Almost 200 international presenters are scheduled to be at this year’s APA Convention in New Orleans. Join colleagues from Botswana, Guatemala, Egypt, Sweden, Romania, Brazil, Malaysia, to name only a few, from August 10–13. The Convention will also showcase special presentations by international celebrities – comedian Bill Cosby, “Dr. Phil” McGraw, and New Orleans’ own Preservation Hall Jazz Band.

The Committee on International Relations in Psychology (CIRP) has planned two symposia featuring three former APA presidents – Philip Zimbardo and Ronald Levant are among the speakers addressing “Power and Abuses: Implications for Human Rights and Racism,” and Florence Denmark will lead a roundtable discussion on psychology’s contributions to the United Nations Millennium Goals. CIRP is also hosting a reception for international attendees. Award addresses will be made by Michael
Convention News, cont.

Cole, winner of the APA Award for International Contributions to the Advancement of Psychology, and by the Center for Victims of Torture-Guinea Mental Health Team, winners of the APA Humanitarian Award.

In addition to scientific and scholarly presentations, social events, and entertainment, Convention-goers will also have the opportunity to help Habitat for Humanity at a building site on Wednesday, August 9 – visit the Convention web site at http://www.apa.org/convention06/outreach for more information.

APA is collecting school supplies for New Orleans public schools. Many of these schools will be re-opening this September for the first time since Hurricane Katrina. Drop-off boxes for basic supplies – notebooks, pens, pencils, crayons, rulers, calculators, book bags – will be located in the Ernest Morial Convention Center.

In the coming weeks, the Office of International Affairs will begin posting international programming on its website. Visit www.apa.org/international for more information. The Office will have a booth at the Convention Center – stop by for a visit during registration hours. 

APA travel funds are available for international affiliates to attend Convention

APA international affiliates may apply for funds to pay the registration fee for convention in New Orleans. Preference will be given to applicants who have a presentation scheduled on the program and to those who have not attended APA in the past two years. Visit http://www.apa.org/international/awards.html for more information.

The deadline to apply is June 1, 2006.

Visit www.apa.org/international for up-to-the minute news about APA international and psychology around the world.
Psychology in Action

Danger at the UN: Can We Protect Those Who Protect?
Neal Rubin, PhD, Special Projects Associate
APA UN NGO Team

In recent years the lives of UN staff, agency personnel, and peacekeepers have been jeopardized as never before. Psychology and psychologists have an important role in addressing how this historical shift affects individual well-being and institutional effectiveness.

In this article, Neal Rubin, APA UN team special project associate, discusses a proposed UN program to respond to education and training needs of UN personnel who are deployed outside of headquarters, often in conflict or disaster areas. This program addresses the uniqueness of life at duty stations, the impact of extended separation on individuals and their families and the needs of individuals and families pre- and post-deployment.

Recent history documents a tragic irony. Humanitarian workers, peacekeepers, and others who are dedicated to protecting the most vulnerable among us find their own safety and emotional well being increasingly endangered. The challenge before us is to find ways to provide for their security and well being as they address the needs of devastated populations worldwide.

This challenge is of particular urgency at the United Nations. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) at the UN reports that since the first peacekeeping operation in 1948, over 2,150 peacekeepers (known as the ‘blue helmets’) died in the line of duty. In addition to these peacekeepers, the losses of life and threats to the well being of other personnel have also been documented. For example, from 1992 to June 2001, over 200 UN field mission staff were killed and another 242 were taken hostage or kidnapped. In 1999 alone, 292 cases of robbery, rape and physical assault were reported. The bombing of UN headquarters in Baghdad in 2003 led to the loss of life of twenty- four UN personnel including Sergio Vieira de Mello of Brazil who, in the view of many at the UN, was poised to become the next Secretary General. Compelling personal stories of the dangers of mission life have been portrayed in both books and in film.

The professional and spiritual satisfaction associated with peacekeeping has been eroded by an atmosphere of danger. Locals are less likely to implicitly trust outsiders; reciprocally, workers in the field are also uncertain whom they can trust. As the risks of mission life have changed, new concerns have emerged regarding the psychological effects of fieldwork. Awareness of increased peril to their own safety, along with continual exposure to the traumatic circumstances of refugees and those displaced by conflict, disaster, and famine threaten the emotional well being of humanitarian personnel. These circumstances have been shown to evoke post-traumatic symptoms,
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or vicarious traumatization, in those attempting to heal trauma victims. Failure to address the suffering of personnel may lead to the proliferation of other behavioral problems at duty stations, for example, substance abuse, unprotected sex, etc. Symptomatic outcomes for humanitarian personnel may diminish their job effectiveness and may potentially lead to compromising the success of their missions.

At the United Nations, these issues have garnered attention at every level of the organization. Since the end of the Cold War, peacekeeping operations and other missions have increased dramatically adding to the urgency for determined efforts to provide for the safety and security of personnel. UN officials, Member states and non-governmental organizations (NGO’s) have recognized that the United Nations has provided insufficient resources to address these concerns. Stress Counselors have been hired in the UN Security Coordinator’s Office (UNSECOORD), in the DPKO, the Secretariat and among some U.N. agencies, including the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Program (WFP). Stress Counselors have made impressive progress in crafting meaningful interventions as they travel extensively to duty stations to address crises on missions as they occur. However, it is widely recognized that in spite of these additional staff, available resources simply fall short of the extensive needs of personnel at headquarters and around the world.

Available resources that might add additional expertise to the efforts of Stress Counselors are members of civil society. The United Nations, led by Secretary General Kofi Annan and the General Assembly, has sought to extend its partnership with civil society. There are more than 2,500 NGO’s within the UN system. A partnership between the U.N. and interested NGO’s might contribute to diminishing the gap between the needs for counselors and available resources.

The author has been connected with just such an initiative forwarded at the UN. A partnership called the Trauma Stress Support Group has been proposed consisting of two NGOs – Disaster Psychiatry Outreach and the International Psychoanalytic Association – and in conjunction with senior officials in the Department of Public Information (DPI) and UNSECOORD. This partnership has been designed to offer pre-deployment, mission and post-mission training, education, and counseling. This three-point proposal derives from extensive consultation with UNSECOORD and DPKO staff, Stress Counselors, and others, some of whom assisted UN personnel following the attack on UN Headquarters in Baghdad and others who were involved with establishing the UN mission in Kabul, Afghanistan.

The first component of this plan is to provide pre-assignment mission training. In conjunction with the UN’s own briefing program, NGO health professionals would provide education and training for staff and their families to prepare for their adjustment to protracted absence (the majority of duty stations do not allow family to accompany staff). Mission staff needs to be informed of the dangers they may encounter, including risks to their mental health. The development of senior staff from among the mission staff is also proposed in order to have managers who are alert to identifying behavioral problems as they occur. Second, the Trauma Stress Support Group will organize a resource of mental health experts with international emergency experience and with a particular emphasis on post-traumatic stress. This resource would include volunteers available to assist UN staff in the field. Special attention would be given to those professionals with field experience and those who demonstrate a
commitment to cultural sensitivity. Third, post-mission support services would be available to assist the re-entry process. The roster of volunteers around the world, mentioned above, will be available to counsel staff and their families who are adjusting to life post-deployment, since peacekeeping staff often find this adjustment complex and confusing. Mission life can be arduous and dangerous, but it can also be extremely intense and rewarding. Staff functioning under these conditions form meaningful bonds, including intimate relationships. Thus, re-connecting with family may also involve mourning the loss of mission relationships and the sense of the urgency of everyday life.

This is a very brief description of a program that, in conjunction with the UN’s own mission readiness training, might contribute to enhancing the safety and well being of humanitarian personnel. It is time we protect the protectors – and provide care for those who care for the most vulnerable among us.

The author gratefully acknowledges Mr. Paul Hoeffel, Chief DPI/NGO Section of the UN, and Afaf Mahfouz, MD, of the International Psychoanalytic Association, whose work is foundational to the Trauma Stress Support Group.

Memorial service for nine Bangladeshi peacekeepers killed in an ambush in the Democratic Republic of the Congo on February 25, 2005. Photo courtesy of the UN.

For more news about APA and the United Nations, see www.apa.org/international/apaun.html
Feeling as Good as Gold: Emotion, Sport, and Peak Performance

By Kimberlee Bethany and Gershon Tenenbaum

How do the world’s elite athletes handle the stress of international competition and the pressure to excel? Psychologists suggest that mental training, as much as physical training, may determine who and who does not make a trip to the medal podium. In this article, authors Bethany and Tenenbaum write that the athlete who has trained his or her mind to maintain focus and concentration in spite of distraction is the one best able to make use of his or her physical abilities.

Although only a few elite athletes ever have the opportunity to compete at the Olympic level, event outcomes affect many individuals. The build-up of anticipation over a four-year cycle heightens the Olympic experience, leading spectators and athletes to feel a level of arousal and excitement that exceeds other athletic events. Overall, Olympic emotions and their management have implications for daily life in the years between games.

Affiliation as Identity

Research has shown that fans of athletic activities often feel a strong sense of affiliation with their favorite team or competitor. For some spectators, self-esteem and sense of identity may even be invested in the outcome of athletic competitions, with positive outcomes increasing self-esteem and decreasing stress levels. At the Olympic level, this sense of affiliation can be especially profound, since athletes compete as representatives of their countries. For many fans, the integration of patriotism and athletic affiliation can be a powerful combination leading to intense emotional investment.

Emotions in Competitive Performance

Among the athletes themselves, Olympic competition leads to conflicting emotions. On the one hand, research indicates that sustained practice of athletic activity improves mental health, reducing depression and anxiety, and improving an individual's ability to cope with stressors. On the other hand, the pressure inherent in elite athletic performance may lead to anxiety and depression and increase the number of stressors with which the individual must cope. Because Olympians represent not just themselves but also their countries, the pressures to excel are magnified.

Some of this stress is good for performance. The Individual Zone of Optimal Functioning (IZOF) refers to the relationship between physiological arousal and performance. Generally speaking, as arousal increases, so does performance, up to a certain point. After that point, (when arousal in interpreted as "anxiety") further increases in arousal cause performance to disintegrate. The relationship can be depicted as an inverted-U, and around the top of the U is the ideal level of arousal which will lead to maximal performance. That desired level of arousal (the IZOF) is individualized, because it depends on the person and on the activity. Fine motor skills require lower levels of arousal for optimal performance, while gross motor skills need high levels of arousal for success; for instance, an athlete taking a shot with his rifle in the biathlon needs a much lower level of arousal than does a hockey player flying down the ice toward the
goal. Years of deliberate practice and familiarity with stressful competitive events help the elite athletes to cope with pressures, stressors, negative emotions, and external and environmental factors. So why do many of them choke under pressure? The most common explanation is that the linkage of emotion-cognition-motor performance is of a unique nature, and when this linkage is "broken" performance declines. In other words, pressure causes elite athlete to shift attention from an automated action into a "step-by-step" process, which prevents their motor system from acting automatically — and they act like novices. Thus, coping and self-regulation have a major role in determining how athletes, no matter how talented, perform in "anxiety-loaded" events such as the Olympic games.

Managing Emotions: Lessons from the Olympics for Everyday Life

Because Olympic success depends largely on achieving optimal emotional level, Olympians must train their psychological abilities in addition to their physical abilities. In a speed event such as speed skating, the difference between gold and silver — and the difference between podium and nothing — can be a thousandth of a second. The physical differences between these highly trained athletes may be so minute as to be irrelevant — on the day of the competition, the difference may boil down to who has received better mental training. The athlete who has trained his mind to maintain focus and concentration in spite of distraction is the one who will best be able to use his physical abilities to their maximal level. The athlete who knows her IZOF — and knows how to achieve it — is the athlete who will represent her country in gold.

Increasingly, coaches and team managers recognize this; while the U.S. Olympic committee took only two sport psychology consultants to Lillehammer in 1994, they took 11 to Salt Lake in 2002. Likewise, Canada had seven in Salt Lake but took 12 to Turin. The skills Olympians employ for managing arousal and emotions are beneficial for all athletes, and indeed, for all individuals, even outside of sport. Acceptance and use of performance enhancement techniques by Olympians — in many cases, celebrities — may help more individuals to feel comfortable employing psychological services to enhance performance.

Performance is affected by emotions regardless of the domain. Strategies for regulating arousal are useful for applications in diverse domains such as business, music, medicine, and the military. A program for regulating arousal involves two components: (1) it addresses the cognitions and perceptions that cause the arousal, and (2) it employs physical and behavioral techniques, which reduce or increase the arousal. First, an individual must address the thoughts and feelings that are causing the stress, challenging irrational thoughts, and helping to reframe perspective into a more useful structure. Second, the individual must implement stress management techniques — such as progressive relaxation, visualization, and meditation—to reduce arousal (or increase) and regain a sense of internal control.

It is important, however, that the psychological and physiological strategies used to manage stress be employed on a regular basis. Mental skills require as much training and practice as do physical skills. While skill training is a familiar part of an Olympic’s routine, the lay-user of sport psychology services may have to work at cultivating a
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habit of mental training. Still, the work of learning how to implement mental training, and the effort of mental training itself, are worthwhile. For Olympians, a road paved with self-control techniques and practices may well lead to gold. For the rest of us, mental training may not lead to the podium, but it will lead to peak performance in whatever domain we enter.

Kimberlee Bethany is a doctoral candidate at Florida State University. She conducts research on the impact of yoga on psychological health and also undertakes sport psychology consultancy with university and other athletes. She is certified as a fitness instructor, personal trainer, and yoga instructor and has taught yoga, meditation, and stress management workshops for over ten years.

Gershon Tenenbaum, PhD, is Benjamin S. Bloom Professor of Sport and Exercise Psychology at the Department of Educational Psychology and Learning Systems, Florida State University. He is a past President of the International Society of Sport Psychology and currently Editor of the International Journal of Sport and Exercise Psychology. He has published extensively in the areas of emotion, cognition, and expertise.

Announcements

Call for Nominations: 2007 APA International Awards

APA and the Committee on International Relations in Psychology are seeking nominations for the association's 2007 international awards: the APA Award for Distinguished Contributions to the International Advancement of Psychology, and the International Humanitarian Award. Recipients receive an honorarium of $1,000; the opportunity to present an invited address at APA's 2007 Annual Convention in San Francisco, August 17 - 20; a waiver of 2007 convention registration fees; and reimbursement of up to $1,000 in expenses related to attendance at the 2007 convention.

The deadline for award nominations is June 1, 2006.

APA 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. Nominees may be from any country. Nominations should include a supporting written statement of up to 500 words that traces the nominee's cumulative record of enduring contributions to the international advancement of psychology; a current vitae, a list of relevant publications and letters of support from three to five people familiar with the nominee's work.

International Humanitarian Award

This award recognizes extraordinary humanitarian service and activism by a psychologist or a team of psychologists, including professional and/or volunteer work conducted primarily in the field with underserved populations.

Nominees may be from any country. Recipients are individual psychologists or teams of psychologists working under the aegis of local, national and international organizations that provide psychosocial and humanitarian services.
Announcements, con’t

Nominations should provide ample and clear documentation to substantiate extraordinary service that has improved the lives and contributed to the well being of people in either large or small geographic areas anywhere in the world. Documentation should include, but is not limited to, descriptions of the difficult conditions constituting severe threats to the security, stability, welfare or development of communities; specific actions, including personal risk, taken to improve conditions; demonstrated skills, knowledge, dedication and persistence brought to bear on work within specific communities; and the social and political activism displayed in rebuilding or transforming communities and/or fostering the empowerment of community members to act on their own behalf.

Applications must include a letter of application; a 500-word narrative description of extraordinary humanitarian services and activism within specified time frames; a curriculum vitae; three letters of recommendation; and other supporting documents deemed essential to a full presentation of the applicant's work.

Nominations and supporting materials for the international awards may be sent to the Office of International Affairs, APA, 750 First Street NE, Washington DC 20002-4242–USA. Questions about the awards should be directed to Sally Leverty at (202) 336-6025 or sleverty@apa.org.

Psicólogo Interamericano is available on line
Psicólogo Interamericano, the bulletin of the Inter American Society of Psychology (SIP by its Spanish acronym), has been transformed to an electric format and can be found at http://9213.hostinglogin.com/psicologo_interamericano/Ingles/default.htm. The bulletin contains articles on psychology by scholars throughout the Americas as well as announcements and information about SIP congresses and events.

WFMH Fourth World Congress to take place in Norway
The World Federation for Mental Health’s Fourth World Conference on the Promotion of Mental Health and Prevention of Mental and Behavioral Disorders will take place in Oslo, Norway, on 11-13 October 2006. The theme is “Developing Resilience and Strength Across the Life Span.” This year, the number of program topics has been expanded to cover a broader range of life span issues. Information is available on the conference web site at www.worldconference2006.no together with registration information. Early bird registration is available until May 15. E-mail inquiries can be sent to post@worldconference2006.no.

Applications for 2007-2008 Fulbright Awards are now available
The Fulbright Scholar Program is offering 60 lecturing, research or combined lecturing/research awards in education during the 2007-2008 academic year in all regions of the world, including awards in educational administration. U.S. Fulbright Scholars enjoy an experience of a lifetime, one that provides a broad cultural perspective on their academic disciplines and connects them with colleagues at institutions around the globe.

Awards range from two months to an academic year. Faculty and professionals in education may apply not only for awards specifically in their field, but also for one of the many “All Discipline” awards open to any field. Grants are awarded to faculty of all aca-
demic ranks, including adjunct and emeritus. In most countries lecturing is in English, though awards in Latin America, Francophone Africa, and the Middle East may require proficiency in another language.

The application deadline for Fulbright traditional lecturing and research grants worldwide is August 1, 2006. U.S. citizenship is required. For other eligibility requirements, detailed award descriptions, and an application, visit our website at www.cies.org or send a request for materials to apprequest@cies.iie.org.

Subscribe now to the Psychology International listserve
Visit http://listserv.apa.org to join the Psychology International “PI” listserve. Subscribers will be notified as soon as a new issue of the newsletter is posted on the Web. Follow the links to the “Subscriber’s Corner” for instructions to subscribe:

1. Select “All Lists” in the “Show” option in the navigation sidebar.
2. Press the “Submit” button to refresh the List Table.
3. Check the box next to the “PI” list.
4. At the bottom of the List Names column, select the “Subscribe” option.
5. Press the “Submit Changes” button.

Between issues, be sure to visit www.apa.org/international for up-to-the-minute announcements and news about APA’s international initiatives and psychology around the world.

Call for Nominations: 2006 Rhoda and Bernard G. Sarnat Prize in International Mental Health
The Institute of Medicine (IOM) invites nominations for the 2006 Rhoda and Bernard G. Sarnat Prize in Mental Health. This prestigious award recognizes individuals, groups, or organizations of outstanding achievement in improving mental health through services, research, or public policy, and is accompanied by a medal and $20,000 USD. The Award may honor work in psychology, psychiatry, social work, nursing, public health, neuroscience, neurology, advocacy, or another relevant activity or field. The IOM has been charged with administering the award and choosing the winner each year.

The deadline for nominations is May 31, 2006, and they may be submitted to sarnataward@nas.edu. Additional information about the history of the award and the nomination guidelines can be found at www.iom.edu/sarnat. Direct inquiries to Leslie Baer, Program Administrator, Institute of Medicine, at lbaer@nas.edu.

Call for Nominations: 2006 World of Children Awards
The World of Children, Inc., a non-profit global child advocacy organization, calls for nominations to “identify individuals across the globe who have gone beyond the normal boundaries of their work to advance the rights and well-being of children by creating, managing or supporting sustainable programs for health, medicine, science, social services, education, and humanitarian services. There are three awards: $50,000 World of Children’s Health Award; $50,000 World of Children Humanitarian Award; and the $15,000 Founder’s Award. The deadline to submit nominations is June 9, 2006. See www.worldofchildren.org for more information.
International Social Service—USA Branch, Inc.

Robert Hellauer, Jr.
Senior Advisor, ISS-USA

The esteemed and articulate faculty of academics and professionals who convened at the St. Anthony’s Hotel in San Antonio, Texas, on February 2, 2006, for the APA Summit on Immigration Issues, met to address many of the same concerns as those which brought about the establishment of International Social Service in 1924 following the diaspora of World War I in Europe. How do war, economic deprivation, family separation and degeneration, and the demands of reintegration and resettlement affect countries and individuals? In a country where almost one in every eight people is foreign born, what social service needs, multicultural adjustments, and humanitarian initiatives are needed in communities recreated by the influx of new immigrants and refugees? Precisely how does immigration and multiculturalism affect families, children, and societies?

The mission of International Social Service—United States of America Branch, Inc. (ISS-USA), is to improve the lives of children, adults, and families affected by migration and international and humanitarian crises – through service, advocacy, and scholarship. The agency has a long history of participation in affairs and issues having to do with children and families separated by war, poverty, and other tragedies that result in displacement across international boundaries. Today, International Social Service is a worldwide network of entities in 144 countries comprised of social service and mental health professionals who serve to restore family unity and security – serving tens of thousands of children and families each year. Over the past eight decades, ISS has developed, in collaboration with particular specialists such as psychologists, an internationally recognized expertise in the care and treatment of children lacking parental protection.

In an ever-shrinking world, there is a consistently growing need for common advancement and collaboration among many professions, not the least of which are international social work and psychology. The ensuing short background on ISS-USA’s mission and activities is offered in this spirit.

ISS-USA is the founding member of the global network of international social service agencies whose work is coordinated through a General Secretariat located in Geneva, Switzerland. The federation provides international social work services and consultancies, analyzes international contexts and trends related to the conditions for and consequences of migration and fuels policy recommendations and follow-up actions.

ISS-USA utilizes a staff of bilingual and multicultural social service professionals, as well as experts on international development, training and education, organizational capacity building and child welfare to provide case management for clients requiring repatriation, tracing, home studies, foster
International Overview

care and adoption services, child abduction and custody services, family reunification, diligent search, and numerous other services on behalf of families and children without protection.

ISS-USA has been instrumental in the creation of standards for care of children in out-of-home situations, for a population which includes migrant children, victims of human trafficking and the worse forms of child labor, orphans and vulnerable children, street children and others. As it works to champion the needs of children and families at both the micro and macro levels, it provides consultation and training to social workers, judges and mental health professionals on these issues, as well as on disaster response, treaties and trends affecting families globally.

ISS-USA hosts conferences, plans exchanges, publishes articles, and presents papers on all issues relevant to international child welfare. Most recently, the agency led the discussion regarding initiation of local and national strategies for the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, conducted focus groups to define and develop an Institute for the Study of International Social Service, provided consultancies on standards of care and community-based fostering programs for children in institutions or otherwise removed from their parents in Indonesia and Guyana, and directed a regional consultation on Children in Migration/Children without Parental Protection in Guatemala.

ISS-USA has contributed to the development of international conventions through its global advocacy and the application of these standards by means of ISS national units. ISS has consulted in drafting a number of Hague Conventions affecting child welfare and children and families separated by borders, including the Hague Convention on International Adoption, the Hague Convention on International Abduction and the Hague Convention on Parental Responsibility and Jurisdiction. ISS maintains a state of the art research and reference center in Geneva, Switzerland, the International Reference Center on Children Deprived of Parental Protection (ISS-IRC), which conducts training and consultancies worldwide, and offers a monthly bulletin, as well as advice to central authorities on implementation of the Hague Conventions affecting children and families. ISS-USA is currently expanding the use of such scholarship with the launching of the ISS Institute in the United States.

As ISS-USA moves forward in this next century building on its eighty plus year history, it welcomes the opportunity to collaborate on an ever-increasing basis with gifted practitioners of psychology, among other professions, in the best interest of and best practice of social welfare and the fulfillment of human dignity and rights.

Photo courtesy of the Pan-American Health Organization

For more information, please contact ISS-USA at the following address: International Social Service-United States of America Branch, Inc., 207 East Redwood Street, Suite 300, Baltimore, MD 21202; telephone: 443.451.1200; Fax: 443.451.1220. E-mail: iss-usa@iss-usa.org URL: www.iss-usa.org Ψ
**Arthur Summerfield**  
**1923-2005**

Professor Arthur Summerfield, PhD, was a distinguished member of the British Psychological Society, serving as both Honorary General Secretary and as President of the Society. Summerfield was a member of the American Psychological Association’s Committee on International Relations in Psychology from 1977-1979. He also served on the International Social Science Council at UNESCO and was its president from 1977 to 1981. From 1983 to 1987 he was a member of the International Council for Science study group on biological, medical, and physical effects of large-scale nuclear weapons. Professor Summerfield was committed to the development of psychology internationally, serving as a member of the assembly of the International Union of Psychological Science representing the United Kingdom for 27 years.

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**Estefania Aldaba-Lim**  
**1917-2006**

Estefania (Fanny) Aldaba-Lim, PhD, died on March 7, 2006, at her home in Manila, Philippines. She was a lifelong and distinguished advocate for mental health, responsible parenthood, and improving the lives of women and children. Aldaba-Lim received her PhD from the University of Michigan in 1942. She was president of the World Federation for Mental Health, the Philippine Association of Psychologists, and the Philippine Mental Health Association. She was chair of the UNESCO International Commission for Peace and vice-chair of the UNESCO Executive Board and the United Nations University Council. In 1978, Aldaba-Lim received the UNESCO Medal for Distinguished Service and in 1979 the UN Peace Medal. Aldaba-Lim was the first female cabinet member of the Philippines, serving from 1971 to 1977, before spending the next two years as the UN Special Representative, with the rank of assistant secretary general, for the International Year of the Child.

A fellow of APA, Aldaba-Lim served on the Committee on International Relations in Psychology from 1980 to 1982. She was also on the Board of the International Social Science Council and active in the International Council of Psychologists. On the occasion of APA’s Centennial in 1992, she was awarded the Centennial Citation for Distinguished International Service in Psychology in the Area of Public Interest. Aldaba-Lim was the founding president of Museo Pambata, the first children’s museum in the Philippines. Last year, the museum honored her with an exhibit, “Estefania Aldaba-Lim: Portrait of a Mother.”

Fanny Aldaba-Lima was a generous donor to the American Psychological Foundation (APF), helping to enable psychology to respond to national and international disasters. Those wishing to honor her memory are encouraged to go to the website [www.apa.org/apf](http://www.apa.org/apf) and select “donate now” from the left hand options. Checks may also be sent to APF, 750 First Street, NE, Washington, DC 20002. Acknowledgment will be made to her family.
Student and Early Career Committee (SECC)
Karen S. Mitchell
Virginia Commonwealth University

The mission of the Student and Early Career Committee of Division 52 (International Psychology) is to be a strong, diverse, and productive team that is dedicated to helping students and early career psychologists become involved with the dynamic community of international psychologists. Support and guidance will be provided to coordinate and create opportunities that further the careers of its members. The committee seeks to encourage and inspire the development of new leaders in the field of international psychology.

Students and early career psychologists are working to form subcommittees in many areas, including collaborating, mentoring, publishing, and membership. New members will have opportunities to get involved in these more specific endeavors.

What are benefits of joining the SECC?
1. Joining the SECC provides many opportunities to meet international friends and colleagues.
2. Members are exposed to cultural and professional diversity.
3. This is a relatively new organization, and members have the opportunity to get very involved and really make a difference in the SECC.
4. Members have access to an Information Clearinghouse, which provides a variety of resources, including information about scholarships and fellowships.
5. Members will have access to a listserv, which is currently being developed.
6. The SECC is part of the American Psychological Association, a large organization with many resources.
7. Members will be made aware of Division 52 student awards.
8. Division 52’s website has been translated into 11 languages, making it accessible to large numbers of people.
9. Members have access to information regarding public policy about international relations.

We are looking for new members and would love for you to join us — go to http://home.comcast.net/~apa52secc/page3.html and fill out an application to join the SECC and get involved!

Call for Nominations: Distinguished Psychologist Awards

The Division of International Psychology (52) presents two Distinguished International Psychologist Awards. One award is given to a psychologist from the United States and the second award is for a psychologist outside the United States. Both awards give recognition to individuals who have made outstanding contributions to international psychology either through significant research, teaching, advocacy, and/or contributions to international organizations.

Nominators are asked to provide names and brief statements concerning the nominees. Nominations for the Division 52 Distinguished Psychologist Award should be made by June 1, 2006, and should be sent to Dr. Norman Abeles (Psychology Department, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824), or via email at Norman.Abeles@ssc.msu.edu.
2006 Student International Research Awards

The Board of Directors of Division 52 announce that awards will be given for student international research - a part of the division’s ongoing program to encourage and recognize the global research contributions made by students in colleges and universities around the world.

Awards to be made at the APA 2006 Convention in New Orleans in these categories:

A. International experimental/experiential research; B. International comparative study; C. Descriptive study of large samples of mixed nationalities/cultures; D. Study of a trans-national sample; E. Descriptive research or correlation study in a developing country; F. International theoretical/historical analysis; G. Case study of representative international or cross-cultural significance.

Each research award will be given to student affiliates of APA or Division 52, as principal researcher, whose theoretical or empirical study explores psychological issues in an international context or employs global collaboration and resources beyond the student’s own country. The paper must be based on the student's independent project, thesis or dissertation completed after June 2006. Separate awards will be given for graduate and undergraduate submissions.

Submission Requirements

1. A paper (or summary) not exceeding ten pages including references, figures and tables in APA publication format along with a one page abstract describing the study and its relationship to international interests and concerns. Include a separate Cover Page with title, student's name, address, phone, e-mail address and academic institution. (Look under "Awards" in the Division 52 International Psychology website for cover page and more information: http://www.internationalpsychology.net).

2. Faculty endorsement attesting the student is author/principal investigator and a student affiliate of APA or Division 52. (Student affiliate membership requirements are on the web site below)

3. E-mail submissions as a Microsoft Word attachment to rfostermann@verizon.net or chathomp@indiana.edu.

Criteria include: originality, clarity of expression, complexity of analysis, sample difficulty (size, remoteness and complexity), insightfulness of findings and discussion, scope and timeliness of international references, significance and relationship to current international issues.

Application forms, submission requirements and student affiliate application are posted on at http://www.internationalpsychology.net/. Read the requirements carefully.

E-mail submissions to:

Robert F. Ostermann, PhD, at rfostermann@verizon.net or Chalmer E. Thompson at chathomp@indiana.edu.

The submission deadline is June 1, 2006. Late submissions will not be read. Ψ