

PEACE Psychology

Newsletter of the Society for the Study of Peace, Conflict, and Violence:
Peace Psychology Division of the American Psychological Association

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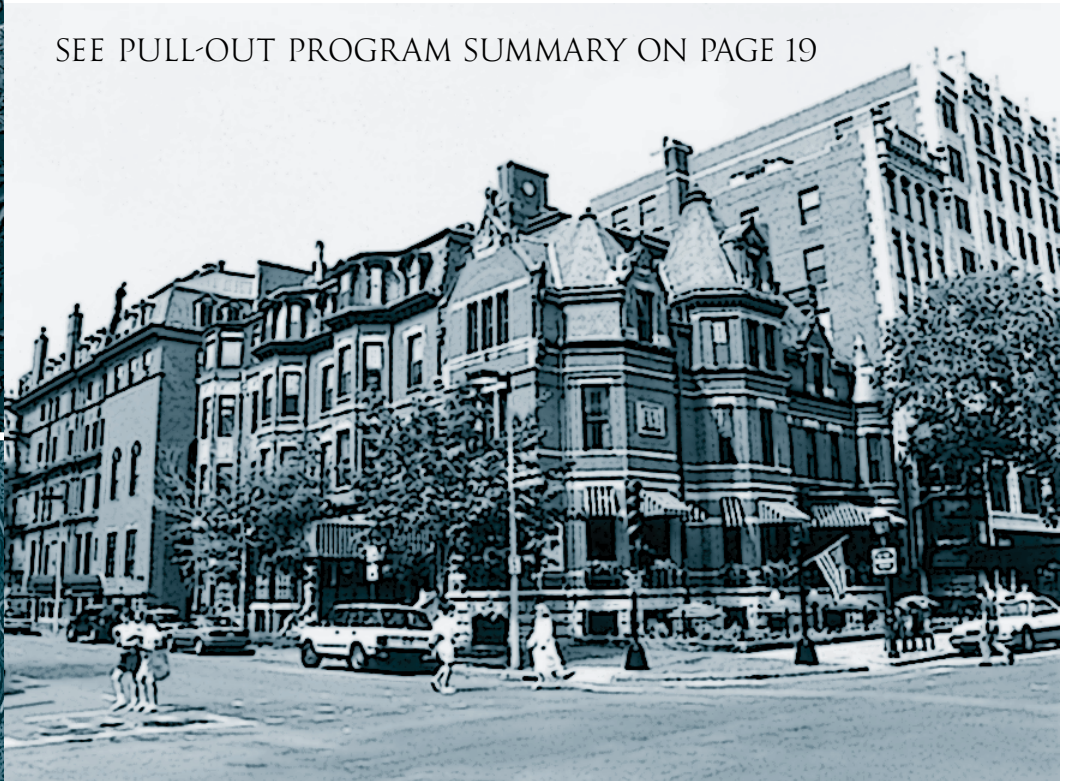


Peace Psychology: Social Justice at Home and Abroad



APA 2008 ANNUAL CONVENTION,
BOSTON

SEE PULL-OUT PROGRAM SUMMARY ON PAGE 19



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From the Editor

Peace & the exploitation of women: What we can learn from Saartjie Baartman's story

I was recently asked to “write something” about Saartjie Baartman for the program of a play about her life. Saartjie Baartman was a South African woman who was taken from South Africa to Britain and Europe in 1810. There she was exhibited naked, prodded, pried, prostituted, exploited and denigrated in a multitude of shameful ways. The British and Europeans treated her as an interesting object and they were fascinated by her buttocks and genitals. After her death at the age of 25, a wax mold was made of her body, her body was cut up, some parts were preserved and her skeletal remains were put on display in a French museum until 1975. After many years of legal and diplomatic wrangling, the French government finally crafted a special law that made the return of Saartjie Baartman's remains to South Africa possible in 2002.

Saartjie Baartman's painful life, and tragic, untimely death, is symbolic of the exploitation of people considered “the other” by those in power. Studying the life and historical afterlife of Saartjie reminds us of the devastating effects of racism, sexism, colonialism and unbridled power. The people who exploited Saartjie when she was alive, and after she died, were able to do so because there were no checks on their power to do so.

We need to remind ourselves, however, that in our contemporary society there are still instances where this abuse of power is possible. Abuse, prostituting, objectification, and international trafficking of women (and others) still continue. A simple example that is, unfortunately, near to most of us is that despite our progress in protecting people and our advances in treating all people with dignity, we still need safe houses and shelters to physically protect women (and children) who are being abused, in almost every town and city in our country. Saartjie Baartman was in a dire situation, but almost 200 years later, not much has changed for some women among us. However, when looking at the most recent chapter in Saartjie's story, we also see that her legacy has been positive in some



*JW P. Heuchert,
Editor*

respects. In particular, her legacy reminds us to talk about these issues so that we can act responsibly and address current problems in our world, it reminds us that we have the responsibility of redress for past injustices, and it reminds us that the wheels of justice turn—albeit slowly.

This bleak picture of human moral progress makes me even prouder to be a member of Division 48: Society for the Study of Peace, Conflict, and Violence. I am convinced that we are part of the solution to these and other problems of violence, injustice, war and conflict. As this edition clearly illustrates, the hundreds of members of our division are not idle. The evidence published in this edition alone shows that we can all be proud of the individual and collective efforts to bring about a more peaceful, just and harmonious world.

Please:

- Continue to send submissions.
- “Clip and save” the convention program and bring it to Boston in August.
- Continue with the good work that you do as an individual and on behalf of the division.

Please submit your thoughts, announcements, short research reports, reactions, responses and contributions for our next edition by sending your submissions to the address below by September 15, 2008.

Peace to you,

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Message from the President



Deborah Fish Ragin
President
Society for the Study of Peace,
Conflict, and Violence:
APA Division 48

While making preparations for our 2008 Annual Conference, I was reminded that our Division is only 28 years old. We were established in 1990 with the help of peace pioneers who realized the valuable contributions psychologists could make to peace, conflict resolution and social justice. I am grateful to the peace pioneers for their insight. I especially appreciate that they have provided psychologists like me with a way to connect our personal passion around peace and social justice with a professional focus on the same.

I often wonder about the original goals of the pioneers and their visions for the organizations they helped to create, including Division 48 and Psychologists for Social Responsibility (PsySR). Fortunately for me and others, Division 48 members Susan McKay, Micheal Roe, Richard Wagner and Michael Wessells have assumed the role of historians, documenting the goals, the work and the contributions of the peace pioneers in a special series on Pioneers in Peace Psychology, published in our *Journal of Peace and Conflict*. Susan, Micheal, Richard and Michael began this project in 2003 with a full issue dedicated to pioneer Milton Schwebel. Since that time, they have documented the work and visions of Ralph White (2004), Doris Miller (2005), Morton Deutsch (2006), and Ethel Tobach (2007). But, it is with regret that I note the passing of Ralph White in 2007.

Dr. White's contributions to our Division and to psychology are too numerous to list in this column. Among his many contributions is his essay on "Misperceptions and War," reprinted in the 2004 (Number 4) issue of the *Journal*. In this essay, Dr. White reminds us that problematic misperceptions including demonizing the enemy, rationalizing one's own hostile behavior and underestimating the enemy's strength are characteristics that contributed to each of the ten wars in the last century. These dangerous misperceptions can be corrected by empathy, an act that requires simply that each side asks what they might do in a

similar situation. His analysis of the causes of conflicts applies to conflicts in the 21st century as well.

Dr. White may not have needed a dedicated journal issue to recognize his work and his many accomplishments. Yet I believe it is a fitting tribute to him for the legacy he helped establish. Consistent with Dr. White's commitment to peace psychology, Division 48 recently received a bequest of \$10,000 from his estate. We are honored that Dr. White chose to remember APA Division 48 in his will. In recognition of his work and his gift, beginning in 2008 Division 48 will award an annual Ralph White Lifetime Achievement Award to individuals who embody, through their scholarship and activism, the work of peace psychologists.

I encourage everyone to read the series on Pioneers in Peace Psychology if you have not already, and to watch for the newest addition to the series at the end of 2008. But, for those of you who, like me, are a little impatient and cannot wait for the upcoming editions, we have a treat. This year at the 2008 Annual Convention in Boston, we include in our program a panel discussion and luncheon featuring the peace pioneers. The panel and luncheon, proposed by Susan McKay, Micheal Roe, and Michael Wessells, is designed to recognize the vision and leadership of the founding members and to educate newer members, such as myself, about the need for Peace Psychologists in the 20th century and the continuing need for our work in the 21st century. Our invited panelists include: Mort Deutsch, Herb Kelman, Dorothy Ciarlo, Milt Schwebel, Brewster Smith and Ethel Tobach. PsySR joins us as a co-sponsor of the panel discussion and lunch. On behalf of PsySR and the Division 48 Executive Committee, we look forward to welcoming our founders and you to this festive and informative panel and luncheon, which will be held on Saturday, August 16th from 11 a.m. to 12:50 p.m. in the Boston Marriott Copley Plaza Hotel, Grand Salons J and K.

As we recognize our pioneers, we are reminded that past presidents of the Division also possess institutional memory about our history and our goals. Their experiences and wisdom are an invaluable resource when planning for and carrying out the current work of the Division. For that reason, this year we begin what I hope will be the first annual Past-Presidents' Strategic Planning Breakfast Meeting that will take place immediately before the 2008 APA Convention. We have invited all Division 48 past-presidents from 1990 through 2007 to meet with the current president and president-elect to discuss the original goals of the Division, our strategic plan and our future goals. The current global crises and conflicts and the challenges to peace and social justice require that we call on all experienced leaders to guide our Division in its mission. I look forward to a lively exchange with the past-presidents and our president-elect as we work to define our ongoing mission.

The events with our pioneers and past-presidents are exciting new initiatives that will assist us in our work. But, our 2008 program offers other new and we believe stimulating events. I will take just a minute to highlight two of our outstanding invited presentations and one additional special program. In the last news letter we highlighted two of our invited speakers. The Morton Deutsch Awardee, Dr. Nicholas Freudenberg, is an outstanding scholar and activists in the area of social justice and health. Dr. Freudenberg's work with incarcerated youth and his program to reintegrate them into the community upon release from prison is a critical part of our work on peace and social justice. Dr. Freudenberg will address one aspect of our theme for this year: social justice at home.

Dr. Fathali Moghaddam, our 2007 Lifetime Achievement Awardee, is a widely acclaimed scholar in the areas of group conflict, international understanding, terrorism, and peace and reconciliation. Dr.

(continued on page 4)

(continued from page 3)

Moghaddam's work addresses the second part of our theme: social justice abroad. We are excited about both awardees and eagerly look forward to their thought-provoking and stimulating presentations.

Finally, to round out our Convention program, we are hosting a full suite program. Many events have been scheduled in the Division 48 and PsySR Hospitality Suite, which will be in the Boston Marriot Copley Place Hotel. Our full program will be available soon and will be sent to members in a separate mailing. For the moment, however, we want to call your attention to a special program Honoring Our International Humanitarian Workers, proposed by Division 48 member, Joan Gildemesiter. Many of you may have seen the APA Monitor feature article on Humanitarian Heroes (December, 2007). We were thrilled to see that two of our Division 48 members, President-Elect Eduardo Diaz, and Michael Wessells were highlighted in this series. Dr. Diaz's work repairing relationships between Latin American civilians and police, and Dr. Wessells' work with children in war-torn countries are two outstanding examples of the way psychologists are making valuable and valued contributions to individuals to foster peace and social justice. We look forward to celebrating Drs. Diaz and Wessells as true humanitarian heroes, and we hope that you will join us in recognizing their work.

I have included only a fraction of the work of the Division in this newsletter. Information about the Division's work on interrogation and torture, and efforts to seat representatives from the four ethnic minority psychological association will be in the spring mailing, but I encourage you to attend our business meeting Saturday, August 16th at the Boston Marriott Copley Place Hotel to learn more and to become involved with an outstanding group of peace psychologists and humanitarians.

Deborah Fish Ragin can be contacted at ragind@mail.montclair.edu.

Message from the President-Elect

Eduardo I. Diaz

President-elect of the Society for the Study of Peace,
Conflict, and Violence: APA Division 48

I have been serving as Division 48 president-elect since January, and I confess that the work involved is challenging but also very rewarding. The challenges involve finding time to do the work in a very busy schedule of other responsibilities. The rewards involve new or deeper relationships with incredibly talented colleagues. Thank you for giving me this opportunity!

I really appreciate the leadership of our President, Deborah Fish Ragin. She and our Program Committee have put together a great program for the upcoming Boston APA Convention. I hope that most of you will consider attending; we have so few opportunities to build community with dispersed members of our Society.

During my time in office, I intend to pursue actions that will lead to a broader spreading of Peace Psychologist as an identity option within our profession, and among psychology students. Actually, let's not stop there. I want everybody to know that Peace Psychology exists, and that requires actions like outreach to community-based organizations and media outlets.

At a recent Executive Committee meeting, we discussed encouraging members to create Continuing Education presentations addressing Conflict Resolution, wherein one could incorporate an introduction to Peace Psychology and include an invitation to join the Society for the Study of Peace, Conflict and Violence. If you create one that you are willing to share for use by others, or maybe already have one, please get me a copy and we will see if the Executive Committee approves of making it available to other members.

The activist part of me wants to see a dramatic increase in member's involvement helping someone, every day, understand that peace with justice is possible. Imagine an exponential spreading of the message, that confronting injustice with constructive conflict action is a civic value.

If you do this locally every day, pretty soon people will begin to identify you, and speak about you, as a Peace Psychologist. Their simple use of the term will likely be heard by someone else that has never before encountered that identity. I believe we need to have Peace Psychology become available in the general lexicon of our citizenry. I also dream of seeing Peace Psychology as a course option in every college and university.

Now, let me tell you what I foresee for the 2009 APA convention in Toronto. I am inclined toward a convention theme for Division 48, like "Creating Peace with Justice," with international, national and local model practices being highlighted. Wouldn't it be wonderful if the majority of the Division sessions provided the opportunity to take away a new skill or idea about how to do peace-related work in our lab, practice, department and/or community? How does that sound to you?

I would love to hear your reaction. Please email me at eid@miamidade.gov with your reflections, ideas or questions. Thank you!

Erratum

We apologize for a typesetting error that unfortunately altered a statement made about the actual military service of several prominent people. The article by Leigh Messinides and Brian K. Turner in the previous edition of *Peace Psychology*, "Hear the Missing Voices" on pp. 10-11, in the 4th paragraph (not including the introduction), the sentence should read: "Plenty of actors from that era did perform combat service in that war (Lee Marvin, Jimmy Stewart, Charles Durning, Clark Gable, among others)...." Unfortunately, due to an electronic gremlin, the wording was changed to "did not." Our apologies to all concerned.

Anatol Rapoport (1911-2007): Peace Psychologist

Floyd Rudmin

Anatol Rapoport was born in 1911 in Russia on the coast of the Black Sea. His family emigrated to Chicago in 1922. In 1934, he graduated from the Vienna Hochschule für Musik after which he toured as a concert pianist. In 1941, he completed his PhD in math at the University of Chicago. He taught at Chicago, Stanford and Michigan, authoring almost 400 titles on biophysics, semantics, neural networks, game theory, and general systems theory.

PEACE PSYCHOLOGY

In the 1950s, he was disillusioned by the rise of the Cold War and the development of nuclear weapons. Rapoport's (1957) first paper in peace psychology was a critical review of a mathematical theory of war. He found it faulty but was inspired:

"The greatest value of Richardson's work is, however, in my opinion, not its scientific value in the narrow sense but in the example set by thirty years of conscientious labor on the frontiers of knowledge. The idea of turning the cold and brilliant light of mathematical investigation on a subject where passions obscure reason is in itself the embodiment of the best in scientific ethics" (Rapoport, 1957, p. 298).

GAME THEORY

Rapoport (1961) reasoned that there are three kinds of conflicts: a fight to eliminate the opponent, a game to outwit the opponent, and a debate to persuade the opponent. Moving a conflict to debate is safer than *visa-versa*. But extensive empirical research on game behavior "should not be considered as sources of real knowledge" only pointers (Rapoport, 1962, p. 579).

REALISM VS. PESSIMISM

Rapoport (1970) was well aware that peace research *per se* would not end war, though that was his goal. The major problem was that there were no institutional structures to use peace research:

"In each case of 'problems solved by science,' institutions have existed ready to receive the knowledge gained by scientists in their investigations" (Rapoport, 1970, p. 279).

"The idea of turning the cold and brilliant light of mathematical investigation on a subject where passions obscure reason is in itself the embodiment of the best in scientific ethics."

— Anatol Rapoport

Therefore, he argued that peace research could focus on problems that institutions want answered, for example, on the dangers of accidental war, or on arms control negotiations. War was technologically driven, with much of the intellectual infrastructure of war found in the universities.

ACTIVISM

Thus, Rapoport's activism was campus focused. For example, during the Vietnam War, he conceived of the idea of a teach-in, as a way to both make a public display of mass anti-war sentiment as well use it for pedagogical purposes.

After emigrating to Canada in 1970, to protect his own sons from military conscription, he accepted a cross-appointment in the math and psychology departments. He helped found Science for Peace in 1981, comprised largely of natural science faculty and graduate students in Canada, and served for many years as its president.

In 1986, after retirement, he organized a BA program in peace studies, with himself as sole teacher. His was one of the first such programs in the world. He was renowned as a passionate and caring teacher. His last book, in 2005, at age 93, was *Conversations with Three Russians*, a three-way Socratic dialogue between Leo Tolstoy, Feodor Dostoevsky, and Vladimir Lenin on humanity's struggle for survival.

Anatol Rapoport is an unsurpassed role model of interdisciplinary genius, creativity, passionate teaching, and social engagement. He demonstrates in his person that academic excellence need not be blind to the dangers confronting humankind.

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MARSELLA & UNGER

JOIN THE RANKS of DIVISION 48 FELLOWS

Leila F. Dane, Division 48 Fellows Committee Chair

An option of the Fellows Committee in those years when there are no “cold” applicants to review, is to invite members who are already Fellows of other divisions. Cold applicants must undergo a time consuming task of amassing credentials to be scrutinized by the APA Membership Committee (see our webpage for details). Our committee reviews the completed application packets and, in the interests of upholding the good name of Division 48, forwards only those whose credentials truly merit this honor.

Though I have a few partial files awaiting more pieces, it has been years since we have reviewed a completed packet from a cold applicant. So our tiny committee of two (myself and Ethel Tobach) decided simply to construct a list of members who are Fellows of other divisions, select a few whose outstanding contributions include research, education and/or training on the general topic of psychology and peace, and propose these individuals to the Division 48 Executive Committee for their approval. That done, there is no more to it than to contact the APA Membership Office and instruct them to add Division 48 to these individuals’ lists of Fellows.

Two such members are our honored 2008 Fellows: Anthony Marsella and Rhoda Unger. Before I move on to a few paragraphs on some of their awesome achievements, let me encourage you to explore your own interest in becoming a Division 48 Fellow. If you have specific questions after reading the Fellow Status Criteria on our Division 48 webpage, email me at ivt@microneil.com or contact the APA Membership Office for an application packet. If you are already a Fellow of another division and your outstanding contributions include the criteria mentioned in the paragraph above, just email me, attach your CV, tell me how and what time it is best to contact you, and I’ll take it from there. Not everyone wants to be a Division 48 Fellow, so we don’t push; the choice is yours.

If you were, as I, born well before WWII was a household word, you perhaps remember your elementary school teacher calling

out, “Girls first!” when the class scrambled to get the best lunch table, get on the bus, etc. Well, Rhoda goes first. I gave her CV to my bright young temp, George M. Walker, who promptly misplaced the folder in this cluttered office, somehow erased my entire inbox for January and February 2008, and went back to college leaving me with an approximation of the following summary.

Rhoda K. Unger, PhD, began her career as an experimental psychologist but soon switched to social psychology with a focus on women and gender. She will not deny that she chose to perfect her tools of analysis before getting to work on substantive topics. She even articulates, in e-mail conversation at least, that her attempts to combine scholarship and activism were driven by her involvement with issues of social justice. With Florence Denmark she wrote and edited one of the first texts that closely examined the social context of gender. She developed these ideas further in a theoretical paper published in the *American Psychologist* titled, “Toward a Redefinition of Sex and Gender” and continued writing theoretical articles to define the parameters of the new psychology of women and gender. A founding member of Division 35, The Society for the Psychology of Women, she became their 8th President in 1980, having been elected Fellow of APA through 35 in 1978. Aside from 35 and our own Division 48, she is also a Fellow of Divisions 2, 9, 44 and 52.

After serving as President of SPSSI she became founding editor of the electronic journal ASAP (Analyses of Social Issues and Public Policy). As such, she was able to publish a special issue on terrorism and its consequences less than two months after September 11, 2001. More recently, she was a member of the APA task force to develop a miniconvention on interrogating foreign detainees.

Her Attitudes About Reality Scale, designed to look at personal epistemology on a continuum from positivism to constructionism, was published in 1986. Her most recent research in this area—on the

relationship of personal epistemology to patriotic militancy and the response to 9/11—was published in the *Journal of Peace and Conflict* (2007, pp 201-220). Recognized as a major contribution to epistemology, this work led to her receiving in 2007 the gold medal award for lifetime contributions to psychology in the public interest from the American Psychological Foundation.

Rhoda is currently Professor Emerita of Psychology at Montclair State University, and resident scholar at the Women’s Studies Research Center at Brandeis University. She has been a Fulbright scholar in Israel and a visiting professor in Canada, Spain, and Japan.

Anthony J. Marsella, PhD, is more of an interlocutor. Current President of Psychologists for Social Responsibility, he is Emeritus Professor of Psychology at the University of Hawaii, Honolulu, where he was a professor for 33 years, that is to say when he was not Visiting Professor in Australia, China, India, Korea, and the Philippines, and visiting lecturer at many other universities. The man likes to travel; he likes to write, too. He has published 14 edited books and 190 book chapters, journal articles and technical reports in cultural and international psychology and psychopathology.

When I sat down to write about his professional accomplishments, I found myself stymied by the fact that I do not know him and I could not sculpt him out of prizes and titles. I e-mailed asking for help in getting a little vigor and vitality. His response was so on point that I negotiated with JW to let it stand alone. His “Some thoughts on the flow and trajectory of my personal life and professional career: The push and pull of events, forces, and people” is featured on the next page. When you finish, you will know why Eb and I want to treat him to dinner at our favorite Sicilian restaurant when he next comes to town.

One last word about the Fellows Committee: We are seeking a third member of the committee. Also we welcome inquiries and self-nominations. Just e-mail me at ivt@microneil.com.

SEEDS of PEACE

Some thoughts on the flow and trajectory of my personal life and professional career: The push and pull of events, forces, and people

Anthony J. Marsella

My professional career really began early in my life when I was a young boy in a Sicilian-American immigrant family in Cleveland, Ohio in the early 1940s. All of my family and relatives lived together in a large house in which we dined together at a huge table every day, spoke Sicilian, Sicilian English (“bachousa” for backhouse or toilet) and lived, laughed, and loved together from the basement to the attic. Our lives were all inextricably entwined, and I had little sense of myself as being anyone apart from our family until required public school attendance and the subsequent exposure to other cultures and people slowly began to cause me to be aware of the fact that we were different—indeed, not only different, but often neither respected nor admired aside from our food and Joe DiMaggio.

Our Sicilian culture, in which I was so deeply embedded, was actually in conflict with the “American” culture that I was now being asked to negotiate. Though I did so, I did so with great difficulty and conflict. Communication, style of interacting, styles of learning and thinking, humor, temperament, priorities, values, even dress and food, were all sources of a cultural encounter that could easily turn into a conflict. Like so many others from the many different ethnic groups that dotted Cleveland (e.g., Hungarians, Polish, Czech, Slovenian, Russian), I went through the various phases of both denying and feeling ashamed of my cultural roots and my family’s different ways. Years later, I became angry that I was compelled to do so by acculturation and assimilation pressures that promoted “American” ways while denigrating those of other cultures and not offering opportunities for participation in the “American” culture outside of sports and entertainment. Was it so impossible to ask the public “American” culture to offer some cultural accommodation to my cultural roots rather than denying, denigrating or invalidating them. We adapted, we adjusted, we became “American,” but it was not to the imposed reality of a multicultural and multiracial America, but rather

an “Anglo-America” with its own sense of propriety and worth.

I became the first in my family to attend college. Indeed, I was among the first to even graduate from high school. More of the same occurred as I began to confront and question my undergraduate college culture. I was nicknamed the “Little Pope” because I was a Catholic in a Protestant liberal arts college. And so, when I took my first course in cross-cultural psychology in grad school in 1966—a rarity at American universities in the 1960s—and when I accepted “culture and psychopathology” as my the topic for my term paper, the seeds were already planted for my career and needed only care and nurturance to grow. I was in so many ways, totally prepared to become a strong and passionate voice for the powerful forces of culture in shaping human behavior—normal and abnormal. I had seen it in my own life, I had questioned its absence in my course work, and I had begun to protest its absence in reaching diagnostic and therapy decisions in clinics and hospitals. In graduate school at Penn State University in Clinical Psychology, I gravitated toward a minor in cultural anthropology and philosophy of science, both useful disciplines for questioning and informing myself about the relativity of our knowledge and actions. The liberal faculty relations and teaching atmosphere of the 1960s gave me an opportunity to pursue and define my interests without the usual academic constraints on conformity to departmental biases. My interests in culture were supported during my clinical internship when by sheer good fortune, I found myself at Worcester State Hospital, Worcester, Massachusetts, amidst a group of supervisors who were interested in ethnic and cultural differences in psychopathology. Serendipity!

Experiences as a Fulbright-Hays Scholar to the Philippines following my internship intensified my awareness of cultural differences. And later, a sudden and profound insight that would shape my career

occurred during epidemiological research in the jungles of Sarawak, Malaysia among Iban (Dyak) tribespeople who taught me their way as I sat bewildered by Western diagnostic categories that seemed so inappropriate to non-Western people: “We are the earth, we are the water, we are the skies, the clouds, the birds, the fish, the trees, the animals.” This after psychoanalytic training in which diffuse “ego” boundaries were considered a sign of disorder. What a release from the boundaries of my own limited cultural views about the nature of personhood, self, and body. I could never again be the same.

Unlike the broader public world about me, I came to see ethnocultural diversity, not as a source of conflict and violence, but rather a powerful resource for offering people choices and opportunities for understanding and negotiating reality—something to be prized and encouraged—not denied and subdued. I understood cultural differences for what they are—different perceptual lens and constructions by which we experience and order reality—different consciousness patterns that permit us to access the realities of our daily lives in different ways and with different consequences.

Later, thanks to so many daily interactions and experiences with the diverse people of Hawaii and the world and an encounter with mortality, I came to understand that cultural differences are essential to human survival. Cultural differences—like differences in all things—are a visible gift that reveals that “life is diversity”—that life itself is the force that animates the universe expressing and manifesting itself in countless variations that each offers insights into the mystery of life that we all seek to grasp and understand. However, more important now was my growing confidence and willingness to speak out on topics and issues that were not part of the conventional “canon” of Western psychology with all of its ethnocentricity and inherent bias.

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This willingness to speak out opened the door for me with regard to a score of national and international opportunities. The world, was, in fact, hungry for new views that challenged the conventional assumptions and training practices of the mainstream. The world was changing and the old way was yielding to a new an increased assertion of minorities views and a search for the resolution of the many social problems facing our emerging global community. Psychology as it was being taught, and as it was practiced, was missing the very events shaping our lives, especially the role of cultural differences.

When I wrote an *American Psychologist* article that articulated the need for a new psychology for our new era, "Toward a Global-Community Psychology: Meeting the Needs of a Changing World," (*American Psychologist*, 1998, 53, 1282-1291), I knew I was speaking for many minority people and people around the world who felt that so much of what they were taught invalidated their experience and denied them their identity. It was a new time, a new age; we were faced with new challenges and new opportunities. It was time for rethinking psychology. The response to the article was enthusiastic and sizeable and even previously hardened colleagues said the article forced them to question what they were doing and why. Awareness of ethnocentric bias is a powerful insight that is simultaneously liberating and frightening. Our anchor is gone!

I still am active in my career studies of cultural psychology, psychopathology and therapy, but what has occurred with age is the recognition that my accumulated personal

and professional experiences regarding sensitivity to cultural differences have critical implications for the larger issues of peace and social justice and for speaking against the abuses imposed by greed, power, and military and political might. I have learned that we as citizens cannot ignore the socio-political contexts that lead to oppression, cultural destruction, poverty, environmental desecration and violence. Thus, within the last few decades I have found myself devoting my energies and commitments to humanitarian assistance, peace advocacy and calls for social justice. Today, I am writing and speaking on cultural and racial biases, injustices, and conflict. I speak and write today of cultures of war and cultures of peace, of cultures in conflict, and of becoming counselors to our world. I serve at this time as President of the Psychologists for Social Responsibility (www.psyr.org), a national organization of psychologists and others who are willing to be activists in the name of peace and social justice. My e-mail sign-off states: "Show, by your actions, that you choose peace over war, freedom over oppression, voice over silence, service over self-interest, honor over advantage, cooperation over competition, action over passivity, diversity over uniformity, and justice over all."

That pretty much sums up my past and current personal life and professional career. As I look back, it is a life and career that seems to have been "pushed" and "pulled." I understand the former, but the "pulling" remains bewildering to me—teleology?

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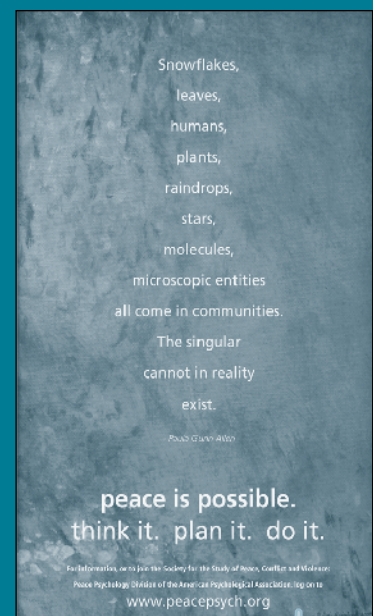
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Assumptions about National Security in the U.S. & U.K.

Helena Castanheira, Michael Corgan & Kathleen Malley-Morrison

Under the banners of “national security,” the United States (U.S.), the United Kingdom (U.K.), and other countries have taken extraordinary measures in pursuit of perceived self-interests, often at the expense of constitutional and international laws.

National security rhetoric has been criticized because perceived threats to family and individual security increase willingness to give up civil liberties and compromise democratic values (Davis & Silver, 2004; Mythen & Walklate, 2006) and because security narratives create moral justifications and conditions for Western interventionism (Dexter, 2007). Globalization theorists and security experts contend that changes brought about by globalization, particularly changes in the classification of threats to include nontraditional security challenges, require new responses as the state-centered approach to security is no longer effective (Cha, 2000; Klare, 2001; Mathews, 1997). Malley-Morrison, Corgan, and Castanheira (2007, p. 30) argued that “in today’s world, if there is to be any hope of the majority of people feeling secure in themselves, in their homes, in their relationships, and in their social and economic lives, governmental leaders in the United States and around the globe need to rethink their emphasis on national security and a mindset that sees no way of ensuring national security except through military might.” Although literature abounds on the views of governments, scholars, and national security theorists, the voices of ordinary citizens on this matter are not easily accessible.

The purpose of this study was to compare lay perspectives on national security in two countries—the U.S. and the U.K. Major factors that might produce similarities in beliefs include: common language and culture; long-standing economic, political, and military ties; the public role of the U.K. as one of the strongest supporters of U.S. invasions of Afghanistan and Iraq and echoing of claims concerning weapons of mass destruction; and the loss of lives in both countries due to terrorist activities. Moreover, in a global opinion poll conducted in September 2007 (World Public Opinion, 2007), the percentages of U.S. (24%) and Great Britain (27%) respondents

calling for immediate withdrawal of U.S.-led forces from Iraq were nearly identical. On the other hand, there is evidence of some fissures between U.S. and U.K. views on aggression and security: a) recently, whereas 67% of Americans supported tough actions against Iran, only 34% of respondents from Great Britain did (World Public Opinion 2008); b) while opposition to the Iraq war has grown in both countries, only in the U.K. did opponents help topple the government; c) U.S. media have provided more episodic coverage of terrorism-related events compared to more ongoing thematic coverage in the U.K. (Papacharissi & Oliveira, 2008); and d) the U.K. supported an international landmine ban at the Ottawa Convention but the U.S. did not, because the proposed treaty did not include exemptions for American anti-personnel landmines (Behringer, 2005).

We believe the most productive approach to understanding public perceptions on issues like national security is an ecological one that identifies predictors of perceptions at macrosystem (national), exosystem (com-

munity and agency), and individual levels. For this study, we selected nationality as a proxy for macrosystem influences, political party and religion as exosystem variables, and gender and personal involvement in conflict resolution programs or protest demonstrations as individual level variables predicting perceptions on national security. We hypothesized that the U.S. would endorse the importance of national security more than the U.K. Moreover, because previous research reveals that men are often more tolerant of governmental aggression than women (e.g., Malley-Morrison, et al., 2006), we hypothesized that men would show stronger concern over national security than women. Moreover, because of ample previous evidence, we hypothesized that Republicans/Conservatives would argue more strongly for national defense than Democrats/Liberals. We also expected that completers of a conflict resolution course and anti-war protestors would show less support for national security rhetoric than individuals not having shown those forms of activism.

(continued on page 10)

Table 1
Principal U.K. and U.S. Themes re: National Security

	U.K.		U.S.	
	N	%	N	%
Reasons national security is essential	21	35	50	83
General agreement	8	13	13	22
To protect against internal/external threats	12	20	23	38
Family & individual security depends on national security			5	10
Other	1		9	15
Reasons national security is not essential	15	25	10	17
Negative consequences	6	10	4	7
It is an illusion	2	3	2	3
Distrust in national security	5	8		
Other	2	4	4	7
Reasons national security is not essential	24	40	25	42
Better ways	7	12	5	8
It restricts freedoms & rights	4	7	3	5
It needs to be monitored	1	2	3	5
It does not justify certain measures	1	2	2	3
Essential but incomplete			7	12
Helps but not essential	5	8	1	2
Other	6	10	4	5

(continued from page 9)

Methods

The U.S. sample consisted of 120 adults (60 female, 60 male), ages 18 to 75, born in the United States to U.S. parents. The U.K. sample consisted of 72 adults (27 female, 45 male), ages 18 to 82; 94% were born in England and 6% were born in Northern Ireland, Scotland, or Wales. Participants in both samples were largely middle class, almost entirely Caucasian, and recruited through peer networks of research team members. All participants completed the Personal and Institutional Rights to Aggression Scale (PAIRTAS; Malley-Morrison, et al., 2006) either as a paper-and-pencil survey or online.

The demographic portion of the PAIRTAS included religion and political affiliation items, and asked if respondents had ever participated in a conflict resolution program or anti-war demonstration. Using an ordered categorical system designed to generalize across countries and party labels, we classified 56% of the U.S. sample and 30% of the U.K. sample as Democrat/Liberal, 16% of the U.S. and 8% of the U.K. sample as Republican/Conservative, 8% of the U.S. and 28% of the U.K. sample as Moderate, and 3% of the U.S. and 14% of the U.K. sample as Socialist/Communist; 17% of each sample were identified as Other or did not report. The U.S. sample was 55% Christian, 32% Agnostic, Atheist, or none, and 13% Other. The U.K. sample was 36% Christian, 47% Agnostic, Atheist, or none, and 17% Other.

Responses to the following PAIRTAS item were analyzed: "National security is essential for individual and family security." Participants rated their level of agreement on a scale from 1 (totally disagree) to 7 (totally agree) and provided, in their own words, the reasoning behind their rating. The majority of responses were coded (presence or absence) into the following categories, each of which had subcategories (see Table 1): 1) national security is essential—e.g., to protect from internal and/or external threats; 2) rather than being essential, national security is an illusion or has negative consequences; 3) there are limitations to the importance of national security—e.g., it restricts freedoms and rights or helps but it is not essential.

Results

Rating scale scores for the national security item ranged across the entire 7-point scale,

with an average of 5.59 for the U.S. sample and 5.04 for the U.K. sample. In support of our first hypothesis, an independent samples *t* test revealed significant national differences, with U.S. participants showing a higher level of agreement with the importance of national security than U.K. participants, $t(122,181)=2.30$, $p < .023$. Contrary to our second hypothesis, there were no gender differences; however, one-way analyses of variance revealed that level of agreement varied with political orientation, $F(5,175)=5.34$, $p=.001$, and religious affiliation, $F(4,175)=3.65$, $p=.007$. Post hoc pairwise comparisons indicated, in support of our third hypothesis, that Republicans/Conservatives ($M=6.5$) scored significantly higher in endorsement of national security than Communist/Socialists ($M=4.1$; $p=.004$), and None ($M=4.96$; $p=.03$), and marginally higher than Independents/Moderates ($M=5.08$; $p=.03$). Post hoc pairwise comparisons for religion indicated that Christians ($M=5.8$) scored significantly higher than Other Religions ($M=4.5$; $p=.038$), and None ($M=5.04$; $p=.025$). Consistent with predictions, an independent samples *t* test revealed that respondents who had not participated in a conflict resolution program ($M=4.8$) scored significantly higher in level of agreement, $t(39,166)=2.23$, $p<.027$ than those who had ($M=5.52$), although there were no differences between war protestors and non-protestors.

A multiple regression analysis conducted on the rating scale score for importance of national security revealed that country, entered at Step 1, accounted for 4.6% of the variance in the national security item, F change = 6.6, $p = .011$. When political orientation was added to the equation at Step 2, there was a significant increase in the amount of variance explained; $r^2 = .13$, F change = 12.68, $p = .001$. Participation/non-participation (dummy coded) in a conflict resolution program, added at step 3, again contributed to a significant increase in the amount of variance explained; $r^2 = .15$, F change = 4.32, $p = .04$. Overall, the regression analysis indicated that country, political orientation, and (lack of) participation in a conflict resolution program all contributed independently and additively to the belief that national security is essential to individual and family security.

Chi square contingency analyses were run with the presence/absence scores for each of the major qualitative coding categories to determine whether type of argument varied by nationality, gender, or protest participation. Although the differences were

only marginally significant, proportionately more U.K. than U.S. respondents provided arguments disagreeing with the importance of national security, $\chi^2(1)=3.08$, $p=.07$, and proportionately more Americans made arguments supporting its importance, $\chi^2(1)=2.4$, $p=.08$. Within the major categories of supportive arguments and challenging arguments, there were also significant national differences in the type of argument presented. For example, significantly more participants from the U.K. gave arguments focusing on the negative consequences of national security, $\chi^2(1)= 6.81$, $p = .02$ and the view that national security helps but is not essential, $\chi^2(1)= 5.55$, $p = .03$, whereas significantly more participants from the U.S. gave arguments stating that national security is essential but not enough, $\chi^2(1) = 4.36$, $p = .04$. Chi square analyses also revealed a marginally significant tendency for more males than females to argue that national security is not essential. On the other hand, significantly more females than males argued that national security is essential but not sufficient.

Type of argument also varied by protest participation; more non-protestors than protestors made arguments supporting the importance of national security, $\chi^2(1)=7.58$, $p < .004$, particularly to protect against external and/or internal threats, $\chi^2(1)=2.5$, $p < .08$. In contrast, protest participants made significantly more arguments expressing distrust in national security and a belief in better ways to guarantee family and individual security, $\chi^2(1)=4.37$, $p < .04$. In addition, more of the protestors expressed concerns about the negative consequences of national security $\chi^2(1)=2.45$, $p < .08$, as well as lack of trust in national security as a way to provide individual and family security, $\chi^2(1)=8.27$, $p < .008$. Similarly, non-protest participants had significantly higher sum scores than protest participants for number of arguments supporting the importance of national security, $t(169,179) = 3.11$, $p < .002$.

Discussion

The results support the value of an ecological model in predicting beliefs concerning national security. Moreover, they support the value of a combined quantitative/qualitative methodology, because even when there are not significant differences in rating scale scores on an item addressing personal beliefs, the reasoning that leads people to those beliefs may vary. Finally, to the extent that critiques of national security rhetoric

are correct, the findings point to a basis for some optimism—across countries, participation in a conflict resolution program or anti-war demonstration not only weakens support for faith in national security but strengthens arguments against it.

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Helena Castanheira, Michael Corgan and Kathleen Malley-Morrison can be contacted at Boston University.

STUDENTS

Win an Expenses Paid Trip to Washington, DC!

The Assembly of Scientist/Practitioner Psychologists (ASPP), a caucus of the Representatives of APA, is providing an expense paid trip to the February 2009 Council meeting in Washington DC for a doctoral student in psychology to become familiar with the governance structure of the APA Council and the caucuses and how they work. At the Council meeting the student who receives the award will be mentored by the Chair of the ASPP.

The ASPP Board will review all submissions, select a student and announce the recipient after the August 2008 Council meeting.

Interested students may send their CV and a 100-word statement about their future plans as a scientist-practitioner to the chair of the ASPP, Dr. Linda Sobell at sobell@nova.edu. Deadline for submission is July 30, 2008.

VOTE **YES** ON APA BY-LAWS AMENDMENT: Amendment to Seat Representatives of the Four Ethnic Minority Psychological Associations

Division 48 Executive Committee and APA Council Support a “Yes” Vote

Deborah Fish Ragin, President

Dan Mayton, Past President

Eduardo Diaz, President-Elect

Judith Van Hoorn & Corann Okorodudu, APA Council Representatives

The adoption of this amendment by the APA membership would allocate one voting seat on the APA Council of Representatives for each of the following national ethnic minority psychological associations: The Asian Psychological Association; the Association of Black Psychologists; the National Latina/o Psychological Association, and the Society of Indian Psychologists. The proposed amendment provides the opportunity for APA members to take a historic action to increase the diversity of voices within APA as well as increase APA's expertise in serving diverse populations. Here are some reasons why:

- The ethnic minority psychological associations' missions include the advancement of the science, practice, and education in psychology.
- Increasing diversity in membership and governance is an APA priority.
- The seats from the four ethnic minority associations would be added to the current 162 seats on Council and will not affect the current structure of the apportionment balloting systems. Council's role is to support APA's mission to “advance psychology as a science, as a profession, and as a means of promoting health, education, and human welfare.” Diversity figures prominently in achieving this mission.
- Each representative from an ethnic minority psychological association would be a dues paying member of APA and in good standing.

Last November, APA members voted on this amendment. The results narrowly missed the two-thirds majority required by the By-Laws for an amendment to pass.

Among the reasons for this result was members' lack of information.

Division 48 is among the divisions leading efforts to educate APA members to support seating representatives of the national ethnic minority associations. The Division's Executive Committee unanimously supported the letter written by Debby Ragin, President of Division 48, and sent to APA President Alan Kazdin and the Board of Directors, that underscored the importance of including representatives of the four ethnic minority associations on APA's Council and urged reconsideration at the February 2008 Council Meeting. At the 2008 Division Leadership Conference, Eduardo Diaz and Kathleen Dockett, members of the Division 48 Executive Committee, distributed Division 48's letter and persuaded other division leaders to actively promote the seating of the ethnic minority representatives. COR Representatives Corann Okorodudu and Judith Van Hoorn contacted all COR Representatives and the Board of Directors prior to the Council meeting and helped lead the support for the unanimous vote by Council in favor of the creation of four new seats for voting representatives of these associations and Council's directive to send this By-law to the full APA membership for a second opportunity to vote.

Division 48 members can take an active role by educating other APA members about this historic opportunity. In addition to voting “yes” on next November's ballot, please help distribute the following questions and answers developed by the Executive Committee of Division 45 (Society for the Study of Ethnic Minority Issues) and APA Board member Melba Vasquez.

Questions & Answers about Proposed Amendments to Provide a Voting Seat on Council for Each of the Four National Ethnic Minority Psychological Associations

Q Why do we give the four ethnic minority associations Council seats when I have to “fight” for one for my division/state through the apportionment ballot?

A Each of the 54 divisions, 50 U.S. states, six Canadian provinces, and four U.S. territories gets a seat on Council every year (total of 114). The ten apportionment votes that all APA full members are allowed to distribute are for the additional 48 seats left of the 162 seats on Council. The four ethnic minority groups would add four seats (a total of 166) and would not be part of the apportionment system. The current allocation of seats would not be affected.

Q Who are these ethnic minority groups, and why did we decide to provide seats to them?

A The groups consist of the Society for Indian Psychologists, the National Latino/a Psychological Association, the Asian American Psychological Association, and the Association of Black Psychologists. These four groups, with APA Division 45, Society for the Psychological Study of Ethnic Minority Issues, form the Council of National Psychological Associations for the Advancement of Ethnic Minority Interests. The representatives of those associations have met twice a year for over 15 years with APA, so they have been affiliated for quite a while.

Genocide in Real Time: Darfur Action Forum at APA's Annual Convention in San Francisco, 2007

William Vlach

A basic assumption in the historical design of representation on the Council of Representatives is that the APA is strongest when a diverse and wide range of perspectives is included. Ethnic minority diversity has long been lacking on Council, and this strategy is one step toward inclusion.

Q *Would the Council Representatives from these groups be required to be APA members?*

A Yes, just as division, state, provincial and territorial representatives are required to be APA members. Many view this strategy as an important bridge to the ethnic minority associations from APA.

Q *Aren't these just political actions that do not do much to promote the mission of the association?*

A Members of the four ethnic minority associations are scientists, educators, and practitioners, many of whom have much to offer APA in regard to all areas of psychology, including the growing field of ethnic minority psychology. The missions of the four associations include the advancement of science, practice, and education in psychology. Increase of ethnic minority diversity in APA membership and governance has been identified by Council and other governance groups as an APA priority.

Q *Will other ethnic group societies be encouraged to join Council in the future? Where would this inclusivity stop?*

A Ethnic minority psychologists remain a very small percentage of U.S. psychologists. The Society for Indian Psychologists, the National Latino/a Psychological Association, the Asian American Psychological Association, and the Association of Black Psychologists are the only extant national associations of ethnic minority psychologists in the United States. These four groups, in existence for 20 to 40 years, have been meeting twice a year for over 15 years via the Council of National Psychological Associations for the Advancement of Ethnic Minority Interests, which includes APA Division 45. It is a unique coalition of Ethnic Minority Psychological Associations.

These questions and answers were developed by Melba J. Vasquez, PhD., based on comments she has received from a variety of sources.

WITH OVER 4,000,000 DEATHS AND OVER TWO MILLION REFUGEES, THE GENOCIDE IN DARFUR IS THE FIRST TO BE DECLARED A GENOCIDE AS IT HAPPENS.

Among others, the United States government has defined the violence there as a genocide. In order for psychologists to get an in-depth understanding of the situation there, as well as to strategize on ways to help, a forum on Darfur at the APA Convention was held under the kind sponsorship of the San Francisco Bay Area Darfur Coalition, Psychologists for Social Responsibility, and the Society for the Study of Peace, Conflict and Violence: Peace Psychology Division 48, APA.

The approach of the panel was to look at the violence from several different perspectives. I led off with a discussion of the Bystander Effect. By definition, while there is a genocide occurring, we, the non-participants, are bystanders. Typically, the non-involvement rationales include diffusion of responsibility ("somebody else will take care of it"), pluralistic ignorance, learned helplessness, and personality factors ("getting involved will make me upset"). There seem to be new, site specific rationales also: religious, racial, political rationales.

Linda Wolf, Ph.D., Past President of Division 48, spoke about the psychosocial roots of genocide. Dr. Woolf described several factors that are common to genocide. These may include that there is an 'age-old conflict,' an authoritarian centralized power structure, a post-colonial state, and environmental difficulties. The genocide may be triggered by a destabilizing crisis, but it is orchestrated and organized. Astonishingly, there are a series of predictable steps leading to mass violence and genocide.

The conceptual discussions of bystander effect and the psychosocial context was followed by two presentations on the specifics of the genocide in Darfur. Susan Meffert, MD, Global Health Sciences Clinical Scholar at the Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Francisco, spoke about the history of the African conflict and her work with Darfur refugees in Cairo. One could see from her work that when a genocide is over, it is not over. The refugees face the expected post trauma experiences, but must also face racist reactions from the host Egyptians. Tragically, there is an increase in domestic violence, as well as refugee youth creating and joining gangs that perpetuate the violence against other Darfur refugees.

The forum concluded with Jason Miller, an MD and PhD student at the University of California, San Francisco, and Policy Advisor to the Sudan Divestment Task Force. After a further description of the political context of the violence, Jason described specific steps we as "bystanders" can take to both help end the violence and to help the victims. Becoming informed is the top of the list. Informed action can include contacting one's government representatives as well as looking at divestment as an appropriate tactic (used effectively in South Africa). For the latter, contact the Sudan Divestment Task Force at www.sudan-divestment.org.

For information regarding Darfur contact www.darfursf.org, and/or www.savedarfur.org. If you have thoughts or questions about joining the Darfur Study Group, please contact me at vbvlach@aol.com.

William Vlach is with Irving Street Associates, San Francisco, California.

Voices of Hope: Children's Messages of Peace

Brian Yankouski, Tom Kurtovic, Jason Trent, Jennifer Tursi, & Milton A. Fuentes

Children around the world are exposed to violence on a daily basis. They are often the victims of violent crimes, witnesses to violence in their homes or communities, and sometimes perpetrators of violence. It is estimated that upon the completion of elementary school, children will have viewed approximately 25 televised violent acts an hour, including an estimated 8,000 murders and 100,000 other acts of violence (ACT Against Violence, 2005).

Given these alarming statistics and the concerning research on the pernicious effects of media violence, it is critical that we become proactive in our efforts to address issues related to violence and find ways to teach children about peace.

Some theorists speculate that children form beliefs about violence and peace as they mature (e.g., develop more abstract thoughts about peace with age) (Smith, 2004). Haas (1986) found that the concept of war develops with age and that adolescents are capable of understanding different concepts of peace, but are unable to define what peace is. It is also thought that individuals develop these concepts based upon their responses to major societal events such as the World Trade Center attacks, while some argue that the influences from individuals' interpersonal relationships shape their concept of peace (Smith, 2004).

In the past few decades a growing body of literature has emerged examining ways in which children and adolescents develop concepts about violence and peace. Most of the research studies that examined children's concepts of peace were conducted in other countries (e.g., Ireland, Scotland, and England), while minimal studies have been carried out in the United States (Smith, 2004). Those studies that have been carried out in the United States have focused mostly on children's understanding of war and not peace (Hakvoort and Oppenheimer, 1998; Noravian, 2005). Therefore, the purpose of the present study was to examine children's concepts of peace.

Methods

Participants

The participants were recruited from Montclair State University's Peace Camp, a week-long day program that teaches youth creative ways to deal with conflict, stress, and anger by providing tools for cooperative living and conflict resolution. Peace Camp recruits disadvantaged youth and

assists them in developing effective communication, problem solving, feeling management, and conflict resolution skills. The camp is primarily staffed by undergraduate student volunteers that are majoring in psychology and education and are supervised by a licensed psychologist.

Twenty seven children participated in the present study (53% males, 47% females). The children ranged from 7 to 13 years of age with a mean age of ten. The majority of participants (70%) were receiving mental health or prevention services from community-based centers and were deemed to be at risk for abuse, neglect and/or placement.

Materials and Procedure

On the last day of Peace Camp, the staff administered the Peace Camp Evaluation Form, a 23-item questionnaire used to evaluate children's perceptions of the camp. Children were asked to rate their opinion on a likert scale from 1 (i.e., strongly agree) to 4 (i.e., strongly disagree) in response to statements about Peace Camp (e.g., "I learned better ways to express my feelings at Peace Camp"). The questionnaire also included related open-ended questions (e.g., "What was the most important thing you learned at Peace Camp?"). The final item on the Peace Camp Evaluation Form asked the children, "If you had to describe the word 'PEACE' to a friend, what would you tell him or her?" in hopes of understanding the children's perspectives on peace after a week-long intervention.

Results

Data analyses of the Peace Camp Evaluation Form yielded findings that at Peace Camp, the participants had reported: better ways to express their feelings (1.11), strategies and skills to solve problems (1.39), and more effective ways of managing anger (1.29). The ratings listed in parentheses are the mean scores with lower scores indicating more positive responses. The majority of participants reported that they would be

willing to return to Peace Camp the following year (1.04), and that they would like to bring a friend (1.43).

A qualitative data analyses was conducted on the children's responses to the question, "If you had to describe the word 'PEACE' to a friend, what would you tell him or her?" Four evaluators conducted the analysis of 44 phrases contained within the responses to this question. After an independent review of the phrases, the group reached a consensus of the defined categories. The evaluators conducted a second independent review to code the data within the defined categories with an inter-rater agreement of 88%. The data analyses revealed four major themes. These themes were: positive life, respect/sensitivity to others, non-violence, and love.

Positive Life

The majority of children consistently mentioned that living a positive life was an important component of peace. This theme is defined as living a life in which one is aware of one's actions, feelings, and state of mind as it relates to others. One child reflected on living a positive life, stating: "Peace means that you need to express yourself and to be fearless about showing feelings." Another child mentioned that, "Peace is like when you can relax and have a great time" while others categorized a positive life by saying, "Take five breaths if you are angry."

Respect/Sensitivity to Others

The children also thought that being respectful and sensitive toward other people was important when describing peace. This theme is characterized by everyone treating each other with respect and being mindful of other people's feelings. Some examples of quotes that capture this theme are:

"To not hurt other people's feelings."

"Peace means to care about other people and be nice."

"Peace is expressing your feelings in other ways besides fighting."

"In one word would be RESPECT."

"For me, peace is when we treat each other nice and talk nice to each other."

Non-Violence

The children reflected upon non-violence as an important part of peace. This theme illustrates non-violence as the absence of violence on both the interpersonal and global level. Quotes that elucidate this theme are: "Everybody and everything united without war or problems."; "Peace is expressing your feelings in other ways besides fighting" and "Peace is like no killing."

Love

The final theme that emerged was love, which can be defined as the ability to love oneself as well as others. The children categorized peace as "Loving one another." Others said that "Peace is love," while others saw peace as "being loved."

Essentially, the participants noted that peace can occur at different levels including interpersonal (e.g., "Not to hurt other people's feelings"), intrapersonal (e.g., "Peace is like when you can relax"), and global (e.g., "Everybody and everything united without war or problems").

Discussion

As previously mentioned, this study sought to examine children's concepts of peace. Our findings suggest that program participants were able to identify the critical components of peace and therefore able to appreciate its complexity. Seeds of Peace (2007), an international peace camp, defines the critical components of peace as "...people being able to develop empathy, respect, confidence, leadership, communication, and negotiation skills which in turn will facilitate peaceful coexistence for the next generation."

A limitation of this study was the research design. Since we did not conduct a pre-test or have a control group to compare with our findings, we have no proof if the participants' definitions of peace were derived from their Peace Camp experience or that such concepts were already present in them

before participating. Nevertheless, it has been demonstrated that children can at least understand the complex concept of peace. Another possible limitation is the manner in which the data was gathered since it was collected by the camp counselors and not solely the researchers. Therefore, there is the possibility that the answers could have been influenced by the counselors.

In summation, this exploratory study sets the stage for future research in peace camps and in the general population of children to assess their knowledge of peace. Future studies should utilize a design, where researchers could assess children's initial ideas of peace prior to the camp. In addition, a longitudinal study with a control group could assess as to how effective Peace Camp is in improving the lives of these children. As stated initially, children are subjected to so much violence; we must be proactive in re-directing their lives into more peaceful and productive existences therefore future research in this area is warranted.

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Profile of a Student Activist

Joan Gildemeister



Sara Durbin, in her second year of a PsyD program at John F. Kennedy University in Pleasant Hill, CA, is a model for students in her ingenious combination of a focus on peace and social justice with a pursuit of an education steeped in diversity. Sara began with choosing an academic program that she has described as promoting active learning opportunities with a multicultural and social justice emphasis. Her own interest is in the psychological impact of privilege, oppression, and trauma. Her undergraduate thesis centered on psychosocial solutions to trauma and conflict for children raised in war zones, and she continues to be interested in this area of research.

Last year Sara participated in the rally of APA Convention goes in San Francisco, against professional participation in military interrogations. She is currently working on a presentation for the 2008 APA Convention in Boston. If her poster is accepted she will qualify to receive Div. 48 student travel funds and may also be funded by her university to attend. The Society welcomes dynamic motivated students like Sara who inspire us all to disseminate our research aimed at reducing human suffering.

Please also see Sara's article in the previous edition of *Peace Psychology*.

Announcements

Women in Black at the APA Convention in Boston

On Friday, August 15, at 10 a.m. Sara Burdge, Joan Gildemeister and Eleanor Roffman will be in the Regis Room of the Boston Marriott Copley Place Hotel and will talk about the Women in Black Vigil ... its history and its activity today for peace and justice.

A Women in Black Vigil is scheduled for Saturday between 7 to 8 a.m.; more information is available by writing to Tobach@amnh.org.

International Society for Research on Aggression Meeting in Budapest July 8 – 13

The XVIII World Meeting of the International Society for Research on Aggression (ISRA) will be held July 8-13, 2008 in Budapest, Hungary. The conference organizer is Jozsef Haller (haller@koki.hu) and details about the conference may be seen at the conference website: www.isra2008-budapest.hu/pages/conference.php. ISRA can be contacted at www.israsociety.com

Assistant Professor Needed Conflict Resolution Program, Portland

Portland State University has a two-year, fixed-term opening beginning September 2008. ABD or doctoral degree in conflict resolution or directly related academic field required. For more details, go to: www.hrc.pdx.edu/openings/unclassified/CNR-001.htm. To learn more about the conflict resolution program see: www.conflictresolution.pdx.edu. A review of applications begins immediately. The position remains open until finalists are identified.

Children, Families and Armed Conflict

Council Funds Task Force on the Psychosocial Effects of War on Children and Families Who are Refugees from Armed Conflict Residing in the United States.

Judith Van Hoorn and Corann Okorodudu, Div. 48 Council Representatives

Division 48's Working Group on Children, Families, and War has sponsored many convention programs. Throughout the years, many division members have contributed to research and practice in this field. In 2006, the Division took a leading role in proposing this Task Force. Although researchers and practitioners who work with refugees and immigrants have considerable resources focused on culture, relatively little is known about the psychosocial effects of armed conflict. Division 48 Council Representatives, including Linda Woolf, (then Division President and substitute Council Representative), worked with representatives from Division 16 (School Psychology) to craft a proposal for this Task Force that APA Council adopted and the APA Board funded in February 2008. The Divisions for Social Justice also voted to support this Task Force.

We have used a unique approach to fund the Task Force. Due to reduced APA budget funds, the proposed budget of \$17,000 was reduced to a final, funded budget of \$9,300. To assure that the Task Force has sufficient funds to complete its work, we have been asking divisions and individuals to contribute funds. At the time of the Council meeting this past February, five divisions had voted to help with funding, including \$300 from Division 48. This financial support helped assure the Board's funding.

In addition to the more typical scholarly report, the Task Force will also write a report for community practitioners, the educational community, advocates, and general public that will be distributed widely.

Official Task Force Mission Statement Summary written by Dr. Efua Andoh, APA Staff :

The Task Force on the Psychosocial Effects of War on Children and Families Who are Refugees from Armed Conflicts Residing in the United States is charged with the following:

- Reviewing the research on the psychosocial effects of war on children and families;
- Identifying areas of needed culturally and developmentally appropriate research; and
- Developing recommendations for culturally and developmentally appropriate practice and programs.

The purpose of the Task Force is to assist psychologists in the U.S. to meet the challenges of working with children and families who are refugees from armed conflicts residing in the U.S. Throughout the U.S., psychologists and other professionals face numerous challenges in their work with children and families who are refugees from armed conflicts. Researchers and practitioners must consider numerous factors simultaneously, e.g. the effects of armed conflict, the developmental level of the child, the culture of the family, and the characteristics of the community as well as interaction among these factors. To contribute to the work of practitioners and researchers, it is important to integrate the literature on the effects of war on children and families who are refugees in the U.S. with the literature in a number of related fields, including developmentally and culturally appropriate practice; resilience and trauma among children at risk; culturally appropriate practices with immigrant communities; and international literature and knowledge from the areas of origin and other countries of resettlement. It is also important to take an ecological approach that emphasizes the role of culture and community in healing and resilience.

Peace Division Convention Program '08 Draws from the Past and Looks to the Future: How Will We Make Peace Work?

Julie Levitt, Program Chair, Peace Division APA 2008

At the Convention 2008, the Peace Division theme, *Peace Psychology: Social Justice at Home and Abroad*, will focus on the kinds of structural change necessary to build and maintain peaceful communities that value and support social justice, by exploring possible cultural shifts from the smallest societal units such as within and between persons to the largest, those complex political entities, such as nations and international alliances. The Peace Society has been hard at work since the early '90s, asking questions about the nature of a peaceful society and how to resolve conflict in ways that are productive, positive, and enduring. This year, our division president, Deborah Fish Ragin, has chosen a conference theme that looks at basic inequities within and among societies and asks what we as peace psychologists may do to promote responsible change. Given the world situation, we as a Society can do no less.

Our 2008 programming explores concrete issues and seeks solutions associated with everyday events and systems. We are examining what interventions contribute to increased cooperation and promote the equitable distributions of services to all groups, including to the culturally diverse and those whose age, gender, or other "indisputable givens" may lead to their marginalization. Specifically, we will focus on health care, aggression and violence in our children and youths, how delivery systems work to ensure services for children and their families, and what has been the impact of social action movements in contributing to greater safety and inclusion in our communities here in the USA. In addition, we are looking at the nature of the peaceful person and the factors contributing to the inability of nations to work together and with groups within their borders. We are highlighting the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), focusing on interrogation and ethics. In sum, we ask how we may be change agents in our own communities and in larger systems. Our contributors are our pioneer peace psychologists, those in academics and in community service and private practice, as well as early career peace psychologists who already have made seminal contributions and students in peace studies.

Our programming starts on 8/14 with *Building Cultures of Peace*, chaired by Joseph de Rivera, which explores peace culture in the family (Sandra Azar), the community (Eduardo I. Diaz), and among nations (Steve Nisenbaum). Next is *Stemming the Tide of Violence*, chaired by Fathali Moghaddam, where we explore the circumstances that contribute to violence by our children and youths, looking at antecedents in the family interaction (William Holmes), the roles of media and video games in violence escalation among our children and youth (Craig Anderson), gang behavior (Cliff Akiyama), prevention strategies in education (Michael Greene), and juvenile justice reform (Eduardo I. Diaz). *Health Care—The Great Divide* follows. This symposium, chaired by Nicholas Freudenberg, examines disparities in health care by focusing on the unmet needs of culturally diverse populations in the USA. The session will look at services for marginalized populations in urban communities (Lydia P. Buki), Hispanic populations and cultural provider competence (David A. Chiriboga), needs of Southeastern Asian Americans, especially older women (Barbara Yee), and barriers to mental health care for Urban American Indians (Jeffrey King). Following this session, Fathali M. Moghaddam will present the Ralph K. White Lifetime Award address, *Multiple Imperative: Psychological Science and Solutions to Fractured Globalization*.

On Friday, 8/15, there is *Celebrating the 60th Anniversary of the UDHR: Ethics and Interrogation*, (chaired by Brad Olson, and including Steven J. Reisner, Stephen Soldz, and Arthur Kendall), that immediately follows another program in the same meeting room on another perspective of the topic, sponsored by the Community Psychology Division. Both sessions offer CE credit.

For the first time, we have two poster sessions and invite you to look over the interesting and diverse presentations. Our student poster session is a first for the Peace Division. Here students in undergraduate and graduate psychology programs will share their research on the justice and penitentiary systems (Caitlin E. Femec, Carly B. Dierkhising, Shannon

Gottschall), reactions to populations dislocated because of ethno-political conflict and new ways to measure their distress and community memory (Neda Faregh, Silvia Susnjic), military interrogations and psychology (Ryan W. Hunt), campus unrest (Laura M. Begley), truth and reconciliation hearings (Gabriel H.J. Twose), Ghanaese and U.S. perspectives on World Peace (Nadia H. El Tayar), interfaith peace-building (Sarah J. Whitman), the impact of peace camp for social problem-solving (Susan B. McGurr), and exploring a measure of common humanity (Matt S. Motyl).

In our regular poster session, Daniel M. Mayton presents data on assessing a peaceful person, Do-Yeong Kim looks at malleability of explicit and implicit attitudes of South Koreans toward North Koreans, Scott L. Moeschberger investigates reconciliation among excombatants in Northern Ireland, Alice LoCicero interviews children in war zones, Lori J. Olafson explores the morality of war resistance, Juliet D. Rohde-Brown looks at interpersonal and self-forgiveness as part of healing processes, and Daya S. Sandhu offers a conceptual and practical construction for creating a culture of peace.

Offerings on Friday afternoon include *Emotional Perspectives on Intergroup Conflict*, with Joseph de Rivera, Asako B. Stone, and Jutta Tobias, looking respectively at emotional climate and national unity, China-Japan Relations, and the relationship of economic cooperation to intergroup reconciliation in Rwanda. *Asymmetric Conflict*, chaired by Philip G. Zimbardo, with Clark McCauley, Albert Pepitone, Sophia Moskalenko, James Breckenridge, and Anthony J. Marsella, explores factors related to unequal distribution of power within groups that impede peaceful resolution of areas of disagreement. Our Early Career Awardees follow next with their thoughts about moral disengagement (J. Christopher Cohrs) and changing dynamics related to peacebuilding (Barbara Tint). Nicholas Freudenberg, the Morton Deutsch Award recipient, then speaks about youth violence and how to mitigate its social determinants.

On Saturday we have Kathleen Malley-Morrison and Michael Corgan, who co-chair Moral Disengagement and Social Justice—War and Peace, a symposium that looks at theory and assessment (Abram Trosky), at Russian and Brazilian responses (Shirley McCarthy), at invasion and moral disengagement in Lebanon, Peru, and the USA (Tanvi Zaveri) and Portugal and the US (Mariana Barbosa). This is followed by the symposium, Empirical Research on Peacefulness and Warmongering, with John J. Dempsey, Jr., Linden L. Nelson, and William A. McConochie, chaired by Daniel M. Mayton.

We ask that you please join us to honor our pioneer peace psychologists for discussion and lunch, between 11 a.m. and 12:50 p.m. at the Boston Marriott Copley Place Hotel, the site where the rest of the afternoon and evening programming will take place. We ask that you let us know that you will be attending by August 8; the luncheon is co-hosted by the Division and Psychologists for Social Responsibility (PsySR). The session is moderated by Richard Wagner and includes presenters Dorothy Ciarlo, Herbert Kelman, Milton Schwebel, M. Brewster Smith, and Ethel Tobach. Our recent Early Career Awards recipients will follow our pioneers with their observations about peace psychology (J. Christopher Cohrs, Peter T. Coleman, Victoria Sanford, and Daniel L. Shapiro). Our division business meeting and Deborah Fish Ragin's presidential address complete the afternoon. Following our luncheon, all are programming will occur in the same meeting room (Provincetown Room).

In the evening we will have a special gathering, Celebration of Pioneers in Peace Psychology, co-hosted by PsySR in our shared suite, a gathering that rightfully honors all of us—our early pioneers, our international humanitarian practitioners, our early and mid-career peace psychologists and our most precious asset, our students. We urge everyone to attend.

Our last day offerings include a co-sponsored symposium with the Division 37, Child, Youth, and Family Services, Reducing Service Disparities for Culturally Diverse Children—Research, Practice, and Policy Intersections, that will look at disparities in health and social services (Margarita Alegria), youth mental health services (Anna C. Lau), culturally informed methods for lessening service delivery inequali-

ties for Urban American Indian Youth, a systems delivery approach for psychological services (Bertha Holliday), and contextual issues confronting mental health and substance abuse delivery systems (Larke Nahme Huang). The discussant will be Jessica Henderson Daniel and Julie Meranze Levitt will chair. The program was developed jointly by Division 37 with us.

A most interesting and ambitious symposium, Integration of Civil Rights, Peace and Environmental Movements, co-sponsored with Division 34, Population and Environmental Psychology, will look at the junctures of the Civil Rights and Peace Movements with the environment, namely the allocation of land and land rights, how environment management perpetuates injustice, and the relationship of the environmental movement with the two other movements. Debbie Almontaser will explore the experience of the Arab-American family and youth, Anderson J. Franklin will look at impediments to change from the African-American perspective, Joseph E. Trimble will consider the movements from an American Indian point of view, and Albert Valencia will discuss the three movements from the vantage point of Latino immigrants and migrants. Yasser A. Payne will chair the session and serve as discussant.

In addition to the above programming, we offer opportunities to discuss issues in-depth in our hospitality suite in addition to two Peace Division Work Group meetings and a meeting of the newly formed Peace Psychology Task Force.

Starting with Thursday, 8/14, we will have an opportunity to welcome our student and early career contributors from 4 to 4:50 p.m. in our hospitality suite at the Boston Marriott Copley Place Hotel. From 8 to 9 p.m., Linden Nelson and Michael Van Slyck will chair the Peace Education Working Group.

On Friday, 8/15, Diane Perlman will speak about global violence at 10 a.m. and Judith Van Hoorn will bring us up-to-date about the Divisions of Social Justice from 11 to 11:50 a.m. At noon, there will be a co-hosted program with PsySR, a Town Hall Meeting for a discussion about race, justice, and peace at the national level organized and facilitated by Counselors for Social Justice and the National Institute for Multicultural Competence. From 6 to 7:30 p.m., we gather to honor the accomplishments of

our international humanitarian Peace Psychology Division workers and PsySR's new international affiliates.

Saturday, 8/16 begins with a Women in Black Vigil, from 7 to 8 a.m. near the Convention Center. Please contact Ethel Tobach for location (tobach@amnh.org) followed by a suite meeting of Steve Handwerker's Peace and Spirituality Working Group and Dan Mayton's newly formed Peace Psychology Task Force from 8 to 8:50 a.m. In the afternoon in the Hospitality Suite, Jean Marie Arrigo will discuss Psychologists for Social Responsibility's development of a casebook on military and political ethics and interrogations from the standpoint of psychologists. The day ends with our co-hosted Peace Division-PsySR social event starting at 6:30 p.m.

On Sunday, 8/17, we offer three suite three Division programs, starting with Mathilde Salmberg and her colleagues who speak on international perspectives on reconciliation at 8 a.m. At 10 a.m. Debbie Almontaser, a Muslim American educator from New York, will discuss her experiences as an educator in the Post 9/11 world. This talk will be followed 11 a.m. by a discussion on street violence and its impact on children and families with Ann E. Tobey, the Director of the Juvenile Justice and Youth Advocacy Program, Wheelock College in Boston. Throughout the convention, there will be a photographic exhibit of Boston Street Memorials in memory of child victims of violence from Wheelock College, "Life Worth Remembering: Images from Four Street Memorials," coordinated by Dr. Tobey. See Exhibition Hours in the program.

In addition, there will be pamphlets and other peace-related literature in the suite as well as Division buttons, and t-shirts, and hats for a donation.

Deborah Fish Ragin, Petra Hesse, my Program Co-Chair, and I look forward to your joining us this year at APA. Please review the Pull-Out Program Summary Sheet detailing our Peace Division 2008 program schedule (on next four pages) and plan to attend the exciting offerings.

For questions, please write me at: julie.levitt@verizon.net.

Peace Psychology: Social Justice at Home and Abroad



Pull-out Program Summary Sheet

DIV. 48, APA ANNUAL CONVENTION, BOSTON – AUGUST 13-17, 2008

NOTE: Hospitality Suite programming is identified in blue.

WEDNESDAY 8/13

Peace Psychology Past Presidents' Breakfast Meeting

8 – 10 a.m. By invitation only; Boston Marriott Copley Place Hotel (Orleans Room)

Executive Committee Meeting

10 a.m. – 3:50 p.m. Boston Marriott Copley Place Hotel (Orleans Room)

THURSDAY 8/14

Symposium: Building Cultures of Peace

8 – 9:50 a.m. Boston Convention and Exhibition Center, Meeting Room 160A

Chair: Joseph de Rivera, PhD, Clark University

Steve Nisenbaum, PhD, JD, Harvard University: Negotiation: Human Tool for a Stairway to Heaven?

Eduardo I. Diaz, PhD, Miami-Dade County Independent Review Panel, Miami, FL: Building More Peaceful Communities: The Facilitation of Constructive Police Reforms

Sandra T. Azar, PhD, Penn State University Park: Achieving Peace in the Family

Discussant: Michael Wessells, PhD, Columbia University in the City of New York

Symposium: Stemming the Tide of Violence

10 – 11:50 a.m. Boston Convention and Exhibition Center, Meeting Room 160B

Chair: Fathali M. Moghaddam, PhD, Georgetown University

Craig A. Anderson, PhD, Iowa State University: Direct and Indirect Effects of Electronic Media on Youth Violence

William C. Holmes, MD, MS, University of Pennsylvania: Early Abuse: An Overlooked Factor in Later Violence

Michael B. Greene, PhD, Greene Consulting, Montclair, NJ: Violence Prevention Strategies and Health Disparities Among Youth of Color

Cliff Akiyama, MA, University of Pennsylvania: Youth Gangs: What We Know and How We Can Intervene

Eduardo I. Diaz, PhD, Miami-Dade County Independent Review Panel, Miami, FL: Miami-Dade County Contributions to Juvenile Justice Reforms

Symposium: Health Care—The Great Divide

1 – 2:50 p.m. Boston Convention and Exhibition Center, Meeting Room 252B

Chair: Nicholas Freudenberg, DrPH, City University of New York Hunter College

Lydia P. Buki, PhD, University of Illinois at UrbanaChampaign: Take Pill Daily: Institutional Barriers to Health Care in Marginalized Populations

David A. Chiriboga, PhD, BA, University of South Florida: Disparities, Cultural Competence, and Medical Homes: Lessons From Hispanic Populations

Barbara W.K. Yee, PhD, University of Hawai'i at Manoa: Health Disparity Outcomes for Southeastern Asian Americans

Jeffrey King, PhD, Western Washington University: Barriers to Urban American Mental Health Care

Invited Address: Ralph K. White Lifetime Achievement Award

3 – 3:50 p.m. Boston Convention and Exhibition Center, Meeting Room 153B

Fathali M. Moghaddam, PhD, Georgetown University: Multicultural Imperative: Psychological Science and Solutions to Fractured Globalization

Recognizing Our Students and Early Career Psychologists

4 – 4:50 p.m. Boston Marriott Copley Place Hotel, Peace Division Hospitality Suite

A social gathering for the Peace Division and Psychologists for Social Responsibility members and student members; co-hosted with PsySR.

All are welcome.

Peace Division Working Group (WG)

8 – 8:50 p.m. Boston Marriott Copley Hotel, Peace Division Hospitality Suite

Linden L. Nelson, PhD, and Michael Slyck, PhD, Co-chairs, Peace and Education Working Group.

FRIDAY 8/15

Discussion: Celebrating the 60th Anniversary of the UDHR Ethics and Interrogation

9 – 9:50 a.m. Boston Convention and Exhibition Center, Meeting Room 252A

Chair: Brad Olson, PhD, Northwestern University

Steven J. Reisner, PhD, Columbia University in the City of New York; Stephen Soldz, PhD, Boston Graduate School of Psychoanalysis

Prior to this session is Symposium: Marking the 60th Anniversary of the UHHR—Psychology and Interrogations, also Room 252A, Division 27, 8 – 8:50 a.m.

Student Poster Session

10 – 10:50 a.m. Boston Convention and Exhibition Center, Exhibit Halls A and B1

Caitlin E. Femec, MEd, James Madison University: Juvenile Justice and Practices That Undermine Rehabilitation: Implications for Psychologists

Carly B. Dierkhising, MA, Pepperdine University: Comparison Study of Delinquent Behavior Among Incarcerated Youth

Silvia Susnjic, MA, George Mason University: Fueling Ethnonational Animosities: The Role of Collective Remembering

Neda Faregh, MA, Carleton University, Ottawa, ON, Canada: Mental Health in War-affected, Displaced Populations: Externalizing Behaviors Among Adolescents

Laura M. Begley, West Chester University of Pennsylvania: Fundamentalism Demonstrations on the Liberal University Campus: Chaos or Catharsis

Matt S. Motyl, BS, University of Colorado at Colorado Springs: Validation of a Scale Measuring Perceptions of a Common Humanity

Gabriel H.J. Twose, BA, Clark University: South Africa: Remembering the Truth and Reconciliation Commission

Nadia H. El Tayar, Boston University: Ghana and the United States: Perspective on World Peace

Sarah J. Whitman, MA, Harvard University: Interfaith Peacebuilding: How Psychologists Can Foster Peace Through Interreligious Cooperation

Susan B. McGurr, Montclair State University: Peace Camp: Teaching Children Social Problem Solving Skills

Ryan W. Hunt, PhD, Carnegie Mellon University: Project Camelot: Intelligence, Interrogations, and Military Sponsorship of Psychology

Shannon Gottschall, BA, Carleton University, Ottawa, ON, Canada: An Examination of Anticipated Reactions to Segregation

Global Violence, Terrorism and Nuclear War

10 – 10:50 a.m. Boston Marriott Copley Place Hotel, Peace Division Hospitality Suite

A discussion with Diane Perlman, PhD, Private Practice, Conscious Politics.org.

Divisions of Social Justice

11 – 11:50 a.m. Boston Marriott Copley Place Hotel, Peace Division Hospitality Suite

A discussion with Judith Van Hoorn, PhD, University of the Pacific.

Town Hall Meeting: CSJ and NIMC Continue Discussion on Race, Justice and Peace

Noon – 1:30 p.m. Boston Marriott Copley Place Hotel, Peace Division Hospitality Suite

Facilitated by Counselors for Social Justice and the National Institute for Multicultural Competence; co-hosted with PsySR.

Poster Session

1 – 1:50 p.m. Boston Convention and Exhibition Center, Exhibit Halls A and B1

Daniel M. Mayton II, PhD, LewisClark State College: Replicating and Extending the Profile of a Peaceful Person

DoYeong Kim, PhD, Ajou University, Suwon, Gyeonggi, South Korea: Malleability of Explicit and Implicit Attitudes Toward North Korea

Scott L. Moeschberger, PhD, Taylor University: Steps to Peace: Reconciliation Among Excombatants in Northern Ireland

Alice LoCicero, PhD, MBA, Endcott College: When the Last Tamil Dies: Interviewing Children in War Zones

Lori J. Olafson, PhD, University of Nevada/Las Vegas: Morality of War Resistance

Juliet D. RohdeBrown, PhD, Antioch University Santa Barbara: Supporting a Culture of Peace Through Interpersonal and Self Forgiveness

Daya S. Sandhu, EdD, University of Louisville: Conceptual and Practical Framework to Create a Culture of Peace

Symposium: Emotional Perspectives on Intergroup Conflict Around the Globe

2 – 2:50 p.m. Boston Convention and Exhibition Center, Meeting Room 260

Chair: Joseph de Rivera, PhD, Clark University

Joseph de Rivera, PhD: Emotional Climate and National Unity

Asako B. Stone, PhD, Washington State University: Effects of Social Identity on China-Japan Relations

Jutta M. Tobias, MS, Washington State University: Economic Cooperation and Its Link to Intergroup Reconciliation in Rwanda

Symposium: Asymmetric Conflict

3 – 3:50 p.m. Boston Convention and Exhibition Center, Meeting Room 206B

Chair: Philip G. Zimbardo, PhD, Stanford University

Clark McCauley, PhD, Bryn Mawr College: Asymmetric Conflict as Politics

Albert Pepitone, PhD, University of Pennsylvania: Power of Weakness in Asymmetric Conflict

Sophia Moskalenko, PhD, Bryn Mawr College: Mechanisms of Radicalization in Asymmetric Conflict

James Breckenridge, PhD, Pacific Graduate School of Psychology: Dynamics of State Response to Nonstate Violence

Anthony J. Marsella, PhD, University of Hawai'i at Manoa: Conflict Resolution and Peacemaking in Asymmetric Conflict

Invited Address: Early Career Awards

4 – 4:50 p.m. Boston Convention and Exhibition Center, Meeting Room 209

Chair: Daniel J. Christie, PhD, Ohio State University at Marion

J. Christopher Cohrs, PhD, Friedrich Schiller University of Jena, Germany: Moral Disengagement and Support for War

Barbara S. Tint, PhD, Portland State University: Transitions and Peacebuilding: Exploring Dynamics of External and Internal Change

Invited Address: Morton Deutsch Award

5 – 5:50 p.m. Boston Convention and Exhibition Center, Meeting Room 160B

Nicholas Freudenberg, DrPH, City University of New York Hunter College: Reframing Youth Violence: Interventions That Reduce Its Social Determinants

*Honoring Our International Humanitarian Peace Psychologists from Home
& Welcoming the New International Network of Psychologists for Social Responsibility*

6 – 7:30 p.m. Boston Marriott Copley Place Hotel, Peace Division Hospitality Suite

Co-hosted with PsySR; All are welcome.

SATURDAY 8/16

Women in Black Vigil

7 – 8 a.m. Location to be announced (near Boston Convention Center); contact tobach@amnh.org for details.

Peace Psychology Working Group and Task Force

8 – 8:50 a.m. Boston Marriott Copley Hotel, Peace Division Hospitality Suite

Steve Handwerker, PhD, Peace & Spirituality Working Group; Daniel Mayton, PhD, Peace Psychology Task Force.

Symposium: Moral Disengagement and Social Injustice: War and Peace

9 – 9:50 a.m. Boston Convention and Exhibition Center, Meeting Room 103

Cochairs: Kathleen Malley-Morrison, EdD, Boston University; Michael Corgan, PhD, Boston University

Abram Trosky, MA, Boston University: Moral Disengagement and Social Injustice: Theory and Assessment

Sherri McCarthy, PhD, Northern Arizona University: Moral Disengagement and Peace: Russian and Brazilian Responses

Tanvi Zaveri, MA, Boston University: Moral Disengagement and Invasion: Peru, Lebanon, and the United States

Mariana Barbosa, BA, University of Minho, Braga, Portugal: Moral Disengagement in War and Peace: Portugal and the United States

Symposium: Empirical Research on Peacefulness and Warmongering

10 – 10:50 a.m. Boston Convention and Exhibition Center, Meeting Room 103

Chair: Daniel M. Mayton II, PhD, LewisClark State College

John J. Dempsey, Jr., PhD, Independent Practice, Vestal, NY: Developmental Path of a Peaceful Person

Linden L. Nelson, PhD, California Polytechnic State University San Luis Obispo: Cognitive and Motivational Predictors of Interpersonal Peacefulness and Militaristic Attitude

William A. McConochie, PhD, Political Psychology Research, Inc., Eugene, OR: Measure of Warmongering: Multifaceted but Primarily Unitary Trait

Conversation Hour: Honoring Our Early Pioneers in Peace Psychology—Conversation and Lunch

11 a.m. – 12:50 p.m. RSVP by 8/1; Boston Marriott Copley Place Hotel, Grand Salons J and K

Co-hosted: Peace Division and Psychologists for Social Responsibility

Chair: Richard V. Wagner, PhD, Bates College

Dorothy Ciarlo, PhD, retired, member of APA, PsySR and Division 48

Milton Schwebel, PhD, Graduate School of Education, Rutgers University

M. Brewster Smith, PhD, University of California at Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, CA

Ethel Tobach, PhD, American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY,

Herbert C. Kelman, PhD, Harvard University

Invited Address: New Directions in Peace Psychology Early Career Award Winners Speak

1 – 1:50 p.m. Boston Marriott Copley Place Hotel, Provincetown Room

Chair: Daniel J. Christie, PhD, Ohio State University at Marion

Peter T. Coleman, PhD, MA, Teachers College, Columbia University: Suppose We Took Peace Seriously? A Dynamical Systems Approach

Victoria Sanford, PhD, City University of New York Herbert H. Lehman College: Land of Pale Hands: Femicide, Social Cleansing, Impunity in Guatemala

J. Christopher Cohrs, PhD, Friedrich Schiller University of Jena, Germany: Social Psychological Research on Peace: An Overview

Daniel L. Shapiro, PhD, Harvard University: Challenge of Identity in Our Globalized World

Psychologists for Social Responsibility's Development of a Casebook on Psychology, Military and Political Ethics, and Interrogations

2 – 2:50 p.m. Boston Marriott Copley Hotel, Peace Division Hospitality Suite

A Discussion with Jean Marie Arrigo, PhD., Project on Ethics and Art in testimony (PEAT); co-hosted with PsySR.

Business Meeting

3 – 3:50 p.m. Boston Marriott Copley Place Hotel, Provincetown Room
Chair: Deborah Fish Ragin, PhD, Montclair University.

Presidential Address

4 – 4:50 p.m. Boston Marriott Copley Place Hotel, Provincetown Room
Deborah Fish Ragin, PhD, Montclair University.

Honoring Peace Psychologists: A Reception & Social Hour

6:30 – 8:30 p.m. Boston Marriott Copley Place Hotel, Peace Division Hospitality Suite
All are welcome. Peace psychologists are invited and honored; co-hosted with PsySR.

SUNDAY 8/17

International Perspectives on Reconciliation, a Discussion

8 – 8:50 a.m. Boston Marriott Copley Place Hotel, Peace Division Hospitality Suite

A discussion with Mathilde Salmberg, PsyD, Georgetown University, and colleagues.

Symposium: Reducing Service Disparities for Culturally Diverse Children—Research, Practice, and Policy Intersections (co-sponsored with Division 37)

9 – 10:50 a.m. Boston Convention and Exhibition Center, Meeting Room 150

Chair: Julie M. Levitt, PhD, Independent Practice, Bala Cynwyd, PA

Margarita Alegría, PhD, Cambridge Health Alliance, Somerville, MA: Disparities Framework for Children's Health and Social Services

Anna S. Lau, PhD, University of California—Los Angeles: Disparities in Youth Mental Health Services Depend on Problem Type

Amy E. West, PhD, University of Illinois at Chicago: Culturally Informed Methods to Reduce Service Disparities for Urban American Indian Youth

Bertha Holliday, PhD, APA Office of Ethnic Minority Affairs, Washington, DC: Systems Approach to Psychological Services for Diverse Children and Families

Larke Nahme Huang, PhD, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Rockville, MD: Contextual Issues in Mental Health and Substance Abuse Service Delivery for Culturally Diverse Youth: Implications for Policy

Discussant: Jessica Henderson Daniel, PhD, Children's Hospital Boston, MA

An Educator's Experience in the Post 9/11 World, a Conversation

10 – 10:50 a.m. Boston Marriott Copley Place Hotel, Peace Division Hospitality Suite

A discussion with Debbie Almontaser, MBA, MS, former Project Director and founding Principal of the Khalil Gibran International Academy, NYC.

Street Violence and Its Impact on Children and Families:

Developing Conflict Resolution and Violence Prevention Programs

11 – 11:50 a.m. Boston Marriott Copley Place Hotel, Peace Division Hospitality Suite

Discussion with Ann E. Tobey, PhD, Director of the Juvenile Justice & Youth Advocacy Program for Boston, Wheelock College.

Symposium: Integration of Civil Rights, Peace, and Environmental Movements

12 – 1:50 p.m. Sheraton Hotel, Fairfax Room

Chair: Yasser A. Payne, PhD, University of Delaware

Debbie Almontaser, MS, MBA, New York City: Educator's Look at the Three Movements

Anderson J. Franklin, PhD, Boston College: Different Bottle, Same Flavor: Civil Rights and Peace Efforts Repeated

Joseph E. Trimble, PhD, Western Washington University: Interethnic Conflict, Colonialism, and Conflict Negotiations Among American Indians

Albert Valencia, EdD, California State University Fresno: Civil Rights, Peace, Environmental Movements Need to Include Migrants/Immigrants

HOSPITALITY SUITE HOURS:

Thursday, 4 – 9 p.m.; Friday, 8 a.m. – 7:30 p.m.; and Saturday 8 a.m. – 8:30 p.m.; Sunday 8 a.m. – noon

EXHIBIT HOURS:

Thursday, 4 – 5 p.m.; Friday, 8 a.m. – 7:30 p.m.; and Saturday 8 a.m. – 8:30 p.m.

All are welcome to view "Life Worth Remembering: Images from Four Street Memorials," photographic exhibition from Wheelock College of Boston Street Memorials in memory of child victims of violence, coordinated by Dr. Ann E. Tobey.

Educational material about peace psychology and our theme will be available during Suite hours.

More Than Slavery Apologies Needed to Heal the Body Politic

Angelique M. Davis

Over the past year, six states have made unprecedented 'apologies' or have expressed regret for their role in perpetuating the institutions of slavery and Jim Crow. Alabama, Florida, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina and Virginia passed legislation expressing some form of regret. Although the text of each bill varies, most involve a detailed recognition of the institutions which upheld slavery and their present day impact. This trend is evident in the legislative proposals that have been brought forth by several other states as well as proposals currently under review in the U.S. Congress. These bills, introduced by both black and white legislators, received bipartisan support.

Despite the official 'apologies' that are now surfacing, an individualistic refutation of responsibility remains for the ravages of slavery and Jim Crow that permeates reparations discourse in the United States. "It wasn't me" who held slaves—I have no control over what my ancestors have done; my family didn't own slaves. "It wasn't me," my family immigrated to the United States after slavery so I shouldn't have to pay reparations. "It isn't me" who is racist or benefits from institutionalized racism—there is equal opportunity after all. Utilizing Erik Yamamoto's four dimensional framework for interracial justice inquiry (Yamamoto, 1999), it can be argued that this individualistic response and the failure of our government bodies to take meaningful corrective action allows the malignant nature of slavery and Jim Crow to metastasize and that as citizens we have a collective responsibility, a civic duty, to take meaningful steps to heal the body politic.

Legal scholar Erik Yamamoto, known for his work regarding reparations for Japanese Americans interned during World War II, sets forth in his book *Interracial Justice: Conflict & Reconciliation in Post-Civil Rights America*, "an approach for inquiring into and acting on intergroup tensions marked both by conflict and distrust and by a desire for peaceable and productive relations." His four dimensions of interracial justice inquiry are derived from the study of the commonalities of the disciplines of law, theology, social psychology, political theory and indigenous practices relevant to racial justice. These four dimensions of inquiry are: recognition, responsibility, reconstruction and reparation.

Recognition, the first dimension of interracial justice inquiry, provides that "a person's suffering must be recognized and the wound carefully assessed" through empathizing with the other, critical sociolegal inquiry that requires interrogation of "both the particular/contextual and structural/discursive aspects of a relationship in controversy" such as stock stories that groups tell about their relationship with the other and to justify their responses (Yamamoto, 1999). Democratic Presidential Candidate Barack Obama's recent speech on race fits well into this recognition dimension of interracial justice inquiry. His speech addressed the issue of racism in America and the need for recognition of the harms done to the black community and called for Americans to empathize with the other. Obama stated that "in the white community, the path to a more perfect union means acknowledging that what ails the African-American community does not just exist in the minds of the people; that the legacy of discrimination—and current incidents of discrimination, while less overt than in the past—are real and must be addressed" and also states that the anger from these harms "is real; it is powerful; and to simply wish it away, to condemn it without understanding its roots, only serves to widen the chasm of misunderstanding that exists between the races." Obama, however, does not call solely on whites to empathize with African Americans, but also challenges blacks to understand the resentments of white Americans by explaining that "to wish away the resentments of white Americans, to label them as misguided or even racist, without recognizing they are grounded in legitimate concerns—this too widens the racial divide, and blocks the path to understanding" (Obama, 2008).



While the state 'apologies' and the positive reception by many in the United States to Obama's speech on race appear to be a step in the right direction, recognition that harm was done is not substantive enough to address the magnitude of this complex issue; a full assessment of the extent of the damage inflicted upon the African-American community is needed. Heeding Obama's call to increase dialogue and understanding could be a first step. In addition, official actions need to be taken to assess the present day impact of slavery and Jim Crow on the black community, similar to the study done by the federal government to assess the impact of the Japanese-American internment during World War II, in order to facilitate the development of meaningful corrective action. This type of recognition needs to come not only from the states, but also from our federal government. Yet, even if there were a national apology, the four dimensions of inquiry require much more than 'apologies' to improve race relations. This is just the first, diagnostic step. For healing to occur, our nation must take responsibility for its actions.

Yamamoto provides that the second dimension of interracial justice inquiry, responsibility, "asks racial groups to assess group agency and accept responsibility for racial wounds." The acceptance of group agency is, of course, a challenge due to the Western ethic of individualism supported by the

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law's emphasis on individual rights that militates against the acceptance of group responsibility. Our legal system utilizes a litigation model of forced responsibility and compliance. This makes voluntary acknowledgment of wrongdoing beyond its typical functionalities (Yamamoto, 1999). White Americans must accept group agency and take responsibility for racial wounds before healing can occur.

The state 'apologies' appear at first glance to be meaningful steps toward recognizing and taking responsibility for racial wounds. I believe, however, that the United States has not entered into this dimension of interracial inquiry. The federal government to this date has not apologized for slavery or Jim Crow. Some of the states chose not to use the word apology and instead expressed "regret" in the attempt to avoid reparations lawsuits. The failure to assess the extent of the current damage inflicted on the black community and the unwillingness of most Americans to accept personal responsibility for the present day impact of slavery and Jim Crow on our society demonstrates that there is still a long way to go before America takes responsibility for its cancerous legacy and can enter into the last two dimensions of interracial justice inquiry, reconstruction and reparation.

Reconstruction, the third dimension of interracial inquiry, requires the performative act of reaching out in tangible ways to heal the relationship. Reconstruction can take place through apology and forgiveness; it requires a sincere apology and commitment to address past wrongs. Without this commitment there remains the concern that the apology can "become an end rather than a means for relational change" and that it will not sufficiently change the relationship structure that results in long-term forgiveness (Yamamoto, 1999). In addition, insincere apologies, that pass responsibility to someone else or obviate the degree of harm, can exacerbate the injury (Lazare 2004). Thus, for these 'apologies' to have a curative effect they must not only be sincere and take responsibility for the racial wound, but they must also be the beginning, not the end, of efforts to reconcile and create societal change. It remains to be seen if tangible actions will result from the recent state 'apologies,' but at this time they do commit to taking steps to repair the damage done. The texts of these statutes do not provide any concrete measures to improve

the status of blacks; instead they include general calls for remembrance, reconciliation or recognition of these atrocities.

The choice to forgive after an appropriate apology is provided means that there is a collective choice to restore the relationship and to refashion new stories of intergroup relations that build on the past and move beyond it (Yamamoto, 1999). The choice to forgive does not erase the history of what happened or call for a cultural amnesia of past atrocities. In the context of black reparations, what does this mean? Roy Brooks in his book *Atonement and Forgiveness: a New Model for Black Reparations* discusses the anatomy of forgiveness as part of his atonement model for reparations and, like Yamamoto, discusses the concept of forgiveness as one which restores a broken relationship. Brooks, however, does not regard forgiveness as a moral imperative. In fact, he argues that forgiveness in the absence of some sort of atonement is morally objectionable. Instead, Brooks provides that forgiveness is a "civic subpoena" that creates an unconditional civil obligation on the part of the victim to participate in a process of reconciliation (Brooks, 2005). In this sense, the existence of a sincere apology and forgiveness forms a type of social contract in which participants give up something personal to secure a larger collective good. (Yamamoto, 1999). This serves as a form of offer and acceptance that concretizes the agreement and sets the parameters for the relationship.

The state 'apologies' failure to demonstrate concrete steps to assess or reconstruct the damage negates the ability to enter into this dimension of interracial justice inquiry. For reconstruction to occur, there must be more than: Alabama's call "for reconciliation among all Alabamians"; Florida's "for healing and reconciliation among all residents of the state"; Maryland's recommitment, "to the principle that all people are equal and equally endowed with the inalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"; New Jersey's call "to remember that slavery continues to exist and encourage them to teach about the history and legacy of slavery and Jim Crow Law"; North Carolina's resolution for institutions to "learn the lessons of history in order to avoid repeating mistakes of the past, and to promote racial reconciliation" and call to recommit to the nation's Declaration of Independence and State Constitution that "all men are created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights" and "to

work daily to treat all person with abiding respect for their humanity and to eliminate prejudices, injustices, and discrimination from our society"; and Virginia's call to retell the story and contributions of blacks and "atone for the involuntary servitude of Africans and call for reconciliation for all Virginians"

These state pronouncements give no indication that anything more needs to be done in order to heal the wounds of the past that have yet to heal. In 1862 the Emancipation Proclamation pronounced "all slaves...shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves." In 1865 the Thirteenth Amendment prohibited slavery and involuntary servitude. And in 1868 the Fourteenth Amendment proclaimed, "[n]o State shall...deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." Yet, despite these official pronouncements, Jim Crow laws oppressed African Americans and the legacy of racism continues over four decades after the enactment of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. Our government's Nineteenth and Twentieth Century actions did not assess nor reconstruct the damage. It would be premature to expect these state 'apologies' that contain no prescriptive measures to heal the body. Such an expectation is akin to naively expecting one round of chemotherapy treatment to heal a body inflicted with a widespread cancer.

Finally, in addition to recognition, responsibility and reconstruction the third dimension of interracial justice calls for repair of the body politic through reparation. The word reparation means "repair." This can be transformative when it focuses on substantial barriers to liberty and denounces exploitation (Yamamoto, 1999). Many argue, for these reasons, that reparation is an essential part of redress for justice grievances. This is crucial because without some form of material change that includes attitudinal and societal structural transformation that has meaning to the recipients an insincere or insufficient attempt at reparations may be more damaging than restorative. (Yamamoto 1999; Lazare 2004). A "form of cheap grace" (Yamamoto, 1999; Brooks 2005). Reparation, therefore, aims for more than a monetary placebo; it aims to heal through change, which is more 'costly' in terms of commitment than a monetary payment (Yamamoto, 1999).

The United States has yet to enter into the reparation dimension of interracial inquiry. Not only do large segments of the American population believe that there should not be reparations for blacks, but many of the supporters of the recent state 'apologies' believe this as well. In addition, there remains much debate about the appropriate forms of reparations. Should they be to the individuals or the group? How should they be administered and to whom? (Bittker, 2003) These issues will continue to afflict us and will remain unaddressed until the body expresses a collective will to do so.

Although all of the dimensions of interracial justice inquiry addressed above are significant, the ultimate question should be "What will heal us as a nation?" What will put rampant racism into remission? What will ultimately cure the body politic of this cancerous legacy? A series of 'apologies' with no actions to repair the harm done could placate self-righteous Americans into thinking they adequately addressed the legacy of slavery and Jim Crow. 'Apologies,' without any curative action, will not solve the problem.

While the recent state 'apologies' are a step in the right direction, much remains to be done to heal the body politic. The failure of our society to take meaningful steps to enter into the dimensions of interracial justice inquiry has allowed the malignant nature of slavery and Jim Crow to metastasize throughout the body politic. Many opponents of reparations focus on the compensatory aspect of reparations instead of

its restorative nature and argue that reparations cause blacks to view themselves as helpless victims (Winbush, 2003). Others believe they hold no responsibility. Some have taken limited responsibility, but have taken no action to repair the damage. By ignoring, denying the existence of, or 'apologizing' with no concrete action, racism in our society continues to fester. This cancer does not impact just one part of the body; it impacts all of us. To thrive, the body politic must engage in meaningful rehabilitate measures.

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Would you like to show your support for PEACE in a more tangible—and visible—way?

Order a "Peace is Possible" t-shirt or hat from Julie Levitt by emailing her at julie.levitt@verizon.net.

Donate \$10 (or more if you like) to our Division, and we will send you one of the items as a token of our appreciation.



Study: War Veterans Face Job Search Woes

Hope Yen

Strained by war, recently discharged veterans are having a harder time finding civilian jobs and are more likely to earn lower wages for years due partly to employer concerns about their mental health and overall skills, a government study says.

The Veterans Affairs Department report, obtained by the Associated Press, points to continuing problems with the Bush administration's efforts to help 4.4 million troops who have been discharged from active duty since 1990. The 2007 study by the consulting firm Abt Associates Inc. found that 18 percent of the veterans were unemployed within one to three years of discharge, while one out of four who did find jobs earned less than \$21,840 a year. Many had taken advantage of government programs such as the GI Bill to boost job prospects, but there was little evidence that education benefits yielded higher pay or better advancement. The report blamed the poor prospects partly on inadequate job networks and lack of mentors after extended periods in war. The study said employers often had misplaced stereotypes about veterans' fitness for employment, such as concerns they did not have adequate technological skills, or were too rigid, lacked education or were at risk for post-traumatic stress disorder.

It urged the federal government to consider working with a private-sector marketing firm to help promote and brand war veterans as capable employees, as well as re-examine education and training such as the GI Bill.

"The issue of mental health has turned into a double-edged sword for returning veterans. More publicity has generated more public awareness and federal funding for those who return home different from when they left. However, more publicity—especially stories that perpetuate the 'Wacko Vet' myth—has also made some employers more cautious to hire a veteran," said Joe Davis, spokesman for Veterans of Foreign Wars.

"The federal government needs to accelerate its hiring and training of these young veterans to fill the ranks of the retiring Boomer generation," Davis said.

A VA spokesman declined to comment, saying the report spoke for itself. Last November, the VA announced the initial hiring of ten full-time staff as part of an effort to help veterans find jobs at the department.

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— Joe Davis
VFW spokesman

Separately, a Labor Department report obtained by the AP showed that formal job complaints by reservists remained high, citing concerns about denied jobs or benefits after they tried to return to their old jobs after extended tours in Iraq. Reservists filed 1,357 complaints with the department in 2006, the latest figures available, down from nearly 1,600 in 2005, when complaints reached the highest level since 1991.

While complaints declined in 2006, the Labor Department report noted for the first time that figures in the previous years might have been inflated. That's because in some cases a single complaint was double counted after the case was closed in one state and then reopened in another state.

"The military has worked on assisting service members in completing and translating their skills to match equivalent civilian job descriptions; however, training for marketability may require much more preparation than having the ability to improve a resume," the VA study said.

"The federal government may need to re-evaluate how it serves the needs of returning service members," it said. Charles Ciccolella, the Labor Department's assistant secretary for veterans' employment and

training, said the department provides a wide variety of services to veterans seeking jobs, including workshops that focus on resume writing and interview skills. Staff also are educating reservists about their job rights as well as seeking to connect veterans to new jobs, he said.

"The Department of Labor is constantly working to better assist transitioning service members and veterans as they enter or re-enter the civilian work force," Ciccolella said.

The two reports come as Congress and the Bush administration seek ways to improve veterans' health care and benefits in light of a protracted Iraq war. A Pentagon survey of reservists released last year found increasing discontent among returning troops about the government's performance in protecting their legal rights after taking leave from work. Some legal experts have said those numbers may grow once the Iraq war winds down and more troops come home after an extended period in combat. In recent weeks, some veterans groups and lawmakers have called for an overhaul of the GI Bill, which provides veterans with money to help them further their education.

The difficulty that veterans have had in finding jobs at higher wages has been going on for some time. The latest VA study, numbering 199 pages, tracked a statistical sample of 1,941 veterans between the ages of 17 and 61, more than half of whom served in the Army. It found that from 1991 to 2003, about 9.5 percent of recent veterans were unemployed within two years of separation from active duty, compared with 4.3 percent for non-veterans of comparable age, gender and education.

The veterans also tended to have lower wages, although total income was often similar when factoring in disability pay and other government benefits, and to be in low-income families (under \$29,000) for up to eight years after separation.

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Candidate Statements

Candidates for President-elect

Joseph H. de Rivera, Ph.D.

I'm a professor of psychology at Clark University and director of its peace studies program. Ever since writing *The Psychological Dimension of Foreign Policy* (back in 1968!) I've been doing research on why our government tends to rely on domination rather than leadership and how we may be able to change that pattern. I'm currently editing a Handbook for Building Cultures of Peace for the new Springer series on peace psychology, and believe it will be available for APA. My next work will be aimed at peace movement strategy, at how psychologists may help encourage the resolution of conflicts within the peace movement, and how nonviolent action may be used to encourage the establishment of an effective Department of Peace. I believe that a properly organized department, supported by a knowledgeable peace movement, can help our own government and culture become more peaceful.

I fully support the work being done by our current membership and our efforts to reach out to other divisions. If elected, I would like to also work on having our division establish connections with psychologists working in the fields of intergroup relations and political psychology so that peace psychology might foster relations between basic research and social activists.

Julie Meranze Levitt, Ph.D.

The Peace Society has been strongly committed to research and to the application of principles concerned with peaceful communities and social justice, areas central to my belief system and professional work. I work as a clinical and school psychologist, as a community advocate, and as a convener of groups of people brought together for dialogue, education, and change.

My undergraduate work, at the University of Pennsylvania, was in International Relations, and my doctoral work in psychology was at Yeshiva University. I have had two years of post-doctoral training, one in child clinical psychology at St. Christopher's Hospital of Philadelphia, and the other at Philadelphia Child Guidance Clinic, in structural family therapy. I continued on the staff of the clinic with a concentration on abusive

practices in families, their causes, and ways that the community can work to ameliorate them. Following my tenure at the Clinic, I became a volunteer faculty member of the then Marriage Council of Philadelphia, part of the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine Department of Psychiatry, Division of Family Studies. From 1981 to 1995 I supervised trainees from several disciplines and culturally diverse backgrounds and lectured on topics related to children, couples, and families. An ongoing area of focus has been the treatment of children and families who experienced trauma. Currently I am in private practice. I concentrate my volunteer efforts in areas of inter-group conflict and mobilizing communities to join anti-violence initiatives through promoting legislation and developing processes that bring disparate groups together as partners. As Public Policy Chair of my local guild organization, I am working on a plan to develop greater second response capability in time of crisis. Within my state organization I am raising issues related to the status of psychologists working in the military, in prisons, and in other circumstances where psychologists may find themselves in conflict with their employers and with the ethics associated with their duties.

My background includes Holocaust research, focusing on resiliency of victims, and research and practice that has been concerned with trauma and outcomes based on systems models. Systems theory and application are central to my clinical psychology work and my research and teaching have looked at the smallest kinds of interaction, including within individuals and between members of a family, the interventions that work to create healthy, positive kinds of interplay, and the applications of intra-psyche and small group transformations to large systems, such as those in communities.

I am one of three Members At Large of the Peace Division. Now in my second term, I am serving on the Inter-Divisional Task Force on Enhancing Diversity (IDTFED), formed in January 2006 in order to help the 56 APA divisions with implementation of a 2005 task force, the APA Presidential Task Force on Enhancing Diversity, initiated by the then-president of APA, Ronald F. Levant, and

chaired by Richard Suinn. Among the goals of our task force are developing concrete ways to help division leadership to be more aware and welcoming of cultural and other kinds of diversity, for example, those associated with gender, age, disability and sexual orientation, and finding ways for self-identified marginalized individuals to join the divisions and for them, as division members, to have a voice in division decision-making. Among the outcomes of our task force, to be completed by late spring of this year, will be development of a model for inclusion based on identifying division climate, small caucusing groups that move toward large group dialogue and suggestions for ways to measure change, and case book illustrations based on real situations within APA. In addition, there will be an APA website that will contain resource material and will describe other APA work in the area of diversity and inclusion.

I have contributed to *Peace Psychology*, our division's bi-annual newsletter, and most recently was a guest editor of the fall 2007 issue. In that issue I examined with four practitioners the needs of mental health workers in Post-Katrina New Orleans and proposed approaches for addressing these needs there and in other settings.

I am Division Program Chair for the 2008 APA meeting. In this position I have expanded programming to include a close look at multiple needs of communities today, here and abroad, and to expand our partnering as a division with other psychology subspecialties, such as public policy and health psychology, as well as with other disciplines, such as public health and medicine. My program committee has developed a new student poster session that includes mentoring and preparation for the presentations, as another way to connect peace psychology with other branches of undergraduate and graduate psychology studies research.

In other national level work I have been part of the leadership of Psychologists for Social Responsibility, where I co-chaired and developed two conferences that explored aspects of international humanitarian work in areas affected by ethno-political warfare. These "Clara Conferences,"

Candidate Statements

Community Healing, Empowerment and Resilience in Time of Ethnopolitical Conflicts (July 2002) and International Psycho-Social Humanitarian Assistance Working with Communities Affected by Ethnopolitical Warfare (September 2003), brought together leaders from various disciplines in the governmental and NGO sectors from various parts of the world, including the Americas, Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia and Europe to work on assumptions, strategies, and best techniques and provided a two-day workshop for practitioners. A by-product of the project was the development of a strong and productive network that promoted dialogue among leaders in research and field work. As part of the initial conference, a field study to ascertain needs of practitioners highlighted the lack of supports for many field workers internationally. Currently I am Finance Committee Chair of the organization and in this capacity am part of a group examining its mission and objectives, organizational structure, and directions.

I believe I am eminently qualified to serve as President of the Peace Division. My focus as President of the Peace Division will be to bring more researchers and practitioners together and to increase the interdisciplinary exchange of peace psychology with other psychology specialties and other disciplines to allow a forum for the development of the broadest and most relevant applications of peace psychology scholarship. I see the efficacy of working with clinical, community and social psychologists and anthropologists and sociologists among others to further develop ways of understanding small group interactions and their impact on large group attitudes and behavior and the impact of large group changes on the smallest social systems. Increasing student and early career membership in our division will be one of my priorities so that we have the widest and deepest of exchanges enriched by experience and new perspectives. Peace Psychology must be understood by the professional and lay public as an area of study and application that creates the opportunity for the development of communities where peaceful ways and social justice are integral to the culture. I hope to help find effective ways to educate professionals and the public in these areas. I believe that my background working with various social systems, both in my clinical and volunteer work, my strong involvement as a member of the Peace Di-

vision Executive Committee, my ability to work with people and ideas, and to make the ideas realities, are examples of what I will bring to the position.

Stephen Worchel, Ph.D.

They say that life is a circle, and this seems to be true for me. When I was a young kid, my father, a psychologist, and family friends, Muzaffer and Carolyn Sherif, supposedly plotted to have me attend one of the Oklahoma summer camps that became part of the early research on intergroup conflict. The plot failed, but more than 50 years later, I find myself studying the short and long-term impact of programs, including summer camps, designed to bring together individuals from groups in protracted conflict. During the journey from summer camp to summer camp, I received my B.A. from the University of Texas (1967) and my Ph.D. in Psychology from Duke University (1971). My initial research focused on reactance theory and the effect of perceived loss of freedom on aggression. This early work set the foundation for some later research involving questions of universal human rights and duties and the influence of culture on human freedom. My early research focused on interpersonal aggression. I then moved into the area of group development and change, examining the role of conflict on group process and decision-making. My interest expanded to the area of intergroup relations, focusing on the development of group (especially ethnic group) identity and basis for hatred and violence between groups. My research has shown me how entrenched conflict and hatred, once ignited, can become and how it is passed on from one generation to another. This finding has led me to examine efforts aimed at creating tolerance and preventing hatred, rather than attempting to reduce violence once it as erupted. My present studies involve working with a community in Massachusetts in an effort to create an atmosphere of tolerance and examining approaches to develop better understanding and acceptance between immigrants and host populations.

I have held faculty positions at the University of North Carolina (1971-74), University of Virginia (1974-1983), Texas A&M University (1983-1998), University of Southern Maine (as dean, 1998-2000), and presently at University of Hawaii at Hilo (dean and professor (2000-present)). My

interests have always included at cross-cultural component, and this focus has been enhanced by visiting positions at the University of Waikato (New Zealand), Fudan University (Shanghai, China), University of the Basque Country, International Graduate School (Jena, Germany), University of Almeria (Spain), and University of Padua (Italy). I was a Fulbright research scholar in Greece (1979-80). I have been awarded research grants from NIMH, NSF, and CDC/NIOSH, and served on grant review panels for NIMH, NSF, NIOSH, and Fulbright (CIES). I am presently co-editor of TMP (Testing, Psychometrics, Methodology), served as an Associate Editor of Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, series editor for D. van Nostrand and Nelson Hall publishers, and advisory editor for Psychological Abstracts. I am a fellow of APA, APS, and SPSSI, served on the Board of Governors of ISPP, and am presently a director for HIUW (United Way).

No matter one's political persuasion, it is difficult now to be awe struck by the disparity in the amount and ease of funding for war efforts as opposed to peace efforts. Having questioned several lawmakers about the basis for this difference, I was especially impressed by one response, "I guess making war is more exciting than making love." I'm not sure what this says about the state of love (or war), but it does raise a critical mission for Division 48. The Division must make peacemaking as critical (and exciting) as war making. It is relatively easy (but important) to recoil at the use of torture to extract information from prisoners, but if the protest is to have maximum impact, it is vital that we offer alternative approaches to obtain information. The field of psychology can offer such alternatives based on its vast storehouse of research and theory on persuasion, cooperation, and social influence. I would like to see Division 48 enhance its role in identifying a peace agenda, expanding its efforts to influence policy, and increasing awareness of the aims and contributions of the Division.

I see several actions that can be taken toward these ends. One is to expand on the interdisciplinary outreach of the Division. Issues surrounding conflict, violence, and peace are deeply rooted in many areas of psychology. But these issues are also central to such disciplines as sociology, political sci-

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ence, history, anthropology, and economics. Greater dialogue between these disciplines can add fertile new perspectives for research and policy making. Another avenue is to develop closer ties with agencies, such as the U.N., ICRC, and numerous NGOs, that apply the results of our research in the application of peace-making efforts. The Division has made significant strides in this direction, but more (e.g. cooperative conferences, joint publications, drafting of policy) can be done. I'd like to see a Division member appointed as an active liaison to each agency that we deem as critical to peace making to ensure these agencies understand the capabilities of the Division and the Division understands the agencies. Third, the Division can play a vital role in helping to develop peace studies curriculums, supporting degree-granting programs in peace and conflict, and leading efforts to obtain funding for these programs. Given the fact that the study of peace, conflict, and violence is interdisciplinary in nature and is a relatively new kid on the block, it is easy for these programs to become unclaimed orphans in traditional academic institutions. The Division can serve as an advocate for these programs by demonstrating how they can enrich other disciplines. Finally, I'd like to see more effort put into directly exploring the policy implications of the research in our area. Special sections of the journal, targeted newsletters, and popular media-based programs could be used to bring together Division members and policy makers in the discussion of the role of research in guiding policy. Work on this front will not only help cement the relationship between science and policy, but it will also help open alternatives for the employment of our students.

Candidates for Secretary

Herb Blumberg, Ph.D.

My main concern would be to work with the Society's team furthering the Division's existing goals, such as encouraging research and education, facilitating communication, and applying relevant knowledge and methods in order actively to foster peace, justice, and nonviolent conflict resolution.

These goals have been among my personal concerns for many years, starting with research and action as an undergraduate at

Haverford College and, in the early 1970s as research associate at its then Center for Nonviolent Conflict Resolution.

I am a Fellow of the Society and, since its inception, Bibliographer and Review Editor for *Peace and Conflict*—also council member and membership secretary of the Conflict Research Society (UK) and a longstanding member of Psychologists for Social Responsibility and of Scientists for Global Responsibility (UK).

In furthering my interests in peace psychology and social psychology, I have been a visiting scholar at Harvard University (twice) and visiting professor at Haverford College (where I also gave lectures on peace psychology).

I am a senior editor of the *International Encyclopedia of Peace* (4 vols., Oxford University Press, in press) and have co-edited three volumes on nonviolent direct action. Among other relevant publications:

Blumberg & French (Eds.). (1992). *Peace: Abstracts of the psychological and behavioral literature, 1967-1990*. American Psychological Association.

Blumberg, Hare, & Costin. (2006). *Peace psychology: A comprehensive introduction*. Cambridge University Press.

I teach (since 1980) a course on social issues and peace (at University of London), and regularly present relevant papers at e.g. international conferences.

Kathleen H. Dockett, Ed.D.

Peace Psychology has become a "home" for my contributions as a community psychologist, a researcher, a peace activist, and an engaged Buddhist. Reflecting on my current term (2005-2008) as secretary of the Society for the Study of Peace, Conflict, and Violence, I experienced an excellent and mutually beneficial fit with the goals and values of the Society and therefore, offer my services for a second term.

As a 34-year tenured professor of community psychology in the Department of Psychology and Counseling at the University of the District of Columbia (UDC), my teaching embraces paradigms of social and community change based in community psychology, prevention in mental health,

multiculturalism, positive psychology and Buddhist psychology. In addition, through creating peace and social justice oriented student clubs at UDC, I strive to mentor and increase the number of students, mostly of color, engaged as peace activists and researchers with such organizations as Division 48 and Psychologists for Social Responsibility.

My research primarily has focused on Buddhism as a resource for promoting personal resilience, well-being, and global peace. Through two books, *Resources for Stress Resistance: Parallels in Psychology and Buddhism* (1993) and *Psychology and Buddhism: From Individual to Global Community* (2003), articles, and a series of APA symposia, my goal is to illuminate the intersection of Buddhism and psychology and their sometimes parallel contributions to creating peaceful communities.

My goals in the coming years are to continue, through teaching, research, and student mentoring, to promote four long range goals of the Society: (1) broadening the recognition of peace as a valued aspect of the discipline of psychology, (2) increasing age, gender, and ethnic diversity perspectives within the Society, (3) promoting peace and social justice, and (4) researching and supporting values that sustain individuals and societies in their quest for a peaceful and less violent world. In addition, my priorities include continued excellence as division secretary and fully contributing as a member of the Executive Committee.

Candidates for Membership Chair

Lawrence H. Gerstein, Ph.D.

I earned a Ph.D. in counseling and social psychology in 1983 at the University of Georgia. Since then, I have been a professor at Ball State University in the Department of Counseling Psychology and Guidance Services. At Ball State, I am the director of the doctoral program in Counseling Psychology and also the director of the Center of Peace and Conflict Studies. The Center is an interdisciplinary institute comprised of faculty members from different disciplines. I have published extensively on international and social justice issues. Recently, I have

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focused on researching and resolving ethnic political conflict.

I am the co-editor of the *Handbook for Social Justice in Counseling Psychology: Leadership, Vision, and Action* and the forthcoming *International Handbook of Cross-Cultural Counseling: Cultural Assumptions and Practices Worldwide*. Further, I am currently a member of Division 48's Program Committee, the co-chair of APA Division 17's International Section, the co-editor of the International Forum of *The Counseling Psychologist*, and a member of APA's Committee on International Relations. I also serve on many other editorial boards and professional committees.

I am a Fellow of the American Psychological Association and the president of the International Tibet Independence Movement (www.rangzen.org). I was very fortunate to start this organization in 1995 with His Holiness The Dalai Lama's oldest brother, Taktser Rinpoche.

If elected as the membership chair of Division 48, I will actively work to help meet the needs of the current members and devote time to recruiting new members including students. I also will build on the previous successes of the Division in serving the members.

Ani Kalayjian, Ed.D.

Ani Kalayjian, RN, EdD, BCETS, Dr Sc (Hon), Division 52's Program Chair (2004), Treasurer (05-08), was awarded an Honorary Doctor of Science from Long Island University in 2001 recognizing her 25 years as a pioneering clinical researcher, peace maker, and administrator at the United Nations. Recently she was awarded Columbia University, TC's Distinguished Alumni of the Year Award 2007. She is the author of the landmark book *Disaster and Mass Trauma* (1995), coeditor of the international book *Forgiveness: Pathways for Conflict Transformation and Peace Building* (2008 in press) and more than 40 articles/chapters on human rights, conflict transformation, and post-trauma healing. Since 1990, Ani has been an officer, chair or vice chair of several UN units—its Human Rights Committee, NGO annual conferences, and DPI/NGO Executive Committee. Ani is a Fellow of the APA Div 1 and Division 52. In 52, Ani has chaired several committees, including

Disaster & Mass Trauma, Mentoring, Convention Program, and Finance.

I am honored to serve as a candidate for Membership Chair for Division 48. I have felt the deep pains of genocide as a child of survivors, experienced war as a young girl in the Middle East, and felt the discriminations when I immigrated to the U.S. at age 15. My 19-year tenure at the UN and 20 years of voluntary global humanitarian outreach around the globe, combined with knowledge of five languages, will enable me to apply my energies and talents in conflict transformation, peace-making, and peace-keeping. I would bring my talents to diversify, and internationalize our membership, and collaboratively find ways to make Division 48 excel within the APA and internationally. As Maya Angelou stated, I believe we can put our energies together to help educate and disseminate non-violence around the globe.

"History, despite its wrenching pain, cannot be unlived, but, if faced with courage, it need not be lived again." - Maya Angelou

Rachel M. MacNair, Ph.D.

Having written not only an introductory college textbook in peace psychology but a book explaining the concepts in a book for middle- and high-school youth, I've long had an interest in popularizing and expanding the field of peace psychology. This is both because of my interest in Peace Studies, which was my major for my Bachelors, but also because many active in Peace Studies are not as familiar as would be ideal with how important psychology is to the field—my Peace Studies major did not list one psychology course, despite having plenty of psychology material involved. Accordingly, I would like to work at helping psychologists to understand the importance of applying our knowledge to peace, and to work at helping peace studies people understand the importance of using psychology. Work on membership expansion, as I have done for other non-profit organizations, would fit into this interest.

Candidates for Treasurer

John Jody Dempsey, Ph.D.

In 24 years as a psychologist, assisting thousands of youth and families deal with emo-

tional and developmental issues, I found it is ultimately ineffective to merely react to the problem our culture creates. Rather, we need to proactively help youth to learn to live in this world nonviolently. It isn't about stopping violence; it's about creating peace. Clinically and personally, my focus shifted to helping in that creation.

Steps taken to date to help include:

- Creating, organizing and conducting an annual PEACE CAMP for area children for the past 14 years. This week-long camp teaches peace, diversity, and conflict resolution. Almost 1,000 children have attended this camp, staffed by about 420 adolescent volunteers.
- Proposed, created, and taught an undergraduate class on "Children and Violence" at Binghamton University.
- Consulting to our Head Start preschool program, I advised and helped the program institute conflict resolution training for young children.
- Provided dozens of workshops, seminars, and training programs on peace building and conflict resolution.
- Speaking to news media on many topics relating to peace education.
- I will be presenting a workshop with Division colleagues at the 2008 APA conference in Boston. My topic will be "The Developmental Path of the Peaceful Person."
- Eight-year member of Division 48.

I seek this position to take another step in helping the Division in this peace journey. Your support is appreciated.

John R. Gruszko, Ph.D.

I am a clinical psychologist in solo practice in Virginia and psychology consultant at an addiction treatment center. I have been a member of the Society for six years, and treasurer of the Society for the last three years. I am honored to be nominated for another term of office. My tenure as treasurer has introduced me to an exceptionally talented and dedicated group of colleagues, who are tireless in their efforts to promote peace and justice in our society. During my term, we have been fortunate enough

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to have the resources to fund a number of new initiatives, including providing travel stipends for students to present at the APA convention, and collaboration with other divisions in funding the biannual Multicultural Conference. I hope to have the opportunity to continue to serve the Division in this capacity.

Candidates for Member-at-Large

Peter T. Coleman, Ph.D.

My work centers on conflict, power, justice and change. I hold a Ph.D. in Social/Organizational Psychology from Teachers College, Columbia University. I am currently Associate Professor of Psychology and Education at Teachers College, Columbia University and teach graduate courses in conflict resolution, social psychology, and social science research. I am also Director of the International Center for Cooperation and Conflict Resolution (ICCCR) at Teachers College, Columbia University, and an affiliate of the International Center for Complexity and Conflict (ICCC) at The Warsaw School for Social Psychology in Warsaw, Poland. My research addresses two basic problems: violent, intractable conflicts and people's resistance to sharing power. My conceptual and methodological approaches to these problems have been multifaceted, but stress the critical importance of theory and the underlying themes of complexity, dynamism, cooperation, and mindfulness. My applied scholarship has focused on bringing new insights from theory and practice to bear on important problems in the field of conflict resolution (framing, fostering ripeness, identity formation, addressing complex conflicts, etc.). The Center I direct engages in innovative scholarly, educational, and service activities with individuals and groups ranging from preschoolers to UN delegates. To date, I have authored two edited books and over forty journal articles and chapters, and am a New York State Certified Mediator and experienced consultant. In 2003, I was the first recipient of the Early Career Award from the American Psychological Association, Division 48: Society for the Study of Peace, Conflict, and Violence. I am eager to serve Division 48 as member-at-large.

John Paul Szura, Ph.D.

I have been a Division 48 member for about 13 years and our secretary for two terms. I am presently a member-at-large seeking a second term in that office. My first term was unproductive because I was not working well nor was I in good communication with the Division due to unexpected hip replacement surgery done in Quezon City, Philippines. I am seeking a second term hoping my rehabilitation will allow me to make valuable contributions as member-at-large.

I teach in a Philippine Catholic seminary, a position offering advantages and limitations. I can help advance peace psychology internationally in terms of research, teaching and organizational structure. I can bring to the Division Philippine and even some Asian perspectives on peace, on psychology and on peace psychology. I have already brought peace psychology to places it has never been before.

Concerning limitations, I am far from the United States much of the year, not in close, quick contact with other Executive Committee members and out of practical phone conference range. I will miss some meetings.

Professionally, working closely with a United Nations NGO, the Augustinians, my religious order, my interests include UNESCO, its cultures of peace and its Associated Schools Project, interrelated topics important for peace psychology. I am interested in promoting dialogue between peace psychology and world religions, especially those of Asia. Organizationally, I am interested in the infrastructure of the Division, its growth and its impact on APA and on society.

Petra W. Hesse, PhD

No statement received.

Hilary U. Kenechukwu, BS

No statement received.

Arthur J. Kendall, Ph.D.

I believe that Peace, Social Justice, and Human Rights the most vital social and behavioral issues facing our planet. I have devoted my career to the premise that good social policy should be based on good science. My focus has been on the use of a broad array of social science methods in investigating social and policy issues.

My experience in dealing with national security and international affairs issues on many levels with people from many disciplines and organizations will help me contribute to Division 48 as a member-at-large of the Executive Committee. I helped with the starting of Division 48 and have been an active participant in review of proposals for the annual programs and as a discussant on many sessions over the years. I am on the editorial board of *Peace and Conflict*, the division journal.

I am a social and political psychologist. I recently retired from a Senior Mathematical Statistician position at the U.S. General Accountability Office. I started there in 1980. At GAO, I had a consultative and mentoring role in evaluations for the Congress. Many of these were evaluations of military and civilian agencies with international roles. Examples of these issues are: modeling of the risks in chemical weapon disposal; effects of ionizing radiation from diagnostic tests; radiation dosages received by atomic soldiers; preparation for responding to biological and chemical attacks; environmental impact of military facilities; military force structure; adjudication of political refugee status, veteran's affairs, and Gulf War Syndrome.

I continue to provide methodological and statistical consulting to individuals and agencies. I am a Fellow of APA and of Division 9 (SPSSI). I am a member of Divisions 5, 8, 9, 34, and 48. I am a charter member of the International Society of Political Psychology. I am a founding member and on the editorial board of the Society for Terrorism Research. I am a founding member of the Statistics in Defense and National Security Section of the American Statistical Association. I am a member of the Classification Society of North America. I am president of the Capital Area Social Psychological Association where I have worked to keep peace and human rights issues on our meeting programs. I am a member of the AAAS Coalition on Human Rights.

IN MEMORIAM

Ralph K. White (1907-2007)

Richard V. Wagner

Ralph White celebrated his 100th birthday on December 9, 2007. On that day, he received congratulatory birthday calls from some youngsters, such as Brewster Smith, Herb Kelman and Dan Christie. They described his “fine voice,” his “distinctive baritone,” his humor—and how it was a “heart-warming experience” for them to be able to pay tribute to this icon of peace psychology. Ralph died on December 25th.

We all know Ralph White as a quintessential peace psychologist. His concept of “realistic empathy” has been recognized by politicians as essential to successful peace initiatives (Blight & Lang, 2004).

Many of us were weaned on the Lewin, Lippitt, and White studies of autocratic, democratic, and laissez-faire leadership (1939).

And there were the precedent-setting books:

Nobody Wanted War: Misperception in Vietnam and Other Wars (1970), a masterful in-depth psychological analysis of the disastrous U.S. venture in Southeast Asia.

Misperception in the Arab-Israeli Conflict (1977), distributed by the U.S. State Department to many of its overseas missions.

Fearful Warriors: A Psychological Profile of U.S.-Soviet Relations (1984), a model of psychological analysis of international behavior.

Psychology and the Prevention of Nuclear War (1986), the source book for the earliest psychology courses on peace and conflict.

His final analysis, “Misperception and war,” appeared in *Peace and Conflict: Journal of Peace Psychology* in 2004, culminating eight decades of professional publications promoting the theme of international understanding of the psychological processes underlying peace and conflict.

His leadership in the realm of psychology and peace, including serving as first president of Psychologists for Social Responsibility, has inspired us all.

Thanks, Ralph!

I will always remember the smile on his face when I visited him last November and told him of our debt to him for his insights into the psychological pursuit of peace. I feel fortunate to have been able to thank him in person.

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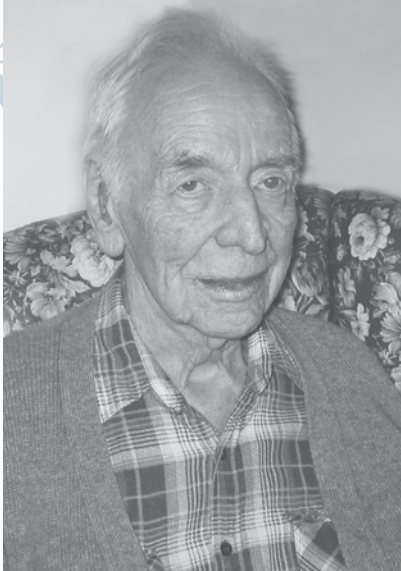
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I expect to pass through
this world but once.

Any good things,
therefore, that I can do,
any kindness that I can
show a fellow being,

let me do it now.

Let me not defer

or neglect it,

for I shall not pass

this way again.

– Stephen Grellet

Anne Anderson

Early this year I was part of a petition drive to reinstate the Peace and Social Justice Committee of the National Association of Social Workers (NASW). We were successful in gathering enough signatures to put it on the agenda for the Delegate Assembly meeting in August, 2008. In addition, last fall the NASW published a Peace Policy Toolkit. It can be downloaded from their website: www.socialworkers.org. As co-author of the introduction to the Toolkit, I have developed a training in how to use it and will be presenting it in April at the NASW Metro DC "Hot Topics" Luncheon series, and also with my co-author, Moya Atkinson, at the Social Welfare Action Alliance conference in Houston, TX. Anne Anderson, LICSW, mobileanne@earthlink.net.

Bill McConochie

The Lane Community College had a peace conference recently, with guest speakers who have national and international reputations for effective activism. Other presentations included workshops on the basics of activism and a talk by professor Mary Wood of the University of Oregon law school, who spoke on the urgent need for controlling and reducing our carbon footprint on the

planet to avoid runaway warming that we may not be able to stop. Notably lacking from the presentations were any by scientists, such as psychologists who have done research on the personality traits related to endorsement of sustainable policies and programs, human rights and warmongering. I have done such research and am offering to help this fledgling program at LCC, but so far without invitations to participate other than as an observer/ attendee at their conferences.

I am a recent new member of Human Dignities and Humiliation Studies, an international organization concerned with the role of humiliation and dignity in human affairs. I am offering to design and coordinate a study of these and many related traits. If the organization endorses my proposal, I will invite Div. 48 members and students to participate as subjects. The study will be presented in the form of a large questionnaire available over the internet, with research findings available to all participants. A primary hypothesis to be explored is that persons who felt humiliated in their childhood families will also tend to feel humiliated in virtually all subsequent relationships, e.g. by teachers, police, governments, other

religions, and will tend to endorse antisocial responses, including terrorism and warmongering. A prior study has shown this to be true for persons who felt unpleasantly and differently treated in their childhood homes and who feel "oppressed."

I specialize in political psychology and spent three weeks last summer at the Stanford Summer Institute for Political Psychology, as a student. I continue my research on psychological traits related to terrorism and warmongering, publishing my findings on my web site, PoliticalPsychologyResearch.com.

With Brad Olson I have recently written a revised code of ethics for psychologists for Psychologists for Social Responsibility. The revised code closes all the loopholes for avoiding legal and ethical behavior if asked by an employer, e.g. the U.S. military, to engage in behaviors that violate ethics, human rights, treaties, etc., as has happened in detention facilities in the U.S. military in recent years. We are scheduled to present in Berlin and Boston.

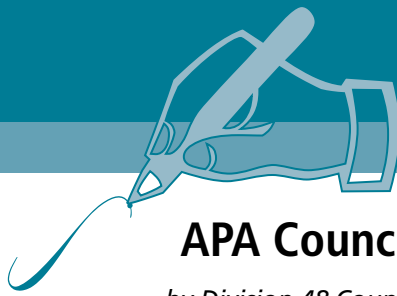
We should take care, in inculcating patriotism into our boys and girls, that is a patriotism above the narrow sentiment which usually stops at one's country, and thus inspires jealousy and enmity in dealing with others...

Our patriotism should be of the wider, nobler kind which recognises justice and reasonableness in the claims

of others and which lead our country into comradeship with...the other nations of the world.

The first step to this end is to develop peace and goodwill within our borders, by training our youth of both sexes to its practice as their habit of life, so that the jealousies of town against town, class against class and sect against sect no longer exist; and then to extend this good feeling beyond our frontiers towards our neighbours.

— Lord Baden-Powell



APA Council of Representatives (COR) Report

by Division 48 Council Representatives Judy Van Hoorn and Corann Okorodudu

During its February, 2008 meeting, APA Council took several actions of particular interest to Division 48 members. It: (a) clarified the paragraph in the 2007 APA resolution against torture that addressed prohibited techniques (see newsletter article, this issue); (b) voted to send to APA membership a vote on seating representatives from the four ethnic minority psychology associations; (c) created and funded the Task Force on the Psychosocial Effects of War on Children and Families who are Refugees from Armed Conflict Residing in the United States (originally proposed by Division 48 and Division 16 (School Psychology) (see newsletter article, this issue); and (d) adopted the Resolution Against Genocide.

Council Clarifies APA's 2007 Resolution Against Torture

The November, 2007 *Monitor* includes an article we co-authored that reviews the APA 2007 resolution against torture, which was adopted at the August 2007 Meeting of the Council of Representatives (www.apa.org/monitor/nov07/calltoaction.html.) That resolution represents a step forward: the resolution affirms that all prohibitions are absolute and that there is never a justification for torture. The invocation of laws, regulations or orders is never a defense against engaging in torture under standard 1.02 in the Ethical Principles of Psychologists and Code of Conduct (2002). (See article.) The resolution also states that torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment can result not only from the behavior of individuals but from conditions of confinement e.g., such as lack of due process.

In the last Division 48 newsletter, we wrote that at its August 2007 Meeting, Council defeated an amendment to the 2007 Resolution supported by the Division that would have limited psychologists' participation in sites in which detainees human rights are not guaranteed. The amendment would have permitted psychologists working at

sites such as Guantanamo to continue providing health services but would have prohibited any direct or indirect participation in interrogations. While we worked to clarify the language of the 2007 Resolution as adopted by Council, we continue to articulate the Division's strong stand against psychologists participation in interrogations at these sites.

The 2007 Resolution included a paragraph that prohibited techniques that international instruments and the 2006 Resolution would consider torture. Nineteen techniques were named as non-exclusive examples. The imprecise wording of this paragraph led to considerable confusion regarding intention, and was viewed by many as providing potential loopholes. In an effort to clarify the language in order to reflect Council's intent and to close any potential loophole, we initiated a complex and lengthy process to replace the problem wording with wording that was clear and strong.

We worked with a group of council representatives who also worked on the 2007 Resolution: Laurie Wagner, PhD, (Div. 39: Psychoanalysis); William J. Strickland, PhD (Div. 19: Military Psychology); and Elizabeth C. Wiggins, PhD, (Div. 41: Psychology and Law). Although the new language does not change the intent of the original paragraph, it represents a further step forward in APA policy because it makes U.N. international standards central to APA policy.

The new language, which clarifies a portion of the council's 2007 statement, is as follows:

"Be it resolved that this unequivocal condemnation includes all techniques considered torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment under the United Nations Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; the Geneva Conventions; the Principles of Medical Ethics Relevant to Role of Health Personnel, Particularly Physicians,

in the Protection of Prisoners and Detainees Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners; or the World Medical Association Declaration of Tokyo. An absolute prohibition against the following techniques therefore arises from, is understood in the context of, and is interpreted according to these texts: mock executions; waterboarding or any other form of simulated drowning or suffocation; sexual humiliation; rape; cultural or religious humiliation; exploitation of fears; phobias or psychopathology; induced hypothermia; the use of psychotropic drugs or mind-altering substances; hooding; forced nakedness; stress positions; the use of dogs to threaten or intimidate; physical assault including slapping or shaking; exposure to extreme heat or cold; threats of harm or death; isolation; sensory deprivation and over-stimulation; sleep deprivation; or the threatened use of any of the above techniques to an individual or to members of an individual's family. Psychologists are absolutely prohibited from knowingly planning, designing, participating in or assisting in the use of all condemned techniques at any time and may not enlist others to employ these techniques in order to circumvent this resolution's prohibition." See www.apa.org/governance/resolutions/councilres0807.html.

Council Votes to Send Three By-Law Amendments to Membership for Vote

Next November there will be a second national election: all APA members will be asked to vote on three APA By-Law Amendments supported by the Council of Representatives:

An amendment to add four seats to the Council of Representatives for representatives of the following ethnic minority psychological associations: the Asian American Psychological Association, the Association of Black Psychologists, the National Latina/o Psychological Association, and the Society of Indian Psychologists. The four

associations have had a long-standing relationship with APA. Formalizing these relationships by creating a permanent voting seat for each association would be an important step forward by APA in its efforts to promote diverse voices within APA and to respond to the needs diverse populations. (See detailed newsletter article this issue.)

An amendment to create a voting seat on the Board of Directors for the representative of APAGS (APA Graduate Student Association). Currently, the APAGS representative has a non-voting seat on the Board.

An amendment to make the By-Laws consistent by including "Territorial" throughout. Though U.S. territories are indeed included in APA governance and programs, the wording of APA By-Laws is inconsistent in acknowledging throughout the text that divisions as well as (U.S.) territorial, (U.S.) state, and (Canadian) provincial associations are integral to APA.

Council Funds Task Force on the Psychosocial Effects of War on Children and Families Who are Refugees from Armed Conflict Residing in the United States.

(See detailed newsletter article this issue.)

The Resolution Against Genocide

Introduction to the Resolution:

Throughout human history and continuing to the present, the issue of genocide or mass violence has been a devastating reality (Staub, 2000). Psychology is in a unique position to both inform our understanding of the causes and solutions to genocide (Munn, 2006; Sternberg, 2003). While governments and the United Nations work to address this life altering and history altering crisis, Non-Governmental Organizations, such as the American Psychological Association, have skills, knowledge, and expertise to increase awareness and ultimately bring about peace and reconciliation (Howe, 2004). In keeping with its

charge, APA's Committee on International Relations in Psychology and Committee on Ethnic Minority Affairs call on all psychologists to respond to this global continuing crisis with the unique contribution that can be made by mental health educators, researchers, and counselors.

The Resolution concludes with statements of policy, including the following recommendations for APA and its members: the development of research that fosters our understanding of the causes, effects, and solutions to race-based and ethnicity-based hate crimes; the implementation of interventions that promote equity, social justice, and reconciliation across cultures; the exploration of the gendered experience of genocide including systematic rape; the awareness of raising of psychologists and psychologists-in-training about the prevalence and impact of genocide through curriculum development, conference presentation, research dissemination, and the use of media outlets; the promulgation of psychological strategies to promote the recovery of victims, community reconciliation, and human rights for all persons.

(See APA website for full text of Resolution.)

Council and the Board of Directors Take Other Actions:

Adopted the Report of the Task Force on the Implementation of the Multicultural Guidelines.

This report concludes that "the recommendations of the Task Force echo the urgency of the Multicultural Guidelines and attempt to take the next step in integrating and infusing them within psychology. Our recommendations are vital in advancing cultural competence...Through infusing cultural competency throughout psychology, the field is better positioned to meet the needs of a growing and diverse U.S. society and is better able to respond to the needs of a global community."

A key recommendation of the Task Force that is currently being implemented is the creation of the position of Diversity Enhancement Officer. This senior position was created by APA CEO Dr. Norm Anderson and the officer will report directly to him.

Approved an increase in the Interdivisional Grant Program funds to \$25,000 per year for each of three years (2009-11). The Committee on Division/APA Relations will submit an evaluation of the projects to the Council in 2011. (Note: Division 48 currently participates in an interdivisional grant to increase diversity.)

Adopted a Resolution on Families of Incarcerated Offenders that urges psychologists as well as U.S. institutes, centers for mental health services, state social service agencies, courts to attend to the needs of the children and all family members of incarcerated offenders.

Adopted the report of the 2007 Presidential Task Force on Integrative Health Care for an Aging Population, Blueprint for Change: Achieving Integrated Health Care for an Aging Population.

Approved Div. 56 (Trauma) as a permanent APA division.

Voted not to adopt a proposal to create a new division for qualitative inquiry. The proposal failed to achieve the two-thirds vote required by the APA By-Laws for establishing new divisions. (Note: Both Division 48 COR Reps supported the creation of this division.)

Voted to adopt the Resolution on the American with Disabilities Act, which reaffirms APA's policy on disabilities, strengthens the association's position on the law, and enables the association to pursue disability-related activities at the federal and state levels.

Voted to adopt as policy the revised Principles for the Recognition of Specialties in Professional Psychology, which has been updated to recognize the importance of cultural and individual differences and diversity in the education and training of specialists.

Board of Directors and Council Fund Multiple Projects

Newly funded projects include the following: APA Presidential Task Force on the Psychological Needs of U.S. Military Service Members and Their Families (\$8,900 from Board; \$8,900 from Council); Task Force on the Interface Between Psychology and Global

Warming (\$14,400 from Board); Revision of the Guidelines for Psychotherapy with Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Clients (\$8,000 from Board); Support for Quantitative Training for Underrepresented Groups (\$24,400 from Council).

Peace and Education Working Group Report

Linden Nelson

The Working Group is engaged in several projects related to the issue of how psychologists can promote and support conflict resolution education and programs for social and emotional learning and violence prevention in their local school districts. We have developed a list of web sites with free lesson plans and teaching materials for grades K-12 that will be linked to the Div. 48 and Psychologists for Social Responsibility web sites. We also plan to create a list of strategies that seem promising for promoting conflict resolution education and related programs in the schools. Finally, we expect to prepare a package of exemplary lesson plans, materials for career day events, and parent education materials for school newsletters that psychologists could use in efforts to influence teachers, counselors, and administrators in their local districts.

We will also continue to solicit teaching materials on peace, conflict, and violence for college courses. After peer review and approval, the materials will be placed on or linked to the Peace Psychology Resource Project on the Div. 48 Web site. Another

project involves updating the web site resource titled "Graduate Programs in Peace Psychology."

Finally, Working Group members will be invited to participate as reviewers for a study of how social psychology textbooks cover the topics of peace and conflict. One objective is to provide information relevant to textbook adoption decisions for social psychology teachers, and a second objective is to offer recommendations to authors and publishers for improving their textbooks. If successful, this could be followed with a study of introductory psychology textbooks.

For all of these projects, we communicate to the Working Group using the group's listserv. If you would like to join the listserv in order to participate in our projects or to occasionally receive information about peace education resources and activities, please contact me at LLNelson@Calpoly.edu.

Peace and Spirituality Working Group

Steve Handwerker

The Peace and Spirituality Working Group enters its 11th year since its inception! We are very pleased with the efforts and intentions that have contributed to making this Task Force in Peace Psychology a living and breathing entity. A wide variety of inputs comprising one fundamental theme: promoting those values that promote peace and operationalizing them in the midst of a diversity of professional experiences in the field of psychology as well as related fields.

Since 1997 the working group has contributed to three APA plenary sessions involving over two dozen former APA presidents, and to over 55 convention programs. In addition, colleagues and friends from the task force have generated a number of programs that have been presented at international conferences over the past ten years as well. Two books from Oxford University Press have presented several interesting research studies involving Peace and Spirituality measures and dimensions of concern and several books are in the proposal phase involving these topics. Presentations at the Midwinter conferences for Division 36, the Psychology of Religion have featured issues concerning the promotion of values that promote peace, and a book on "Visions in Conflict" is being formed involving professionals from all over the world who are involved in peace work from diverse perspectives. We are very much looking forward to another decade of meaningful work. From the heart of this intention we invite any and all colleagues to expand our radius of concerns and endeavors in the promotion of peacebuilding values! For any information regarding this Task Force, please contact: Steve Handwerker, P.O. Box 880229, Boca Raton, FL 33488-0229 or e-mail me at peacewk@peacewk.org. Thank you very much for all you do for peace.



The life of "peace" is both an inner journey toward a disarmed heart and a public journey toward a disarmed world. This difficult but beautiful journey gives infinite meaning and fulfillment to life itself because our lives become a gift for the whole human race.

With peace as the beginning, middle, and end of life, life makes sense.

— John Dear

Letter from Harare, Zimbabwe

Jim Statman, May 2008

Since the elections on 29 March, I have been trying, without success, to find suitable words with which to convey to those outside the country the experience of being here in this dreadful moment.

Some of my inability to construct a lucid account is surely attributable to the ever-changing rush of events that seems to shift the terrain of what is happening—or what I think may be happening, or what is reported to be happening, or what an army of experts believe to be happening, or what is rumored to be happening—from hour to hour. The election results will be released tomorrow, or next week or not at all. The Chinese arms ship will dock in Durban, in Beira, in Luanda, or return to China and the weapons will be trucked, or flown to Harare or not. Sixty white-owned farms have just been seized, or 160 farms, or no farm invasions have occurred. Morgan has won two-thirds of the vote, or a bare majority of the vote, or a mere plurality of ballots. Bogus ballot boxes stuffed with phoney ZANU-PF votes are seen delivered to the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission to steal the election, the ZEC has been seized by security forces, the police are arresting ZEC personnel. Mugabe and wife have flown to Malaysia or are happily relaxing in their Harare mansion. Mbeki has secretly arranged for Mugabe to step down, or share power, or maintain control. There was almost a military coup, or there will be a coup, or there has already been a coup and we are under military rule but don't know it. There will or won't be a run-off. It will happen in three weeks, in three months, in a year, not at all. We will be saved by Jacob Zuma, by SADC, by the African Union, by the EU, by no one. On and on and on it goes, baffling, impossible, and we are left dazed, disheartened, flabbergasted.

The Government propaganda machine is in overdrive. "Farmers Attack War Veterans" was Tuesday's headline. The story told the tale of a white farmer attacking with pepper spray, a band of war vets who happened to "visit" his farm and of three white farmers driving a truck with an improper license plate. Such lawlessness by whites won't be tolerated a police official is quoted. The ZBC radio news tells us that MDC thugs are at-

tacking innocent villagers, that MDC leaders are trying forgo the proper legal process and to delay the run-off, that MDC agents have been aiding the return of deposed white farmers to retake the land and restore the old colonial master. I must confess that I find a certain morbid fascination in these ludicrous accounts, brazenly inverting reality, openly reversing victim and perpetrator, mobilizing the rhetoric of sovereignty, rule-of-law, racial-solidarity and patriotism to justify brutal oppression.

Make no mistake: at its core, the story of post-election Zimbabwe is all about violence. Overwhelming, intimidating, sadistic violence unleashed upon the rural black population, anyone—children and the elderly, women and men—perceived to have voted for the MDC, or to be a relative, friend or acquaintance of someone who may have voted for the MDC or to reside in an area that supported MDC. From our Harare island of relative clam and safety, we sit by, helplessly, as their stories trickle and then flood in from the countryside.

Here are some of the accounts that I have heard directly from local sources in the past few days:

■ On Sunday evening, one of our local staff described his just-completed visit to his family in the rural Eastern Highlands. When he arrived the village Headman was in hiding, threatened by a roving gang of ZANU-PF youth led by the so-called war veterans. Many young people, he said, had been dragged from their homes, beaten and forced to chant ZANU-PF slogans. They were then told that they were now recruited into the ruling party and were forced to become part of the youth patrol terrorizing the district each night. If they refused they were beaten. The bus on which he traveled back to Harare on Sunday was stopped several times at impromptu ZANU-PF roadblocks. Youth and War Vets clambered on board beating those suspected of supporting the opposition and demanding that everyone chant ZANU-PF slogans and sing "patriotic songs." Those who resisted were dragged out and beaten, as the police calmly watched from the sidelines.

■ On Tuesday a colleague at work came into my office to show me a text message she

had just received on her cell phone. It announced that Monday night the younger brother of her recently deceased fiancé, suspected of being an MDC supporter, had been beaten to death by a group of naked ZANU-PF militants. Naked! Apparently, many others in the village had been beaten and terrorized.

■ A friend's daughter who broke her arm in a playground accident on Monday afternoon was scheduled to have a pin inserted and the bone set on early Tuesday. The parents told us that the operation had to be repeatedly delayed, as the medical staff rushed to attend to numerous seriously injured victims of ZANU-PF violence who continuously streamed into the private clinic.

■ Yesterday an NGO colleague reported seeing thousands of people on the Mazoe road—just north of Harare—carrying what possessions they could and apparently fleeing toward the city. Today VOA reported that eleven people had been murdered and at least twenty more seriously injured in Mazoe North, all victims of ruling-party assault.

■ Here is a widely published account from about two weeks ago, confirmed by several sources. While not directly reported to me, I have a professional link to the key perpetrator, David Parirenyatwa, M.D., the national Minister of Health and Child Welfare and a ZANU-PF member of Parliament. Together with two other ruling party politicians, the good doctor, brandishing an AK-47, is said to have invaded a peaceful MDC meeting, threatening and intimidating those in attendance and demanding that they attend a ZANU-PF rally instead. "There is no place in this district where MDC supports will be safe," he reportedly told the crowd. This from the senior most government official charged with safeguarding the public health and the well-being of Zimbabwe's children.

Since my arrival in Zimbabwe fourteen months ago, numerous people here have referred to the apocryphal tale of the frog blissfully swimming in a pot of water as the temperature gradually increases to the boiling point, as perhaps a fit analogy descriptive of our own adaptability to an ever-worsening scene, an ever more menacing and manifest evil. We are well and still quite safe, but we can definitely detect the heat of the water.



DONATIONS TO THE SOCIETY

A number of members have inquired about making monetary gifts to the Society. All such donations are greatly welcomed to help the Society meet our budget and to fund new and important peace-making activities! Donation checks should be made out to APA, Division 48, and should be sent to:

John Gruskos, Div. 48 Treasurer
7301 Forest Ave, Suite 201
Richmond, VA 23226

Please identify any such amounts as donations. Donations of this sort are tax-exempt.

Thank you.



New Members

Our membership has grown and includes these new members and associates for 2008 (as of 3/16/08). Please welcome them to Peace Psychology. We are grateful for their commitment to the mission of the Society.

Elizabeth Abrams , IL	Laura Kerr, CA
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Thank you for joining our collective effort to
bring about peace in the world!

Please spread the word to your friends and colleagues
and direct them to www.peacepsych.org to join us.

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Invite Friends to Join Division 48

Invite your friends to join the Society for the Study of Peace, Conflict, and Violence: Peace Psychology Division of the American Psychological Association (Division 48). Give them a membership application and invite them to join the Society and a working group!

The Society for the Study of Peace, Conflict, and Violence works to promote peace in the world at large and within nations, communities, and families. It encourages psychological and multidisciplinary research, education, and training on issues concerning peace, nonviolent conflict resolution, reconciliation and the causes, consequences, and prevention of violence and destructive conflict.

DIVISION 48 WEB SITE

Please visit the Division 48 web site at:

<http://www.peacepsych.org>

There is a second way to get to our web site—go to the APA web site, scroll down to Division 48, click on it, and you'll find our web site address at the bottom of that page. The APA URL is:

<http://www.apa.org/about/division.html>.

Let me know if you have any difficulty getting to our web site.

Linda M. Woolf
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think it. plan it. do it.

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