



# PEACE Psychology

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

Volume 16, Number 1 • SPRING/SUMMER 2007



## 2007 APA Convention **SAN FRANCISCO** August 17 – 20



**“There is no time left for anything but to make peace work a dimension of our every waking activity.”**

– Elise Boulding

## Contents

From the Editor.....	2
Letter to the Editor .....	3
Message from the President .....	4
Listervers.....	6
APA Convention 2007.....	7
Women in Black Vigil .....	8
Session on Israel/Palestine.....	8
Clip & Save Convention Program .....	9
Full Circle, 40 Years Later.....	13
Peace Between & Within.....	14
Desmond Tutu Peace Centre .....	15
Book Reviews.....	16
Peacebuilding; Weiss RFP.....	17
Attitudes Toward Treaties.....	18
Pull-Out Peace Poster .....	20
State Representative Richard Wagner ....	22
The Forgiving Brain.....	23
Protesters Seek Change .....	24
Post-Katrina Program.....	25
Two Questions in Trauma Study.....	26
The Lyin' King .....	27
The Worldview Construct.....	28
Candidate Statements .....	30
COR Report; Reports .....	33
Member News.....	34
Member Survey.....	35
New Members.....	36
Directory .....	39

## From the Editor



JW P. Heuchert,  
Editor

Since this edition of *Peace Psychology* is an “election edition,” I will refrain from my usual editorializing. Instead, we offer you a smorgasbord of articles, news, reviews, reports, and announcements. Our main focus for this edition is to encourage you to participate in our exciting program planned for the upcoming APA convention in San Francisco. Hope to see you there!

Thanks to all your articles, letters and reports, we have another interesting collection of contributions. These range from research reports on people’s attitudes toward international treaties and human rights agreements, “the forgiving brain,” and the “Worldview Construct” as it applies to peace psychology to an article about inner peace and reports from committees and from events, such as the war protest in Washington, D.C. and an international trauma conference in Vietnam.

Please:

- Continue to send submissions.
- Clip & Save the Convention Program beginning on page 9, and bring it to San Francisco.
- 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 September 15, 2007.

Peace to you,

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# Letter to the Editor

## APA and Military Interrogations

February 2007

The members of the Monterey Bay Psychological Association feel compelled to speak out, unequivocally and without further delay, against the unethical, immoral, and illegal practices taking place in military prisons around the world. As psychologists, we would like to stand with all those who have protested the use of psychologists as consultants to torture, degradation, cruelty and/or inhumane treatment of military prisoners.

In its structured examination of the ethics of this practice, the APA Psychological Ethics and National Security (PENS) Task Force took a small step in the right direction. However, in the intervening time, we do not believe that the APA leadership has gone far enough in identifying and denouncing the misuse of psychological theory and practice in military interrogations and on rendition teams.

Both the APA and the CPA have asked for member psychologists' input. We find that the response from the APA leadership does not represent us as psychologists, and is in fact detrimental to our profession. Within the context of ongoing media reports of cruel, inhumane, and degrading practices used in military interrogations and on rendition teams, the APA's focus on responsibilities to society rings hollow. To participate, even as consultants, in unethical practices under the guise of protecting the general social welfare is simply wrong. As an organization, the Monterey Bay Psychological Association believes that the APA Ethics Code is clear in its prohibition of the use of torture, and clear that psychologists should have no part in this aspect of military operations. Further, we recognize the dilemma of military psychologists forced to choose between their role as psychologists and their role as military officers.

We fervently believe that if we do not speak out against practices that violate human rights and dignity, we are complicit in those practices. We would hope that the APA administration understands the fundamental admonition in the APA Ethics Code to *Do No Harm*, and continue to question their current interpretation.

Respectfully,

*Jennifer Kaupp, Ph.D.*

President,

Monterey Bay Psychological Association

*Jon Girvetz, Ph.D.*

Past President,

Monterey Bay Psychological Association

Co-Chairs, Contemporary Issues in  
Psychology Forum

## 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.

# Message from the President

Daniel M. Mayton, President,  
Society for the Study of Peace, Conflict,  
& Violence: APA Division 48



## The Strategic Plan of the Society for the Study of Peace, Conflict, and Violence: Best-Laid Plans or How to Avoid Being Listless

AS A PROFESSOR, I have heard many aggravating questions from students. “Did you cover anything important in the class I missed last week?” and “Will this be on the test?” are probably the worst offenders. Another type of question that gets my hackles up concerns how busy I am. “Will you be busy tomorrow?” I want to say “Absolutely not, I will just be in my office looking blankly at the walls!” Now I realize this last type of question is not meant to sound as bad as it does, but everyone I work with is very busy.

You, too, are undoubtedly very busy. You have your professional and/or volunteer work, your friends, family, and pets, and you even hope to fit in some time for yourself. When it comes to focusing my professional time as a peace psychologist, I incorporate some of the aspects of our Society’s strategic plan into my activities. I want to start off my presidency by sharing the major aspects of the Society’s current strategic plan, which includes the Society’s mission statement, vision statement, and strategic goals. If you include activities to support the Society for the Study of Peace, Conflict, and Violence (Division 48) among the many things you do, I thank you, and this column will let you know some of what the Society has done and plans to accomplish over the next few years. If, however, you are not currently involved in the Society’s activities, I encourage you to read this column to identify at least one thing that you might add to your very busy life that would help our Society reach its long-term goals. Every member’s involvement in Society activities and governance is greatly appreciated.

Given the energy, interests, and drive of the membership of the Society for the Study of Peace, Conflict, and Violence

(a.k.a. Division 48), it is not surprising that the Society leadership has developed plans to direct our organization’s efforts. During the 1990s, a vision for the Society was first developed under the presidency of Susan McKay, and in the fall of 2000, under the presidency of Corann Okorodudu, a Strategic Planning Task Force was first established to develop a five-year plan. During 2005, a new strategic planning group updated the Society’s strategic goals. The product of this planning group was the 2006-2010 Strategic Plan that was formally adopted by our Executive Committee in 2006.

Our Society’s *mission statement* reads:

The purpose of Division 48 is to increase and apply psychological knowledge in the pursuit of peace, where peace is defined broadly to include both the absence of destructive conflict and the creation of positive social conditions that minimize destructiveness and promote human well-being for all. The Division fosters communication among practitioners, researchers, and policymakers world-wide who are working on issues concerning peace, nonviolent conflict resolution, social justice, reconciliation, and the causes, consequences, and prevention of all forms of violence and destructive conflict. We invite the membership of all psychologists in these peace-related activities at individual, interpersonal, group, national and international levels.

Our mission statement reminds us of our need to reduce and prevent conflict and to work collaboratively toward a society with positive peace and social justice.

With only slight modifications from its initial wording, our *vision statement* is as follows:

As peace psychologists, our vision is the development of sustainable and just societies through the prevention of destructive conflict and violence, the amelioration of its consequences, and the empowerment of individuals and groups to prevent and mitigate oppression and inequalities locally and globally.

This is a powerful vision to me. As I have reflected on this vision, I am struck by this reminder that we must work from the local through the global level. Too often membership has looked globally without attending to the justice issues within our own neighborhoods and country.

The Society has identified eight *long-term goals*. In order of priority these are as follows:

1. *Develop a wider recognition that peace is a valued aspect of the discipline of psychology by building bridges to others within APA, APS, and other peace-related organizations.*
2. *Significantly increase the age, gender, and ethnic diversity perspectives within the Society.*
3. *Promote peace and social justice in the local and national context by building bridges across ethnic groups and recognizing the strengths and limitations of the dominant culture’s practices and policies.*
4. *Identify, study, research, and promote values that sustain individuals and societies in their quest for a peaceful and less violent world.*
5. *Enhance the participation of the membership in Society-related activities by involving them in articulating and prioritizing various domains of peace theory, research, and practice.*

6. *Promote peace and social justice in the international context by building bridges to other cultures and recognizing the strengths and limitations of Western psychological practices and scholarship.*

7. *Promote the development, dissemination and integration of curricula, teaching approaches, and materials relevant at all levels of education and in both formal education and civic or community education contexts.*

8. *Increase the number of book-length publications on peace psychology.*

Each of these goals are clearly important to the Society's mission and vision and are very timely in the context of the world today. Let me briefly discuss some of these so you can see what some members of the Society have done and are doing so you can consider what you might like to do to help us succeed in achieving these goals. In addition, I bet many of you are currently doing something that is related to some or most of these goals and, if so, I also encourage you to let those working on each goal know what you are doing.

The Society for the Study of Peace, Conflict, and Violence has come a long way in developing a wider recognition that peace is a valued aspect of the discipline of psychology (Goal #1), but it has much, much farther to go. Our fine journal, *Peace and Conflict: Journal of Peace Psychology* has prospered under the strong editorial leadership of Milton Schwebel and Dick Wagner. Council Representatives like Paul Kimmel, Corann Okorodudu, and Judy Van Hoorn among others have worked hard and have succeeded in persuading the APA Council to act on initiatives consistent with our vision and mission even though they have not always been able to realize all that they expected to achieve. We also have official liaisons with several other APA divisions (see the names on the Directory page of this newsletter). In addition to maintaining these endeavors, another initiative is to start a Peace Research Task Force. This action is predicated on the belief that by adding to the research base for peace activities we will increase our value within psychological science. If you are currently conducting peace research or are planning to in the near future and you are interested in

joining this research group, please email me at [dmayton@lsc.edu](mailto:dmayton@lsc.edu).

Our second goal speaks to three diversity issues. First our Society, like APA in general, is graying. Joan Gildemeister, chair of our Recruitment, Retention, and Public Relations Committee (a.k.a. Membership Committee), is working hard to increase student and early career membership. The survey on page 35 of this newsletter is designed to help her develop initiatives to increase younger members, so please fill it out and return it, or contact Joan with your thoughts ([jgildemeister@cs.com](mailto:jgildemeister@cs.com)). We do have a Student and Early Career Working Group that has in the past done some innovative things under the leadership of Eric Green (e.g. student e-mentorships), however, as there currently is no chair, it has been inactive. If you can recommend someone for this working group chair position, it would be very much appreciated. The level of ethnic diversity in the Society is also addressed in Goal #2. Our efforts on this are numerous and Society leadership positions reflect an ethnically diverse Society, but the general membership is not very diverse. Some of our current activities toward this goal include our sponsorship of the biennial National Multicultural Conference and Summit, the Ethnicity and Peace Working Group, chaired by our president-elect, Debby Ragin, (it is always in need of more active members—[ragind@mail.montclair.edu](mailto:ragind@mail.montclair.edu)), and the Inter-Divisional Task Force on Diversity with divisional leadership from Y. Evie Garcia, Julie Levitt, and Eileen Borris.

Both Goal #3 and Goal #6 focus on the promotion of peace and social justice, with the former focusing on the local and national context, and the latter on the international context. The Global Violence and Security Working Group (Brian Betz, Marc Pilisuk, and Diane Perlman, co-chairs), Children, Families and the International Peace Practitioners Network reflect the Society's roots within the Cold War and the nuclear threat of that time. The War Working Group (Petra Hesse, Kathleen Kostelny, & Judith Van Hoorn, co-chairs) also has a major focus on a critical international problem. All levels are part of our vision and very important, but it seems as though most of the Society's activities have been on

the international level and only a small fraction has been local or national. The higher priority placed on more local and national contexts reflects a desire for more balance. The Conflict Resolution Working Group, co-chaired by Steve Fabbick and Barbara Tint, has addressed all levels of conflict, and this is a good beginning.

Goal #4 addresses the values that sustain individuals and societies in their quest for a peaceful and socially just world, and many of our working groups are designed to do just that. The Environmental Protection and Justice Working Group (Deborah DuNann Winter, chair), Feminism and Peace Working Group (Barbara Tint, chair), and Spirituality and Peace Working Group (Steven Handwerker, chair) all concentrate on the study and promotion of values related to peace, conflict and violence, as do other working groups already mentioned.

The Peace Education Working Group, chaired by Linden Nelson and Michael Van Slyck, has been a model working group in its promotion of Goal #7. It has produced brochures, has an active announcement listserv, and organizes symposia at the annual convention to analyze and inform us on peace education in both formal and informal situations. This working group will continue to assist in realizing this goal as long as the strong leadership continues and there is a continued influx of new, active group members.

The last goal to increase the number of book-length publications on peace psychology is moving along quite nicely. Several books on peace psychology are in print, but not many. This is changing with the Peace Psychology Book Series with Springer Science + Business Media. Dan Christie, Series-editor, has four titles under contract and several more under review! More proposals are welcome.

Enhancing the participation of the membership in any organization is important. This column is intended to encourage all Society for the Study of Peace, Conflict and Violence members to become involved in Society-related activities (Goal #5). Join a working group, become more

*(Continued on page. 6)*

(Continued from page 5 )

active if you are in a working group, write an article for the newsletter, conduct a research study on peace, recruit new Society members, write a book on peace psychology, go to the Society social hour at APA, attend the Society business meeting at APA (somewhat like a social hour and very nonthreatening), ask to become an official liaison to APA divisions where there are none, run for Society office, or whatever.

JW Heuchert, the superb editor of the excellent newsletter that you are now holding, has made sure that the information you need to get involved is at your fingertips. Many other ways to become involved are described in each issue. Remember that you do not need to be a member of APA to be actively involved in the work of the Society and our efforts for peace.

Now the best-laid plans do go awry more often than we like to admit. However, this is very reasonable as situations change and plans are modified to better reflect the times. The current situation may warrant shelving your lists to address something that is more crucial. The work of Linda Woolf, Corann Okorodudu, Judy VanHoorn and others on the *APA 2006 Resolution Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment* is a good example of this. However, having a common mission, common vision, and common goals has its advantages in terms of the advancement of peace psychology.

I am a list maker. I have had so many lists that at times I have had a list of lists. Despite good intentions, I do not accomplish everything on my lists. Of course, I mean to, but time marches on, and I often get drawn in different directions that I do not always anticipate (although in some cases maybe I should have known). Generally, I am consoled that even though I do not complete all I set out to do, at least I am not listless! Thank you for not being listless when it comes to peace.



# 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](mailto: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](mailto:epgreen@sc.rr.com) for more information.

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

Order a “Peace is Possible” t-shirt or hat from Julie Levitt by emailing her at [julie.levitt@verizon.net](mailto: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.



# APA Conference 2007, San Francisco

## Join us in San Francisco in August

Please join us in San Francisco this summer for the 2007 Annual Conference, to be held from Friday, August 17 through Monday, August 20. It promises to be particularly interesting! See <http://www.apa.org/convention07/> and <http://www.peacepsych.org> for more information.

### Addresses

This year's Morton Deutsch Conflict Resolution Award Invited Address will be given by Dr. Herb Kelman. Congratulations Herb! His talk will be titled: *Evaluating the contributions of interactive problem solving to the resolution of ethnonational conflicts*. The Early Career Award will be given to Dr. Ilana Shapiro. Congratulations Ilana! Her address title will be: *Psychological theories for affecting peaceful change: Some challenges and opportunities*. Dr. Dan Mayton, President of Division 48, will also give an invited address entitled: *Nonviolence in the 21st century: challenges for peace psychologists*.

### Teach In

This year Div48 is co-sponsoring an "Ethics and Interrogations" Teach-In! The teach-in, which has been cosponsored by a number of divisions concerned about social justice, will run for several hours and is an important addition to this year's conference!

Symposia titles/topics include:

Relationships Among Inner Peace, Interpersonal Behavior, and Global Attitudes

Critical Populations, Collective Action—Post-conflict Reconstruction Processes With War-Affected Women, Teachers, and Aid workers

Torture Is for Amateurs—Convergence of Military Interrogators and Psychologists, including a talk entitled *Trained Interrogator's Perspective on Torture*

Reconciliation After Group Violence

Enough Violence in this World—Causes, Costs, and Remedies

Resisting the Drums of War, including a talk entitled: "Promoting War by Exploiting Our Core Concerns"

Psychology of Political Violence—Implications for Constructive Public Policy?

### Poster Session

Some poster session titles include:

Biographical Factors of Men and Women Nobel Peace Prize Laureates

A Recipe for War: The Efficacy of Anger and Fear

Barriers to Peace: Society's Rules of Violence

Militaristic Reactions to Terrorism: Effects of Priming Nonviolent Alternatives

Relating a Nation's Culture of Peace to its Emotional Climate

Voices of Hope: Children's Messages of Peace

Understanding Hindus' and Muslims' Solutions for Peace in Gujarat, India

Challenge and Opportunity: Reducing Violence in Communities via Jail Programs

An Empirical View of a Peaceful Person

Empirically Situating Just Peacemaking Among Values and Peace Psychology Concepts

Psychosocial Aspects of Korean Reunification

Telling Style and Forgiveness in Africans and Americans

Perceptions About the Other: Ethnonational Attitudes in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Cooperative Learning in College Classrooms: Creating a Positive Learning Environment

A Course on Children and War

### Roundtables

NEW one-hour Roundtable Sessions will feature interesting peace-related paper discussions at eight tables:

Peace and Vengeance: Exploring Origins of Motivations From Within Conflict Zones

Resettlement Experiences of Young People from a Sudanese Refugee Background

Promoting Peace and Justice in Higher Education: The Psychologist's Role

Ethnonational Group Identification and Violence in the Former Yugoslavia

Psychological Interventions in Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement

Peacebuilding Between Palestinians and Jews: New Efforts Spearheaded by Americans

Breath for Peace: Yoga Practices in Israel

The Healing Journey From Trauma to Activism

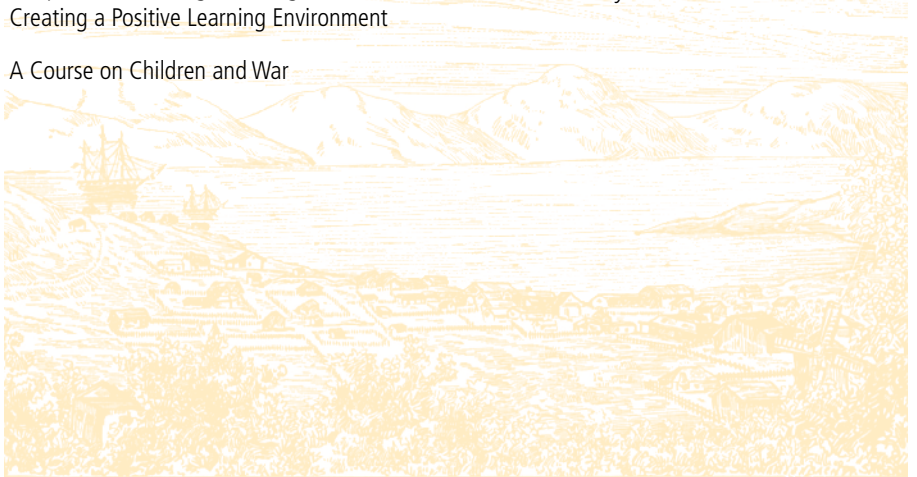
We hope you will be able to join us this year at the conference. If you do, don't forget to join us for the Social Hour on Saturday evening! We look forward to seeing you!!!

Program Chair:

Catherine C. Byrne, Ph.D.

University of California Santa Cruz

[cbyrne@ucsc.edu](mailto:cbyrne@ucsc.edu)



## WOMEN IN BLACK VIGIL

call for participants

We will have a WOMEN IN BLACK vigil  
at the APA convention in San Francisco.

Please contact Ethel Tobach at  
tobach@amnh.org

if you wish to be on the vigil line.



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## Session on Israel/Palestine at APA in San Francisco

*Ethel Tobach*

The conflict between Israelis and Palestinians has a recent history of change and influence by other societal entities (nations, religious organizations, international groups such as the UN). The paths toward peace and reconciliation of the conflict are not predictable at the time of the organization of this session.

Psychologists have a history of being concerned about societal conflicts, as well as social conflicts, and their commitment to nonviolent solutions is well-established professionally and organizationally.

Two of the session's speakers, Rabbi Michael Lerner of Tikun and Barbara Epstein of Meretz, will address the Israeli interest of peace and justice. Speakers Sarah Burdge and Donna Nassor are psychologists trained in the tradition of humanistic psychology. Discussants Bernice Lott, Stanely Krippner, and Marc Pilisuk have worked to resolve conflict non-violently within societal and socially defined populations.



# Clip & Save **2007 APA Convention Program**

Society for the Study of Peace, Conflict, & Violence Peace Psychology: Division 48, APA

Join us in San Francisco for the 2007 Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association! The Peace Division will offer symposia, discussions, workshops, and invited addresses on the psychology of peace and its implications for human rights, social justice, and global security.

To register for the convention online, please go to Convention Registration.

## **Executive Committee Meeting: Society for the Study of Peace, Conflict and Violence**

**8/16 Thursday: 10 am–12:50 pm • San Francisco Marriott Hotel, Pacific Conference Suite D**

## **Symposium: Relationships Among Inner Peace, Interpersonal Behavior, and Global Attitudes**

**8/17 Friday: 11–11:50 am • Moscone Center, Room 2002**

CHAIR: Linden L. Nelson, PhD, California Polytechnic State University–San Luis Obispo

*Inner Peace, Peaceful Behavior, and Global Attitudes: A Theoretical Perspective*

Gregory Sims, PhD, Unicorn Youth Services, Philo, CA

*Inner Peace: Exploration and Identification of Shared Variables*

Mindy Puopolo, PsyD, California Lutheran University

*Correlations Among Inner Peace, Interpersonal Behavior, and Global Attitudes*

Linden L. Nelson, PhD, California Polytechnic State University–San Luis Obispo

## **Symposium: Critical Populations, Collective Action—Postconflict Reconstruction Processes with War-Affected Women, Teachers, and Aid Workers**

**8/17 Friday: 12–12:50 pm • Moscone Center, Room 3012**

CHAIR: Riva B. Kantowitz, PhD, Sabanci University, Istanbul, Turkey

*A Bad Boss Is Worse Than War: Promoting Aid Worker Well-Being*

Lynne Cripe, PhD, CARE, Atlanta, GA

*Social Justice and (Non) Support: Teacher Well-Being in Postwar Liberia*

Janet Shriberg, MS, MPH, University of Denver

*Reducing Gender-Based Violence Amidst War and Displacement in Northern Uganda*

Lindsay Stark, MPH, Columbia University in the City of New York

## **Symposium: Torture Is for Amateurs—Convergence of Military Interrogators and Psychologists**

**8/17 Friday: 1–2:50 pm • Moscone Center, Room 3005**

CHAIR: Richard V. Wagner, PhD, Bates College

*Why Amateurs Are for Torture*

Jean Maria Arrigo, PhD, International Intelligence Ethics Association, Washington, D.C.

*Trained Interrogator's Perspective on Torture*

Raymond Bennett, Athens, GA

*Why Interrogations in Nonmilitary Settings Sometimes Lead to False Confessions*

Mark Costanzo, PhD, Claremont McKenna College

*Peace Psychological Perspective on Hostile Interrogation*

Richard V. Wagner, PhD, Bates College

## **Invited Address: Morton Deutsch Conflict Resolution Award Address**

**8/17 Friday: 3–3:50 pm • Moscone Center, Room 2016**

*Evaluating the Contributions of Interactive Problem Solving to the Resolution of Ethnonational Conflicts*

Herbert Kelman, PhD, Harvard University

Discussion: **Reconciliation After Group Violence**

**8/18 Saturday: 8–9:50 am • Moscone Center, Room 270**

CHAIR: Stephen Fabick, EdD, independent practice, Birmingham, MI

*From Social Violence to Reconciliation: Individuals and Groups*

Jancis Long, PhD, Psychologists for Social Responsibility, Berkeley, CA

*Reconciliation and Forgiveness in Divided Societies*

Paula Green, EdD, Karuna Center for Peacebuilding, Amherst, MA

*Cultural Contexts of Conflict and Reconciliation: A Multivariate Cultural Equation*

Anthony J. Marsella, PhD, University of Hawai'i at Manoa

Symposium: **Enough Violence in this World—Causes, Costs, and Remedies**

**8/18 Saturday: 2–3:50 pm • Moscone Center, Room 3000**

CHAIR: Marc Pilisuk, PhD, Saybrook Graduate School and Research Center

*Cultures of War, Cultures of Peace*

Anthony J. Marsella, PhD, University of Hawai'i at Manoa

*Why Violence Continues: The Network of Beneficiaries of Violence*

Marc Pilisuk, PhD, Saybrook Graduate School and Research Center

*Torture: Crossing the Line in Sanctioned Violence*

Linda M. Woolf, PhD, Webster University

*Who Will Speak for the Children?*

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

*Who Will Speak for the Earth?*

Deborah Winter, PhD, Whitman College

Poster Session: **Division 48**

**8/18 Saturday: 4–4:50 pm • Moscone Center, Halls ABC**

*Biographical Factors of Men and Women Nobel Peace Prize Laureates*

M.L. Corbin Sicoli, PhD, Cabrini College

April J. Perrymore, PsyD, Cabrini College

*Recipe for War: The Efficacy of Anger and Fear*

Violet Cheung, MA, University of California–Berkeley

Bill Blunden, MA, San Francisco State University

*Barriers to Peace: Society's Rules of Violence*

Maryam Akbar, PhD, Alliant International University–Los Angeles

Paula Johnson, PhD, Alliant International University–Los Angeles

*Militaristic Reactions to Terrorism: Effects of Priming Nonviolent Alternatives*

Linden L. Nelson, PhD, California Polytechnic State University–San Luis Obispo

Kimberly G. Yaeger, BS, California Polytechnic State University–San Luis Obispo

*Effects of Mortality Salience on Prosocial Attitudes and Judgments of Criminal Actions in Intergroup Contexts*

Jaeshin Kim, MA, University of Massachusetts

Ilana Shapiro, PhD, University of Massachusetts

*Relating a Nation's Culture of Peace to Its Emotional Climate*

Joseph H. de Rivera, PhD, Clark University

*Impact of Peace Studies: Actions and Attitudes in Japanese Students*

Amy A. Szarkowski, PhD, Miyazaki International College, Miyazaki-gun, Japan

Amy Donnelly, Miyazaki International College, Miyazaki-gun, Japan

*Voices of Hope: Children's Messages of Peace*

Brian M. Yankouski, Montclair State University

Tom Kurtovic, Montclair State University

Jason Trent, BA, Montclair State University

Jennifer Tursi, Montclair State University

Milton A. Fuentes, PsyD, Montclair State University

8/18

Poster  
Session  
continued

*Understanding Hindus' and Muslims' Solutions for Peace in Gujarat, India*

Jui Shankar, MA, Ball State University  
Lawrence Gerstein, PhD, Ball State University

*Challenge and Opportunity: Reducing Violence in Communities via Jail Programs*

Michael R. Castell, PhD, Solano County Sheriff's Office, Fairfield, CA

*Empirical View of a Peaceful Person*

Daniel M. Mayton II, PhD, Lewis–Clark State College  
Aaron M. Wilder, BS, Lewis–Clark State College  
Becca C. Solom, Lewis–Clark State College  
Misato Sawa, BA, Lewis–Clark State College  
Allison M. Stephens, BS, Lewis–Clark State College  
Hannah L. Smith, Lewis–Clark State College  
Monte T. Garrison, Lewis–Clark State College

*Empirically Situating Just Peacemaking Among Values and Peace Psychology Concepts*

Daniel M. Mayton II, PhD, Lewis–Clark State College  
Becca C. Solom, Lewis–Clark State College  
Aaron M. Wilder, BS, Lewis–Clark State College  
Misato Sawa, BA, Lewis–Clark State College  
Allison M. Stephens, BS, Lewis–Clark State College  
Hannah L. Smith, Lewis–Clark State College  
Monte T. Garrison, Lewis–Clark State College

*Psychosocial Aspects of Korean Reunification*

Do-Yeong Kim, PhD, Ajou University, Suwon, South Korea  
Jinwook Jung, Ajou University, Suwon, South Korea  
Sangho Gang, Ajou University, Suwon, South Korea  
Eunmi Kim, Ajou University, Suwon, South Korea

*Telling Style and Forgiveness in Africans and Americans*

Rebekah A. Phillips, MA, Clark University

*About the Other: Ethnonational Attitudes in Bosnia and Herzegovina*

Silvia Susnjic, MA, George Mason University  
Sydney M. Hoehl, MS, George Mason University  
Vanessa N. Brown, MS, George Mason University  
Verla Nathaniel, MS, George Mason University  
Patricia Rivera, MS, George Mason University

*Cooperative Learning in College Classrooms: Creating a Positive Learning Environment*

Michael R. Van Slyck, PhD, Virginia Commonwealth University  
Rebecca Foster, MS, Virginia Commonwealth University

*Harm Reduction for Substance Abuse in Child Soldiers*

David A. Hoffman, PhD, University of California–Santa Cruz

*Course on Children and War*

David A. Hoffman, PhD, University of California–Santa Cruz

**Social Hour**

8/18 Saturday: 5 – 5:50 pm • Hilton San Francisco Hotel, Continental Parlor 7

Roundtable Discussions: **Eight Interesting Peace-Related Paper Discussions**

8/19 Sunday: 9 – 9:50 am • Moscone Center, Rooms 3022 and 3024

CHAIR: Catherine Byrne, PhD, University of California–Santa Cruz

**Roundtable #1: Peace and Vengeance—Exploring Origins of Motivations From Within Conflict Zones**

Barbara Tint, DPhil, Portland State University

**Roundtable #2: Resettlement Experiences of Young People from a Sudanese Refugee Background**

Susannah M. Tipping, BA, University of Melbourne, NONE, VIC, Australia

**Roundtable #3: Promoting Peace and Justice in Higher Education—The Psychologist's Role**

Michael D'Andrea, EdD, University of Hawai'i at Manoa

**Roundtable #4: Ethnonational Group Identification and Violence in the Former Yugoslavia**

Silvia Susnjic, MA, George Mason University

**Roundtable #5: Psychological Interventions in Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement**

Eduardo I. Diaz, PhD, Miami-Dade County, Miami, FL

**Roundtable #6: Peace Building Between Palestinians and Jews—New Efforts Spearheaded by Americans**

Judy Kuriansky, PhD, Teachers College, Columbia University

**Roundtable #7: Breath for Peace—Yoga Practices in Israel**

Arielle S. Warner, PhD, Institute of Transpersonal Psychology

**Roundtable #8: The Healing Journey From Trauma to Activism**

Leigh A. Messinides, PhD, Department of Veterans Affairs, Long Beach, CA



Invited Address: **Early Career Award Address**

**8/19 Sunday: 11–11:50 am • Moscone Center, Room 262**

Ilana Shapiro, PhD, University of Massachusetts

*Psychological Theories for Affecting Peaceful Change: Some Challenges and Opportunities*

Presidential Address: **Society for the Study of Peace, Conflict and Violence**

**8/19 Sunday: 12–12:50 pm • Moscone Center, Room 2002**

Daniel M. Mayton II, PhD, Lewis–Clark State College

*Nonviolence in the 21st Century: Challenges for Peace Psychologists*

Business Meeting & Award Session: **Society for the Study of Peace, Conflict & Violence**

**8/19 Sunday: 1–1:50 pm • Moscone Center, Room 2002**

Symposium: **Resisting the Drums of War**

**8/20 Monday: 8–9:50 am • Moscone Center, Room 272**

CHAIRS: Diane Perlman, PhD, Paragon Institute, Washington, D.C.; Roy J. Eidelson, PhD, University of Pennsylvania

*Must We Always Kill in War?*

Marc Pilisuk, PhD, University of California–Berkeley

*Promoting War by Exploiting Our Core Concerns*

Roy J. Eidelson, PhD, University of Pennsylvania

*Transforming to a Postmilitary Paradigm*

Diane Perlman, PhD, Paragon Institute, Washington, D.C.

Symposium: **Psychology of Political Violence—Implications for Constructive Public Policy?**

**8/20 Monday: 12–12:50 pm • Moscone Center, Room 302**

CHAIR: Philip G. Zimbardo, PhD, Stanford University

*What Is the Psychological Impact of Films About Political Violence?*

Cheryl Koopman, PhD, Stanford University

Lisa D. Butler, PhD, Stanford University

Rose McDermott, PhD, University of California–Santa Barbara

Oxana Palesh, PhD, University of Rochester

Philip G. Zimbardo, PhD

*Politics of Fear: Trading Civil Liberties for Security Against Terrorism*

James N. Breckenridge, PhD, Pacific Graduate School of Psychology

Philip G. Zimbardo, PhD



# Full Circle 40 YEARS LATER

The APA convention in San Francisco marks forty years since the APA meeting in the same city stimulated the founding of Psychologists for Social Action.

Rona M. Fields

Five or six psychologists from different parts of the United States—each of us anti-war activists and involved with Black and Brown movements as well—were appalled at the way anti-war protesters in Chicago were being beaten by police as they tried to confront the Democrat’s convention. APA was scheduled to have its 1968 convention in Chicago. We felt that the least we could do was compel APA to change its convention plans in protest. We found the Board of Directors obdurately opposed to any change in plans. In this regard they had also opposed participating in anti-war actions, anti-poverty and civil rights actions. SPSSI was sympathetic but unwilling to take action.

We mobilized using all of the tactic we’d employed in the larger arena—guerilla theater, pamphlets, speaking out and teaching in. We were successful in changing the venue. That marked the beginning of Town Hall meetings, which for a few years were a feature of each annual convention. Nonetheless, we felt that our mission was far from accomplished. We thought of ourselves as a “self destruct” institution rather than a permanent one. That is, when the principles we espoused were adopted by the American Psychological Association, we would no longer have reason to exist. For the next several years we mobilized and took action at each regional and often State meetings of psychologists. At another San Francisco meeting of the Western Psychological Association we managed to bring out most of the attendees to join an anti-war rally and march to Golden Gate State Park.

But perhaps of equal importance was our collaboration with the Association of Black Psychologists led by Drs. Charles and Shirley Thomas and with community groups like the Brown Berets with whom the Los Angeles PSA or-

ganized and executed a Free Clinic in East LA. We had a newsletter, *Social Action*, and at one of our semi-annual national meetings The Association for Women in Psychology was born. In the several years that followed, Psychologists for La Raza came into being, and the Black Student Psychologist Association came into its own. The organization membership grew. Many of the members supported the actions and applauded the consequences, even though they weren’t involved in activities in their home venues as PSA.

When, on the insistence of Dr. Kenneth Clark, the APA formed a Committee for Social and Ethical Responsibility and a Task Force for Women in Psychology, several PSA leaders were included in the draftees.

Several members of the original cadre went to work to change the criteria for accreditation or validation of major cognitive and personality tests, insisting on standardization procedures that took account of cultural bias and developing broader normative sampling for test development. Sex discrimination and sexual harassment, in addition to discrimination on grounds of race, sex, ethnicity and sexual preference, were classified as “unethical” or violations of the APA Ethical standards. Ironically, when the Committee on Social and Ethical Responsibility was scheduled to become the Board of Social and Ethical Responsibility (BSERP), the first harbinger of the limits of social action in psychology erupted.

I brought to the board a resolution intended for widespread adoption in psychology. The resolution called on organized psychology to take responsibility and action against the use of psychological experimental techniques and psychologists as coercive treatment in prisons and as torture abroad. The resolution was included in a larger piece published

in the February 16 1972 Congressional Record submitted by Rep. Ron Dellums (D. Ca.). In an interview with the *New York Times* I denounced this distortion of psychology as a science and as a practice. The Science Board was meeting at the same time, and when Janet Spence saw the resolution, she demanded that I be censured and exiled! Instead, my seat on BSERP was put up for election, and I was slated to run against Kenneth Clark, who had originally nominated me for the position! I knew I was out, and that was the end of the issue of psychologist’s responsibility for the use of sensory deprivation, sensory overstimulation, threat, etc. in torture. And with the demise of PSA around the same time, psychologists’ responsibility for torture became a back burner issue until 2005 when the APA was about to issue a statement absolving psychologists who, “in the course of their job responsibilities” use their skills and knowledge as psychologists and these techniques are coercive. In fact, they are torture. Several years earlier, in 1999, the de-classification of the CIA and DOD training manuals revealed that for many years psychologists and psychology had been engaged for the torture of dissidents in Latin America, and, as I’d recognized it from my own experience, in Northern Ireland.

So we have come full circle. This year we meet again in San Francisco. The issue of psychology and torture has not been finally and fully resolved. Some psychologists remain satisfied with taking Social Responsibility. I wonder if there are any who want to take Social Action?

# PEACE BETWEEN & WITHIN

Gregory Sims

*“...peace... is fundamental to our personal lives.”*

This compelling quotation by Linda Woolf was displayed on the cover of our last *Peace Psychology* newsletter (Fall/Winter '06). She wrote of how peace is family, safe homes, and much more regarding the recovery and well being of vulnerable people. Her comments entwined with some thoughts I've been developing in regard to the nature of "personal" peace. In order for the home to be a safe haven for one's family, all of its members need to have a sense of their own peace and bring it to a family unity. This suggests that in addition to peace being the coherent, harmonious integration of a democratic and fair social order (globally, nationally, in the work place, market place and in the home) it is as well, a coherent, harmonious integration of a democratic and fair personal order "within" us. It is important that each of us, as a family member and an individual, know of peace personally. What is this highly desirable "peace within"?

I asked Dan Mayton and the Executive Committee of Division 48 to look at the issue of "the study of inner peace as being a coherent part of the field of peace psychology." Though this item was placed on the agenda of the Winter Meeting, it was among those issues not discussed due to an insufficient amount of time, and thus, is still pending.

Is peace within personhood, inner peace, a part of peace psychology? Are we interested in the phenomena of inner peace as well as, for example, focusing upon ameliorating violence caused by war, social and familial disorder, or facilitating social peace and justice? If we are, I believe it is important to look at the qualities and characteristics of inner peace.



*We regard peace as being nonviolence and harmonious living within nations, communities and families. Can this definition also be applied to personal peace?*



It seems reasonable to look at how we treat ourselves, and as a result, how we treat others.

The statement has been made that, within our discipline, we may address inner peace only insofar as it connects with other aspects of peace, conflict and violence in order to be justified as a peace psychology topic. That unnecessarily limits the presentation of materials as to how to learn more about personal peace processes in and of themselves. We do not, for example, require investigations into strategies of mediating conflict resolution to consider issues regarding inner peace. Though that may be a good idea, it is not required of the presenter or author. Requiring us to tie inner peace theory and research to issues of conflict and violence suggests that inner peace is ancillary to, or perhaps not even a part of peace psychology. I do not see the logic in this point of view.

If the study of inner peace is not a part of peace psychology, does it belong in psychology at all? Or, there may be an inclination for some researchers to think of inner peace as an issue more appropriate to the domains of clinical or counseling psychology. Perhaps the thought is that the unpeaceful person may need therapeutic assistance. The person may have been victimized and be anxious, depressed, confused, disorganized or otherwise troubled. But inner peace as a construct is not used in clinical diagnostics nor is its use commonplace in clinical settings. In fact within academic and clinical communities the reference to "inner peace" is quite rare. At this point, it is simply not a part of either academic or clinical thinking.

Neither is inner peace an evident part of the emerging discipline of peace psychology. However, that can certainly change. If our model has tacitly or explicitly ex-

*(Continued on page 15)*

(Continued from page 14)

cluded the investigation and reporting of intrapersonal peace theory, research and practice, we might want to look at the benefits available through expanding that model. It may become an area of focus to which we can ascribe some considerable significance. Using our definition of peace psychology as being that aspect of psychology dedicated to the investigation of means through which harmonious well being can be facilitated and direct or structural violence reduced; once again, can this definition be applied to the individual who looks at world conditions, intolerable social circumstances, who quite reasonably has a sense of foreboding, and wants to be more peaceful? I believe it can.

We should encourage investigations, writings, and programs into the basic nature of what inner peace is and what it means personally. The study of well being through personal and social growth is on the rise, in part, due to efforts by Martin Seligman et al, to include more "positive" investigations within psychological research. The Division of Peace Psychology

should make the same effort. It seems obvious that to study the peaceful family, one must study the peaceful individual. Further the study of the peaceful individual requires the study of the nature of peace within the individual. Many unpeaceful families are, in part, comprised of individuals who, along with other influences, are engaging in unpeaceful thoughts, attitudes and practices directed toward themselves and as well, toward others.

Knowing more about the peacefulness of individuals is worth exploring within our discipline. For it can not but help to provide perspective and data for social inquiries into peace and the abatement of violence. We can draw from these emerging materials in shaping our investigations into family and community violence and other areas of social foci. We can document that some victims of direct or structural violence may also be victims of self inflicted attitudinal violence, tacitly accepting violent actions towards themselves. With further research into the nature of inner peace, can we assist individuals to engage in a personal frame

of reference that includes inner peace? Only scientific inquiry can answer that question. My hypothesis is that we can.

If we do acknowledge personal, intrapersonal, inner peace as being a part of our discipline, let's allow the thinkers, authors, researchers who wish to investigate these phenomena to be free of unnecessary restrictions and requirements for the reporting of significant materials. As with other areas of peace foci, we should treat the investigation of inner peace as having its own merit. In due time, it will interface with other facets of peace. That will be the logical outcome of such investigations. For now, let us figure out what inner peace is. I do have some ideas in this regard, but I suspect that addressing them here would require turning this brief essay into a much longer piece.

As our executive committee addresses this very important issue there should be a call for more papers, presentations, studies and courses on inner peace.



## **2nd Annual International Conference on "ENGAGING THE OTHER": The Power of Compassion**

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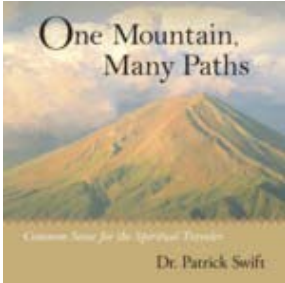
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## One Mountain, Many Paths

Heather Froeschl



Throughout history people have been seeking spiritual guidance. It is said that we are not human souls on a spiritual journey, but spiritual souls on a human one. Is there one correct path to peace and soulful living? Of course not. We are one world with many faiths. Dr. Patrick Swift's book *One Mountain, Many Paths* demonstrates this beautifully.

Opening with a letter to his readers, Swift offers his own experience of our nation's tragic events on September 11, 2001. In his own search to understand these events and make sense of the world again, he began seeking wisdom in numerous scriptural sources and working for peace by compiling the quotes that touched him the most. His offering is a tool for readers to open themselves and learn to be free to move on every path.

The oft used, but always pertinent, tale of the "Parable of the Blind Men and the Elephant" from Buddhism is a perfect analogy of this book. The quotes encompass many views of the same goal. One of my favorites is: "People who praise their own faith and belittle the faith of others solve no problems," *Sutrakritanga* 1:1.50, Jainism. Another is: "The Master said, 'By nature, men are alike; by practice, they get to be wide apart,'" *The Analects of Confucius* 17, Confucianism, Here lies the problem. We must learn to be more open to ideas other than our own and come together as a world race of humans.

*One Mountain, Many Paths* is a joy to read a bit at a time, meditating on the wisdom within. Or it can be read normally, letting the messages enter your soul. This gift to the world is one I hope many will give to those they love.

### ***Bridging the Gap to Peace: From a New Way of Thinking into Action***

by Deri Joy Ronis

Robert Muller

THIS IS A VERY IMPORTANT BOOK. Despite all the knowledge and intelligence the human species has acquired, we still are saddled with about 70 active conflicts in the world; a record of 80 million war casualties in the 20th century; and yearly "defense" expenditures of 800 trillion dollars: one half of all governmental expenditures, from education and health to all governmental services. This must urgently end because now we are destroying the Earth and her nature and must give utmost priority to restoring them. An increase in peace will therefore re-

lease resources from military and defense expenditures. Think also of the saving of resources that can be obtained from the reduction or elimination of violence.

To do it, to become a peacemaker—whatever your condition is, whatever your walk of life—you must decide first of all to become a peacemaker. Then all the rest will fall into place. This is what happened to Deri Joy Ronis. In her book she narrates how she became a peacemaker and how you can become one too. This is also what happened to me after World War II when I decided to become a peacemaker, so that my children and grandchildren would not live the horrors I saw during that war. I tell my story in a scattered way in several books, but her book is much better because it is devoted entirely to that subject. It will also be a

## ***Peacemaker 101: Careers Confronting Conflict***

The Solomon Asch Center for Study of Ethnopolitical Conflict at the University of Pennsylvania is pleased to announce the publication of *Peacemaker 101: Careers Confronting Conflict*, a collection of brief personal essays from 39 participants in the center's past summer institutes. The contributors and editors Roy Eidelson, Jena Laske, and Lina Cherfas hope that this book proves to be of interest to many people, but especially to students wondering how to make a difference in a world that suffers greatly from tragic and violent group conflict. We recognize that often it is not easy to see, as a high school or university student, how to move from concern to effective action. One valuable step can be to learn how others have moved forward. The personal essays in this book offer a broad range of examples from which to draw inspiration and direction. *Peacemaker 101* is available through the Asch Center at no charge. If you would like a copy, please contact Roy Eidelson (royeidel@psych.upenn.edu). In order to facilitate wider distribution, we have also made a PDF version available online at <http://www.psych.upenn.edu/sacsec/eidelson/Peacemaking101.pdf>.

great contribution to the Culture For Peace and Non-Violence launched in the year 2000 by the Secretary General of the United Nations and the Director General of the UNESCO for the decade to come. By 2010, all wars must have disappeared from this planet, and hopefully, most violence too.

Dear Reader, as you read this book, open a file entitled "How I Became a Peacemaker," jot down any ideas that come to you during the day or the night, and you will soon see your life become a beautiful work of art, blessed by untold happiness. Please try it. You will thank for it Deri Joy Ronis, and your humble servant, Robert Muller.

Robert Muller is the Chancellor Emeritus of the United Nations University for Peace in Costa Rica and the former United Nations Assistant Secretary General.





## Peace building

by Steven Handwerker

Angels Gathering;

From Above;

And Below:

This place, this time;

Hallowed ground;

Made Sacred by;

The Profound;

The Art;

The Science;

The Willful Faith;

Actions of and for;

The needs of those;

Who would enter in;

To this Holy Place;

Intention and Action;

Is Peace.

# 2007 Request for Proposals: Raymond A. and Rosalee G. Weiss Innovative Research & Programs Grant

*The American Psychological Foundation (APF) is a nonprofit, philanthropic organization that advances the science and practice of psychology as a means of understanding behavior and promoting health, education, and human welfare.*

APF is seeking proposals for programs for the *Raymond A. and Rosalee G. Weiss Research and Program Grant* to support psychology-based programs that respond to emergencies or disaster relief.

#### **Amount:**

Up to \$20,000 will be available for projects.

#### **Goals:**

Program must demonstrate a well thought-out approach to the sustained rebuilding of the community.

#### **Programs must:**

- Encourage the application of psychological science to problems arising in the aftermath of disasters and crises,
- Implement psychological principles into innovative programs into the recovery effort.

#### **Eligibility:**

Applicants must be affiliated with educational institutions or a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations or affiliated with such an organization. Special consideration will be given to programs with broad-based community support.

APF will **NOT** consider the following requests:

- Grants for political or lobbying purposes
- Grants for entertainment or fundraising expenses
- Grants to anyone the Internal Revenue Service would regard as a disqualified group or individual

APF encourages proposals from individuals who represent diversity in race, ethnicity, gender, age, and sexual orientation.

#### **Proposal Contents:**

Proposals should describe the proposed project and respond to the following questions in five pages (one-inch margins, no smaller than 11 point font):

- What is the project's goal?
- How is the sponsoring organization qualified to conduct this project?
- What, if any, other organizations are involved in the project? What are their contributions to the work?
- How does the proposed project relate to the applicant organization's mission?
- Whom will this project serve?
- What are the intended outcomes, and how will the project achieve them?
- What is the geographic scope of the proposed project?
- What is the total cost of the project?

#### **To Apply:**

Submit a proposal and CV of the project leader online at <http://forms.apa.org/apf/grants> by **July 1, 2007**. For more information, visit [www.apa.org/apf](http://www.apa.org/apf).

Questions about this program should be directed to Idalia Ramos, Program Officer, at [iramos@apa.org](mailto:iramos@apa.org).

# Attitudes Toward International Treaties & Human Rights Agreements

Kyleen M. Hashim and Kathleen Malley-Morrison

THE UNITED STATES' "War on Terror" and involvement in Iraq has renewed questions concerning human rights agreements and international treaties. Do nations ever have the right to ignore or violate these agreements? What conditions are seen as justifying a breach? When and under what conditions are these actions viewed as unjustifiable? These were the questions addressed in the current investigation.

Very few previous studies have explored attitudes toward human rights agreements and international treaties, but there is evidence that as many as 70 or even 90 percent of individuals favor multilateral policies supporting international standards and cooperation, and human rights in general (Oldendick & Bardes, 1982; Todorov & Mandisodza, 2004; Torney-Purta, 2001). However, this level of support may decrease in response to national security concerns, issues of sovereignty, and belief in a double standard toward the commitments of one's own country versus another. Previous studies have revealed that 1) among senators, support for pro-defense measures was negatively correlated with backing human rights issues, suggesting that strong support for national security may override support for human rights agreements (Avery & Forsthye, 1979); 2) support for multilateralism decreases when it can limit a nation's sovereignty (Torney-Purta, 2001); and 3) individuals support stronger commitments to human rights and multilateral policies within other countries than within their own countries (Moghaddan & Vuksanovic, 1990; Torney-Purta, 2001). This double standard implies that individuals may justify ignoring their own commitments if other countries also ignore these commitments or are otherwise seen as at fault.

Based on previous research showing males to be more supportive of war than females, (e.g., Bendyna et al., 1996; Bourne

et al., 2003; Nincic & Nincic, 2002), we predicted that males would show greater support for a government's right to break treaties than females. Similarly, based on studies (e.g., Malley-Morrison et al., 2006) showing greater tolerance for war in Republicans than Democrats, we predicted greater tolerance for breaking treaties in Republicans. We used a grounded theory approach to develop a coding manual specifying the major types of qualitative response.

## Methods

The sample consisted of 473 respondents (231 females and 200 males), at least 20 percent of whom were college students from a large university in the Northeast; the remaining participants were recruited by the students for a course research project and gave permission for further analysis of their anonymous responses. All participants completed a survey packet that included an extensive demographic form, as well as the Personal and Institutional Rights to Aggression Scale (PAIRTAS; Malley-Morrison & Daskalopoulos, 2006). The first section of the PAIRTAS asks respondents to indicate on a scale of 1 (total disagreement) to 7 (total agreement) the extent to which they agree with statements concerning a government's right to use aggression. Respondents are also asked to provide an explanation, in their own words, of their ratings. The current study analyzed quantitative and qualitative responses to the item: "Sometimes a country has the right to ignore international treaties or international human rights agreements."

## Results

Consistent with our hypotheses, *t*-test analyses of the rating scale responses indicated that females were more likely than males to disagree that nations had a right to break treaties,  $t(389) = 3.72, p < .001$ , and Republicans were significantly more likely than Democrats to agree that nations had this right,  $t(96) = 3.54,$

$p < .001$ . To determine whether there were significantly more respondents supporting a national right to break treaties than opposing it, we created two groups: 1) the disagree group—participants with scores of 1-3 [totally to somewhat disagree,  $n = 314$ ] and 2) the not-disagreeing group—participants with scores of 4-7 [neither agree nor disagree to totally agree,  $n = 132$ ]. A chi square one sample goodness of fit test revealed that there were significantly more disagreeing than not-disagreeing participants ( $X^2 = 73.46, df = 1, p < .0001$ ).

Based on the qualitative responses, most participants could again be divided into two groups: 1) opposers—i.e., respondents who argued that governments do not have the right to ignore agreements; and 2) justifiers—i.e., participants who argued that governments sometimes do have this right. Consistent with the rating scale results, significantly more of the 473 respondents gave arguments opposing the "right" to ignore treaties ( $n = 250$ ) than gave arguments justifying it ( $n = 199$ ) ( $X^2 = 5.56, df = 1, p = .018$ ). Of the justifiers, an overwhelming majority limited such a right to specific (sometimes vague) conditions, and used phrases such as "only if" and "sometimes when."

Qualitative responses supporting a governmental right to ignore agreements fell into the same four major categories as responses arguing against this right. In the "Characteristics of Agreements" category, 34.4 percent of opposers and 21.6 percent of justifiers cited some quality of the agreement itself to support their rating. Most opposers in this category and 23.6 percent of all opposers argued against ignoring agreements either because countries must follow rules (e.g., "Rules have to be performed.") or because agreements should be upheld (e.g., "Agreements should be respected: otherwise they aren't worth having at all"). In contrast, most justifiers said a country

could ignore agreements if they were impractical, obsolete, or unjust (e.g., “If they are not ...in the majority’s best interest”). Finally, a small portion of opposers’ and justifiers’ arguments focused on whether the country had previously agreed to the treaty (e.g., “if it was signed, it should be abided [by]”; “may ignore...agreements they are not a part of”).

In the second largest category, “Effect,” 29.2 percent of opposers and 24.6 percent of justifiers reasoned that upholding (or ignoring) agreements would lead to positive outcomes. Within this category, justifiers and opposers voiced four similar arguments to explain their two very different stances. In the “Greater Good” subcategory, 4.0 percent of opposers and 8.5 percent of justifiers argued that upholding/ignoring agreements would benefit large numbers of people, take away harm, or achieve moral goals. Even the wording used by opposers and justifiers was often strikingly similar. For instance, one opposer wrote, “These treaties are for the greater good of mankind,” while one justifier wrote, “Sometimes you have to ignore your morals for the good of mankind.” In the “Promote Peace” subcategory, 9.6 percent of opposers and 1.5 percent of justifiers argued that their approach would maintain stability or avert war (e.g., “agreements are there for a reason to maintain peace between countries”; “[can ignore only] to promote resolution and peace”). In the other subcategories, respondents argued that not allowing (or allowing) a country to ignore agreements would protect human rights (12.8 percent of opposers and 3.5 percent of justifiers), or other people/nations (4.0 percent of opposers and 11.6 percent of justifiers).

In the Collectivity category, 12.4 percent of opposers argued that agreements should never be ignored because they signify or promote international collectivity (e.g., “Never [violate treaties], we work together at all times), whereas 7.5 percent of justifiers accepted violations if they benefited the nation’s interests or policies (e.g., “If they don’t serve [the country’s] interests”; “if it goes against national policies”). In the last category, Consequences, 7.2 percent of opposers argued that ignoring agreements could lead to negative consequences for their own country (e.g., “We should respect

other countries’ agreements to not aggravate them”). In contrast, 14 percent of justifiers argued that a country could ignore agreements if done in reaction to another country’s misconduct, violation of the agreement, or potential threat (e.g., “Only if others aggressed”).

### Discussion

Although, overall, the findings suggest that there was considerable support for respecting human rights agreements and international treaties, our analyses of the rating scale responses showed significantly more support in women than in men and in Democrats than in Republicans—consistent with previous research on attitudes toward war. Moreover, the justifications provided for the scores are consistent with patterns identified in past research on multilateral policies and human rights—that is, many respondents indicated circumstances under which their commitment to agreements would decrease. Responses in the collectivity and consequences categories parallel some of the explanations found in the past literature, such as justifying violations in terms of a nation’s sovereignty and security or as a reaction to another country’s faults.

Of particular interest was the extent to which both opposers and justifiers argued that conflicting actions (ignoring versus upholding international agreements) create similar positive effects. Albert Bandura’s theory of moral justification appears relevant here. According to Bandura (1999), in order to justify immoral acts to oneself or others, some individuals rationalize that such acts serve a moral purpose. Perhaps in the face of opposers’ arguments and the personal need to rationalize violating agreements that they typically, or think they should, or are expected to value, justifiers may convince themselves that ignoring agreements serves the same positive goals that opposers pursue. The possible link between justifying the “right to ignore” as a source of positive effects and the theory of moral justification is worthy of further examination. If a link exists, these justifications must be recognized as potentially faulty rationalizations and not the sound reasoning that should be the basis of policies toward human rights agreements and international treaties.

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Snowflakes,  
leaves,  
humans,  
plants,  
raindrops,  
stars,  
molecules,  
microscopic entities  
all come in communities.

The singular  
cannot in reality  
exist.

*- Paula Gunn Allen*

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

[www.peacepsych.org](http://www.peacepsych.org)



## Congratulations

*Representative  
Richard V. Wagner*

## Maine House of Representatives

Our very own Dick Wagner has been elected to the Maine House of Representatives. He is now serving his first term in the Maine Legislature and serves on the Natural Resources Committee. Dick is professor emeritus of psychology at Bates College, president of Psychologists for Social Responsibility, and editor of our journal: *Peace and Conflict: Journal of Peace Psychology*. He is also a past president of the Division of Peace Psychology. Congratulations Dick!



## THE DESMOND TUTU PEACE CENTRE

Center focusing on peacebuilding to be built in  
Cape Town, South Africa

The city of Cape Town has donated land for the Peace Centre, which will be named after Desmond Tutu, Nobel Laureate for Peace, and long-time anti-apartheid and peace activist. Plans for the Desmond Tutu Peace Centre include academic programs, a peace museum, exhibitions space, training programs, study and research facilities, civic and public events, and publishing peace-related work. The institution will work toward “using the experience of the South African people and the example of Desmond Tutu to inspire a new generation of visionary peace builders.”

*“If you are neutral in situations of injustice,  
you have chosen the side of the oppressor.  
If an elephant has its foot on the tail of a mouse  
and you say that you are neutral, the mouse  
will not appreciate your neutrality.”*

*– Bishop Desmond Tutu*

For more information about this project, you can contact the Desmond Tutu Peace Foundation, a New York-based non-profit organization. The Desmond Tutu Peace Foundation’s mission is “to help build a world-class facility for the Desmond Tutu Peace Centre in Cape Town, South Africa, and to promote sustainable peace and values-based leadership in the United States and throughout the world.” They can be contacted at: <http://www.tutufoundation-usa.org/>.

# PROTESTERS SEEK CHANGE AT CAPITOL

Melissa Muenz

IT WAS THE LARGE GROUP OF WOMEN DRESSED IN HOT PINK that stood out most for Megan Powell. “I think people were really creative with their visual tactics,” said Powell, who attended a war protest at the Capitol with her college’s peace coalition group.

The particular group of women that impressed Powell—CODEPINK, a peace organization for women—was just one of many groups from across the country speaking and protesting in Washington, D.C. on January 27, 2007. Tens of thousands of protestors from all over the country assembled at the Capitol to protest the war in Iraq. According to CODEPINK’s website, “It was an incredible gathering, and we sent a loud and important message to Congress to take immediate action to bring the troops home.”

CODEPINK wasn’t the only group to address Congress that day. Kim Gandy, president of the National Organization for Women (NOW), also addressed the crowd, saying, “Women are marching because we voted in November, in huge numbers for candidates who said they opposed the war, and we’re here to hold them accountable. Women are marching because we have reached a boiling point, and we want Congress to stop Bush’s war.”

Powell, who had never been to an antiwar rally, said the mood was different than other types of protests she had attended. “The mood was really positive, which was nice,” Powell said. “I think people felt like we were really changing things.” Powell also said that the protest felt more powerful than other protests she’d been to because of the number of people.

The protest was largely organized by United for Peace and Justice, a coalition of over 1,300 local and national groups throughout the country who protest the



*“I have seen the weeping majors. I have seen the weeping colonels. I am sick of the death.”*

war in Iraq, according to their web site, [www.unitedforpeace.org](http://www.unitedforpeace.org).

Powell was one of many students who traveled to Washington from their campuses that day. According to the *Capital Times*, Wisconsin’s Campus Antiwar Network also attended the protest; its organizer Chris Dols observed, “It gets fun when you really start marching, and the streets are lined by people, and you can really tell they are listening to what you have to say.”

Other attendees included families of enlisted military, veterans, celebrities, and other peace groups such as MoveOn.org, Farms Not Arms, Iraq Veterans Against the War, and September 11th Families for Peaceful Tomorrows.

The protest’s speakers addressed the war in Iraq, the president’s tactics, and the recently announced increase of troops. Anne Chay, a member of Military Families Speak Out, feels that continuing to let her son serve in Baghdad is wrong:

A number of senators and members of Congress are saying they will vote in favor of the upcoming supplemental appropriation that will allow the war in Iraq to continue because they won’t abandon the troops. But leaving my son and all the other troops in Iraq to fight and die in an unjust and unjustifiable war—that is abandoning our troops.

Families attending the event brought protesters of all ages. According to the Associated Press, 12-year-old Moriah Arnold of Harvard, Mass., spoke out against the war: “Now we know our leaders either lied to us or hid the truth,” Arnold said. “Because of our actions, the rest of the world sees us as a bully and a liar.”

According to the *Washington Post*, most protesters seemed to be under the age of thirty, but one couple attending had a lengthy protest résumé. Laura and Alvin Sinderbrand, ages 79 and 84, attended many Washington protests in the 1960s and 70s against the Vietnam War. They also protested the Iraq War in 2003. “We’re doing it with the hope that it’s going to be the last time we need to protest this,” Laura Sinderbrand said.

Many protesters had a more personal connection with the war. Oriana Futrell, 21, whose husband is an Army lieutenant in Baghdad, said she was sick of attending the funerals of her friends. “I have seen the weeping majors,” she said. “I have seen the weeping colonels. I am sick of the death.”



Tens of thousands of protesters assembled in Washington, D.C. on January 27, 2007 to protest the war in Iraq.

Photos by Mindy Roth.

## Post-Katrina Program in the Division 48 Hospitality Suite, New Orleans

Joan Gildemeister

Colleagues from the mental health community in New Orleans took time from their busy schedules to share with us their activities and responses to the catastrophe of last August and September. Julie Levitt, Member-at-Large of the Executive Committee, organized this valuable informal session, allowing us a glimpse into the human maelstrom as the waters receded and the neighborhoods dispersed. It appears that crisis situations demand extraordinary resourcefulness and may require redefinition of professional roles in relation to the traumatized as well as one's self structure. The panel provided us with a close-up and personal perspective that supplemented the more formal presentations of the official program in the Convention Center (which held 20,000 refugees a year ago).

Douglas Faust, staff psychologist at Children's Hospital led off, remarking that the medical model was a major contributor to the difficulties of giving service and discharging professional responsibility. Only a few psychiatrists and attendants were left in the hospital to contain severely ill patients. The emotional impact and trauma of the crisis conditions under this model were not dealt with, and the psychic consequences of the upheaval on those in residential treatment, as well as those trying to cope with devastating loss of family and security, were not ad-

equately estimated. He was the first to speak about but not the last to emphasize that those serving the disabled were also traumatized, in part because of lack of resources, in part because of the dominance of the medical model. Those on the outside, especially reporters, understated the psychic aftermath following loss of family and community (NPR, for example, in February and March declared everyone was OK). The structure of everyday life for many was in the daily routine of the neighborhood that vanished overnight. Dr. Faust was also the first to mention the need for cultural and ethnic sensitivity and for communication skills, regardless of one's professional role. The dominance of the medical model was illustrated by the lack of protest at the closing of five of the eight mental health facilities post-Katrina. The catastrophe and these realities led professionals to rethink interventions as locally/family-based vs. clinic-based.

Baruch Zeichner, a clinical counselor from Vermont who volunteered on his own to come to New Orleans, helped Julie recruit participants for the session. He gave us an overview of the initially improvised and later extensively organized work of Common Ground Health Clinic, the center for street medics. He reinforced Dr. Faust's view of the need to democratize the helping process and locate this in the family and community. The helper

needs to have a strategy to find the traumatized and adopt a receptive demeanor, also to be sensitive to differences among those from diverse sub-communities. He observed that the waves of people seeking to recover need those who will listen empathically and the latter must recognize the need of the traumatized to tell their stories. The possibility of normalizing often begins through acknowledging what has happened. The role of the counselor extends to the staff. Co-workers and those with skills can help with de-briefing. Participants acknowledged Baruch's leadership and effectiveness in his work with Common Ground.

Carrie Gavin, a nurse who came to help in the crisis and worked through Common Ground, devised a training program for community members to acquire listening skills. These recruits can make house calls and train others to alleviate stress. This collaborative model has received high ratings of customer satisfaction. The intake is a crucial element in identifying people who are in crisis.

Melinda Warner of Northshore Children's Hospital in Boston offered distance therapy and made herself available by phone to those who needed to talk to a receptive listener. She has a private practice and serves the displaced.

# Two Questions in Trauma Study: Searching Here & Southeast Asia

Rachel MacNair

The conference of the International Society for Trauma Stress Studies had its annual conference in Los Angeles last November. It was timed to end just right for me to go straight to the airport for my flight to Vietnam and Cambodia with the People-to-People delegation. This was organized by Norine Johnson, past president of the American Psychological Association. With this fortuitous set of events lined up, I had the perfect set-up to answer two questions that had been on my mind for quite some time. One of my major areas of study is Perpetration-Induced Traumatic Stress—PITS (MacNair, 2002). That's the form of post-trauma PTSD symptoms in which killing (or similar commission of horrific violence) is the etiological stressor. The questions were:

Why is it that my work on this is so much more likely to be published or accepted for presentation in peace psychology venues than in trauma psychology venues?

My study of U.S. veterans of the American war in Vietnam was one-sided (MacNair, Wagner journal). What about the Vietnamese veterans of that same war?

I sought the answer to the first question at the ISTSS conference, a concentration of trauma studies people. They had indeed turned down a more developed paper on the subject, but at least they did accept a poster presentation on my findings with the veterans. I hoped that that plus other discussions there would give me the needed insight.

In fact, asking the question outright never drew a cogent response, though the question was thought to be interesting. Yet I think I did get my answer from observation.



I think it is that from the trauma studies point of view, there are a tremendous number of types of causes of trauma. The idea that killing would be one of them may well be considered, but people are very mindful of the complexities that go into any given individual's case. After all, there would commonly be traumas that would precede and may contribute to causing the killing. Then the traumatic symptoms can cause actions or bring responses that compound the trauma. When dealing with therapy or biological underpinnings, these complexities are uppermost in the analysis.

To peace psychology people, on the other hand, the act of killing is more the focus. While its causes are complex, the idea that its aftermath may involve trauma would naturally come more front and center.

There are two exceptions that prove the rule: one major trauma-studies publication that has accepted a chapter on killing as trauma is a two-volume set in which the various complexities may each get their own chapter (Carll, 2007). And at the ISTSS session relating traumatization to the condemned in capital punishment cases, three of the presenters bought my book on the spot.

As for the second question, I gave my presentation on the study with the American veterans at a public mental hospital

in Ho Chi Minh City and awaited the response of the psychiatrists there. The head psychiatrist asked me what the prevalence of PTSD was, since he only had known of two cases, only one of which was a veteran. The U.S. study said about a half had full or partial PTSD at

some point in their lives, and 15 percent had this currently at the time in the 1980s (Kulka, et al., 1990). Therefore, I suspect the dearth in Vietnam is more likely from its lack of reporting than from its actual absence. A tour of the mental hospital itself made this no mystery, as it was desperately understaffed and not a place that would attract those needing help. PTSD has historically had similar problems with its visibility.

One English-speaking tour guide, however, took quite an interest and had an hour-long discussion with me that evening. His take on it was that killing would naturally be traumatic to the Vietnamese soldiers, because they were killing their own countrymen.

In Cambodia, where there were no presentations at the mental hospital but only questions, I asked what their experience with PTSD was. The psychiatrist answered that it comes in waves, since with the genocide of the Khmer Rouge they have suffered a collective trauma. Again, however, PTSD is not what shows up in droves at the hospital, though he thought trauma did underlie most of the problems that did.

Research by mental professionals working in the field is quite impossible in either country. They have far too much of a caseload, with far too inadequate resources. Any research done, such as that



(Continued from page 25)

already going on in Cambodia on the second-generation effects, will likely be done by students and professors.

So the answer to the second question is that a thorough and rigorous study of the kind the U.S. did is not in the works, and not likely to be before the generation in question passes away. But this is not due to any conceptual or cultural resistance, nor to lack of skills or knowledge by psychologists or psychiatrists there. Rather, meager resources are still required for the more basic and urgent needs.

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## The Lyin' King

Monroe Peter Friedman

The lyin' king lies asleep in his bed  
with visions of draped caskets alive in his head.  
The lyin' king lies asleep in his bed  
with nightmares of draped caskets aflame in his head.

He's a man-child master of mass destruction,  
a sob-sad grad of Ivy League instruction.  
Yes, Harvard and Yale (and stops in between),  
and now he's in charge of a death machine.

Thousands have perished from his scandalous sting,  
as millions were deceived by the lyin' king.  
Our neighbors abroad are shocked by his acts;  
they cannot believe our spirit's so lax.

Americans all over continue to ponder,  
"When will it end and what will we squander?"  
And they softly ask, "What will become of us?"  
"What, dear Lord, will become of us?"

The lyin' king lies asleep in his bed.  
Asleep he lies, as the lights blink "Code Red."  
The lyin' king lies...and lies and lies,  
amid his people's sorrows and sighs.



# THE WORLDVIEW CONSTRUCT & PEACE PSYCHOLOGY

Mark E. Koltko-Rivera

In recent years, a conceptual tool has been described that can be of great utility to practitioners, researchers, and theorists in peace psychology: the construct of *worldview* (or 'world view'). In this article I describe the construct, its utility to those interested in peace psychology, some research questions, and practical matters of interest.

## The Worldview Construct

A worldview is a cognitive structure that comprises a set of foundational assumptions about physical and social reality (Koltko-Rivera, 2004). Worldview assumptions address a wide variety of topics, including: what exists and does not exist in the world; what can be known or done in the world, and how this can be known or done; what objects and objectives are good or evil; what behaviors are good, natural, or appropriate, versus what behaviors are evil, unnatural, or inappropriate; in sum, central truths about reality versus that which is false. Dominant worldviews can be defined at all levels of social process, such as the individual, the culture, the nation, and so forth.

In a recent article (Koltko-Rivera, 2004), I described how the worldview construct has been addressed by a variety of theorists and researchers over the last century. I also described a model of the many dimensions of worldview beliefs, a theory of worldview function within the processes of perception and behavior, and research agenda for various fields within psychology. Elsewhere, I have addressed a variety of topics: how the worldview construct has been assessed by various researchers, and how I have addressed this through the development of the Worldview Assessment Instrument (WAI; Koltko-Rivera, 2000); how the worldview construct may be applied within a general approach to psychological research (Koltko-Rivera, 2006); and, how worldview may be applied to the psychology of religion (Koltko-Rivera, 2006-2007) and human factors psychology (Koltko-Rivera, Ganey, Dalton, & Hancock, 2004). Here, I expand on some of my earlier comments (Koltko-Rivera, 2004) regarding how

to apply the worldview construct to the concerns of peace psychology.

## The Relevance of the Worldview Construct to Peace Psychology

Human conflict and its resolution are rooted in many factors, some relatively more tangible (e.g., historical events; presence and absence of various natural resources; economic and demographic circumstances), and some relatively intangible (e.g., culture; religion; values; the psychological qualities of individuals, such as psychopathology and personality configurations). Although conventional accounts of war and peace emphasize the more tangible factors, it is important to note that psychological factors may actually be more crucial, both to the creation of conflict, and to its resolution.

In the presence of a crisis, a given entity—for example, a person or a nation—will respond in some manner; this response of course will depend, to some extent, upon the resources that are available to the entity at the time of crisis. However, different entities, even with identical resources, will respond to the same crisis differently. Worldview—the central component of a culture, and a foundational cognitive structure within an individual (Koltko-Rivera, 2004)—moderates the way in which either a person's or a nation's available resources are used as a response to a given crisis.

For example, a drought is a tangible circumstance with the potential for life and death consequences. However, the way in which different individuals and nations *react* to a drought may differ widely, depending upon circumstances of culture, religion, and values, all of which

are reflections of worldview. One nation may take the initiative to address proactively the drought, its causes, and its effects, without involving its neighbors one way or another; another nation may react more passively; another may reach out to its neighbors for help; yet another may seek to appropriate its neighboring nations' water resources, perhaps through the violence of war. In each case, the external reality of drought may be the same, but internal differences of culture and values—more broadly, internal differences in worldview—result in vastly differing responses to the external situation.

Worldviews thus have a central role in forming responses to crisis. This suggests several areas for both research and practical application.

## Research Questions

Several research questions regarding the worldview construct are relevant to the concerns of peace psychology:

- **The role of specific worldview dimensions.** Over three dozen specific dimensions of worldview belief have been identified (Koltko-Rivera, 2004). Which of these, either singly or in combination, have an effect upon moderating the response to crisis? To what extent do the relevant worldview dimensions have a moderating effect? As I have noted elsewhere:

How do specific dimensions of worldview contribute to the creation and maintenance of different kinds of conflict? (This may be framed as an extension of the work of Rouhana and Bar-Tal [1998] and Eidelson and Eidelson [2003] regarding the psychological underpinnings of intractable conflict.) It has been asserted

that [the worldview position of] an extreme linear relation to authority underlies genocidal violence (Staub, 1996). Eidelson and Eidelson (2003) noted five “worldviews” (i.e., worldview dimensions) that seem associated with large-scale intercultural violence (Koltko-Rivera, 2004, pp. 45-46).

• **The role of specific worldview confrontations.** When two social groups come into contact, there will be areas in which their respective dominant worldviews will be similar, and others in which they will be different. As noted elsewhere:

Worldview differences may be a source of conflict. However, it may be the case that certain worldview *similarities* foment conflict. For example, consider two groups, each of which takes the following worldview positions: The group has full possession of a truth that is both universal in scope and exclusively available to the group, and—perhaps most important—otherness is intolerable. Despite these worldview similarities—indeed, *because* of these worldview similarities—should the groups differ in the substance of their “truths” (e.g., political, scientific, or religious doctrines), this could set the stage for serious, protracted conflict (Koltko-Rivera, 2004, p. 46, emphasis original).

### Practical Issues

Practitioners of peace psychology might find it worthwhile to investigate the following issues:

• **Matching of conflict resolution techniques to specific constellations of worldview dimensions.** A variety of conflict resolution techniques exist. As in psycho-

therapy, it is not to be expected that ‘one size should fit all,’ as it were. Paraphrasing the advice of G. L. Paul regarding psychotherapy research, we might say:

The question to which all conflict resolution outcome research should ultimately be directed is the following: *What* intervention, by *whom*, is most effective for groups with *these* specific worldviews and *that* specific problem, and under *which* set of circumstances (inspired by Paul, 1967, p. 111).

• **Effectiveness of addressing conflict in terms of specifics versus worldviews.** One high-level issue regarding conflict resolution involves the relative advisability of addressing a given conflict in terms of two distinct approaches. One approach involves addressing the specifics of the conflict itself (i.e., the specific historical and current circumstances and events). Another approach involves addressing the conflict in terms of the specific worldview dimensions, similarities, or differences that may underlie the conflict. It may well be advisable to use both approaches, although ultimately this decision should be guided by appropriate research.

### Conclusion

I have described the worldview construct, and ways in which it may be applied to research and practice in peace psychology. My hope is that psychologists interested in peace psychology will include the worldview construct in their teaching, research, theory, and practice.

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*There are three truths:  
my truth, your truth and the truth.*

*Chinese Proverb*

## Candidate Statements for PRESIDENT-ELECT

**Eduardo I. Diaz, PhD**

My candidacy is based on a vision that we have a duty to facilitate the transformation of peace psychology research into language that is readily usable by non-psychologists implementing social action initiatives. I have spent many years in the trenches of our domestic justice system, addressing both victims and offenders. I am a peace psychology practitioner who is dedicated to serving the poor, disadvantaged and those otherwise victimized by structural violence.

I am an immigrant who has been married for 36 years to Dr. Clara Logan Diaz. The oldest of our three daughters, Dr. Alicia Diaz, is also a psychologist graduated from our alma mater, The Ohio State University. Lilia and Sara are pediatric nurses.

I have served on the national steering committee of Psychologists for Social Responsibility (PsySR) and am now President Elect of the National Association for Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement (NACOLE).

I have been involved in international peace consultations and currently serve on the steering committee of the International Network for Independent Oversight of Policing (INIOP).

I serve as a facilitator of intensive experiential, prison and community workshops based on the Alternatives to Violence Project (AVP) model.

I have spent the last 25 years as a public servant, operating crime prevention programs and addressing the needs of those impacted by domestic violence, child abuse, juvenile delinquency, refugee or entrant status, ex-offender exclusion, etc.

As Executive Director of Miami-Dade County's Independent Review Panel (IRP), I have grown to appreciate the mandate to do "external community fact-finding and dispute resolution" in a manner that values proactive efforts toward violence reduction, community building and constructive conflict actions. I partnered with the Miami-Dade Police Department and the local Community Relations Board to implement

the Firm, Fair and Friendly: Police Community Relations Leadership Program. I respect adversarial processes, but I am also a strong advocate of restorative justice models of accountability.

Subsequent to a mild heart attack, I have reassessed what is left for me to do and concluded that I want to see more psychologists visible in the struggle for peace with justice, locally as well as nationally and internationally. If that vision speaks to your condition, I would appreciate your support.

**JW P. Heuchert, PhD**

I am honored to be nominated to be a candidate for president-elect of our Division/Society. I have been affiliated with APA since the mid-1980s, but only felt "at home" when I joined the Peace Psychology Division. Since then I've been fortunate to have the opportunity to work for the division in many capacities. If elected as President, I will be pleased to take on the greater responsibility for the fulfillment of our shared vision of local and global peace and social justice.

I serve as the editor of our newsletter—*Peace Psychology*; I serve on the division's Executive Committee, the Publication Committee; and I served as the co-chair of the Convention Program for our 2004 meeting in Hawai'i. In these capacities I've been privileged to work with our dynamic leaders and our dedicated members. I have always been impressed with our members' dedication to our cause of peace and social justice and the amount of work our members accomplish. I will be pleased to continue to facilitate that work through developing and expanding our organization and working toward fulfilling the division's strategic objectives.

Through the excellent leadership of our division's current and past presidents, COR representatives, and other Executive Committee, Working Group, and various committee members, Division 48 has grown in influence and stature. Expanding this legacy means that we need to continue:

- To make our voice heard in APA through our involvement in the structures of APA and through our insistence

on social justice for all. I value our participation in the DSJ, CIRP, COR, and with PsySR and will continue to develop and strengthen those alliances. Through unity, we can be the conscience of APA.

- Our support for the development and dissemination of new knowledge (through *Peace and Conflict*, *Peace Psychology* and book series) about conflict resolution, violence prevention and other aspects of the psychology of peace; to improve the dissemination of the significant existing peace psychology knowledge base through traditional means (textbooks, academic publications, etc.) and by developing new mechanisms to get the word out to the larger community; to mobilize our members.

I started out as an activist, but now I'm more an academic (teaching; research—peace and personality; writing—e.g. a chapter in a recent PsySR book) and a clinician (conflict resolution, inner peace). As editor of *Peace Psychology*, I more than doubled the number of pages printed, and through a sponsorship, I managed to cut out our printing cost altogether. I have expanded the content to include academic articles and to be more diverse—focusing on a strong representation of women and traditionally under-represented groups, addressing more international issues, and encouraging student members to contribute. I will continue in this vein and will use my experience to build our organization so that it will be a home for peace-minded activists and academics, students and seniors, locals and internationals. We live in a time where we need all hands on deck—that's where I'll be, and encourage others to be.

## Candidate Statements for MEMBER-AT-LARGE

**Judy Kuriansky, PhD**

With war so prevalent in our lives today, Division 48 is more important than ever to members, potential members, APA and the public. That's why I would be honored and devoted to serve as Member-at-Large for the division. As the Division's Member-at-Large, I would:

- 1) represent members' interests on the Executive Committee;

2) undertake responsibilities, tasks or projects to further the Division's mission, including on issues like increasing membership, involving students, highlighting member's work, defining the division stance on topics like treatment of prisoners, torture, and related issues.

3) contribute to the division as media liaison, developing projects to feature the work of division members.

I am very dedicated to the mission and growth of the division and to colleagues in the division and have fully enjoyed my role as media advisor. The Katrina fundraiser Joan Gildemeister and I developed for Division 48, presented at APA in New Orleans, was highly successful and received great appreciation from state officials in supporting wellness workshops for hurricane survivors. It is a good model of how the division can serve the community and further trauma recovery and social welfare.

As Member-at-Large for the division, I can utilize my extensive experience working on professional association boards, including as Member-at-Large for the Committee on Mental Health of the United Nations NGO/Department of Public Information; main representative to the United Nations for two international organizations; past president of the American Women in Radio and Television in New York and Foundation Board co-chair; as well as board member of various public interest groups.

The mission of our Society for the Study of Peace, Conflict, and Violence coincides with my life work, starting from the age of eight when my parents asked me what I wanted to be when I grew up, and I said, "I want to work for world peace." For many years, I have done disaster relief around the country and the world; participated on world councils about disaster prevention and intervention; done research projects about recovery post 9-11, post SARS in China and post-tsunami in Sri Lanka; and written many articles about peace and trauma recovery, as well as two books about peacebuilding in the Middle East. In my dedication to that childhood dream, I have done seminars and workshops about peacebuilding and recon-

ciliation around the world, from South America to Asia, and from Israel to Iran and India. In my role at the United Nations, I have created cooperations with important disaster risk reduction programs, lobbied world governments about mental health, and moderated many panels about global security, including on "Achieving Collective Security: Partnerships to prevent fear, violence, genocide, and terrorism through targeting the MDG goals." Besides clinical work and research, I am very involved in mentoring and teaching, and supervise many student projects related to peace, including supporting student participation in APA activities and world conferences related to peacebuilding. This perspective fuels my dedication to the mission of Division 48, which I would serve as Member-at-Large.

#### Virginia V. Ryan, MS

I am happy to bring my experience as the oldest living graduate student interested in violence prevention to Division 48 as Member-at-Large.

I have served on the board of Healthy Capital District Initiative in Albany, NY. This group of health providers, HMOs, health departments and county government in the tri-county region, determined that violence was among four top health problems in the area.

As an associate professor of psychology at the Sage Colleges, I was invited to chair a team promoting violence prevention. Two activities that generated public response were three years of region-wide "Two Weeks of Nonviolence" in which schools and other institutions sponsored activities devoted to violence reduction and three years of Global Challenge in which local schools showcased original song and dance routines depicting how students can overcome violence in schools.

Simultaneously, I have been involved in APA's ACT Against Violence, a violence-prevention training program teaching adults to model nonviolent behavior as they discipline children, helping them to manage anger, solve conflict, and control the effects of media violence. I have

participated in APA's nation-wide evaluation of "Parents Raising Safe Kids," an eight-week violence-prevention parent-training program in which preliminary findings show attitude change against spanking as a discipline method of choice.

Recognizing that raising safe children requires safe communities, I intend to promote awareness that violence is a serious public health problem requiring a united community effort applying evidence-based violence-prevention methods.

### Candidate Statements for the COUNCIL of REPRESENTATIVES

#### Hector Betancourt, PhD

I hold a Ph.D. from UCLA (1983), and am a professor of psychology at Loma Linda University, California, and Universidad de La Frontera, Chile. My main academic interests are the psychological study of peace, conflict and violence, as well as the role of culture and behavior in health inequities. I've been a member of APA since 1986 and a Fellow since 2002. As a member of Division 48 I've served as Division president, Member-at-Large of the Executive Committee, chair of the scientific program committee for APA convention, and chair of the Taskforce on Ethnicity. I've also served as SPSSI council member, and PsySR steering committee member, and have been on the board of international organizations, such as the Inter-American Society of Psychology. As a Division 48 representative to the APA Council of Representatives, I would be interested in promoting a more active role of APA in advancing peace and dealing with issues related to the violations of human rights. I believe that APA could contribute more than it has done recently to prevent the use of psychology in war-related activities, such as interrogations, torture, and the "manipulation" of an uninformed public to support war. Division 48 and its members have a great deal to contribute to any APA effort in this area and, if elected, it would be my privilege to contribute in this area. At the same time, I would work with the representatives of other divisions, such as the "divisions for social justice" to enhance APA's support for academic and profes-

sional activities relevant to our commitment to social responsibility.

**Corann Okorodudu, EdD**

I am a professor of psychology at Rowan University with teaching, research and public policy experience in three broad domains of psychology: developmental; educational; and sociocultural psychology. At Rowan, I have also served as Associate Vice President for Academic Affairs and coordinated programs on African/African American Studies, Women’s Studies, and multicultural curriculum transformation.

In seeking re-election as Representative of the Society for the Study of Peace, Conflict and Violence—APA Division of Peace Psychology, I look forward to the opportunity to build upon the very challenging but productive past three years of service in that role with Judith Van Hoorn. Working with the Division’s President, Linda Woolf, and the Executive Committee, as well as the Divisions for Social Justice and a broad alliance within the APA Council of Representatives, we were able to support a number of peace and social justice-related actions of Council and were instrumental in developing and presenting the Division’s recently approved New Business Item as APA policy: The “2006 APA Resolution Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.”

My previous APA governance and public policy experience spans the past 20 years of service as chair of the Committee on International Perspectives of APA Division 35: The Society for the Study of Women; member and chair of the APA Committee on International Relations in Psychology; president of the Division of Peace Psychology; and currently as member of the APA Committee on the Structure and Function of Council. My APA governance experience also includes my service as main representative for APA Division 9: The Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues (SPSSI) and main representative for APA at the United Nations who contributed to the development of APA’s successful application for UN accreditation. As a current member of the APA and SPSSI teams at the UN, I continue to work collaboratively to bring psychological and social science perspectives

to bear on UN policies and programs, to educate about UN conventions and human rights and humanitarian standards, to carry out informational and advocacy efforts directed at members of the diplomatic community and UN agencies, and to monitor and support implementation of UN conventions, particularly in the areas of human rights, psychosocial well-being and mental health.

Altogether, I offer these experiences as resources in my continuing commitment to represent Division 48’s strategic goals of promoting the study and implementation of peace and social justice on both national and international levels within the APA Council of Representatives, whose priorities include an increasing emphasis on the international relevance of psychological research, education, practice, and public policy to global issues.

**Albert Valencia, EdD**

No statement received.

**Judith Van Hoorn, PhD**

As Division 48 representative to the Council of Representatives for one term I have worked actively to make peace and social justice issues more central to Council’s agenda. I ask for your support to be elected for a second term.

I have been involved in the Division for many years, engaged first in working groups and as program chair, truly a full-time position. I am a past president of the Division and have served on the Executive Committee for six years. Since its inception, I’ve been an advisory board member of our journal, *Peace and Conflict*. I am a Fellow of the Division.

The Council of Representatives is APA’s policy-making body. As COR representatives, Corann Okorodudu and I work together to represent the Division regarding APA policy and practice. At each Council session, we participate in various caucuses and meet with representatives from the Divisions for Social Justice (DSJ) to build support for peace and social justice agenda items. We have spoken frequently on the floor of Council to underscore Division 48’s positions, not only on issues of direct violence, but issues of structural violence, such as poverty and discrimination.

In addition to co-sponsoring various resolutions and actions, we have been “movers” for the following resolution and task force proposals:

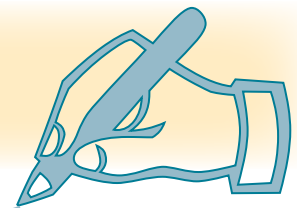
- *American Psychological Association 2006 Resolution Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, and Degrading Treatment or Punishment*. Although APA had human rights resolutions, this general resolution serves as the umbrella APA policy statement. It is the first to emphasize APA’s role and responsibilities as a NGO at the UN and, consequently, places UN Conventions and relevant international human rights instruments at the heart of APA policy (written with Linda Woolf and the assistance of numerous members of this division). The items below draw upon the 2006 Resolution.

Note: It was intended that subsequent resolutions would address specific contexts. For example, I am one of the co-sponsors of a resolution under consideration that calls upon APA to support a moratorium on psychologists’ participation as interrogators at U.S. detention centers.

- A proposal for the establishment of a *Task Force on the Psychosocial Effects of War on Children and Families who are Refugees in the U.S.* (written with Linda Woolf). We collaborated with representatives from the Division of School Psychology (Division 16) who joined us as the “movers” of this action. (In-Progress)

- A proposal for the establishment for a *Task Force on Alleviating the Psychological Risk Factors for Immigrants*. We joined representatives from the Society for the Psychology of Ethnic Minority Issues (Division 45) and the representative from Puerto Rico as movers of this proposal. (In-Progress)

In addition to my work with Division 48, I have been active in international, national, and local organizations to promote peace and justice. I am past president of Psychologists for Social Responsibility and a member of the Steering Committee. My scholarship has focused on peace psychology as it relates to children’s development. I have co-authored many publications and several books, the latest published in 2006.



## APA Council of Representatives (COR) Report

Corann Okorodudu & Judith Van Hoorn

We continue to represent Division 48 as a team within the APA Council of Representatives, with ongoing consultation with the President and Executive Committee of the Division, bringing to bear the goals and perspectives of Peace Psychology on APA Council's deliberations. Representing the Division, we participate actively in a number of caucuses of Council, principally, the Ethnic Minority, Women, and Public Interest Caucuses. We function in alliance with other representatives of divisions that belong to the Divisions of Social Justice to promote APA policy relating to peace and social justice.

This fall, Corann Okorodudu was elected to the Committee on the Structure and Function of Council. This important standing committee assesses and facilitates Council's functions and operations and develops procedures through which Council is kept informed about the history and nature of problems and issues facing APA. The committee also oversees the referral of new business items introduced by Council members and is charged with reviewing the structure and function of Council every five years.

This report focuses on APA's strategic planning processes and resolutions adopted as APA policy.

### Strategic Planning Processes

At its February 2007 Meeting, APA's Council of Representatives (COR) approved the establishment of an ongoing strategic planning process for the association. The CEO of APA, Dr. Norman Anderson, will be responsible for the strategic planning process and will report annually to the APA COR and the APA Board of Directors on the status, results, and implications of strategic planning. The Council also voted to direct that the strategic planning process be developed,

evaluated and modified in consultation with a Strategic Planning Advisory Committee that will include Council members with expertise in organizational strategic planning. Council also approved funding to implement the International Goals (Global Opportunities and Long-term Strategies) of the APA Committee for International Relations in Psychology (CIRP). This strategic plan includes goals and activities in four areas:

- 1) services and resources on international psychology for APA members;
- 2) global outreach and awareness;
- 3) APA and the United Nations; and
- 4) APA as a world citizen, working with global institutions and global policy initiatives.

The initiation of APA's Strategic Planning Process and CIRP's International Goals Initiatives are relevant to ongoing strategic planning in Division 48 and present opportunities for the Division to influence and be influenced by APA's strategic planning processes.

### Resolutions Adopted as APA Policy at the February 2007 Meeting of Council

**APA Task Force on Military Deployment Services for Youth, Families and Service Members.** The APA Council of Representatives adopted as association policy reports of the APA Task Force on Military Deployment Services for Youth, Families and Service Members and approved the establishment of a Task Force on the Psychological Needs of U.S. Military Service Members and Their Families. The charge of the task force is to prepare recommendations for APA regarding mental health services for military service members and the families so that a long-term plan of action can be implemented. For a copy of the report visit [www.apa.org/releases/MilitaryDeploymentTask-ForceReport.pdf](http://www.apa.org/releases/MilitaryDeploymentTask-ForceReport.pdf).

org/releases/MilitaryDeploymentTask-ForceReport.pdf.

Note that this task force was implemented prior to the March news stories regarding health care and services for returning veterans and their families—stories that further underscore the importance of the work of this task force.



## Peace and Education Working Group Report

Linden Nelson, Co-Chair

I represented Div. 48 and Psychologists for Social Responsibility at an advisory committee meeting last summer in Washington, D.C. for the Conflict Resolution Education (CRE) Web Site Project. I joined other representatives from the U.S. Departments of Justice and Education, The Organization of American States, the U.S. Institute of Peace, the Association for Conflict Resolution, the American Bar Association, and other groups. The primary purpose of the CRE Web Site Project is to provide free or low cost instructional materials for all age levels and all venues for peace education. The project is funded by the JAMS Foundation, the U.S. Department of Education, and the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation. The website was officially launched at the Inter-American Summit on Conflict Resolution Education held in Cleveland, Ohio in March 2007. I will continue providing suggestions to the project director regarding content and design for the website.

The Working Group was less active in 2006 than for most recent years. We had intended to make greater efforts to distribute and encourage use of our brochure "Every Child, Every Day." We had also

(Continued on page 33)

# REPORTS

(Continued from page 32)

expected to be more active in soliciting contributions to the Peace Psychology Resource Project website. Both of these activities will be pursued more vigorously in 2007. In particular, we plan to significantly enhance our collection of college teaching materials on peace, conflict, and violence. This will involve obtaining new materials from Div. 48 members as well as obtaining permissions to place on the website the materials we have already collected. Our website will be linked to the CRE website discussed in the paragraph above.

During the past year, the existing collection of college teaching materials has been sent by e-mail to about 7-10 people who requested it. I have also responded to about a dozen inquiries from students about graduate programs in peace psychology and peace studies. I have posted a number of announcements on our listserv and expect to be much more active in posting information about peace education resources in 2007.

## Peace and Spirituality Working Group

*Steve Handwerker*

The Working Group for Peace and Spirituality begins its twelfth winter and continues to engage and expand its promotion and project venues, research endeavors and community work. To this point in time we have documented over 450 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 (and professionals outside 48) on "Building Unity Through Education"; a presentation and publication at Oxford University of results from international research on values that promote peace; 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 the APA Midwinter Conference at Loyola University. Over the previous ten years more than 50 programs have been generated for APA conventions and Midwinter conferences that have addressed values that promote peace.

This past September we promoted 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. At the APA Midwinter Conference for Div. 36 we presented interfaith topics and values research.

Currently, various tasks that are at the forefront of the Group's efforts: Creating/participating in programs (at professional conferences); compiling a book on Building Interfaith Harmony and another book on Peace and Spirituality. Another task involves continuing international research using 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!

Additional work includes 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 continuing project exposes and shares marriage ceremony rituals from different perspectives to different religious groups. A book is still at the beginning stages in this area of interfaith work and through the initiation 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. Please contact Steve Handwerker (peacewk@peacewk.org) 7300 W. Camino Real Ste 229, Boca Raton, FL 33433.

# MEMBER NEWS

*"Democracy is not about words, but action."*

*- Eleanor Roosevelt*

Anie Kalayjian was among invited guests on October 16, at the Eleanor Roosevelt Legacy luncheon honoring Hillary Clinton. The Eleanor Roosevelt Legacy Committee has become one of the most effective grassroots political organizations in America—to help continue the important work of funding, training, and electing pro-choice Democratic women to state and local office. They honored the memory of one of America's finest First Ladies while building a new generation of leadership for a better future.

The Eleanor Roosevelt Legacy is a political resource and meeting ground for women involved in New York politics and, in addition, raises funds dedicated solely to New York Democratic women candidates. Eleanor Roosevelt had a profound and lasting influence on the New York State Democratic Party in which she was an active reformer during critical times. She forged new roles for women in government and politics and we wish to honor her historic legacy by building a new generation of New York women candidates and informed voters and activists.

The goals include:

To raise funds to elect women to state and local offices; to provide political training and leadership development to the women of New York; to increase women's participation in the political process, both as activists and as candidates; to establish a statewide network of women community leaders, elected officials, and activists; to promote policies that reflect women's priorities; and to communicate the Democratic message to women.

Hillary Clinton gave a moving presentation on the needs to move this nation to a healthier future. Kalayjian and Clinton had an opportunity to talk and share common goals and future plans to collaborate.



# SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF PEACE, CONFLICT & VIOLENCE SURVEY – 2007

The purpose of this survey is to explore your interests in peace psychology and the focus of your priorities. Please reply to these questions by regular mail to Joan Gildemeister, 4406 35th St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20008 or by e-mail to me at [jgildemeister@cs.com](mailto:jgildemeister@cs.com), and I will send you an electronic version of the survey. Your input is vital to the effectiveness of the Society.

1. Name \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ May we share this with other Div. 48 members? Y  N

Affiliation \_\_\_\_\_

2. Division Status:  Fellow  Member  Associate  Professional Affiliate  Student Affiliate

3. The interests of Society members are diverse and are organized into working groups.

Indicate the working groups in which you have been active or in which you have an interest:

a  Children, Families and War e  International Peace Practitioners Network

b  Conflict Resolution f  Peace Education

c  Ethnicity and Peace g  Peace and Spirituality

d  Global Violence and Security h  Peace and Sustainable Development

j  Other i  Student and Early Career Development

Please answer the following. We would like to know your perspective on the goals of Div. 48, Peace Psychology (Society for the Study of Peace, Conflict and Violence) If needed, add more comments on a separate piece of paper and include it with this survey.

**PEACE EDUCATION:** Please rank these from 1 to 3 in terms of your view of Division priorities in the coming year.

\_\_\_ Promote curricula and teaching of peace psychology at the high school level

\_\_\_ Promote curricula and teaching of peace psychology at the college level

\_\_\_ Publicize student peacebuilding and conflict resolution at the community, national and international level

**ACTIVIST FOCUS:** Please rank these from 1 to 3 in terms of your view of the importance of peace activism now.

\_\_\_ Publicize activities of Peace Psychology Working Group members at the local and international level

\_\_\_ Publish a series of practical examples of individual and group actions to increase peace

\_\_\_ Promote practices of conflict resolution and reconciliation within activist groups

**WAYS TO INCREASE DIVERSITY:** Please rank these from 1 to 4 in terms of effective ways to increase diversity.

\_\_\_ Seek greater diversity in Peace Psychology membership

\_\_\_ Focus on victimization of women and children as targets of domestic and global violence

\_\_\_ Assess diversity in research and practice concerns: are we working for social justice, reducing inequality

\_\_\_ Increase awareness of victimization of nonwhites in the military and as targets of domestic and global violence

Please return by regular mail to: Joan Gildemeister, 4406 35th St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20008

or e-mail: [jgildemeister@cs.com](mailto:jgildemeister@cs.com).

*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 our new members, please reach out and extend a personal welcome to them!

*Thanks for joining our collective effort to bring about peace in the world!  
Please spread the word to your friends and colleagues  
and direct them to [www.peacepsych.org](http://www.peacepsych.org) to join us.*

*We count on your energy and enthusiasm to participate in Peace Psychology activities.*

Elizabeth Abrams, IL  
Elizabeth Anderson, IL  
John Arnaldi, FL  
Dakota Bayard, CA  
Henry Beck, PA  
Meredith Bland-Griffin, TX  
Virginia Boga, NY  
Diane Bridgeman, CA  
Sarah Bucic, DE  
Meela Chen, OK  
Richard Coffenbarger, WV  
Jane Conner, NY  
Barbara Cowen, NY  
Kimberly Daubman, PA  
Lane DeWan, UT  
David Dixon, IN  
Judy Eidelson, PA  
Christopher Flynn, VA

Lissa Geikin, OR  
Benjamin Graham, IL  
Murren Hill, FL  
Meredith Hughes, CA  
Janet Hurwich, CA  
Brian Isakson, GA  
Jennifer Krawet, NY  
Alicia Kremsky, CA  
Joanna Leigh, MA  
Benjamin Marcus, CA  
June Martin, CA  
Rebecca McCowan, OR  
Patricia McCullough, OH  
Timothy McHargue, CA  
Hamid Mirsalimi, GA  
Julia Moss, MA  
Sallie Motch, NY  
Therese Nemec, WI

Duc Viet Nguyen, CA  
Laurie Ann O'Connor, FL  
Aly Ostrowski, Canada  
Sherry Palamara, FL  
Nebojsa Petrovich, Serbia-Montenegro  
Mindy Puopolo, CA  
Jennie Ritter, ID  
Cary Roseth, MN  
Eileen Saal, OH  
Christopher Siciliano, CA  
Heather Simmons, OK  
Michael Smith, OH  
Donna Smith, WA  
Jilisa Snyder, VT  
Alicia Stokes, CA  
Christina Tinari, PA  
Brenda Voytek, SC  
Lindsay Wandrey, CA

If you miss your *Peace and Conflict* or newsletter, notify Membership: [jgildemeister@cs.com](mailto:jgildemeister@cs.com).



## 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](mailto:woolfm@webster.edu)



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





