invite leaders from other nations to liaison with the APA governance, as we are doing with U.S. minority psychological associations. Working with Dr. Overmier and the IUP we have a natural connection that can be further expanded to expand our work with international psychology. We need to initiate collaborative projects to develop international standards for psychological education, training and practice. These collaborations will support our multicultural/diversity efforts within APA. A focus will also be to expand NIH funding for international collaborative research in psychology. The U.S. has many psychological resources and knowledge that can benefit the peoples of other nations. I have seen this in my work with the NIMH Families and HIV/AIDS Research Consortium. The different perspectives that psychologists from other countries bring to these joint projects also enrich our work. Given the increasing global economy and state of world affairs, psychologists can bring an important perspective in developing policies to improve the safety and well being of the world.

We need to join with psychologists from other countries to make psychology a household word throughout the world.

James H. Bray, Ph.D. is Director, Family Counseling Clinic and Associate Professor of Family and Community Medicine and Psychiatry, Baylor College of Medicine. His research focuses on divorce, remarriage, adolescent substance use, applied methodology, and collaboration between physicians and psychologists. He practices in a private and public health clinic, specializing in children and families and behavioral medicine. He has been active in APA governance for over 15 years involved in practice, science, education, and state issues. See his webpage at: [http://www.bcm.edu/familymed/jbray](http://www.bcm.edu/familymed/jbray).

**Effective Leader Within Psychology:** Chair, APA Rural Health Committee; APA Council of Representatives (Division 43); President, Division of Family Psychology; Chair, Board of Educational Affairs Awards Committee; Chair, Texas PSY-PAC.

**Active in APA governance:** Board of Educational Affairs, Primary Care Task Force; State Leadership Organizing Committee; Board of Scientific Affairs Observer; Treasurer for Divisions 37, 43, 46, & 55. Member at Large, Divisions 29 & 34.
Strong Advocate for All of Psychology: Federal Advocacy Coordinator Divisions of Clinical Psychology and Family Psychology and Texas; APA Public Policy Advocacy Network; Fund-raiser for Association for Advancement of Psychology.

Internationally Recognized Scholar and Researcher: Over 100 publications and four National Institutes of Health grants: Developmental Issues in StepFamilies and A Longitudinal Study of Stepfamily Development (two RO1s from National Institute of Child Health and Human Development); Alcohol, Psychosocial Factors and Adolescent Development (two RO1s from National Institute of Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse); Consultant to National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) Consortium on Families and HIV/AIDS research program and planning committee for annual conference, Role of Families in Preventing and Adapting to HIV/AIDS.

I thank Division 52 for the opportunity to address your members. You can find more information about my candidacy at: www bcm tmc edu /family medic /jbray. I look forward to working with Division 52 as APA President.

Alan E. Kazdin
Alan.Kazdin@yale.edu

"Key Priorities" Two core themes of my presidency underscore the critical priority of international psychology. First, I want to bring culture, diversity, and identity to center stage within APA. This means greatly increased emphasis on training (e.g., courses, practicum experiences, research and mentoring opportunities) and mobilization of APA resources (e.g., Directorates, convention time, key publications). To have genuine impact on people of the world, we need to understand culture, diversity, and identity and how they develop and function. This is a point of departure for our service, practice, and science.

Second and related, international work ought to be increased greatly and made a key priority for our organization and profession. We could have much greater impact on the world by partnering with other countries and international organizations and, in the process, advance our profession. Many problems (e.g., obesity and malnutrition, often in the same country; violence and suppression of women, poor health-care practices) are a few of the many areas we can influence. As a stunning illustration--last year psychological techniques reduced the incidence of HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa, the first such demonstration and a hint of what we can accomplish. We can help, especially if we do so as partners to ensure that we are sensitive to local conditions.

International work is not us merely “dispensing” our findings, methods, and perspectives, but rather begins with our efforts to broaden our own perspectives in relation to theory and research methods. We slight ourselves by not drawing more fully on methods and perspectives of our colleagues in other countries (e.g., qualitative research). Our training programs rarely include such perspectives or any formal sensitivity to what would be required by international work. As president, I would vigorously:

- Advocate for graduate training in courses, practicum work, treatment, and research that involves cross-cultural and international perspectives;
- Provide incentives for graduate students and mentors to pursue service and research careers in cross-cultural and international work;
- Devote greater resources in APA to bring international psychology to the center of our agenda; and
- Feature (e.g., in APA publications) training programs and career opportunities to make international work more salient to our members.

Current International Work: I have chaired two departments at Yale; in my most recent position, I oversaw training, clinical, service, and research programs in 57 countries. These programs emerged from partnering with other organizations and governments (e.g., to address terrorism, trauma from natural disasters). It is a joy to witness the exchanges of equals among international collaborations and the palpable impact that can result.

Your Vote and Support: I am Alan E. Kazdin, John M. Musser Professor of Psychology and Child Psychiatry at Yale University and Director of the Yale Parenting Center and Child Conduct Clinic. I will be a vigorous, credible, and effective advocate for greater training, service, practice, and science in international psychology. I ask for your vote; in return you have my commitment to work together on our shared agenda (please see http://votekazdinapa.yale.edu). Thank you!"

Nora S. Newcombe, Ph.D.
newcombe@temple.edu

I am running for the APA Presidency because of my passionate commitment to the unity of psychology. Revolutionary changes are underway that threaten that unity. Unity must be world wide, not simply an American enterprise. APA is uniquely well-situated to support global unity:
- First, in an era of translational research, scientists must relate their work to questions that concern policy makers and the public. The best way to accomplish this goal is by forging dynamic new connections between science and practice. APA must provide the contexts in which
dialogue can occur and productive partnerships can be formed.

- Second, knowledge is simultaneously becoming more specialized and more interdisciplinary. Therefore, many scientists’ allegiance is no longer to the traditional discipline of psychology, and therefore not to APA. APA must seek new ways to connect to its science constituency.

- Third, in an increasingly evidence-based environment, for both practice and education, APA must build on what it has done recently, to delineate the most appropriate ways in which to generate new kinds of evidence and evidence on uncharted areas, as well as addressing what is best done when evidence is unavailable yet decisions must nevertheless be made.”

Stephen A. Ragusea Psy.D., ABP
sar@raguseaforapa.com

Through the Division of International Psychology and the Committee on International Relations in Psychology, APA has played an active role in the ongoing development of psychology on a global scale. Individual members like Ray Fowler and Charlie Spielberger have served in leadership roles to help facilitate interaction with various international societies. Also, APA hosts an annual reception at our convention for international members and serves as professional ally for psychological associations in other nations. As the world gets smaller and the global village becomes more of a reality, this kind of leadership and interaction is critical for every APA member. My presidency would support these efforts and advance this agenda.

If you’d like to know more about my background and positions, please explore my website: www.raguseaforapa.com

Thank you for your time.

Division of International Psychology
American Psychological Association
Annual Meeting
Wednesday, August 9, 2006
5:00 - 10:00pm
Hilton Riverside New Orleans Hotel - Fountain Room
New Orleans, LA


Absent: Lillian Stevens, Elaine Bow, Bob Ostermann, Neal Rubin, Fred Bemak, Thema Davis Bryant, Joan Chrisler, Chalmar Thompson, Oksana Yakusko

Members and Guests: Ana Laura Comunian, Beth Stone, Jeannette Abeles, Merry Bullock, Artemis Pipinelli, Thomas Mallios, Stephen Behnke, Wade Pickren, Elizabeth Winkelmann

1. President Rice called the meeting to order at 5:13pm, with a round-robin of Board members and chairs/co-chairs and introduction of guests.

2. A motion was made and passed unanimously to approve the minutes from the 2006 San Antonio Midwinter Meeting.

3. Past President’s Report. Abeles described his trip to Greece to attend the IAAP meeting, where he presented the Presidential Address for IAAP Division 7 (Applied Gerontology), and the ICP conference. He noted the progress with Division 46 on the interdivisional grant focused on Ethics, National Security and the Media.

4. President’s report. Rice summarized her report and commented on the status of the Division- its solid financial condition and growing membership numbers in an age of declining APA membership. She noted that the Division had strengthened its relationship with OIP and CIRP, that the five-year report for CODAPAR had been submitted by Liaison Velayo, and that the Presidential initiatives were underway, one being the Presidential Initiative Mentoring Committee, chaired by Irene Frieze and with Anie Kalayjian serving as Mentoring Match Liaison. As part of her commitment to diversifying the activities of the Division and APA, Rice appointed new chairs to the Early Career Committee, Amanda Kracen and Lillian Stevens, and has been working closely with Carolyn Zerbe Enns on activities of the iCFW.

5. President-elect’s Report. President-elect Stevens described his initiatives for next year as greater linkages
with regional psychological associations and continuing support for the internationalizing of the psychology curriculum. Stevens recommended that the APA ethics code be reviewed, perhaps with an addendum developed, to reflect the internationality of psychology in order to provide guidance to psychologists who work abroad or confront international issues (e.g., cross-cultural and transnational practice). The Midwinter meeting will be March 23-25 at the EPA convention in Philadelphia. Options for the timing of the Board meeting were discussed, among them integrating the long-range planning section into the EPA program. Rice suggested that Stevens confer with other Division members and then decide on optimal scheduling.

6. Treasurer's Report. Treasurer Kalayjian described the outcomes of the first Finance Committee (Rice, Stevens, Foster, Kalayjian) meeting that occurred prior to the Board meeting. She then presented her 2006 Budget vs Actual report. Under Miscellaneous items, which is the $1,000 donation Abeles received for student data entry, Abeles reported that only $400 had been spent to date. Kalayjian reported that the Finance Committee recommended giving a $500 stipend to the Newsletter Editor for an hourly assistant. Gottsegen recommended that there should be a small supplemental budget for attending the Federal Advocacy Committee meeting. A motion was made and passed unanimously that Board members and chairs/co-chairs use the APA reimbursement form in the Handbook for submitting their expenses.

7. Council Representative’s Report. Gottsegen presented a verbal report and noted that her written report would be issued within two weeks. She reported that Council discussed the major work on APA website, and that there were 7,200 advance convention registrants with another 1,000 onsite registrants expected. A major portion of the Council meeting was spent discussing whether psychologists should participate in the interrogation of military prisoners. A resolution was adopted absolutely opposing all forms of torture and abuse, including psychological methods. There will be a dues increase based on the consumer price index and that every third year the APA convention will be in Washington DC, allowing a one million dollar tax break. Gottsegen’s Federal Advocacy Coordinator Report and report of the APA International Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Concerns Oversight Group were included in the EC meeting book.

Action Items

8. Proposed By Laws Changes. Rice reviewed four proposed changes to the By Laws, all of which passed unanimously:

- Duties of the newsletter editor (Article IV Board of Directors Section 1: D – updated).
- Specification of the chairs of the Division’s standing committees, ad hoc committees and special task forces and (no) voting rights (Article IV Board of Directors Section 1: added E - New).
- Nomination procedure, election process and results reporting. A friendly amendment was included that specified that the election results will be sent to the Nominations Chair and the President (Article VII Section 4 - Revised).
- Webmaster term of appointment. (Article VIII Section 2 - Updated).

6:30 - 7:00 Supper Break

Action Items

9. Handbook. This project was initiated by Rice and chaired by Gottsegen who distributed the Handbook and thanked everyone who contributed to its creation. A motion was made and passed unanimously to consider the Handbook “a work in progress,” to be reviewed annually. Those present commended Gottsegen, Rice and all who had worked on the Handbook for their significant efforts.

10. New Award. Rice presented Uwe Gielen’s proposal that the Division establish an annual award for the best book on International Psychology published during the preceding year and that he would contribute $4,000 toward establishing a fund for the award. A motion was made and passed unanimously to approve Gielen’s recommendation. Discussion ensued and Rice suggested that a task force be formed to determine the qualifications for the award, including the types of research. Culbertson recommended that Gielen chair the task force and include people on the committee of his choosing. Russo suggested that publishers be asked to donate matching funds. Kalayjian suggested that a minimum amount be set for any new award to be established.

Standing Committee Reports

11. Awards. Rice announced that the awards would be presented in a ceremony in the hospitality suite. Written reports were noted for Student International Research (including an addendum report), Mentoring, and Denmark-Reuder.

12. Fellows. O’Roark gave brief summaries of the three initial Fellows whom she expected would be approved by Council on August 13.

13. International Committee for Women. Enns summarized her report. She expressed her hope that there would be substantial attendance at the ICFW meeting as was the case at APA 2005, noting that this group provided a meeting place for those with an interest in women’s issues. She also noted the extensive convention programming including Rice’s presidential address.

14. Membership – Wedding noted that had been a “spectacular” year for the Division with membership up 13% and revenue up 8%, but that one quarter of the...
membership is 70 years and older. In response to this demographic issue, Rice suggested that the Division needed to refresh its membership through new joiners who are early career psychologists. Kalayjian suggested upgrading the appearance of the membership application to enhance its visual appeal. At the 2007 Midwinter meeting, copies will be distributed of the tri-fold version.

15. Nominations. Abeles noted the outcome of the election and thanked all those who stood for office.

16. 2006 Program. Rubin was unable to attend the convention because of his wife’s illness. Horne agreed to oversee duties for the two of them during the convention. She noted that the Division was sponsoring two CE workshops as well as offering programming representing speakers from 40 countries. Horne thanked Kracen for her assistance in making certain that the hospitality suite was staffed throughout the convention. Horne noted that President-elect Sharon Brehm’s initiative to internationalize programming was being met, in part, by activities such as the Division’s schedule of offerings. It was also announced that Wade Picken would serve as 2007 Program Co-Chair with Horne and as 2008 Program Chair.

17. Mentoring. Friese summarized her written report, commenting that she will not be able to continue as Chair in 2007 and recommended Kalayjian as new Chair. Denmark suggested that Meir’s list of international students be reviewed for possible mentoring candidates and noted that APA President Gerald Koocher has an ongoing initiative for mentoring. Wedding suggested that the two initiatives be joined and noted that the mentees are generally students living outside the U.S. Bullock suggested that the mentors not just include psychologists from the U.S.

8:00 - 8:15 Break

8:15 - 9:00 Committee Reports

18. International Affiliates/Liaisons. Meir distributed her written report and commented on the need to retain the new international psychologist members, suggesting that those who “adopt” a psychologist should continue to correspond with that person. Meir will send the Board members and chairs/co-chairs her article summarizing the responsibilities of the “adopting” psychologist. McCormick raised the concern about valid credentials of those being adopted and Meir replied that she is keeping a file of resumes. Bullock noted that one benefit of APA Affiliate membership is access to the electronic package of publications. Denmark asked for clarification on the time frame for adoption and Meir noted that it is for one year. Meir’s efforts have helped the Division nearly reach its goal of 1,000 members and a second seat at Council.

19. Newsletter. Poyrazli described the decision made to change the name of the newsletter and thanked Rice, Takooshian and Velayo for their assistance. She noted that publication’s identity is somewhere between a newsletter and journal. She noted her time involvement and requested compensation via a course release from Penn State (equaling $3500). This was taken up in the Finance Committee meeting preceding the Board meeting, and while current finances prohibited such a large stipend, the Finance Committee had allocated $500 for an hourly assistant, a sum which would hopefully be increased as budget permitted. Poyrazli reiterated the 1,500-word limit for the three key research articles and requested that this limit be raised to 2,000 words. Those present felt that the original limit policy should be maintained. A submission from one of the presidential candidates was received but not published. Denmark suggested that instead, that each of the candidates be formally asked, “What is your position on this international issue_____?” and all replies published. Those present commended Poyrazli for her efforts and the new design. Velayo suggested that the newsletter be included in the psych. abstracts and Poyrazli agreed to make contact with those in charge. Finally, she suggested that going online would not be too much a problem.

20. Immigration/Refugees. Co-Chair Yakusko was not present and Rice noted her written report.

21. Outreach/Networking. Co-Chair McCormick described her outreach activities at the European Positive Psychology conference and that she disseminated the membership application to numerous students, followed by electronic copies of the newsletter. Regarding outreach with regional associations, McCormick asked for those who have contacts to personally reach out to these individuals. Picken recommended that there be a Division outreach session at EPA, noting the fact that the best-attended sessions in 2006 had an international or multicultural theme.

22. Student/Early Career (SEC). Co-Chair Kracen described several activities initiated at VCU, which is providing funding for committee efforts. She described a major recruitment campaign involving distributing fortune cookies containing three membership-related messages to students attending the convention. Those present commended Kracen for her efforts including the school supplies drive at the convention. Bullock mentioned the APAGS Committee as a possible liaison and noted that APA Books is planning a guide for international students who plan to study in the U.S., a book for U.S. students who are planning to study abroad, and the importance of students as co-authors.

23. Office of International Psychology. Senior Director Bullock noted the many areas of overlap of the Division with OIA and also commented on the distinctions between the two organizations. She suggested that the Division and OIA link websites to share resources. She
commented on activities for which the OIA would like the Division’s assistance, citing the effort to internationalize the curriculum. Rice noted the award for Distinguished Contributions to International Psychology was a duplication and suggested coordination. Denmark suggested using different titles for the awards and communicating with CIRP. Division 52 and CIRP both have liaisons to OIA and Bullock noted it might make sense to have just one group of liaisons, while Collins recommended separate groups. A recommendation was made that, at the September CIRP meeting, the following issues be discussed: what can APA do to help its members be good global citizens, travel grants and reimbursement for conference registration for international attendees, the information clearinghouse, international mobility issues, and obtaining licensure in other countries. Denmark suggested that the Division’s strategic planning session be conducted jointly by the division and CIRP.

24. Public Interest / UN. Denmark summarized her written report, noting the division members involved in UN public interest, including Human Rights and UNICEF. She noted the program organized by Takooshian at Fordham, open to anyone with an interest in UN activities that will be attended by many Division NGO representatives. She also described the involvement of Division representatives at the ICP meeting, including her NGO work presentation and keynote addresses by Comunian and Gielen.

By Consent - Informational Reports

25. Member - at - large / Archives. Hogan summarized her written report, reiterating the importance of the Handbook as an historical record for the division and asked those present to forward material to him that might not yet have been included. He encouraged the continued publication of biographies of members in the newsletter. He also asked that members send him ideas for ways to encourage academic psychologists to internationalize their curricula.

26. Member - at - large. Culbertson summarized her written report, noting her efforts to liaise with other Division members interested in international activities and initiating (along with many others in the Division) the networking with attendees of the IAAP, ICP and ISCP meetings in Greece.

27. Member - at - large. Spielberger gave a brief verbal report on his participation in the IAAP meeting in Greece and his upcoming presentation at the Convention.

28. Member - at - large. Russo had to leave the Board meeting early to attend another divisional meeting. Her written report was noted.

29. Communications. Gielen noted that APA contacted the Division to query whether there was interest in publishing a journal. Rice expressed her concern about funding such a publication and recommended that the leadership carefully review this suggestion. Denmark suggested that attention be focused on the newsletter, ensuring that articles continue to be of high quality and of interest to readers. Hogan suggested that a member and/or an international leader be highlighted in each issue. Kalayjian suggested that Kraen use Mentor’s list for additional email distribution. Gielen also noted the newsletter name change, the APA Monitor on Psychology columns focused on Division activities, the proposal to APA to create a 30-minute documentary on International Psychology.

30. Curriculum & Training. Co-Chair Stevens summarized his written report, noting the drafting of the Committee’s mission statement (now included in the Handbook), the recruitment of Committee members Velayo (Co-Chair), Takooshian, John Davis, and Paul Wong, and the 78-item reference including books edited or written by women on topics relevant to international and cross-cultural psychology. Stevens indicated he would identify and recommend someone to replace him as Chair in 2007.

31. Information Clearinghouse. Stevens summarized his written report, commenting on the increasing number of resources that he had collected and that access to the information can be made via the Division website or on CD-ROM from Psychology Press under the auspices of the IUPsyS.

32. Liaisons, Divisions. Collins summarized her written report, noting her revision of the liaison list and the communications that she distributes to each liaison.

33. Long-Range Planning. Lloyd summarized his written report, noting progress made on goals from the 2006 meeting. He then commented on the facilitation for long-range planning at the 2007 Midwinter meeting.

34. Parliamentarian. Masten had no report.

35. Research Methodology. Byrne, as Chair, summarized the written interim report of the Joint Division 52 and 5 Task Force examining methodological practices in cross-cultural and international research. She noted that there had been an attempt to include practitioners as well as academicians in the TF. The TF’s three purposes were: to update existing methodological practices, to identify perceived weaknesses in existing practices, and to elaborate how the perceived weaknesses distorted or otherwise limited the generalization of research findings. Rice offered the Division’s support, echoed by several others present.

36. Trauma/Disaster. Kalayjian distributed her written report, noting that the past year had been very difficult in
liaison offices in Sri Lanka and Pakistan had been established to oversee continuing disaster-response efforts following the tsunami and the earthquake, and to develop a children’s educational program. She requested financial and goods-in-kind donations as well as volunteers to support her Mental Health Outreach Project.

37. Webmaster. Velayo summarized his written report, noting that the listserv had been operational for two-and-one-half years. He commented on the updates to the website, including selected Fellows’ publications, the translation into the six UN-identified languages, and his progress on the media-gallery section. He thanked Russo for her photos of recent events and invited others to submit their photos and short video clips for inclusion.

Representative from the APA Ethics Office. Director Stephen Behnke presented to those present a summary of the three professional associations’ positions (American Medical Association, American Psychiatric Association and APA) regarding their members’ consultation with respect to the interrogation of military prisoners. He also described the casebook and related commentary being written by the Ethics Committee and that a request was being made for Division comments. Rice remarked on the difference between the APA and American Psychiatric Association’s statements and noted the other divisions that should have input, including 35. Division 52 was asked to be one of these with Kalayjian as liaison (as part of the Coalition for Social Justice). Behnke then commented on the APA Ethics Office’s work to create a common ethical framework for psychologists worldwide that can be used as a guide for the development of standards that would also be appropriate in different cultural contexts.

Representative from the Practice Directorate. Special Assistant Elizabeth Winkleman described the defeat by the Senate of HIMMA that, if passed, would have threatened to dismantle 30 years of gains in state-level health consumer protections laws. She commented on other Directorate activities and noted that the Directorate’s primary international work is with WHO. Rice commented on the need to look beyond the issues of U.S. psychologists. Winkleman’s colleague from the APA Legal Office commented on issues related to licensure.

Adjournment. President Rice adjourned the meeting at 10:00pm.

Respectfully submitted,
Sandra Foster, Secretary

Social Psychology Network:
Serving the Needs of Psychologists Worldwide

Michael J. Stevens, Ph.D.
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Illinois State University

The American Psychological Association Division of International Psychology (APA Division 52) is pleased to endorse Social Psychology Network, a scientific and educational organization that has served the needs of psychologists worldwide for more than 10 years.

SPN has contributed immeasurably to the development of a global community within psychology and has tremendous value to Division 52 in its effort to enhance dialogue, collaboration, and networking among psychologists across the globe. For example, SPN includes an interactive directory of psychologists from over 35 countries, source material in 15 different languages, a news archive of over 1,800 "Psychology Headlines from Around the World," and more than 1,000 searchable links to organizations and web sites outside the United States.

Perhaps for this reason, SPN is used each day by visitors from over 100 countries and endorsed by professional societies in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, Europe, and Asia.

Please visit the SPN web site at http://www.socialpsychology.org/endorsements/apadiv52.htm and explore its many resources which are relevant to international psychology.

Call for Papers
International Psychology Bulletin

We are accepting research manuscripts to be published in 2007. Submitted papers will be subjected to a peer-review process. Please e-mail your manuscripts to the editor Dr. Senel Poyrazli at poyrazli@psu.edu
Violence Against Women

Emily Horowitz
Uwe P. Gielen

On April 21, 2006, a well attended conference on Domestic Violence: Policy Implications, Recent Initiatives, and Cross-Cultural Perspectives took place at St. Francis College, Brooklyn, New York City. Because Brooklyn is one of the most multicultural places on earth, we as organizers were especially eager to include cross-cultural perspectives in the program. Such perspectives are important in both domestic and non-domestic contexts, because violence against girls and women is an international problem cutting across cultural, religious, ethnic, and political boundaries. At the same time, cultural and social class variables are of great importance in explaining the prevalence, nature, and social acceptability of the violence.

The first article included in this special issue, Emily Horowitz’s “Domestic Violence Developments: A Recent Conference and New Texts,” discusses some of the debates and perspectives presented at the conference and concludes by reviewing four recent, multiculturally oriented volumes on domestic violence. In her paper, the author discusses several debates that took place during the conference including those focusing on batterer programs, on victimized families, and on the cultural context within which domestic violence takes place.

The second paper by Florence L. Denmark adopts a broad perspective on “Violence Against Women Around the World,” by focusing on India and Brazil, and on various African and Middle Eastern countries where female genital mutilation is an entrenched custom. More recently, however, this frequently brutal practice has come under attack in some countries such as Uganda.

The third paper by Christina Antonopoulou was originally presented at the 2006 Conference of the International Association for Applied Psychology (IAAP) in Athens, Greece. Entitled “Symptoms of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder in Victims of Sex-Related Trafficking,” it begins with a review of the nature of PTSD, some of its possible origins, and various subjective experiences associated with the disorder. The author then reports the results of an exploratory study of 26 victims of abuse who lived in a battered women’s shelter in Greece. The victims came from three different ethnicities (Greek, Georgian, and Moldavian), ranged in age from the teenage years to the fifties, and had experienced a variety of different forms of abuse. Antonopoulou’s data indicate that while factors such as age and ethnicity were of lesser impact, the survivor’s subjective experience of the abuse was of great importance. For instance, the survivors of sex-related trafficking were especially likely to manifest body image disturbances, power related issues in interpersonal relations, experiences of sexual abuse, and signs of depression.

Taken together the three articles as well as the discussions taking place at the St. Francis College conference point to the persuasive nature of violence against women in a broad variety of sociocultural contexts as well as the importance that must be placed on effective efforts to combat such violence and ameliorate its widespread effects. In this context psychologists must learn to work together with professionals from a variety of other backgrounds such as social workers, medical doctors, judges, and law enforcement agents.
search and findings about existing and potential domestic violence policies and initiatives. The event highlighted how academic institutions can serve as settings for important issue-based conferences, featuring local professionals, in a way that benefits the students and faculty and members of the larger multicultural community. Institutions of higher learning are in a unique position to promote discussion and democratic debate in their communities, because they can bring together professionals in a non-partisan setting where they can freely express ideas without political or ideological pressure. This essay discusses the substantive highlights of that conference, and reviews four recently published readers that are useful for teaching students about existing research and emerging issues in the field of family violence. The conference and the readers both focus on innovations and new perspectives, most notably on the need for expanding the definition of family violence and incorporating cross-cultural and international viewpoints into research and treatment.

The first panel, focusing on recent research, resulted in a debate between batterer program advocates and critics. Michael Rempel (Center for Court Innovation, New York City) presented findings from his new quantitative research study demonstrating that batterer program participation does not result in lower recidivism rates. Ted Bunch (Safe Horizon’s Domestic Violence Accountability Program, New York City) and Phyllis B. Frank (Volunteer Counseling Services of Rockland County Community Change Project) challenged his findings, basing their critique on their personal experiences and years of intensive work with batterer intervention programs. Bunch and Frank both suggested that the quantitative data findings do not always reflect reality and a complete picture, expressing support for batterer programs and the need to consider the outcomes not easily quantified in statistics or studies. Richard Peterson, of the New York City Criminal Justice Agency also presented findings from his recent research, but moved the panel to the larger, and less controversial subject of the criminal justice and court response to domestic violence in New York City.

The second panel, focusing on victimized families, presented new data from a study on violence during visitation. Chris O’Sullivan (Safe Horizon, New York City) and her research team (Lori King and Kyla Levin-Russell) recommended that in cases where the mother is severely injured or where children are exposed to severe threats, supervised visitation for abusive fathers should be assigned. Additionally, they argued for the need for more funding for visitation centers.

The third panel, focusing on cross-cultural issues, emphasized the need for domestic violence practitioners to recognize the cultural context of victimized families and children during response and treatment. Purvi Shah (SAKHI for South Asian Women, New York City) showed a short film featuring grassroots efforts to combat domestic violence by members of the South Asian women’s community in New York City, and discussed reasons why women of South Asian descent are often unwilling to report domestic violence, including the perceived fear and mistrust of the criminal justice system, and an awareness that the American criminal justice response to domestic violence focuses exclusively on punishing the abuser rather than providing social services or assistance. Florence L. Denmark’s (Pace University, New York City) paper, as presented by Uwe P. Gielen (St. Francis College), placed the realities of domestic violence in the United States in the context of violence against women throughout the world. She specifically highlighted problems such as genital mutilation, connecting that practice to a global culture of sexism and the oppression of women (see her paper in this issue).

The plenary speaker, Amy Barasch (New York Family Justice Center) spoke about the important work of the newly formed New York Family Justice Center. This initiative brings together, in one centralized location, victim advocates, law enforcement officers, prosecutors, probation officers, forensic medical professionals, civil legal attorneys, chaplains, and representatives from community-based organizations addressing the multiple consequences of domestic violence. She highlighted the work her center is doing with children of victims of domestic violence, discussing programs that meet their unique mental health, social service, and educational needs.

Students, advocates, activists, academics, and researchers all attended the daylong event at no cost – St. Francis College sponsored the event and provided the theater and reception free of charge. The domestic violence professionals attending the event used the opportunity to network and connect, and in evaluations of the conference they expressed appreciation that St. Francis provided a place for them to freely come together and talk and discuss research. The practitioners and social service providers commented that they appreciated learning about the new research studies, and noting their lack of financial resources or time to attend the national criminal justice and domestic violence conferences. The students asked questions of panelists, spoke with them at the reception following the plenary, and the faculty members that attended used the event as a basis for class discussions both before and after the event. Students attending the conference were often learning about the complexities surrounding the issue of domestic violence for the first time, and expressed surprise at the debate, conflict, and apparent schisms among domestic violence professionals and academics.

**Book Reviews**

A number of new books on the topic of family violence also present new research, policy responses, and issues related family and children, specifically addressing these topics in the context of international, cross-cultural, and broadly defined settings. These texts are useful when teaching students in higher education settings about the topic in both introductory and advanced courses, particularly because
academics and professionals focusing on domestic violence are beginning to recognize that the need to explore race, ethnicity, and country of origin of study or treatment populations as more than simple demographic characteristics to be noted. The most recent census data shows that the number of immigrants living in American households rose 16% since 2000 and they are moving to parts of the United States that historically had few immigrants. Thus, understanding the realities of the experiences of multicultural communities is no longer a curiosity or an exercise but a necessity for accurate and successful research and treatment. Academics and scholars of domestic violence will enhance findings when they make efforts to view the racial, ethnic, and cultural characteristics of populations prior to analyzing data and developing policy. Those who provide services for batterers and victims will enhance outcomes when they possess a substantive and contextual history of the racial and ethnic backgrounds of their clients.

Two new readers thus appropriately address the need for introductory students to learn about family violence in an international and cross-cultural context. The first, unusual reader, titled International Perspectives on Family Violence and Abuse: A Cognitive Ecological Approach (Kathleen Malley-Morrison, Editor, Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 2004), is unique because it discusses realities and perceptions of family violence and abuse in countries throughout the world. Each chapter focuses on both micro-level family interactions and macro-level cultural and historic factors. This reader, featuring perspectives from Western Europe (Iceland, England, Portugal, Italy, Germany), Central and Southern Europe (Russia, Greece, Turkey), the Middle East (Saudi Arabia, Israel, Lebanon), Africa (Somalia, South Africa), Asia and the Pacific (India, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, the Philippines, Australia), Latin America (Nicaragua, Brazil, Colombia), and North America (Canada, United States). Most American college students have little awareness about family violence issues in other countries and cultures, as most domestic violence research exclusively analyzes data, policies, and programs in the United States. For those studying domestic violence or conducting research, this book provides a comprehensive view of international family violence issues, and can help students and researchers develop a more nuanced and contextual view of American domestic violence data. Most interestingly, this book discusses policy initiatives and interventions in each country directed towards preventing and responding to family violence, highlighting a global recognition of domestic violence as a social problem necessary to address at a political level. Domestic violence researchers rarely consider policy in a comparative context, and the readings in this book suggest the value for cross-cultural policy evaluations, and the need for researchers and policy-makers to embrace the study what does and does not work throughout the world. Additionally, this book can also serve as a way to help domestic violence practitioners and social service workers learn more about their immigrant clients. Although domestic violence professionals often stress the need for culturally sensitive treatment for immigrant families affected by domestic violence, most training focuses on the specific cultural realities of client populations. For example, in New York, agencies servicing Latina and South Asian women often provide training for domestic violence practitioners, because of the large presence of these populations in New York communities. This book is perhaps most useful because it highlights realities of family violence for populations that do not necessarily have high rates of immigration to the United States, such as individuals from countries such as Somalia. American domestic violence professionals often work closely with community-based organizations dealing with large immigrant groups, but this book is notable for providing insight into perspectives from countries with smaller, yet still significant, immigrant populations.

In Family Violence in a Cultural Perspective (Kathleen Malley-Morrison & Denise A. Hines, Sage Publications, 2004) the authors focus exclusively on the needs of dominant ethnic and immigrant populations in the United States in the 21st century. This reader analyzes the realities of the four major ethnic minorities - Native American Indian, African American/Black, Hispanic/Latino, and Asian American. The premise of this text is that most domestic violence and treatment prioritizes the cultural realities of the dominant (White) culture, and thus does not take into account the different, and culturally specific, ways that family violence in defined, understood, and best prevented. This book does not attempt to explore domestic violence throughout the world or in each sub-group of races, ethnicities, and immigrants represented in the United States. Rather, readings offer domestic violence service-providers (and students preparing for careers in social service professions), a practical and nuanced analysis of different and specific needs of the main ethnic groups in the United States. One minor disadvantage of this book is that it does not offer perspectives on the newer immigrant groups, including the growing African and South Asian populations – the section on Asian Americans includes few references to immigrants from countries such as India and Pakistan. This book is a worthwhile one for policy and decision-makers, because of their historic lack of attention to creating culturally specific models of response and treatment.

In Family Violence in the United States: Defining, Understanding and Combating Abuse (Denise Hines & Kathleen Malley-Morrison, Sage Publications, Thousand Oaks, 2005) also devotes the first three chapters to placing the problem of family violence in a cultural context. These chapters look both at cultural causes of violence, and also specific cultural issues such as religious background or affiliations. The later chapters carefully and comprehensively discuss how definitions and analyses of family violence need to encompass abuse of wives, husbands, and intimate partners, as well as abuse among gays and lesbians, siblings, and people with disabilities. Family Violence Across the Lifespan: An Introduction (Ola Barnett, Cindy L. Miller-Perrin, & Robin D.
Perrin, Sage Publications, Thousand Oaks, 2005) also presents a broad definitions of family violence. This text includes the latest research and studies on violence, and does not limit the literature or the experts cited to Americans. The liberal inclusion of international family violence scholars creates a reader that is not limited by an ethnocentric perspective, and this reader also is not limited to physical violence between adults but includes detailed analyses and studies of child physical abuse, child sexual abuse, child neglect, stalking, sexual assault, and abuse of the elderly and people with disability. Both texts challenge limits and definitions of family violence, placing it not only in a cross-cultural and international context but one where the linkage between the abused and the abuser can be physical, mental, not confined to an intimate relationship, and crosses sexualities. These two readers make it abundantly clear why it is necessary to include relationships beyond intimate partners when approaching and treating family violence – a perspective that is just now beginning to be adapted within U.S. criminal justice and legal systems.

The most compelling reason for utilizing and including these texts in undergraduate and graduate courses is that they clearly reveal the pervasiveness and reality of domestic violence across all countries, cultures, relationships, and populations. Many view family violence as an American problem for heterosexual couples, exacerbated by mass culture, MTV, lack of family values, or popular sports. However, these readers make clear that family violence is neither an American problem nor one exclusive to the poor, uneducated, disadvantaged, immigrant, or minority groups. The problem of domestic violence emerges in a range of racial, ethnic, and cultural contexts, with diverse causes and contexts but with fatally similar consequences.

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**Violence Against Women Around the World**

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**Abstract**

This paper presents a brief overview of violence against women by selectively focusing on India, Brazil, and Nigeria. Violence against females is widespread around the world but takes on different forms in various countries and cultural committees: killing of baby girls, wife abuse, and the custom of suttee in India; domestic violence, rape, and “honor killings” in Brazil; and female genital mutilation in Nigeria and elsewhere in Africa, the Middle East, and parts of Asia. Such violence is often encouraged if not enforced by culture, and may be tolerated by governments.

In their important book *Where Women Stand: An International Report on the Status of Women in 140 Countries, 1997-1998*, Naomi Neft and Ann D. Levine (1997) chronicle how domestic abuse, rape, and other forms of sexual assault are universal problems that cut across boundaries. They note the specific forms that violence against women takes in various parts of the world. The following are adaptations of their reports on three selected countries, India, Nigeria, and Brazil, on three different continents.

**INDIA**

In India as in much of Asia, there is widespread preference for sons over daughters, and the killing of baby girls is common in some parts of India, with as many as 10,000 baby girls killed every year. Despite the fact that Indian laws ban infanticide and impose penalties of life imprisonment or death, few cases are brought to trial, and those that are rarely end in convictions.

Wife abuse is another terrible problem in India, with the most dramatic forms being physical abuse, torture, and even murder of young brides whose husbands or in-laws are dissatisfied with their dowries. Dowries are the lavish gifts and large sums of money that the bride’s family must transfer to the groom’s family upon marriage to compensate for the fact that daughters cannot inherit property from their parents. Suttee, the centuries-old custom by which the widow is burned alive on her husband’s funeral pyre, has been illegal since 1829, but a resurgence of Hindu fundamentalism in the 1890’s has led to renewed calls in India for the legalization of this practice. Meanwhile, widows in India have very low social status and are essentially treated like slaves.
NIGERIA

Though seldom reported, violence against women is common in Nigeria and cuts across all religious, ethnic, and regional boundaries. The Nigerian penal code specifies that a husband can “correct” his wife as long as the correction does not leave a scar or require a stay of more than 21 days in the hospital. Women, especially those in polygamous marriages, commonly believe that physical abuse is a normal condition of marriage.

Although rape is illegal and punishable by life imprisonment, it is rarely reported in Nigeria.

BRAZIL

Violence against women is a major problem in Brazil, where the law and criminal justice system reflect deeply held cultural beliefs that women are inferior to men. As a result, many of the laws protected the assailants and not the victims. Domestic violence is a serious problem for Brazilian women, with over half of the female homicide victims killed by current or former partners. Until 1991, a man could be pardoned for killing his wife if he even suspected that she had been unfaithful. Although this concept of “defense of honor” has been struck down, the courts are still reluctant to prosecute and convict men accused of assaulting their wives.

Rape is illegal and punishable by imprisonment in Brazil, but few rapists are brought to trial and convicted. If the rapist married the victim, he is exonerated by law.

The notion of rape as a crime against a woman is a relatively recent phenomenon. For most of recorded history, rape, if it was regarded as a crime at all, was seen as a crime against a husband because all of the damage and devaluation of his “property.” Indeed, the only rapes that were considered crimes were the rape of virgins. In both ancient Hebrew and Babylonian cultures, women who were raped, including married women and virgins, were routinely stoned to death because it was believed that they could have prevented the rape by crying out (Nevid et al., 1995). Today, violence against women is obviously not a problem of any one culture but is endemic throughout the world. Some scholars question whether rape is particularly “misogynist” or has a special status as a crime against women, as seen in this quote by philosopher Christina Hoff Sommers: “that most violence is male initiated isn’t news. But very little of it appears to be misogynist…Rape is just one variety of a crime against the person, and rape of women is just one subvariety.” (1994, pp. 225-226). Obviously, I don’t agree with that quote, i.e., that rape is no different from other forms of assault.

Female Genital Mutilation

Now, I’d like to comment on female genital mutilation which is a pervasive form of cross-cultural violence in various countries. For example, female genital mutilation is practiced throughout Nigeria, among Christians in the South and the Muslims in the North. Almost half of all Nigerian women have undergone some form of procedure, ranging in severity from removal of the clitoral hood (clitoridectomy) to complete removal of the clitoris and the labia with edges stitched together, leaving only a small opening for the passage of urine (infibulations). An estimated 85 million to 114 million girls and women throughout the world are genitally mutilated; that is, they have undergone a procedure in which their clitorises are removed (clitoridectomy) or, more radically, the clitoris and surrounding tissues of the labia minora and the inner layers of the labia majora, the outer lips of the vagina, are stitched together to cover the urethral and vaginal openings, with a small aperture to permit the flow of urine and menstrual blood and to allow intercourse. Before or during delivery of a child, an infibulated woman is “opened” to allow the passage of the baby.

Most of these girls and women live in Africa, where female genital mutilation (FGM) is found in at least 28 different countries (Abusharraf, 1998). Some of the victims of female genital mutilation live in the Middle East and parts of Asia. Increasingly, African immigrants migrate to the United States, Canada, and Europe, where they sometimes seek the procedure for themselves or their daughters (Toubia, 1993).

In the eyes of many scholars and activists around the globe, FGM is an extreme and outrageous example of efforts common in some societies to “suppress women’s sexuality, ensure their subjugation and control their reproductive functions” (Toubia, 1993, p. 5). After decades of commentary and debate about this practice, a consensus has been reached among scholars, medical practitioners, policy makers, and women’s health advocates throughout the world about the need to eliminate this practice. Indeed, as an institutionalized form of violence against women that is tolerated by governments, encouraged if not enforced by culture, and represented—falsely—as sanctioned by religion, it is particularly problematic. As a practice, it is often brutal, conducted without anesthesia, in unsanitary conditions, using surgical implements such as knives, razor blades, or broken bottles wielded by people with no medical training. It leaves survivors vulnerable to numerous medical complications that can plague them throughout their lives, from recurrent infections to painful intercourse, infertility, and obstructed labor that can cause babies to be born dead or brain damaged (Abusharraf, 1998).

Genital cutting is entrenched in local customs and belief systems and is considered essential to women’s identity—a primary signifier of chastity, cleanliness, fertility, beauty, and marriageability. It cannot be meaningfully discussed without understanding indigenous cultures and showing sensitivity to its profound cultural, social, and psychological implications. If the practice is to be eradicated, it will have to be done with the cooperation of African, Middle Eastern, and Asian communities, and without the sensationalism, condescension, and other signs of cultural insensitivity sometimes exhibited by Western writers and advocates. Indeed, changes in the acceptability of this practice are already underway in Uganda, among other African countries (Abusharraf, 1998).
Symptoms of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder in Victims of Sex-Related Trafficking

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"Reincarnation flowing in me, silly and trusting, safe to be free, reclaiming my innocence finally. Reincarnation flowing in me." (MacIntosh, 2003, p. 20)

Abstract
The purpose of this study was to examine the symptoms of PTSD in victims of trafficking and to establish how their symptoms differ from those experienced by other victims of abuse and by females in the general population of Greece. Fifty-two females completed the Trauma Syndrome Inventory (TSI), 26 from the general population and 26 from a women’s shelter. Of the 26 women in the shelter, 11 are victims of trafficking. The 26 participants from the women’s shelter also completed the Brief Betrayal Trauma Survey (BBTS). Significant differences were found between the females from the general population, the abused women, and the victims of trafficking on the TSI and BBTS.

Trauma is a Greek word, meaning wound. Childhood, adolescent, and adult physical, emotional, and sexual abuse are traumas that can take the form of many different types of wounds. However all the different types of wounds have something in common; they represent profound changes in a person’s experience and in a person’s relationship to the world (Fisher, 2005). It is up to psychologists and other mental health workers, through sensitive and relevant psychotherapy, to help a survivor of physical, emotional, and sexual trauma re-connect with her self and others, and to begin to trust her experiences and relationships.

Physical, emotional, and sexual trauma is extremely prevalent in western culture. One of the most common types of trauma is sexual abuse. The reported global prevalence rates of those who have experienced sexual trauma vary substantially as the prevalence ranges from 6 to 52% for women and 3% to 9% for males (MacIntosh, 2003). The large variations in the prevalence rates are due to the many different definitions of sexual trauma. The general definition of trauma as defined by the DSM-IV-TR (2000) is “experiencing or witnessing an event that involves actual or threatened death, serious injury, or a threat to physical integrity that leads to a response involving intense fear, helplessness, or horror. In children, these symptoms may be expressed as disorganized or agitated behaviors” (DSM-IV-TR, 2000, p. 467). Since the construct of trauma, including sexual trauma, is not clearly defined, what is most important in identifying trauma is the survivor’s subjective experience of the event (Perrin, Smith, & Yule, 2000).

Both the subjective and objective experience of sexual trauma varies from person to person. Many people endure years of incest by family members while others experience assault or rape one or a few times by strangers. Despite the fact that these experiences exist on a continuum in terms of their severity, all people will be affected to some degree by the trauma and abuse. The after effects vary just as much as the types of sexual trauma. The emotional, psychological, and behavioral symptoms include fears, phobias, nightmares, psychosomatic complaints, development of Eating Disorders, guilt, anger, shame, depersonalization, dissociation, and extreme distrust of relationships (MacIntosh, 2003). A number of cognitive changes may also be observed after a sexual trauma, such as difficulties with concentrating and memory problems (Perrin et al., 2000). If not therapeutically dealt with and resolved, these symptoms become generalized into the survivor’s everyday life and relationships, and may even lead to Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder first received official recognition in the third edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-III, 1980), in which it was placed among the Anxiety Disorders. PTSD is defined by a cluster of symptoms, like the other disorders in the DSM-IV-TR (2000). However unlike the other disorders, PTSD includes part of its assumed etiology, namely a traumatic event or events that the person has directly experienced or witnessed involving actual or threatened death, or serious injury to self or others. PTSD entails an extreme response to the severe stressor, which must have created intense fear, horror, or a sense of helplessness. The person’s response must
also include increased anxiety, avoidance of stimuli associated with the trauma, and numbing of emotional responses (DSM-IV-TR, 2000). This disorder carries risks of chronicity, morbidity, mortality, and great physical and psychiatric impairment or disturbance in interpersonal and professional functioning. The prevalence of PTSD is on the rise, which may not come as a great surprise as we live in a time of war, natural disaster, domestic violence, physical and emotional abuse, and sex-related trafficking.

Etiological Theories of PTSD

Both psychological and biological theories have been proposed to account for the development of PTSD. Learning theorists assume that the disorder arises from a classical conditioning of fear (Fairbank & Brown, 1987; Keane, Zimering, & Caddell, 1985). There is a body of evidence in support of this view (Foy, D.W, Resnick, H.S., Carroll, E.M., & Osato, S.S., 1990) and the view of the related cognitive-behavioral theories that emphasize the loss of control and predictability felt by PTSD sufferers, such as victims of spousal abuse (Chembot, C., Roitblat, H.C., Hamada, R.S., Carlson, J.G., & Twentymen, C.T., 1988; Foa & Kozak, 1986). A psycho-dynamic theory proposed by Horowitz (1990) posits that memories of the traumatic event occur constantly in the person’s mind and are so painful that they are either consciously suppressed or repressed. The person is believed to engage in a kind of internal struggle to integrate the trauma into his or her existing beliefs about him or herself and the world to make some sense out of it.

More recently, a biological diathesis has been suggested. Bessel van der Kolk (1994), the leader in this area, has found that chronic stress due to trauma has a psychobiological impact on an individual. Not only is the person psychologically traumatized but the physical organism is permanently altered as well. Chronically stressed organisms have lower levels of serotonin at rest and when stressed. Low serotonin is associated with irritability, hypersensitivity, and exaggerated emotional arousal to relatively mild stimuli; all of which are symptoms of PTSD (1996). This is nicely illustrated by an experiment on exaggerated startle response conducted by Shalev et al. (1996). In this study, the researchers created a louse noise at random times in a room full of people. At first everyone jumped at the loud noise. The second time the noise came, most people jumped. By the third time the noise sounded, most people in the room who had not experienced any trauma had gotten used to the noise and did not jump. However, 93% of the trauma survivors continued to jump each time the noise sounded even though they figured that another noise was likely to happen.

No matter what theoretical orientation one takes to explain PTSD’s etiology, all mental health professionals can agree that the symptoms of PTSD are adaptations to traumatic experiences. In the past few years, prospective studies have emerged examining various traumatized populations that have shed light on the course of PTSD (Buckley, Blanchard, & Hickling, 1996). Furthermore, studies have been conducted that have established that different populations may develop symptoms of PTSD caused by trauma without actually meeting all of the criteria in the DSM-IV-TR (2000). People may adapt and deal with a trauma by developing a variety of symptoms that seem most suited to them, as how one perceives and incorporates trauma into one’s life is highly subjective.

The Subjective Experience of Trauma

The adult literature on PTSD strongly suggests that the development of the disorder cannot be reliably predicted from the severity of the trauma itself (Breslau & Davis, 1987; Yehuda & McFarlane, 1995). Therefore there is a possibility that the person’s subjective experience of the event is at least as important if not more important than any objective characteristics of the trauma (Foy et al., 1996). The importance of subjective perception is illustrated by a report from Pilowsky (1980) who described the emergence of PTSD-like symptoms in accident victims whose perception of danger far exceeded the actual risks. Other people may deal with trauma by developing different parenting behaviors as their primary adaptation (Mowder, Guttman, Sossin, & Rubinson, 2004) as opposed to developing pathological symptoms. Lastly, symptoms may be manifested and expressed differently from culture to culture as cultural practices and life greatly influences one’s subjective experience.

Problems with PTSD Conceptualization

Several risk factors have been identified for the development of PTSD. In the Breslau et al. study (1991), predictors of PTSD, given exposure to a traumatic event, was being female, early separation from parents, family history of a disorder, and a preexisting disorder. The likelihood of developing PTSD also increases with the proximity of the traumatic event and initial reaction to the trauma is also predictive. More severe anxiety, depression, and dissociative symptoms (including depersonalization, derealization, amnesia, and out-of-body experiences) all increase the probability of later developing PTSD (Shalev et al., 1996). Thus, certain populations with these risk factors may exhibit PTSD symptoms more frequently and more intensely than other populations who do not have these factors. It is important for all mental health practitioners to be made aware of the risk factors for developing PTSD, so that appropriate prevention methods may be implemented and available to these “at risk” populations before the onset of PTSD occurs.

Though many risk factors for PTSD have been identified, many of them have not been incorporated into the DSM-IV-TR (2000) criteria, and concerns about the validity of the PTSD diagnostic criteria have been raised. Despite the constant revisions, the DSM-IV-TR (2000) criteria have never been particularly sensitive to the effects of trauma in very
young children or to the long-term effects of sexual and physical abuse (Perrin, Smith, & Yule, 2000). In addition to problems with the diagnostic criteria there are concerns over treatment options. For example, the treatment literature does not permit consumers or clinicians to make many of the most important distinctions among types of trauma, such as distinctions among physical and sexual assault in children, adulthood, or both, all of which are typically and inaccurately described as “interpersonal violence” (Bradley, Greene, Russ, Dutra, & Westen, 2005). This lack of trauma distinction in the treatment literature may be a reflection of the lack of trauma distinction in the DSM-IV-TR (2000) criteria.

Some of the factors that have been neglected in the literature and diagnostic criteria are the nature of the trauma (Perrin, Smith, & Yule, 2000; Bradley, Greene, Russ, Dutra, & Westen, 2005), the age of the survivor of the trauma (Perrin, Smith, & Yule, 2000), and the survivor’s subjective experience of the trauma (Foy et al., 1996). A significant contribution to the PTSD literature will be made if the PTSD symptoms associated with specific types of trauma are delineated so that PTSD diagnostic criteria may be more precise, but more importantly so that treatment can be tailored to types of trauma, and as a result be more therapeutically effective. Thus the purpose of this exploratory study was to examine the extent of trauma in females from three different ethnicities (Greek, Georgian, and Moldavian), four different decades (adolescence, twenties, thirties, and fifties), and who have survived three different types of abuse (physical/emotional spousal, sex-related trafficking, physical family/domestic) so that each of these three factors could be teased out to determine whether each one significantly impacted these women’s responses to certain trauma-related measures. This study is a prodromal step towards the direction of a precise classification and treatment for specific types of trauma.

Method

Participants

There were 26 participants, ages 17 to 52. All of participants were female victims of abuse who lived in a battered women’s shelter. Eight women were victims of sex-related trafficking, five of them are from Moldavia and three are from Georgia. There were 14 victims of spousal abuse, 11 are from Greece, and 3 are from Georgia. Lastly, there were 4 victims of family/domestic violence, all are from Georgia. The confidentiality and privacy of identifiable information was stressed to all participants.

Procedure

The instructions and items of the Trauma Syndrome Inventory (TSI), Battered Women’s Syndrome Questionnaire (BWSQ), and Brief Betrayal Trauma Survey (BBTS) questionnaires were read to all of the participants. Some participants chose to read the questionnaires’ items on their own. All of the participants completed all of the questions on the TSI, BWQS, and BBTS. They were all given as much time as needed.

The TSI consists of 100 items that tap into symptoms of PTSD. Each symptom is rated according to its frequency of occurrence over the last six months on a 4-point scale ranging from 0 (never) to 3 (often). The BBTS contains 12 items, each item consisting of two parts, which serve to identify how much trauma a women has encountered before the age of 18 and after the age of 18. Each symptom on the BBTS is rated according to frequency of occurrence on a scale ranging from “never” to “over 100 times”.

The BWSQ is a questionnaire that has 6 sections, each section examining various aspects of an abused woman’s life. (demographics, childhood history, woman’s current situation, characteristics of an abusive relationship, nature of the abuse etc.)

Results

The mean scores on the TSI and BBTS were 1.04 (.1) and .40 (.21) respectively. A paired sample t-test was conducted in order to determine whether these women’s TSI mean score was significantly higher than the TSI mean score of a sample of women in the general Greek female population. The TSI scores used to compare this current sample’s TSI scores to were taken from a previous study (Antonopoulou & Skoufalos, 2004) where trauma as a function of age in the general Greek female population was examined. The sample used in the previous study was comparable to the sample used in this study, as it consisted of women of comparable age groups. The two samples were not matched for ethnicity, which may have confounded the results.

The paired sample t-test yielded significant results, t(26) = 10.80, p < .001, suggesting that the women in this shelter have experienced significantly more trauma than the women in the general female population of Greece. Since the women from the general female sample were never given the BBTS, a t-test was not conducted to see how the women in the shelter compare to the general population on this measure.

A one-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was conducted in order to determine whether age was a significant factor in the participants’ responses on the TSI and BBTS. The significance level was set at a standard of .05. On the TSI, significant results were found for items #7 (F = 19.8, p < 0.001), 85 (F = 19.8, p < 0.001), 87 (F = 19.8, p < 0.001), and 88 (F = 19.8, p < 0.001). The ANOVA also yielded significant results for certain items on the BBTS. These items were #1 (F = 19.8, p < 0.001), #2a (F = 19.8, p < 0.001), #3a (F = 35.53, p < 0.001), #4a (F = 48.0, p < 0.001), and #10 (F = 20.3, p < 0.001). The items found to be significant by the one-way ANOVA include experiences of, “Feeling ashamed about your sexual feelings or behavior”, “Feeling as if you are in a dream”, Trying not have feelings about something that has hurt you”, and “having been emotionally and psychologically abused for a long period of time by someone that you were connected to emotionally.” By examining the frequencies of these items, it was apparent that the women who most often endorsed these items were the women in their teens, the victims of sex-related trafficking.
Two Chi-Square Tests of Independence were conducted in order to tease out whether the age of the participant, the type of abuse the participant survived, or both contributed to the significant ANOVA results. The Chi-Square Test of Independence indicated that type of abuse of the participant survived and the TSI scores are not independent, $x^2(2, N = 26) = 8.385, p = .015$, suggesting that the type of abuse that the participant endured significantly affected her responses on the TSI. On the contrary, age and TSI scores were found to be independent, $x^2(3, N = 26) = 2.615, p = .455$, suggesting that the age of the participant did not significantly affect the TSI responses. Similarly, the Chi-Square Test of Independence yielded significant results for type of abuse endured on the BBTS, $x^2(2, N = 26) = 8.385, p = .015$, but did not yield significant results for age $x^2(3, N = 26) = 2.615, p = .455$. The Chi-Square Tests for both the TSI and the BBTS also indicated that ethnicity was independent of the TSI and BBTS scores. Therefore, the results of this analysis suggest that the type of trauma survived is a significant factor that differentiated the women who significantly more often endorsed certain TSI and BBTS items, while the factors of age or ethnicity are not.

A one-way Analysis of Variance was computed on each section and part of the BWSQ in order to isolate any significant items. In the section Childhood History, significant results were yielded for items oikoe ($F = 19.8, p < 0.001$), oikoi ($F = 32.0, p < 0.001$), oikoj ($F = 19.8, p < 0.001$), oikok ($F = 12.8, p < 0.001$), oikol ($F = 19.8, p < 0.001$) on the Child Abuse part, and item sex10 ($26.03, p < 0.001$) on the Sexual Abuse part. Significant results were also found in the section on Current Situation. Significant items in the Interrelationship part were intrel7 ($F = 14.87, p < 0.001$), intrel8 ($F = 29.31, p < 0.001$), and intrel10 ($F = 22.34, p < 0.001$). These results indicate that the women in the thirties age group had experienced the most cases of child abuse.

The ANOVA conducted on the part on Body Image yielded results that indicated that the girls involved in sex-related trafficking have the most distorted body image. The significant items for this part are items body4 ($F = 53.8, p < 0.001$), body3 ($F = 27.57, p < 0.001$), body4 ($F = 11.28, p < 0.001$), body6 ($F = 11.28, p < 0.001$), and body9 ($F = 12.13, p < 0.001$) respectively. Significant items on the last part of the Current Situation section, PTSD, were items PTSD2 ($F = 11.28, p < 0.001$), PTSD9 ($F = 11.28, p < 0.001$), and PTSD14 ($F = 41.4, p < 0.001$). These items were found to be equally significant for all of the women, suggesting that symptoms of PTSD were present in all of the participants, regardless of age group, ethnicity, or type of trauma survived.

After conducting a one-way ANOVA on the section on Characteristics of an Abusive Relationship, it was found that in the part on Power, the results yielded that the teen women, mostly victims of sex-related trafficking, experienced the least amount of power within the abusive relationship. The significant items supporting this statement are items #7b ($F = 16.29, p < 0.001$), #7f ($F = 24.11, p < 0.001$), #8f ($F = 8.85, p < 0.001$), #10L ($F = 8.69, p < 0.001$), and #18 ($F = 21.07, p < 0.001$). The victims of sex-related trafficking responded to having experienced restrictions on their freedom and being cursed and yelled at much more frequently than the other participants. Other significant results in this section were item general3 ($F = 13.07, p < 0.001$) in the General part and item psych3 ($F = 17.09, p < 0.001$) in the Psychological Abuse part.

In the Physical Abuse part of the Characteristics of an Abusive Relationship section, the results indicated that women in their thirties and fifties who are victims of spousal abuse experienced certain types of physical abuse more often than the other participants. Significant items were phys4 ($F = 20.74, p < 0.001$), phys6 ($F = 11.02, p < 0.001$), phys7 ($F = 35.12, p < 0.001$), and phys11 ($F = 18.08, p < 0.001$). These significant items represent acts of physical abuse such as "being hit on the head", "being squeezed firmly", "throwing and breaking objects", and "being pulled by the hair." The last part of the Characteristics of an Abusive Relationship section, Sexual Abuse, gave rise to results that were endorsed significantly more often by the victims of sex-related trafficking and depict how these victims had certain encounters of sexual abuse more often than the other participants. Significant items in this part were items sexab10 ($F = 11.64, p < 0.001$), sexab23 ($F = 9.41, p < 0.001$), and sexab26 ($F = 6.62, p < 0.001$). These items represent the following experiences: "being forced to have sex with others", "being forced to have sex very often", and "being compared sexually to other women and criticized." Fitting with these results is the one item found to be significant in the last section, som4 ($F = 9.1, p < 0.001$), which suggests that at the present time, the victims of sex-related trafficking display more somatic complaints associated with depression.

Discussion

Explication and Implications of the Results

Not surprisingly the results suggest that the women in this battered women’s shelter have experienced and survived significantly more trauma that the women in the general Greek population. This result was expected given that the women were living in the shelter in order to avoid enduring any additional physical, emotional, or sexual trauma. Given that the entire basis of this study’s data analysis and results are based on the assumption that these women have lived through significantly more trauma than the average person does, it was imperative that a significant difference between the two sample means was established before further analysis was conducted.

According to the results of the TSI and BBTS, the type of trauma survived is indicated as the factor that most significantly is related to what the survivor’s subjective experience of the trauma was. On the contrary, the factors of age and ethnicity were not significantly related to the experiences endorsed on these measures. Sex-related trafficking was
found to be the most salient indicator of experiences of shame and dissociation. Similarly the results yielded by the analysis of the BWSQ suggests that the survivors of sex-related trafficking were more likely than the survivors of spousal abuse and family/domestic abuse to have body image disturbances, power related issues, experiences of sexual abuse, and signs of depression. The only experience that was not reported most often by survivors of trafficking was the experience of child abuse, which was endured most often by women in their thirties, perhaps reflecting some kind of cohort effect.

There is considerable evidence that many children who are sexually abused will grow up to have difficulties as adults, including symptoms of depression, suicidal ideation, and suicidal attempts (Boudewyn & Liem, 1995; Sedney & Brooks, 1984), anxiety (Briere & Runtz, 1987; Browne & Finkelhor, 1986), dissociative disorders, and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (Coons et al., 1990). Perhaps adults who are sexually abused are also at risk for developing these symptoms.

The survivor is left with fundamental problems in basic trust, autonomy, and initiative. She approached the tasks of early adulthood-establishing independence and intimacy-burdened by major impairments in self-care, in cognition and memory, in identity and in the capacity to form stable relationships. (Herman, 1997, p. 110)

All of the women in the sample endorsed items that represent signs and symptoms of PTSD, however it appears that the survivors of sex-related trafficking are at most risk for developing certain additional and specific symptoms in conjunction with the “standard” PTSD symptoms. The survivors of sex-related trafficking already endorse items that suggest depression (i.e., item som4), and dissociation (i.e., trying not to have feelings of something that has hurt you), thus it is not a stretch to consider that their risk for suicide and levels of anxiety may also be higher than those who have survived other types of trauma.

As survivors of sex-related trafficking these women have lived through forced sex with strangers numerous times and very often. They have continuously been compared sexually to other women and have been criticized for their bodies, and they have been cursed at and yelled at for not performing adequately. Thus it is not difficult to understand why their body image may be extremely distorted and why their sense of power is so diminutive. Essentially what these women have survived is a combination of physical, emotional, and sexual abuse. Therefore, the range of both objective and subjective experiences, and symptoms that these women will develop may be more expansive that those who have survived other types of trauma.

No type of trauma should be belittled. All traumas are wounds or scars that a person may have to carry with her for the rest of her life. However, it is critical that the field of mental health examines the effects of various traumas if the best treatment possible is to be provided. The sex trade is a worldwide problem that affects women from numerous countries. Until very recently little has been done by governments to stop the criminals who exploit and expose young women to such inhumane treatment. These women have been dehumanized and relabeled as merchandise and products for sale, likened to the slave trade in the late 1700, early 1800s. As professionals invested in the advocacy of vulnerable populations, mental health workers should conduct studies to provide governments with evidence of the detrimental effects of sex-related trafficking on young women’s psychological and physical well-being. This study is a small first step towards a new direction.

Limitations and Future Directions

One limitation of this study was the small sample size. Given the scarcity of battered women’s shelters in Greece it is difficult to gain access to such populations. Another limitation is that many of the women in the sample did not speak Greek and the questions were read by the interviewer in Greek and then translated into the language of the participant. Therefore, some of the words or phrases included in the items of the three measures may hold different meanings depending on the native language of the participant. A person whose native language was the same language as the participant’s native language translated the items, so that proper translation was ensured. However the operationalization of certain constructs may vary from culture to culture. For example the meanings of “sexual abuse” and “body image” may mean one thing in one culture and something different in another. In the future a larger sample size should be used and each construct should be clearly operationalized and defined.

After a sufficient number of exploratory and descriptive studies have been conducted, and large enough samples have been identified, it would be beneficial to conduct large-scale retrospective studies in order to determine whether any accurate predictions can be made about the future well being of these survivors. Prospective studies would be more valid, however would also be extremely unethical and practically impossible. The most immediate need is additional exploratory studies so that a greater understanding of the experience of surviving sex-related trafficking may be attained, more precise classifications of the different types of trauma are made, and in effect, the door is opened for the healing process to begin. Of crucial importance is “the therapist’s willingness to explore the world of the client in a fashion that seeks to remain accessible to, and respectful of, the client’s unique way of being in the world” (Spinelli, 1997, p. 8).

For more information, contact the author at cantonop@cc.uoa.gr
References


This is the second in a new series of articles for the International Psychology Bulletin in which a Student or Early Career member will interview a leader in the field of International Psychology. Inspired by the recent Mentoring initiatives, these articles are intended to introduce all Div 52 members to leaders on a professional and personal level. Also, as food is often a shared delight, we will ask each leader to share a favorite recipe! So please watch this space in each issue of the International Psychology Bulletin for insight, wisdom, reflections on Div 52, and lip-smacking recipes!

Getting to Know: Charles D. Spielberger, Ph.D., ABPP
On the Universality of Anxiety

Lillian Flores Stevens
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Charles D. Spielberger is a Distinguished Research Professor of Psychology and Director of the Center for Research in Behavioral Medicine and Health Psychology at the University of South Florida, where he has been a faculty member since 1972. He previously served as a tenured professor at Duke and Vanderbilt, and at Florida State University, where he was also Director of the Clinical Training Program.

Dr. Spielberger has authored, co-authored or edited over 400 professional publications. Additionally, he developed the State Trait Anxiety Inventory (1970, 1983), which has become the standard international measures of anxiety and has been translated and adapted in over 70 languages and dialects. His current research focuses on anxiety, curiosity, depression, and the experience, expression and control of anger; job stress and stress management; and the effects of stress, emotions and lifestyle factors on the etiology and progression of hypertension, cardiovascular disorders and cancer. During the past 30 years, Dr. Spielberger has served as president of various international organizations, including the International Council of Psychologists, the International Stress Management Association and the International Association of Applied Psychology. He has also served as the 100th President of the American Psychological Association and four APA divisions, including Division 52 in 2005.

How did you become interested in anxiety and stress management?

Dr. Spielberger reported that the effect of anxiety on stuttering behavior was a major focus of his dissertation. Following this work, he investigated the effects of anxiety on learning and academic achievement, and he concluded that the anxiety measures available at the time were not well-developed. He subsequently recognized that it was essential to distinguish between anxiety as an emotional state and individual differences in anxiety as a personality trait.

How has this work shaped your personal growth as a psychologist?

Dr. Spielberger said his work made him more sensitive to the importance of cultural differences. Even though concepts are similar across cultures, they are still influenced differently by cultural factors. Dr. Spielberger explained that, for example, Japanese people consistently score higher in anxiety and depression than do Western individuals. While most items in anxiety and depression measures indicate the presence of these emotions, the absence of these negative feelings is described in a number of items, which are reversed-scored. The reason that Japanese people score higher in anxiety and depression is not due to the presence of anxiety but results from their higher scores on the reverse-scored anxiety-absent items. Dr. Spielberger said that Japanese people do not allow themselves to feel good because this would make them less sensitive to being respectful of their parents and other authority figures.

What do you think is the most important thing you have learned from your international / multicultural work?

Dr. Spielberger explained that the most important thing he has learned from his work stems from seeing how measures developed in English are found to be applicable in all other languages. He explained that this demonstrates the meaningfulness of the concepts being measured, like anxiety, anger, depression, and curiosity. When we find the same concepts in different languages we see the strong generalizability of the state / trait distinction.

What challenges have you faced in doing this work?

Dr. Spielberger stated that the challenges of his work continue to grow in terms of testing the theoretical concepts in different cultures. Adapting measures requires something different in every language. Idiomatic expressions are especially important in terms of assessing emotions and personality. Most translations require a back translation, but, as Dr. Spielberger explained, a back translation of an idiom is...
meaningless. What is most important and challenging is to recognize the aspects of a concept that generalize to other cultures.

What particular benefits have you discovered from doing this work?
Dr. Spielberger described his work as very gratifying. He explained that it has been a pleasure for him to work with colleagues from other countries, to help them, and to learn from them. He also mentioned the financial rewards stemming from having adaptations of his test in other languages, as there are substantial royalties that continue to grow.

How do you see yourself as a leader in this area?
Dr. Spielberger humbly explained that he considers his leadership to be “up to other people,” as he has been elected to leadership positions by colleagues presumably because of his contributions to the field.

What led you to Division 52?
Dr. Spielberger indicated that Division 52 seemed like a natural organization to join, given the international work he was doing. He was subsequently elected to leadership positions and involved in correspondence with international colleagues that furthered his research pursuits.

What do you think are the most important benefits of being a Div. 52 member? How has being a member shaped or influenced your career path?
Dr. Spielberger described how being in closer touch with colleagues who are also interested in international psychology and being able to share his research findings and ideas with them has been an important benefit of being a Division 52 member. He stated that the Division provides a mechanism for interacting with colleagues with similar interests.

What advice would you give to new members of Division 52 who are just beginning their careers?
Dr. Spielberger enthusiastically recommended that new members attend international meetings (he himself had just returned from a conference in Crete and Athens when we spoke). He explained that he usually attends one or two conferences a year and described the conferences as a venue to get in touch with international colleagues. He strongly recommends that students especially should try to attend international meetings as they afford a chance to get to know colleagues and students from other countries with similar interests.

What was your favorite holiday or vacation?
Dr. Spielberger explained that he usually takes extra days to vacation when he goes to conferences. For example, while in Crete, he and his wife went to visit historical sites. He reported that it was hard for him to pick a favorite vacation because he said there is something special about every trip. One he particularly enjoyed though was when he was awarded the Aristotle Onasis fellowship for a month in Greece. He gave lectures, spent time in meetings with colleagues, and worked a lot but also had time to sight see and visit places of special interest in Greece. This trip stands out because he had more time off, and all the expenses were covered, including business class travel.

Please share a favorite international recipe with us.
Dr. Spielberger explained that his wife does all the cooking and he savors everything she makes, especially those dishes from foreign countries. In honor of their recent trip to Greece, below is a recipe for Baklava, a traditional Greek dessert. The recipe is taken directly from www.EatGreekTonight.com.

**Baklava**

**Ingredients:**
- 7/8 lb Almonds (ground)
- 1 cup Butter
- 2 teaspoons Cinnamon
- 1 pinch Clove (to taste)
- 1 lb Fyllo Pastry
- A little Lemon Juice
- 2 cups Sugar
- 1 cup Thyme Honey
- 2 teaspoons Vanilla
- 1 ½ cups Water

**Directions:**
Mix the almonds, cinnamon and clove. Butter a pan and place 4 buttered sheets of fyllo. Spread a thin layer of the mix and then 2 more sheets of fyllo. Repeat until you have 4 sheets left, which you use for the top layer. Cut the baklava in squares, all the way to the bottom of the pan. Top with the remaining butter and bake in medium oven for 45 minutes. Mix the sugar, honey, vanilla, lemon juice and water in a pot and boil for 5 minutes. Remove any froth off the top and pour over the baklava. Serve cold.
Cultural Psychology of Immigrants

Crossing Over: Comparing Recent Migration in the United States and Europe

Review by
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Global immigration has growing implications for the field of psychology, in both research and practice. Increasingly pluralist societies are requiring an expansion of the discipline’s more culturally specific findings, while mental health professionals must find ways to better meet the needs of marginalized immigrant communities. Two new volumes on immigrants will be of great interest to psychologists as well as others working with and studying immigrants.

Cultural Psychology of Immigrants is Ramaswami Mahalingam’s effort to fill the current void in immigrant research by cultural psychologists. Rather than gathering only psychologists, Mahalingam has found an interdisciplinary group of authors, many coming from fields with well-developed traditions in immigrant research. The result is a rich overview of the past, present, and future of immigration studies that lays the foundation for cultural psychology’s study of immigrants.

In his introduction, Mahalingam outlines the framework for a cultural psychology of immigrants, based on his notion of the idealized cultural identity of the immigrant. His model aims to understand the process by which immigrants make sense of self in their host countries, through narrative research that explores the context of race, class, ethnicity, gender, and sexuality.

The chapters that follow cover a broad range of topics across the globe, and address issues important to various categories of immigrants from temporary students to migrant workers to asylum seekers. Bobby Low’s framing of immigration as a biologically inherited human behavior is an important entry point into the psychological study of immigration, while Silvia Pedraza and E. Valentine Daniel outline the contributions that anthropologists and sociologists have made to the immigrant discourse. Thomas Pettigrew overviews research by social and cultural psychologists on immigration and race, resulting in a more nuanced reading of the findings of both approaches. Margaret Abraham presents her work on the consequences that the model minority label has had for South Asians trying to address the problem of marital violence in their community.

Other chapters present research on the discounting of immigrant skills gained outside of their host country, the complex identities of Black immigrants in the U.S., and South Asian immigrants negotiating the Black/White race dichotomy in the United States.

The authors come from a variety of methodological perspectives, utilizing qualitative, quantitative, field, and laboratory research. They also work in a variety of disciplines including Sociology, Anthropology, Women’s Studies, and Social Work. While one might anticipate some lack of focus, overall the chapters are cohesive in their attention to the micro issues of psychology including identity formation, gender socialization, and prejudice. Each chapter also addresses the function of culture in these processes.

This is not a book for those requiring the safe and easy boundaries that divide the disciplines. Then again, with trends in immigration, transnationalism, and globalization continuing to challenge tradition boundaries of the nation state, it makes sense that scholars should make similar concessions in approaching these complex subjects. Mahalingam is smart in bringing together all of these social scientists. While Cultural Psychologists are just now focusing their attention on immigrant questions, the other fields have decades of findings to offer. The result is an excellent review of where academics are in understanding immigrants, where the various fields aim to go, and how the field of cultural psychology can contribute. This book is highly recommended for anyone with an interest in immigration.

Another title recommended for those seeking a better understanding of immigration is Crossing Over: Comparing Recent Migration in the United States and Europe, edited by the political scientist Holger Henke. This book’s cutting edge, multidisciplinary scholarship is strengthened by its diverse perspectives, with many of the authors presenting significant differences in opinion.

Chapters one and two represent both extremes of the international debate on immigration. Franck Divell makes a compelling case for the conception of a world order where the rights of immigrant individuals are prioritized over the rights of nation states. Peter van Krieken follows with an appeal for the tightening of national borders and a revised globalization that features the free flow of goods, capital, and services, but not people.

One major aim of the book is to examine variations in North American and European immigration. This thread leads the authors to make interesting comparisons like Jefffrey Cohen and Ibrahim Sirkeci’s investigation of Turkish transnationalism in Germany and Mexican transnationalism in the U.S., which reveals some surprising similarities. Zeynep
Kılıç looks at differences in the cultural identity of Turkish immigrants in New York and Germany, and finds that those in the U.S. seem to have found a more comfortable “integration” in their host country. All of the authors are careful not to arrive at uncomplicated universals or differences. In setting the two regions beside one another, they reveal the historical and philosophical distinctions that inform policies like France’s ban on women’s head scarves, and affect the day to day well being of immigrants.

Much of the policy discussion centers around the politics of the European Union, and readers unacquainted with European state systems may at times feel overwhelmed by the unfamiliar initialisms (SPD, ICT, CFCM, MCB), but the articles provide invaluable insight into its confusing bureaucracy.

Henke’s collection, which seeks to answer some of the broad questions facing humanity on the issue of immigration, is a good complement to the psychological research on immigrant experiences contained in Mahalingam’s volume. Both titles are highly recommended for students, scholars, and policy makers working with immigration. Neither title is recommended for those seeking the status quo.
On September 5, 2006, 80 psychologists and students from as far as Greece converged on Fordham University for the third annual forum on psychology at the United Nations, this year focused on “Psychology and social issues at the United Nations.” While the September 2004 forum was a one-hour meet-and-greet, and the 2005 forum was an all-day conference, this 2006 forum was an in-between, three-hour gathering in two parts: (1) From 3-5 pm, six 45-minute panels in two waves, heard 18 experts briefly describe their current work (below), and (2) from 5-6 pm a lively mixer for participants. All six panels had a chair, and a rapporteur who will publish a summary of their session in the APA international newsletter.

Over 60 psychologists now work with the United Nations through the six-person APA team, or a dozen other diverse psychology groups registered as non-governmental organizations (or NGOs). The twin goals of this annual gathering are to provide a venue for these scattered U.N. psychologists to meet, and to inform other international psychologists and students how to become more directly involved in U.N. activities. At this gathering, Merry Bullock of the APA Office of International Affairs invited interested folks to contact her to join the new APA listserv for this purpose, APAUNITEDNATIONS@LISTS.APA.ORG.

As in past years, this psychology forum was the day before the 59th annual NGO Conference at the United Nations, which drew 2,700 NGO representatives world-wide to NYC from September 6-8 to discuss the 8 U.N. Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), http://www.unngodpiconference.org. Though Labor Day Tuesday is the start of classes at many schools, some faculty were able to bring their classes, including Caroline Clauss-Ehlers of Rutgers and Anie Kalayjian of Fordham.

The forum included an ample display table where many of the 80 participants shared hand-outs of their current work. One of these was Forgiveness: A sampling of research results, a bold new 31-page APA booklet which may mark a new era in psychology NGOs—where a U.N. discussion is complemented by a hard-copy, research-based, state-of-the-art publication prepared by recognized experts on the topic.

This gathering was organized by the NYC group of the APA Division of International Psychology, and hosted by Fordham University, with the kind cooperation of the APA Office of International Affairs. More details are available on this forum (takoosh@aol.com), the APA team at the U.N. (fdenmark@pace.edu), and APA international programs (mbullock@apa.org, or www.apa.org/international).

The six panels on September 5:

3. INNOVATIONS AT THE U.N. Chair: Lawrence Balter, NYU; Francine Smolucha, Chicago Sch Prof Psy; Salvatore Longarino, Fordham; David Lionel, producer. Rapporteur: Francesca Bambino, Fordham.
4. FORGIVENESS. Chair: Anie Kalayjian, Fordham; John L. Bolling, Mandala SHC; Naava Piatka, NYC; Marian Weisberg, NYC; Christina Antonopoulous, U of Athens. Rapporteur: Norma P. Simon, APA.
5. GETTING INVOLVED IN GLOBAL WORK. Chair: Mercedes McCormick, Pace; Florence L. Denmark, Pace; Uwe P. Gielen, St. Francis IICCP; Judith Kuriansky, Columbia Teacher’s College. Rapporteur: Lynda Carpenter, NY Organ Donor Network.
6. WORKING EFFECTIVELY WITH THE U.N. Chair: Richard S. Velayo, Pace; Elaine Congress, Fordham; Yvonne Rafferty, Pace. Rapporteur: Siroon P. Shihinian, AIWA.

Forum participants on September 5 included 15 of the 60+ representatives of psychology at the United Nations.
Call for Papers

The 18th Greater New York Conference on Behavioral Research is set for FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10th at St. Francis College in Brooklyn Heights. Undergraduate and graduate students and faculty from across Greater New York (NY, NJ, CT, PA) in the behavioral sciences (psychology, sociology, related fields) are invited to submit papers for possible presentation. This annual Conference also includes free workshops and details on student participation in the 8 professional organizations that jointly endorse the Conference.

Tentative Conference schedule is as follows:
- Welcome and Refreshments: 12:30 – 1pm
- Scientific Panels / Symposia: 1:00 – 4pm
- Awards Ceremony: 4:30 – 5pm
- Reception: 5:00 – 7pm

Presentation proposals (300 word abstracts or full papers) are due by 5pm Friday, October 6, 2006 to Conference Chairperson, Dr. Jennifer Lancaster of St. Francis College at gncy18@msn.com. Submissions should be in MSWord or RTF format and must include complete details: Author name(s) and affiliation(s), address and phone number of key presenter, name of faculty mentor (if any). Only full papers (not abstracts) are eligible for a student research award.

Potential presenters may consider organizing a one hour symposium on a relevant topic; including presenters from several different institutions is of particular interest. Anyone wishing to present their work as a poster instead of a paper should indicate the same on the abstract submission. Please note that posters will only be accepted if there is sufficient interest.

Direct any inquiries to Jennifer Lancaster at 718-489-5323 or gncy18@msn.com OR Conference Director, Harold Takooshian, at 212-693-6393.

Special Issue on Corporal Punishment in Cross-Cultural Perspective

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The Ronald and Nancy Rohner Center for the Study of Parental Acceptance and Rejection is pleased to announce the publication of a special issue of Cross-Cultural Research on Corporal Punishment, Parental Acceptance and Rejection, and Youths’ Psychological Adjustment (Volume 40, Number 3, August, 2006). In addition to the preface by Ronald P. Rohner (pp. 215-219), which speaks about the historical background of the issue, the Special Issue also contains the following papers:


The special issue is available from those libraries that subscribe to the journal or from Sage Publications (Thousand Oaks, California, USA).

Announcement of Congress and New Society

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The First International Congress on Interpersonal Acceptance and Rejection was held on June 22-24, 2006, in Istanbul Turkey. The Congress brought together participants from
over 36 nations representing the disciplines of psychology, anthropology, marriage and family therapy, counseling, medicine, social work, and education. Countries represented included: Korea, Taiwan, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Mexico, Afghanistan, Israel, Kuwait, Turkey, Greece, Japan, United Kingdom, Cyprus, Spain, Poland, Netherlands, Norway, Croatia, Sweden, USA, Australia, Crete, Singapore, Finland, Zimbabwe, Germany, Italy, South Africa, Russia, Canada, and the Czech Republic.

The Congress contained a rich scientific and clinical program, with over 200 presentations (papers, symposia, workshops, and posters) on a wide array of topics related to acceptance-rejection in all relationships throughout the life span. Prominent speakers from around the world presented their work on topics related to: Clinical and developmental implications of parental acceptance-rejection; acceptance-rejection in intimate adult relationships; peer acceptance-rejection; acceptance-rejection in context of adult offspring’s caregiving of aging parents; educational implications of teacher, peer, and parental acceptance-rejection; prevention, intervention, and public policy regarding acceptance-rejection; parental acceptance-rejection and parenting education; psychological or emotional maltreatment; and, methodological issues in the study of interpersonal acceptance-rejection.

On June 25, 2006 an all-day Post-Congress Workshop was held at Bogazici University in Istanbul. Ronald Rohner led a workshop on Research Using PARTheory Measures and Sandra Rigazio-Digilio led a workshop on the Clinical Applications of PARTheory and Measures.

At the conclusion of the Congress, the professional community founded the International Society for Interpersonal Acceptance and Rejection (ISIPAR). Elected Officers are Ronald P. Rohner, Founding President (University of Connecticut); Azmi Varan, President-Elect (Ege University, Izmir, Turkey); Fatos Erkman, Past President (Bogazici University, Istanbul, Turkey); and, Parminder Parmar, Secretary-Treasurer (Pennsylvania State University). Plans for a biennial meeting in 2008 on the island of Crete are being finalized. Researchers and practitioners with interests in issues of interpersonal acceptance and rejection are invited to learn more about ISIPAR and its mission, membership, and activities by visiting the website at www.isipar.org.

Sociedad De Psicología Del Uruguay
Miembro De La Unión Internacional De Psicología Científica (Iupsys)

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Xviii Jornadas De Psicología
3 y 4 de noviembre de 2006

“Multiples Miradas Acerca De Niños/as Y Adolescentes En El Uruguay De Hoy”
Desde el punto de vista: Psicológico, Educacional, Familiar, Social, Jurídico

AUSPICIANTES:
Facultad de Psicología de UdeLAR- Facultad de Psicología de la UCU
Junta Nacional de Drogas
Declaradas de Interés Municipal por la IMM

EJES TEMÁTICOS
Actualizaciones en aprendizaje
Las conductas de riesgo en los adolescentes
Los límites en los niños
Drogas: ¿Qué podemos hacer hoy?

INVITADOS CONFIRMADOS
Dra. en Psi. SARA SLAPAK. Decana de la Fac. de Psic. De UBA Arg.
Dra.en Psi. M. JULIA GARCÍA. Prof. De la Fac. de Ps. De UBA Arg.
Dra.en Psi. M. MARTINA CASULLO. Dir. de Psic. Universidad de Palermo. Arg.
Dr.en Psi. ARIEL CUADRO. Decano de la Fac. de Psic. de UCU
Dr. EDGARDO KOROVSKY. Psicoanalista. Miembro Titular y Didáctico de APU
Lic. MILTON ROMANI Presidente de la Junta Nacional de Drogas
Dr. FREDY DA SILVA. Especialista en Drogodependencia, Director de IZCALI
Sociólogo FERNANDO BERTOLOTTO Coordinador Alcalde de París
Lic. PAMELA SICALO. Miembro de SUAMOC

Modalidad
Mesas redondas- Conferencias- Temas libres- Talleres
Se organizarán 4 mesas redondas correspondiendo a los ejes temáticos con invitados nacionales y extranjeros

INSCRIPCIONES
Socios $500- NO SOCIOS- $700- ESTUDIANTES- $350
International Colleagues Needed on a Research Team

Janet Sigal, Ph.D.
Janet2822@aol.com
Fairleigh Dickinson University

We are conducting a cross-cultural research project investigating university students' perceptions of domestic violence. The study consists of a brief scenario depicting a domestic violence incident, followed by a series of questions based on reactions to the scenario. In addition, students are asked to complete three standardized scales measuring attitudes towards women, as well as other cultural attitudes.

At the present time, we have collected data from students at Fairleigh Dickinson University in New Jersey, a university in Tenerife, Spain, and a university in Ghana. We also have colleagues who plan to administer the study in London, and in Georgia in the former Soviet Union. We wish to recruit other international colleagues to participate on our research team, particularly from countries with patriarchal cultures.

If you are interested in possibly joining our cross-cultural research team, please contact me at Janet2822@aol.com. At that time I will describe the study in more detail.

Any international colleague will be co-authors on presentations and publications that result from this project. My other contact information is: Janet Sigal, Ph.D., Professor of Psychology, Fairleigh Dickinson University, Teaneck, N.J. 07666, Telephone: 201-692-2314.

Call for Papers and Presentations for the 5th Global International Internship Congress

April 17-20, 2007 in Daegu, Korea at Keimyung University

To: All who are interested in International Internships
From: Dan Ferguson and the Planning Committee of the 5th Global International Internship Congress (GIIC)
Date: August, 2006
Subject: Proposals for presentations in Daegu, Korea are now being accepted

About the Congress:
The Global International Internship Congress (GIIC) is a very special conference. The focus is completely on international internships and the program is intended to meet a diversity of needs related to that subject. Past conference presenters and participants have included disciplinary faculty from anthropology, engineering, chemistry, business, health professions, international development, languages, etc.; deans, department heads and administrators of liberal arts colleges, Research I institutions, community colleges and school districts; business and corporate representatives from multinational companies; international program directors, NGO and social agency leaders as well as many others. The official conference language is English, though some presentations may be made in other languages. The theme of the 2007 congress is Working for Global Understanding through International Internships.

Conference Proceedings:
A monograph of papers accepted for the conference will be published after the conference is over and distributed to all conference participants and authors. It is not required to submit a written paper for the proceedings to present at the conference, however, there are many who cannot attend the conference that request information and presenters are encouraged to submit a 5-10 page paper about their presentation.

Possible Presentation Topics:
Conference participants have a broad range of needs from a basic understanding of international internships to advanced concepts. The conference committee is pleased to accept any proposal on any topic related to international internships. Many topics have been requested by past participants. You may want to consider one of these. Requested topics include:
To Submit a Proposal:
Anyone with an interest in international internships is welcome to submit a proposal. The following format should be used to develop the proposal. All information MUST be provided. Proposals should be submitted electronically as an e-mail attachment in Microsoft Word, WordPerfect or Rich Text format. The proposal should have at least 2 pages with the following information:

Page 1: Cover Page
Title of Presentation: Limit of 12 words
1. Speaker name(s): Please include each speaker's first name followed by last name; credentials; address; day and evening phone numbers; e-mail address
2. Primary contact person: One speaker should be designated as the primary contact person to simplify communication processes. Clearly state who will be the primary contact. Give the mailing address, home and work phone numbers and e-mail address for this person.
3. Length of presentation: ___ 30 minutes ___ 45 minutes ___ 60 minutes ___ 1 hr 15 minutes

Page 2: Presentation Proposal Page
1. Title of the presentation: Limit 12 words (should be the same as on the Cover Page)
2. Brief Presentation Description: Limit 45 words. If you proposal is accepted, this will be inserted into the program to describe your session.
3. Learning Outcomes: A list of 3 to 5 learning objectives for the presentation. Simple sentences telling what the audience will gain from the presentation. (Example: Participants will learn about visa restrictions effecting internships in three countries).
4. Outline of the Presentation: Please be brief but descriptive in telling what will actually be presented in your session.
5. Mode of presentation: Tell whether the presentation will be lecture, discussion, panel or interactive.
6. Room style: Rooms will be set in either classroom style (tables with chairs behind) or theatre style (chairs in rows). If you have a preference for one of these please indicate that. If your session requires another style of seating please indicate that.
7. Audiovisual equipment requested: Please list only the equipment you are sure you will need.

___ Overhead projector
___ LCD Projector
___ VCR/TV Monitor
___ Slide Projector

Presenters will need to bring their own laptop computers if they plan to use Power Point or other software to make their presentation. It should be remembered that a European plug adapter will be needed if coming from North America. These can be purchased very cheaply at travel stores or electronics shops. At the present time it is unknown whether there will be internet access for presentations.
8. Submit your proposal via e-mail attachment to ferguson@pittstate.edu -- The coordinator of this part of the conference is Dr. Dan Ferguson, Dept. of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, Pittsburg State University, 241 Weede, Pittsburg, Kansas 66762-7557. Phone (620) 235-4911, fax (620) 235-4385.
9. Submission Deadline: Friday, December 15, 2006. As many proposals as possible will be accepted for the conference but the number is limited by the space available. All presenters will be notified immediately when their proposal has been received. Notification of acceptance will come shortly thereafter but no later than December 29, 2006.

Check the Congress Website:
To learn about GIIC 2007 and get updated information on the upcoming conference as well as the 2005 conference that was held in Amsterdam, go to our website. This is a work in progress and will be progressively updated with news you can use as the conference approaches. The address is www.prr.msu.edu/giic.

Conference Planning Partners -- GIIC is brought to you by:
- Keimyung University: Daegu, Korea
- Pittsburg State University: Pittsburg, Kansas
- Michigan State University: East Lansing, Michigan
- Instituto Tecnologico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey: Monterrey, Mexico
- INHOLLAND University Diemen: Diemen, The Netherlands

Israeli & Hezbollah Conflict:
International Perspectives on the Future of Peace in the Middle East

Dr. Anie Kalayjian
with
Luke Anable

There are some remedies worse than the disease.
--Publilius Syrus

In a war which justifies itself historically, the cyclical nature of a traumatized national psyche becomes apparent. As Israeli military personnel launched attacks from fighter jets and Hezbollah militants fired rockets under the cover of civilian roofs, it was clear that civilians will have born the heaviest burden of this war. This particular type of violent conflict which holds the innocent responsible for the actions of the few represents a new struggle for the public consciousness.

On August third, Lebanese Prime Minister Fouad Siniora reported that over 900 Lebanese have been killed since the July 12th abduction of two Israeli soldiers by Hezbollah guerrillas, one third of whom were children. Reuters later reported that around 1,000 people in Lebanon, mostly civilians, and 154 Israelis, including 114 soldiers, had been killed.

In the end, Lt-Gen Dan Halutz made good on his July 12th promise to “turn Lebanon’s clock back 20 years,” (1) in response to the initial kidnappings. Lebanon’s only international airport remains disabled, major supply routes and bridges bombed to rubble, and environmentalists are qualifying the mass oil spills and wide spread forest fires as cataclysmic, part of “the worst environmental disaster in Lebanon’s history.” (2) Justifying its attacks on power stations and transit routes as possible avenues for Hezbollah armament, Israeli military isolated a terrified population of Lebanese refugees many of whom have been left homeless.

During a layover in Frankfurt, Germany, Dr. Anie Kalayjian, president and founder of meaningfulworld.com and The Association for Trauma Outreach and Prevention, interviewed randomly selected individuals in an attempt to gauge the public’s emotional and psychological response to the war. With only minor variation, the general theme of the interviews was overwhelmingly clear: the public felt sad, hopeless, helpless, fearful and confused. For the majority, the psychological struggle was to express the unique mixture of these emotions; a difficult task as interviewees attempted to articulate and reconcile on one hand the poignant grief they felt at the loss of innocent life and on the other a degree of withdrawal and resignation to what they understood to be the self-perpetuating and unsolvable nature of Middle Eastern conflicts.

Few felt there was hope for a lasting peace in the Middle East. While some qualified this response as ‘cynical’ others felt there was no need, assuming that the impossibility of peace for Israel and her neighbors was common knowledge. “This is a 2,000 year old conflict,” said a 43-year-old man making his way home to Norway, “I can’t care about it, it would not make a difference. There is no solution, only fantasy…” A 15-year-old Polish boy didn’t hesitate to confirm this sentiment, answering unwaveringly “This isn’t anything new, the area will never be in peace.” He continued, “I feel sad but am not surprised...there are two things that could happen to achieve peace, either they annihilate each other, or there is miracle. It is all part of a larger economic plan and a power struggle.”

While the participants’ backgrounds varied, the small majority European, and their ages ran the gambit from 15 to 65, these demographic variations didn’t correlate strongly to any specific differentiation in response. Unsurprisingly, Israelis were more prone to defend their state, but even this population focused more on the seemingly unstoppable nature of the conflict and the darkness of the future which loomed ahead, “I feel uncomfortable, I don’t know what will happen...
and I fear for my friends who are fighting this war...I never thought it would come to this," lamented a 17 year-old Israeli woman.

Almost three quarters of those interviewed said they felt hopeless or that there was little to no hope for the future, the majority of this group feeling cynical, pessimistic, or disempowered. Though this ‘overwhelmed resignation’ was difficult to articulate, few felt they be sincerely optimistic, “There is nothing new here, it is the same old struggle between two countries that do not recognize each other, accept each other, or respect each other and who want the other destroyed so they can live there alone. No peace can happen if they don’t want to change their mentality of being chosen nations. I am sorry, I am so bitter and hopeless since I feel so powerless,” said a Greek man who went on to speak about Greece’s past dark relationship with Turkey and the slow but necessary process of forgiveness taking place there which was absent in the Israel-Palestine conflict.

Few were interested in entering the political debate. Instead the interviewees struggled to express their sadness in the face of such widespread loss of life: at times this provoked anger but more frequently expressions of confusion; “I don’t understand”, “Why?” and “how can this still be happening?” were frequent interjections. Some claimed to need better access to news sources before they could ‘understand’ the situation enough to speak about it, others blamed the same media for sitting idly by for too long, while still others claimed that the politics of the Middle East simply defy understanding, “I don’t know much about the conflict or what each side contributed to it, but it is not just to kill innocent people in such numbers...175 Lebanese children are killed? Why? Israel has good intelligence, I am shocked,” said vacationing 23-year-old Korean women. Shortly after a 35 year old Korean man ended his interview, “I have no respect to governments that use power to oppress people... I pray for their salvation as I have no other hope... I simply feel sad and hopeless.”

If particular responses to the war vary in their content and political slant, an underlying sentiment unites the vast majority; hopelessness. With no easy solution to be found, the international public is at a loss as to how to process the situation and find themselves appealing to a history of violence in order to make sense of the situation. In doing a dangerous sense of ‘inevitability’ and self-justifying logic is prescribed to the war, which undermines our ability to think about it constructively. The struggle is to take our eyes from the past and train them instead on the present, asking ourselves ‘what lessons have we learned from the traumatic past?’

In his article “Retaliation, Retribution and Revenge: He who cast the first stone probably didn’t” (3) Harvard University Psychologist Dr. Daniel Gilbert likens the Lebanese and Israeli states to two human subjects in a retributive conflict. Using various studies, Dr. Gilbert argues that the unfolding of the Lebanon war is analogous to the interactions between two human subjects in a situation which requires action and reaction framed by conflict, depicting the troubling and yet natural tendency of a conflict situation to escalate rather than remain balanced. A study conducted by William Swann and colleagues at the University of Texas, found that volunteers engaged in diplomatic debates remembered most clearly the causes of their own statements and the consequences of their partner's statements. This suggests, argues Dr. Gilbert, that when we punch someone our motives will be more salient than the act itself but also that the opposite will be true of other peoples’ punches.

He cites a second study conducted by Sukhwinder Shergill and colleagues at University College London, in which pairs of volunteers were hooked up to machine, which allowed them to apply pressure to the other’s finger. Although volunteers were attempting to respond with equal force, they typically responded with about 40% more force than they had just experienced. Each volunteer believed that he/she was responding with equal force and that for some reason the other volunteer was the one escalating the pressure. Research teaches us that our reasons and our pains are more palpable, more obvious and real, than are the reasons and pains of others. This creates a pattern of mutual escalation which both parties deny provoking.

Though Dr. Gilbert’s article is not an attempt to erase the very real and consequential roles of hatred and intolerance, it does suggest that simply relying on one’s innate human reactions in times of conflict facilitates an all-too natural, destructive and perpetuative relationship. To overcome these psychological tendencies we must begin to break down the unqualified trust we place in our own minds and begin instead to trust the minds of others.

It is in times of rising conflict that states begin to look more like human actors and less like reasonable, pragmatic institutions. Rising nationalism pushes this metamorphosis of the state from an institution into a metaphoric agent still further. Though nationalism can serve beneficial ends, we see that it can also trap us in a destructive collective psyche that disallows mutual understanding. As one young Israeli man said, “I am pro-Israel not only because it’s my country but because she is defending herself. If you were attacked I am sure you would hit back, it is a natural reaction...Israel is
doing what she has to do; they are forced in this position and there is no end to it or getting out of it.” It is the ‘naturalness’ of the reaction that Dr. Gilbert points to as it most dangerous aspect.

The public must join the roughly one half of interviewees who claimed that acceptance is the only road to peace, and respect the only path to acceptance. As a spiritual Israeli man commented, “God does not want us to attack others. There is a deeper reason why this is happening; Jews and Palestinians are closer than any other people on the world and share the same traditions, as well as the collective trauma. It is so frightening for me…we need to learn from the past…I was in AA for two years and learned that no matter what happens, I have a choice and it’s in me. I can choose peace, and I do. Israel can do the same.”

The impact of trauma of wars, genocides, and holocaust is multifaceted. One is encouraged to remember and memorialize, erecting signs such as “we remember” “do not forget” as seen post 9/11, post Ottoman Turkish Genocide of the Armenians, and post Nazi Holocaust. In turn, we become hypervigilant as we enter the mode of “fight” in the fight-fright cycle of survival. Hypervigilance and hypersensitivity causes increased nationalism and clan-like, or tribe-like behavior, sometimes to the extent of bullying other nations. This translates into having the trauma or the sickness on one hand and the resolution or ‘cure’ as in the ‘war’ on the other.

Often the traumatized psyche attempts to cope with its traumatic past by reenacting the event in the present. In this way, the traumatic past of both Jews and Palestinians continues to propel the violent conflict in its unresolved state. This cycle will not be undone until Israelis and Palestinians find a productive means of coping with their personal traumas, as a young Orthodox Jewish man said: “This is an opportunity to find out what Jews need to do to create peace within. Israel needs to find out why God is giving her these experiences?” He continued, “What can they (Israelis) learn from this? The lesson is not in hitting back harder, stronger, and with intent of destruction, the lesson is finding deeper reasons for real and positive change to happen to embrace peace.”

The real peace will come when both sides “…become more spiritual and connect with their spiritual past” as a 22 year old Jewish man said who had deep concerns for his country and his people. The same sentiment was echoed from about 20% of the people interviewed; “We need a new Martin Luther King, a Nelson Mandela to bring real peace to this world.”

These age-old conflicts around the world will not be disappearing; the revenge and retaliation cycle cannot be stopped. One cannot forget the trauma; even if one desires to forget, their bodies and minds remember. The only healthy and permanent means of resolution for past traumas is through spiritual connections; through love, forgiveness and acceptance of others as they are without trying to change them. As the young Polish boy stated, “Do we need to self-destruct before we get it?”

For more information contact Dr. Kalayjian by E-mail: kalayjiana@aol.com or visit www.meaningfulworld.com.

Notes:


(3) Found in the July 25th issue of the International Herald Tribune, Editorials and Commentary.
International Employment Opportunities

Fellow in Cognitive Science. The Department of Psychology, Royal Holloway, University of London is seeking to appoint an RCUK Fellow in Cognitive Science. The fellowship is a five-year postdoctoral research appointment, which will be followed by a permanent academic appointment in our department. You will have an excellent research record in any area of cognitive science (e.g., cognitive psychology, cognitive neuropsychology, cognitive development, and computational modeling). Preference may be given to candidates who bring complementary skills to our psycholinguistics group, although the primary criterion for success is research excellence. Informal enquiries may be directed to Kathy.Rastle@rhul.ac.uk. Further details and an application form are available from the Personnel Department, Royal Holloway, University of London, Egham, Surrey TW20 0EX; Tel: +44 (0)1784 414241; Fax: +44 (0)1784 473527; E-mail: recruitment@rhul.ac.uk. Please quote the reference AC/4574. Interviews are scheduled for 17 October 2006, for which applications need to be received by noon on 26 September 2006. We positively welcome applications from all sections of the community.

Assistant Professor - Survey Methods in Social Psychology. The University of Tokyo, Department of Social Psychology invites applications for a non-tenure-track position in social psychology to begin April 2007. We seek a specialist in social survey methods and statistical analysis in social psychology or related fields. The candidate must be able to teach conducting surveys, survey data analysis, as well as seminars in social psychology in Japanese. Applicants should hold a Ph.D. in social psychology or a related field. It is anticipated that the appointment will be made at the assistant professor rank for five years. Review of application will begin October 1, 2006. Send a letter of application, a statement of research activities, curriculum vitae, a letter of reference as required in the URL below. Contact Info: Dean Kazuhisa Takahashi, Graduate School of Humanities and Sociology, The University of Tokyo, 7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-0033, Japan. Email: spkoubo@l.u-tokyo.ac.jp. Website: http://www.l.u-tokyo.ac.jp/cgi-bin/report.cgi?mode=2&id=60.

Assistant Professor, Behavioral Science. Ross University School of Medicine, located on the Caribbean island of Dominica in the West Indies, seeks an Assistant Professor in Behavioral Sciences. Our mission is to prepare highly dedicated students to become effective, successful physicians in the U.S. Our U.S.-style basic sciences courses are taught on our Caribbean campuses, and provide an earlier involvement into clinical situations and surgery. Students complete their clinical studies in the U.S. After passing all prerequisite examinations, Ross graduates are licensed to practice medicine in the U.S. Responsibilities: participate in academic programs and carry out responsibilities as assigned by the Department Chair and the Dean; provide/support counseling services; provide clinical psychological services including assessment, counseling, and other appropriate interventions; lecture in the behavioral science courses in 1st 2nd, and 3rd semesters; participate in history-taking and clinical skills training of 3rd and 4th semester students; supervise interviewing by students in their clinical rotations; facilitate problem-based learning groups. Requirements: Ph.D. in clinical or counseling psychology; minimum 2 years academic/clinical experience; clinical experience dealing with a variety of presenting concerns. Candidate should be a generalist who can provide counseling services to a diverse student population. A review of applications will continue until the position is filled. We offer a highly competitive, potentially tax-free annual salary, relocation assistance, deferred compensation program, medical benefits, 25 days of paid annual leave, and opportunities for professional development. To learn more about Ross University and to apply, visit our website at www.rossu.edu/med/, select “Find A Career at Ross,” and submit your CV or complete our on-line application process.

Position Opening in Psychology. Koc University, Department of Psychology invites applications for a full-time faculty position, especially in industrial/organizational psychology, starting spring 2007. Applications for later terms will also be considered. Candidates should have a Ph.D. and may be of any rank. The successful candidate will be expected to teach both undergraduate and graduate level courses. We are seeking applicants who have demonstrated excellence in research and teaching. Knowledge of Turkish is an asset. Koc University is a highly selective private university of around 3,000 students located in Istanbul, Turkey. The teaching load is two courses per semester. We will start reviewing the applications in May 2006. Salary and benefits are competitive. Interested persons should send a cover letter, current curriculum vitae, and copies of selected recent publications to: Ms. Seyhaz Martens via email sturhan@kku.edu.tr.

Academic Positions at The Chinese University of Hong Kong. Appointments will initially be made on contract basis for up to two years from August 2007, renewable subject to mutual agreement. Salary will be highly competitive, commensurate with qualifications and experience. Further information about the University and the general terms of service for appointments is available at http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/personnel. Send full resume, copies of academic credentials, a publication list and/or abstracts of selected published papers, together with names, addresses, and fax numbers; E-mail addresses of three referees to whom the applicants’ consent has been given for their providing references (unless otherwise specified) to the Personnel Office, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, N.T., Hong Kong (Fax: 852 2603 6852) on or before October 31, 2006. The Personal Information Collection Statement will be provided upon request.

Developmental Psychologists. The Department of Psychology at the Chinese University of Hong Kong invites applications for professor, associate professor, and assistant professor in Developmental Psychology. Applicants should have excellent academic qualifications including a Ph.D. degree in psychology, with a background in research experience in Developmental Psychology; strong commitment to excellent teaching and research; and a track record of research ability and publication. The appointee will teach undergraduate and postgraduate courses; supervise theses of students; and assist in administrative duties. Appointment will initially be made on contract basis for up to two years from August 2007, leading to longer-term appointment or substantiation later subject to mutual agreement.
**Cognitive Neuropsychologists.** The Department of Psychology at the Chinese University of Hong Kong invites applications for professors, associate professors, and assistant professors in Perception, Cognitive Neuroscience, and Applied Cognitive Psychology. Applicants should have excellent academic qualifications including a Ph.D. degree in psychology with a background and research experience in perception, cognitive neuroscience, and/or applied cognitive psychology; strong commitment to excellent teaching and research; and a track record of research ability and publication. The appointees will teach undergraduate and postgraduate courses (e.g., sensation and perception, states of consciousness, cognitive neuroscience, human factors, computers and psychology); supervise theses of students; and assist in administrative duties. The Department has a strong commitment to diversity. The appointee will be expected to contribute to the diversity of the Department and faculty, and to contribute to its academic strengths. The appointee will be expected to contribute to the diversity of the Department and faculty, and to contribute to its academic strengths.

**Clinical Psychologist.** The Department of Psychology at the Chinese University of Hong Kong invites applications for assistant professor in clinical psychology. Applicants should have excellent academic qualifications including a Ph.D. degree in psychology with a background and research experience in clinical psychology; strong commitment to excellent teaching and research; a track record of research ability and publication; and knowledge of written and spoken Chinese. The appointee will teach undergraduate and postgraduate courses; supervise theses of students; and assist in administrative duties. Appointment will be made on contract basis for up to two years from August 2007, leading to longer-term appointment or substantiation later subject to mutual agreement.

**Psychologist.** The Department of Psychology at the Chinese University of Hong Kong invites applications for psychologists. Applicants should have a Ph.D. degree in psychology; and proven ability in teaching undergraduate courses (e.g., general psychology, personal growth, human sexuality, educational psychology). The appointees will teach six courses per academic year; supervise students projects; assist in coordinating academic activities; and assist in administrative duties.

**Clinician or Counselor.** Dyncorp International is searching for a Ph.D. level clinician or counselor to provide services in Iraq. The person will work with U.S. and foreign contractors who provide law enforcement and security support in Iraq. The person is expected to reside in Baghdad. Ideal candidates will have ten years experience working with police or military personnel. The position is a one-year contract with possible yearly extensions. Forward resumes to paul.brand@dyn-intl.com. Dyncorp is also searching for master’s or Ph.D. level clinicians or counselors for Dubai, U.A.E. and Amman, Jordan. The people will provide debriefs for behavioral and security imaging research. Appointments will initially be made on contract basis for up to two years from August 2007.

**Educational Psychologist.** The Department of Psychology at the University of Haifa invites applications for a tenure-track position in educational psychology. Qualifications include Ph.D. with expertise and research interests in educational/school psychology. Responsibilities include teaching and supervising graduate students (M.A. and Ph.D.). Closing date for application is January 31, 2007. Send curriculum vitae and lists of publications to: Professor Ruth Kimchi, Chair, Department of Psychology, University of Haifa, Haifa 31905, Israel, or E-mail to rkimchi@research.haifa.ac.il.

**Program Director.** The Institute of Child Education and Psychology Europe requires an innovative and experienced postdoctoral level psychologist (clinical/educational). This person will head up the development of our academic department. Candidates should have a strong practitioner background, good research skills, and a capacity for academic development and leadership. The successful candidate will be working with our team of specialists and will play a central role in the expansion and development of ICEPe’s courses and academic program. Excellence in teaching, supervision and graduate mentoring is expected. Key responsibilities will include: course development, supervising tutors, developing an academic board, supervising students at master’s level and helping to maintain a high quality service. Experience in learning disability/special needs essential. Good computer skills essential. Knowledge of web-based learning desirable. Salary range will be based upon qualifications and experience. If you would like to apply, forward a curriculum vitae, list of publications, three letters of recommendation, and any other work samples (reports, unpublished research) to: Dr. Moya O’Brien, ICEPe, Thompson Enterprise Center, Clane Business Park, Clane, Co Kildare or E-mail info@icepe.eu. Applications should be submitted by mail to: m.obrien@proselect.net Friday 6th October 2006. Informal inquires to Dr. Moya O’Brien (00353) 45 982628.
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