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Introduction to *Going Global*

Why Psychologists Should Meet a World of Need

Craig Shealy, Merry Bullock, and Shagufa Kapadia

- It's 1991, and an unarmed Black man, Rodney King, is brutally beaten by Los Angeles police officers, events that culminated in 6 days of riots and 63 deaths.
- It's 2001, and extremists, in the name of Islam and the Muslim people, deliberately crashed two airplanes into the Twin Towers in New York, killing 2,753 people.
- It's 2005, in a national forest in Northern Assam, India, and a refugee mother and her squatter family from Bangladesh are fearing imminent deportation.
- It's 2009 in Bonn, Germany, and delegates to the Education for Sustainable Development conference are confronting issues such as climate change denial around the world.
- It's 2015, in Arusha, Tanzania, at the Education for All conference, which is pleading with higher education to address the dire need for quality teaching across Africa.
- It's 2015 still, but now in the village of Aurdak, Afghanistan, and Rokhshana, a 19-year-old woman married against her will, is stoned to death for adultery by Taliban leaders.

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Going Global: How Psychologists Can Meet a World of Need, C. Shealy, M. Bullock, and S. Kapadia (Editors)

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- It's 2020, during a global viral pandemic that has killed millions, and the face mask in England has become "politically correct," a "muzzle," and a "mark of submission" (Blunt, 2020).
- It's class on Monday, and our students are asked if they've heard of the Sustainable Development Goals or Millennium Development Goals (the answer was "No").

And we wonder, for the thousandth time: Where in the world is psychology?

WHY THIS BOOK?

In these examples—and thousands more that we and our coauthors have encountered over the years—three overarching realities prevail. First, each of these events will not be sufficiently understood or addressed if psychology and psychologists are not involved. Second, psychology and psychologists are doing a great deal, locally and globally, but our students, colleagues, other disciplines, policy makers, and the public at large often appear unaware of our knowledge, skills, and values, which are needed more than ever around the world. Third, psychology and psychologists must elevate their profile and increase their presence to be taken seriously in the ongoing quest to illuminate causes and provide solutions to the global challenges that affect us all. In matters of policy and practice, we really don't have a seat at the global table, and we must if we're going to impact events that are clearly psychological in nature and require psychological expertise to address and resolve.

WHO IS OUR AUDIENCE?

Our audience is all who believe that psychology should have a seat at the global table. This includes students who will be the next generation of scholars, educators, practitioners, and leaders—whom we teach, mentor, and supervise—even as they show us what they need and want in order to address the many challenges we face, locally and globally. Along with students at whatever age and stage, we also seek to reach their teachers, supervisors, mentors, and collaborators—those who share a vision of psychology and psychologists "going global to meet a world of need." We need to amplify their voices; give them source materials upon which to draw; and support the discussion, internalization, and representation of these visions and values with others. Finally, we wish to engage our colleagues, early career to postretirement, who occupy all manner of roles and responsibilities in our broader field of inquiry and practice. If we are to pursue and realize our potential on the global stage—joining others

as equals across the disciplinary and professional spectrum—psychology and psychologists must make their voices heard and their presence known.

GOING GLOBAL IN THE PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE

The good news is, as an international field of inquiry and practice, psychology has matured to the point where it may credibly identify and proactively address many of the most complex issues of our day, often referred to as “wicked problems,” a term referring to complex challenges that require complex solutions (Alford & Head, 2017; Coffman et al., 2009; Kumlien & Coughlan, 2018), exemplified by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs; United Nations, 2022).¹ As Stevens and Wedding (2004) documented years ago in their seminal *Handbook of International Psychology*, such global challenges include, but are not limited to, “intergroup conflict, national transformation and development, threats to the natural environment, physical and mental health needs, and the struggles of disempowered groups” (p. 496). Likewise, in *Toward a Global Psychology*—another foundational book, edited by Stevens and Gielen (2007)—the authors sought to

enhance communication and collaboration among psychologists worldwide through scholarship, advocacy, education, and networking . . . discover genuine universals through the study of psychological phenomena-in-context . . . [and apply] psychological science to pressing global concerns, such as overpopulation, global warming, HIV/AIDS, and human trafficking . . . concerns [that are] complex and multi-determined. (pp. xiii–xiv)

Going back even further in time, and as a final exemplar, *Human Behavior in Global Perspective*—written by Marshall Segall, Pierre Dasen, John Berry, and Ype Poortinga, with the first edition published in 1990—was among the first introductory texts on cross-cultural psychology. Their observations decades ago seem timelier than ever:

From now on, educated persons everywhere need to cultivate a sense of their fellows everywhere—who we are, what moves us, and how we cope, both similarly and differently, with the problems we face. There is a crucial role for psychology in this increasing effort to globalize knowledge and understanding. For psychology to live up to the demands of this role, it must be a cross-cultural

¹In reading *Going Global*, you may encounter terms, concepts, organizations, or movements that are new and may raise questions, as they are derived from disciplinary or epistemological perspectives that are different from those we typically encounter in psychology. The concept of “wicked problems” is one of many such examples in this book. We encourage our readers to explore terminology and paradigms that may be unfamiliar but are used by colleagues in other fields and systems. By expanding our understanding of such constructs and initiatives, we want to help facilitate further communication and engagement with scholars, educators, students, practitioners, and policy makers in allied professions around the world who also are “going global” in their lives and work.

psychology that is informed by the insights of several neighboring disciplines, preeminent among them anthropology. The four of us owe a debt to anthropology for pointing out to us the need to do research in societies other than our own. (pp. xvi—xvii)

These same themes—the urgent need to understand what makes us similar and different, apply what we know to the problems we face, learn from other disciplines, and engage peoples and perspectives from cultures different from our own—are expressed time and again in the chapters that follow. These activities, important for educators, scholars, practitioners, students, and leaders of psychology, will help create the dialectic bridges, dialogue, and self-reflection psychology needs to fulfill its promise.

Clearly, our colleagues have been writing about such matters for many years, a point that is worth emphasizing at the outset of this book, as a matter of respect and regard for those who came before us. The perspectives presented in *Going Global* rest on a mature and robust foundation, the same one that led George Miller, president of the American Psychological Association (APA), to rightly urge in 1969 that psychologists needed to figure out how to “give psychology away”—that is, to translate our theories, findings, and applications into accessible form for a nonpsychological audience (see also Evans, 2020).

Today, similar issues and concerns are highly resonant with the goals of current and future psychologists who wish to “internationalize their careers” and make a difference in the world (e.g., <https://www.unpsychologyday.com/>). Moreover, as is documented throughout *Going Global*, psychology and psychologists have abundant opportunities to “meet a world of need” across all nine of the areas that are our focus: advocacy, assessment, consultation, intervention, leadership, policy, research, service, and teaching. As we will see over the course of this book, psychologists increasingly are applying their knowledge, skills, values to big picture issues such as sustainability, human rights, conflict resolution, global education, and religious and cultural understanding (United Nations, 2022).

Although many global organizations could be cited in this regard, from the standpoint of the APA, such activities are highly congruent with APA’s mission (“To promote the advancement, communication, and application of psychological science and knowledge to benefit society and improve lives”; APA, 2020), vision (e.g., “The change APA aspires to create in the world” through “a strong, diverse, and unified psychology that enhances knowledge and improves the human condition”; APA, 2020), operating principles (e.g., “advance psychology globally through international engagement, association efforts, and meaningful collaborations”; APA, 2020), and ethical principles (e.g., for Principle D: Justice and Principle E: Respect for People’s Rights and Dignities of the *Ethical Principles of Psychologists and Code of Conduct*; APA, 2017). In addition to these essential professional documents—and the many literatures that are cited in the chapters that follow—there is much material that we simply couldn’t include for space reasons, although the chapters that follow do provide web-based links and other references, which are worthy of further exploration (e.g.,

Dana Dunn's, n.d., *Oxford Biographies* addressing international/cross-cultural psychology).²

This book is timely for another reason. For the first time, mainstream psychology is beginning to openly question its traditional narrow focus on Western norms, values, and perspectives. The increase in attention to decolonization is an important process for psychology (e.g., Adams et al., 2015; Okazaki et al., 2008), and the rise of robust Indigenous psychologies (e.g., <https://www.indigenousspsych.org/>; Allwood, 2019; Sundarajan et al., 2020) are creating powerful changes in the ways that psychologists think about and practice international engagement in a transculturally competent manner (Glover & Friedman, 2015).

So it's not that psychology or psychologists aren't engaged internationally. They are. It is just that, in our experience, psychologists as a whole still aren't seen—and don't see themselves—as indispensable to “meeting a world of need” despite the obvious psychological dimensions to many of these “needs.” In other words, “thinking and acting globally” is not yet integral to our professional identity, which is not surprising given that such an identity typically is neither envisioned nor inculcated as a vital component of education, training, and professional development, both in the United States and in many other countries. From our perspective, that state of affairs is unfortunate but also rectifiable for good and important reasons, as we demonstrate in the chapters that follow.

GOING GLOBAL AS PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGISTS: REALIZING OUR PROMISE AND POTENTIAL

Many of the challenges that are addressed in this book—the “wicked problems,” the global challenges that require collective action across individuals, groups, and disciplines—are the issues that are addressed by the SDGs of the United Nations. All psychologists who wish to “go global” should know about

²Although highly affirming of content and approach, one reviewer helpfully offered several additions that we rightly could have emphasized in greater detail and/or included such as the *International Psychology Bulletin of Division 52* (<https://div52.net/newsletter/>), source materials from kindred organizations such as the International Union of Psychological Science and its International Congress of Psychology (<https://www.iupsys.net/events/international-congress-of-psychology/>), and the International Association of Applied Psychology (<https://iaapsy.org/>). These are all excellent resources/organizations, and we encourage our readers to explore everything they have to offer. Of course, many colleagues also have made invaluable contributions to areas referenced in this book but may not have been included, mainly because we had to narrow our references to meet page requirements. As discourse continues, we see this process as a beginning, not the end, and we hope to widen our circle over time to include both individuals who were not referenced in this iteration of *Going Global* and colleagues from different parts of the world whom we haven't yet met but who are eager to connect with us as we are with them.

the SDGs, which were adopted by all members states of the United Nations in 2015 as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are an urgent call for action by all countries—developed and developing—in a global partnership. They recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth—all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests. (United Nations, n.d.)

Even a cursory review of the SDGs reveals their deep relevance to psychology and psychologists by presenting questions of our age, like these, right before us:

- How can individuals, groups, organizations, governments, societies, and global regions with a chronic history of conflict come to terms with what is needed to resolve such conflicts and prevent their recurrence?
- How do we ensure access to quality education—perhaps the most powerful investment we can make in our future as a species—particularly by individuals and groups that historically have been denied such access?
- Why do we flagrantly continue to disregard the basic rights of human beings through all manner of justifications, all over the globe, and what can we do about that?
- What is the best way not only to enhance tolerance for cultures and religions that are different from our own but also to create greater understanding, respect, and engagement?
- Why do some people continue to deny the overwhelming evidence of environmental degradation, such as climate change, and what should be our response?

These are just a few big-picture questions that are fundamentally and ineluctably psychological in nature. How we ask and answer them cuts to the core of who we understand ourselves to be as well as what our responsibilities are to one another and to the living earth that sustains us (United Nations, 2022).

It is our contention that we—as psychology and psychologists—are not doing a good enough job to ask or answer questions of this nature or scope. To be clear, we love our field and have devoted our professional lives to it. We see the power of what we do in the research we conduct, courses we teach, training we supervise, and interventions we implement. These are good and necessary contributions to human welfare and the greater good, and we are *not* suggesting they should be abandoned or curtailed. But we can and must do more—much more—for as things stand, psychology really is not understood or often perceived to be an essential contributor to conversations about the “global crises” we face (United Nations, 2022). That is changing, as we document in the chapters that follow, but not nearly at the pace that local and global exigencies require (e.g., Moyer & Hedden, 2020).

So, the beating heart of *Going Global* is animated by a call to reform and refocus our educational, training, and professional systems so that our students might gain the necessary inclinations, competencies, and experiences to respond more effectively to the people and communities they serve. Right now, from survey data and anecdotal experience, they are both hopeful and fearful about what they are inheriting—with all its promise and peril—and are looking to us to help them find their way, and in so doing forge a more generative and responsive path for psychology and psychologists of the future (e.g., Smith, 2019; United Nations, 2020). It is in that spirit, toward those means and ends, that we offer this book.

The good news is, as observed at the outset of this chapter and throughout this volume, we are not alone in seeing or seeking the realization of a global future for psychology and psychologists (e.g., <https://www.unpsychologyday.com/>). In addition to the hundreds of psychologists and psychological initiatives and organizations that are cited in the pages that follow—in this book that is published by the APA—it seems especially fitting to describe how such matters are conceptualized and advanced by the one division of APA that is devoted exclusively to the internationalization of psychology and psychologists. Specifically, the mission of APA's Division of International Psychology (Division 52) states,

Both at home and abroad, the Division of International Psychology (1) engages current and future psychologists who wish to think and act globally in their lives and work, (2) promotes ethically responsive and internationally informed education, training, research, practice, leadership, exchange, study, and service, and (3) fosters application of the essential knowledge, skills, and values of psychology to the most pressing issues of our day. (APA, Division of International Psychology, 2021, p. 1)

To operationalize this mission (i.e., to define and make it actionable), the Division also articulated a Vision Statement, provided in Exhibit 1. This statement is included for inspirational purposes—and for practical guidance—regarding why and how psychologists and psychology can meet a world of need.

As editors and authors of *Going Global*, we hope you will see, hear, and feel this mission and vision reverberating through the chapters that follow both in spirit and in letter via numerous real-world examples and practical guidance regarding how we can realize these aspirations. Our goal is to bring the world of psychology and psychologists to you via esteemed colleagues—pioneers on the frontiers of our field and profession—who are doing the work and showing the way across nine substantive areas of inquiry and practice: advocacy, assessment, consultation, intervention, leadership, policy, research, service, and teaching.

CONCLUDING BY BEGINNING: HOW WILL YOU MEET A WORLD OF NEED?

We began this chapter, and book, by asking a fundamental question: Where in the world is psychology? By now, it may be clear that although the need is great, the potential for us to meet that need is even greater. It's really up to all of us. Ultimately, it's really up to you. So, now that you have a sense of

EXHIBIT 1

Division 52 Vision Statement

Division 52 seeks to

1. become the primary or secondary professional “home” for current and future psychologists to engage in all things international;
2. encourage psychologists and students to direct their education, training, research, practice, leadership, exchange, study, and service activities and aspirations toward international emphases, populations, and needs;
3. openly explore and engage a globally inclusive and epistemologically diverse understanding of psychology as a discipline and profession, while (a) respectfully and credibly appraising established and emerging models, methods, and worldviews from the Global North, South, East, and West and (b) eschewing the reflexive and superficial embrace or rejection of any particular paradigm or approach, regardless of origin, culture, or context;
4. promote a globally inclusive and epistemologically diverse understanding of psychology within our affiliated organizations and systems as well as the programs, policies, and practices that we develop, implement, and review;
5. provide timely and relevant resources for personal and professional development that are aligned with our mission, vision, values, and strategic priorities;
6. create vibrant opportunities for collaboration and networking within psychology and with interdisciplinary colleagues and students around the world;
7. apply internationally informed psychological science and expertise to the global challenges we collectively face, exemplified by the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations; and
8. foster a culture of informed citizenry, ethical engagement, and social responsibility by the field and profession of psychology to address the global issues that affect us all.

Note. Reprinted from *Bylaws of the Division of International Psychology, American Psychological Association Division 52*, by American Psychological Association, Division of International Psychology, 2020 (<http://div52.net/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/D52-Bylaws-final-Oct-2020.pdf>). Copyright 2020 by the American Psychological Association.

“why” we must go global, the question is, How will you meet a world of need? We know that this question is daunting to ask, much less answer, which is why we conclude this chapter with the wisdom of Lao Tzu, who observed that “a journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step.” We confirm this wisdom. From our experience, it feels right. The good news is, although the road is long, you are not alone. In fact, the best part of the journey is meeting new and old friends along the way. That is what we hope this book means to you. A chance to meet pioneers who have blazed paths to help you forge your own.

To start you on your way, this introductory chapter speaks to why we should go global—as psychologists and psychology—laying the groundwork for the journey to come. In our concluding chapter, we come full circle by offering personal insights and lessons learned from walking this walk in our own lives and work. It is our hope that these chapter bookends will give you hope, guidance, and inspiration as you navigate each of the nine paths before you.

So, as you prepare to go global, it might help to imagine you are standing at a crossroads, as we illustrate in Figure 1. Around you are nine life paths, pointing in different directions. Although we encourage you to walk them all, where do you want to start? You can always come back to the point you began, to take another road, but you won't be the same sojourner you were before you left. That's a good thing. It will help you to travel smarter, for sure, but also to appreciate the journey as much as the destination. You'll also discover, as we did and do, that these roads frequently connect and intersect, allowing you to veer off in any number of unanticipated directions. Sometimes that's great, as you discover amazing sites that weren't even on the map. Other times, you may hit a dead end, or two, or three. We sure have. But those won't stop you—not for long. With the help of your fellow travelers—all of us and so many more kindred spirits you'll meet over the years—you'll figure out where you made a wrong turn and set off again, a little older and a whole lot wiser.

Always remember, you are a psychologist. You possess indispensable knowledge, skills, values, and experiences. You are uniquely qualified to make sense of complexity because you have learned about, and examined, the nature of human nature through powerful models and proven methods that your

FIGURE 1. Nine Paths to Go Global



field invented. Through study, practice, and supervision, you have earned the right to wield them, ethically and humanely, with passion and purpose. Listen and learn from your interdisciplinary colleagues but contribute also as an equal member of any team. Be heard—with compassion, civility, conviction, and clarity. Your field of inquiry and practice started many years ago, in the late 1800s. It has been around a long time and has accomplished a great deal. It is thriving as one of the most popular areas of study in universities all over the world, for one fundamental reason: We cannot and will not solve the major challenges of our day without psychology and psychologists. So, with a proper balance between humility in the face of complexity and quiet pride in your intellectual and professional inheritance, take your rightful place at the table. As scholars and practitioners, as scientists and humanists, you explore and engage the deepest dimensions of the human heart and mind. You know what you need to do. You know why and how to do it. There is a world of need. The world needs you. It is time to go global.

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