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PART B: INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING ICP RESEARCH AND INTEREST GROUPS

UNITED NATIONS REPORT



ICP AT THE UNITED NATIONS

Florence L. Denmark, Ph.D.
ICP Main Representative

ICP has five wonderful interns. As noted in my last report, I said I would give you information about each of them as follows, in their own words.

Jennifer Kelly

This academic year I have been an intern under Dr. Florence Denmark, representative to the United Nations for the International Council of Psychologists.

My main involvement so far has been with organization of Psychology Day, scheduled for April, 19th 2012. The conference is meant to inform UN agencies and community on a whole, what psychology can offer to UN causes. The focus of this year's conference is human rights for vulnerable populations.

Through this assignment I have come to understand the everyday dedication and skills required of NGO leaders to organize and work for sustainable change. Separate from these activities, I have also sat in on meetings with the Committee on Migration. Among other items, this group is preparing talking points for Rio+20 and a symposium on Racism, Migration, and Development.

Monica Manfred

During my time as an intern at the United Nations, I have attended meetings for the NGO Committee on Family, the NGO Committee on Mental Health, the Psychology Coalition,

and for the planning of Psychology Day. At the meetings for the Psychology Coalition and the planning of Psychology Day, I take extensive notes on what is discussed. I also use these meetings as an opportunity to learn more about how individuals of different occupations and organizations come together for a particular cause. I am able to learn about the work that is involved in planning events and writing statements. I also learn about how different organizations function within the United Nations. Finally, I am able to learn about current issues that are salient in the field of psychology and how they are addressed at the United Nations.

The main committee that I am involved in is the NGO on Family. I am able to attend the executive meetings for this committee and help with the planning of future events and program meetings. Currently, I am working to create a website for the committee that will allow current members, as well as the public, to view the events calendar for the committee, learn more about the committee's purpose and functions, and apply for membership. I am also able to attend the program meetings for this committee. At the program meetings, I learn about issues that are central to the family and why and/or how they should be addressed.

I feel as though I have learned valuable information through this internship. It has managed to make me become even more excited about psychology than I already was before. Each meeting seems to make everything that I learn in my classes come to life.

Laura Corona Rios

I became a United Nations ICP intern in Fall 2011 and have been involved in the Psychology Day Planning Committee. I also participate in the Mental Health Committee where I am a member

am a member of the Trauma and Mental Health working group along with Dr. Nancy Wallace and ICP's Dr. Norma Simon. I will be working with them this semester to put on

a panel presentation in April. It has been a wonderful and worthwhile experience.

Kristin Segovich

As an intern for the International Council of Psychologists, I have been afforded the opportunity to participate in many activities at the United Nations. I have attended and contributed to meetings for the NGO Committee on Ageing, where we have discussed the State of the World's Older People report, the upcoming World Elder Abuse Awareness Day, and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing. In addition, I attended and assisted with the program that the Committee on Ageing held on October 6, 2011 to celebrate the International Day of Older Persons. I have also attended meetings for the Family Committee.

I have also had the opportunity to attend meetings for the Psychology Coalition; at recent meetings we have reviewed and discussed the creation of the Coalition's mission statement, by-laws, and guidelines. We have also been planning for the upcoming CSW 56 parallel event, which has included writing an abstract and selecting speakers for the event. Lastly, I have participated in planning the upcoming Psychology Day to be held at the United Nations in April. This event allows the psychologists at the United Nations to illustrate the role of psychology on a global scale, as well as its contributions within the United Nations. I have attended and participated in Psychology Day planning meetings where we have discussed the theme for the event, potential speakers, and specific panel topics; financial concerns such as fundraising and donations; and our plans for publicity and public relations.

Huiyan Ye

Being an international student in Pace, having an intern experience in the United Nations is way more important than just only hard working for the classes. Being one of the ICP (i.e. international council of psychologist) interns in UN would be the most unforgettable and valuable days of my life in the US as well. Dr. Denmark and Dr. Walker offered me the great opportunity to attend the meetings such as Psychology Day meetings and Sustainable Development meetings as an ICP intern, listening to what other voices from people all over the world. The most charming part of being an ICP interns for UN is not only listening to the speakers talking about the psycho-

logical issues around us but also get in touch with all the professionals and scholars who are also interested in this topic. Having the chance to discuss with them and hearing different voices from the people all over the world is the thing you can never learn from sitting in the classroom. Social networking, shared common goals, variable information from others are the best thing I gained during my internship. I think this intern experience would be extremely helpful to my further study or application for PhD program.

Other activities that ICP is involved in include the 5th annual Psychology Day at the United Nations, and a newly formed Psychology Coalition. Two ICP members are co-chairs of Psychology Day: ICP Board member Janet Sigal and UN representative Martin Butler. ICP representative Richard Velayo is in charge of publicity.

All psychology organizations and other psychologists at the UN are members of the Psychology Coalition. Bylaws have been drafted and a program sponsored by Coalition members was held at the Commission on the Status of Women on March 1, 2012. I will provide more details about the Coalition in my next report.

ELECTIONS



As spring approaches the northern hemisphere and fall begins in the southern areas of our global community, it is time to think about elections. An ongoing task assigned to the Past President is to Chair the Nominations and Elections Committee. Members of that committee are previous Past Presidents. All members are invited to submit nominations.

To submit a nomination, first assure that the person you wish to name is willing to accept that nomination, should the committee decide to invite the member to be on the ballot.

While there is no campaigning or debating, such as the world sees going on in the USA as political parties select their nominees, ICP, Inc. does require that each candidate submit a recent photograph, statement about service goals-if-

elected and of services to the association in the past. Please include a resume with the submission of the nominee. Self nominations are accepted.

The ballot will be sent out to all dues-paid members in May or June 2012. As the annual conference is to be in September this year, the voting needs to begin no later than July. Therefore, send nominations to me in March, April, May so that details for ballot can be completed. All who are elected must be dues-paid members by the end of the voting period. The newest feature for the 2012 elections is that ICP, Inc. membership is now open to allied disciplines and all are eligible to serve on the Board of Directors and Officers.

For more information such as duties, please visit the website at www.ICPWEB.ORG and get your nominations in now!

Thank you!

Diagnostic and Statistical Manual-5 In-Process by the American Psychiatric Association International Controversy: Selected Comments

Recently British psychologists held a press conference to raise concerns about the proposed DSM-5. Below are excerpts from articles and comments. ABC News, the BBC, the New York Times, the Chicago Tribune, even Fox News have reported on the problems with the DSM-5.

1. Reuters. New mental health manual is "dangerous" say experts. By Kate Kelland, Health and Science Correspondent, LONDON | Thu Feb 9, 2012 2:24pm EST .

Millions of healthy people - including shy or defiant children, grieving relatives and people with fetishes - may be wrongly labeled mentally ill by a new international diagnostic manual, specialists said on Thursday. In a damning analysis of an upcoming revision of the influential Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM), psychologists, psychiatrists and other experts said new categories of mental illness identified in the book were at best "silly" and at worst "worrying and dangerous."

"Many people who are shy, bereaved, eccentric, or have unconventional romantic lives will suddenly find themselves labeled as mentally ill," said Peter Kinderman, head of Liverpool University's Institute of Psychology at a briefing in London about widespread concerns over the manual. "It's not humane, it's not scientific, and it won't help decide what help a person needs."

The DSM is published by the American Psychiatric Association (APA) and has symptoms and other criteria for diagnosing mental disorders. It is used internationally and seen as the diagnostic "bible" for mental health medicine. No one from the APA was immediately available for comment. More than 11,000 health professionals have already signed a petition (at dsm5-reform.com) calling for the development of the fifth edition of the manual to be halted and re-thought.

Some diagnoses - for conditions like "oppositional defiant disorder" and "apathy syndrome" - risk devaluing the seriousness of mental illness and medical zing behaviors most people would consider normal or just mildly eccentric, the experts said. At the other end of the spectrum, the new DSM, due out next year, could give medical diagnoses for serial rapists and sex abusers - under labels like "paraphilic coercive disorder" - and may allow offenders to escape prison by providing what could be seen as an excuse for their behavior, they added.

2. RADICAL, RECKLESS, AND INHUMANE. Simon Wessely of the Institute of Psychiatry at King's College London said a look back at history should make health experts ask themselves: "Do we need all these labels?" He said the 1840 Census of the United States included just one category for mental disorder, but by 1917 the APA was already recognizing 59. That rose to 128 in 1959, to 227 in 1980, and again to around 350 disorders in the fastest revisions of DSM in 1994 and 2000.

Allen Frances of Duke University and chair of the committee that oversaw the previous DSM revision, said DSM-5 would "radically and recklessly expand the boundaries of psychiatry" and result in the "lexicalization of normality, individual difference, and criminality."

David Pilgrim of Britain's University of Central Lancashire said it was "hard to avoid the conclusion that DSM-5 will help the interests of the drug companies."

"Madness and misery exist but they come in many shapes and sizes," he said. "We risk treating the experience and conduct of people as if they are botanical specimens waiting to be identified and categorized in rigid boxes. "That would itself be a form of collective madness for all those complicit in the continuing pseudo-scientific exercise."

Nick Craddock of Cardiff University's department of psychological medicine and neurology, who also spoke at the London briefing, cited depression as a key example of where DSM's broad categories were going wrong. Whereas in previous editions, a person who had recently lost a loved one and was suffering low moods would be seen as experiencing a normal human reaction to bereavement, the new DSM criteria would ignore the death, look only at the symptoms, and class the person as having a depressive illness.

Other examples of diagnoses cited by experts as problematic included "gambling disorder," "internet addiction disorder" and "oppositional defiant disorder" - a condition in which a child "actively refuses to comply with majority's requests" and "performs deliberate actions to annoy others."

"That basically means children who say 'no' to their parents more than a certain number of times," Kinderman said. "On that criteria, many of us would have to say our children are mentally ill."

Tim Carey, Associate Professor at the Centre for Remote Health and Central Australian Mental Health Service, said:

"The DSM does not assist in understanding psychological distress nor in treating it effectively. It does not "carve nature at its joints" as it were. It is a collection of symptom patterns that have no underlying form or structure. It is akin to an anthology of the constellations in the night sky. While it does not assist in understanding or treating psychological distress, it has generated phenomenal revenues for the APA, expanded the market for pharmaceutical companies, assisted in promulgating and maintaining a disease and illness model of psychological suffering, and constrained the focus of research activity. Are these the activities a humane and scientific society should seek to promote?"

"The authors of the DSM themselves acknowledge the inadequacy of the DSM diagnostic system.

"On page xxxi of the latest edition of the DSM it states: 'there is no assumption that each category of mental disorder is a completely discrete entity with absolute boundaries dividing it from other mental disorders or from no mental disorder. There is also no assumption that all individuals described as having the same mental disorder are alike in all important ways'.

"So, according to the DSM authors, the boundaries demarcating 'schizophrenia' (for example) don't separate 'schizophrenia' from 'depression' (or social phobia or intermittent explosive disorder or post-traumatic stress disorder or ...) or (perhaps most importantly) the boundaries don't separate 'schizophrenia' from 'no schizophrenia'.

"One would have to ask: if the function of creating particular categories is not to separate these categories from each other or from their absence, what exactly are they for?"

David Pilgrim, Professor of Mental Health Policy, University of Central Lancashire, said:

"It's hard to avoid the conclusion that DSM-5 will help the interests of the drug companies and the wrong-headed belief of some mental health professionals (mainly most psychiatrists, but sadly all too often others as well). Some patients and

many relatives also gain some advantages from diagnosis some of the time because it reduces the reality of the complexity of their experiences and their responsibilities within those existential struggles.

"Madness and misery exist but they come in many shapes and sizes and so they need to be appreciated in their very particular biographical and social contexts. At the individual level this should mean replacing diagnoses with tailored formulations, and for research purposes we should be either looking at single symptoms or shared predicaments of those with mental health problems and their significant others. I worry that we risk treating the experience and conduct of people as if they are botanical specimens waiting to be identified and categorised in rigid boxes – in my opinion that would itself be a form of collective madness for all those complicit in the continuing pseudo-scientific exercise."

Dr Felicity Callard, Senior Research Fellow, Service User Research Enterprise, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, said:

"The ongoing chaos surrounding the development of DSM-5 has intensified rather than lessened fears that this project is ill-conceived and founded on a weak evidence base. People's lives can be altered profoundly - and, we should bear in mind, sometimes ruinously - by being given a psychiatric diagnosis. In my opinion, that the architects of DSM-5 are pressing on with such a flawed framework undermines their claim that they wish to produce a DSM that is 'useful to all health professionals, researchers and patients'."

Dr Paul Keedwell, Honorary Consultant Psychiatrist and Clinical Lecturer in the Neurobiology of Mood Disorders, Cardiff University, said:

"Classifying mental disorders is always controversial because psychiatrists still don't know what causes them and they lack lab tests to confirm any underlying disease processes. The best DSM can do is carefully distinguish the groups of symptoms (syndromes) which occur more commonly together than apart and have predictable effects on our functioning over time. Some diagnoses, like 'Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder' infer a theory of causation, while others, like schizophrenia, don't. Only ongoing research will confirm their validity. "New findings arising from genetics and brain imaging studies hint at biological mechanisms, and challenge the way we classify disorders: syndromes (like bipolar and unipolar depression) might merge, while others (like "the schizophrenias") might diverge. However a few more decades will pass before we radically change our existing classifications.

“Where the proposed DSMV is particularly controversial is in its addition of more disorders, like “Apathy Syndrome” and “Disruptive Mood Dysregulation Disorder”, which suggest a worrying trend toward medicalising normal variation in behaviour.

“Every new diagnosis implies a new treatment, suiting vested interests in the health industry. Nothing should enter the final version of DSMV without sound research evidence of the need for professionals to intervene.

“Also, every mental health professional should remember that classification systems are a guide to diagnosis only: they do not necessarily map on to the complex needs of an individual in real practice, and they are definitely not a guide to treatment.”

4. From the USA. Allen Frances, Emeritus Professor at Duke University and Chair of the DSM-4 Steering Committee, said:

“DSM 5 will radically and recklessly expand the boundaries of psychiatry by introducing many new diagnoses and lowering the thresholds for existing ones. As an unintended consequence, many millions of people will receive inaccurate diagnosis and inappropriate treatment. Costs include: the side effects and complications of unnecessary medication; the perverse misallocation of scarce mental health resources toward those who don’t really need them (and may actually be harmed) and away from those who do most desperately require help; stigma; a medicalization of normality, individual difference, and criminality; and a reduced sense of personal responsibility. The publication of DSM 5 should be delayed until it can be subjected to a rigorous and independent review, using the methods of evidence based medicine, and meant to ensure that it is both safe and scientifically sound. New diagnoses can be as dangerous as new drugs and require a much more careful and inclusive vetting than has been provided by the American Psychiatric Association. Future revisions of psychiatric diagnosis can no longer be left to the sole responsibility of just one professional organization.”

David Elkins, Professor Emeritus of Psychology, Pepperdine University, Los Angeles, and Chair of the Division 32 Task Force for DSM-5 Reform, said:

“My committee and I remain very concerned the DSM-5, as currently proposed, could result in the widespread misdiagnosis of hundreds of thousands of individuals whose behaviour is within the continuum of normal variation. If this occurs, it means these individuals will be labelled with a mental disorder for life and many will be treated with powerful psychiatric drugs that can have dangerous side effects.

“We are also alarmed that the DSM-5 Task Force seems unresponsive to the concerns of thousands of mental health professionals and dozens of mental health associations from around the world.

“My committee recently asked the DSM-5 Task Force to submit the controversial proposals for review by an outside, independent group of scientists and scholars. Our request was denied.

“My committee launched the Open Letter/Petition Website which has now gathered more than 11, 000 individual signatures and endorsements from more than 40 from mental health associations including 13 other Divisions of the American Psychological Association.”

A petition launched to try to stop the publication of the new edition was backed by 11,000 signatures from psychologists.

There are fears the new classifications are being driven by drug companies seeking to profit from a greater number of illnesses while the private health care system in the States requires a diagnosis recognised by the manual for a patient to be treated as ill.

"DSM5 will radically and recklessly expand the boundaries of psychiatry. Many millions will receive inaccurate diagnosis and inappropriate treatment.," said Allen Frances of Duke University, North Carolina.

* * *

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE [IUPsyS]

Free Circulation of Scientists IUPsyS Policy, adopted July, 2010:

IUPsyS Statutes, Article 3. (i) The Union adheres to the International Council for Science (ICSU) and recognizes it as providing a coordinating and representative body for the international organization of science.(ii) The Union adheres to the ICSU principle of the Universality of Science embodying freedom of movement, association, expression and communication for scientists, as well as equitable access to data, information and research material; and actively upholds this principle, by opposing any discrimination on the basis of such factors as ethnic origin, religion, citizenship, language, political stance, gender, sex, sexual orientation, or age.

ICSU's new Executive Director appointed



The International Council for Science welcomes Dr. Steven Wilson as Executive Director. Dr. Wilson will provide important leadership as ICSU seeks to implement its newly approved second Strategic Plan 2012–2017. Dr. Wilson will

take up his duties on 1 April 2012. The President of ICSU, Professor Yuan-Tseh Lee, is delighted by Dr. Wilson's acceptance of the post.

Prof. Lee said: 'It is a pleasure to welcome Dr. Wilson as the new Executive Director. His experience as the interim Chief Executive and a Director at the UK Natural Environment Research Council (NERC), which has been a supporter and partner of ICSU, means that he will bring the perspective and dynamism of a Research Council leader to us. His close involvement with a number of international research programmes over the years will help him in his new role.'

Dr. Wilson is a co-chair of the Belmont Forum, an international partnership of major environmental research funders, which is now working closely with ICSU in the development of the new co-designed initiative, Future Earth: research for global sustainability.

Following a degree in Chemistry from the University of Oxford, Dr. Wilson graduated from the University of Bristol in 1995 with a PhD in Chemistry. After working for the UK Meteorological Office, he joined NERC in 1998, and has held positions which include Director of Earth Observation, Director of Science and Innovation, and Director of Strategy and Partnerships.

Dr. Wilson expressed his eager anticipation to take up the exciting and challenging position of Executive Director: 'I am very excited at the prospect of leading ICSU, as it continues to be one of the world's foremost organizations for science. I look forward to bringing scientists together from all parts of the world, and helping to mobilize the international scientific community to provide new knowledge to tackle the grand societal challenges of the day – be they concerning environmental change, food security or human health.'

INTRODUCTION TO PAPER "CULTURAL FACTORS IN LEADERSHIP—LATIN AMERICA

by Dr. Elisa Margaona

Abstract: The objective of this presentation is to mention different experiences in consulting during the last 30 years in six different countries of Latin America, presenting a case for each country with observations regarding the cultural factors observed that have had an influence in the working behavior. Included in the conclusions is the profile of the new generation of leaders, emerging in developing countries, and who have very different characteristics from those of previous decades, with comments about the trends in functional neuroanatomy that are being studied to determine behavior of future leaders.

Introduction: The viewpoint in consulting is usually referred to the particular discipline of the author and type of industry. In this particular case, the model used for the consulting work has been developed over a period of more than 50 years. In 1954, *Impulsora de Ventas Internacional IVI*, was founded. Over more than half a century of constant change, we have developed an interdisciplinary consulting firm, established to apply a combination of science and practical experience. IVI has specialized in developing and implementing a wide variety of human resource management and organizational systems, tailored to specific needs.

The areas of expertise of *Impulsora de Ventas Internacional* are:

- 1) Quality service.
- 2) Productivity.
- 3) Training structure.
- 4) Human resource development.
- 5) Executive evaluation.

Although the places where we have worked have been basically within a Latin culture, the differences between countries are sometimes great. The situations mentioned in this paper include Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Peru and Mexico. In the cases we are presenting, two approaches are discussed in our effort to explain the different situations: One is related to the humanistic aspect, where cultural factors had an influence in the behavior of industry leaders. The other is related to concrete objectives, based in business effectiveness and results in terms of investment and profits. The other is related to concrete objectives, based in business effectiveness and results in terms of investment and profits.

Conclusions

Cultural differences have a great influence in the working environment and have to be carefully studied in the consulting process. Understanding the cultural differences is important to be able to solve

problems and to compete in a globalized world where the work force is the basis of success. Consulting success of any type is the result of the inclusion of the suggestions extracted from the staff involved in the implementation phase, so that they embrace the changes as being their own and lay the basis so that people involved can say “we did it ourselves”. To be able to achieve that group feeling one has to be one of the crowd, one that knows the culture, the person who has been able to incorporate the good of all the countries where he has studied or worked, but who has remained truthful to the place where he is being consulted at present.

A different working generation is emerging, with changing habits, culture and formal education. These individuals require the study of modern trends and to develop changes in the scientific methods to select new leaders or specialized workers, to be able to discover the specific characteristics that will enable each individual to perform with maximum effectiveness in the field of work he chooses.

ICP 68th PROCEEDINGS BOOK

Preface

The chapters in this volume represent a sampling of the papers given at the Chicago 2010 Conference, Melbourne Summit and Padua Regional Meeting. The book is divided into three sections. The 68th Annual Conference of the International Council of Psychologists took place in Chicago Illinois, August 3-7. The theme of the Conference was “Psychological Values around the World”. The 2010 International Council of Psychologists World Peace Summit “International Relations and Human Rights” was presented as a program within the 27th Congress of the International Association of Applied Psychologists July 11th-16th Melbourne, Australia. The 2010 Regional ICP Meeting takes place in University of Padua, Italy July 26-27. The book contains 50 papers of speakers from Australia, USA and Europe, in particular from Melbourne, from Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, New York and West Indies and from Austria, England, Italy, Poland and Spain.

The first section “PSYCHOLOGICAL VALUES AROUND THE WORLD” comprises seven chapters that focus primarily on the psychological values, psychology change, women, and relation between national and international phenomena. In her presidential paper, “*Psychological Values: Views of a Perceptual Psychologist*”, President Ann O’Roark underlies the assumptions of perceptual psychology in order to clarify the nature of success in democratic or humanistically oriented social settings. In consulting practice she worked with a wide range of interpretative models and intervention techniques as rele-

vant in specific situations. On the base of perceptual dimension research about a comparison of elected legislators and public school counselors O’Roark points out that the better counselors were more humble and still wanting to improve, not seeing the self as totally adequate. “Values are priorities... A close link between personal and organizational values is considered to be one key to greater effectiveness. The beginning of a value are an inner process, faster than any logical formulation. ICP creative energies and ideas for advancing psychology and building collegial friendships can make a difference in the quality of human living.” President Ann O’ Roark concludes that she is honoured to have been the opportunity to serve ICP in various leadership capacities across the last 30 years. Armand R. Cerbone in his key note address titled “*Will Psychology Change the Brave New World or Will the Brave New World Change Psychology?*” emphasizes personal and professional thoughts and hopes for a very changed world, a world that needs science and collective wisdom. It is not technological advancement alone that equips organized psychology to respond to the demands of a flattened world, although organized psychology and individual psychologists participate effectively in a changed world. In addition, it will take resilience to adapt. The science and profession as a whole can anticipate all implications and challenges. In the paper “*The Impact of Stalking on Women*” Roswith Roth and Anna Hartl compare women with and without stalking experiences in socio-demographic and psychological variables as well-being, depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder, consummation behavior (smoking, alcohol, medication, and drugs) and dependency. Younger women expressed more needs for emotional support than older females. Stalkers reported more needs of support in achievement and instrumental support. Under the hypothesis that dependency makes more susceptible to stalking and they might also be more vulnerable to mobbing in their jobs, the authors propose support programs offered more frequently for mobbing victims useful. Donna Goetz and Ljubica Mijatovic, Roswith Roth, Florence Denmark and Joan Chrisler in their chapter “*Life Satisfaction of Women over Fifty*” provide an overview about women sources of life satisfaction for themselves at the present moment and for times in their past. Women, professionals or educators, were from the USA and from Austria. In “*Idea of Justice in Early Childhood*” Justina Aire and Joseph Tricillia discuss a research about moral development and cognitive abilities in early childhood. Research done on children involved truth and lie telling behaviors. Mariselda Tessarolo and Marta Dal Seno in their subsequent paper “*The Celebrity System: A National and International Phenomenon*” examine several approaches to celebrity and conclude that, as for the more popular and widespread celebrity system, some personalities belonged to an

"approximate stardom". The "full stars" need more than a mere appearance on television. In the final paper in this section titled "*A Global Survey Analysis of Women Attitude and Self Perception towards Beauty*" Alessandra Favaron and Mariselda Tessarolo discuss the relationship between beauty, self-esteem and feelings related to beauty self-perception. Their research evidenced the strong influence of the fashion, advertising industry and mass media.

The second section "MELBOURNE WORLD PEACE SUMMIT 2010 - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND HUMAN RIGHTS" is composed of five chapters on issues regarding: peace and well being, hostility leading to parental alienation, father and families, violence from the girl –child to the women and older women, parental acceptance-rejection, cross-cultural comparisons on protect human rights. The Chairperson Sandra Neil began the Summit by re-stating the ICP's Millennium Peace Statement. ICP President Ann Marie O'Roark illustrates the growth and development of the International Council of Psychologists and underlined of the risks of psychology becoming "too scattered." or passive rather than active. President-Elect Ludwig Lowenstein invited to "look for trouble" troubles referred to the failures of the legal systems of the world to provide true justice for children. Sandra Neil on the base of Satir's maxim that "peace in the world begins with peace within the family" underlines the responsibility to promote relationships that are inclusive, cooperative, harmonious, and respectful of differences. Florence Denmark discusses violence perpetrated on women from young ages through to old age as a ongoing problem throughout the world. The tendency to tolerate abuse becomes transgenerational. The value of therapeutic approaches is that an effective intervention heals not only the immediate family, but potentially future generations as well. Anna Laura Comunian discusses a research involving Parental Acceptance Rejection Theory (Rohner's PAR Theory): The findings indicated that warm relationships will be love-promoting. There is also a moral dimension to this. Sherri McCarthy introduces the Personal and Institutional Rights to Aggression and Peace Survey and underlines that the professionally active approach can be a search for the presence of positive characteristics. This is within the purview of all of the helping professions. Robert Silverberg discusses common ideas emerging from these presentations such as shared values as a means of connection between people, respect for, and tolerance of. Difference leads to more connection, better understanding, courage and a growing sense of moral responsibility.

A third section in this book "CHALLENGES IN INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY" is dedicated to 2010 Padua Regional Meeting. The six chapters compiled in this section spe-

cifically focus on issues as cultural and cross-cultural research, special needs in learning, family evaluation and intervention, rehabilitation and psychobiology, methodology of psychopathology and psychoncology. In the first Chapter titled "Cultural and Cross-Cultural Research" Joanna Konarska discusses "*Interdisciplinarity as a Challenge and Necessity in Scientific Research and Psychological Practice*". The author underlines that contemporary science puts emphasis on cooperation between neurophysiologists and psychologists, especially concerning different types of impairment. Alexander Hochdorn and Paolo Francesco Cottone in "*The Migrant's Case: Rom a Multi-Cultural Paradigm to Intercultural Discourse Processes*" analyse the development of cultural and social identities according to general changes in the family structure of Italians who migrated to the United States. The research topic is focused on discursive and situational positioning through which people attribute a socio-cultural meaning to gender roles, relational dynamics as well as employment status in family and public environments. Agnese Pietrobon and Mariselda Tessarolo present "*International and Local Media Fans' Activities: The Role of Fans Conventions.*" The analysis of data from interviews and questionnaires revolved around two main issues: one more sociological related to globalization and homogenization of fan activities, and one more psychological: related the role of identification and projection in mediating the relationship between a character and their fans. Eleonora Bordon and Francesca Nobile in "*The Jewel: an Accessory that Synthesizes Culture and Identity*" discuss themes in the international arena, such as environment, bio cultures, cultural differences and materials, in the creation process of a jewellery art piece. The authors underline an aesthetic expression and a social message which the user brings into the life. Ana Guil in her paper "*The Leadership of Women: a Necessary Change*" raises the problem that the institutions and great working organizations begin to blow up their limits to become assuming themselves like complex social constructions. In this background, the feminine leadership appears like a new alternative, always trying not to fall in stereotypes or letting escape the richness of being both genders diversity. Recent research don't compare masculine versus feminine ways of managing, but focus in the ways in which specific persons hold their leadership, putting under diverse circumstances as much socio-political or specific organizational culture. Anna Laura Comunian in "*Padua Moral Judgment Scale Cross Cultural Research*" presents the development of Padua Moral Judgment Scale: conceptual issues, the model of moral judgment, measurement issues and research overview. The cross-cultural validation of Padua Moral Judgment Scale constitutes the basic purpose of specific research projects.

The second chapter *Special Needs in Learning* is concerned mainly with describing and examining some approaches to education and learning. In *“Full-Inclusion in Schools-Balanced Education for All”* Justina E. Aire attempts to define inclusive education from an international and national stand point. Teachers’ perspective on inclusive education and students’ views are analyzed and an overview of the current situation in Grenada as to inclusive education and alternative education is presented. In the second paper *“Dyslexia: a Challenge for Educators and Health Professionals”* Anna Maria Mazzolini and Maria Rosa Mazzolini provide an overview of dyslexia definitions which cover a wide variety of disabilities called “Specific Learning Disabilities”. They propose an inclusive didactics of dyslexia with personalized modes of request and assessment system. When accurate diagnosis and carefully formulated remedial plans are effectively blended, success in helping dyslexic students is greatly enhanced in order to include a large number of students from the learning process and to help them become active members of society. In *“Lifelong Learning and Learning Organizations the Importance of Increasing Transversal for Professional Retraining”* Giuseppe Paxia discusses today’s global economic crisis in governments, companies and scientific communities with new challenges in the area of managing the patrimony of workers’ competencies. The author present a concept of professionalism based on competencies acquired in different contexts. This model improves the processes by which people can acquire competencies within communities, ensures the quality of production and foster the employment or re-employment in light of a shared system in recognizing competencies. Ludovico Ferro in *“Culture Attracts Young Creative People”* analyzes the mobility of young people and how different territories can attract young graduates. The main question is: what kind of features makes a territory attractive for young people who study and aim at getting an intellectual or creative profession? The second question is related to a specific empiric case: is Veneto (a region located in the North East of Italy) able to attract these young creative people. The third chapter *Family Evaluation and Intervention* attempts to unite theory with practice. The first paper titled *“The Full Color Family Drawing by Participants of Very Conflictual or Harmonious Families”* Valeria Biasi Daria D’Aloise and Paolo Bonaiuto examine the Family Drawing and underline that previous studies lack a clear understanding of the connections between color shades, meanings and personality. A systematic distinction between “alarming and serious” colors and “reassuring and playful” colors was confirmed by the results of their research. The characteristics of the Harmonious Families and Very Conflictual Families were highlighted thanks to the accurate interviews and questionnaires used, and particularly as regards the Need for Harmony trait. Maria Teresa Maglio in *“Deprivation in the Home Environment: a Psychodiagnostic Assessment”* analyses ten clinical cases, through an “inter- generational continuum”. All the cases show a common point: a distortion in parental cares ending up by conditioning the patients’ future choices. Children who have suffered an “emotional gap” with their parents eventually do establish an “emotional gap” with their own children. The relationship between the patients and their parents has influenced the former’s relationship as well as their life as a couple. Eleonora Martinelli, Roberta Marchiori and Andrea Mosconi in *“Building an Opportunity to Mediate the Cooperation between the Mediator and the Lawyer”*, starting from a systemic-relational perspective and their clinical experience, analyzed the importance of taking into consideration the whole context, that involves the actors of the separation included the social system. They underline that the right of children to the continuity of family relationships and the respect of the roles and of the expertise of the professions allow important partnerships fundamental for children and for their parents. In work, the authors focus on the cooperation between the mediator and lawyer. In *“Reorganizing and Restructuring the Relationships in Family Mediation according to the Systemic Perspective”* Roberta Marchiori and Andrea Mosconi propose to work on the system that is modifying and organizing itself according to the past, present and future. From the mediation context point of view, they propose to work through the key points of the conflicting situation and stimulate the quest for possible solutions. Eleonora Bordon and Agnese Pietrobon in *“Family as Base of Social Expression: a Comparison between Representations of Family in TV-Shows”* analyzed the presence, absence and the kind of narrative representations that viewers prefer in TV-shows. A preference for media which present family as a central element is highlighted. The authors assume that collective imaginary still perceives family as an institution that strengthens social contacts where single people and groups can find a place for themselves. Manuela Zambianchi and Pio Enrico Ricci Bitti in *“Social Well-Being in Adolescence: the Influential Role of Proactive Coping Strategies, Time Perspective and Family Communication”* confirm the role of family communication in facilitating the development of a good integration of adolescents to the community and society. Their study evaluates the relationships between social well-being and proactive coping strategies, time perspective, affect regulation and communication with parents. Eleonora Bordon and Francesca Nobile in *“Web Identity”* underline that in the luxury industry the concept of identity represent a strategy to express the need to regain possession of a hierarchy of values and public meanings. The aim of their study is to detect marked differences in the presentation of holistic values. Today, consumers have many

choices to identify themselves in a stable way with a product or a brand. The fourth chapter *Rehabilitation and Psychobiology* comprises six papers. Andrea Meneghini, Maurizia Piggato, Ilaria Pozzato, Nicola Meneghini and Panagiotis Melitis in an "A New Approach in Chronic Pain Management" examine the pain conditions due to the fact that before the follow-up evaluation an acute periartritic pain showed up. The results of their research indicate that the treatment achieved not only a quantitative reduction of pain but also qualitative one with improvements in the quality of personal and social life. From the confidences of the patient, reported in the diary, they can highlight signs of happiness, serenity and wellness. Annalisa Anni, Roberta Cascarilla, Eleonora Cason and Eleonora Capovilla "Can Psychology Give a Contribution to Medicine?" discuss three main models of medicine, the "disease-centred", "patient-centred" and "medical humanities" model. The authors found that many of the recurring meanings linked to the "good-care practices" area appear in the "humanization of the cure" area. They underline that humanizing medicine should already be a "good-care practice". Maria Patrizia Lorenzetti, Antonella Micheletti and Cecilia Monacelli in "The Psychoeducational Model as a Means of Building an Interdisciplinary Intervention" present a project known as "Humanization in the Hospital: a time for communication as a time for healing". This psychoeducational model allows to the active participation of all the healthcare professionals involved and the formation of alliances with other professionals outside the Hospital. Self-Help Group confirms the active and participative role of the patients and. Improved communication as result of the educational process. In "Psychobiology - Biological Efficacy of the Therapeutic Language and Relationship between Psychotropic Drugs and Psychotherapy: The Emotional Brain Massimo Franchini emphasizes the relationship between drugs and psychotherapy. The basic concept is that the biochemical imbalances of a person suffering from a mental illness can be treated through medication and through a psychological treatment based on psychotherapy such as the language of the therapist. He underlines that further research is needed in the neurosciences and experimental psychology to understand not only the fundamental mechanisms that regulate these circuits inside this important brain area, but also in order to better understand the overlapping between biological and psychological data and their interactions. Paolo Franchini and Marco Franchini in "The Institutional Voluntary Professional Accreditation" discuss the practice of accreditation system. The new scenery emerging is the integration of two systems: the one strongly rooted in the countries of Latin matrix and the other in the Anglo-Saxon countries. In particular the authors illustrate a check-list composed of four sections: training, transparency, documentation, professional experience and the

preservation and development of the levels of competence. Davide Agrillo and Christian Agrillo in *Psychobiology of Near-Death Experiences* analyse the dying process, in particular the subjective experience of dying, as an area of which very little is known. Only during the last three decades scientific investigation has focused its attention on the near death experience (NDEs). The paper summarizes the psychological and biological aspects as necessary first step to shed light on the phenomenon. The authors conclude that neuroscientists have the duty to investigate NDEs because survivalist interpretations (mind separable from the brain during NDEs) should not be underestimated. If true, it would require a truly radical revision of body-mind interaction.

Chapter Fifth *Methodology of Psychopathology* is composed of five papers. In "Fantasy of Maternal Origin through Some Symbolic Images Contained in the Maternal Chain: A Case Report" Sara Piccotti introduces the Imaginative Analysis Therapy (ITP) of Rigo, a psychotherapy which is part of imagery techniques used in the European context since the last century. The imaginative story lived with emotional involvement allows to the use of internal resources such as power and aggression at personal service. Through the different phases of therapy, the subject can reach good "maternal" imaginative experience. In "Referential Process Analysis and Evaluation of Psychological Structure: an Empirical Analysis of Psychodynamic Psychotherapies. Importance of the Attachment Style and Alexithymia in Couples with Alcoholic Partners: Observational Study" Giovanni Marchioro and Davide Maria Marchioro aimed to explore the possible connection between alcohol dependence, dimensions of attachment and alexithymia. They found that alcoholics evidenced attachment, anxiety, avoidance and in their childhood overprotection; that the condition of alexithymia is present with greater intensity in alcoholics and that the insecurity of attachment is referred to experiences of the caregiver separation. Manuela Crose, Elena Lirusso, Manuel Noal and Gabriella Vercellana in "Explorative Trial about Relationships between Personality Disorders and Specific Drugs Abuse in Double Diagnosis", examine patients characterized by a double diagnosis, drugs abuse and personality disorder". The authors investigate if there are correlations between the choice of a specifically kind of substance and personality disorder. They found that drug is used by addicts for adaptive and defensive purposes and in some cases probability can reduce the danger of disintegration of personality. This preliminary research has allowed to a treatment plan that reaches the detoxification and personality disorders. Ivana Zanetti and Luisa De Rosa in "Unconscious Body Image-Reparative Aspects of ITP Imaginative Techniques" explain some aspects of the Imaginative Analysis Therapy (ITP), in particular the Psychodynamics and

Depth Psychotherapy as psychotherapeutic practice regarding the dynamics of Acceptance and Rejection. The authors describe how the Imaginative Therapy can repair at a deep level, where early relationships of refusal have been associated with disorders of the body image. The experiences of elaboration of conflicts are experienced by the patient as a "deep acceptance" in terms of a basic sense of security, for the future. Diego Rocco, Andrea Montorsi and Diego Zanelli in *"Referential Process Analysis and Evaluation of Psychological Structure: An Empirical Analysis of Psychodynamic Psychotherapies"* present the Referential Activity (RA) method, a method based on an integration between psychoanalysis and cognitive Psychology. They compare the RA in the different sessions and analyze patient-therapist communication in order to quantify the swinging between emotional experience and reflexive activity, and to identify the change trend of a patient's Referential Activity. This research has contributed to further validating the methodology of Referential Activity, combining its theoretical aspects with empirical evidence.

Chapter Sixth titled *Psychoncology* comprises eight papers. Eleonora Bergo, Annalisa Anni, Roberta Cascarilla, Romina Spina, Eleonora Capovilla and Lorena Zanus in *"Research Project at the Istituto Oncologico Veneto of Padua"* assess the quality of life as perceived by a sample of cancer patients in order to identify those factors that may be considered more important in the patient's perception of quality of life. They observe that psychological problems and quality of life can help found initiatives which promote psychological support as well as appropriate interactions and explanations of health professional teams. In *"Adaptation to Illness in Oncological Patients"* Eleonora Capovilla, Annalisa Anni and Maria Rosa Mazzolini examine the process of adaptation to illness in the patient and family-members. The authors present the Integrated Psycho-oncological Approach that promotes collaboration among the different figures engaged in the patients' care and, most of all, a "global" attention to the person of the patient. In *"Origin and Evolution of the Integrated Psycho-Oncological Approach"* Eleonora Capovilla and Irene Guglieri, Samantha Serpentine, Roberta Cascarilla and Maria Rosa Mazzolini present the Integrated Psycho-oncological Approach as a significant way to develop and enhance the culture of the humanization of assistance, in the sense of attention to the person as a whole, comprising organic, psychological and relational needs. This approach include activities of psychological assistance to the neoplastic patient and his family during all the phases of the illness, activities of psycho-oncological research and the training and supervision of the health-professional team and volunteers. Roberta Cascarilla, Maria Rosa Mazzolini and Eleonora Capovilla in *"The Role of the Volunteer in the Integrated Psycho-Oncological Approach:*

the Paduan Experience" present different volunteer groups as essential resource. For example, supervision group, or continuous training consists of a process of reflection and learning, evaluation and assessment which takes place in the relationship between an expert psychologist and a group of operators. As regards volunteers who are ex-patients, the group meetings led by a psychologist allows the elaboration of the experiences connected to the patients and their history of illness. As regards hospital volunteers, the meeting is centred on the sharing of reflections, sensations and emotional experiences. Eleonora Cason and Eleonora Capovilla in *"The Oncological Patient in Radio-Therapeutic Treatment"* present the Psycho-oncological Entry Interview as a useful short and semistructured way of screening and information about the psychological state of patients before starting radio-therapeutic treatment. In the psycho-oncological approach it is very important to meet and take care of patients in a global way and to collect information about patient for the multidisciplinary team in order to evaluate individualized care and to improve the patient's compliance. Irene Guglieri, Eleonora Bergo and Eleonora Capovilla in *"PsychoOncological Care of the Hospitalized Advanced Cancer Patient"* explore as advanced cancer patients are challenging for the whole medical team, that has to face with very specific needs and handle very specific targets of intervention. From a clinical psychoncological point of view accompanying the patient can be translated into some actions, such as: deeply speaking the truth, winning our innate instinct to escape from suffering, frustration, and death. In *"The Role of the Psycho-Oncologist in the Comprehensive Geriatric Assessment"* Maria Rosa Mazzolini, Lucia Bazzo, Roberta Cascarilla, Annalisa Anni, Romina Spina and Eleonora Capovilla present a multidisciplinary process of diagnosis enacted with the aim of determining and quantifying the functional, psychological and clinical problems of elderly patients and drawing a complete plan of treatment and follow-up. Standardized instruments and evaluation scales are used to this aim in order to assess the degree of self-sufficiency in daily-life activities; the cognitive state and mood disorders. Samantha Serpentine, Elena Pasquin, Lisa Dal Sasso, and Eleonora Capovilla in *"The Quality of Life in the Integrated Psycho-Oncological Approach"* illustrate the Integrated Psycho-Oncological Approach as a methodology of integration between aspects regarding medical oncology, clinical history, diagnosis, psychosocial aspects, palliative care and survival, through the multidimensional evaluation of the patient and multidisciplinary team discussion. This approach represents the transition from the Biomedical Model to the Bio-psycho-social Model. It is an instrument through which Psycho-Oncology as part of the process of assistance to cancer patients on a stable and recognized form. Romina Spina, Samantha Serpentine and Vanna Chiarion-Sileni, Marco

Rastrelli, Luca Giovanni Campana, Eleonora Bergo, Lorena Zanusi and Eleonora Capovilla in “*A Study on the Quality of Life in Patients who survived Coetaneous Melanoma*” present the preliminary data of their research in patients who survived cutaneous melanoma. These patients show a better quality of global life than the wealthy normative population. This fact can be related to recovery of future perspective following cancer treatment, and to gradual process of cognitive and adaptive aspects to illness. Because the patients of this study had all fought cancer, probably the experience of being able to win such a challenge allowed them to revalue the importance of daily events and to appreciate and live their life in a happier way.

The manuscripts compiled in this volume reflect the ways in which national and international research continue to expand. We believe readers will be stimulated as they learn about the theoretical and methodological issues explored in these chapters.

We would like to thank Massimo Martinelli Alexand Hocdorn and Desirée Marra for entrusting on us the task of editing this book. It has been a truly enriching experience. We also want to thank the authors of these chapters for working with us throughout this past year, responding positively and patiently to our feedback in each revision of their work. Lastly, many special thanks go to the team of reviewers who provided insightful comments and suggestions that elevated the quality of the papers.

Anna Laura Comunian
Ann O’ Roark
Ludwig F. Lowenstein
Editors

INTERNATIONAL INTEREST

Call for new editor: International Journal of Psychology

IUPsyS has announced a search for the Editor of the International Journal of Psychology (IJP) for a four-year term 2014-2017 with options for renewal. The prospective Editor will have wide ranging interests and perspectives, prior journal editorial experience, a publication record in recognized journals, and a network of established international connections. The deadline for applications is April 5, 2012. For further details, see:

www.iupsys.net/images/announcements/ijp-editor-call-2012.pdf

Submission of bids to host the International Congress of Psychology in 2020

The decision on the host country for ICP2020 will be made at the Union Assembly meeting in July 2012 in Cape Town, South Africa. Any country wishing to submit a bid must submit a letter of intent to the IUPsyS Secretary-General as soon as possible, and provide a draft proposal by **2 April 2012**. All draft proposals received by that date will be considered by the Officers of the Union who will provide feedback. For further details, see:

www.iupsys.net/index.php/international-congress-of-psychology-icp

International Social Science Council (ISSC): Fellowship programme launched

The World Social Science Fellows Programme, a new ISSC capacity building initiative, has now started. With it, the ISSC sets out to build a new generation of social science leaders who can create knowledge for solutions to global problems. A network of competitively selected early career social scientists will work on cutting edge social science together with senior scientists, policy makers and others to address key questions. For more information, see:

www.worldsocialscience.org/world-social-science-fellow-programme-is-here/

APA Award for Distinguished Contributions to the International Advancement of Psychology

The APA's Committee on International Relations in Psychology is seeking nominations for the 2012 Award for Distinguished Contributions to the International Advancement of Psychology. This award recognizes distinguished and enduring lifetime contributions to the international cooperation and advancement of knowledge in psychology. Candidates may be from any country and need not be APA members. The deadline for applications is 1 June 2012. Further details at:

www.apa.org/about/awards/international-advancement.aspx

Association for Psychological Science (APS) Global Observer

The Association for Psychological Science's (APS) monthly online publication, the Global Observer, is now publicly available at the link below. The web page will update each month with a new edition:

www.psychologicalscience.org/GO/

2012 International Research Award for Graduate Students in Psychology

Call to students engaged in international psychology research!

Division 52, International Psychology, is offering an International 2011 Research Award for graduate students in psychology.

This award has been established to encourage and recognize promising graduate student research in international psychology.

Please submit: (a) Four page double-spaced summary* of research (including references) that describes the purpose, method, analysis, results, and discussion of your international research. Please exclude all identifying information on research summary document. (b) Student's Curriculum Vitae

(c) One-paragraph email* endorsement from faculty research advisor/sponsor providing:

- (i) Endorsement for the award
- (ii) Confirmation that research was an independent project, thesis, or dissertation effort conducted during graduate program, and
- (iii) Assurance of student's good standing in the graduate program.

(d) Two-paragraph cover email*

(i) First paragraph should provide all contact information, name of graduate program and research advisor, year in the program, expected graduation date as well as member status with Div 52. (Student must be a member of Div 52 as of application deadline.)

(ii) Second paragraph should assure the committee that the independent research project, thesis or dissertation is nearing completion. At least preliminary analysis and results must have been completed by June 2011.

*Please note that submissions exceeding the paragraph or page limits will be disqualified.

Email all application materials BEFORE MIDNIGHT ON SUNDAY, MAY 15, 2012 to the Chair of the International Research Award for Doctoral Students:

Sheila J. Henderson, MBA, PhD
Visiting Associate Professor, California School of Professional Psychology
Systemwide Associate Director, I-MERIT
Alliant International University
1 Beach Street
San Francisco, CA 94133
shenderson@alliant.edu

The award committee will evaluate the award applications under blind review based on: (a) the degree of relevance to international psychology, (b) progress to completion, (c) adherence to APA Style, (d) originality of research, (e) clarity of design and method, (f) complexity of analysis, (g) quality of findings, (g) recognition of limitations, (g) insight in the discussion, and (h) brevity and clarity.

Awardees will be notified no later than May 31st, 2012, awarded in person at the Division 52 APA Convention Awards ceremony in Washington D.C., and featured in the Fall issue of the Division 52 newsletter.

Indigenous Psychologies: A New Webpage**

Grant Rich, Editor, optimalex@aol.com

In 2012, as the International Psychology Bulletin (IPB) marks the 15th anniversary of our APA Division of International Psychology, the Bulletin continues to experiment with effective, new formats to bring psychology across national borders. One of these methods is to document indigenous psychologies, allowing local psychologists in different regions of the world to describe psychology in their region in their own words. In cooperation with our redoubtable web-master Richard Velayo, this first Bulletin of 2012 launches this new "indigenous psychologies" webpage, with two panoramic overviews of "Psychology in Russia today," compiled by Professors Regina Ershova and Alex Voronov, edited by Harold Takooshian and Jun Li, and featuring over 30 regional contributors.

In future issues, we hope to engage key psychologists and students around the world to enlist colleagues and students to edit a section on their own region--in Africa, India, China, Japan, Latin America, and elsewhere. Readers can read a one-page overview in the Bulletin, and refer to the indigenous webpage for the detailed overview. We hope this will be a rich resource for scholars who cannot easily find this information elsewhere. This complements the efforts of the International Union of Psychological Science, www.iupsys.net/index.php/national-tour/national-overviews-all-countries For any suggestions or questions, contact Editor Grant Rich, at optimalex@aol.com.

The IPB website address is: www.itopwebsite.com/moreIP/Indigenous_Psychologies.html

** --from *International Psychology Bulletin* (Volume 16, No. 1) Winter 2012, p. 36.

ICP 70th CONFERENCE
Sevilla, 10-14 September 2012
CELEBRATING 70 YEARS OF WORKING TO-
WARDS HEALTH, PEACE AND SOCIAL JUSTICE
Women & Immigration



The next International Council of Psychologists' Annual Meeting will be celebrated in the University of *Sevilla* (Spain), from 10 to 14 September in 2012.

Situated on the shores of river Guadalquivir, its capital -*Sevilla*- has the fame of being one of the most beautiful cities in Spain, with approximately 700.000 habitants. Its climate is very pleasant in the spring and autumn; and beer, wine and *tapas* (appetizer) are of reasonable prize, variety and exquisite.

Sevilla is located in the South of Europe, near Africa. You can arrive by plane (0:50h from Madrid) or by train "Ave" (2:30h from Madrid).

Its University, founded in 1551 is the oldest in Europe and in actuality one of the biggest in size and excellence in Spain, with 70.000 students and over 4.000 teachers and investigators.

Its more emblematic building -the rector- is located in the Old Tobacco Factory, where it assumes that the mythical Carmen worked (the protagonist of the novel of Prosper Mérimée, which used Georges Bizet in its famous Opera).

Psychology studies started at the University of Sevilla 36 years ago. Today, its teaching personnel are divided into four departments: Personality, Evaluation and Psychological Treatments; Developmental and Educational Psychology and Experimental Psychology; and Social Psychology.

And it also bestows the Grade of Psychology, seven different Masters: Educational Psychology; Health Psychology; Social Intervention and Community Psychology; International Migrations, Health and Wellbeing: Models and Strategies of Interventions; Organizational and Work Psychology; Advanced Studies in Brain and Behaviour; and Family Mediation Intervention.



Call for 2012 CE Workshops

The ICP Continuing Education Committee is looking into establishing ICP CE workshops in the future. A survey of interests is underway.

The theme for the upcoming conference is CELEBRATING 70 YEARS OF WORKING TOWARDS HEALTH, PEACE AND SOCIAL JUSTICE featuring two special tracks: Women & Immigration.

Those who wish to submit a proposal for the 2012 annual ICP conference in Seville are invited to send their outline and abstract to Dr. Ani Kalayjian [drkalayjian@meaningfulworld.com].

Nominations Call: DISTINGUISHED CONTRIBUTION
Frances Mullen AWARD

All nominations should be sent by July 30, 2012 to Anna Laura Comunian E-Mail:

annalaura.comunian@unipd.it

This award is presented for the first time since it was given in 1985 to Frances Mullen, first ICP Secretary General, to honour a current member of the ICP who has a long and distinguished history of research or applied contributions to one or more of international areas. Nominees must be (a) either 20 years past the granting of their doctoral degree or at least 50 years old at the time of nomination, and (b) a Member of ICP. The award recipient will be asked to serve on a committee to select subsequent award winners.

Anyone, including a candidate him or herself, may nominate an ICP member for the award. Nomination material includes: (a) nominee's curriculum vitae and (b) name, address, phone, fax, and email of nominator and nominee.

Please send your submission and address any queries to: Dr. Anna Laura Comunian <annalaura.comunian@unipd.it>

CALL FOR PAPERS

Deadline Thursday, May 31, 2012

Announcing the Seisoh Sukemune/Bruce Bain Encouragement of

Early Career Research Award 2011 - 2012

Awarded by the International Council of Psychologists (ICP) Chair Cecilia Cheng, PhD., Hong Kong

CECICHENG@HKU.HK

FOR COMPLETE INFORMATION REGARDING AWARDS, INABSENTIA POSTERS, AND ALL CONFERENCE INFORMATION, PLEASE VISIT US AT THE WEBSITE: WWW.ICPWEB.ORG