



PEACE Psychology

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

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“As psychologists we know that peace isn’t just about global issues but is fundamental to our personal lives. Peace is family, safe homes, meaningful employment, stable communities, and recovery from trauma....”

Linda Woolf

President, Division 48

SURVIVORS OF HURRICANES KATRINA AND RITA created colorful banners, such as the one above, as part of hurricane wellness workshops designed and led by Darylne Nemeth. The banners, which reflect pride, resilience, fortitude and hope, are now in the permanent archives of the Louisiana State Museum. Reproductions, auctioned off by Division 48, raised money toward ongoing recovery efforts. See complete story on page six.

From the Editor



JW P. Heuchert,
Editor

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“I like to believe that people in the long run are going to do more to promote peace than our governments. Indeed, I think that people want peace so much that one of these days governments had better get out of the way and let them have it.”

– Dwight D. Eisenhower

LIKE GOVERNMENTS, organizations can also do much to foster peace. Our own organization has achieved a great deal since its establishment. In these past few years alone, we’ve held APA accountable for its position on torture, and we’ve been a key member in the formation and the critical work of the Divisions for Social Justice. At our most recent convention, we showed that we don’t just “talk the talk,” but we also “walk the walk” by raising funds to help in disaster relief. Our journal, *Peace and Conflict: Journal of Peace Psychology*, continues to publish first-class research; and submissions to the newsletter continue to pour in. Our subcommittees and working groups do excellent work, and under the leadership of a stellar series of presidents (present, past and incoming), the executive committee remains very productive.

However, Eisenhower’s famous indictment above may also apply to organizations, even organizations like ours. Are we doing everything we can to promote peace, resolve conflict, and counter violence? Or are we getting in the way of people’s need for peace and not serving our purpose? You be the judge—please peruse this edition of *Peace Psychology*. Let us know what else the division should be doing, or what we should be doing differently, to optimally promote peace. Help us strengthen (or create) the structures that will maximize our collective efforts

by participating in the various activities offered by our organization and by giving us feedback about what else we could be doing. You will find office-bearers’ contact details on page 37. If the most recent mid-term elections in the USA, and a general anti-incumbent atmosphere in many states, are any indication, it seems that the Eisenhower statement applies. People are sweeping the status quo aside in favor of more progressive policies and practices, and we need to know which side of the broom you think we’re on.

In this edition of *Peace Psychology* you will notice some improvements, particularly the extra pages of news, reviews, reports, and announcements. You will also notice the use of full-color printing. All these extras didn’t cost us anything—in fact, the whole edition didn’t cost us anything! Thanks to the generous sponsorship of The Haworth Press, the printing and half of the mailing costs of this edition didn’t cost us a penny. And thanks to all your articles, letters and reports, we have a bumper edition of *Peace Psychology*.

Please

- continue to send submissions,
- pull out the poster in the middle and put it up somewhere,
- continue with the good work that you do as an individual, and on behalf of the division.

Please submit your thoughts, announcements, short research reports, reactions, responses and contributions for our next edition by sending your submissions to the address below by March 15, 2007.

Peace to you,

JW P. Heuchert, Editor
jw.heuchert@allegheny.edu
Department of Psychology
Allegheny College
520 North Main Street,
Meadville, PA, 16335, USA

This edition of *Peace Psychology* was produced by:

JW P. Heuchert, Editor; jw.heuchert@allegheny.edu
Beth Heuchert, Assistant editor; beth.heuchert@allegheny.edu
Judy Stainbrook, Designer, copyeditor; jstainbrook@alltel.net

Contributions from other authors are acknowledged in the bylines.

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Message from the President

Petrified Wood and Peace



Linda M. Woolf

ONE SUMMER, during my grade school years, my family embarked on a much-anticipated camping trip “out west.” One of my most vivid memories from the trip is of a brochure handed to visitors upon entering the Petrified Forest National Park. Unfortunately, I remember little of the park, but I do remember the brochure! There was a strict admonishment not to remove any of the petrified wood from the park accompanied by a bit of artwork. The cartoon consisted of a group of people who appeared to be running out of the park with a large log on their shoulders. The caption reminded visitors that if everyone takes a rock, a small “souvenir,” these rocks add up to significant park losses over time.

Oddly enough, I have found myself musing on that brochure frequently these days. On the one hand, I see the creeping erosion of civil and human rights in the United States. On the other hand, I see the work of so many individuals as they endeavor to build more peaceful communities, both locally and globally. I am frightened by the former and inspired by the latter. Nonetheless, each represents an example of small, disparate changes that alone seem minor but collectively are extremely significant.

The attacks on the United States of September 11, 2001 prompted many individuals to question their place in the world and fomented deep concern within many for the safety of family, friends, and community. These are natural responses to unanticipated and indeed, horrific events. Unfortunately, one cannot legislate either a return to equilibrium or an internal sense of safety. In fact, every attempt to eliminate one source of potential threat usually leads to an awareness of new and different threats. Moreover, while individuals, after any trauma, may want “things to be the way they were,” we are permanently changed by our life experiences.

Life represents a challenging, and at times, dangerous encounter with the world. Recently while hiking, I narrowly missed stepping on a grouchy, hissing copperhead on a forest path; a neighbor walking home was attacked and beaten by two high school girls in what appeared to be teen initiation; a friend was distressed to find that a local hate group had blanketed her neighborhood with what she described as a “six-page anti-Semitic/Holocaust denying screed”; and a dear friend died following a battle with lung cancer. Life can be very sobering and is always tenuous.

Since September 11, 2001, many small, seemingly innocuous decisions have been made locally and nationally, to help “preserve our way of life.” Each step has been presented as simply a small sacrifice necessary to ensure our safety. Unfortunately, like the small bits of petrified wood taken over time, the sacrifices increase in number and escalate. What if six years ago, I had argued that in 2006:

- The U.S. will be at war IN, but NOT WITH, two countries as part of a “global war”;
- The U.S. will operate detention centers where prisoners are secretly detained, held without legal representation, and denied the writ of habeas corpus;
- Torture and extreme abuse will be sanctioned methods of interrogations;
- Work will be under way to build a mammoth fence along the U.S. border;
- The U.S. government will be able to secretly wiretap communications without a court order;
- A single individual can name you, as a U.S. citizen, an “unlawful enemy combatant” outside of any war zone and you can be imprisoned without charge, indefinitely; and

- Men and women entering a football stadium will be routinely separated, physically frisked, and have their possessions searched.

What would people think? Chances are, if I had made those assertions six years ago, I would have been viewed as spouting some sort of sci-fi or post-apocalyptic fantasy. Yet today, for many individuals, these changes are “okay” as long as they are done with an eye towards “preserving our way of life.” I worry what other small steps might be taken over the next six years, and history is not encouraging.

Many of you may have recognized several of the provisions listed above as those contained in the Military Commissions Act of 2006 passed recently by both the House and the Senate. While these provisions have been functionally in place for years, the Military Commissions Act is also designed to make these practices legal, both currently and retroactively. It is noteworthy that the APA Public Policy Advocacy Network issued a Call for Action urging the membership to contact their senators and representatives asking them to vote against the Military Commissions Act. The Call for Action stated that the bill “in its current form, violates the most fundamental American values of due process and humane treatment of prisoners and detainees.” This is an example where psychologists, particularly peace psychologists, can inform public policy and shape dialogue grounded in research related to human rights and peace.

These are times where it might seem easy, and perhaps even appropriate, to throw up one’s hands in despair. And yet, I remain hopeful.

This is my last column as President of the Society for the Study of Peace, Conflict, and Violence (Division 48). Over the past

(continued on p. 4)

year, I have been witness to the efforts of so many both within and outside of the Society in the pursuit of peace, social justice, and global human rights. I am in awe at the power of what a small group of individuals can accomplish when they work collaboratively to bring about change.

Over the past year, the Society has been active in addressing many issues. For example, we drafted and worked collaboratively with many others to pass the 2006 APA Resolution Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Our council representatives Corann Okorodudu and Judy Van Hoorn worked diligently to make this resolution a reality. The resolution is discussed elsewhere in this newsletter but its importance cannot be understated considering the passage of the Military Commissions Act of 2006.

At the convention, the Society also hosted a fundraiser to support Hurricane Wellness Workshops. The auction raised \$850, donated to the Louisiana Family Recovery Corps, to support further workshops specifically for children. Membership chair Joan Gildemeister and our media advisor Judy Kuriansky were instrumental in making this fundraiser a success. Their work and the generosity of all involved will make a significant difference in the lives of children displaced by Katrina.

Also this past year, our Diversity Task Force was awarded a competitive Interdivisional Grant. Past-president Eileen Borris and Y. Evie Garcia chair this task force and grant. Based on APA's Task Force on Enhancing Diversity's May 2005 findings, the Society Task Force identified that there is a need at every level of APA to develop a more welcoming environment for marginalized minorities and develop processes aimed at reconciliation when inevitable differences arise between diverse groups. The end goal is a handbook for divisions designed to operationalize the APA Task Force on Diversity's Resolutions on Enhancing Diversity in APA and to provide guidance to divisions concerning effective conflict resolution models and productive forms of reconciliation.



Linda Wolf gives presentation to APA.

I am sure those of you who were able to attend the Convention walked away enlightened and energized after attending any of our array of impressive programs. We had the opportunity to learn from so many individuals making significant efforts for peace through research, activism, teaching, service, and other professional activities. Thanks to program co-chairs Michael Hulsizer and Gloria Grenwald for their exemplary work in organizing this year's convention divisional programming and to member-at-large Julie Levitt, secretary Kathleen Dockett, and PsySR coordinator Anne Anderson who each always go the extra mile endeavoring to see that the Society's Convention and Hospitality Suite programming runs smoothly.

Our *Peace Psychology* newsletter and *Peace & Conflict: Journal of Peace Psychology* both continue the Society's long tradition of publication excellence keeping us up-to-date on the latest in peace psychology research and practice. Thanks go to newsletter editor JW Heuchert and journal editor Richard Wagner. Indeed my thanks go to entire leadership and Executive Committee of the Society—treasurer John Gruszkos, members-at-large Donna Read and John Paul Szura, Student and Early Career chair Eric Green, all of our committee and working group chairs, and last but certainly not least, incoming President Dan Mayton. The Society is very fortunate to have such an exemplary and welcoming group of individuals at the helm during these turbulent times. I

have deeply appreciated everyone's commitment, efforts, care, and good humor through this past year!

These are just a sample of the Society's recent activities but they highlight the power of a few individuals working together to foster productive change and to positively impact the lives of so many. Bear in mind that the membership of the Society represents less than one percent of the membership of the APA (yes, encourage your colleagues to join and get involved in our endeavors!) and yet, through hard work and collaboration with a diverse range of groups such as the Divisions for Social Justice, the Ethics Committee, PsySR and a host of others, we have been able to further our goals in the pursuit of peace, social justice, and fundamental human rights. And our work continues!

While organizational efforts are important, equally vital are individual efforts. It may seem at times that the endeavors of a single person or a simple small action cannot bring about change. However, it is important to remember that these efforts are much like collected bits of petrified wood—they add up. Whether it is contacting your legislators about an issue of importance to you, writing a letter to the editor, providing care to victims of violence, working in a food pantry, or teaching your children nonviolent means of constructive conflict resolution, you are making a difference.

Unfortunately, we do live in a time marked by war, ethnopolitical conflict, genocide, torture, and widespread human rights violations. School violence, structural forms of violence, and interpersonal violence all seem to be on the rise. The impact of such violence, both current and past, reverberates throughout communities around the globe. As peace psychologists, we certainly have much work to do, and it would be easy to despair. Nonetheless, having met so many of you this year and knowing of your good work, I am stirred by a determined hope for the future.

Good night, and good luck...



Let's Put More Psychology in Peace Psychology

Daniel M. Mayton, President-elect

To say that during these first few years of the 21st century the United States has certainly not moved the world toward a culture of peace is a bit of an understatement. In Iraq the direct violence that occurs daily has resulted in an estimated 600,000 extra deaths that would not have occurred had the U.S. not invaded Iraq.

Additionally, the structural violence against the Iraqi people is now dramatically rising, with an estimated 53,000 deaths above the pre-invasion mortality rates over this past year (see *The Human Cost of the War in Iraq, 2006*, <http://i.a.cnn.net/cnn/2006/images/10/11/human.cost.of.war.pdf>). Unfortunately, the U.S. government has maintained a mindset and pursued policies that continue to cause unintended consequences that create new challenges in dealing with terrorism (see declassified sections of the April 2006 National Intelligence Estimate, http://media.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/nation/documents/Declassified_NIE_Key_Judgments_092606.pdf).

There is much for members of the Society for the Study of Peace, Conflict, and Violence to accomplish. There are clear needs for peace psychology from the shores of Lake Pontchartrain to the Persian Gulf. Fortunately, our membership has a wide range of ideas and strategies to promote peace and works hard to see the mission of the division realized. As I move into the presidency of Division 48, my focus will be to:

- Increase initiatives to enhance the development of peace theory and peace research that draws from mainstream psychological principles to better establish "peace psychology" as a subfield of psychology.

- Increase research initiatives to promote values that sustain individuals and societies in their quest for a peaceful and less violent community, nation, and world.

- Expand initiatives to increase membership of students and younger psychologists from diverse backgrounds.

- Implement strategies for more effective communication among the division membership and between division members and those who disagree with our mission.

- Support members in achieving their special initiatives.



Dan Mayton presents the Division 48 Life-Long Contribution Award to Dick Wagner, Editor of Peace and Conflict.

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

peace is possible
think it. plan it. do it.

We have a few t-shirts and hats left that you can order from Julie Levitt by emailing her at julie.levitt@verizon.net. Donate \$10 (or more if you like) to our Division and we will send you one of the items as a token of our appreciation.



Katrina Auction at APA

Judy Kuriansky



"In this corner is a bunch of different people of all different colors, sizes and shapes, showing that everyone's unified and that's what we're trying to accomplish here—unification. And this is the water that came from the storm, but despite all the water, this is the symbol of the Saints football team who are still number one. And the sun shows there's brighter days for us."

THIS WAS THE EXPLANATION given by a hurricane Katrina survivor about the banner made by her group during a workshop for coping with emotional reactions on the anniversary of the tragic hurricanes Katrina and Rita that struck the Gulf Coast last summer and left death, destruction and displacement of thousands of residents in their wake.

The banners were the focus of Division 48's contribution to the recovery effort, culminating in a fundraiser and silent auction held during the August APA convention in New Orleans, which raised money for psychological services for survivors.

The "Hurricane Anniversary Wellness Workshops" were designed and led by Baton Rouge neuropsychologist and clinician Darylne Nemeth, a Fellow of Division 49 (Group Psychology), to train health workers and survivors/displaced persons in simple stress reduction and skills building techniques. This author's participation led to the division's collaboration to aid the hurricane recovery effort.

The banners portrayed images typical of New Orleans, like the Fleur-de-lis, cups of gumbo soup and Cajun coffee, and jazz-inspired musical notes and trumpets. Rivers, once the source of disaster, were labeled as hope. Some banners showed people of different colors holding hands, signifying the unity that often results from such tragedies.

Reproductions of several banners, in poster and smaller sizes, were displayed during convention in the division Hospitality Suite, co-sponsored by Psychologists for Social Responsibility.



Time magazine photographer David Burnett generously donated one of his photographs of post-disaster scenes featured in *National Geographic Magazine* and part of an exhibit called "After the Storms" at the Cabildo building of the Louisiana State Museum. The opening reception, which this author attended, coincided with the second night of the APA convention. As a result of discussion with museum curators at that event, the survivors' original banners were accepted into the permanent archives of the museum—a major acknowledgement of the experience of the survivors. Psychologists know that such recognition of one's experiences is healing.

A presentation about the wellness workshops and fundraiser was made during the

reception held at the Division 48 Hospitality Suite. Attendees included division members and other constituents and advocates for peace psychology, as well as health dignitaries from the African Republic of Uganda whom this author was hosting on behalf of Division 46 (media psychology) and Division 52 (international psychology). The Honorable Captain George Michael Mukula, Ugandan Minister of State for Health, an honorary member of parliament and pilot at the East African Civil Flying Academy, made an impromptu presentation about the importance of peace and combating terrorism in this troubled world. Mukula

had been sponsored by the American Psychological Foundation to give a lecture at the convention on "Countering Terrorism: The Role of Participatory and Democratic Governance for a Peaceful Co-existence."

Also visiting from Uganda was Dr. Fred Kigozi, director of a major hospital, and his daughter Sheila, a student at Smith College, slated to present about Uganda's model ABC+HIV/AIDS prevention program at a UN panel, "Model Partnerships for Youth: Education, Business and Technology Projects to Further Peace, Well-being and Community Action and Resilience."

An impressive \$850 was raised toward ongoing recovery efforts for hurricane survivors and donated to the Louisiana Family Recovery Corps. According to psy-

chologist Tony Speier, Director of Disaster Mental Health Operations for the Louisiana Office of Mental Health/Department of Health and Hospitals, thousands of evacuated men, women and children are still suffering and could benefit from counseling. "As time proceeds, our citizens are becoming increasingly fatigued by the impediments to their recovery," he said.

Winning bidders for the banners include: Chad Allen, Linda Woolf, Jean Keim and Nellie Amundsen.

Co-sponsors of the wellness workshops included psychological organizations like Louisiana Psychological Association and the World Council for Psychotherapy, religious groups like the Catholic Community Services of Baton Rouge, and state organizations like the Louisiana Spirit Program.

Plans for a division hurricane recovery project evolved from discussions between Division 48 membership chair Joan Gildemeister and this author in April at Howard University at the 3rd Annual Black Counseling Psychologists Conference entitled "In the Aftermath of the Gulf Coast Hurricanes: Addressing Preexisting Health Disparities and Emergent Psychological Needs in the Black Community." Some local Gulf Coast agencies were too organizationally preoccupied and unprepared to act. Ultimately, the collaboration with Nemeth, with assistance of PsySR's Anne Anderson, presented a perfect partnership that proved highly successful and appropriate to the mission of the division.

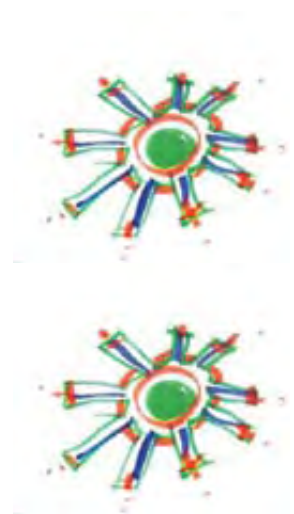
Linda Woolf, division president at the time of convention, who approved the project and display, noted, "As psychologists we know that peace isn't just about global issues but is fundamental to our personal lives. Peace is family, safe homes, meaningful employment, stable communities, and recovery from trauma. We were proud to host this fundraiser in support of the continuation of the recovery effort."



Hurricane survivor/evacuees combined artistic efforts to create group banners at the Hurricane Anniversary Wellness Workshop.



A Katrina survivor describes his group's banner.



Anne Anderson, Judy Kuriansky and Joan Gildemeister in the hospitality suite with one of the banners in the background.



Mary Gregorsen, APA Media Division, Dr. Fred Kigozi from Uganda, Judy Kuriansky, Captain Mike Mukula, Ugandan Minister of State for Health, Linda Woolf, and Joan Gildemeister at the reception at the Division 48 Hospitality Suite.



SEEDS of PEACE Raises New Leaders

Rachel Atchley

Since 1993, *Seeds of Peace* has united more than 2,500 young people from war-torn areas and created an environment where they can grow together. *Seeds of Peace* strives to encourage tolerance, education, and discourse in young people from many regions of conflict, with a focus on the Middle East. As members, these teenagers receive financial opportunities for a college education and a chance to personally interact with their peers from other cultures.

As an organization focused on mentoring, *Seeds of Peace* strives to demonstrate the traits of compassion and leadership. One main purpose behind bringing together young people from Israel, Palestine, Egypt, Cyprus, South Asia, and many other nations, is to stress the need for understanding between human beings. *Seeds of Peace* teaches tolerance as a personal ideal that must always be practiced, even if others do not return it in daily life.

The young members of *Seeds of Peace* achieve peaceful coexistence while building friendships at a woodland camp in Maine, meeting for international summits, writing charters and newsletters, and performing presentations before public figures. *Seeds of Peace* members have spoken before the United Nations and met with world leaders such as Her Majesty Queen Noor of Jordan, President Flavio Kloti of Switzerland, Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, and Senator Hillary Rodham Clinton.

UN Secretary General Kofi Annan commented: "There can be no more important initiative than bringing together young people who have seen the ravages of war to learn the art of peace. *Seeds of Peace* is certainly an example of the world the United Nations is working for."

"Seeds of Peace teaches children like me how to overcome the most difficult task in the world . . . to return love for hatred."

A core belief of *Seeds of Peace* is that the main road to reconciliation is through communication. Members commit to resolve conflicts with dialogue and empathy, and eventually lead others in their communities to do the same. By working together to achieve various goals in the name of Peace, members are able to develop respect for each other and experience first hand the religions and beliefs of the cultures surrounding their own.

Seeds of Peace graduates often pursue education at universities in the United States, such as Harvard, MIT, and Princeton. Many members aspire to influential positions and political careers that would enable them to put their philosophy into action on a larger scale. Alumni continue to raise awareness, create opportunities for new members, publish a bimonthly newsletter, and educate their communities to renounce prejudice and violence.

Members believe that for healing to begin, change must start on a personal level. As Janeen, a member from India, states: "*Seeds of Peace* teaches children like me how to overcome the most difficult task in the world . . . to return love for hatred."

If you would like to learn more about *Seeds of Peace*, please visit their website: www.seedsofpeace.org.



HEAVY WINDS

Adrienne Aron

IN MARCH 2006 A DELEGATION OF FOURTEEN NORTH AMERICAN PEACE ACTIVISTS visited the South American countries of Uruguay and Argentina to look into the current human rights situation. We learned quickly that the best way to understand human rights in the Southern Cone is to think of the historical context of today's concerns, which is best summed up by a single phrase: *National Security*.

Starting with Uruguay, where we began our work, and looking at the matter of National Security as it was manifested during the Cold War, when Washington was defining the terms throughout the hemisphere, we saw a country charged with the task of rooting out Communists. How? By a reign of terror. It became necessary for Uruguay to institute a massive program of state terrorism—as was the case also in Chile, Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay—in a coordinated effort known in Washington, and eventually throughout the Southern Cone, as Project Condor. From 1973 to 1984 Uruguay was governed by a military dictatorship that ruled by terror.

The National Security Doctrine, whether it is going after Tupamaros in Uruguay, Montoneros in Argentina, or Muslims in the United States, regards all political adversaries and dissidents as enemies. And in a war against Communism, as in today's War against Terrorism, there is *no democratic opposition*; there are only *enemies*: you're either with us, or you're against us.

All sectors of civil society are targeted. *All sectors*. If you're an enemy, you've got to be incapacitated, maybe liquidated, and whatever has to be done to neutralize you is by definition an *act of war* and therefore *not* a crime against humanity. With the help of psychologists, an eye to available financial and technical resources, and support from the CIA, countries of the Southern Cone figured out what would be the most effective method for neutralizing their respective populations.

In Uruguay, a country of less than three million people, more than 60,000 were detained, and nearly all of the 20,000 who were held in prison—many for years and years—were tortured. One in every 50 Uruguayans has been tortured. For a great many of them, like the novelist Carlos Liscano, it took over 25 years to be able to write about the experience. That's what it means to neutralize a population. It means to *traumatize* them so they cannot rise up to denounce their oppressors.

That's what torture is about; that is its purpose. There is a reason they put hoods over the heads of the victims. It's to assure that in case the tables are ever turned the survivors will not be able to identify their torturers.

In 1986, after the dictatorship fell in Uruguay, a Law of Impunity was passed, excusing the human rights abusers of all wrongdoing—because they had acted in a War Against Subversion, on behalf of the National Security. Three years later it was ratified by popular referendum—a testament to the effectiveness of torturing one out of every 50 residents of your country: everybody's so afraid the monster will come back and attack again, they'll do anything to appease it.

In Chile, the nation-specific repression of Pinochet's dictatorship was *expulsion*. A million people were banished from their country and not allowed to return. In Argentina, *disappearance* was the main tool of repression. According to human rights organizations we met on our trip, upward of 30,000 Argentinians were disappeared—vanished into clandestine prisons and never seen again—all on behalf of making the homeland more secure.

On March 24, 2006, the 30th anniversary of the military coup, our delegation pressed into the Plaza de Mayo in Buenos Aires, with some 200,000 people to commemorate the atrocities, with a cry of *Nunca Más!* never again. The following day, we marched with several thousand people onto the military base Campo de Mayo, a place more or less like Guantánamo Bay today. There were torture rooms, cells, dungeons, barracks, officers' quarters, a parade ground. The human rights demonstration marched past the pink-roofed base hospital, where the babies of pregnant prisoners were delivered and then given to military families to raise, after the mothers were murdered. The surviving family members of these children have been demanding justice for years. The day we were there marked the first time civilians have entered the base since the fall of the dictatorship. It took 30 years

for people to feel it was safe to do this.

Some brave people, like Patricia Isasa, detained when she was 16 years old, have been struggling all these 30 years to bring their torturers to justice. With courage and determination—the very qualities their oppressors tried to extinguish—they have dared to come forth to expose the atrocities and denounce the perpetrators.

Slowly, the truth comes out, and quickly the defenders of the old regime try to discredit it. Most of the taxi drivers who took us around to our meetings spoke nostalgically of the old days, when the police were real professionals and thugs and robbers couldn't get away with crimes like they can today. And the American Ambassador, who met with us at the embassy, was quick to deny the credibility of reports that had recently come out about a concentration camp on the premises of Ford Motor Company's plant in Argentina, where labor organizers and militant workers are alleged to have been detained and tortured.

In some instances, there are so few who survived that no one is left to give sworn testimony. In some instances, critical evidence is destroyed, as when buildings have been remodeled so that prisoners' descriptions of the places do not match the floor plans seen today. In other instances, death threats against witnesses or judges, as in Patricia Isasa's case, threaten to silence testimonies or cancel proceedings.

But, in both Uruguay and Argentina today, human rights are winning out over impunity, and denunciation is winning out over silence. In both countries, survivors have waited thirty years for this. They have made much progress toward justice, but stand alert to forces that threaten their peace, including economic and political winds from the north, bitter winds that still blow hard, winds that unsettled us when we returned to North America—homeland winds with a heavy chill factor and a destructive potential of thirty years.

This article was also published in MITF REPORT ON THE AMERICAS, Summer, 2006

India, Tibet, Women, & Nonviolence

Lawrence H. Gerstein

A team of individuals from the Counseling Psychology Program at Ball State University (Muncie, Indiana) presented a variety of programs on nonviolence at the recent APA Convention in New Orleans. Lawrence H. Gerstein (Director of the Center for Peace & Conflict Studies and Professor of Psychology) and two of his doctoral students (Jui Shankar & Shonali Raney) shared their long-standing research on ethno-political conflict, violence, and peace. One poster session highlighted the preliminary findings of research conducted by Raney (sraney@bsu.edu) and Gerstein (rangzen@aol.com) on the impact of premigration and postmigration on Tibetan refugee women. It also examined how these women envisioned peace in Tibet. Twelve women living in New York City were interviewed for this project.

A second poster, authored by Shankar (juishankar@bsu.edu) and Gerstein,

presented the results of two qualitative studies designed to investigate Muslim-Hindu relations in Gujarat, India. During interviews ($n = 42$), Muslim and Hindu participants discussed their thoughts about past and present relations between Hindus and Muslims, their experiences during the violence in Gujarat in 2002, their definitions of peace, and their perceptions of effective ways of initiating and sustaining peace between the two religious groups.

Gerstein, Shankar, and Raney also presented a symposium at APA entitled, "Gandhi, The Dalai Lama, and Nonviolence: Intervention and Research Strategies." The purpose of this symposium was to discuss how in a developing country like India, "power to" is an attempt to bring about changes to structural oppressions of inequity and discrimination. Gandhian strategies of social change (e.g., *satya*, *ahimsa*, & *sar-*

vadharna) were discussed in this regard. A second purpose of this symposium was to highlight the Tibet-China dispute by focusing on the actions and policies guiding the movement to free Tibet, including His Holiness The 14th Dalai Lama's nonviolent approach. Particular attention was paid to Gerstein's efforts leading the International Tibet Independence Movement (www.rangzen.org). The final purpose of this symposium was to discuss the literature on women's participation in peace building worldwide. Gandhi's positive perspective on women was highlighted with a specific focus on the peace-building efforts of women in Northeast India.



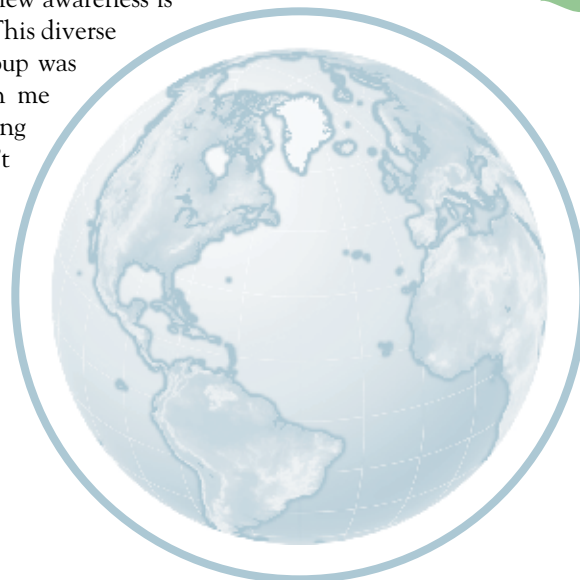
Peacebuilding and Development at the UN

Tom Downes

Recently I was invited to speak in Seoul, Korea, at the UFT 3rd Assembly on Peacebuilding and Development. I am presently the vice chair of the NGO Committee on Spirituality, Values, and Global Concerns at the United Nations. I was to address some issues on NGO's impact on UN reform.

Before I went into any political issues, I wanted to get to know my audience. I did a relaxation exercise with the group. I asked the group to enter a beautiful internal landscape. There, they would find themselves in a circle. Each person would be standing on a map of his or her own country. Then suddenly, a suffering, hungry child would appear in the center of the circle. I asked the group to feel the hunger of this universal child. Then to reach out with their hands towards the child. Each individual moved forward. Then the breakthrough occurred!

A woman realized that if everyone held hands, the circle would be united. Instead of the duality, a mindful unity would be created. All countries on the map would be able to help at once. Reforming one's mindset needs to occur before a new awareness is manifested. This diverse interfaith group was able to teach me that a longing for unity isn't only real, but possible.



When Peace Work Meets Violence

Daniel Shapiro

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, WAS NOT AS I HAD EXPECTED. The night prior, I prepared everything for my trip to the annual APA convention in New Orleans. My clothes were packed. My alarm was set. I'd leave myself a good hour and a half cushion time at the airport to make my flight.

I awake on August 10, refreshed and excited for my trip. I put on my robe, walk up the stairs to my home office, and start reading the *NY Times* on the web. The cover story:

Terror plot foiled in the UK.
Terror alert raised in the U.S.
Don't fly if you don't have to.

My heart pounds. All of a sudden, the trip I'd been waiting for takes on a new meaning. Should I go? Will I survive? What if my plane gets attacked?

My wife Mia comes up the stairs with our one-year old Noah in her arms. "Did you read the news?"

"Yes, I'm reading it right now. Of all the days..."

"Are you going?" she asks, worried.

"I need to find out more," I answer. Noah cries. I hold him in my arms. What if I have the bad luck of being on a hijacked plane? Will I be a bad father for choosing a work trip over a lifetime of experiences with Mia and Noah? I have worked in war zones from the Mideast to the former Yugoslavia, but this is my first encounter with these questions as a father. My thoughts fluster; a light case of vertigo sets in.

I refocus on my purpose for traveling to New Orleans. I was slated to give my Division 48 Early Career Award speech entitled "Reducing Violent Conflict: Psychological Challenges and Strategies." This leads to an inevitable dilemma: Is it right for me to cancel my trip—and consequently my talk on violence prevention—due to the heightened risk of violence? Doesn't the moral imperative to work toward a violence-free world weigh heaviest during times of violence?

My heart twists and finally sides with going. I pack the car, and Mia drives me to the airport. Noah sits in the back chatting with a stuffed giraffe, oblivious to his nervous mother steering the wheel and fighting back tears of fear.

Logan Airport is a madhouse. Lines a mile long. Military officers marching around. Fear tangible on people's faces. After a long wait, I make it to the ticketing counter. The ticketing agent tells me: "I wouldn't fly if I didn't have to."

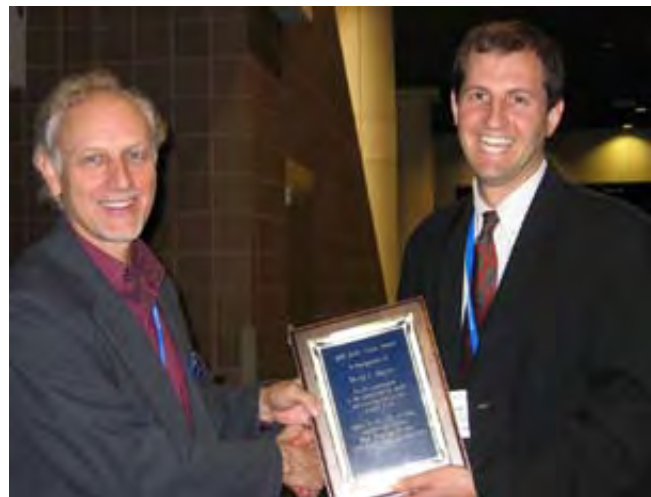
The whole world is packed into Logan. By the time I make it through the security lines, my plane has departed. I arrived in plenty of time for a normal day; but this is a "terror day."

I had made a conscious commitment to the principle of building peace—even in the face of risk—and this commitment keeps me focused on getting to New Orleans. I find another flight that lands me there in plenty of time for my talk.

This entire incident raises questions that I think we all face as scholars and practitioners of peace work. What does peace mean? How does one go about creating peace? As we conduct conflict resolution work in hotbeds of violence, how much personal risk is appropriate, or right, or moral, or ethical?

Most fields do not face dilemmas like these. Conflict resolution is as much an activity as it is a set of ideas. It is an actionable science with a moral compass. And as I learned on August 10, knowing where you are does not always help you figure out where to head.

Daniel Shapiro is the co-author (with Roger Fisher) of "Beyond Reason: Using Emotions as You Negotiate" (www.beyond-reason.net).



Dan Shapiro (right) receives the Division 48 Early Career Award from Dan Christie.

Greek, Spanish & American Perspectives on the Right of a Country to Invade*

Maria Daskalopoulos, Tanvi Zaveri and Kathleen Malley-Morrison

Governmental aggression has plagued society for centuries, yet cross-cultural research on the opinions of lay people toward the rights of governments to use violence is scarce. Does one country ever have the right to invade another country? Under what circumstances, if any, do people view an invasion as justified, and for what reasons might people oppose it? The aim of our exploratory study was to examine the perspectives of Greeks, Spaniards, and Americans on the right of one country to invade another.

Recent History

Historically, an imperialist Spain colonized much of Latin America as well as regions in Africa. More recently, from 1939 to 1977, following the Spanish Civil War, Spain endured the dictatorship of military leader Francisco Franco (Keylor, 2001). During World War II, Greece suffered a triple occupation (by Germany, Italy, and Bulgaria) followed by a civil war among resistance groups. With economic and military aid provided by Britain and the United States, left-wing resistance groups were crushed in 1949 (Clogg, 2002). Amid political unrest in the late 1960s, the military staged a coup d'état and seized power in 1967. Supported by the United States, the military dictatorship lasted until 1974 when democracy was reestablished (Clogg, 2002). Twentieth century history in the United States differed dramatically from the history of civil war, foreign intervention, and dictatorships in Spain and Greece. The United States was active in suppressing communism in the late 20th century, and continues to intervene politically, economically, and militarily in affairs of nations in Europe, Latin America, Africa, and Asia. Although the United States has not been physically invaded, the nation has been attacked on American soil, most recently on September 11th, 2001. In the last hundred years, it has sent troops to fight in two world wars, as well as in military operations in Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East. Are these different histories associated with different views concerning the right of one nation to invade another?

Attitudes to war

In response to the September 11 attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, the United States and its allies waged war against Afghanistan. The Gallup International End of Year Terrorism Poll 2001 (conducted between Nov. 7 and Dec. 29, 2001) showed that 88% of the American public agreed with this military action (Goldsmith, Horiuchi & Inoguchi, 2005). In the months preceding the start of the Iraq war, national support never dropped below 55% despite many Americans expecting it to be a long war, with high numbers of casualties, which would affect the U.S. economy and increase the short-term risk of terrorism (Gershkoff & Kushner, 2005). This strong support probably reflects the Bush administration's framing of the Iraq war as an extension of the "war on terror," thus linking it closely with 9/11. More recently, a CBS News/*New York Times* poll (conducted August 17-21, 2006) revealed that Americans are starting to see the Iraq war as distinct from the war on terrorism; support for President Bush's handling of the situation has fallen to 30% (Hulse & Connely, 2006).

Regarding the United States' involvement in Iraq, the Flash Eurobarometer 151 (which surveyed citizens of the 15 European Union nations in October 2003) found great opposition from Greeks and Spaniards. Specifically, Greece, Spain, Finland, and Sweden viewed the United States as the greatest threat to peace—more threatening than Iran and North Korea. Furthermore, 79% of the Spanish respondents said the United States' military intervention was not justified, with even higher opposition (96%) from Greece. Spain, as an ally to the United

States, deployed troops to Iraq, but pulled them out in 2004 (after Madrid suffered terrorist attacks), and was then accused of rewarding terrorism (Gray, 2004).

Consistent with most research on opinions regarding war, these statistics are associated with specific wars. To what extent might respondents from the United States, Greece, and Spain differ in their judgments concerning governmental aggression as a general principle? The current exploratory study focuses on judgments made by ordinary citizens from Greece, Spain, and the United States concerning the possible "right" of one country to invade another.

Methods

Participants recruited from Greece, Spain, and the United States through personal and professional contacts completed paper-and-pencil or electronic versions of the Personal and Institutional Rights to Aggression Scale (PAIRTAS) in their respective languages. The PAIRTAS (Malley-Morrison & Daskalopoulos, 2006) is an open-ended measure asking participants to rate their level of agreement—from 1 (totally disagree) to 7 (totally agree)—with statements concerning the right of governments to use violence. Respondents are also asked to provide explanations for their ratings. For the current study, we focused on quantitative ratings of and qualitative responses to the item, "Sometimes one country has the right to invade another country." A coding manual was developed to code arguments into categories supporting the statement that invasion is sometimes necessary as well as into categories arguing against invasion.

*An earlier version of this paper was presented at the 2006 annual APA meeting, Division 48.

Drawing from a large pool of data collected by our research group at Boston University, we created two American samples for comparison with our Greek and Spanish samples, paying particular attention to matching gender, age, and social class distributions. The Greek sample consisted of 58 participants (29 female, 28 male, 1 with unspecified gender), ranging in age from 18 to 76 years (mean 37). The sample was predominantly Greek Orthodox, with 12.1% identifying themselves as atheist/agnostic. Sixty American participants (31 female, 29 male) ranging in age from 18 to 74 years (mean 37) were selected to match the Greek participants. This matched American Sample 1 was more religiously diverse (33.3% Catholic, 18.3% Protestant, 11.7% Jewish and 23.3% as atheist/agnostic) but similar to the Greek sample in being mostly middle to high socioeconomic status. The Spanish sample consisted of 39 participants (19 females, 17 males, 3 with unspecified gender) ranging in age from 17 to 42 years (mean 24.6), with 77% Catholic. The matched American Sample 2 consisted of 39 participants (20 females, 15 males, 4 participants not reporting gender) ranging in age from 17 to 40 years (mean 24), mostly Christian, and, like the Spanish sample, reported coming mostly from the middle, upper middle, or upper social class.

Results

Quantitative analyses

Figure 1 shows the distribution of participants across the 7 intervals of the likert scale (from 1, totally disagree, to 7, totally agree). More than half the Greek sample and nearly half the Spanish sample gave a score of 1 on the tolerance for invasion measure, showing their total disagreement with a country's right to invade. T tests revealed that both the Greek sample and the Spanish sample scored statistically significantly lower on the tolerance for invasion scale than their matched American samples, $t(118) = -4.56, p = .001$, and $t(78) = -3.13, p = .002$, respectively.

Qualitative analyses

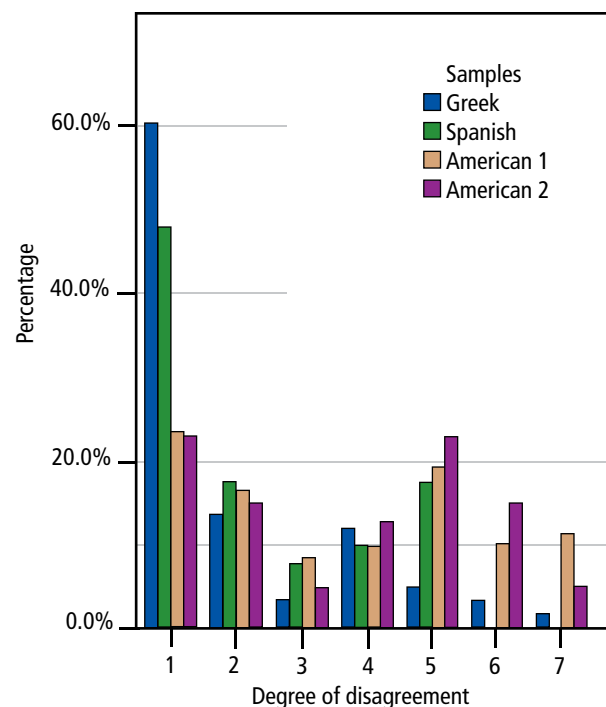
There were two major types of qualitative response—arguments in favor of a nation's right to invade and arguments disagreeing with that right. Overall, more Americans than Greeks gave responses

that justified invasion, $\chi^2(1, 108) = 11.9, p = .001$. The most popular reasons American and Greek participants gave for supporting invasion were in order to defend a country or the world from a threat or an actual attack (e.g., "to protect itself a country must use preemptive force") and for intervention (e.g., "to help end severe human rights violations"). Chi-square contingency tests did not reveal any significant differences between the two samples in the specific reasons provided for supporting invasion, but significantly more Greeks than Americans provided responses opposing one country's right to invade another, $\chi^2(1, 108) = 11.9, p = .001$. In regard to specific arguments, significantly more Greeks than Americans said war is outdated or there are better ways to solve conflicts, $\chi^2(1, 108) = 4.23, p = .040$; e.g., "Expansionist politics no longer contribute to the wellbeing of any nation and they do not solve any economical, religious or political problem of a nation or a minority." In addition, more Greeks than Americans opposed invasion by referring to principles such as a country's right to be sovereign (e.g., "No country can have the right of the invader because this violates the freedom and the governmental rights of the citizens of the other country"), the importance of maintaining territorial integrity (e.g. "Under no conditions should

a country's borders be violated"), a general disapproval of the use of violence (e.g., "No one has the right to use violence against anyone"; $\chi^2(1, 108) = 5.37, p = .020$), and the nature of invasion as a mechanism for financial and political control (e.g., "Why would a country do that except to conquer the other country? Using the excuse of "for their own good" is just disguising arrogant self-will under the guise of "benevolent" international paternalism"; $\chi^2(1, 108) = 4.48, p = .034$). Finally, five American participants but no Greeks referred to examples in history to justify the use of violence (e.g. "Only in extreme cases such as Germany in WWII when human rights are obviously violated," "...to prevent disasters such as Rwandan genocide and crisis in Sudan," "...if they didn't we wouldn't have the civilization we have today"; $\chi^2(1, 108) = 4.87, p = .027$).

There were also some statistically significant differences between the Spaniards and their matched American sample in the arguments provided for or against one nation's hypothetical right to invade another. Overall, a significantly larger proportion of Spanish than American participants gave explanations opposing a national right to invasion, $\chi^2(1, 67) = 9.60, p = .002$. However, the only statistically significant difference between the two samples in specific reasons for

opposing invasion was in describing war as an outmoded way of handling problems in the face of better alternatives, with significantly more Spaniards than Americans making this argument (e.g., "The United Nations can resolve humanitarian conflicts"; $\chi^2(1, 67) = 5.24, p = .022$). Indeed, of the 99 Americans participating in this study, only one mentioned avoiding invasion by finding better ways to handle conflicts. Significantly more Americans than Spaniards referred to defense in their



(continued on page 14)

Figure 1. Distribution of Greek, Spanish, and American participants across the seven intervals of the likert scale measuring degree of agreement with the right to invade.

explanations, including references to preemptive action in response to a threat (e.g., “When a country is being threatened they can invade to protect their own,” “if that country is threatening others”) and invasion in response to an attack (e.g., “Unless there is a ...preceding attack”); $\chi^2(1, 67) = 9.98, p = .002$).

Discussion

How are we to interpret the stronger support from Americans than from Greeks and Spaniards for a nation’s right to invade another nation? Is current American support for invasion just a response to 9-11, or are other factors involved? Bandura (1999) has done extensive research on the process of *moral disengagement*, the socio-cognitive mechanisms enabling ordinary individuals to behave inhumanely without experiencing self-sanctions. Relevant to our finding concerning the lack of American responses, compared to the Greek and Spanish ones, referring to better alternatives to invasion, is what Bandura describes as a utilitarian cost-benefit calculation whereby non-violent options are judged to be ineffective, thus enabling one to behave injuriously free from self-censure.

Our Greek and Spanish participants also outnumbered the Americans in arguments drawing upon moral or logical principles to oppose a country’s right to invade. Responses mentioning the right of a country to be sovereign, tolerance for other cultures, the significance of maintaining territorial integrity, and op-

position to violence in general were all grouped under this “principles” category. Examples include, “I don’t think people have the right to say how people should live,” “No country is culturally superior to any other one,” and “No country has the right to invade and destroy the civilization and freedom of the other country’s people.” Many of these responses reflect Bandura’s construct of moral engagement, or adherence to moral standards (e.g., do not kill, respect other people, respect laws) regardless of the situation or the circumstances. The low frequency in the American sample of responses denouncing invasion by reference to a principle could be indicative of a higher degree of moral disengagement, resulting in a higher tolerance for this form of state aggression. Given the level of United States’ military involvement in the past few decades, it is not surprising to find attitudes reflecting moral disengagement, and greater reluctance than our Spanish and Greek participants to condemn the use of violence by one country against another.

Moreover, because of their geographical location and their history, Greece and Spain have had a more direct exposure to conflict on their own soil than the United States. The experience (direct or proximal) of dictatorships, recent civil wars, the two World Wars, as well as the Yugoslav wars, have without a doubt made Greeks and Spaniards aware of the consequences of governmental aggression. Bandura (1999) writes that moral control is weakened more easily if

the consequences of the harmful act are minimized, distorted, or disregarded. One can argue that Americans’ minimal exposure to armed conflict within its borders and its inevitable consequences makes it easier to show support for the use of aggression by one country against another.

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Task Force on the Psychological Effects of Efforts to Prevent Terrorism: Art Kendall, Paul Kimmel, Steve Fabick, Clark McCauley, Ilene Serlin, and Bernice Lott at the Task Force panel in New Orleans. See complete story, “Collateral Damage,” in Reports section on page 32.

Listservers

Linda M. Woolf

Division 48 has four listservers.

Div48Announce is solely for announcements from APA and the Society. We want to keep the number of messages on this listserv low as a means to communicate with all members of the Society. If you receive a message from this listserv, do not respond directly to the listserv. Rather send your note to the original sender of the message. Should you want to discuss any of the announcements or issues raised on the 48Announce listserv, you may want to subscribe to one or more of the other discussion lists:

Div48 Listserv – This listserv is open to all members of the Society for the Study of Peace, Conflict, and Violence: Peace Psychology Division 48 of APA. It is an unmoderated discussion list. To subscribe, send a message stating in the body of the text, "SUBSCRIBE DIV48" to LISTSERV@LISTS.APA.ORG.

PeacePsych Listserv – This is a moderated listserv open to anyone interested in peace issues or peace psychology. For more information, including subscription instructions, go to PeacePsych Listserv Page at <http://www.webster.edu/peacepsychology/peacelistservpage.html>.

The DIV48S–EC Listserv – This listserv serves to help keep students and early career members of Division 48 connected to the issues and events most relevant to the division's mission. While primarily a means of information dissemination, the listserv also exists to facilitate discussion of the problems and potential of peace psychology. A student/early career membership with Division 48 makes one eligible to join this listserv. Contact Eric Green at epgreen@sc.rr.com for more information.

CALL FOR OFFICER NOMINATIONS

THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF PEACE, CONFLICT, & VIOLENCE (Division 48, APA) requests nominations for two important positions: the office of President-Elect and the office of Member-at-Large. The individual elected to the office of President-Elect will work with the incumbent as President-Elect beginning January 2008, assume the office of president in January 2009, and serve one year as Past-President beginning January 2010. Presidents are responsible, during their presidential year, for recommending appointments to Society committees, leading the Society's Executive Committee, and furthering the goals and activities of the Society. The Member-at-Large serves a three-year term beginning in January 2008. Members-at-Large act as a liaison between the general

membership and the Executive Committee. This role includes: 1) representing members' interests on the Executive Committee; 2) advising the Executive Committee and Officers as needed; 3) undertaking responsibilities, tasks or projects to further the Division's mission as mutually agreed upon.

Please think carefully about members who could lend their expertise and dedication to these offices. Nominees must be members of the Society. **Self-nominations are welcome.** Please send your nominations to Linda M. Woolf at woolflm@webster.edu. The deadline for nominations is January 20, 2007.

PEACE, NOT WAR.

William (Bill) Fraenkel

I want to speak to bright-eyed, eager-to-fight, smiling, brave, virile young men. Young men standing straight and tall with fresh gleaming uniforms, neatly pressed, starched shirts and ties, with glistening belts and buttons, polished shoes, as the band strikes up a lively march and they step off to parade before the wildly cheering crowds of people, family and friends, waving flags, excited, enthusiastic.

I want to speak to other men with tormented eyes dimmed, heavy furrowed brows, heads held down eager to escape the carnage, the death and dying, the sounds and the sights and the smells of fallen comrades as their spent dirtied bodies become splattered again and again with mud and fresh blood; no shiny insignias here, no marching bands to play, no flags unfurled; only the ever present dirge and low moans of the wounded, weakened, bloodied, frightened young men.

I want to ask these men, 'Have you spoken yet to one another?' For then, I'll have no need to ask them again.

This poem by Bill Fraenkel was written more than 50 years ago and sums up his almost four years as an infantryman walkie-talkie radio operator in the U.S. Marines, where he experienced three major battles and D-Day landings in the Marshall, Mariana, and Volcano Islands, in the Pacific during World War II.

The Jaipur Peace Foundation Organizing 4th International Conference on Peace

This year's theme is **Peace and Conflict Resolution in a Globalized World: Issue of Culturalism.**

The conference will take place in Jaipur in January 2007.

The world is witnessing unprecedented globalization that has affected every walk of life. It has also affected the concept of peace and conflict resolution by adding new actors and processes and creating new issues. One of the issues that worry some is the issue of culturalism. The growing awareness about one's ethnic roots and cultural mooring may threaten the democratic and liberal environment in the world. The differences amongst cultures and issues of multiculturalism vs. liberalism vs. world culture and the role of nonviolent techniques to solve these issues need to be explored. The conference seeks to provide a platform for peace lovers to examine these issues from various angles and to exchange their findings with each other so that a meaningful discussion, which cuts across ideological, ethnical and national boundaries, can be started.

Sub themes of the conference include:

1. Theoretical approaches to peace and conflict resolution
2. Trouble spots of the world and the analysis of peace efforts
3. Issue of culturalism as a factor for conflict
4. Role of nonviolent techniques in solving conflicts
5. Impact of globalization on peace-related issues
6. Role of peace education

The conference is being organized in the centenary year of launching of Satyagraha by Mahatma Gandhi (Gandhi launched it on September 11, 1906 in South Africa) and so a special session will be devoted to Satyagraha. For details, please contact Naresh Dadhich at ndadhich@datainfosys.net or narshdadhich@gmail.com.

The PEACE PSYCHOLOGY Book Series SUBMISSIONS WELCOME!

Springer Science + Business Media (Springer SBM) (Formerly Springer-Verlag & Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers)

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Statement of Purpose

The scope of threats to human security at the dawn of the 21st century is daunting. Terrorism, weapons of mass destruction, nuclear proliferation, failed states, ideological struggles, growing resource scarcities, disparities in wealth and health, globalizing trends, violations of human rights, and the continued use of force to advance state interests are all complex problems.

**For more information, please contact Dan Christie,
Series Editor <christie.1@osu.edu>**

In the past 20 years, peace psychology has emerged as a specialty in psychology with its own knowledge base, perspectives, concepts, advocates, and preferred methodologies. Peace psychology is now well positioned to develop theory that will enable us to more deeply understand the major threats to human security and practices that will help us address some of the most urgent and profound issues that bear on human well-being and survival in the 21st century.

The Peace Psychology Book Series recognizes that the emerging and multi-faceted problems of human security in the 21st century challenge us as scholars to demonstrate the usefulness of peace psychology for constructing theory and promoting activism aimed at the prevention and mitigation of episodes and structures of violence around the world.

A Sample of Relevant Titles

- Methods and Measurement in Peace Psychology
- Peace Psychology and Post-War Reconstruction
- The Psychology of Liberation
- Psychology of Genocide and Mass Violence
- Peace Psychology and Conflict Transformation
- Peace Psychology and the Problem of Human Security
- Peace Psychology Perspectives on Terrorism
- Social Activism in Times of War
- Psychology and Peace Education
- Peace Psychology Perspectives on Nonviolence

Franziska Baumgarten (1883 – 1970): Early Female, Jewish, Peace Psychologist

Floyd Rudmin

Although there are now numerous women psychologists, a majority in many jurisdictions, in the early 1900s, women psychologists, with PhDs, were relatively rare. Equally rare were psychologists committed to using their knowledge, skills, and status for purposes of promoting peace. Franziska Baumgarten (1883 – 1970) was an early female psychologist engaging herself in research to understand the psychological consequences of war and in writing about the underlying causes of war. She was also Jewish, surviving the Holocaust in Europe from the safety of Switzerland, but witnessing both the devastation of Nazism as well its endorsement by some psychologists.

Biographic Sketch

According to Bloch (2002), Baumgarten was born November 26, 1882, in Lodz, Poland, then a part of Russia. Her father was an industrialist manufacturing textiles. The family valued education, had a full library, and the children were privately tutored in addition to their academic schooling (Baumgarten, 1975). She began university studies in 1905, but changed universities frequently, enrolling and resigning from the University of Krakow and the University of Paris, as well as attending lectures in Bonn and Berlin (Bloch, 2002; phil.I Philos.Psychol. WS 1908 Baumgarten, n.d.). In 1908, she began doctoral studies in Zurich, completing her thesis in 1910 on “The Theory of Knowledge of Maine de Biran” who was a French psychologist noted for arguing that perception is an active psychological process and that freedom is phenomenologically self-evident in acts of effort (Boas, 1925). It was in Berlin, in 1910, that she occasioned to hear Hugo Münsterberg’s lectures on Industrial Psychology and decided to specialize in that field (Baumgarten, 1975; Harrington, 1997).

During World War I, Baumgarten was in Warsaw. Among her activities at that time was to translate into Polish, under the editorship of Florian Znaniecki, the child

psychology text of Edouard Claparède (1918). At that period, Znaniecki was Poland’s most renowned sociologist and Claparède was Switzerland’s most renowned psychologist, showing their confidence in her abilities. Baumgarten (1941) would write a biography of Claparède after his death in 1940. In 1919, she began lecturing on applied psychology at the University of Berne and in 1929 passed her professorial habilitation there, resulting in her teaching in Berne until 1954 (Bloch, 2002; Canziani, 1975). In 1924, she married Moritz Tramer, a child psychiatrist; hence, her name is sometimes hyphenated as “Baumgarten-Tramer.” A full biography on Baumgarten was published in German by Daub in 1996, but was not available for this report.

The bulk of Baumgarten’s career was focused on industrial psychology and, to a lesser extent, on educational psychology. Her peace psychology developed in four lines of research and writing:

- 1) Psychological reactions to war experiences;
- 2) Psychologists’ war resistance or collaboration;
- 3) Psychological causes of war; and
- 4) Education to prevent war.

Psychological Reactions to War Experiences

Her most interesting focus, and very original, was to document some of the psychological consequences of war. For example, during World War I, in Warsaw, she asked 700 school children about the cause of the war, how it has changed their living conditions, what affected them most, and what they wished for the Germans. The results showed that children were most affected by explosions and by the cries of the wounded. The children expressed extremes of hatred for the occupation soldiers, wishing them death, or, as one child wrote, that they “all should come to Hell alive” (Baumgarten & Crescott, 1928, abstract). Baumgar-

ten (1946b) repeated this study during World War II. She asked school children “Which was your most powerful experience during the occupation?”

“The early loss of the security enjoyed in a parental home, the separation from parents who were sent to the gas chamber, the witnessing of persecution, conflicts between the drive for self-preservation and the loss of the beloved family, and similar experiences form the content of the excerpts. Unhealthy phenomena are: the loss of a belief in God’s justice, and a precocious reasoning under war circumstances with a tendency to generalizations. This furnishes the young person with a false image of reality, making difficult, if not impossible, his adjustment to the community of his fellow-men” (Baumgarten, 1946b, quoting from PsychINFO abstract).

The negative effects of war on children persist. Several years after the war, Baumgarten (1949b) analyzed the drawings of Polish children and noted the high frequency of drawings of destroyed homes compared to drawings by children in other countries, showing the enduring impact of war on children’s sensibilities.

Baumgarten’s studies of the psychological consequences of war were not limited to studies of children. For example, Baumgarten reported in a 1948 article entitled, “The psychology of the bombed-out”:

“Some psychological peculiarities observed in people who were bombed out or stood in terror of the Nazi regime are enumerated and briefly discussed: dropping out of many habits which had been previously acquired; a change over to a need for very limited dwelling space; a disinterest and indifference in the sense that nothing now makes an impression on one; no desire for work, for production; unemotional receipt of communications and news; indifference towards people; fear of new social ties; loss of social feel-

(continued on page 18)

ings; a very strong critical attitude which produces estrangement; altering of time sense in such manner that every minute a danger threatens and the future appears worse than the present; no 'elan.' These peculiarities are to be seen in the type of the bombed-out in whom there have been heavy, irremediable psychic wounds such as the temporary or permanent loss of relatives, friends, and possessions. The psychic shock of the bombed-out produces an attitude of mind which sees all as vanity and transitoriness" (Baumgarten, 1948, quoting from PsychINFO abstract).

Note that these observations were made prior to contemporary understanding of Post-Traumatic Stress Syndrome.

A similar study was on "the psychology of refugees" (Baumgarten, 1958, abstract). She noted that some refugees are "unable to detach themselves from their past and to adjust to a new situation." However, others are able to move on from the past and to adapt to their new environment with energy and creativity. Baumgarten (1958) argued that refugees need their traumatic experiences and injustices to be recognized by others.

Psychologists' War Resistance or Collaboration

Herself having witnessed German occupation of Poland during WWI, and witnessing from a safe distance the Nazi destruction of whole societies as well as the horrors of the Holocaust, Baumgarten (1949a) wrote about roles of German psychologists in supporting or opposing militarism:

"In both world wars, the German psychologists have not done anything to avert the enormous world catastrophe. Men like Max Scheler and Wilhelm Wundt have glorified war. During the last war many German psychologists were especially pro-Hitler, pro-militaristic and antisemitic. Outstanding in this respect were Feliz Krueger, Fritz Giese and A. Busemann. Only very few fought actively against National Socialism, among them Wolfgang Koehler and Otto Bobertag" (Baumgarten, 1949a, PsychINFO abstract).

On the other hand, Baumgarten (1950a) documented and praised women academics who resisted the Nazis and who suffered as a consequence:

"Tribute is paid to the World War II record of Polish, Dutch, French, and Austrian women in medical, educational, and literary fields. They suffered, resisted, or met death under Nazi rule. It is held that eminent intellectuals endured most. None could be viewed as a traitor" Baumgarten, 1950a, from PsychINFO abstract).

Psychological Causes of War

Baumgarten (1940) hypothesized that one of the causes of war is the glorification of soldiers. She reported a study in 1940 in which she asked 218 Swiss children to describe "What is a soldier?" This question was used in the Binet-Simon IQ test:

"Definitions of the 10-year-olds refer principally to the functions and the external characteristics of a soldier. Those of the 13-year-olds include the concepts of duty and honor, as well as an appreciation of the different kinds of soldiers" (Baumgarten, 1940, quoting from PsychINFO abstract).

In a brief paper on aggression, Baumgarten (1947) argued that war cannot be explained and perhaps prevented, without a better analysis of aggression. She argued that distinct terms defining different types of aggression, for example, "death instinct," "hate," "pugnacity," are often muddled and then defined as pathological.

The author would clarify the concept of aggression. Five species or partial instincts of aggression are to be distinguished: self-preservation instinct; covetousness or greed; reactive aggression upon provocation; urge to seizure by force, and pugnacity. Some of these forms of aggression are healthy; some unhealthy. In greed the author sees aggression in its most unhealthy manifestation and the primary cause of discord among human beings. "If wars are to be circumvented, this deeply anchored form of aggression must be so weakened through training and reconditioning that it no longer possesses effective force" (Baumgarten, 1947, quoting from PsychINFO abstract).

Education to Prevent War

Looking more particularly at Germany, Baumgarten (1944) wrote about positive, individual character formation as necessary for the development of democracy in a society. Hence, one of her prescriptions for preventing future wars was that edu-

cational systems must strive to promote positive character development in children (Baumgarten, 1944):

"The basis of all character is in youth-training, and the democratic atmosphere or its lack, have a profound influence on character development. Goals for character achievement are often made, and as often are not achieved. Opportunities for such development may be lacking or the incentives may not be present. Democratic ways of life are needed, and also, they should be exemplified in adult living, if the desired character traits of democracy are to be achieved" (Baumgarten, 1944, quoting from PsychINFO abstract).

In 1950b, Baumgarten described in detail what she would argue are "the psychic presuppositions of education for peace."

Conclusion

Clearly Franziska Baumgarten was one of the forerunners of contemporary psychologists seeking to use science to understand and minimize war and its consequences. Her efforts seem to have been relatively solitary, with only one co-authored paper on these topics. She should now be acknowledged and her scholarship should be appraised and appreciated.

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Floyd Rudmin can be contacted at the Dept. of Psychology, University of Tromsø, Tromsø 9037, Norway; email: frudmin@psyk.uit.no.



Several members responded to our request for their thoughts on what brought them to work for peace. Here is one response:

William (Bill) Fraenkel says:

"What got me into being a real live Peacenik was when I was 19 years old and facing my first battle in the Pacific with the fourth Marine Division on Kwajalein Island, in the Marshall Islands...an atoll... it was the sounds and flashes of the machine guns and mortars firing at me and my buddies, hitting our Higgins landing craft as we headed towards the coral reefs and Japanese soldiers on the island...and landed amidst heavier gunfire...followed by two other battles, including the Marine Corps' worst battle in terms of blood spilled and lives lost and or wounded, Iwo Jima ... It was here I already knew that you don't put out a horrific fire with a cup of water."

What influenced you to work for peace?

Please let us know at jw.heuchert@allegheny.edu

MEMBERS SPEAK OUT

Joan Gildemeister

The summer questionnaire has yielded plenty of suggestions that would make the Society more effective.

Thirty members took time to send in ideas to increase the salience of peace psychology and improve our outreach efforts. Involvement in a common goal and demonstration of the effectiveness of conflict resolution at every level was a common theme. That means peace psychologists need to educate others about the mission and activities of the Society within the framework of current political realities that de-emphasize persuasion, negotiation and teamwork among those with diverse perspectives.

A number of overseas members stressed the need for more inclusiveness. We live in one world, but there are costs for getting around in it, so our leadership might devote some energy to a travel fund that could broaden participation in the annual Convention. This could increase student participation, a desirable goal for most respondents.

Publicity turned out to be a stumper for many respondents. We ourselves are targets of persuasive advertising, and there are experts in opinion change and in-

fluence in our profession. Some of our members analyze trends in opinion in the national context. Many respondents recommended advertising in student publications and trying systematically to gain the attention of psychology department heads around the country. The newsletter is also a good vehicle for reports of ways we have found to deal with conflict and ways in which we work to create a culture of peace. Anyone with a story should contact Judy Kuriansky, Society consultant for public relations (DrJudyK@aol.com).

Judy van Hoorn and Corann Okorodudu, Council Representatives for Division 48, took leadership at the New Orleans Convention in stimulating discussion and worked out, with the help of Linda Woolf, Division 48 President, APA policy with regard to torture and interrogation. Keep posted and be sure to share your opinions with APA and with our newsletter editor JW Heuchert (jw.heuchert@allegheny.edu).

ABC'S *for* CHILDREN & OTHER PEACE PROMOTING PEOPLE



Advocate Amicable Actions 🌿 *Build*

Bridges of Benevolence 🌿 *Cultivate*

Constructive Communication 🌿 *Do away*

with Destructive Devices 🌿 *Engage in*

Earth-saving Efforts 🌿 *Foster Fidelity to Freedom*

🌿 *Govern with Global Guarantees* 🌿 *Halt Harm*

🌿 *Humiliation* 🌿 *Implement International Intercon-*

nectedness 🌿 *Join forces for the Joy of Justice* 🌿 *Kindle*

your Kindness to Kids 🌿 *Lead with Love* 🌿 *Liberty*

🌿 *Multiply Measures against Misery* 🌿 *Nourish*

a NO! to Nuclear weapons  *Open Organizations to*
cross-cultural Orientations  *Promote Peace Psychology*
Question Quixotic Queries  *Redistribute Richness*
Realistically  *Support Safety & Security*  *Treat*
Tensions Tacitly  *Unite our nations for Unparalleled*
Universal peace  *Veto Villainy & Violence*  *Work for a World Without Wars*  *Yes - in diversity*
and No-out Xenophobia  *Yell Yes! to justice in all*
Yards  *Zoom Zealously to a Zenith of Peace!* 

From Prerequisites for Planetary Peace by Francisco Gomes de Matos, an applied peace linguist, President of the Board, Associação Brasil América/Brazil America Association, Recife, Brazil. He can be contacted at fcgm@hotmail.com.br.

peace is possible. think it. plan it. do it.

For information, or to join the Society for the Study of Peace, Conflict and Violence:
Peace Psychology Division of the American Psychological Association, log on to www.peacepsych.org.

Terror in the Holy Land: Inside the Anguish of the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict

by Judy Kuriansky (Editor)

In light of the recent 32-day war on the Israeli-Lebanese border and presidents and pundits noting that the seemingly never-ending war in the region will only be resolved by addressing the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the new book *Terror in the Holy Land: Inside the Anguish of the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict* comes at the most appropriate time. This book offers a fresh outlook on the conflict—not from a political but from a psychosocial perspective. It is the first collection about psychosocial issues, with contributions from both Israeli and Palestinian experts that intertwine solid psychosocial theory with personal insights and experiences related to psychological trauma of men, women and children in the region, as well as psychological issues fueling the conflict, like humiliation, revenge, hate, and the need for a homeland and identity.

Editor and Division 48 Media Advisor Judy Kuriansky has been in the region many times and brought together an interesting group of contributors presenting fascinating chapters, including accounts of female suicide bombers, research on

the psychological impact of the Separation Wall, the transformation of an Arab woman raised for Jihad, experiences of an Israeli surgeon who treats suicide bombers, and of a doctor who teaches techniques like meditation in Israel and Gaza. Advance reviews of the book include:

“A major contribution to the field of psychology. With her expertise in relationships, conflict resolution, and journalism, as well as experience representing psychological issues at the United Nations, Judy Kuriansky has done an exemplary job in this book.”

– Florence Denmark, Ph.D., Past President of the American Psychological Association, APA Main Representative to the United Nations, and Distinguished Research Professor, Pace University

“Up-to-date, enlightening articles include narratives from the participants and insightful analyses of the issues. The book succinctly clarifies both Palestinian and Israeli perspectives on the conflict today.”

– Joseph Albeck, M.D., faculty of The Harvard International Negotiation Initiative

“Terror in the Holy Land supersedes all earlier treatments. This is a genuinely great book that will leave its mark upon our time.”

– Abdul Basit, Ph.D. Editor-in-Chief, *Journal of Muslim Mental Health*

“It should be required reading for anyone interested in conflict resolution, international relations, and the psycho-social dimensions of war.”

– Julie Diamond, Ph.D. Academic Director, Process Work Institute Graduate School

“Kuriansky and her colleagues tell us of the promise for the future of a peaceful Middle East—sooner, we hope, rather than later.”

– Richard V. Wagner, Ph.D. Editor, *Peace and Conflict: Journal of Peace Psychology*

The book will be available in late October, or if you are interested in writing a review or adopting the book for a class, email the publisher at Debbie.Carvalko@greenwood.com.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

The Publications and Communications (P&C) Board has opened nominations for the editorships of *Journal of Applied Psychology*, *Psychological Bulletin*, *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors*, *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology: Interpersonal Relations and Group Processes (IRGP)*, and *Journal of Educational Psychology* for the years 2009-2014. Sheldon Zedeck, PhD, Harris Cooper PhD, Howard J. Shaffer, PhD, Charles S. Carver, PhD, and Karen R. Harris, PhD, respectively, are the incumbent editors.

Candidates should be members of APA and should be available to start receiving manuscripts in early 2008 to prepare for issues published in 2009. Please note that the P&C Board encourages participation by members of underrepresented groups in the publication process and would particularly welcome such nominees. Self-nominations are also encouraged.

Search chairs have been appointed as follows:

- *Journal of Applied Psychology*, William C. Howell, PhD and J Gilbert Benedict, PhD
- *Psychological Bulletin*, Mark Appelbaum, PhD and Valerie F. Reyna, PhD
- *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors*, Linda P. Spear, PhD and Robert G. Frank, PhD
- *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology: IRGP*, David C. Funder, PhD
- *Journal of Educational Psychology*, Peter A. Ornstein, PhD and Leah L. Light, PhD

Candidates should be nominated by accessing APA's EditorQuest site on the Web. Using your Web browser, go to <http://editorquest.apa.org>. On the Home menu on the left, find "Guests." Next, click on the link "Submit a Nomination," enter your nominee's information, and click "Submit."

Prepared statements of one page or less in support of a nominee can also be submitted by e-mail to Susan J.A. Harris, P&C Board Search Liaison, at sjharris@apa.org. Deadline for accepting nominations is January 10, 2007, when reviews will begin.

A PARTICULAR PEACE

Psychometric Properties of the Just Peacemaking Inventory

Steve Brown, Kevin S. Reimer, Alvin C. Dueck, Richard Gorsuch, Robert Strong, Tracy Sidesinger

The days following the terrorist attacks of 11 September, 2001 provided a potent reminder that attitudinal measurement of peace is a complex enterprise given the salience of religious ideology on the geopolitical stage.

Past peace scales relate to traditional theories of either deontological justice or pacifism and do not encompass dynamic systematic strategies involving multiple concepts needed for holistic peacemaking that addresses the complexities of the new century. Given the resurgence of religion in politics, peace measurement might include religious virtue toward a conceptually richer vision of nonviolence instructive to particular faith communities and democracies that celebrate diversity. One such paradigm is Just Peacemaking. Just Peacemaking seeks to integrate just war theory, pacifism, Jesus' teaching of transformative initiatives, and other peacemaking practices based on empirical studies in international relations. This article reports on the psychometric properties of a peacemaking scale based on the practices of Just Peacemaking.

Early measurement of attitudes toward war, peace, and conflict tended to reflect a Kantian justice ethic broadly reflected by the democratic priorities of the West. The Thurstone-Peterson Attitude Scale Toward War measured sentiments regarding political and personal dimensions of armed conflict (TPASTW; Ericksen, 1948). The instrument was widely administered during the Second World War, including sample groups of veterans, students, and women. Although the reliability of this scale garnered some approval, its validity remains questionable (Edwards & Kenney, 1946; Ericksen, 1948). With the advent of nuclear proliferation, peace and conflict measurement grew to accommodate attitudes toward an expansive, newly apocalyptic vision of warfare (Jeffries, 1974; Kramer, Kallick, & Milburn, 1983). Werner and Roy (1985) focused their scale on attitudes toward nuclear activism, including (a) pro-nuclear acts, (b) anti-nuclear acts, (c) intensity of activist behaviors, and (d) bipolar activism as the intensity of be-

havioral responses embracing pro-nuclear or anti-nuclear ends. More recently, the Peace Test scale was developed to explore how moral disengagement influences collective violence (PT; Grussendorf, McAlister, Sandstrom, Udd, & Morrison, 2002; McAlister, 2001). Outcome studies suggest that aspects of moral disengagement are significant predictors for violence, and mean scale scores among adolescents correlate with national levels of defense spending. Generally, these measures use deontological and utilitarian moral language to conceptualize attitudinal measurement variables.

A recent review of nonviolence measurement reflects a trend toward more particular ethical foundations. The spiritually articulate peacemaking philosophy of Mohandas Gandhi is prominent in this literature (Mayton et al., 2002). The Pacifism Scale (PS; Elliott, 1980) is premised upon the hallmark Gandhian teaching that truth is discerned through demonstration of love. The Pacifism Scale measures four nonviolent dimensions including physical nonviolence, psychological violence, active value orientation, and locus of control. The Nonviolence Test (NVT; Kool & Sen, 1984) offers a related measure in its assessment of predispositions that differentiate violent and nonviolent participant attitudes. The Teenage Nonviolence Test (TNT; Mayton, Diessner, & Granby, 1996) integrates the conceptual scaffold from the Pacifism Scale with the Gandhian emphasis on a truth-locus for nonviolence. The TNT additionally includes empathy scales. Particularity is prominent in the Gandhian Personality Scale (GPS; Hasan & Khan, 1983). This instrument welds personality measures from the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) with Gandhian traits emphasizing openness and self-discipline. Finally, the Multidimensional Scales of Nonviolence (MSN; Johnson,

Adair, Bommersbach, Callandra, Huey, & Kelly, 1998) presents a thick framework for peace and conflict that includes Gandhian ahimsa or refusal to inflict harm upon others.

Toward a Particular Peace

The move to integrate particular peacemaking attitudes into psychological measurement parallels arguments in moral psychology for a turn beyond deontological justice to consider "softer" aspects of moral functioning in virtue (Blasi, 1990; Colby & Damon, 1992; Hart, Atkins, & Ford, 1998; Kohlberg, 1984; Matsuba & Walker, 2004; Walker & Hennig, 2004; Walker & Pitts, 1998; Walker & Reimer, 2005). Criticism focused on the seminal work of Lawrence Kohlberg, whose preference for deontological reasoning proved increasingly vulnerable through widespread application of his dilemma-based Moral Judgment Inventory (MJI; Kohlberg, 1984). Kohlberg's insistence on a Kantian moral core was critiqued for its failure to fully accommodate subjective experiences, along with a constrained vision of justice that neglected particular influences in religion and culture (Blasi, 1990; Campbell & Christopher, 1996; Flanagan, 1991; Shweder, Much, Mahapatra, & Park, 1997; Walker & Pitts, 1998). Deontological reasoning associated with the MJI tended to miss everyday concerns associated with moral decisions and attitudes of which peacemaking is a paragon constituent. Efforts to consider thicker, context-specific processes associated with moral functioning took two pathways. Influenced by Flanagan's (1991) argument for psychological realism, Walker and colleagues focused on prototypical (e.g., virtuous) conceptions of morality present in everyday circumstances that reflect particularistic influences such as religion (Matsuba & Walker, 2004; Walker & Hennig, 2004;

(continued on page 24)

Walker & Pitts, 1998; Walker, Pitts, Hennig, & Matsuba, 1995; Walker & Reimer, 2005). Prototypical conceptions of morality were organized around just, brave, and caring types (Walker & Hennig, 2004). Prototypical conceptions functioned as virtues in people's everyday moral thinking and were found to predict prosocial, peace-oriented attitudes in adolescents from diverse ethnic and socio-economic backgrounds (Reimer, Furrow, Baumeister-Peters, & Roth, 2001; Walker & Hennig, 2004; Walker & Pitts, 1998).

A second approach emphasized moral functioning through particularity, specifically when incorporated into the self in a manner promoting moral identity (Blasi, 1990). Moral self research considered exemplars known for exceptional altruistic and peacemaking commitments. In one well-known study, Colby and Damon (1992) explored moral identity through qualitative analysis of nominated exemplar narratives. An especially provocative finding was noted in that 80% of the exemplar sample attributed their underlying moral commitments to religious faith or virtue principles of particular religious traditions. Follow-up studies with moral exemplar adolescents yielded additional surprises where exemplars demonstrated a higher level of faith development than closely matched comparisons (Matsuba & Walker, 2004). Moreover, exemplars scored no differently than matched comparison youth on Kohlberg's Moral Judgment Inventory (Hart & Fegley, 1995). Research on moral exemplarity suggests that real-world peacemaking behaviors reflect particular influences such as religion and culture, reference the self in social judgments, and do not rely exclusively upon deontological reasoning (Matsuba & Walker, 2004; Reimer & Wade-Stein, 2004).

The upshot of this research seems to commend particular virtues ensconced in religious ideology as worthy of consideration in peacemaking measurement, instructive both to faith communities and the pluralist democracies that host them. In the American context, one strategy is proving useful for interfaith peacemaking dialogue between Muslims and Christians. Just Peacemaking (Stassen, 1998) is a framework that integrates deontological justice with more particular virtues

from monotheistic religions in general and Protestant Christianity in particular. Just Peacemaking is the integrative work of 23 scholars including ethicists, theologians, international relations scholars, peace activists, and conflict mediators. Just Peacemaking advocates specific practices utilized by groups of concerned citizens to address the causes of war before they fully materialize. These practices aim for the transformation of violent or unjust situations into greater opportunities for peace. Just Peacemaking contributors unabashedly affirm "deeply held faith perspectives" (Stassen, 1998, p. 7) as central to their theory. These are initiatives that hold fast to the deontological and utilitarian concerns of democratic society, but additionally include religious virtues. Ten Just Peacemaking practices are characterized as (a) support for non-violent direct action, (b) taking independent initiatives to reduce threats, (c) using cooperative conflict resolution, (d) acknowledging responsibility for conflict and injustice while seeking repentance and forgiveness, (e) advancing democracy, human rights, and religious liberty, (f) fostering just and sustainable economic development, (g) working with emerging cooperative forces, (h) strengthening the United Nations and international efforts for cooperation and human rights, (i) reducing offensive weapons and weapons trade, and (j) encouraging grass roots peacemaking (Stassen, 1998).

In summary, the present study was organized around the development and exploratory psychometric analysis of a peacemaking measurement scale based on the ten principles of Just Peacemaking. The scale was designed in a manner that attempted to integrate deontological justice ethics with particular virtues in the interest of tapping aspects of moral identity and self-reference in participants. Owing to the particular religious context beneath Just Peacemaking theory, psychometric properties of the instrument were explored with a particular sample (e.g., students at Protestant Christian universities) that might one day be targeted for peacemaking interventions.

Method

Scale development was based on a close reading of the ten practices of Just Peacemaking (Stassen, 1998). The ten peace-

making practices were divided among three graduate research assistants. Research assistants were instructed to develop peacemaking statements based on assigned principles and narrative detail explaining the genesis of each principle. Blind raters familiar with Just Peacemaking theory and practice refined the bank of statements into a questionnaire consisting of 77 items. Items were randomized to form a survey instrument. Items were assigned a five-point rating scale ranging from strongly disagree to strongly agree or never to often depending upon item context.

Sample

The sample consisted of 289 undergraduate and graduate students from Protestant Christian universities in California. Students received partial course credit for participation. Seventy-one percent of student participants self-identified as European, 17% as Asian, 7% as Hispanic, and 3% as African American. Participants ranged from 18 to 66 years of age ($M = 27$; $SD = 9.7$), including 147 women and 142 men. Participants reported level of education as 34% completed high school, 2% completed trade school or associate's degree, 54% completed college or bachelor's degree, 8% completed master's degree, and 2% completed doctoral degree. Sixty-four percent described themselves as single, 30% married, 4% divorced, and 2% widowed. All participants identified themselves as Protestant Christians.

Procedure

The questionnaires consisting of 77 Just Peacemaking statements were given to mainly college students who were willing to participate in the study. Students were given time to fill out the questionnaire in class in the presence of an investigator or teacher, who explained the purpose of the study and the content of the questionnaire, and answered questions pertaining to the study.

Results

Factor analytic techniques were used to clarify the psychometric patterns and sources of variance in the JPI. The following interpretations are suggested by the five-factor solution. Five items met these criteria for the first factor. Items on this factor reflected practices designed to proactively increase the welfare of

the poor, combined with partnerships to help others overcome material, social, and environmental deficits (e.g., I support the use of tax dollars as relief funds for Iraqi and Afghani civilians). Accordingly, this factor was labeled Concern for Just and Sustainable Development. The second factor included nine items reflecting practices such as protests, advocacy, strikes, marches, civil disobedience, and public disclosures (e.g. I spend considerable time, energy, or money to gain public attention for my protests and the people I am trying to protect). This factor was defined in terms of Activism. Five items loaded on the third factor, which highlighted participant attitudes on American military action in the world (e.g., Swift and hard military retaliation was a necessary response to the 9-11 terrorist attack). As a result, this factor was identified as American Unilateral Action. Six items were identified with factor four, which clearly emphasized empathy and perspective-taking for victims and perpetrators (e.g., I understand the needs and concerns of those who oppose me). Items also included the practice of conflict resolution. This factor was defined in terms of Empathy. Finally, three items were associated with the fifth factor. These items reflected Just Peacemaking concerns for tolerance and openness to other religious traditions, especially with regard to the dominance of one religion over another (e.g., I think that the only valid way to experience human potential is through the path laid out by my religion). This factor was labeled Religious Exclusivism.

Discussion

What structure is intrinsic to peacemaking considered through deontological justice and particular religious virtue? The present study explored the psychometrics of a peacemaking scale generated from a particularistic paradigm known as Just Peacemaking. The resulting JPI is a first step toward a peacemaking scale endowed with ethical principles taken from deontological justice and monotheistic religious faith. The exploratory psychometric procedure reported here had the unexpected effect of demonstrating attitudinal polarity between two peacemaking factor clusters. Factor subscales clustered in Concern for Just and Sustainable Development, Activism, and Empathy

were juxtaposed against American Unilateral Action and Religious Exclusivism. Assuming adequate reliability and construct validity for the JPI, this is a promising development in the interest of identifying moral domains requiring focused educational interventions in particular faith communities and populations.

Factor 1 (Concern for Just and Sustainable Development), Factor 2 (Activism) and Factor 4 (Empathy) reflect moral identity coherence in behavior and affective motivation consistent with studies of exemplar caregivers and peacemakers (Batson, 2002; Colby & Damon, 1992; Hardy & Carlo, 2005; Reimer, 2003). The significant correlation between Concern for Just and Sustainable Development and Activism factor subscales underscores a distinctly prosocial aspect of peacemaking commitment visible in exemplar narratives (Colby & Damon, 1992). The significant correlation between Empathy and Concern for Just and Sustainable Development suggests that the prosocial element may be associated with empathy (Batson, 2002). Empathic concern for oppressed or victimized individuals reflects particular concerns such as the ancient Christian practice of offering sanctuary to the disenfranchised. Peacemaking is eminently practical in this regard, where virtue principles are positioned in moral schemas that reflect a temporally and ideologically continuous self (Hardy & Carlo, 2005; Lapsley & Narvaez, 2004; Reimer & Wade-Stein, 2004; Walker & Hennig, 2004). This cluster of factor subscales appears to tap meaningful aspects of moral motivation in peacemaking, balancing ideological concerns for a virtuous justice ethic with practical limitations of change in the real world.

The moral coherence of the first factor cluster was starkly differentiated from the remaining two factors in the sample. Participants evinced polarized (e.g., oppositional) responses between the first factor cluster and the remaining two factors, notably American Unilateral Action (Factor 3) and Religious Exclusivism (Factor 5) subscales of Just Peacemaking. Participants stressed American innocence in the state of affairs that led to the terrorist attacks of 11 September, 2001, along with hegemonic application of military force in the world. These attitudes collide with

Just Peacemaking practices calling for independent initiatives to decrease distrust or threat perception in other groups. The prominence of these attitudes in the present study may reflect precepts of just war theory or neoconservative political mandates that have widespread support among the conservative wing of American Protestantism. The polarization evident between the first factor cluster and the remaining factors of American Unilateral Action and Religious Exclusivism suggests considerable moral ambivalence associated with peacemaking attitudes in the Protestant sample. The American Unilateral Action factor subscale was significantly (negatively) correlated with Concern for Just and Sustainable Development, Activism, and Empathy. One possible interpretation for this finding is that items from the American Unilateral Action subscale represent political ideology that for participants is morally disengaged (Bandura, 1999; Grussendorf et al., 2002). This could be exacerbated where participants experience items associated with American unilateralism as devoid of immediately personal concerns. Indeed, Turiel (1983) argued that the depersonalization of moral issues is characterized by different cognitive domains or schemata that have little in common with conventional, interpersonal moral concerns. Indeed, items from the first factor subscale cluster tend to emphasize first-person singular affirmations and behaviors reflecting the self. Items from the American Unilateral Action subscale generally do not begin with first-person singular ratification. Thus, it is possible that the American Unilateral Action subscale does not include self-referential moral reflection of the kind emphasized in the first factor cluster.

The marked lack of religious tolerance for peacemaking concerns in the study sample was uncorrelated with other factors. Shweder et al. (1997) note that morality across cultures can be characterized by (a) autonomy or self-referential processes, (b) community or concern for group obligations to moral standards, and (c) divinity or one's role in the sacred order. It is possible that the independence of the Religious Exclusivism factor reflects priorities associated with the divinity facet of this argument. Just Peacemak-

(continued on page 26)

ing precepts embedded in the JPI do appear to create relevant deontological and virtue-specific associations, but imply a level of moral fragmentation or dissociation in the sample that is worrisome at best. Moral exemplar peacemakers are known for their coherence, integrating virtue and particularity into the self while making significant contributions to social processes. Few would doubt that exemplars such as Gandhi or King entertained their own moral ambivalences in spite of their extraordinary behaviors. But these individuals appear to manage ambivalence in terms of focused moral energy directed toward interventions that centrally affirm the ambivalence of others while incessantly reaching for the greater goal of conflict resolution and peace. The polarity observed in the present study suggests a loosely organized moral outlook on peace in the present sample. In a preliminary sense, the JPI demonstrates some promise in helping to identify core moral domains that might be targeted for interventions related to the promulgation of Just Peacemaking practices in particular populations.

Several limitations must be reviewed in relation to the present study. First, reliability coefficients for the Empathy and Religious Exclusivism factors were moderate to weak, commending caution in the interpretation and application of these scales. Moreover, the present study only considered exploratory psychometrics of the JPI. Discriminant validity or the extent to which a measurement scale is unrelated to other measures of conceptually dissimilar issues was not conducted. Owing to the lack of comparable measurement instruments, the present study did not consider nomological validity or the correlation of the JPI with theoretically related measures. Finally, the present study was conducted with a single sample group. Adequate cross-validation of the JPI scales will require reliability analysis with multiple samples in varied contexts. Because of these limitations, the observations and interpretations offered here must be viewed as preliminary and tentative, reflecting the exploratory nature of the analysis.

Conclusions

Further research is required in order to determine the efficacy of peace measurement incorporating deontological justice with virtue reflecting religious particularity. The JPI attempts to harness Just Peacemaking precepts in a manner designed to identify behaviors and attitudes relevant to peacemaking practice. Despite the preliminary nature of the present analysis, the five-factor structure of the JPI appears to highlight a critical moral gap between just peacemaking initiatives and Protestant Christian attitudes towards war and peace. These findings support further the use of the scale to facilitate assessment of peacemaking attitudes for interventions emphasizing character-specific aspects of moral identity.

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Send requests for references or reprints to:

Kevin S. Reimer

Department of Graduate Psychology

Azusa Pacific University

901 East Alost Avenue, P.O. Box 7000

Azusa, California 91702

E-mail: kreimer@apu.edu.



New Peacemaking Website from the UN

Judy Kuriansky

THE UNITED NATIONS launched a website about peacemaking at a meeting on October 3rd, 2006. Called *UN Peacemaker*, the website is an extensive online database of modern peace agreements as well as notes on how to manage the peace process, a “toolbox” of resources to assist in drafting agreements, lessons learned from previous peacemaking efforts, and links to related sites. The website took two years to develop by the UN Department of Political Affairs with UN staff and partners from the private sector, and is now available at www.un.org/peacemaker. The website was introduced by UN Under Secretary General Ibrahim Gambari and Angela Kane, Assistant Secretary General of Political Affairs, and details presented by Nita Yawanarajah of the Policy Planning Unit. Panelists reminded the audience that the website itself “will not bring peace,” that peacemaking is not a “cookie cutter process,” and that each conflict presents different parameters, but the information on the website aims to prevent “reinventing the wheel” or repeating mistakes. While other resources exist, this site is unique in various ways, including that it is based on a needs assessment, and offers types of agreements and information in various languages. The website is meant to be interactive, with practical advice and testing sites that include Nepal, Sudan and Lebanon. Alvaro deSoto, UN Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, present by satellite from Jerusalem, appealed to peacemakers to submit “personal testimony,” to write up what they do, to share with others. Division 48 member Judy Kuriansky, present at the launch held at UN headquarters, as part of her role as an NGO representative for the International Association of Applied Psychology and the World Council of Psychotherapy, noted that psychological aspects of peacemaking was not included, and was told that these could be added as part of the “Share Your Knowledge” section. NGOs are also welcome to add to this section. Division members can email Judy Kuriansky (DrJudyKuri@aol.com), so a joint submission can be presented.

Working for Peace: International Peace Research Association (IPRA)

JW P. Heuchert

The International Peace Research Association (IPRA) was founded in 1964 and has over 1300 members from 90 countries. It was modeled after the “Quaker International Conferences and Seminars” held in Clarens, Switzerland, in 1963. The founding aim was to form a professional association with the principal objective of increasing the quantity and quality of research focused on world peace.

IPRA has held twenty-one biennial general conferences, in various locations on every continent in the world. In addition, several regional conventions have been held around the globe.

According to its statutes, the purpose of IPRA is “to advance interdisciplinary research into the conditions of peace and the causes of war and other forms of violence ...” as well as “... undertake measures of world-wide cooperation designed to assist the advancement of peace research.” IPRA, therefore, has a global aim and is very successful at bringing together peace researchers from many countries and from many disciplines. However, none of the commissions, or working groups, focuses on the psychological aspects of peace.

In exploring the possibility of starting the process of establishing a commission, or working group, for peace psychology in IPRA, several Division 48 members attended the organization’s 21st Biennial Conference. The conference had the theme of “Patterns of Conflict, Paths to Peace” and was held in Calgary, Canada, from June 29 to July 3, 2006. Approximately 400 participants attended the five days of the conference. The conference not only brought together participants from the four corners of the earth, but also provided a rich diversity of programs, plenary sessions, panels and special events such as a Pow Wow, special speakers, drama, and a multi-faith peace ceremony. Some of the plenary sessions



Several Division 48 members attended IPRA’s 21st Biennial Conference in Calgary, Canada: Linda Woolf, Herb Blumberg, Angela Veale, JW P. Heuchert, Ann Anderson, Dan Christie and Barbara Tint.

focused on Peace Journalism, Sustainable Peace Building Architecture, Professionalism in Violence Prevention and Peace Building, Canadian 1st Nations on Peace, and Peace Research in IPRA’s different regions.

IPRA’s journal, the *International Journal of Peace Studies* is a peer-reviewed journal for peace-related research and is published twice a year. IPRA’s webpage (<http://soc.kuleuven.be/pol/ipra/index.html>) has an electronic newsletter and provides information on databanks, addresses of research institutions, job announcements, conference announcements, calls for papers, and training programs for peace researchers.

Much of IPRA’s work is done through its twenty-one commissions and seven working groups. Five regional associations supplement the work of these groups—one each in Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin America, Europe, and North America.

More information on the International Peace Research Association can be obtained from IPRA’s secretary general, Luc Reyckler, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Leuven, Van Evenstraat 2B, B3000 Leuven, Belgium. His email address is sgipra@soc.kuleuven.be, and the website is <http://www.ipraweb.org>.

Anderson Receives Outstanding Service Award



Anne Anderson, former PsySR Coordinator, receives the Division 48 Outstanding Service Award at the 2006 APA Convention in New Orleans.

CREATING A CULTURE OF PEACE

Deri Joy Ronis

AS PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE COMMITTED TO CREATING A CULTURE OF PEACE, we may at times ask ourselves if what we practice in our worldly lives is what we live in our private lives. Just what is a “Culture of Peace,” besides being the theme for this next decade declared by the United Nations?

Let us consider the far-reaching ramifications of this work we are involved in. Most states in the USA now require that a divorcing couple attend parenting classes before their divorce can be finalized. Most of us are aware of the psychological devastation visited on children who become the “emotional pawns” in the divorce proceedings of unaware parents. In addition, except in cases involving domestic violence, all divorcing parties are mandated to meet with a court appointed or self-selected mediator to try and resolve their differences without the use of litigation. This has come about due to the overload of cases on court dockets with too few judges to help resolve the conflicts. But, more important, is the belief that people can make decisions in their own best interests when given the opportunity to do so. There are still quite a few countries in which the present day divorce laws are so archaic that they have no clause for irreconcilable differences. Rather, the pre-historic mindset of casting blame is used and hiring private detectives to prove when someone is being dishonest is still prevalent. This is certainly a dichotomy in creating a culture of peace.

I marvel at the timeliness and/or synchronicity of the United Nations theme for this current decade ending in 2010 as precisely Creating a Culture of Peace. I think the reasons are quite evident why this has become a global mandate. The times we live in are transforming to say the least. Many systems that currently exist within the family, social and business settings have to negotiate and relearn new behavior that will foster the ongoing work in creating this new culture.

More people are being forced to explore and embrace new ideologies since the old structures don't have the answers any longer. There are many levels that this new culture has to adapt to. They include, but are not limited to, the areas of psychology, education, sociology, economics, and spirituality, to name a few.

Our global society is also experiencing accelerated change for which we have been unprepared. I recall several books that were written over twenty years ago suggesting that we need to prepare ourselves for these changes. In hindsight, however, it is difficult to imagine how one prepares for the unknown. One idea is certain, unless we all work to stem the tide of violence—all kinds of violence, verbal, physical, sexual, and psychological, including property damage—we won't have a world to live in anymore, or if we do, we won't want to live in it.

Learning all of the innovative strategies that employ the use of nonviolent problem solving is necessary. We must ask ourselves if we are participating behind closed doors as much as we want the people we work with to create the change they wish to see in the world, to quote Gandhi. Not only are children now learning these techniques at school through many programs that have come about to address the above-mentioned issues, but adults as well. The Peer Mediation Program has some ongoing success in helping to stem the tide of school-based violence. Also, the training and workshops offered by the Anti-Defamation League in their World of Difference program and topics specifically geared toward anti-bullying and tolerance are springing up all over. Similarly, there are many other programs in place that train the employees of the FBI, the CIA, local and state police, and corporations.

How do our current policies relating to political, economic, and educational institutions reflect this new way of thinking? We see on the news that there is much dialogue surrounding these challenges. It

is through dialogue and think tanks that new ideas emerge. I believe Einstein's thinking best reflects this new paradigm when he indicated that we couldn't solve a problem at the same level we found it. The practical application of these strategies are becoming more evident in functional families who learn that they don't have to yell to get their needs met. Enter into this scenario as well, the wonderful progress that science is making in helping us to understand how our brains function and the terrible mental/emotional illnesses that people suffer through, such as depression or bi-polar disorder. Many know only too well the up and down roller coaster of working and/or living with people who suffer from illnesses that go unchecked. The greatest gift we can give one another is the gift of our own enlightenment and peace of mind. People who are aware of this and pass it on will create the 100th monkey theory of behavior, which is in the best interest of our planet. The intention is that the message gets passed along. Those who observe others having peaceful lives can choose to create that, too—not out of jealousy or resentment, but out of preference.

Why would anyone want to live a life of quiet desperation? We may often say to ourselves that we can't imagine living in certain countries, but imagine living not only in a local community that perpetuates injustice, but in a family that believes that violence is acceptable or a body that believes the same thing, and if he/she doesn't hurt others, they hurt themselves in some way. These are very serious challenges and we do have more answers available today than in years past. However, we don't have all the answers.

As we continue to redefine which values, attitudes, beliefs and behaviors shape a peaceful culture, we need to actualize them on a daily basis. In working to minimize the extent of the violence we see and hear about in our world, we must change the culture that has tolerated violence as an acceptable way of living. This violence is synonymous with abuse, which we see

evident in our language as well as in our television programming and our exploitation and oppression of those perceived as less powerful. Violence of this type also includes the physical and/or sexual devastation of war victims, as well as victims of domestic abuse. Ceasing these behaviors will continue to address the personal transformation we must each make if we are to live in a different world. It requires a change in consciousness.

Some people experience this change not only in what has come to be known as an out-of-body experience, but more so, the relief that comes from learning to express needs without the fear of verbal violence. Having enough self-esteem to not put up with abusive behavior is one tenet that will help us to change to a culture of peace. It also requires that we each address the moral and political demands of our time in light of age-old principles such as the Sermon on the Mount, or the Ten Commandments recorded in Judeo-Christian history. Many religions are replete with similar ideas and ideals. It is up to humanity to practice them. I recall a saying in the Old Testament, which implies that the "sins are visited upon the children." In essence, this means that old behavior will pass on to other generations until it is stopped. Perhaps this is why we have created drug-free zones in the United States. Now, we are creating violence free-zones because it is illegal to use violence to solve a problem. The same challenge is posed for all people living everywhere, the global village.

In closing, I often think to myself that life is repeated daily in many countries and many languages. The topography may be different, the time of day, too, is different, and the houses, the cities, etc., but the common denominator is that we are all human and beg to live a life free of oppression, both external and internal. All people are driven to fulfill themselves, and I still agree with Dr. Maslow that at the top of the pyramid is the desire for self-realization, self-actualization, to know why we are here, what is our purpose and where we are headed.

Deri Ronis can be contacted at www.DrDeri.com.

2007 Peace Psychology Early Career Award

Society for the Study of Peace, Conflict, and Violence (Division 48)

American Psychological Association

Purpose and Eligibility

The Early Career Award recognizes scholars in peace psychology who have made substantial contributions to the mission of the society, which is "the development of sustainable societies through the prevention of destructive conflict and violence, the amelioration of its consequences, the empowerment of individuals, and the building of cultures of peace and global community." Nominees should have made their contributions within six years of receiving a graduate degree and need not be members of Division 48.

Award

The recipient will receive \$500 and recognition at the awards banquet at the annual convention of the American Psychological Association. Recipients are also invited to give an address at the convention.

Criteria for Selection

Scholarship (quantity and quality of publications) and activism (breadth and impact of teaching, training, fieldwork, policy work, etc.), are primary considerations. Generally, the scholar/activist model is most desirable, but in exceptional cases the recipient may emphasize scholarship or activism.

How to Apply

Self-nominations are welcome. In addition, senior scholars are encouraged to identify nominees who meet the criteria for the award. The nominee should arrange to have the following submitted:

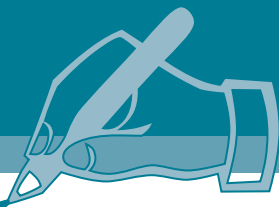
1. a cover letter outlining relevant accomplishments to date;
2. selected copies of most significant and relevant publications or other evidence of scholarship;
3. a current curriculum vitae;
4. two letters of support.

Members of the Early Career Award Review Committee are Dan Christie, Eric Green, Kathleen Kostelny, and Susan Opatow. The entire packet can be sent to Dan Christie, Chair of the Peace Psychology Early Career Award Committee, preferably electronically at <christie.1@osu.edu> or via post to:

Dan Christie
Department of Psychology
257 Morrill Hall
Ohio State University
Marion, Ohio 43302

Deadline

Applications must be received by 1 July 2007. The recipient of the award will be announced by 1 August 2007.



APA Council of Representatives (COR) Report

by Division 48 Council Representatives: Judy Van Hoorn, Linda Woolf (official substitute representative for Corann Okorodudu who was unable to attend), and Corann Okorodudu.

APA 2006 Resolution Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

(The complete version of the resolution and relevant documents as well as additional information can be found at the Division 48 website www.peacepsych.org.)

At the previous Council meeting in February, 2006, Division 48 council representatives were the primary movers of this resolution. The purpose of the resolution is to update, clarify, and strengthen the 1986 APA Human Rights Resolution against torture. It was not written to address the PENS Report nor some of the specific questions raised about the role of psychologists at Guantanamo Bay.

It was originally co-sponsored by the council representatives of the Divisions for Social Justice (DSJ) and approximately 50 additional representatives. Prior to the August Council meeting, Division 19 (Military Psychology) officially co-sponsored the resolution.

As council representatives, we worked closely with human rights scholars and members of Division 48 who have considerable expertise in this field to clarify and strengthen the proposed resolution and to provide the accompanying Justification documents required by APA. Linda Woolf co-authored these documents and participated in discussions with APA COR representatives and staff. Given the allegations and deliberations concerning the issue of the role of psychologists in national security interrogations, the resolution was a topic of considerable discussion on the COR listserv. Due to the critical issues addressed by the resolution, we received support from other representatives in our efforts to place this item on the August COR agenda.

At the beginning of the COR meeting, we requested and received approval for placing the item on the agenda. The vote was unanimous. When the resolution came to the floor for discussion, Division 48 representatives were joined by Neil Altman (chair of DSJ) and Steve Sellman (representative of Division 19, Society for Military Psychology) in speaking for its adoption. Many representatives spoke to support the resolution; some raised issues that were addressed in discussions on the floor and during a brief break to resolve issues. Several amendments to the wording were adopted. (*See accompanying article.) At the conclusion of a lively and sometimes challenging session, the resolution was adopted almost unanimously.

The Resolution Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment replaces the 1986 Resolution against Torture. Like the 1986 resolution, it is written as a general policy statement that APA condemns the use of torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment in any context. In addition, the 2006 resolution specifically addresses the issue of whether psychologists should ever be involved in torture or other cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment and punishment.

Importantly, the resolution updates, clarifies, and strengthens APA's policy to be in line with APA's role as a UN non-governmental organization. As a statement of APA policy, the resolution resolves that APA:

1. Reaffirms and renews APA's (1986) condemnation of torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment wherever it occurs.
2. Affirms the centrality of United Nations and other human rights documents as the basis for APA policy. (The resolution names and supports without reserva-

tion several relevant UN human rights documents.)

3. Defines torture according to the United Nations Convention Against Torture. By adopting this definition, APA's policy is to employ the definition used by international law, without the U.S. qualifications.

4. Unequivocally condemns psychologists' involvement in torture and all other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, unequivocally and in all circumstances.

5. Clarifies that psychologists do not tolerate such behavior, directly or indirectly, including as bystanders. The resolution states specifically that, regardless of their roles, psychologists shall not engage in, tolerate, direct, support, advise, or offer training in torture or other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment; shall not knowingly provide research, instruments, or knowledge that facilitates these practices.

6. Places upon psychologists the ethical obligation to report such behavior to appropriate authorities.

7. Reaffirms APA's support for the McCain Amendment.

Council Considers Issues Relating to the Role of Psychologists in National Security Interrogations

Council received an update on the work of the Ethics Committee. The committee is continuing its work on the Casebook related to the PENS Report. This commentary is intended to provide guidelines and specific cases to guide the work of psychologists involved in areas of national security. The committee has also been considering how to change Ethics Code 1.02 and 1.03 so that it becomes an ethical standard (rather than an aspirational statement) that psychologists'

practice conforms to relevant international human rights standards.

As part of a discussion of the role of psychologists in national security interrogations, Council heard presentations by two speakers. First, Lt. General Kevin C. Kiley, Surgeon General of the U.S. Army, discussed the work of psychologists at Guantanamo Bay and other facilities. As Surgeon General, he commands psychologists working as health personnel. Psychologists whose work relates to interrogations are not under his command. He emphasized that the psychologists' participation, including their support in interrogations, at Guantanamo are ethical and legal, and in accordance with the Geneva Conventions. When asked about particular interrogation methods, he said that he is not knowledgeable enough about interrogations. He did express concern that many interrogators are under the age of 21 and have had only a few months training.

Dr. Steven Reisner, a senior faculty member at Columbia University's International Trauma Studies Program, also spoke at length. Dr. Reisner has been circulating a petition against psychologists' participation in interrogations. In accord with many human rights groups, he emphasized that the process of interrogation is a slippery slope, one on which it is difficult to decide where the line has been crossed. He urged that the American Psychological Association take a clear stand against psychologists taking any role in interrogations.

During its second meeting on Sunday, Council voted to request that APA President Gerald Koocher, write a letter on behalf of the Council commending military psychologists, those working in the National Guard, and those in the VA Administration and hospitals for their contributions and sacrifices. This was viewed by some as providing balance to the action taken in passing the Resolution.

APA Task Force on Socioeconomic Status

Several years ago, Council funded a task force to write a report on the effects of SES on psychological development and well-being. Division 48's discussions of the effects of structural violence acknowledge centrality of work on SES and the relevance of this task force.

A motion had been proposed to adopt the report and establish a permanent committee that would operate under the auspices of the Public Interest Directorate. At this session, the board recommended a substitute motion, that Council file the report (i.e., accept but not approve) and fund a three year, continuing committee. In the meetings prior to the Council meeting, several caucuses discussed the issue with many representatives proposing that the original motion be passed. During Council, representatives from DSJ Divisions, including Division 48, advocated for the original motion.

After an impassioned debate, the original motion passed. "APA has adopted the report of the Task Force on Socioeconomic Status and established a Continuing Committee on Socioeconomic Status. The committee will look at the effects of socioeconomic status on psychological development and well-being" (from Summary of Actions taken by the APA COR).

APA Zero Tolerance Task Force

In another action of interest to Division 48 members, particularly those interested in education policy and practice, Council adopted the report of this Task Force. The report reviews a decade of research on zero tolerance policies in schools. The Task Force Report emphasizes that such policies have not reduced violence and disruptions. In fact, these policies can sometimes contribute to disruptive behavior and increase drop-out rates. The report concludes that teachers and administrators be given more flexibility in decisions for particular students and situations.

Other Actions

Council adopted Guidelines for the Undergraduate Psychology Major. <http://www.apa.org/ed/guidehomepage.html>

Council adopted the report of the APA Working Group on Psychotropic Medications for Children and Adolescents. <http://apa.org/releases/>

Council adopted changes related to the accreditation of programs in professional psychology. APA Council Report, August 2006.

2006 Resolution Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

Linda M. Woolf, President, Div. 48

At the Convention, APA's Council of Representatives voted to approve the Society's (Division 48) 2006 Resolution Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. The 2006 Resolution affirms APA's commitment to human rights protections; affirms the centrality of UN and other human rights documents in APA policy; reflects APA's status as a UN NGO; unambiguously condemns the use of torture and other CIDTP; unambiguously prohibits psychologist involvement, either directly or indirectly, in torture and other CIDTP; and, highlights that these general principles apply to all psychologists, in all roles, and in all places, now and in the future, with absolutely no exceptions. The resolution represents hundreds of hours of work on the part of many within the Society, particularly our exemplary council representatives Corann Okorodu and Judy Van Hoorn.

Over a year ago, when the issue of psychologist's possible involvement in destructive interrogations first came to light via the media, we as a Society began addressing this issue. Our collective efforts on many fronts have been discussed previously in this newsletter and via our web

site. One of our first tasks was to highlight the 1986 APA Human Rights resolution that outlined a prohibition against torture. We publicized this resolution but also recognized that it needed to be updated. Several problems existed within the 1986 resolution: it was not identified as a resolution against torture; didn't stress highly the problematic issue of cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment; did not include a host of more recent UN documents or other international/national documents; did not include information related to APA's role and responsibilities as a UN non-governmental organization (NGO); and was just generally too vague. Therefore, we began work on updating this resolution.

Any new business items within APA must go through several steps. Any member of Council can draft and submit a new business item. However, other representatives within Council must also support it. We worked on the new resolution draft for presentation at the 2006 February Council meeting. Judy and Corann gathered at the meeting almost 60 signatures from other Council representatives signifying their support. Bear in mind that most folks want to read, ask questions, consult, etc. before signing any resolution. So a phenomenal task was accomplished overnight!

The new business item was accepted and the proposed resolution began its course through the new business item process. A business item is assigned to a main committee for review and then also undergoes thorough review by at least two other APA committees. The item must also be sent to a variety of additional groups (committees, boards, etc.) for feedback. Our new business item, the resolution, was assigned to the Ethics Committee as its primary review committee. We began discussions with Steve Behnke, Olivia Moorehead-Slaughter, and others on the item. We also began working to significantly strengthen the proposed resolution and also crafted a justification statement. The latter provides the research support and rationale for the resolution.

Normally, new resolutions take at minimum a year to work through the system.

However, as this was such an important effort, we worked to bring this proposed resolution to Council this past convention. Prior to the convention, Judy and Corann spent untold hours on the phone and via email networking with individuals on Council for their feedback and support.

At the Council meeting at the convention, Judy requested that the resolution be added to the Council agenda and it came up for discussion on Wednesday afternoon. At Council, questions are raised, discussed and amendments can be offered. We accepted two important amendments. First, we added a definition for "cruel, inhuman, or degrading" to the resolution. Second, we added the phrase "cruel, inhuman, or degrading before the word "punishment" throughout the document. While in places the wording is a mouthful, it clarifies that throughout the document we are discussing "cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment" and it is not a general resolution that would prohibit all forms of punishment such as "time out."

Once all amendments were considered and changes were made, the resolution passed almost unanimously. This is a significant accomplishment and demonstrates the power of our collective efforts for peace!

Is our work done? No. There are other steps that may need to be taken as many individuals remain concerned, not just about interrogations, but also about the general treatment of foreign detainees at centers such as Guantanamo Bay. We will keep you informed of our actions along the way and welcome your involvement and feedback.

To see the text of the 2006 Resolution Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, go to the Society's web page at <http://www.peacepsych.org> and scroll down to the Convention Update on the right-hand side of the page. There you will find the text of the Resolution, the Justification Statement, and a "Frequently Asked Questions" page that we have used to respond to questions since the convention.

Please feel free to contact me (woolfm@webster.edu) if you have any additional questions or comments about the issue or the 2006 Resolution.

Collateral Damage

Paul Kimmel

At the APA Council meetings in February 2003, I proposed a Task Force on the Psychological Effects of Efforts to Prevent Terrorism. It was adopted almost unanimously. The Task Force worked through 2003 and early 2004 by e-mail and conference calls to provide a report to Council at their July meetings in 2004. At that meeting our work was referred to the APA Boards and Committees for review. The Report was modified in light of their suggestions and put on the agenda for February 2005, but was not discussed. Council voted not to receive the Report, and the 15 members of the Task Force were relieved of their charge.

Since then, the Report has been in storage with the APA Board of Scientific Affairs, and most of the Task Force members have updated their papers to become chapters in a book published by Praeger. That book, *Collateral Damage: The Psychological Consequences of America's War on Terrorism*, came out just before our recent national meetings in New Orleans. We had a symposium featuring seven members of the Task Force (see photo on page 14) and a book signing at those meetings. (There had been a similar symposium with nine members of the TF at the national meetings in Hawaii in 2004). The book has been well received, providing a reality check on national reactions to our efforts to prevent terrorism. Many of the authors have found that, as one noted, "the response to terrorism can be more dangerous than the terrorists."

Peace and Spirituality Working Group Report

Steve Handwerker

The Working Group for Peace and Spirituality begins its tenth winter and continues to engage and expand its project venues, research endeavors and community work. To this point in time we have documented over 400 inquiries! Some of the broad range of interests that have been part of this group's activities include: the beginning of a book with various members on "Building Unity Through Education"; the presentation of results from international research on values that promote peace at Oxford University; working within communities with religious leaders to create Sunday school curricula that address tolerance and understanding between the faiths; research in relation to resiliency (and the prevention of burnout) and the establishment of a reliable measure; and participating in an upcoming Baha'i conference. Over the previous nine years 47 programs have been generated for APA conventions and Midwinter conferences that have addressed values that promote peace. At this point, various tasks have been at the forefront of the group's efforts. One such task involves continuing research utilizing a Peace Inventory that explores the impact on values and their role in peacebuilding and coping with trauma. We continuously receive requests for permission to use this measure internationally and in a greatly expanded number of venues! This September we are spreading the theme of the impact of values on peacebuilding to hundreds of interested international practitioners at a conference in Michigan sponsored by the Baha'i Foundation. Additional work is currently going on in relation to working with religious and community leaders to expose the ideas of building interfaith harmony through the generation of various curricula *within* the settings of each of the various groups. One such project exposes and shares marriage ceremony rituals from different perspectives to different religious groups. A book is at the beginning stages in this area of interfaith work, and through the ini-

tiation of various members, it is receiving top priority. We are very excited about all this wonderful work. Please know that any and all interested people who have ideas and projects of concern in regard to values and their impact on peace are welcome! We gladly invite your input into this vital arena of peacebuilding.

Contact Steve Handwerker at: peace-wk@peacewk.org, 7300 W. Camino Real Ste 229, Boca Raton, FL 33433.

Publications Committee Report

APA Division 48, Summer '06,
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dan Christie

1. Peace Psychology Book Series
Springer Science + Business Media (Formerly Springer-Verlag & Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers) has formally signed a contract for a Peace Psychology Book Series. The Series may yield as many as three or four books per year. Please see the announcement of the Book Series on page 16 for more information.

At present, two books are under contract: *Conflict and Positioning Theory*, Fathali M. Moghaddam & Rom Harre, and *Forgiveness, Reconciliation, and Pathways to Peace*, Anie Kalayjian and Raymond F. Paloutzian. A third book is under review: *Truth, Healing, and Reconciliation in Transitional Societies*, Brandon Hamber. And a fourth book proposal is in progress: *Psychology of Liberation: Theory and Practice*, Maritza Montero.

2. Encouraging Publications from Early Career Scholars

This year's evaluation of *Peace and Conflict: Journal of Peace Psychology* (see item 3 below) made it clear once again that the high quality of the *Journal* depends to some extent on the solicitation of high quality submissions. The Editor of the *Journal* spends a great deal of time searching for high-quality submissions, and the leadership of the Division also can be instrumental in this task. The Publications Committee invites the leadership

to consider ways of increasing the pool of submissions to the *Journal*.

One initiative that was prompted by the desirability of increasing the pool of submissions was the establishment of an Early Career Awards Committee in 2003. The Committee seeks nominations and selects a recipient on an annual basis. The recipient for 2005 is Daniel Shapiro, Associate Director of the Harvard Negotiation Project. As is customary, Dan will receive a 500 dollar cash award and give an invited address as part of the Division 48 program in New Orleans. The Publication Committee encourages attendance at these fine presentations.

The Review Committee for 2006 Early Career Award consisted of Eric Green, Kathleen Kostelny, Susan Opatow, and Dan Christie (Chair). The recipient for 2006 is Ilana Shapiro, whose most recent appointment has been Acting Director of the Psychology of Peace and Prevention of Violence Program, Department of Psychology, University of Massachusetts.

The call for nominations for 2007 appears on page 29.

3. Journal Operations

Because the three-year term for the editorship of *Peace and Conflict: Journal of Peace Psychology (PAC)* will conclude at the end of the calendar year, 2006, the Publication Committee, in consultation with the Associate Editors of the *Journal*, completed an evaluation of *PAC* under the stewardship of Dick Wagner. Two recommendations to the Executive Committee included: (1) to reappoint Dick Wagner as Journal Editor for another three-year term; and (2) to begin the process of grooming and mentoring someone who will be a successor to Dick Wagner. The full report can be obtained from Dan Christie <Christie.1@osu.edu>.



MEMBER NEWS

ETHEL TOBACH reports that the papers given in 2004 by Pacific Rim psychologists will be in an online edition of the *South Pacific Journal of Psychology* before the end of the year.

Colleen Cordes from Psychologists for Social Responsibility reports that **MARC PILISUK** has won the 2006 Anthony J. Marsella Prize for the *Psychology of Peace and Social Justice*. In honoring Marc, a former president of Division 48, Psychologists for Social Responsibility cited his “lifelong dedication to peace and non-violence, as exemplified through scientific research and publication, through courageous advocacy and activism, and through service to the profession of psychology.”

VIRGINIA RYAN chaired a one-hour workshop, *Reducing Media Violence Impact on Families and Young Children*, sponsored by Division 48, Peace Psychology, at the annual APA convention in New Orleans in August. Julia Silva, the Director of ACT Against Violence, and Virginia

introduced the Media Violence segment of ACT, a parent and caregiver training program designed by APA, Psychology in the Public Interest, and NAEYC, The National Association for the Education of Young Children, as a violence prevention tool. Virginia discussed her annotated bibliography of media violence research. The preponderance of the evidence demonstrates the clear impact of media violence on young children. The finding of media violence impact on adolescents and adults is less clear-cut. If you are interested in a copy of the bibliography, please e-mail Virginia Ryan at ryan@sage.edu. For more information about ACT trainings check www.actagainstviolence.org or Julia Silva at jsilva@apa.org.

DERI JOY RONIS has been selected as the recipient of a *Rotary International Professor Scholar and Goodwill Ambassador Award*. She will use the \$12,500 grant to teach conflict resolution and group dynamics to university students at Galen University in San Ignacio, Belize in January 2007.

IT IS OUR PLEASURE to announce the newly elected members of the Division 48: The Society for the Study of Peace, Conflict, and Violence Executive Committee!

Please join us in warmly congratulating:

**PRESIDENT-ELECT –
Deborah Fish Ragin, Ph.D.**

**MEMBER-AT-LARGE –
Julie Levitt, Ph.D.**

The Society is very fortunate to have such outstanding leadership! Thanks to all who participated in this election process.

Special thanks to Past-President Eileen Borris and all who worked on the Elections committee for their endeavors to provide us with an incredible slate of candidates!

LETTER to the EDITOR

While APA Slept

During one of the most important and trying times in our country's history, a period that could well set the country's direction for generations to come, psychology has been largely asleep. These were my thoughts as I read the debates about psychologists' roles in interrogating prisoners in the *APA Monitor's* Letters to the Editor, September, 2006, Volume 37, Number 8.

Our energies have been mainly focused on ethical questions asking whether psychologists should avoid taking part in interrogations, or directly or indirectly participate in them. I am deeply disturbed that it seems to be necessary to explicitly state that it is unethical for psychologists to torture people. Dr. Koocher relies on Bush administration rhetoric about “national security” when he argues that psychologists have a role in interrogations that could protect the public from terrorists. He mobilizes the same fears that have effectively limited our view of the “war on terror.”

The ways that APA as an organization and psychology as a profession are failing the field and the country are numerous. The country needs us to study and articulate the role and impact of fear in the “war on terror” and how this fear led us into unethical behav-

ior on a national and personal level. We need to provide direction and suggestions for limiting the destructive effects of fear, maintaining a rational view when we feel threatened, and avoiding exploitation of fear in service of personal or political gain. We should be doing far more to support the division of Peace psychology to develop strategies for peaceful resolution of international conflict. We need to do more to facilitate communication between different faiths. Most importantly, we need to take an unambiguous stance that the current “war on terror” is not consistent with principles of democracy, conflict resolution or ethical behavior from the perspective of the field of psychology. We should aggressively promote our findings and analyses of these issues to maximize our impact on public policy.

How will we explain our inaction to the next generation of psychologist? The leadership of APA and its members should be deeply concerned about our legacy. I fear that history will not judge us kindly.

Douglas L. Polcin, Ed.D.
John F. Kennedy University, Adjunct Faculty

NEAL DANIELS *Psychologist and Activist*

Gayle Ronan Sims

Neal Daniels, 86, one of the first psychologists to treat Vietnam veterans for posttraumatic stress disorder and a passionate antiwar activist, died at his West Philadelphia home of kidney failure.

A member of the Philadelphia chapter of Veterans For Peace, Dr. Daniels hosted meetings at his home and helped organize demonstrations in Philadelphia and Washington against the Vietnam and Iraq Wars. He last marched in 2004.

"His strength was in his quiet wisdom. He would not shout others down. . . . He was the reflective, wise counsel that the louder ones fell back on," said John Grant, president of the local chapter of Veterans For Peace. "He was opposed to war in general, and Vietnam and Iraq in particular."

Much of his career was spent counseling children and families. In the mid-1950s, he worked at Boys' Industrial School in Topeka and the State Home for Boys in Jamesburg, N.J. In 1958, he moved to West Philadelphia and was chief psychologist at Philadelphia General Hospital. From 1965 to 1980 he was a family therapist at the Philadelphia Child Guidance Clinic.

In 1981, after the psychiatric community officially recognized posttraumatic stress syndrome, Dr. Daniels was hired by the Veterans Affairs Medical Center in West Philadelphia to head a team of doctors to

treat victims. Symptoms include depression, isolation, anger, alienation, nightmares or obsessive memories and guilt for having survived.

"Neal listened to men tell stories of combat trauma from the war he morally opposed in order to help them cope," Grant said.

"He was the first doctor to use the eye-movement desensitization and reprocessing technique on Vietnam veterans," said Frank Trotta, a psychologist who worked with Dr. Daniels at the VA hospital.

Using hand movements, Dr. Daniels put patients in a dreamlike state that allowed them to recall traumatic incidents during combat. Once there, doctor and patient would talk about feelings that the patient had bottled up.

During the Persian Gulf War in 1991, Dr. Daniels treated Vietnam veterans who sought counseling because that war triggered past traumas.

"They may have had these symptoms anyway, but they have worsened," Dr. Daniels said in a 1991 *Inquirer* story about the Vietnam vets. "They think about it all the time."

He remained at the VA hospital until retiring in 1997.

Dr. Daniels, who grew up in Hewlett, N.Y.

and graduated with a liberal-arts degree in 1941 from the University of Chicago, was able to avoid combat during World War II despite being drafted.

His wife of 59 years, Mary, said he wouldn't fight, so the Army made him a medical technician and stationed him in England. He was discharged in 1946.

After the war, he returned to college. He earned a master's degree in psychology in 1948 at the New School for Social Research in New York, and a doctorate in 1952 in clinical psychology from the University of Kansas in Lawrence. He also completed a course of study in clinical psychology at the Menninger Foundation in Topeka, Kan.

In addition to his wife, Dr. Daniels is survived by daughters Valery Daniels Knox and Leslie Daniels; and four grandchildren.

A memorial service is being planned for early May.

Donations may be sent to Veterans For Peace, 4008 Pilgrim Rd., Plymouth Meeting, Pa. 19462.

Gayle Ronan Sims, staff writer for the Philadelphia Inquirer, can be contacted at gsims@phillynews.com.

DONATIONS TO THE SOCIETY

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

John Gruszko, Division 48 Treasurer
7301 Forest Ave, Suite 201
Richmond, VA 23226

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

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Social-evolutionary-cultural program at the Frances L. Hiatt School of Psychology at Clark University will sponsor work to develop a handbook on Building Cultures of Peace. A small group of cultural anthropologists, economists, political scientists, and social psychologists will be meeting at Clark in Worcester, Massachusetts, to discuss and work on the book. Anyone interested in possibly contributing to the handbook should contact Joseph de Rivera (Director Peace Studies Program, Clark University) at jderivera@clarku.edu.

FACULTY POSITION in Psychology

Bluffton University: Ph.D., ABD, or international equivalent required upon appointment. Evidence of excellence in teaching and ability and interest in mentoring students. Areas of specialization are open, but preference will be given to candidates with interests in applied social, cross-cultural, community, or industrial-organizational psychology. Responsibilities will include teaching a variety of courses in the major. Opportunities exist to teach across disciplines including Sociology, Peace and Conflict Studies, master's program in Organizational Management and in the general education program. Review of applications begins November 1 and continues until an appointment is made. Compensation is commensurate with education and experience within the university pay scale. Send letter of interest, curriculum vita or resume, three letters of reference (submitted directly from referee or if necessary from placement office), and official transcripts to Elaine Suderman, Academic Affairs, Bluffton University, 1 University Drive, Bluffton, OH 45817-2104. See www.bluffton.edu. Bluffton University welcomes applications from all academically qualified persons who respect the Anabaptist/Mennonite peace church tradition and endorse Christian higher education in a liberal arts environment. Members of underrepresented groups are encouraged to apply. Equal Opportunity Employer.

Please welcome the following NEW MEMBERS

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

If you know any of the new members, please reach out and extend a personal welcome to them!

Jeannie Annan, IN
Rachelle Barker, TX
Jennifer Beathe, CA
Hector Berrio, FL
Alaina Brenick, MD
Sarah Burdge, CA
Anne Clark, OR
Mary Cogar, MD
Maura Conlan-McIvor, OR
Leenan Conway III, MT
Cigdem Coyle, CA
Sara Debus, AL
Lynne Drinkard, ME
Meghan Duff, OR
Barbara Eisold, NY
Natalie Felix, PA
Kathryn French, UT
Lawrence Gerstein, IN
Anthony Greene, FL
Barbara Green, IL
Cynthia Hagan, WV
Nicole Halpenny, MA

Carol Hamilton, NM
David Hancock, OH
Katja Hanke, New Zealand
Christopher Harrison, CA
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Allysen Manz, NY
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Mary Marth, CA
Margaret McCreanor, AZ
Talya McNassar, OR
Alain Mignault, Canada
Mona Mikael, CA
Joanna Morse, NM
Donna Nassor, NJ

Elana Newman, OK
Amy Nitza, IN
Caitlin O Mahoney, MA
Benjamin Peterson, UT
Patricia Piercy, PA
Sherine Ramzy, Egypt
Thomas Rippon, Canada
Juliet Rohde-Brown, CA
Caridad Sabban, Philippines
Crystal Sahner, KY
Bianca Schaefer, NY
Elisa Seibert, PA
Don Seraydarian, PA
Jui Shankar, IN
Eldon Shields, PA
Susan Susnjic, VA
Mara Taylor, CA
Judith van Raalten, HI
Jeremy Vose, NY
Yael Warshel, CA
Nicklas Wilkins, Germany
Brian Yankowski, NJ

These new members joined between January and July 2006.

Those who signed up after the convention are paying dues for the year 2007.

Please spread the word to your friends and colleagues, and direct them to www.peacepsych.org, if they are interested in joining us.

Internet Editor Needed

THE SOCIETY IS EXPANDING ITS REACH and service through broader electronic services. At this time, we are soliciting nominations and applications for the position of Internet Editor. The Internet Editor (IE) will be responsible for maintaining the Society's home page; coordinating the content, functionality, and appearance of all Web sites within the peacepsych.org domain; and providing oversight for legal and technical issues involving online publication. The IE will report annually to the Society's Executive Committee (EC) on the activities and use of the Society's online sites by members and the general public. The IE serves as a vot-

ing member of the Executive Committee. The IE's role requires a moderate-to-high level of competence in fundamental html coding and Web knowledge (but NOT necessarily Javascript, cascading style sheets, etc.) and a commitment to familiarize him/herself with the evolving legal standards for cyberpublication. The IE is also responsible for the moderation of the Society's listservs. Interested individuals should submit: (a) Statement of interest; (b) Curriculum vita; and (c) Contact information. Submit materials to woofflm@webster.edu by December 31, 2006.

DIVISION 48 DIRECTORY
Society for the Study of Peace, Conflict and Violence:
Peace Psychology Division of the American Psychological Association
As of December 2006

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

PRESIDENT

Linda M. Woolf
Webster University, 470 East Lockwood Ave.,
Saint Louis, MO 63119-3194;
(314) 968-6970; woolflm@webster.edu

PAST PRESIDENT

Eileen Borris
Institute for Multi-Track Diplomacy, 6450 E. Hummingbird
Lane, Paradise Valley, AZ 85253; (480) 951-0544 (for fax,
same number and then press*51); erborris@cox.net

PRESIDENT-ELECT

Dan Mayton
Lewis-Clark State College,
500 Eighth Ave., Lewiston, ID 83501-2698;
(208) 792-2280; (208) 792-2820 (fax); dmayton@lsc.edu

SECRETARY

Kathleen Dockett
University of the District of Columbia,
Washington, DC 20008; (202) 274-5705;
(202) 274-5003 (fax); kdockett@aol.com

TREASURER

John Gruszkos
Glen Forest Associates, Ltd, 7301 Forest Ave.,
Suite 201, Richmond, VA 23226;
(804) 285-4121; (804) 285-4123 (fax); jomol@verizon.net

MEMBERS-AT-LARGE

Julie Levitt
33 East Princeton Road, Bala Cynwyd, PA, 19004-2242;
(610) 644-3980; (610) 664-3975 (fax); julielevitt@verizon.com

Donna Read

Alliance for Resilient Communities,
2700 Clarendon Blvd., Arlington, VA 22201;
(703) 243-7445; ravenroot@aol.com

John Paul Szura

1165 E. 54th Place, Chicago, IL 60615; (773) 684-6510 ext.
17; (773) 684-9830 (fax); johnpaulosa@aol.com

RECRUITMENT, RETENTION & PUBLIC RELATIONS

Joan Gildemeister
4406 35th St., N.W., Washington, DC 20008-4204;
(202) 363-6197; (202) 363-9270 (fax); jgildemeister@cs.com

APA COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES

Judith Van Hoorn
Dept. of Educational and Counseling Psychology, School of
Education, University of the Pacific, Stockton, CA 95211
510-233-2959 (home) jvanhoorn@pacific.edu

Corann Okorodudu

Dept. of Psychology, Rowan University, Glassboro, NJ 08028
(856) 256-4500 x3782; (856) 848-0142 (home fax); (856)
256-4892 (office fax); Okorodudu@rowan.edu

COMMITTEES

FELLOWS COMMITTEE

Leila (Lee) F Dane
Institute for Victims of Trauma, 6801 Market Square Dr.,
McLean, VA 22101; Tel. (703) 847-8456;
Fax (703) 847-0470; ivt@microneil.com

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

Eileen Borris, Chair – see Past President

PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Catherine Byrne, Chair
Psychology Dept., University of California, Santa Cruz, 1156
High St., CA 95064; (831) 459-2795; cbyrne@ucsc.edu

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

Dan Christie, Chair
Dept. of Psychology, Ohio State University, 1465 Mt. Vernon
Ave., Marion, OH 43302; (614) 292-9133 x6244 (w); (740)
363-0518 (h); (614) 292-5817 (fax); christie.1@osu.edu

JW P. Heuchert – see Newsletter Editor

Janet Schofield
517 LRDC, University of Pittsburgh, Pitts., PA 15260-0001;
(412) 624-7473; schof@vms.cis.pitt.edu

Richard V. Wagner – see Journal Editor

Deborah DuNann Winter
Dept. of Psychology, Whitman College, Walla Walla, WA
99362; (509) 527-5123; winterd@whitman.edu

STRATEGIC PLANNING COMMITTEE

Dan Mayton, Chair – see President-Elect

WORKING GROUPS

CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND WAR

Petra Hesse, Co-chair
Wheelock College, 200 The Riverway, Boston, MA 02215
(617) 879-2307; phesse@wheelock.edu

Kathleen Kostelny, Co-chair

Erikson Institute, 420 N. Wabash, Chicago, IL 60611;
(312) 893-7188; kkostelny@erikson.edu

Judith Van Hoorn – see APA Council Representatives

CONFLICT RESOLUTION

Steve Fabick, Chair
640 N. Old Woodward, Suite 201, Birmingham, MI 48009
(248) 258-9288; stevefabick@aol.com

Barbara Tint, Co-chair

Director, International and Intercultural Conflict Resolu-
tion, Conflict Resolution Graduate Program, Portland State
University, PO Box 751, Portland, OR 97207-0751;
(503) 291-8183; (503) 725-3693 (fax); tint@pdx.edu

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND JUSTICE

Deborah DuNann Winter, Co-chair – see Publications Com-
mittee above

ETHNICITY AND PEACE

Deborah Fish Ragin, Co-chair
Dept. of Psychology, Montclair State University,
1 Normal Ave., Upper Montclair, NJ 07043
(973) 655-4176; ragind@mail.montclair.edu

FEMINISM AND PEACE

GLOBAL VIOLENCE AND SECURITY

Brian Betz, Co-chair
Dept. of Psychology, Kent State University, Stark Campus,
6000 Frank Ave. NW, Canton, OH 44720-7599
(330) 499-9600 x 414; bbetz@stark.kent.edu

Marc Pilisuk, Co-chair

Saybrook Graduate School and Research Center,
494 Cragmont Ave., Berkeley, CA 94708-1206
(510) 526-0876; (510) 526-0876 (fax); mpilisuk@saybrook.edu

Diane Perlman, Co-chair

1325 18th St., NW #404 Washington, DC 20036;
(202) 775-0777; ninedots@aol.com

INTERNATIONAL PEACE PRACTITIONERS

Joanie Connors, Co-chair
University of Western New Mexico, Silver City, NM 88061
(505) 388-4088; jconnors@highstream.net

David Adams, Co-chair

256 Shore Drive, Branford, CT, 06405
(203) 488-3044; adams1peace@aol.com

Diane Perlman, Co-chair

(202) 775-0777

PEACE AND EDUCATION

Linden Nelson, Co-chair
Dept. of Psychology and Child Development,
Cal Poly State University, San Luis Obispo, CA 93407
(805) 756-5705; llnelson@calpoly.edu

Michael Van Slyck, Co-chair

Dept. of Psychology, Virginia Commonwealth University,
808 West Franklin St., P.O. Box 842018, Richmond VA,
23284-2018; (804) 828-8034; (804) 828-2237 (fax);
mvsanslyck@aol.com

PEACE AND SPIRITUALITY

Steve Handwerker
The International Association for the Advancement of
Human Welfare
7300 W. Camino Real Ste. 229, Boca Raton, FL 33433;
(561) 447-6700; peacewk@peacewk.org

STUDENT AND EARLY CAREER

Eric Green, Chair
Dept. of Psychology, University of South Carolina,
Columbia, SC 29208; (803) 665-5482; epgreen@sc.rr.com

LIAISONS

PsySR

Colleen Cordes, Executive Director
Psychologists for Social Responsibility,
208 I St. NE, Suite B, Washington, DC 20002-4340
(202) 543-5347; (202) 543-5348 (fax); anderson@psysr.org

DIVISION 2 – TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY

Linda M. Woolf – see President above

DIVISION 9 – SPSSI

Paul Kimmel – see APA Council Representative above

DIVISION 35 – PSYCHOLOGY OF WOMEN

Corann Okorodudu – see APA Council Representatives above

DIVISION 44 – LESBIAN AND GAY ISSUES

Bianca Cody Murphy
Psychology Dept., Coordinator of Women Studies, Wheaton
College, Norton, MA 02766; (508) 286-3690; (508) 286-
3640 (fax); bmurphy@wheatonma.edu

DIVISION 45 – ETHNIC MINORITY ISSUES

Jim Statman
34 Chestnut Street, Rhinebeck, NY 12572
Aurora Associates, 1825 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 640
Washington, DC 20009; (845) 876-4211; (202) 588-5881
(fax); jstatman@aurorainternational.com

COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN PSYCHOLOGY (CIRP)

Eileen Borris – see Past President

SPECIAL TASKS

ARCHIVES

Michael Wessells
Dept. of Psychology, Randolph-Macon College,
Ashland, VA 23005;
(804) 752-7236; (804) 752-4724 (fax); mwessell@rmc.edu

DIVISION HANDBOOK

John Paul Szura; see Members-At-Large

JOURNAL EDITOR

Richard V. Wagner
Bates College, Lewiston, ME 04240;
(207) 786-6185 (w); (207) 784-0645 (h); (207) 786-8338
(fax); rwagner@bates.edu

NEWSLETTER EDITOR

JW P. Heuchert
Dept. of Psychology, Allegheny College, 520 North Main St.,
Meadville, PA, 16335-3902; (814) 332-2397; (814) 332-4321
(fax); jw.heuchert@allegheny.edu

PEACE PSYCHOLOGY TEACHING RESOURCE COLLECTION & LISTSERV MODERATOR

Linda M. Woolf – See President above

WEB SITE

www.peacepsych.org
Linda M. Woolf – See President above

Invite Friends to Join Division 48

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

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

DIVISION 48 WEB SITE

Please visit the Division 48 web site at:

<http://www.peacepsych.org>

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

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

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

Linda M. Woolf

woolfm@webster.edu

peace is possible.
think it. plan it. do it.

Please Recycle

