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A Note From the (New) Editor: Introduction and Welcome

Anupriya Kukreja



Dear Readers,

The coming together of this edition was not easy. I took over the responsibility of the Editor-in-Chief role in April 2022, and moved to the U.S. in June 2022 to start a graduate program. Beginning a leadership position while moving to another country was challenging. From working through the logistics and legalities of the student visa, and understanding different working styles of people in a new culture, to managing disagreements on team ethos, and being receptive to challenging leadership feedback, has been an exercise in listening, learning, unlearning, persevering and humility. Working on my leadership style and tendency to avoid conflict has been a critical part of this journey. I cannot thank my mentors, Robin and Kisane, enough for their support, along with the lovely team members who have shown up with excitement and rigor at each step of the way in this transition.

Fortunately, in this period, our team successfully recruited five new members from across the globe- India, Japan, Canada, East Europe, and the U.S. While we were unable to accomplish the goal of using improved social media tactics, we now have an editor specifically for visual editing purposes, which was a much needed addition and symbolizes exciting progress. We look forward to enjoying the fresh energy and new perspectives from our expanding global team!

So much so, in this edition, we have some enthralling pieces on complex understandings of peace during war, restorative justice and the #MeToo movement, the Ukraine- Russia war, fascinating scales on political violence, and more.

As our team journeyed through this process together, questions on the purpose of the newsletter and the interpersonal processes of our team became more pertinent- whether the purpose of TPP is peace journalism, science communication, or a mix of both? How far are we ready to address graphic issues of violence and conflict at micro, meso, and macro levels for true, sustained, and positive peace? With a team of volunteers who are also juggling other responsibilities such as full-time employment or university schedules, how do we ensure accountability and attendance? How much time do we spare on operational newsletter tasks, versus team cohesion and belongingness? In our roles as writers and curators of peace-related news around the world, we also learn how to espouse peace, and move along as a team in spite of such discussions and conflicts.

As we make progress while demonstrating change management and understanding our own purpose of engagement with this newsletter, we hope to deliver a higher-quality publication each time, with the curation of bold articles, as well as diverse voices. My inbox is always open for suggestions and ideas! anupriya.kuk@gmail.com, ak4767@tc.columbia.edu.

D48 Presidential Column *Violet Cheung-Blunden*

The Infrastructures Behind Peace Projects



On Friday June 3, I spent most of my day on various presidential tasks. Based on that day’s email exchanges that came across my computer and the meetings that I had the day before, I knew that quite a few executive committee members had worked diligently on some aspects of the division that week. In my mind’s eye, I could almost see the people they met, the emails they sent, and the documents they read. I felt as if the executive committee was a cellphone sitting on a wireless charger, empowered and humming because of the energy around it.

The deceptively simple-looking wireless charging technology is exceptionally complicated inside. From what I was told, metal coils, printed circuitries, and computer chips must operate in harmony in both the charger and the cellphone. The inner workings of the division are also complicated, at least according to the blueprint in the bylaws. There are the executive committee, ad hoc committees, working groups, just to name a few. Seats on the committees/groups are routinely vacated and filled, akin to a renewal and maintenance process to keep our gears fresh. The election is an annual event that replaces a number of the executive committee members. However, the division had a hard time developing a full roster in recent elections.

I must thank the candidates who stepped up and say that your willingness to serve has not gone unnoticed. If you did not throw your names in the hat, I trust that you have good reasons but the reasons must not be concerns about inclusion, divisiveness or any principles on which the division has a firm stance; or else we have work to do. A leadership role in any division, particularly in a peace division, should boost your sense of purpose, fellowship, and belonging.

Insomuch as a functional cell phone allows you to make calls and send texts, the structural integrity of the division facilitates your pursuits in scholarship and activism. The eagerness to make calls and send texts is understandable, and so is the urge to ignore glitches and put off the maintenance of the cell phone itself. A peer from my graduate school days majored in industrial organizational psychology and landed a job at the well-known consulting firm McKinsey and Company. They think of “organizational health as more than just the culture or employee engagement. It is the organization’s ability to align around a common vision, execute against that vision effectively, and renew itself.” Simply put, organizational health is how the ship is run, no matter who is at the helm and what waves rock the vessel.

If serving on the leadership team is too much to ask, please make other structural investments in the division. Our voter participation rate certainly improved this year but the pandemic environment may have shortchanged many opportunities for the voters to get to know the candidates. I hope in the future, members will become more acquainted with each other long before the election season. If you are attending the convention this year, please stop by our programs, join us at the social hour to meet our award recipients, and attend the business meeting to chat about governance.



Image by salihkilic from istockphoto

D48 Presidential Column (continued)

Working groups are one of the basic building blocks of our division and they are formed in a bottom-up fashion. If you have an idea for a working group, all you need to do is to find a few like-minded members, set some goals that can be accomplished in 1-3 years, and propose it to the president-elect. If an idea does not come to mind, have a casual conversation with other members once in a while and an idea may arise. After all, the community is the largest asset of the division and it is here for you to build synergy.

Despite the selected structural deficits in the first half of this year, we produced more deliverables than we could have asked of us. We completed the essential duties (running the election, planning the convention, onboarding a new newsletter editor, securing the 2023 convention co-chairs); bravely committed to tasks that were irregularly tackled in past years (selecting awards recipients, starting a new small grant cycle); and reached for new heights (implementing division-level poster awards, rejuvenating the student section, endorsing Roy Eidelson's two-step statement, offering webinars from the student and early career section, achieving remarkable success at the journal, receiving a generous donation from a division member).

When our accomplishments outstrip the structural bandwidth, there is usually one explanation – that some of us went above and beyond and served as super gears in our operations. There are many people to thank in this capacity, but let me use this space just to mention a few that came to mind: The election committee under the leadership of Nahid Nasrat, the awards committee under the stewardship of Melis Uluğ, Grant Rich, and his super planning skills to prepare for the convention, Breeda McGrath being the unsung hero managing the small grants, Robin Treptow stepping up as the president-elect of 2022 at a moment's notice, and Stephanie Beckman as a tireless advocate and leader for the student and early career section.

Let us continue to invest in the division's structure until our operations approximate the ease and elegance of wireless charging. The elected positions on the leadership team for 2023 have been filled, but we will be looking for a couple of appointed positions in the near future. At the level of APA, there is a Committee on International Relations in Psychology. The division is supposed to have a liaison to the committee, and I am not sure if the position was ever filled. Keep an eye out for the calls for these positions in the coming months, and give the fit between you and the positions a serious consideration. Besides your principles and deeds, commitment to the division is paramount in that it will make the work seem a bit more interesting and the obstacles a bit more surmountable. It is my hope that with the energy from the membership and a healthy organizational structure, the division will kick into a higher gear to accomplish much for peace.

APA Annual Convention August 2022

D48 at the APA Convention, August 4th to 6th

*By Dr. Grant J. Rich, Walden University and
Dr. Violet Cheung, University of San Francisco.*



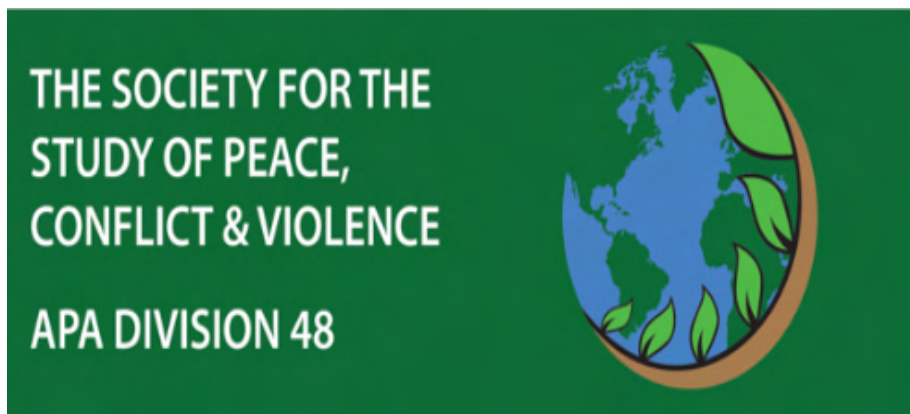
Division 48 looks forward to the Annual APA Convention this August 4th to 6th which will take place in Minneapolis, with some programming available virtually as well.

Our programming includes a Presidential Address on sources of anti-immigrant sentiments in Western democracies from our current D48 President Violet Cheung, as well as a range of relevant symposia and a Social Hour that will take place Friday, August 5th, from 4:00 to 5:50 PM CST. The APA Convention website may be found at: <https://convention.apa.org/>. Know that our D48 Program Schedule may be found at our D48 Divisional website at: <http://peacepsychology.org/> as well as at the APA website at: <https://convention.apa.org/agenda/agenda-at-a-glance> (select the Browse by Division button and choose Division 48).

Please remember that APA may reserve the right to change programming and that due to pandemic or travel issues, some accepted presentations may change or not be presented, so you are advised to use the APA app and website to confirm the schedule closer to Convention time in August. Kudos to the APA national team for its adaptability during these uncertain pandemic times in terms of planning and scheduling in a partial hybrid format. Since details and specifics may continue to change with APA organizational, hotel, state, federal, and international guidelines for pandemic travel, please be certain to visit the APA Convention website routinely to ensure you are up to date with the latest guidance.

In other news, I (Grant J. Rich) have enjoyed three one-year terms as your D48 Program Chair, most recently in 2022 with D48 President Violet Cheung as co-chair. I look forward to passing on the role to the incoming co-chairs for the Convention to be held in August 2023 in Washington, D.C. Recently, on the advice of our 2022 D48 President-Elect Robin Treptow, our D48 ExComm has approved the following as D48 Program Co-Chairs: Cristina Montiel, Ph.D., Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines, and Darryl Johnson, a graduate student at Southern New Hampshire University (SNHU) based in Georgia.

I (Grant J. Rich) look forward to serving the Division as its 2023 President-Elect and Violet Cheung as 2023 Past- President, and to seeing many of you at APA this August!



Division 48: Peace Psychology

Division 48: Society for the Study of Peace, Conflict, and Violence: Peace Psychology 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.

How to join? <https://www.apa.org/about/division/div48>

Agenda at a glance: <https://convention.apa.org/agenda/agenda-at-a-glance>

Division Social Hour: August 5, 4-5:50 pm, Hyatt Regency Minneapolis conference hotel, Greenway Ballroom F, G, H, I

Division 48 program: Click on the QR code below to see it!



REGISTER AT
CONVENTION.APA.ORG

Division 48 Program at the APA Convention

Thursday, Aug 4

1021: Pluralism as the Antidote to Cancel Culture

- 8:00 AM — 9:50 AM [Minneapolis Convention Center, Level Two, Room 211B](#)

1056: Overcoming Challenges to Conducting School- and Community-Based Youth Violence Prevention Research

- 9:00 AM — 9:50 AM [Minneapolis Convention Center, Level One, Room 102B](#)

1083: Calling Out Competing Dynamics in Authentic Difficult Dialogues: The Role of Power

- 10:00 AM — 10:50 AM [Minneapolis Convention Center, Level One, Room 103F](#)

1098: Contextualized Mental Health and Self-Care Practices in Peacebuilding

- 10:00 AM — 10:50 AM [Minneapolis Convention Center, Level Two, Room 203AB](#)

1145: Race-Based, Transgenerational, and Historical Trauma and its Impact on Mental Health

- 1:00 PM — 1:50 PM [Minneapolis Convention Center, Level Two, Room 200J](#)

1227: Presidential Address: Sources of Anti-Immigrant Sentiments in Western Democracies

- 3:00 PM — 3:50 PM [Minneapolis Convention Center, Level One, Room 101J](#)

---Friday, Aug 5

2038: Toward Inclusive and Peace-Oriented Decolonized Approaches of Well-Being

- 8:00 AM — 9:50 AM [Minneapolis Convention Center, Level Two, Room 208C](#)

2127: Building a Peaceful Organization---Reflections and Next Steps for APA Division 48 Student Committee

- 10:00 AM — 10:50 AM [Minneapolis Convention Center, Level Two, Room 206AB](#)

2248: Who, What, When, Where, How, and Why? A Discussion on Peace Psychologist Self-Identity

- 3:00 PM — 3:50 PM [Minneapolis Convention Center, Level Two, Room 208C](#)

2296: A Core Curriculum for Peace Psychology---A Developmental and International Framework

- 4:00 PM — 4:50 PM [Minneapolis Convention Center, Level Two, Room 211A](#)

2308: Social Hour, Div 48

- 4:00 PM — 5:50 PM [Hyatt Regency Minneapolis, Greenway Ballroom F, G, H, I](#)

2332: Peace Psychology, Stacked Catastrophes, and Probability: Many Dependent on a Few

- 5:00 PM — 5:50 PM [Minneapolis Convention Center, Level Two, Room 211A](#)

---Saturday, Aug 6

3073: Family and Child Violence, Trauma and Resilience in International and Cultural Context---ACEs and PACEs

- 9:00 AM — 9:50 AM [Minneapolis Convention Center, Level One, Room 101E](#)

3100: Poster Session, Div 48

- 11:00 AM — 11:50 AM [Minneapolis Convention Center, Level One, Exhibit Halls BCD](#)

3119: Giving Voice Through Peace Journalism---Three "Hows" and a "What" for Ethically Disseminating News

- 12:00 PM — 12:50 PM [Minneapolis Convention Center, Level One, Room 103D](#)

3159: The Intersection Between Brain Injury and Domestic Violence

- 2:00 PM — 2:50 PM [Minneapolis Convention Center, Level One, Room 101J](#)

3186: Depolarizing America Through the Experiential Democracy Dialogue

- 2:00 PM — 3:50 PM [Minneapolis Convention Center, Level One, Room 101E](#)

3242: Business Meeting, Div 48

- 4:00 PM — 5:50 PM [Minneapolis Convention Center, Level One, Room 103D](#)



Student Spotlight: Emily Lutringer



Emily Lutringer

Emily Lutringer, MA, LPC, NCC, RPT is a PhD Candidate in International Psychology, trauma specialization, at The Chicago School of Professional Psychology. She also is a Licensed Professional Counselor and Registered Play Therapist, specializing in treating children and adolescents. Emily co-founded the Emic Cultural Consultants Collective, which seeks to make lasting, deep, transformational changes in individuals and organizations regarding anti-racism and systems of oppression worldwide. She volunteers with numerous organizations such as the Red Cross, Amnesty International, and several local grassroots and community organizations. She is an active student member of multiple APA divisions including Division 48, 52, and 56. Her research interests focus on decolonial and indigenous psychologies, social justice and human rights, refugees, ecopsychology, and youth. Some of Emily's plentiful hobbies are hiking, white-water rafting, building Legos, playing tabletop games like Dungeons & Dragons, traveling, photography, gardening, and always being curious about new things, exploring new places, and engaging with new people. She lives in the rural southern Colorado, U.S.

Emily has begun interviews for her dissertation on Resilience in Syrian Refugee Young Adults in Germany. She also is currently serving her community which was affected by a wildfire as a Disaster Mental Health volunteer with the Red Cross. She will be helping to update and revise a South Africa field experience course for The Chicago School of Professional Psychology's International Psychology PhD program, and will serve as the Teaching Assistant for that course in the following term.

Saying Yes to the Youth:
Ali Alwainani and Youth Voices in Yemen

by Joshua Uyheng

Where conflict strikes, it shocks. But where conflict persists, its resonances run deep, as it takes hold of the lives of the people caught up in it. For the youth, whose formative experiences become entangled with conditions of violence, such resonances sink profoundly into their sense of self and society, and powerfully propel the trajectories of their lives.

Crisis in Yemen has taken root for over a decade. Over the years, young people in particular have been on the receiving end of state aggression, and become a crucial demographic in the unceasing tug-of-war between peacebuilding and political violence. In the face of seemingly endless cycles of upheaval, what can peace psychology and practice offer for Yemen and its youth?

Ali Alwainani, who is advised by Dr. Steven Krauss at the University Putra Malaysia, takes this challenge personally. As a Yemeni youth himself, Ali knows intimately what is at stake, and consequently what questions need to be asked from the standpoint of both scholarship and praxis. As a recipient of the Division 48 Small Grants Award, their project on “Exploring Youths’ Participation in Political Armed Conflict and Peacebuilding in Yemen” transforms those motivations into action.

Recently, The Peace Psychologist (PP) had the privilege of speaking with Ali (AA) about the ongoing project, and learning more about what drew him to this work, as well as where he hopes to take the insights which emerge in the future. The interview below has been edited for clarity and conciseness.

PP: What led you to this research on youth voices in the context of conflict in Yemen?

AA: On 11 February 2011, an event happened that changed the political life in Yemen: the uprising of the Yemeni youth against the ruling regime. I, as a youth facing the same issues, engaged in the daily activities of the revolution. But the regime in Yemen used the armed

forces to prevent the youth from participating in the revolution.

One that day, called “Jumma Alkaramah” or “Friday of Dignity”, more than 54 youth were killed—shot in the head by regime snipers. It was a bad day for all the population in Yemen. More people joined the revolution. However, once the political parties and the other civic societies joined the revolution, the youth were excluded from negotiations to find a solution to the crises. These events drive my interest to work in research and activities that promote the empowerment of the youth for a better future for the country.

PP: What do you think a focus on youth voices adds to the existing literature on peace and conflict globally?

AA: In the Yemeni context, many youths have become the prime instigators of political armed conflict. The factors responsible for youth involvement in political armed conflict and peacebuilding will be elaborated. The absence of opportunities, political voice, and feeling of having a place or association with their groups can be summed up as a part of the key reasons.

This study will therefore provide a better understanding of the status of the youth, and their perception of peacebuilding can help practitioners make better decisions regarding strategies planning and execution based on the youth’s needs. There is currently a shortage of formal research concerning strategies and approaches to protect the youth from joining war and violence in countries that are currently at war. Globally, most studies on peace and conflict are normally conducted after the war is finished. This study is unique as it investigates youth behavior while they are still involved in the conflict.

PP: How do you think findings from this research will impact the real-world contexts it studies? Are there further steps or actions that you think insights from this research will be able to inform?

Saying Yes to the Youth: Ali Alwainani and Youth Voices in Yemen

AA: This study is investigating a major part of any society: the youth. Looking to the youth as a part of the solution instead of marking them as problem-makers will develop any society. Yet in Yemen, there have been thousands of youth casualties from the recent political conflict, with upwards of nearly a hundred thousand youth dead as a result.

I hope that the information we provide can help develop stronger positive participation and integration of the youth back into their communities. Successful youth participation depends on the possibilities given to the youth to encourage them to be part of positive change. Therefore, the community must provide a strong policy foundation for youth participation in peacebuilding, and meet the aspirations of young people.

PP: How does the small grant assist you in achieving the goals of this project?

AA: The small grant was used for data collection and fieldwork, the purchase of the software program to facilitate data analysis, and editing costs for written reports. Due to the severity of the conflict in Yemen, we were unable to travel to the country to conduct fieldwork in person. With the grant, I arranged for assistance inside the country to facilitate in-depth, online interviews in a safe location.

PP: As a graduate student, how do you see this research project feed into your broader trajectory as a psychologist-in-training? Do you see yourself doing more of this kind of work in the future?

AA: As a graduate student, I found my passion. As I mentioned earlier, the reason behind choosing research on peace and conflict was based on my personal experience. This experience comes from different resources, the events I attended, the war in my country, and the previous master's study that I did.

To date, there are only few types of research about Yemeni youth (e.g., reports by NGOs). Today, the international community brands Yemen as a terrorist country. I believe that Yemen is not a terrorist country. But because of the continuous war, the international community looks to Yemen in this way.

I strongly believe that every person in this world should do their duties to make this world a better place to live. My ambition is to develop the youth national strategy in my country. Yemeni youth should contribute to the vanguard of peace and tolerance within the region and all the nations of the world. As a Yemeni youth, seeing his country as one of the leading countries in the world is a dream. The way is still very long, but it starts with a step. As for whether I would continue to do research and more work in the future, my answer will be YES.



Ali Saleh Ali Alwainani (Left) is a PhD Candidate at the Institute of Social Science, University Putra Malaysia. He received his Master in Youth Studies from University Putra Malaysia in 2019. Mr Alwainani also is the co-founder of the Yemenoon Center of Studies in Malaysia. Mr. Alwainani specialized his research in youth engagement, youth voices, democracy, peacebuilding and motivations to involve, and reasons that influence youth to get involved in armed conflict. His research showed the interest in involving youth and empowering them in the positive change which will bring the benefit to youth and their societies.

Steven Krauss, PhD (Right) is a Professor with the Dept. of Professional Development and Continuing Education, Faculty of Educational Studies, and Head of the Youth and Community Well-Being Laboratory of the Institute for Social Science Studies (IPSAS), Universiti Putra Malaysia. He received his PhD in Youth Studies from Universiti Putra Malaysia in 2005, his M.S. in Social Work from Columbia University (USA) in 1998, and his B.A. in Political Science/Economics from the University of Delaware (USA) in 1994. Dr. Krauss' scholarship reflects his commitment to the healthy development of all young people by building supportive ecologies for young people to thrive in schools, families and communities.

Applying to the Division 48 Small Grant Awards: Webinar Resources and More



On May 5th, 2022, a Grant Writing Webinar was held to discuss the grant's purpose, evaluation criteria, tips for drafting a strong proposal, and examples of past recipients. A short Q&A portion was held at the end of the event.

A video recording of the event is available to all through the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gKcJAftCtfw>

More information is also available on the Division 48 website: <http://peacepsychology.org/small-grants-2022>

The application period for the 2022 cycle has passed as of July 2022, but we strongly encourage peace psychologists and those interested in peace-related work around the world to consider applying to the Small Grant Awards in succeeding years! We look forward to supporting your research and programs to promote peace in various ways with diverse communities.

Breeda McGrath, Ph.D. is a licensed clinical psychologist and nationally certified school psychologist. She has served as Chair of the Divisions 48 Small Grants Committee since 2018. She currently serves as Associate Campus Dean for Online Programs at The Chicago School of Professional Psychology, where she supervises over 30 graduate programs. Breeda is a school crisis prevention and intervention trainer and has worked in Illinois public schools. She collaborates with international colleagues in Indonesia, Senegal, India, and Ireland, and provides training and consultation for the Young Center of Immigrant Children's Rights.

Stephanie Beckman is a Ph.D. student in International Psychology (Organizations & Systems) at The Chicago School of Professional Psychology. Her research examines the organizational impact on peace and healing through justice, forgiveness, and reconciliation in Colombia. She earned a BS in French, Education, and African Studies at the University of Wisconsin and an MA in Education, English, and TESOL at Edgewood College.

Joshua Uyheng is a doctoral student in societal computing at Carnegie Mellon University, where he studies online disinformation and political polarization through the lens of computational social science. Originally from the Philippines, he has previously worked as a policy analyst and an advocate for universal healthcare. He is a student associate editor of the Peace Psychologist. Contact him with ideas for features at juyheng@cs.cmu.edu.



Photo by Chase Charaba on Unsplash

The Society of Indian Psychologists’ (SIP | AIANSIP) mission is to “to provide an organization for Native American indigenous people, to advocate for the mental well-being of [the] Native peoples, by increasing the knowledge and awareness of [the] issues impacting Native mental health.” Coming together to support one another—professionals, researchers, graduate students, and undergraduate students—in “increasing the knowledge and awareness of [the] issues impacting Native mental health” defines AIANSIP culture. Shared values unite this vibrant group.

Annual Retreat and Conference: Probably the best way to get a sense of AIANSIP’s mission and goal is to attend its annual retreat and conference—typically held in June. AIANSIP’s 5-day 2022 Retreat and Conference was held in Logan, Utah in conjunction with the Utah State Psychology Department—offering virtual and in-person options. Retreat days featured an opening social, a group smudging and healing circle, a beading circle, an invited elder conversation, a student gathering, and a listening session for the APA Indigenous Apology. The AIANSIP Conference shifted to an academic focus rich in indigenous worldviews. Topics included holistic wellness in academia; intervention programs for indigenous children; psychological distress, social support, and wellness from an Alaska Native | American Indian lens; elders’ cultural views of Alzheimer’s disease and dementia; building sacred spaces in counseling; and biases against Native peoples.

2022 Officer Election: AIANSIP’s annual election also just concluded. Members elected four indigenous candidates—Secretary (Tina Lincourt, PsyD [Choctaw]), Treasurer (R. Joel Farrell II, PhD [Cherokee/Creek]), APA Council Representative (Joanna Shadlow, PhD [Osage]), and Student Representative (Meredyth Cheromiah Slazar [Laguna Pueblo]). Dr. Lincourt is a Licensed Psychologist with Riverside-San Bernardino County Indian Health, Inc.—working in Indian Country in rural and urban settings. Dr. Farrell is from Alabama and experienced as a treasurer for professional organizations. Dr. Shadlow researches Native Americans’ chronic pain disparities at the University of Tulsa. Maredyth Cheromiah Salazar has been a student member since 2016, and is studying clinical psychology at the University of Alaska in Anchorage. Reading their biographies is one great way to become more familiar with AIANSIP.

Summary of Call to Fund Projects Intersecting the Field of Anti-Racism and Pediatric Psychology

By Melissa Santos (Division 54)

Following the murders of George Floyd and others, the Society of Pediatric Psychology (SPP) launched a series of initiatives to specifically target racism within pediatric psychology and increase greater inclusivity within our organization. These efforts include the launching of SPP's Anti-Racism Workgroup and its seven subcommittees (student issues, research, community/advocacy, training, clinical issues, institutional concerns and an open discussion group), affinity groups and educational sessions to target students who have been historically underrepresented in pediatric psychology. It also included several efforts within our organization to increase the diversity of our membership and to provide pathways for members interested in leadership roles. The goal with all these efforts was to address concerns within our field and make steps to rectify them. In that spirit, in September of 2020, SPP put out a call to fund projects intersecting the field of anti-racism and pediatric psychology. We asked for innovation and to think outside the box. With a six week turn around, 40 proposals were submitted and four were selected for funding (three are featured here). A symposium will provide a brief history of efforts within SPP to address anti-racism. Then, grant recipients will provide project updates. Finally, we will conclude with a question and answer period and discussion on how to continue to advance the field of pediatric psychology in anti-racism efforts. Read more about Division 54 efforts for equality and social justice at our website: <https://pedpsych.org/>.

Society of PEDIATRIC
PSYCHOLOGY

Division 54 of the American Psychological Association



Promoting Ethnic Identity to Combat Structural Racism and Improve Health

Idia Thurston, Whitney Howie, Caitlyn Maye, Danielle Porter

While the positive impact of ethnic identity is clear, few interventions have harnessed ethnic identity to promote better health in AYA. Our project aims to fill this gap. Using a positive psychology approach, we aim to develop two brief technology-supported interventions to promote ethnic identity among BIPOC adolescents (ages 12-17) and young adults (ages 18-25) who self-report having a health problem. These intervention modules will empower AYA to learn about their health condition, label the negative effects of racism, and increase their positive feelings about their self-identity. Intervention content development will be guided by the Five C's of positive youth development (Zarrett & Lerner, 2008), including: Competence, Confidence, Connection, Character, and Caring/Compassion. We will layer strategies to enhance ethnic identity unto each of the five C's. Specifically, we will support young people to develop Competence in exploring their ethnic identity and their health condition; Confidence in affirming their ethnic identity and the role it could play in coping with their health condition; Connection to enhance a greater sense of belonging to their ethnic group; Character building via self-advocacy for health needs and promoting social justice; and Caring/Compassion for self and others experiencing health difficulties and racism. We will explore the feasibility and acceptability of the intervention and preliminary impact on AYA experiences of coping with racism and engaging in health-promoting behaviors. Intervention modules will be offered online via zoom but will be interactive and promote information-seeking in participants. AYA will be recruited online and via partnerships with health and community organizations. Funding will be used to develop and pilot test the intervention modules and provide opportunities for pediatric psychology graduate students to gain skills in developing anti-racism interventions for AYA with health concerns.

Developing a Community of Practice to Advance Anti-Racism, Equity, and Inclusion

Lori Crosby, Emily McTate, Monica Mitchell

There is a critical need for innovative pediatric psychology training programs that provide foundational DEI skills, ongoing reinforcement of skills, and continued opportunities to enhance understanding of power and privilege dynamics as they shift in this ever-changing world. We propose to implement and evaluate a train-the-trainer and community of practice program (Diversity Champions program) that teaches foundational DEI principles, enhances skills in allyship (e.g. responding to bias in bystander situations), and provides facilitation support. A core group of pediatric psychologists will be trained to 1) understand systems of oppression, 2) identify racial inequity at its intersections, 3) identify bias and microaggressions in clinical, multidisciplinary team, research, supervision/training, and administrative settings (e.g. clinical operations meetings), 4) employ anti-racism practices, and 5) facilitate DEI trainings. The Diversity Champions program will use a combination of didactic teaching, interactive exercises, reflexive review of videos, and community of practice sessions. These sessions provide Champions with facilitation support and explore additional concepts (e.g. storytelling, positionality, and power). We will achieve our research objective via the following specific aims:

Aim 1. Determine the feasibility and acceptability of the Diversity Champions program on a core group of pediatric psychologists in this proof of concept study (N=15). We will pilot the Diversity Champions program with 15 pediatric psychologists and obtain qualitative and quantitative feedback on feasibility and acceptability. After modification, the project will be spread to a broader group of 12-15 pediatric psychologists.

Aim 2. Evaluate the preliminary efficacy of the Diversity Champions program on participant DEI knowledge, attitudes, and practices (skills). Each Champion will conduct 1-3 trainings and evaluate the impact on participants.

Supporting Pediatric Psychology with the Complexities of Race, Racism, and Racial Healing

Steven Reader, Josie Welkom Miranda, Justin Williams, Nikita Rodrigues, Ashley Marchante-Hoffman, Juliana Yanguas

This webinar series will provide timely and relevant content that will support anti-racism efforts by highlighting the intersection of racism and pediatric healthcare, and provide professional development opportunities related to diversity and inclusion and actionable steps in the anti-racism efforts.

A History of Racism and Race-based Trauma

Session 1 will present the history of racism and racist ideas, and Session 2 will present on race-based stress and trauma.

Race, Racism, and Health/Racial Literacy

Session 1 will examine the history of race and racism in healthcare, including institutional racism and ways in which systemic racism in healthcare are perpetuated. Session 2 will be an interactive discussion session related to racial literacy, including the use of name and place narratives (intergroup storytelling to demonstrate effective and safe approaches to give voice to lived experiences, initiating difficult conversations, and enhancing cross-racial understanding).

Black Lived Experiences in Pediatric Psychology

This webinar will provide a forum for discussion about Black lived experiences in pediatric psychology.

Experiential Cultural Humility

Session 1 starts with an orientation and begins exploring roles and cultural identities based on the ADDRESSING model. Session 2 focuses on intersectionality and the visible and non-visible aspects of identity, as well as the role of language in reducing barriers. Session 3 facilitates discussion about privilege, including historical influences, stereotypes, intersectionality of privilege, and institutional and experiential privilege and power. Session 4 revolves around discussion of bias (implicit and explicit) and how beliefs, attitudes, and reactions are programmed. Session 5 involves understanding and managing Microaggressions in the forms of microinvalidations, microinsults, and microassaults. Finally, Session 6 wraps up with a discussion about steps towards being anti-racist, advocacy, and self-care.

Racial Healing Circle and Listening Sessions

These two sessions will provide opportunities for participants to share their stories, lived experiences, and reactions as they relate to racism in its various forms.

Personal Reflections on Peace

Trauma in the Time Machine: From Bosnia to Ukraine and Back

Alma Jeftić, PhD



Photo 1: Tree that survived the nuclear bombing of Hiroshima (©Alma Jeftić)

When the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina started, I was eight years old. The teacher at school told us that "some heads have overheated" and that we just need to wait a bit for "those same heads to cool down." That "cooling off" lasted for the next four years, and we didn't understand what exactly it was about. Eleven years later, I decided to study psychology.

One of the many topics I heard about during my studies was how children acquire different concepts. Although the war was not one of the concepts we discussed during the lectures, the process took me back to 'overheated heads' as a symbol that my teacher used to explain the beginning of the war to eight-year-olds. Today, I am no longer sure that it was the best way, but it was certainly the only one that he knew and could apply.

The only concept of war and peace I had until the age of eight was related to the war in Rwanda. Although I didn't understand what exactly it was about, I saw the news on television. When the first signs of war began in Bosnia and Herzegovina, I wondered if it meant that we would also go through the same thing as the people of Rwanda, or maybe worse. No child should have to think about this, but it seems that even after all these years, the world still hasn't learned that.

Twenty-seven years after the end of the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the war in Ukraine began. However, Ukrainians would say that the war started much earlier, in 2015. Before I started writing this piece, I had an online meeting with a group of professors from Ukraine. Although I avoided making comparisons between different events, especially those involving trauma, it seemed as if my subconscious was ready to draw parallels just as it had before, during my research work.

The two periods in which the two wars started differ a lot: one was completely technologically underdeveloped, the other much more illustrated, enhanced by social networks, technology, and the need to present our lives on the screen. While my mind was probably needlessly trying to figure out if the white walls behind them were strong enough to withstand a possible bombardment or if something terrible was going to happen at the very moment of our conversation, I couldn't help but remember the conversations during the war in Bosnia, while our telephone connections were cut off. We were forced to use the services of so-called video-amateurs, people who were able to establish a telephone connection and allow us to at least occasionally talk to family members or friends who were far away.

However, those conversations did not proceed in the usual way because that person served as a transmitter of information: one party would say what they wanted, and then he/she would retell the same message to the other party, and so on, until the end of the conversation. Very emotional conversations were thus conducted through a complete stranger, and many words that would otherwise have been uttered in the greatest intimacy were conveyed by a person whom neither party had ever seen. I do not know why that Zoom meeting with the professors from Ukraine evoked memories of those moments to such an extent, but at one point I was left with the impression that, thanks to technology, we might be able to do more this time. Help more. End the war as soon as possible. Much earlier than the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina ended.

Even though the meeting was for purely academic reasons, the very fact that I was talking to people who were currently trapped in a war zone continued to haunt me during the following days. That feeling of connection but also shame kept chasing me as I returned to my daily duties, research and dinners. Four years of my childhood were spent in the war, but after talking with the professors from Ukraine, it was as if I was doing something bad with every step into a carefree everyday life, because, at the same time, there are people who do not have the privilege to go out freely and enjoy life. I remember a message from a girl displayed in the War Childhood Museum in Sarajevo that described how she was not allowed to go outside to play because her mother told her that "*she would kill her if she went out to play and was killed by a sudden shelling*". It was not until a few years later that I realized the weight of those words, and how much trauma we carry within us. That is why one sentence from a professor from Ukraine hit me hard: "*We can't go out anywhere now.*" That confinement is often worse than the war itself, and the feeling that you are surrounded leads to a special type of depression. This confinement further leads to complete isolation, turning off, and disappearance. This is precisely one of the accompanying phenomena of every war: isolation from the world that evokes trauma.

Again and quite unexpectedly, during an academic workshop, a few days after my meeting with professors from Ukraine, a senior professor who was giving a talk stated that now we are not talking about the war in Ukraine just because of the war, but precisely because it could lead to a nuclear war. Therefore, according to his opinion, this war should be given more attention than wars fought in other countries. For a moment, it was difficult to process the weight of these words. That does not only mean that attention should be paid to Ukraine much more than it is paid to Syria, Yemen, Afghanistan, and other countries going through wars and conflicts, but that this same attention is not exclusively due to the suffering of people in Ukraine, and the fear that the same war could spread to other countries. I am writing this text a few days before July 11, the Srebrenica Memorial Day, when we commemorate more than 8,000 men and boys killed in a small town in Eastern Bosnia that was claimed to be a "UN protected zone." I wondered if things would have happened differently, had the war been taken more seriously. At the same time, I understand that the war in Ukraine is often not taken seriously either, at least not because of the innocent victims, but because of the possible danger to the rest of Europe (and the world).

The American Psychological Association defines resilience *as the process and outcome of successfully adapting to difficult or challenging life experiences, especially through mental, emotional, and behavioral flexibility and adjustment to external and internal demands*. Over the course of the past few years, I have been trying to address that process in the right way. However, I almost always end up talking about trauma and memory. Maybe the encounter with the tree that survived the nuclear bombing of Hiroshima opened my eyes to the opposite spectrum of war: resilience, growth, and well-being. Hence, the only thing I can do at the end of this text is to ask all those who have never experienced war to avoid certain topics when meeting with survivors:

- do not compare their trauma with the trauma of someone else - we all go through our pain in our own way and it's not a competition;
- do not emphasize how you suffered because of the large number of refugees in your country (I was told that - and it was not a pleasant experience);
- do not act as if the person in front of you is your interviewee - she/he is not obliged to answer your "how was it when..." questions;
- if a war survivor is your interviewee, and she/he feels uncomfortable answering a certain question - do not insist on getting a response;

- if you want to send aid to a war-torn area, never send something that you wouldn't eat, wear or use in any other way (Bosnians know why);
- people who experienced war have their dignity, education, and jobs - they are not just refugees you saw on the street;
- if you don't know what and how to say or behave when you meet - let the person talk;
- do not forget that there is a Hiroshima tree in every survivor that makes them resilient.

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Alma Jeftić has a PhD in Psychology and more than ten years of experience in academia. She used to teach psychology at the International University of Sarajevo and held research positions at the universities of Sussex and Graz. She is currently a research fellow at the Peace Research Institute at International Christian University in Tokyo. Her research areas include trauma, resilience, intergroup relations, and peace & moral education. She is one of the founders of ABRIR, Consortium of psychological researchers from low-and-middle-income countries (ABRIR: Advancing Big team Reproducible science through Increased Representation). Alma's first book "Social Aspects of Memory. Stories of Victims and Perpetrators from Bosnia-Herzegovina" was published in 2019 by Routledge. Alma is passionate about open science, activism and minority rights.



APA-Wide Peacework

Op-Ed: Unraveling the Psychology of Violence via Questionnaires

Disclaimer: This is not a shared sentiment of the members of APA Division 48.

Did you know that everybody thinks they're normal? As a result, we can find out much about what's in the heads of violence-prone citizens. Skillfully crafted questionnaire items can detect thoughts about homicide, suicide, and even extreme political attitudes that wreak havoc in our society. These insights empower us to promote peace by preventing hostile thoughts from blossoming into violent behaviors. The more precisely we know such thoughts, the easier it is to prescribe preventive actions.

I will give you a few examples. About 25 years ago, Kip Kinkel, a high school student in the town across the river murdered both his parents and went to his high school and shot his classmates. He is serving two life sentences. I knew the psychologist who had counseled him a year before. He said he couldn't see this coming.

Additionally, I had developed valid and reliable questionnaire measures of psychological traits of heavy truck drivers which had dramatic benefits in reducing accidents. Using the questionnaire to screen out low-scoring job applicants reduced accidents. Related worker compensation costs dropped from \$800,000 to \$100,000 in just one year. Moreover, I helped the insurance company for the trucking firm by providing the test battery to many of their other trucking companies, which got similar good results. Some trucking accidents are fatal. If measures of psychological traits could reduce accidental deaths, they might also be helpful in reducing intentional deaths such as homicides, which takes me to my next example.

Teenagers who had committed homicides were interviewed by psychologists while incarcerated. The traits that seemed to underlie the killings were published in professional journals. I wrote questionnaire items to measure these and a few more traits, including feeling like an academic failure, rigid thinking, not feeling guilt for misbehaving, enjoying hostile activities, having unresolved anger, not being open to counseling for hostile thoughts, being willing to help homicidal teens evade arrest, being unwilling to help stop violence in school, lying on the present questionnaire, having access to guns and knowledge of how to use them, and feeling socially rejected.

I added an 8-item measure of homicide endorsement itself, with items such as "I know someone that I would like to kill if I was sure I could get away with it." My psychologist colleagues doubted that anyone would answer such blatant items honestly. There was only one way to find out.

I administered the 58-item questionnaire to a group of high school students attending a dance and ran the statistics. All of the questionnaire sections were statistically reliable, and all were correlated positively with the homicide endorsement scale. The higher were their scores on the homicide endorsement scale, the higher were their scores on all the other traits. I administered the test to incarcerated teenagers and compared their scores with the nonincarcerated students. The incarcerated teens' scores were higher on all the scales except being closed to counseling for having homicidal thoughts. Incarcerated teens were still open to counseling.

"Communities can be safer and more peaceful through the application of psychological science".



Dr. William McConochie is a licensed psychologist in private practice in Eugene, OR, since 1972. His fields include clinical, industrial/organizational and political psychology. His instruments and research articles are available on his two web sites, Testmasterinc (under revision) and Politicalpsychologyresearch.com. He has degrees, etc. from Carleton College, Illinois Institute of Technology, Northwestern School of Medicine and Stanford U (political intensive). He is a Life Member of A.P.A.

APA-Wide Peacework

Op-Ed: **Unraveling the Psychology of Violence via Questionnaires Contd.**

I repeated this study on adults, adjusting a couple of items to fit adults (e.g., career failure instead of school failure). I compared male job applicants with 80 inmates at the State penitentiary. The inmate's scores were higher than those of non-incarcerated males, on all the sections and the total score. And, all of the scales were correlated positively with the numbers of crimes committed of various sorts. I concluded that those traits reflected more than homicidal tendencies. They underlay criminal tendencies in general. The questionnaire could be called the "Criminal Proneness Questionnaire", rather than the "At Risk for Violence Test" (ARFV), the original name of the questionnaire.

I shared these results with Dr. Lew Goldberg, a psychology professor at the University of Oregon in my town (Eugene). He had been a technical guide for me on my research projects. I told him that my psychologist colleagues in town had doubted that anyone would honestly answer the 8 items in the homicide endorsement test, but apparently the students did answer honestly, or I couldn't have observed significant correlations between this measure and the other traits.

Lew wasn't surprised. He explained that he had been commissioned by the American Psychological Association (APA) to survey the research on "honesty tests" used in the industry to measure antisocial, criminal behavior by adult job applicants. He found that such tests are indeed reliable and valid. Job applicants will frankly admit on such questionnaires self-incriminating workplace habits, such as stealing from one's employers, being chronically late to work, and fighting with fellow employees. In short, he explained, "Everyone thinks they are normal, so they are honest in admitting misbehavior work habits." I put the questionnaire on my Testmasterinc.com web site and it attracted some interest. I tested a group of alternative high school boys and girls in a Midwestern state. They had been troublemakers in normal high schools. As groups, they scored consistently high on the ARFV questionnaire. They also took the Big Five personality test. The boys had high scores on agreeableness, which surprised me. Perhaps they could succeed in jobs that require the ability to win over others' confidence, as in sales work. Perhaps they could successfully sell street drugs. I was reminded that social rejection is one of the traits in the ARFV questionnaire. Teens rejected by normal high schools are likely to feel even more antisocial as a result. And, like prison inmates, they may learn more ways of acting out by associating with other rejected troublemakers.

My attorney's daughter was in high school. She was concerned that some of her peers liked popular tunes with hostile lyrics and wondered if it was dangerous for students to listen to such music. I offered to help explore this for her school project by designing a questionnaire measure of interest in such music. She accepted. I helped her develop a violent music enjoyment questionnaire, and she had her classmates take the ARFV questionnaire and her violent music questionnaire. As expected, the scores on these two measures were significantly correlated with each other. The higher their ARFV score, the higher was their interest in hostile music. She got an A+ on her report. An interesting application of this questionnaire was assessing a high school freshman who had drawn pictures of knives dripping with blood. He was brought in by his father, who had custody of the boy and his younger sister. I had the boy and his father take the ARFV test. The father's scores were normal. The boy had elevated scores on feeling like an academic failure, having unresolved anger, and feelings of social rejection. Interviewing further clarified that he couldn't understand his freshman algebra class, was angry toward the judge that obligated the boy to have visitations with his hostile mother (he had to protect his little sister from her on visits), and he felt rejected by three boys whom he had known since first grade but no longer wanted to hang out with him. In my report, I recommended that the school counselor should find an easier arithmetic class, the dad should talk to the judge about the visitation problem, and the boy's private counselor should help him make some new friends to replace his lost ones. I called the father 6 months later to learn that all my recommendations had been completed as specified. The boy was happy and successful in his new arithmetic class. His mother's visitations were now supervised with another adult present. He had made new friends. If we could use such testing in all schools, we could improve the lives of many teenagers.

I have also created valid and reliable questionnaire measures of suicide proneness which includes brief measures of about 30 psychological facets that underlie self-harm attitudes. The report offers suggestions for addressing facets on which a person has high scores. Another rating scale based on prior studies of the psychological trait differences between democratic versus dictatorial leaders provides reliable and valid measures of where leaders fall on this continuum. Scores for Hitler and Putin are clearly different from those for Biden and Obama. Communities can be safer and more peaceful through the application of psychological science. Reliable and valid questionnaires and rating scales can reveal the psychological attitudes and beliefs that differentiate violent from peaceful citizens, and guide us toward happier individuals, families, and nations.

APA-Wide Peacework

Op-Ed: Can Peace Surpass all Understandings?

Disclaimer: This is not a shared sentiment of the members of APA Division 48. Instead, this is the response of one person deeply impacted by social injustice and a victim of many racial atrocities.

Is justice a criterion for peace? Peace is commonly defined as the state of tranquility, freedom from civil disturbance, harmony in personal relations, or a mutual accord to end hostilities between enemies. When looking at interactions between nation states, peace can either be a time without war or a state of mutual harmony—at times, I believe the goal of nations is to arrive at a non-warring condition with others rather than achieving true mutual harmony.

If we could achieve mutual harmony, there would be no more hate crimes, wars, or conflict. Therefore, the question is whether mutual harmony or a simple lack of conflict should be our true goal.

American civil rights activists use the phrase "no justice, no peace" as a rallying cry. For many, this is a complicated and confusing concept to accept. Justice is a just behavior or treatment of something or someone and the quality of being impartial or fair. An equal action, behavior, and treatment must be acknowledged for justice to be served. If a person is murdered, justice is served through the judicial system or revenge. "No justice, no peace" declares that citizens will not behave peacefully if a person is not treated fairly.

As an African American veteran, the reality that I have never been at peace in a country that I risked my life to serve is disheartening. In 2011, the façade of peace fell when the police racially profiled me while walking home at night. Fresh out of the military, I spent half a decade in a state of immunity, camouflaging the color of my skin with the blue of my Navy uniform. It was 9:30 pm in a well-lit area of a predominately white town near Orlando. I was wearing my Navy hoodie, basketball shorts, and sneakers. My brother and I walked to a convenience store, made our purchases, and headed back to our apartment. As we drew near our gated community, a police car following us turned on the blue sirens of death since we left the store. We were unjustly questioned, searched, and warned about being in the neighborhood.

Like in so many other situations where the police harass constituents that they perceive to be the "other," excuse was a series of break-ins in the area. Truly, have people of color ever known peace in the United States— even in times of apparent peace?

The Russian invasion of Ukraine is an example of how the absence of violence can be misinterpreted as true peace. Few people thought that Russia would invade Ukraine. Many news articles promote that the attack was unprovoked. However, Russian President Vladimir Putin wants 44 million Ukrainian citizens back into the Kremlin's sphere of influence. This war has been brewing for centuries and finally erupted when a president decided to mobilize troops. It wasn't necessarily unprovoked, but it was absolutely unjust.

This is what results in the need for hegemony controls a leader. My greatest fear is that America, rife with her inner demons and injustices, is not far from this reality. Without peace psychologists pushing societies toward positive peace and mutual harmony, no one is immune from the potential reality that the façade of peace may fall. We must examine ourselves and the examples provided by other countries to begin to solve our problems. Let's have hope, pray, or meditate for a peaceful outcome for Russia and Ukraine.

"I spent half a decade in a state of immunity, camouflaging the color of my skin with the blue of my Navy uniform"



Darryl Johnson, SSYB, CSM is an MPsy graduate of Southern New Hampshire University. He holds a BS in Information Technology. As an IBM certified Design Thinking Co-creator and Certified ScrumMaster, Darryl uses his technical skills to support the framework of tangible solutions towards racial equity. He was accepted as a member of the National Society of Leadership and Success (NSLS). In 2020, Darryl authored his first publication, *Reclamation*, an unedited, unapologetic, uncensored conversation on understanding how uncertainty divides humanity. In 2021, Darryl received an award for his work to end racism and bigotry, *The Path: An Agent of Change, Inc.* by the NSLS. He is currently the Executive Director of The Old Fourth Ward Business Association in Atlanta, GA, where he is an advocate for social equity and inclusion.

Peace The World 'Round **International Peace Conferences**



Note: This is the direct Call for Abstracts from their website. You can visit this content directly at:
<https://peace-psychology.weebly.com/2022---online.html>,

17th Symposium on the Contributions of Psychology to Peace Psychology and Global Challenges in 2022

17-19 November 2022, Online

The theme of the International Network for Peace Psychology's 17th biennial symposium is "Peace Psychology and Global Challenges in 2022."

The event will be held online from 17-19 November (18-20 November for those in Australia/New Zealand).

The symposium aims to bring together scholars, practitioners, and activists committed to promoting peace and social justice through their research and practice to discuss the pressing issues facing our world today. Invited speakers include Prof. Winnifred Louis, Prof. Wilson López, and Prof. Emeritus Dan Christie.

Symposium Call for Abstracts:

The symposium organizers are currently seeking abstract submissions to the following streams:

- Young people and peace
- Culture, religion, and peace-building
- Social movements and political and social transformation
- War, conflict, and peace-building

Abstract submissions close on 31 August 2022.

Submissions from presenters living in countries affected by armed conflict are encouraged. Accepted presentations may contribute to a special issue of *Peace and Conflict: Journal of Peace Psychology*.

For more information about the symposium, contact inppsymposium22@gmail.com.

Art & Poetry for Peace:

Harnessing the power of imagery, to ask “What does peace look like where you live?”

by Kisane Prutton

Everyday Peace Indicators (EPI) is an international non-government organization that works in countries transitioning from conflict. Working in partnership with local communities, EPI's work identifies and amplifies what hard-to-define concepts, like peace, conflict, and justice, mean to community members. Taking the field of peace studies to task, the everyday peace indicators research approach challenges the ways in which peace has traditionally been conceptualized. Disillusioned by the predominant, top-down ‘expert’ view of peace, as understood by the international elite (usually from the global north), EPI’s approach generates locally identified signs - bottom-up everyday indicators - which serve as a way of understanding and measuring the subjective meaning of complex concepts commonly used in peacebuilding efforts.

EPI was conceived of and set up by co-founders Dr. Pamina Firchow and Dr. Roger Mac Ginty. The team has now grown and diversified, with active teams currently working in Colombia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Sri Lanka. As the organization’s work gathers momentum, EPI is collecting a global database of evidence about what peace, justice and coexistence (among other complex concepts) look like in countries emerging from conflict. EPI scholars are using data to empirically engage with theoretical questions related to peace and conflict (such as examining women's rights in Afghanistan, Firchow & Urwin, 2022).

In Colombia and Mostar, EPI has included photovoice (a participatory action research tool) as a way for community members to visually represent what peace and coexistence mean to them. The visual images are designed to prompt new understanding and mobilize social action.

Indicator: Ex-guerrillas build families

‘She wanted to be a sister in war and a daughter of whoever, and she went by an alias. Being there, she lived [sic] horror, she came to know great pain. She was wounded in combat, and her heart was also wounded, because of course she couldn’t free herself from love. Now she carries real love with her, a pure and sincere love, a love for life. All there is to say is that they’re there, living among us, they rebuilt their families [sic] and they’re helping to transform the community.’



Photographs and text by Yesica Alejandra Zapata David

Indicator: There are decent conditions in the prisons in Columbia

‘Chiqui was a spoiled little girl from a middle-class family. At 12 years old, she was already consuming marihuana and at 14, she left home supposedly in search of a better future, but it didn’t work out how she’d hoped seeing as at 20, she was working in a crack house. She was as a dealer and a thief, living on the streets. She joined a gang of robbers and robbed shops and conned loads of people. All of this got her sent to prison. She was sentenced to 14 years inside, where her rights were violated because of course basic living conditions and levels of security and sanitation are not the best, but she has had to battle and learn to live with it.’



Photographs and text by Lizeth Dahiany Tuberquia Agudelo

Harnessing the power of imagery, the everyday peace indicators approach has the potential to transform the world’s understanding of peace as a lived experience.



Photography and text by Francy Yulieth Manco Ferraro

Indicator: People can be in the street at any hour

‘In a world full of doubt and uncertainty, we can be calm in the knowledge that, when we go out into the streets or to our land, we will not hear the terrifying sound of guns; we will be able to go out freely, to work our land, to harvest our harvest, without fear.’

The collection of Everyday Peace Indicators photos offer a glimpse here of the EPI Colombia photovoice project. Other images are available in the community photo galleries.

Indicator: People treat street animals well

'Animals are pure angels on this earth, all they give is love and affection and they are always there for you, protecting you and looking after you. Even though we don't understand them, in time we learn to interpret what they are saying with their gestures, for example if they are hungry, cold or hot. We learn all of this by living together with them, and it makes us better people. I want us to make people understand that animals are feeling beings who deserve respect, care and lots of love.'



Photography and text by Evelin Samara Higuera Gallego

The collection of Everyday Peace Indicators photos here offer a glimpse of the EPI Colombia photovoice project. Other images are available in the community photo galleries. To learn more about EPI visit <https://www.everydaypeaceindicators.org/>

Recently published articles about EPI include:

<https://theconversation.com/how-photography-can-build-peace-and-justice-in-war-torn-communities-166143>

<https://humanityunited.org/photography-as-a-tool-for-peace-what-comes-from-picturing-everyday-peace-for-communities-in-colombia/>

<https://peacesciencedigest.org/photography-in-war-torn-communities-as-a-tool-for-peace-a-project-by-everyday-peace-indicators/>

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The Peace Psychologist would like to thank the EPI team for their assistance drafting this piece.

Justice for Animals Working Group *Good News for Animals Column*

By M. L. "Candi" Corbin Sicoli, PhD

Examples of progress made in protecting animals used in the entertainment industry

Some persons who may not eat meat or wear leather, or use cosmetics and medications tested on animals, will nevertheless be complicit in abuse of animals when they are used for entertainment. When you look behind the curtain at many entertainment venues the abuse can become apparent.

Animals that have free range in their natural habitats—oceans, skies, plains, etc., are deprived of these habitats and forced into much smaller areas than they are used to. They are often forced to perform “tricks” for audiences—often with painful training methods.

Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey circuses were shuttered in 2017. However, smaller circuses still exist. The Traveling Exotic Animal and Public Safety Protection Act (House of Representatives, 2019) would eventually amend the Animal Welfare Act to prohibit using wild animals in traveling circuses. The World Animal Protection Group is taking the lead in promoting this legislation.

Another use of animals in entertainment involves using wild reindeer for holiday celebrations. These reindeer appear with Santa at holiday venues, such as stores and visits with Santa. They endure noisy crowds, unwanted touch and are far from their natural habitats. In addition, these reindeer endure weight loss, poor muscle development, low fertility, and sadly, high calf mortality (Nytimespost, 2021).

The Iditarod forces dogs to pull heavy sleds over very rough terrain in snowstorms. Many dogs have died during this experience. Recently, numerous companies have cut ties with the Iditarod, including



"Barbaro's Last Days" by Candi Sicoli

Alaska Airlines, Coca-Cola, Chrysler, Jack Daniels, Nestle, Panasonic, Pizza Hut, Rite Aid and State Farm, among others. Another animal forced to race is the horse. Horse racing has seen an increase in deaths of horses in premier races. Animal Wellness Action is working to prevent these equine deaths and is pushing for programs to reduce these deaths and injuries. Horse deaths have seen a major decline in the state of California in 2022 (Animal Wellness, 2022). Also, a petition is currently in circulation by CARE2 to end all horse competitions from the Olympics.

Justice for Animals Working Group *Good News for Animals Column*

By M. L. "Candi" Corbin Sicoli, PhD

Zoos have been recently culling their herds of animals because their numbers have grown too large. One example is the killing of innocent adult male gorillas being held captive in European zoos. It is ironic that many of these animals were bred in the zoos for profit (Parker, 2017). However, one zoo in Charlotte, North Carolina, had strong grass root support to stop the use of wild animals for circus entertainment. Colorado has also banned traveling animal acts.

Water parks are also venues which have abusive experiences for animals- including swim with dolphin-type programs. These swim along programs can expose dolphins to new bacteria and other pathogens and are intrusive, creating stress for the animals. However, a recent trend by some water parks to create oases for dolphins is beginning to happen.

Many persons may be upset to have their encounters with live animals minimized, but it is important to know to what extent these animals are being harmed for HUMAN enjoyment. We need to be more aware of the cost to the animals to provide entertainment for us and to protect these animals who are forced to entertain us in the media, zoos, racing events and other venues.

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The U.S. National Aquarium is building a seaside sanctuary, a safe ocean cove where dolphins can dive deep and feel ocean currents.

The U.S. National Aquarium is building a seaside sanctuary, a safe ocean cove where dolphins can dive deep and feel ocean currents. Iceland and Canada have also begun to construct these environmentally appropriate "sanctuaries" for large sea animals.

Yet another source of problems is the use of animals in TV and film. It is sad and alarming to note that at present in the U.S., there are no state or federal laws governing the use of animals in the media. Rizzo (2012) in his exhaustive review of legal protection for animals, found that the Animal Welfare Act is only indirectly applied to help these animals. Much more needs to be done to protect the rights of animals in the media.



Thanks to Nick Dunn for making this photo available freely on @unsplash

Justice for Animals Working Group *Good News for Animals Column*

By M. L. "Candi" Corbin Sicoli, PhD

Angels for Animals in Ukraine

Never doubt that there are heroes in this world. They are there, even under the worst conditions, where they can be found selflessly helping vulnerable others.

Nastya Tikhaya, "the heroine of Irpin" is one such example. She continued to rescue disabled animals while her country was under siege. Tomas Lugo is making heroic efforts to rescue animals, such as lions and tigers, at the Kyiv animal sanctuary. This is an incredible challenge, as roads that would have been a conduit to safety have been blown up and, if still intact, animal rescuers are being denied safe passage by Russian soldiers. Alexei Surovtsev, a Ukrainian actor (appears on the Ukrainian version of *Dancing with the Stars*) has been going house to house to rescue terrified and hungry pets and moving them to safety. He keeps them in his own home until he can find safe places for them.

In addition to these heroic individuals are efforts by several organizations. The Four Paws rescue organization in Ukraine has managed to continue to operate the Kyiv Zoo, with help from PETA, which has delivered 110 tons of animal food. The International Fund for Animal Welfare has identified 20 endangered species in Ukraine. Many countries that have been accepting transported animals have lifted all veterinary requirements, such as proof of vaccinations and passports.

A major challenge to rescue efforts for these animals is the near constant bombardment, so the rescue status is fluid. Animals could be safe one minute and dead the next. Likewise, the humans trying to help these animals are also at risk. Rescuers have been shot traveling on the "green corridor" which was supposed to be a safe way out. Anastasia Yalanskya of Bucha was shot and killed when trying to deliver supplies to displaced animals.

If you would like to help, many organizations have online donation pages. In addition to PETA, Four Paws, and The International Fund for Animal Welfare, we have identified Humane Society International, Network for Animals and Happy Paws; there are many more. Please check out the validity of any site that you click through to.



"The Nobility of Hope" by Candi Sicoli

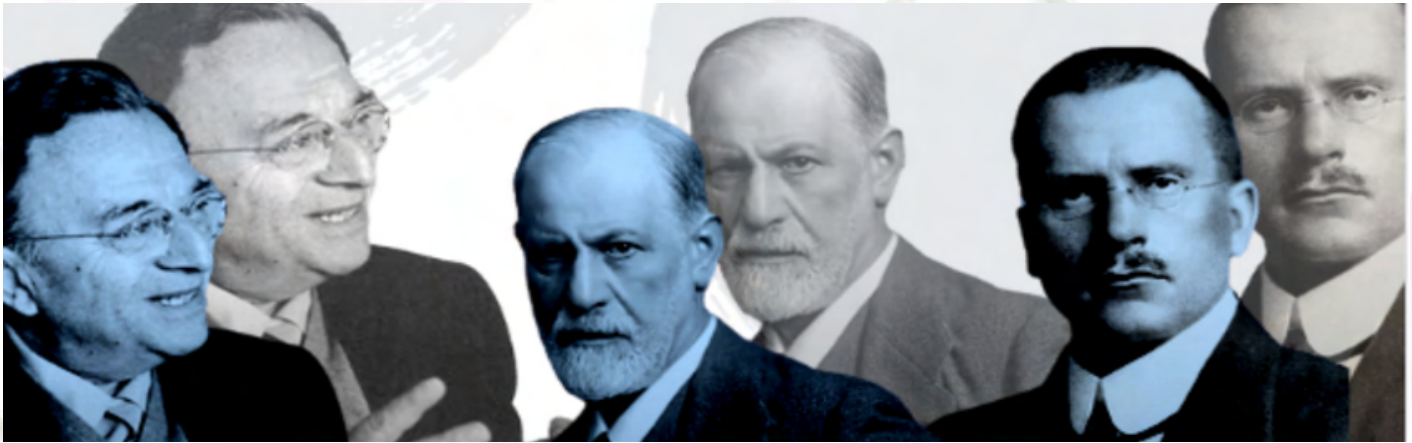
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Good News for Animals was compiled by associate editor Kisane Prutton

Mental Front Ukraine

Solicited by Soumya Garg



We are a team from the Ukrainian information and psychological project "Mental Front". Our project has been running for 5 years and now we are looking for partners to further develop and promote it. We will be sincerely grateful if you can join and help our initiative.

What is the Mental Front?

This is a series of video conversations with psychologists and psychotherapists, where experts share practical advice on how to help yourself in a crisis situation, and help to find answers to complex current issues.

At present, the main vector of our work is related to the war and the mental state of the people immersed in it.

The war in Ukraine has been going on since 2014, during which, more than 18 million people (according to WHO) have been affected in Ukraine. Many more people have suffered psychological trauma and mental disorders that arose before the war or were caused by the military and inhumane acts of the occupiers. With the beginning of the war, the demand for psychological help increased significantly, but

- not everyone can pay for a professional;
- people do not know about hotlines;
- people are ashamed to use them or think that they do not need it;
- the older generation still has a living Soviet stereotype about "punitive psychiatry".

The purpose of our project is to create and promote an up-to-date media project on mental health that is interesting and accessible to a wide audience. If seen in a global perspective, it is our responsibility to build a mentally healthy and conscious Ukrainian society, which will work on rebuilding the country after the war.

The project is released in **video podcast format on Youtube**. **30 videos** have already been shot and we plan to create 5 to 20 videos a month. Currently, more than 100 professional psychologists and psychotherapists are involved in the cooperation, who have agreed to work with us as volunteers. You can see our videos on this [link](#) (this one is with English subtitles).

Topics we discuss include stress, fear, compassion, propaganda, PTSD, evacuation, sexual violence; the guilt of the survivor, how to talk to children about war, depressive and anxiety disorders, how to properly maintain communication with servicemen who have returned from the war zone, how to survive grief and loss, and much more.

Mental Front - YouTube (At the request of the audience, we want to subtitle the video in English and Polish in the near future, as well as add sign language translation).

Anyone who has watched our videos can get in touch with a specialist whom they prefer, and work with them on preferential terms or free of charge in the future.

In this way, **we introduce a wide audience to psychologists and give the audience the opportunity to choose from among them the psychologist that best suits them.**

Our initiative not only enables the widest possible audience to gain basic knowledge about mental health. but also **provides psychological assistance to those who cannot afford it due to financial difficulties.**

It is important for us to be involved and to fight actively on the mental front so that as many people as possible get a chance to recover from the shocks and overcome their mental health issues. After all, we are all fighting for the good, for the values of humanism and individual freedom, and for the future of our country.

We are currently looking for platforms to further disseminate and scale our initiative, as well as funds to promote our videos and pay for production staff and translators. If you share our priorities and are ready to help informationally or financially, contact us at:

+ 380632037441
 MentalFront.Ukraine@gmail.com
 @sergiypshun
 FB - <http://surl.li/ayiqh>

Have a nice day and a peaceful sky over your head!

Peace Advocacy

The Anatomy of a Scandal: Where did Olivia Go? A case for Restorative Justice

by Pallavi Baraya



Thanks to Clay Banks for making this photo available freely on @unsplash

Anatomy of a Scandal, starring Michelle Dockery, Sienna Miller, Rupert Friend, and Naomi Scott, breaks down the genesis, growth, and trajectory of a scandal, detailing the people it affects in the process. The scandal begins when news of British MP James Whitehouse's extramarital affair with his employee breaks. His wife, Sophie, is disturbed but states with calm confidence that of course, they're not getting divorced over a silly mistake. Time, evidently, will erase both public memory and repair the Whitehouse marriage. The real blow comes when his former lover, Olivia Lytton, accuses him of rape. What starts as an affair made public becomes a media frenzy as the prosecution, led by Kate Woodcroft, tries to prove his guilt in a court of law.

The trial of James Whitehouse is a prominent thread warring with other subplots concerning past misdeeds and a pattern of misbehavior. As Sophie tries to deconstruct the man she married and Kate comes to terms with her own assault back in University, one is left wondering- where did Olivia go? She disappeared off the scene after a heart-wrenching testimony and brutal cross-examination- is this all there was to her?

This show, which dissects a scandal of which Olivia's accusation is a pivotal part, reduced her role and trauma to the ensuing trial. Hearing the verdict, it is evident that her legal journey brought her little to no healing. So yes, she set in motion a series of events that fuelled the scandal but in the end, Olivia, as a person, as a victim, was reduced to her assault and the punishment, or lack thereof, of that assault.

The way most modern systems of justice are constructed, on principles of retributive justice; the parties to the crime- the victim and the perpetrator- become irrelevant. What takes center stage is the story that one needs to create to determine blame and impose a punishment.

High-profile trials become fodder for the public where character assassinations are a norm and public opinions are inescapable. Especially in cases of assault, with the societal shame associated with abuse, the legal battle between the prosecution and defense takes a more sinister turn. Cases hinge on shaming the victim, airing their past sexual choices, deriding them for their sexual autonomy, and so on. Take Olivia's example- the defense makes it a point to reiterate that she had an affair with James because she was attracted to him, she consented to have sex with him- how could he possibly have raped her? An adversarial system of trial necessitates this antagonistic diminishing of the self, for both the victim and offender, in order to establish a who-dunnit.

The popularity of the #MeToo Movement is a telling sign of how our justice systems are failing victims of assault. Convictions itself are rare, for example in India the conviction rate was a mere 39.3% in 2020. Even when a conviction does emerge, the brutality of cross-examination often leaves those seeking restitution worse off. It reduces their trauma to a question of guilt and assumes an automatic process of healing because the offender has been 'punished'. The premise itself is wrong, reducing a complex matter to a mere prison sentence.

What if we were to change the system altogether?

Instead of speculating what laws were broken, what if one were to ask, who was hurt?

Instead of determining who did it, what if we were to understand what the victim's needs are?

Instead of questioning how to 'punish' the guilty, what if we were to delineate whose obligation an injustice becomes?

The system being alluded to through these what-ifs is in direct contravention to our current criminal justice system. Through three central principles, restorative justice emphasizes a process of justice built on healing and reduction of conflict to further peace.

Peace Advocacy

The Anatomy of a Scandal: Where did Olivia Go? A case for Restorative Justice

by Pallavi Baraya



Thanks to Tingey Injury Law Firm for making this photo available freely on @unsplash

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The first is reconstruing crime as harm done to people and communities which necessitates a concern for victims' needs and roles. The victim is at the centre of such an understanding, where symbolically and otherwise, as much harm as possible is repaired, whether or not a perpetrator has been found or convicted.

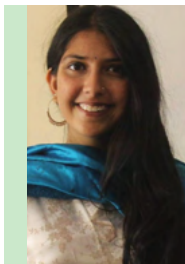
Secondly, the obligation is stressed upon, and through that, accountability. The goal is for a perpetrator, wherever one exists, to understand the consequences of their actions and accept the responsibility for them.

Lastly, restorative justice envisions a wider circle of stakeholders. Rather than simply the victim and the offender, the community is also significant in the process. An understanding of what justice requires in each scenario must be collectively determined by all the stakeholders with a legitimate interest. There are various modalities to achieve this- whether it is face to face dialogue or a process of mediation, but the idea remains that harm is not committed in isolation, so one cannot alienate the process of restitution from larger processes at play.

Restorative justice is not simply a textbook process. In the aftermath of the fall of the apartheid regime, South Africa established a Truth and Reconciliation Commission focused on truth-telling and healing. It may not have been a perfect attempt, but it demonstrates that these conversations are being had and they are not the only ones. Following wars, with widespread murder, torture, rape, and abuse, several countries have tried to focus on a restorative as opposed to retributive system of justice for healing.

It is pertinent to add that restorative justice recognizes the need for professionals in the process and creates enough room for an adversarial approach. Even the role of the State is acknowledged. The stress, however, is shifted from the imposition of a punishment to mutually collaborative processes that place needs above alienating, black and white, determinations of right and wrong. Prison sentences, too, are also not antithetical to a restorative system- the idea is that each case is unique and requires context-specific handling. In this vein, think of Swedish prisons, with their emphasis that prisons are not spaces for punishment- the sentence that deprives them of their freedom is the consequence of their crime, but prisons themselves are arenas of rehabilitation. Their decreased prison count is a testament of the fact that the idea works, however novel it may be.

Thinking back to the Anatomy of a Scandal, one can't help but think of Olivia, and all those Olivias across the globe, whose trauma is reduced to their role in a larger process- a trial, a scandal, a family dispute, a failing marriage- the list goes on. Traditionally, systems of justice are informed by the intersection of power and societal perception. Perhaps the redirection this article is arguing for can help us redistribute that power in favor of those who were harmed and thus change those perceptions- what a world that would be.



Pallavi Baraya did her undergraduate studies in Political Science with credits in Sociology. She thereafter pursued a Diploma in Conflict Transformation and Peacebuilding and wrote her dissertation on shame and sexual assault. She is a Shaper with the Delhi Hub, the youth wing of the World Economic Forum through which she has worked on mental health. Her past engagements have included research for UNESCO, Harvard South Asia Institute, and the Delhi Government. She is currently engaged in the policy space and her areas of interest include gender, disability, peace and conflict studies, among others.

The following information comprises excerpts gathered from emails sent by the APA Advocacy Washington Update - a weekly newsletter that highlights how APA is working to advance the discipline and practice of psychology on Capitol Hill and beyond. The goal of this section of the newsletter is to promote advocacy. Here, we showcase the range of ongoing actions currently undertaken by the APA and we invite readers to follow up and find out how they too can participate. The peacebuilding efforts below highlight a few initiatives that promote peace and social justice, but there are many other relevant peace-related advocacy efforts. For more information on these, join APA's Psychology Advocacy Network to stay updated on legislative issues impacting psychology, [sign up](#) to receive action alerts directly to your inbox, or learn more about APA's [advocacy priorities](#) for 2022.

Congress passes comprehensive gun violence prevention legislation. On June 24, for the first time in nearly 30 years, Congress passed comprehensive bipartisan gun violence prevention legislation with the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act (S. 2938). APA President Frank C. Worrell, PhD commended the passage of legislation in a [statement](#) while emphasizing that more work needs to be done to address America's gun violence public health crisis. APA Services worked closely with key Senate offices as this bill was being drafted to ensure that gun violence is not erroneously conflated with mental illness and that mental health provisions included in the package reflect psychological science. APA members contributed to these efforts by sending nearly 3,000 messages to their members of Congress advocating for the bill's passage. The bill will fund local initiatives such as extreme risk protection order laws and crisis intervention programs. *For more information, contact Ben Vonachen at bvonachen@apa.org or Kenneth Polishchuk at kpolishchuk@apa.org.*

Recommending changes on procedures for credible fear screening for immigrants. On May 25, APA Services [submitted comments in response to a Department of Homeland Security request for comments](#) on its proposed interim final rule on "Procedures for Credible Fear Screening and Consideration of Asylum, Withholding of Removal, and CAT Protection Claims by Asylum Officers." While the association's comments recognized the department's efforts to make the process more efficient, they underscored the importance of giving immigrants sufficient time to prepare for their hearings and proceedings. APA Services emphasized the importance of using psychologists' expertise during the credible fear screening process, recognizing that border patrol officers, immigration enforcement officers, and immigration judges are rarely trained to make educated assessments of credible fear among immigrants. The association's guidance also explained that an expedited timeline is problematic because it does not consider the manner in which trauma interferes with a person's memory. APA Services stressed that, in cases where detention is necessary, it is also important to limit the time individuals are held because periods of long detention lead to poor mental health. Finally, the association highlighted the importance of keeping families together during the screening process. *For more information, contact Serena Dávila at sdavila@apa.org.*

Providing recommendations to improve research on the health and well-being of Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders. APA [submitted comments](#) in response to the National Institutes of Health (NIH) [request for information: Seeking Stakeholder Actionable Input to Improve Research on Health and Well-being for Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders](#). The association emphasized its support for focused calls and adequate research resources that will generate the science necessary to impact the Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander (AANHPI) communities, eliminate disparities, and promote health equity in these populations. APA stressed that ending structural racism impacting AANHPI populations' health will require NIH to provide specific attention to these groups. *For more information, contact Angela L. Sharpe at asharpe@apa.org.*

APA decries SCOTUS decision on abortion. APA expressed deep concern and profound disappointment in response to the U.S. Supreme Court's decision eliminating the constitutional right to abortion. "This ruling ignores not only precedent but science, and will exacerbate the mental health crisis America is already experiencing," said APA President Frank C. Worrell, PhD. "We are alarmed that the justices would nullify Roe despite decades of scientific research demonstrating that people who are denied abortions are more likely to experience higher levels of anxiety, lower life satisfaction, and lower self-esteem compared with those who are able to obtain abortions." "A person's ability to control when and if they have a child is frequently linked to their socioeconomic standing and earning power. Therefore, restricting access to safe, legal abortions is most likely to affect those living in poverty, people of color, and sexual and gender identity minorities, as well as those who live in rural or medically underserved areas." APA has long been a strong and consistent voice for equal access to reproductive health services. The association has passed four policies or resolutions since 1969 affirming a woman's right to choose and negating assertions regarding the alleged adverse psychological effects of abortion. APA has also filed 11 amicus curiae briefs in cases involving abortion. The [most recent policy](#) was passed in February 2022. *For more information regarding APA's advocacy and the science surrounding abortion and reproductive health, visit the [abortion and mental health webpage](#).*

Get Involved in Division 48

The Society for the Study of Peace, Conflict, and Violence: Peace Psychology

What Can I Do? How do I get involved?

Join us--be a part of peace!

Below are activities for Division 48 student, early career, mid-career, and late-career members or fellows to jump into to work for peace.

- Write a summary of your latest work, and share it with *The Peace Psychologist*. Better yet, become a member of *The Peace Psychologist* editorial team!
- Join the Student Committee.
- Plan now to attend the APA Convention. Proposals are accepted for main programming, but hospitality suite panels are still open.
- Serve on the Executive Committee--not all posts are elected. Key roles such as APA Program Chair, Student & Early Career Chair, Internet Editor, and Editor of *The Peace Psychologist* are appointed. Tell someone you're interested. Maybe you want to assist first to see if it's a good fit for how you would like to be involved.
- Contribute to the Division 48 listserv.
- Submit your work to the *Journal of Peace and Conflict*. Review manuscripts, write book reviews, or form a writer's group to support your colleagues' work.
- Attend Executive Committee meetings--better yet, bring an item to share that you think will move Division 48 ahead in terms of peacemaking. Agenda items go to President Cheung for consideration.
- Volunteer to assist Executive Committee members--you'll get involved, experience a quality mentorship opportunity, and add to the Division's work.
- Create your own ideas--and bring them to fruition with Division 48 peers.

Division 48 Small Grants Award Program for Research, Education, or Community Projects

How to Apply

Each year's application becomes available on the Division website in the spring, and proposals are typically due mid-May.

While the specifics may be updated in coming years, the general procedure will remain the same. Upload the following documents.

- o Current curriculum vita or résumé of Project Leader/s or Primary Investigator/s.
- o Application Letter/Document with project leader name, address, phone, e-mail, and proposal title (can be a visual presentation, e.g., Video, Sway, Prezi, Canva, Infographic)
- o Grant proposal document in Microsoft Word or PDF format (not exceeding 5-7 double-spaced typed pages excluding references)

Make sure to include

- 1) Brief description of the proposed project
- 2) Purpose of the proposed project and expected benefits for the target population
- 3) Potential contribution of the project to the field of peace psychology
- 4) Timeline for initiation, implementation, and completion of the project
- 5) Plan for the evaluation of the project
- 6) Itemized budget for requested amount of funding
- 7) Qualifications and experience of applicant(s) relevant to the project, identifying if principal applicant is a graduate student or recent graduate

Prepare Now!

Applications for Division 48's Small Grants are accepted each spring. It's not too early to begin thinking through the research to which you'd like such a grant to be applied. The Division 48 Small Grants Committee will announce decisions in mid-summer of the award year.. When evaluating proposals, the committee will consider the probability that a project will fulfill its specific purpose (#2 above) and the project's potential for advancing the field of peace psychology (#3) within the proposed time frame and budget (#4 and #6).

For questions related to the application process, please contact the Small Grants Committee Chairperson: Breeda McGrath [email: bmcgrath@thechicagoschool.edu]

DIVISION 48 WORKING GROUP REPORTS

Compiled by Gunjan Bansal
and Ousswa Ghannouchi

Peace Education Working Group: Creating Online Peace Psychology Course

During 2021, the peace education working group initiated a project that is now moving forward under the direction of a committee that has chosen to operate as a committee independent from Div. 48 and APA. This committee recently developed a flyer it will use as a call for resources for open access modules for teaching and learning about peace psychology.

The flyer can be found by clicking this [link](#).



Linden L. Nelson is an Emeritus Professor of Psychology at California Polytechnic State University. His research and writing has addressed development of cooperation and competition in children, peace education, militaristic attitude, and peaceful personality.

Justice for Animals Working Group

JAWG held a symposium at APA in August 2021 which dealt with efforts to create a more just and peaceful world for animals. Tina Bloom, Steven Handwerker and Lori Kogan presented their research and Candi Sicoli chaired the session. Candi Sicoli also contributed 4 brief articles to the division 48 newsletter. The focus of all 4 articles was positive developments for animals in the entertainment, fashion, and large scale commercial farming industries. Tina Bloom continues to excel in the production and publication of significant scholarly articles that can help us all to better understand animal behavior and consciousness. In 2021 she had multiple articles published in major psychological journals. We are planning a symposium for APA 2023 on the theme "Why should animals be included in efforts to make the world a more just and peaceful place?". We invite all scholars working in this area to apply to present at APA 2023 in Washington DC. M.L."Candi" Corbin Sicoli, Ph.D. Founder and Chair JAWG.



Candi Sicoli, Founder and Chair, JAWG of division 48.

DIVISION 48 WORKING GROUP REPORTS

Immigration Working Group

Chair and Contact Information: Stephanie Miodus - Anyone wishing further information can contact Chair Steph Miodus @ stephaniemiodus@gmail.com.

Description of Activities of the Group (Focus & Current Projects)

The focus of the Immigration Working Group is collaboration among members of the working group, members of other Divisions under the auspices of the Divisions for Social Justice, and community organizations/activists/members in support of undocumented immigrant populations through projects/ideas led by the community organizations. The current project, which the group is working on, is funded through a Division 48 Small Grant (awarded in 2021). The aim of this project, “Building Immigration Advocacy Consortia: Advancing Human Rights and Social Justice”, is to collaborate with community organizations to support the implementation of advocacy strategies that were identified during the 2020 CODAPAR project “Collaboration Strategies for Psychologists and Activists to Protect Immigrants from Harm” (<https://www.div17.org/connect---immigration-collaborative-advocacy-report>). The project involves partnering with 2 identified community organizations (2 students per/organization mentored by a psychologist and leadership team) to provide direct support in their implementation of the advocacy strategies. This advocacy is guided by the strategies from the 2020 interdivisional immigration report, as the organizations are supported by our grant team in implementing these strategies. The current grant project builds on previous projects and serve as an implementation grant, where our team is collaborating with community organizations to implement advocacy strategies (regional and national) that our team has already identified in collaboration with community activists. By drawing on the work to date and drawing on a human rights framework, the current project supports advocacy for both immigrants who are detained and community-based immigrant populations (e.g., families, women, children), including a focus on immigration advocacy in schools and educational institutions. The specific strategies from the report that are set as goals have been decided in collaboration with the community organization, and are based on the national strategies as well as the specific strategies identified for the region the community organization is located in. Progress monitoring as well as a final evaluation towards these goals/implementations of strategies will occur. The evaluation will also include the community organization evaluating the support the grant team provided in supporting their implementation of the strategies.

DIVISION 48

WORKING GROUP

REPORTS

Immigration Working Group (cont.)

Members of the group will also be presenting a session at Convention in August on “Preventing re-traumatization and promoting healing for immigrant children through interdisciplinary advocacy” and recently presented at the SPSSI Conference on “Una llamada a la colaboración interdisciplinaria para romper fronteras invisibles (A call for interdisciplinary collaboration to break down invisible borders)”. Members of the group also submitted a manuscript, “A model of collaborative advocacy to protect immigrants from policy-based trauma and harm” which was accepted to Psychological Trauma with the publication forthcoming.



Stephanie Miodus, M.A., M.Ed. is a fourth-year School Psychology Ph.D. Candidate at Temple University. She received her B.A. in Psychology from the University of Pennsylvania, M.A. in Forensic Psychology from John Jay College of Criminal Justice, and M.Ed. in School Psychology from Temple University. She serves in American Psychological Association leadership, including on the APAGS Advocacy Coordinating Team, as Division 1 Student Representative, as Division 46 Student Committee Co-Chair, as SPSSI GSC Policy & Applied Work Focus Member-at-Large, as Division 16 SASP Editor-Elect, as Division 48 Immigration Working Group Chair, and on the Division 37 DREAM SIG Executive Committee. She is also actively involved in the National Association of School Psychologists and Global Alliance for Behavioral Health and Social Justice, where she serves on the Justice Reform Task Force. Her main research interest is the school to prison pipeline and a focus on children in detention. She is involved in the leadership of the American Psychological Association Interdivisional Immigration Project team, which works on advocacy projects focused on protecting immigrants from harm and recently received a grant from Division 48 to work on a project to support collaboration with community activists to support immigration advocacy.

DIVISION 48 WORKING GROUP REPORTS *Spirituality Working Group*

Working Group Focus

Real peace always begins within. It is rooted within the process of inner transformation. Then it evolves through the support, promotion, and existence of personal and national sovereignty and sustainability.

Current Projects and Efforts

We have been refurbishing a Healing/Support Group for traumatized or physically compromised individuals. This was a project which was initiated earlier in the WG's 25-year history. The number of participants varies weekly from 10 to 40.

We are renewing website support and refurbishing input for the "VoicesofConscience.org" project and subgroup. The site has approximately 1,000 visits a month from those facing crises of conscience in the context of their lives.

The Sustainability project for humanitarian initiatives in Haiti has expanded into support input for other groups including individuals settling to the US from foreign countries who are experiencing compromised services.

The chair of this WG contributed a foundational/mission-focused article to the *Humanistic Psychologist* expressing four pivotal dimensions for building a peaceful inner being and social context of any significance.

The offering by this WG to undergraduate and graduate academic venues of the textbook on "Dao and Daoist Ideas for Scientists, Humanists, and Practitioners" (Editors: Yueh-Ting Lee and Linda Holt, NY: Nova Science Publishers, 2019...Chapter 6 Daoist Psychology: Peace and the Process of Transformation), which includes descriptions of various projects of this WG, is continuing to be utilized by professors in psychology in various Universities. Further details are available.

We continually work on building resiliency with individuals and groups in relation to: ongoing stressful life circumstances, and traumatic episodes for members or associates and their family members. The issues of coping, adaptation, and transformation are utilized as overview approaches in addressing these challenges.

Please contact Steven E. Handwerker Ph.D. D.div, RM at 561-371-0412 or peacewk@peacewk.org for further information.

Board Certified Licensed Psychologist, www.peacewk.org.

50 years experience

Editorial Team: *The Peace Psychologist*

Welcome to our latest team members: Soumya, Alma, Anisha, Pallavi & Whitney!



Aashna Banerjee is currently pursuing her doctoral degree in Counseling Psychology at Ball State University. Identifying as an intersectional feminist, she has volunteered with numerous community-based organizations in India over the years to help improve the well-being of women and other marginalized groups. Her research interests lie at the intersection of gender, peace psychology, and internationally marginalized populations.



Natalie Davis holds a BA in Integrative Studies (Organizational Administration concentration) and a minor in Nonprofit Studies (George Mason University). She is a full-time Research Initiatives Specialist at her alma mater, and also a Research Writer for Pollack Peacebuilding Systems. Natalie is particularly interested in studying international and intergroup conflict and the latest research pertaining to the value of diversity and shared perspectives.



Gunjan Bansal is a PhD candidate in International Psychology at The Chicago School of Professional Psychology. She is a first-generation immigrant from India, where she graduated as a physician with M.B.B.S. degree (equivalent to Doctor of Medicine) from Mysore Medical College in 2007. She has a Masters in Health Administration degree from the University of Scranton (PA), and is a licensed Nursing Home Administrator in Ohio and Pennsylvania. Gunjan is passionate about long term care and human development, and has 3 years' experience in Nursing Home Administration and 5 years' experience in teaching Masters in Health Administration courses. Gunjan is an active member of American Psychological Association (Division 48 and 52) and American College of Health Care Administrators, recently got involved with International Council of Psychologists, and has served on American Association of University Professors-Pennsylvania Executive Board.



Soumya Garg is currently pursuing her undergraduate degree in Honours Science in Psychology from University of Waterloo, Canada. She has volunteered in various mental health organisations in India and is currently working as a Crisis Responder at a Crisis Text line powered by Kids Help Phone, Canada. Her interests include studying factors affecting social, cognitive and social development in children from infancy through childhood to early adolescence.

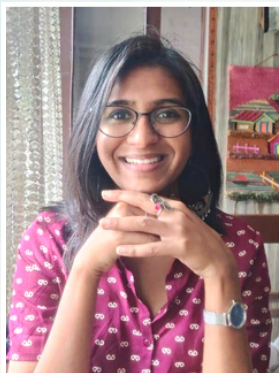


Pallavi Baraya did her undergraduate in Political Science with credits in Sociology. She thereafter pursued a Diploma on Conflict Transformation and Peacebuilding and wrote her dissertation on shame and sexual assault. She is a Shaper with the Delhi Hub, affiliated with the World Economic Forum. Her past engagements have included research for UNESCO, Harvard South Asia Institute and the Delhi Government. She is currently engaged in the policy space and her areas of interest include gender, disability, peace and conflict studies, among others.



Ousswa Ghannouchi has a BA in Psychology & Criminology, and a Masters in Conflict Analysis and Resolution (George Mason University). She is Assistant Director of Transcript Evaluation at her alma matter in international admissions (INTO University Partnership). Ousswa is pursuing a graduate certificate in Middle East & Islamic Studies to gain historical background on her region of interest, the Middle East & North Africa. Her research interests are psycho-social trauma healing, and grassroots peacebuilding in intractable conflict settings.

Editorial Team: *The Peace Psychologist*



Anisha Gupta has transitioned from building technology products in finance to building human capital in low-resourced urban and rural spaces across various geographies in India over a 7+ year long career trajectory. She holds a Bachelors in Technology degree with major in Computer Science & Engineering. She is devoted to working for global SDGs, removing gaps in education, gender equity and climate positive action. She currently leads the Rural Digital Content Development vertical at the grassroots NGO Barefoot College International. Her work is at intersection of technology, pedagogy and environment, focusing on how people learn and upskill themselves for social action through digital learning content specially developed for semi-literate audience, including farmers, women and children.



Anupriya Kukreja is a graduate student at Teachers College, Columbia University in the Psychology in Education Program with a concentration in Spirituality (SMB). Previously, she has been a research intern at the Busara Centre for Behavioral Economics, a research writer for Pollack Peacebuilding Systems, and an editorial intern at the Behavioral Scientist. She studied Political science and Psychology at Ashoka University for her undergrad, where she was also selected to be an Albright Fellow at Wellesley College. She connects ideas from behaviour science, spirituality, and ideology with themes in policy, peace and conflict resolution on her personal growth blog "Kukiinsights".



Alma Jeftić has a PhD in Psychology and more than ten years of experience in academia. She used to teach psychology at the International University of Sarajevo and held research positions at the universities of Sussex and Graz. She is currently a research fellow at the Peace Research Institute at International Christian University in Tokyo. Her research areas include trauma, resilience, intergroup relations, and peace & moral education. She is one of the founders of ABRIR, Consortium of psychological researchers from low-and-middle-income countries (ABRIR: Advancing Big team Reproducible science through Increased Representation). Alma's first book "Social Aspects of Memory. Stories of Victims and Perpetrators from Bosnia-Herzegovina" was published in 2019 by Routledge. Alma is passionate about open science, activism and minority rights.



Stephanie Miodus, MA, MEd is a PhD student in School Psychology at Temple University. Clinically, she is interested in working with children with autism and youth in juvenile detention. Her main research interest is the school to prison pipeline for children with autism and alternatives to harsh disciplinary practices in schools that push children out of classrooms and into the justice system.



Darryl Johnson has a BS in Information Technology and will complete his MPsy in August 2022. He is the Founder of The Path: An Agent of Change, Inc. (TPAAC), a nonprofit organization that uses design thinking, Scrum project management, and developmental/behavioral psychology concepts to design tangible solutions for systemic change. As a member of the National Society of Leadership and Success, Darryl received the United by Purpose grant to reward his work to end racism and bigotry. Darryl published his first book, "Reclamation." He advocates for peace and reconciliation as a solution to heal humanity from social injustices.



Kisane Prutton is a licenced, chartered psychologist and a part-time PhD candidate at the University of Derby, UK. Kisane is also qualified as a workplace mediator, coach and psychotherapist. In her consultancy work, Kisane supports individuals and organizations experiencing workplace stress or conflict. Her PhD is exploring women's experiences of everyday life peacebuilding in Northern Ireland. This has been informed by her interests in feminist ethics of care as well as her previous work as a volunteer psychotherapist, supporting adult survivors of childhood sexual abuse, domestic violence and rape. Kisane's first career was in television, as a documentary producer/director for companies, including the BBC.

Editorial Team: *The Peace Psychologist*



Whitney Skippings is a master's student in Temple University's Counseling Psychology program. She is also a clinical intern at University of Pennsylvania's Hall Mercer Community Mental Health Center. She completed undergrad at Spelman College, and a Master's from Georgetown University in Security Studies. Whitney is interested in working with immigrant and refugee populations-- specifically from Africa and the Caribbean. She is also deeply interested in policy and advocacy for those populations and ways to tailor mental health interventions to better serve people during and after forced migration..



Robin Lynn Treptow has embraced journalism as a venue for social change since adolescence. She holds two psychology doctorates in peace-related disciplines (child clinical and attachment theory). Robin is Div 48's Secretary, and on the Board for two other nonprofits whose work abets social justice. She brings relationship-driven infant mental health know-how to the field of peacemaking to advance the common good.



Joshua Uyheng is a PhD student in Societal Computing (Carnegie Mellon University). His research examines the political psychology of populism in the Global South, network dynamics of online conflicts and digital disinformation, & critical approaches to decolonizing computational social science. From the Philippines, Josh holds mathematics and psychology degrees (Ateneo de Manila University). He has been a research scientist and policy analyst for organizations, focusing on fiscal policy reforms & universal healthcare.

Call for Contributions: *The Peace Psychologist*

***The Peace Psychologist's* mission and vision is broad for global peace yet narrow in that we attune to ways in which societies glorify war—not wanting to even inadvertently convey that war has merit whatsoever via what we print—either in text or image. Articles must be directly relevant to global peacemaking, but the scope for how that looks is broad—and we welcome a creative voice.**

This PDF of *The Peace Psychologist* has been sent out via the listserv and can also be found on the Peace Psychology website peacepsychology.org. There are several very timely pieces in the newsletter so don't wait too long to look over the content!

Please consider submitting an article for the next issue of *The Peace Psychologist*. We accept rolling submissions with "print ready" deadline about 1 month prior to each issue. Currently, issue timing is approximately 15 February and 15 July annually. Our Editorial Team also reaches out to those we know are interested to submit manuscripts, and those whose work fits within our peace journalism subsections. We welcome the following types of submissions:

- Announcements
- Short article related to a topic in peace psychology
- Brief description of your work (research or practice) related to peace psychology
- Summary of your recent presentations or publications related to peace psychology
- Short article about a peacemaker
- A letter to the editor
- Any notice of recognitions/awards/congratulations
- Article about an organization that works for peace
- Reviews of peace psychology textbooks, or books relevant to peace —or ideas of books to review.
- Peace-related poetry, art, cartoons, & digital photographs (with copyright permission)

We are especially interested in the following:

- Articles showcasing a university's peace or social justice program(s).
- Student or early career members (with a designated reviewer mentor) to review articles.
- Calls-for-papers, conferences, fellowships, job openings, and so forth for peace scholars.
- Member news—graduations, articles or books published, awards, and so forth.
- Feature articles on new members (e.g., student, early career, from another APA Division).
- Articles that fit within one of the Sections listed in our Table of Contents.

Submission length varies (500-3000 words). Please look over past issues to get a sense of length (see <http://peacepsychology.org/newsletter>). You may be requested to trim your submission; editors may also shorten at their discretion if the print deadline is close. Sometimes we get more submissions than we can handle. So, it might end up in a future issue. Submissions should be in APA Style 7 with citations and references. Keep your title to 10 words or so. Include an author biography of 25-50 words and a high-resolution photo—of you, or relevant to the topic about which you are writing.

Submissions can be sent to anupriya.kuk@gmail.com

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Membership Chair (1 Jan 2021--31 Dec 2023)

I am Dr. Özden Melis Ulug, a lecturer in the School of Psychology at the University of Sussex. Knowing and believing that peace is achievable motivates me to work for peace. How do I apply this to my own work? I am using my own advantaged and disadvantaged identities to understand what a) the advantaged should do to achieve peace and b) the disadvantaged may need during peacebuilding.

Contact any Division 48 Officer

<http://peacepsychology.org/contact>