PRESIDENT'S NOTE

National and International Teamwork

Ernst Beier, PhD, ABPP
President

We all worked hard to find the most capable psychologists to join our Board of Directors and I am happy to report that we were very successful in attracting a hard working, talented crew. Eventually, we shall try to get acquainted with some of our members from abroad and include them in our choices.

In the near future, we shall have a Web Page, and those of you who want to contribute to it should speak up. Whoever has an E-mail address, please cue us in.

I want to mention that one of the hardest working board members is our editor, who has put in an untold number of hours into creating a newsletter that can become an ideal forum for communication with fellow members.

So far it has been largely a one-way street, but our hope is that many of our members will want to contribute by telling about their work and their research, and by reaching out to other members wherever they are.

We hope that members will use the opportunity presented by their membership in our international division to help us to define the type of initiatives which they feel we should take, to present topics we should deal with, and to ask questions of each other which would bring all of us closer together.

Our joint knowledge will make our division a stronger and more viable unit; share your talents and expertise.

Marie Liebensohn-Morales
Assistant Editor

CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVES

An Introduction to Singapore and Psychology in Singapore

Elizabeth Nair, PhD
Organizing Chair, 25th ICAP, Singapore 2002

Singapore is a small island city located at the southern tip of the Malay peninsula in South East Asia. The population of over 3 million consists of about 75% ethnic Chinese, 14% Malays, 6% Indians, and the rest consisting of Eurasians and others. There are 4 official languages: English, Mandarin (Chinese), Malay, and Tamil (the primary Indian dialect). The language of instruction in nearly all schools and tertiary institutions, and the main language of trade, industry and commerce is English. This is the heritage from the British colonial past.

The historical and political background of Singapore has had a direct influence on the development and teaching of psychology in the country. In the early 50s, there were a few clinical and educational psychologists who worked either in health and tertiary educational institutions, or were in private practice. When military service was instituted in the country, the need for psychological testing and assessment became prominent for gauging mental capacity as well as general and specific abilities, and to indentify leadership potential.

Psychology in the military therefore became the primary focus of the development of the discipline, and in the early 80s, the Ministry of Defense had the single largest group of psychologists in any organization in the country. The psychology department was under the Manpower Division and was then called the Personnel Research Department. It consisted primarily of civilian psychologists, with more women than men. The main tasks fulfilled consisted of psychological testing and selection.

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LETTERS TO EDITOR

Happy Birthday Division 52

Dear Editor:

I am writing to share my great enthusiasm at the news of the birth of Division 52. There is no doubt in my mind how my own experiences as a psychologist abroad have enriched me both personally and professionally. I spent two years on a fellowship at the Universidad Complutense in Madrid, Spain, followed later by a teaching assignment in Nicaragua and number of other speaking opportunities through Latin America and Europe. International collaboration has taught me much about the richness of cultural sensitivity, the power of bilingual competence, and the short-sighted view of psychology (and other fields for that matter) that we can develop if we do not immerse ourselves in the fine works of colleagues beyond our borders. I am certain that I would not be doing the work I do today in East Los Angeles if it weren’t for having read the revolutionary works of Dr. Ignacio Martin-Baro, for example.

So, happy birthday Division 52. It is with great excitement that I join your ranks, and look forward to the many ways that international psychology will continue to profoundly impact the lives of psychologists as it has my own.

Jeffrey M. Ring, PhD
Director of Behavioral Science
Family Practice Residency Program
Los Angeles, CA

International Representative

Surely it is in the best interest and the very spirit of our newly created APA Division 52 to also have members elected to the Board who are outside the United States. The present members of the Board are all from the United States.

In future elections, how could we assure a fair representation of Division 52 members living and working outside the United States? Do we need a quota system, for example, by continent, but taking into account the number of members by country?

I hope, in the very least, that a special appeal will be made to Division 52 members living outside the United States to become candidates in the next year’s election of the Board and that American Division 52 members who will no doubt have a determining voice will consider also voting for candidates from outside the United States.

Thank you!

Marcel Lucien Goldschmidt, PhD
Charter Member Division 52
Lausanne, Switzerland

EDITORIAL

The premier issue of the Reporter primarily addressed the business necessary to the successful establishment of our Division. In this issue, we begin to feature members’ contributions and continue to carry out the Division’s operational tasks. Given the apparent benefits of the layout of this newsletter, we will use this current format in future editions as well.

I would like to acknowledge all the contributors to this issue for their participation. The knowledge and experience shared through their letters and articles will professionally enhance all of our readers. Further, I wish to once again encourage other members to likewise contribute. It would truly benefit our members if we continue to share any and all insights that result from our international experiences and undertakings.

If any member wishes to share their own work, or recommend that of international colleagues, regarding scientific study, programs, workshops, lectures, and/or publications of professional accomplishment or interest, please send to: IKOSIPA@aol.com

Ivan Kos, PhD

International Psychology Reporter
APA Division 52 Newsletter

Volume I, Issue 2
October, 1997
Ivan Kos, PhD Editor
Marie Lebensohn-Morales, MA Asst. Editor
Mirella Kos Managing Editor

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

Submit all materials to:
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DEADLINE FOR NEXT ISSUE:
January 15, 1998
NEWS FROM THE DIVISION 52

WE NEED YOUR VOTES

Frances M. Culbertson, PhD, ABPP
Liaison/Observer to APA Council

Dear Colleagues,

We are now a full-fledged division of the American Psychological Association, (Division 52, the Division of International Psychology). It is with much joy and enthusiasm that we celebrate Division 52 members voting in APA affairs. One of our first opportunities will be the Apportionment Ballot. This is a most important act for members of the division to carry out as it reflects your interests and affiliations among the divisions of APA.

For those of you who are new to this process, let me explain. Each year, the Apportionment Ballot is mailed to all APA Fellows, Members, and Voting Associates. Members can cast up to 10 votes for any of the 109 units represented or spread the ten votes among up to ten separate units. Fractional votes, or more than 10 votes on the Apportionment Ballot, makes the Ballot invalid.

This procedure is used to determine the composition of the Council of Representatives. The number of representatives from a division or a state/provincial association is determined annually from the results of the Apportionment Ballot. A division or state/provincial association shall receive one Council of Representative seat for each 1% of the allocated votes, calculated as follows:

- less than 0.5% = 0 seats
- 0.5% less than 1.5% = 1 seat
- 1.5% less than 2.5% = 2 seats
- 2.5% less than 3.5% = 3 seats, etc.

(A proposal to change this seat allocation has been approved by a recent vote of the Council of Representatives and will go to APA membership for vote in November, 1997. But for now, the old rule as stated above is in place.)

Included in your Ballot will be a brief description of each division and state/provincial association which will assist you in casting your votes. This year, the Apportionment Ballot will be mailed on November 3rd. The balloting period will end at the close of business on December 18, 1997.

Remember - cast all of your votes for Division 52 this year. It is important to do so.

PLEASE GIVE US YOUR 10 VOTES !!!

THE 1998 PROGRAM

Harold Takooshian, PhD
Program Committee Chair

From the excitement at our few meetings during the 1997 APA convention in Chicago, it is clear that our new Division 52 is ready to grow into a large and vibrant one. Happily, our first full APA program in San Francisco, next August 14-18, will be back-to-back with the 24th Congress of the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP) on August 9-14.

As a new division, our program hours in 1998 are very limited -- about half of some of the larger divisions. Still, there was a consensus among the Board members at our Division business meetings that the character of our first program in 1998 is important to set the tone for years to come. So our program Committee shares these 5 points with you, our members:

1. Check the APA Monitor this September for the Call-for-Papers details and forns, which must be submitted no later than November 21.

2. Encourage your colleagues to join the Division this year, and become part of our program. And please share your ideas with us early. The Division will make a special effort to be inclusive, by having one or more large poster sessions. It will also make an outreach to IAAP participants to stay for our APA Division activities.

3. To encourage psychologists outside North America who wish to participate, the program includes a session devoted to poster presentations of research done outside North America. For this session, our review committee will send accepted poster submitters an official letter of acceptance within days of the November 21 deadline, so submitters will have the extra time needed to make international travel plans.

4. For students and others on a budget in San Francisco, the Division is looking into low-cost lodging under $100 per day (including breakfast).

5. As always, the general APA program will offer special sessions for international visitors -- including conversation hours and a reception. For any inquiries, contact APA at international@apa.org, or the Division 52 Program Committee at 212-636-6393/6394.

* pro tem
**AWARDS**

Robert E. Morgan, PhD  
Awards Committee Chair

"The deepest principle of human nature is the craving to be appreciated" - William James. On the other hand: "It is better to desire honors and not have them than to have them and not deserve them" - Mark Twain. An award on target is a worthwhile goal for our new division to produce. Many of our colleagues have worked long and effectively without recognition for their effective contributions to international psychology. Selectively and fairly identifying the most deserving of these the future task of the Division 52 Awards Committee.

We particularly would appreciate suggestions for special categories of award, procedures for selection, and nominees identified. Proposed resources as well as ideas are also welcome. Please contact me at Robert Morgan, PhD, Chair Awards Committee, P.O.Box 652, Greenville, CA 95947.

When all is said and done, psychologists in our field have often escaped notice despite substantial global contributions. Many could echo Francois Rabelais: "I owe much; I have nothing: the rest I leave to the poor." Help us improve on this history.

**CALL FOR NEW MEMBERS**

Joan C. Chrisler, PhD  
Membership Committee Chair

Division 52 welcomes new members. If you wish to join us, please complete the application (page 11) and send it together with your 1998 dues and an optional donation for the remainder of 1997. We encourage you to make copies of the membership application and distribute them to interested friends and colleagues.

APA members and fellows who signed the petition to establish the Division (names printed in the previous issue of this newsletter) will be billed for 1998 on their annual APA dues statement. However, we would appreciate your donation to help cover the start-up expenses we are incurring this Fall. Your donation is a vote of confidence in the work of Division 52.

Thanks in advance for your support!
NATIONAL NEWS

The Prescription Privilege Movement - An American Phenomena?
Pat DeLeon, PhD, ABPP and Jack Wiggins, PhD
APA Recording Secretary and APA Past President

Since the mid-1980's, professional psychology in the United States has been grappling with the notion of systematically expanding psychologists' "scope of practice" to include utilizing psychotropic medications. Those in favor of this development view obtaining this clinical responsibility as essentially being "no big thing". To us, it merely represents a logical extension of our profession's long standing history of utilizing the most up-to-date scientific knowledge and clinical expertise to provide the highest quality of health care, including mental health care. With less than 20% of the US adult population possessing a baccalaureate degree, psychology's doctoral training makes us one of the most educated professions in the world. With this education comes a very real societal responsibility to provide visionary leadership.

Repeated studies suggest that those receiving psychotropic medications today are not receiving the quality of care that they deserve. Currently, less than 20% of all psychotropic medications are "ordered" by physicians who possess substantial mental health training (i.e., by psychiatrists). Further, there are numerous credible reports of inappropriate reliance upon these drugs by those treating certain subpopulations (i.e., women, the elderly, children, those residing in rural America, and peoples of color). From the educational frame of reference, the underlying issue is how to identify exactly what didactic and clinical experiences should be added to psychologists' academic background to ensure that these medications can be safely and effectively utilized. Recent advances in computer technology, including the establishment of automated records, provide an exciting and new opportunity for ensuring data-based clinical decisions. This is a critical public policy point -- modern technology more than ever before in our history allows health policy experts to objectively quantify the use of psychotropic medications, their effects (positive and negative), and appropriateness.

In our judgment, it is simply not reasonable (if not irresponsible) to argue, as organized psychiatry does, that patients will be affirmatively harmed by our practitioners obtaining this clinical responsibility. We are already licensed to independently "diagnose and treat". We are charged with the clinical responsibility of referring our patients to medical specialists, when appropriate. Our colleagues in a number of non-physician disciplines (i.e., professional nursing, optometry, podiatry, and dentistry) have adequately demonstrated that this "public health hazard" argument, although highly inflammatory, is simply invalid. And, we would note that over the years, a number of our psychology colleagues within the various federal health systems have been legally and effectively prescribing, without substantial additional training, under various conditions -- without any adverse clinical consequences.

Those psychologists who are opposed to our profession obtaining prescription privileges have voiced several distinct policy concerns. Perhaps the most significant is a genuine fear that our field may lose its historical behavioral science orientation. There is the concern that, since relying upon medications is supposedly so much easier than the "hard work" of providing quality psychotherapy, our new graduates might become merely "pill pushers". Our colleagues ask, for example: "Isn't psychiatry giving up providing psychotherapy? Why do we think we will be any better?" First, we do not believe that this argument shows a real appreciation for the considerable difficulties that psychiatry is currently facing within organized medicine. Further, we are confident that by providing psychopharmacology training at the post-doctoral level, psychotherapy will never lose its fundamental behavioral science orientation.

Another concern goes to the issue of whether or not substantively valid training programs can, in fact, be developed in a "do-able" fashion. That is, given the extensive training which doctor-level psychologists possess, can a targeted training module (i.e., an "executive track") be developed, perhaps

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INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Quality Care - An International Comparison
Manuela H. Habicht, PhD
Germany

With the rise in health care cost over the past decade in Germany, mental health care, social care and other related areas are increasingly affected by its impact. The problems that the US health care system and American psychologists are facing today, and which were mentioned by Russ Newmann, PhD, JD, Executive Director for Professional Practice at the 1997 APA convention in Chicago, are not unique. They also exist in European countries. The German social insurance system divides patients into two categories. The majority is state insured, some are privately insured. Research done by the author made clear that, on average, privately insured patients have much better access to general and mental health care than others, because some kind of service is not offered to those who are state insured.

The German health care system left its patients in a two-class society. It became

COMING SOON:
DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY
WEB PAGE

clear that quality and costs will not balance each other as long as access to private insurance companies will be denied to those earning less than approximately $39,000.00 per year. Comparing the American health system to Germany's there is also a long way to go. As long as "safe care" is not provided to all residents, quality care seems to be "far out of reach". It cannot only be our aim in both countries to develop partnerships to improve health care. Initiatives are necessary here and abroad to make patients aware of their rights.

We might never reach the perfect market regulated by supply and demand of quality care, but our day-to-day operations should include activities to enforce that development. Quality care is an international issue that needs your support.
similar to one's relatively commonplace within business schools, that practicing clinicians will take? Behind this question is the frequently unspoken recognition that many of our current training programs (including clinical internships) do not possess the necessary psychopharmacology expertise. Although not usually addressed, this is a matter of grave institutional concern. During the past year and a half, several intriguing training programs have been developed across the nation (often with the active support of the local state psychological associations) that appear to be quite credible and popular. Interestingly, the academic leadership of the school of pharmacy and nursing have demonstrated considerable interest in actively assisting these efforts. Not surprisingly, there remains a small and highly vocal subgroup of psychologists who continue to adamantly oppose obtaining prescription privileges, regardless of arguments. To these individuals, we really have no satisfactory response — other than to point out that, over the years, at every significant expansion of our professional practice, a similar vocal minority has existed .... opposing psychologists providing psychotherapy, obtaining insurance reimbursement, joining hospital medical staffs, etc.

The elected leadership of the American Psychological Association (APA) has been remarkably supportive of the prescription privilege movement. During the 1990 annual convention in Boston, the APA Council of Representatives (the highest elected policy body in APA) voted overwhelmingly (118 to 2) to establish a task force on prescription privileges for psychologists. Their report was completed by July, 1992. The task force recommended that psychology consider pursuing three distinct levels of training and practice in psychopharmacology. They specifically noted that: "Practitioners with combined training in psychopharmacology and psychosocial treatments can reasonably be viewed as a new form of health care professional, expected to bring to health care delivery the best of both psychological and pharmacological knowledge. The contributions of this new form of psychopharmacological intervention have the potential to improve dramatically patient care and make important new advances in treatment".

Since the formal submission to Council of this far-reaching report, every major policy body within APA has systematically addressed the issue and provided policy guidance from their unique perspective. In 1995, at the New York City annual convention, Council formally reaffirmed a policy first endorsed in 1986 that the practice of psychology encompasses both physical and psychological interventions. In doing so, Council expressly endorsed as APA policy the pursuit of prescription privileges. The following year in Toronto, Council formally endorsed both a model prescription privilege training curriculum, as well as model state implementing legislation.

The model APA educational curriculum stresses post-doctoral training and recommends 300 contact hours of didactic instruction in five specific core content areas. "Hands on" clinical experience with at least 100 patients (in-patient and out-patient settings) requiring medication was also recommended. The proposed implementing legislation generally follows the model utilized by advanced practice nurses for independent prescriptive authority, urging the adoption of the formal certification process under the administrative authority of the state psychology licensing board. Psychology will not defer to any other profession (i.e. organized medicine) in determining its "scope of practice."

With the Council formally endorsing the pursuit of prescription privileges as APA policy, a number of state associations have begun the process of engaging their local legislators in this dialogue. Legislation has been introduced in California, Florida, Hawaii, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, Oregon and Tennessee. The APA Practice Directorate is assisting prescription task forces in approximately 25 states.

At the recent Chicago annual convention, there was a very real prescription privilege "presence" throughout the programming. Under the leadership of APA President Norm Abeles and Recording Secretary-elect Ron Levant, a special mini-convention was held, entitled: "Towards Prescription Privileges for Psychologists". The "first hand" reports from the ten Department of Defense (DoD) psychopharmacology Fellows were most impressive. They described their training experiences and their recent ability to provide significantly greater comprehensive mental health care to military personnel and their families.

Psychology — A Primary Health Profession? Surveys have shown that over 40% of the patients seen by psychologists are either taking psychotropic medication, or have taken medications for the conditions for which they present. A number of our colleagues have very satisfying professional relationships with primary care physicians, where the psychology acts as an evaluator of mental status for the physician who readily provides necessary medications for the psychologist's patients. Interestingly, several independent surveys of non-psychiatric physicians have demonstrated support for psychology prescribing.

During the past five years, we have been impressed by the extent to which our profession has been systematically exploring what are the essentially "primary health care provider" roles, rather than relying upon our traditionally exclusive mental health focus. Psychologists in Hawaii, for example, have arranged for their school of nursing to provide "hands on" training in administering physical examinations. Currently 25% of doctoral level nursing school faculty possess degrees in psychology and 731 members of the APA possess both degrees — not surprisingly, many of these individuals have their primary identity with the Division of Health Psychology (Division 38).

Recently, Jack Wiggins (e-mail: JACKWIGGINS@PRODIGY.NET) has been reaching out to colleagues around the world to find out how they are addressing the prescription issue. He has made contact with psychologists in Australia, Canada, Japan, Namibia, New Zealand, the People's Republic of China, and South Africa. There appears to be considerable interest, and some potentially fascinating training initiatives. Jack will be sharing a panel this coming August at the International Congress of Applied Psychology in San Francisco, addressing the issue of prescription privileges from an international focus.
teaching about international psychology at all levels of education and in all academic and professional training settings; to increase sensitivity to cultural and linguistic diversity; to encourage application of psychological knowledge to formulation of policy in international affairs; to monitor and take action against infringements of psychologists' rights or abuse of psychological knowledge and techniques around the world; to enhance the use of psychology worldwide to alleviate psychological suffering related to abuse of human rights; and to initiate communication with international, regional, and national psychological organizations.

In order to fulfill the mission, CIRP and the APA Office of International Affairs have taken on a number of activities over the years including producing a program for the annual APA convention, administering grant programs and a journal donation program, selecting winners of APA international awards, drafting international resolutions for APA consideration, and fostering the publication of a special section on international issues in the American Psychologist.

Readers who would like more information about CIRP should contact Joan Buchanan, Director, Office of International Affairs, APA, 750 First Street, NE, Washington, DC 20002; Tel: 202 336-6024; Fax: 202 336-5919; Email: jxb@email.apa.org

**STUDENTS' COLUMN**

*Student Membership Introduced*

Shannon E. McCaslin
DMHI Morgan Fellow

The student membership of Division 52 is now formally enacted. I am happy to welcome interested students as the co-chair of the student membership of Division 52. I am a second-year graduate student in the Clinical Psychology Program at the University of South Dakota. My current interests are in the areas of cross-cultural assessment, disaster mental health intervention on an international level, and the impact of ethnic and cultural background on the clinical/client relationship.

As a student of human behavior, I feel we have a responsibility to incorporate our immediate studies into our professional development, and an inherent obligation to look for experiences that will enrich our education. As the world continues to shrink with the development of more efficient ways to communicate, the importance of gaining an awareness and understanding of international issues increases. International concerns will inevitably affect each of us directly. As prospective clinicians and researchers, we are all likely to encounter issues of culture, race, and ethnicity in our interactions with others. Even outside the office or the job, we face the increased likelihood in encountering diversity; this could occur on the street, in our personal lives, or in numerous other situations. To best handle these, we will need a solid knowledge base solely dedicated to the study of multiculturalism coupled with the resources necessary to utilize that information. Division 52 provides a place to discuss and realize the potential of international resources.

It is imperative that we become aware of human behavior as it exists on a global level. The best way to do this is to open the channels of communication overseas and relate, both personally and professionally, to our colleagues in other areas of the world; Division 52 offers this opportunity. This awareness aids in the provision of a holistic view of psychology, a view which includes important research and achievements that are not limited to our own backyard. As students, we are in the optimal position to build a repertoire of experiences and knowledge which will continue to serve us as we advance through our professional lives. International awareness is an essential element of becoming a knowledgeable student of psychology, whether interest lies in conducting research, or in the practical application of knowledge with clients.

To facilitate such awareness, I hope we will have an opportunity to exchange information in a way that not only enriches our knowledge base, but also helps to expand the horizons of psychology by minimizing professional ethnocentricity.

As this Division is just getting underway, we need input from each other. As a co-chair of the student membership of Division 52, I encourage all students to become actively involved with growth and development.

If you have any questions, ideas, or concerns, please feel free to e-mail me: smcaslin@sundance.usd.edu

I encourage all of you who are interested in becoming actively involved internationally to become members of Division 52.
CROSS - CULTURAL PERSPECTIVES

Psychology Joins Medicine to Serve Traditional People in South Africa

Virginia Mullin, PsyD

In July, 1995, we began our ongoing research project at the University of Pretoria Hospitals which may help us to understand the subjective experience of cancer patients from traditional societies. Our target group includes patients from the Tswana, Pedi (N.Sotho), and Zulu cultures, since they are the three most prevalent in the Gauteng region surrounding Pretoria. A truly interdisciplinary venture, local experts from the fields of anthropology, sociology, and economics were consulted before work was begun.

This research was begun by teaming up with a group of highly skilled oncologists who were most supportive of our work. Our first task was translating our chosen quality of life instrument, the Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy scales (FACT), a self-assessment questionnaire developed by Dr. David Celli, into our target languages. This painstaking work could not have been successful without the help and input of the patients and nursing sisters from the three cultures involved.

Once satisfied with the translations, nurses with home languages the same as their patients were trained in administering the scales. Because of the higher rate of illiteracy among the rural people now coming into cities for medical treatment, the questions were read to all patients. Specific areas of query include patients' perceptions of their physical, psychological, social, and functional well-being, as well as their relationship with their doctor.

Our project has exceeded our expectations with a total of twelve nursing sisters having been trained and over 170 patient questionnaires completed. Completed results will be reported this fall. Preliminary results show a markedly different response set from Western patients in all of our five areas on the FACT.

We are expanding our work with the development of semi-structured questionnaires to further clarify FACT issues. Additionally, we will be consulting with others who either wish to undertake a cross-cultural project involving translations, or to use other "bridge-building" strategies. Curricula involving cross-cultural communications to be used in educational and clinical settings are being created by our team, by request. In addition to Africa, work has begun in other parts of the world.

Psychology in Canada: Requirements and Practice, an overview.

Louise Hebert
Psychologist

Canada is a large, multicultural country with two official languages, English and French. French is mostly spoken in Quebec, whereas English strongly predominates in the rest of the country. Currently there are more than 12,000 psychologists practicing in Canada. Given these distinctive characteristics, it would be unrealistic to think that there is only one psychology, or only one way to practice psychology, in Canada. In fact, the practice of psychology in this country varies according to the area under consideration.

One important aspect of the practice of psychology that varies across Canada concerns the training required. According to Lorraine Breault, co-chair of the Council Provincial Association of Psychologists (CPAP), eight out of ten provinces recognize the master's degree as the standard requirement for the practice of psychology, whereas the provinces of British Columbia and Manitoba call for the doctorate.

However, certain qualifications must be added. For instance, in the Maritime Provinces, people with a master's degree in psychology can practice in the public sector, but four years of experience is mandatory in order to practice independently. In Ontario, individuals with a master's degree hold the title psychological associate, but only those with a doctorate degree are granted the title of psychologist. Psychological associates can work independently in their specialty, whereas psychologists are generalists, and certain areas of expertise are reserved for them.

Only recently in Saskatchewan, so as not to exclude psychologists working in the public sectors, has the master's degree, rather than the doctorate, become the accepted norm. In Manitoba, where the doctorate degree is the level of entry to practice as a professional psychologist, people with a master's degree can work, provided they are under supervision. In the provinces of Quebec and Alberta, only the master's degree is required, with no conditions or additional requirements.

However, according to Janel Gauthier, President of the Canadian Psychological Association (CPA), despite the fact that most provinces accept the master's degree as the level of entry to the profession, gives certain conditions in some provinces, Canada is moving towards the doctorate level as the standardized requirement. The doctorate level being the required norm in the United States, the free trade agreement has led Canada to move in the same direction. Of equal importance, a greater awareness of psychology in general on the part of the Canadian public, coupled with higher expectations within the profession itself, has led to a stronger demand for better standards. But given the actual situation in Canada regarding this issue, its complexity and the diversity between the provinces, there is also the opinion, as expressed by Pierre Ritchie, Executive Director of the Canadian Register of Health Services Providers in Psychology, that psychology will continue for still some time to be practiced on two levels, the master's and the doctorate.

What about the actual practice of psychology in Canada? Does it differ from the practice in the United States? Of all the subdomains that composed psychology, the most chosen is clinical psychology, followed by educational psychology and counseling psychology. A recent survey among 4000 psychologists in Canada revealed that there is not much difference in the practice of psychology between the different provinces of Canada and between Canada and the United States. In Canada, however, the profession tends to be self-regulated, although this may change with the public being more aware and asking for better regulations. And there are still a good number of psychologists working in the public sectors, such as schools, hospitals, and community centers - although this number has decreased in the recent years, given budget cuts. Oppositely, in the United States there is a greater number of psychologists working privately.

In clinical psychology, the most popular approach is the cognitive-behavioral approach. This can be explained in part by the fact that certain insurance companies will pay psychotherapy fees only if this approach is used. However, in Quebec, where a European influence is felt and where the main language is French, the psychodynamic approach seems as much used as the cognitive-behavioral one.

Psychology is a profession in

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Cross-Cultural Perspective cont. from pg. 1

assessment for officer cadets, pilots, bomb disposal personnel, commandos, and other specific vocations. Survey research into morale and the motivation of the troops assumed more importance in the 80s. The findings from qualitative research using focus groups with educationists led to the realization that there was a need for targeting the general public in a mass media attempt at attitude change in order to change overall perceptions towards compulsory military service.

Beginning in the early 80s, the Ministry of Defense successfully inaugurated and executed attitude change in the general public towards military service, using mass media advertisements and close door communications with specific groups like employers who had their men periodically recalled for refresher training. Such communications were concurrent with changes in man-management policies in-house. Training philosophies and practices underwent much evolution. More attention was paid to phasing in of the national serviceman from civilian to military life. This resulted in less trauma on entry into military service. Psychologists were involved in every phase, in gauging perceptions and providing regular feedback to the policy makers and implementors. It required courage to be the bearer of "bad news", such as it was in the earlier survey findings. The satisfaction came in bringing in the "good news" over time, as changes were made and consistently implemented in organizational procedures, practices and philosophies. The work of psychologists in the Singapore Ministry of Defense is a case study in psychologists rallying to organizational needs and meeting the expectations.

In the early 80s, a civilian woman was appointed as the Head of the Personnel Research Department. As the Chief Psychologist in the Ministry of Defense, she conceptualized an important role for the Field Psychologists in the Ministry of Defense, as adjunct to the mental preparation of peace-time soldiers for the reality of engagement in war. Field psychology has since become an integral part of services provided by the department with combat officers trained as psychologists filling the positions created.

The mid 80s and 90s also saw a strengthening of clinical psychology in Singapore. The most senior psychologist in the civil service in Singapore, Long Foo Yee, became Head of the Psychology Department in the Institute of Mental Health and Woodbridge Hospital. Younger colleagues were sent for postgraduate training overseas. The senior psychologists in the Ministry of Health also provided training and consultative services to the other civil service establishments like the Prison Service, the Ministry of Community Development and the Public Service Commission.

Psychology had been taught as a part of the Teachers Training course at the Institute of Education from its earliest days. The early 90s saw the inception of an educational psychologist scheme at the Ministry of Education. Master's programs in educational psychology and counseling psychology are now being taught at the National Institute of Education. In June, 1997 the Seventh Thinking Conference was organized by the Institute in Singapore, attracting 2,500 participants.

The Nanyang Technological University had offered psychology as an option from its earliest days. The University of Singapore had also offered the subject as part of its management, sociology and social work programs, as well as in its school of medicine. It was in 1986 that an undergraduate course in psychology leading to a bachelor's degree in social science was inaugurated at the National University of Singapore. The first batch of pass degree graduates emerged in 1989, and the first batch of honors graduates in 1990. Since then, there have also been postgraduates in psychology from the Faculty of Arts and Social Science.

The Singapore Psychological Society was formed in 1978. At that time, all the members had been trained in psychology overseas. Singaporeans had studied psychology in Australia, UK, the USA, New Zealand, and Canada. After the initial years of formation, entry as a Full Member of the Society depended on the eligibility to practice as a psychologist in the country where the applicant obtained his/her qualifications. This meant that a Masters graduate from UK, New Zealand, or Australia in the 80's could qualify as a Full Member, or a first degree holder from these countries who had two further years of supervised training. As licensing requirements in many states required a PhD as a minimum, this was the requirement for psychology graduates from USA seeking to become Full Members of the Singapore Psychological Society. This appeared to be the best procedure for maintaining international standards for professional credential recognition. Every two years, the Society published a Directory of Members. This directory details the training and specialist qualifications of all psychologists who are members of the Society.

Members of the Singapore Psychological Society are governed by the Society's Professional Code of Ethics, and Affiliate Members and accredited supervisors are required to adhere to the Supervision Guidelines in order to be eligible for upgrading as a Full Member of the Society after two years. Both these documents, as well as the Society's Public Statement on Psychological Testing, are found in the Directory of Members.

Since the mid 90's, there has been an increase in the number of international psychologists who have come to live and work in Singapore. This is a trend that is also seen in other professions and business concerns in Singapore. International psychologists have come to work in nearly all specializations in psychology. There are clinicians in partnership with psychiatrists in private practice. There are educational psychologists offering assessment and counseling services, as well as help for students with learning disabilities. Organizational psychologists offer testing and assessment services as employees of multi-national corporations. And, of course, academic psychologists join the Singapore University, take a permanent residence, and stay on.

The Singapore Psychological Society will be hosting the 25th International Congress of Applied Psychology from 7-12 July, 2002. In July 1992, at the First Asian Conference in Psychology, held in Singapore, a group of ten countries signed a Memorandum of Understanding to form an association to be known as the Asia Oceania Psychological Association. The ten countries were Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, Hong Kong, Taiwan, India, Australia, New Zealand, Korea, and of course Singapore. The Singapore Psychological Society will work closely with the Asia Oceania group and further expand the invitation to other countries who were not present for the initial signing of the Memorandum. We look forward to having Division 52 members of APA join hands with us in this undertaking.
PROPOSED BYLAWS
DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY
DIVISION 52 OF THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

ARTICLE I: NAME AND PURPOSE

Section 1
The name of this organization shall be the Division of International Psychology of the American Psychological Association (APA), hereafter referred to as the Division and the APA respectively.

Section 2
The purpose of this Division is to further the development and advancement of international relations among psychologists in the areas of sharing knowledge, encouraging visitation, and encouraging intercultural research and development in clinical practice, and to promote the general objectives of the APA.

ARTICLE II: MEMBERSHIP

Section 1
There shall be five categories of membership in this Division: Member, Fellow, Associate, Affiliate and Student Affiliate.

A. Member
1. Charter Members are the APA members who signed the petition for the establishment of the Division as well as those who paid Division dues for the calendar year in which the Division was established.
2. To qualify for the status of Member, an individual shall be a member of the APA and shall have an interest in international psychology. A Member shall be entitled to the following rights and privileges:
   a. To attend and to participate in the meetings of the Division and to receive its publications; and
   b. To hold office, to serve on Committees of the Division and to vote in its elections.

B. Fellow
To qualify for the status of Fellow an individual shall:
1. Be a Fellow of APA;
2. Have been a Member of the Division for at least one year;
3. Have made an outstanding contribution to the area of international activities in research, teaching or practice; and
4. Be endorsed by three APA Fellows, including two Fellows within the Division.
5. Nominations shall be made by the Fellows chair (committee) on forms specific to the Division. Approval of Division Fellows shall be done by the Board of Directors in a manner developed by the Board of Directors.

C. Associate
To qualify for the status of Associate, an individual shall be an Associate Member of the APA and shall have an interest in international psychology.
1. Associate Members of the Division who are voting Associates of the APA shall be entitled to the following rights and privileges:
   a. To attend and participate in the meetings of the Division and to receive its publications; and
   b. To hold office, to serve on Committees of the Division, and to vote in its elections.
2. Associate Members of the Division who are not voting Associates of the APA shall be entitled to the following rights and privileges:
   a. To attend and participate in the meetings of the Division and to receive its publications;
   b. Associate Members shall not be entitled to hold office, serve as voting members of the Committees of the Division, or vote in elections.

D. Affiliate
To qualify as an Affiliate of the Division, an individual shall have an interest in international psychology.
1. An Affiliate shall be entitled to the following rights and privileges:
   a. To attend and participate in the meetings of the Division and to receive its publications;
   b. Affiliates shall not be entitled to hold office, serve as voting members of the committees of the Division, or vote in elections.

E. Student Affiliate

To qualify as a Student Affiliate of the Division, an individual shall be enrolled in a graduate program or school of recognized standing in the area of psychology.

1. A Student Affiliate shall be entitled to the following rights and privileges:
   a. To attend and participate in the meetings of the Division and to receive its publications;
   b. Student Affiliates shall not be entitled to hold office, serve as voting members of the committees of the Division, or vote in elections.

Section 2

The Chair of the Membership Committee shall be responsible for communicating to each applicant his/her membership status in a timely fashion.

ARTICLE III: OFFICERS

Section 1

The Officers of the Division shall be a President, President-elect, Past President, Secretary and Treasurer.

Section 2

The President shall be the Member who has just completed his/her term as President-elect. The term of office of the President shall be one year. The first elected President shall take office immediately after the results of the Division's first election have been tabulated, and will serve a one-year term. The President shall preside at all meetings, shall be the chair of the Board of Directors, and shall perform all other usual duties of a presiding officer.

Section 3

The President-elect shall be a Member of the Board of Directors, and shall perform the duties traditionally assigned to a Vice-President. The term of office of the President-elect shall be one year. In the event that the President shall not serve his/her full term for any reason, the President-elect shall succeed to the unexpired remainder thereof and continue to serve through his/her own term.

Section 4

During the first year of the existence of the Division there will be no Past President. After the first year the Past President of the Division shall be the most recently retired President of the Division, shall serve as a member of the Board of Directors, and shall serve as a Chair of the Committee on Nominations and Elections. The term of the office of Past President shall be one year. If, for any reason, the Past President shall not serve his/her full term of office, the office shall remain vacant through the balance of the year in which the vacancy occurs.

Section 5

The Secretary shall be elected for a term of three (3) years. During his/her term, (s)he shall be a member of the Board of Directors, shall safeguard all records of the Division, shall keep the minutes of the meetings of the Division and of the Board of Directors, shall maintain coordination with the Division and the Central Office of APA, shall inform the membership of action taken by the Board of Directors, shall keep an updated membership mailing list, and shall perform all other usual duties of a Secretary.

Section 6

The Treasurer shall be elected for a term of two (2) years. During his/her term, (s)he shall be a member of the Board of Directors, shall oversee custody of all membership funds and property of the Division, shall oversee the receipt of all money by the Division, shall direct disbursements as provided under the terms of these Bylaws, shall oversee the keeping of adequate accounts, shall prepare the annual budget in consultation with the President and the Board of Directors, shall make an annual financial report to the Division and, in general, shall perform the usual duties of a Treasurer. In the event of the incapacity of the Treasurer, or a vacancy in that office, the President-elect is authorized to serve in his/her stead until the next yearly election.

Section 7

The Officers shall assume their positions on January 1 of each calendar year and shall maintain them until their successors are seated. During the period between their election and the assumption of office, the Officers shall be given the title of Officer-designate and shall be ex-officio, non-voting, members of the Board of Directors.
Section 8

In the case of death, incapacity, or resignation in the office of the President-elect or Secretary, the vacant office shall be awarded to the candidate for the position who was, at the time of the most recent past election, the runner-up for the office in question. If the runner-up declines to serve, or is for any other reason unavailable, the Board of Directors shall, by a majority vote, elect a successor to serve until the next annual meeting and shall also undertake to conduct a special election from among eligible members to secure a permanent incumbent who shall complete the unexpired term.

Section 9

Any Officer may be removed from office before the expiration of his/her term by a public two-thirds (2/3) vote of those present at a meeting of the Board of Directors if it appears that the best interests of the Division are not being served by the person in question.

Section 10

An elected officer is eligible to run for another office in the Division only during the last year of his/her term of office or when the elected officer has retired from the position.

ARTICLE IV: BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section 1

There shall be a Board of Directors of the Division. Its membership shall consist of the following persons:

A. The elected officers of the Division as specified in Article III, Section 1 of these Bylaws;

B. There shall be four Members-at-large who shall be Members of the Division, elected for three-year terms in staggered sequence. Members-at-large shall be members of the Board of Directors with vote. The terms of the initial Members-at-large shall be set by the Board of Directors for one, two, or three years so as to implement staggered terms. They shall assume office on January 1 of the year following their election.

C. The Division shall elect that number of Representatives to APA Council necessary to fill vacancies created by ending terms of current Representatives and/or vacancies created by changes on the APA Apportionment Ballot. Representatives to Council must be Members or Fellows of the Division and are ordinarily elected to serve a three-year term. The Division's Representative(s) to Council shall be members of the Board of Directors with vote.

D. The Editors of the Division Newsletter and Journal shall be members of the Board of Directors with vote. They shall be appointed by the President with the concurrence of the Board of Directors, and shall serve a five-year term.

Section 2

The duties of the Board of Directors shall include:

A. Exercising general supervision over the affairs of the Division, and the transaction of the necessary business of the Division provided, however, that the actions of the Board of Directors shall be consistent with these Bylaws. The Board of Directors shall act consistently with the recorded vote of the membership and shall report on its actions to the members at the annual meeting;

B. Recommending matters for the consideration of the membership;

C. Filling such vacancies in an office of the Division as so empowered under the terms of Article III, Section 8 of the Bylaws;

D. Advising the President regarding the appointment of Chairs and members of Committees of the Division in accordance with these Bylaws;

E. Advising the Officers of the Division regarding the performance of their duties;

F. Advising the Division's APA Council Representatives(s) on issues either currently before or which may be desirable to place before APA Council;

G. Adopting a final budget;

H. Recommending or approving the disbursement of funds of the Division in accordance with Article VIII of these Bylaws;

I. Advising the President regarding the appointment of the Editor of any of the Division's publications;

J. Setting policies for the conduct of its own affairs or for the affairs of the Division consistent with these Bylaws;

K. Authorizing the adoption and publication of rules and procedures for the transaction of the business of the Division provided that the same do not conflict with the Bylaws and Rules of the APA.

Section 3
The Board of Directors shall meet at least twice each year. Additional meetings may be called by the President with the concurrence of a majority of the voting members of the Board of Directors.

Section 4

Board of Directors meetings shall be open to all members of the Division except at such times as a majority of the Board of Directors may declare an executive session. Any member of the Division may place a matter on the agenda of a meeting. The President shall preside over the meetings of the Board of Directors, and the Secretary shall act as Recording Secretary. A majority of the voting members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum, following due notice of the meeting. Each member present shall have one vote, and no member may vote by proxy. All decisions of the Board of Directors shall require assent by majority of those voting, except as otherwise noted in these Bylaws.

ARTICLE V: EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Section 1

There shall be an Executive Committee of the Board of Directors which shall be composed of the President, President-elect, Past President, Secretary and Treasurer. The Executive Committee shall meet on the call of the President or of any other three Officers and conduct such affairs of the Division between meetings of the Board of Directors as may be needed to implement policy decisions adopted by the Board of Directors.

Section 2

The duties of the Executive Committee shall be:

A. To supervise the affairs of the Division between meetings of the Board of Directors, managing those affairs within policies set by the Board and implementing actions directed by the Board.

B. To review matters on the meeting agendas of the Board of Directors and to make recommendations about these matters to the Board.

C. To negotiate the terms of any contract entered into by and between the Division and any external organization hired to provide administrative or publishing services to the Division within policies set by the Board and to supervise and evaluate the performances of such organizations.

D. Upon majority vote of the Executive Committee, to declare an emergency and to hold a mail or telephone ballot of the Board of Directors upon any proposed course of action.

Section 3

Actions of the Executive Committee shall be subject to the review of the Board of Directors at each Board of Directors meeting. Actions of the Board of Directors shall be subject to review of the membership at the membership's Annual meeting.

ARTICLE VI: COMMITTEES

Section 1

The Committees of the Division shall consist of such Standing Committees as are provided by these Bylaws and such ad hoc Committees as shall be established by the President with the concurrence of the Board of Directors. All Committee meetings shall be open to all members. In the conduct of Committee business, the Chair of the Committee shall cast a vote only in the case of ties.

Section 2

Except as otherwise provided in these Bylaws, the Chair and all members of the Committees shall be appointed by the President. The Chair and all members of Committees shall serve until their successors are appointed and qualify. In the case of a vacancy on a Committee, such a vacancy shall be filled by Presidential appointment.

Section 3

The President-elect, as soon as possible following the assumption of office, shall appoint a Chair-designate for each Standing Committee. Such Chair-designates shall serve as members of their respective Committees during their year as Chair-designates. Such persons shall become Chairs in the subsequent year.

Section 4

The Standing Committees of the Division shall be:

A. The Program Committee, shall consist of three (3) members, all of whom shall serve staggered terms of 3 years. Committee Members shall be appointed by the President-elect and ratified by the Board of Directors. It shall be the duty of the Committee to solicit, evaluate, and select scientific and professional contributions to be presented as part of the Division's annual meeting programs.

B. The Committee on Nomination and Elections is described in Article VII, Section 1.
C. The Membership Committee shall consist of three (3) members, all of whom shall serve for staggered terms of three (3) years. It shall be the duty of the Committee to solicit members and recommend applicants for membership.

D. The Fellowship Committee shall consist of three (3) Fellows of the Division, all of whom shall serve for staggered terms of three (3) years. It shall be the duty of the Committee to evaluate and recommend applicants to the Board of Directors.

E. The Awards Committee shall consist of the three (3) most recent Past Presidents of the Division. The Committee shall be responsible for recommending awards of such a nature as are consistent with the aims of the Division. The bestowing of any such award by the Board of Directors shall require an affirmative vote of two-thirds (2/3) of Board Members present and voting.

Section 5

In addition to its designated responsibilities, each Standing Committee shall have the privilege of recommending procedures, new policy or policy changes, and/or amendments to these Bylaws to the Board of Directors.

Section 6

It shall be the responsibility of the Chair of each Committee to submit a report on its operations and recommendations to the Board of Directors at each of the meetings of the Board of Directors.

Section 7

The Board of Directors is empowered to authorize the formation of ad hoc committees to accomplish the goals of the Division.

A. Each ad hoc committee shall have a specific charge for a specified period of time and shall be subject to annual review by the Board of Directors.

B. The number of members and terms of office of ad hoc committee members shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

C. The members and chair of each ad hoc committee shall be nominated by the President for approval by the Board of Directors.

D. Unless reconstituted for a subsequent year or years, the existence of an ad hoc Committee shall terminate at the close of the year in which it has been established.

ARTICLE VII: NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

Section 1

The Committee on Nominations and Elections shall consist of the Past President, who serves as ex-officio member and as chair of the Committee, and up to three (3) other members of the Division. The members of the Committee on Nominations and Elections shall be appointed by the President with concurrence of the Board of Directors, and shall serve for one (1) year. In the case of death, resignation, or incapacity of the Past President, the President shall assume the duties of the Chair. The Committee shall be responsible for implementing the policies required for the nomination and election of officers.

Section 2

The Committee on Nominations and Elections shall be responsible for implementing the policies required for the nomination and election of Officers and Representatives to Council. All aspects of nomination and election will be in accordance with the provisions of the APA Bylaws, and shall be completed by the dates specified by APA. A nominating ballot shall be distributed by January 15 of each calendar year. Only Members, Fellows and Voting Associates of the Division shall participate in the nomination procedure.

Section 3

The nominations shall be tallied by the Committee on Nominations and Elections using the procedures specified in the Bylaws. In the event that there is an insufficient number of nominees who have received at least six (6) nominations, the Committee on Nominations and Elections shall use its discretion in nominating candidates for any remaining spaces.

Section 4

The Officers of the Division shall be elected by a preferential vote of the members on a mail ballot. The Committee on Nominations and Elections shall be responsible for overseeing the mailing of ballots, the count of the votes, the notification to the Board of Directors of the results of the election, the notification to the members whose names appeared on the ballot, and the reporting of the election at the annual business meeting of the Division and in the pages of its publication when that becomes available.

Section 5

Any vacancies on the Board of Directors which cannot be filled by the appointment of the next-most-popular defeated candidate shall be appointed by the President only until the next election, at which time the position will be filled by election for the remainder of the term of office.
ARTICLE VIII: MEETINGS

Section 1

The Division shall hold an annual scientific and professional meeting at the time and place of the annual convention of the APA for the presentation of scientific papers and the discussion of professional matters in the realms of international psychology. The Division shall coordinate its program with, and shall participate in, the programs of the APA.

Section 2

There shall be at least one Membership Business Meeting of the Division that shall be held in conjunction with and in the locality of the annual convention of the APA. The purpose of such a meeting shall be to provide an opportunity for a personal exchange of information and perspective about matters of mutual concern between the general membership and the members of the Board of Directors. Any member of the Division shall have the right to place a matter on the agenda of any business meeting of the Division up to 24 hours before the meeting.

Section 3

Other scientific, professional, and/or business meetings of the Division may be called by the President with the concurrence of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE X: FINANCES

Section 1

The assessment of any membership dues or special fees in addition to charges for Division membership voted by the APA Council of Representatives shall be recommend by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the Board of Directors. The proposed assessment shall be presented to the membership for ratification at the annual meeting of the Division. Ratification shall require a majority vote of those members in attendance at the Annual Membership Business Meeting at the APA convention.

Section 2

The Division Treasurer shall present to the Division Board of Directors a proposed annual budget for the following year and a final financial report on the prior year's budget.

Section 3

Disbursement of funds of the Division shall be made as follows:

A. The Board of Directors shall authorize disbursements within the amounts of the approved budget for purposes which are not inconsistent with the Bylaws of the Division or the APA, nor with the recorded actions of the membership.

B. The Treasurer, with the concurrence of the President, is authorized to reallocate unexpended funds from one category of the approved budget to another, provided that the total expenses for the year are not exceeded.

C. Once a budget has been approved, disbursements for items not contained in the approved budget but for purposes harmonious with the objectives of the Division may be authorized by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the Board of Directors, provided that the total expenses for the year are not exceeded.

Section 4

The Treasurer is authorized to sign checks on behalf of the Division or to direct the disbursement of funds.

Section 5

All contracts and other financial documents, other than checks, necessary to undertake programs approved by the Board of Directors in accordance with these Bylaws shall be executed jointly by the President and the Treasurer.

ARTICLE X: AMENDMENTS

Amendments to these Bylaws may be proposed by a majority of the Board of Directors or by a petition of three percent (3%) of the voting Members of the Division and presented to the Board of Directors. The proposed amendment shall be either inserted into the next issue of the Division newsletter or mailed separately to the last-known Post Office address of each voting Member along with the statements which specify the arguments for and against the proposed change. Ballots shall be counted sixty (60) days after mailing, and the voting period shall then be considered closed. An affirmative vote by the majority of the votes cast shall be required to ratify the amendment which shall be effective immediately.
Division 52 Bylaws and Nominations Ballot

Division 52 Bylaws Vote

Please signify your approval or disapproval of the proposed bylaws of the Division of International Psychology, Division 52 of the American Psychological Association by placing an "x" in the appropriate box:

☐ I approve the proposed bylaws of the Division of International Psychology.

☐ I do not approve the proposed bylaws of the Division of International Psychology.

Division 52 Officer Nominations

Please try to nominate three (3) candidates for each position.

*Note: For the foreseeable time, we will be unable to pay any fares or housing expenses to attend meetings.

President-elect (1999):
1. 
2. 
3. 

Secretary (1999-2001):
1. 
2. 
3. 

Treasurer (1999-2000):
1. 
2. 
3. 

Member-at-large (1999-2001):
1. 
2. 
3. 

Council Representative (1999-2001):
1. 
2. 
3. 

To validate your ballot, please print and sign your name on reverse side, fold, seal, stamp, and mail.

Your ballot must be received by: January 1, 1998

Important note: Only Division 52 Members and Voting Associates may vote and make nominations for Division officers.
Name: _________________
Address: _________________

________________________
Signature

Division 52 Administrative Office
American Psychological Association
750 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20002-4242
INTERESTED IN JOINING DIVISION 52?

Division of International Psychology
Application for Membership

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

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

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

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

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE:

Name: _______________________________ 

Professional Title: ____________________ 

Address: ______________________________

Telephone: ___________________________

Fax: ________________________________

E-mail: ______________________________

APA Membership/Affiliation Status:

Fellow _____ Member _____ Associate _____ International Affiliate _____ Student Affiliate _____

APA Membership Number (if applicable): ______________________________

1998 dues:

_____ I am an APA member who wishes to apply for membership in Division 52. Enclosed is a check for $16.00 U.S. made payable to Division 52.

*Note: Division 52 Charter Members will be billed for 1998 on their APA dues statement.

_____ I wish to become an affiliate of Division 52. Enclosed is a check for $16.00 U.S. made payable to Division 52.

_____ I am a student enrolled in a graduate program in psychology who wishes to become an affiliate of Division 52. Enclosed is a check for $6.00 U.S. made payable to Division 52.

_____ I wish to donate $___________ U.S. made payable to Division 52, to support its 1997 activities.

_____ Enclosed is the check in the amount of $___________ (in U.S. dollars) payable to the Division 52.

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

Credit Card Number ___________________________ Expiration Date ___________ Signature ______________________________

Please send your completed application together with your payment to: Division 52 - Administrative Office
American Psychological Association
750 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20002-4242
Charter Members cont. from pg. 10

Steven M. Pfeiffer
William F. Molf
Randy Eugene Phelps
Perever P. Philip
Marc Pilak
Christopher J. Pino
Donald Dee Witten
Colin B. Pihlado
Agnés M. Plank
Marcia Pilak
Mark L. Pope
Linda Ann Whiston Price
Louis H. Primavera
H. Thompson Frost
Walter B. Pryzmaszuk
Antonio E. Ponce
David L. Putnam
Virginia Nichols Quinn
Yvonne Kafferty
Donald Joseph Raggio
Patrick M. Raw
Benjamin D. Reese
Lynn Paul Kahn
Irans R. Reche
Allan R. Reche
Pamela T. Rechi
Michael B. Resnick
Robert J. Resnick
Robert W. Resnick
Mary E. Reuder
William M. Reynolds
David G. Rice
Donatian Lawrence Rice
Joy K. Rice
Lyndie D. Rich
Joseph Richman
Elaine M. Richter
Robert W. Rohrer
Brian Coats Riedesel
Jeffrey M. Ring
Herbert Robins
Dennis Joy Robinson
Elizabeth Anne Robinson
Sharon L. Robinson-Kupcis
Elsie Rodino
Wendy C. Rogers
Stephan A. Rook
Joan Heller Rollins
Judith L. Rom
Jack Ruben
Donald Alan Raun
Sylvia A. Rosenfeld

Mark R. Rosenwieg
Karen Rowe
Donald K. Roche
Nanette P. Rowe
Michele Jain Ruap
Nancy Felipe Russo
Michel E. Sabourin
Mary P. Safir
John S. Safren
Xurt Salinger
Shirley Sanders
Harry Sandor
Salvador Santiago
Victor D. Sanna
Selma G. Sapir
S. Staudulf Sargent
Pam Sarno
Jack Sawyer
Elizabeth Scarborough
Leslie J. Schab
Sylvan Jay Scharf
Thomas Schmenken
Lyle Darrell Schmiegel
Kirk J. Schneider
Stanley F. Schneider
Craig Gerald Shcom
Frederick A. Schrak
Mary Katherine Schoel
Peggy Hughes Schütz
Geraldine Schwartz
Jacqueline Anne Schwartz
Jerel A. Seckler
Heppy M. Seiden
Victoria R. Selitz
Martin E.P. Sellman
Emmanuel Selyer
Bevily Serber
Imre A. Serlin
Virginia Swain Sexton
Gregory Chalmers Sharma
Carlisia B. Shapp
Ariel Shido
Rick Joy Sherr
Thomas John Sheller
Milton B. Shawmy
Robert B. Sica
Laura S. Sidemore
Recen J. Silver
Harsh Laxar Silverman
Helin W. Silverman
Wele H. Silverman
Norma Flavnick Simon
David L. Singer
Henry A. Singer
Juice M. Singlet
Grady T. Smith

Kyle D. Smith
M. Brower Smith
Mervin R. Smucker
John Stanley
David Snyder
Maurice S. Soja
K. Mark Soleson
Charles D. Spierber
Sally D. Stables
Jeanne Marah Stahl
Duncan Stanton
Richard D. Stanton
E. Mark Steen
Robert J. Steinberg
Manny Stromberg
Judith R. Stewart
John M. Stekes
Stephen N. Strunk
Richard M. Stuln
S. Srinivasa Subramanian
Norman D. Sandberg
Elizabeth V. Swenson
Harald Takoschat
Marc Andrew Tallent
Ronda Carol Tally
Josephine Tan
John Yung Ten
Janko Tanaka-Matsu
Terry Tang
Beatrice Schwartz Taag
Faisal Tammy
Laundra E. Tara
Dilmos Alpert Tow
George P. Taylor
Sayed M. J. Tefrani
Holena Windl Tanen
Mary L. Tenosep
Los Ellen Terzic
Michela Richard Bonass
Robert L. Thompson
Paul W. Thomas
Frank R. Timmons
Karen J. Timmon
Henry Tones
Laura C. Toney
Rodney Y. Torien
Judith V. Torney-Purta
Paul Anderson Toro
Ronal E. Tower
Joan P. Tractman
Arthur Capelle Trab
Cheryl Lynn Brown Travis
Harry C. Tripathi
Raymond J. Trilogy
David Edward Tupper
Andrew Leslie Turner
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Quebec, where a European influence is felt and where the main language is French, here, the psychodynamic approach seems as much used as the cognitive-behavioral one.

Psychology is a profession in evolution. What do we foresee for its future in Canada? Psychotherapy is more and more seen as a medical treatment and considered efficient in cases of mental health problems. Moreover, according to Pierre Ritchie, in the future, the psychology will be regarded as an overall health profession rather than solely as a mental health profession.

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