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Book Review:

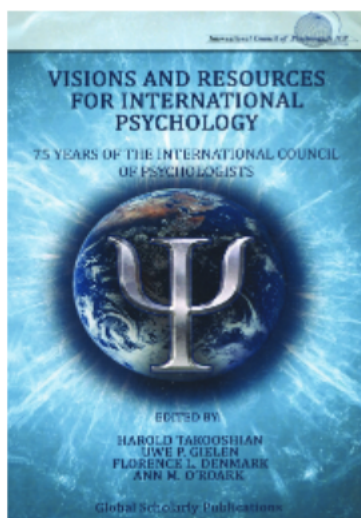
Takooshian, H., Gielen, U.P., Denmark, F.L., & O'Roark, A.M. (Eds.) (2018). *Vision and Resources for International Psychology: 75 Year of the International Council of Psychologists*. N.Y.: Global Scholarly Publications. 332 p. ISBN 978-1-52679-161-2

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The volume entitled *Vision and Resources for International Psychology* was published in 2018 and dedicated to the 75th anniversary of the International Council of Psychologist (ICP). Editors reminded in the *Preface*, that ICP was founded in 1941 in New York City, and from its starts has vigorously promoted cross-national psychology.

This third ICP anniversary volume contains three parts: (1) about *ICP* past, its growth, current activities, and summaries of the annual ICP conferences in Yokohama (2016) and New York City (2017); (2) *Resources for International Psychology* includes seven essays by 12 experts, on how to be more involved in international psychology; (3) *Visions of International Psychology* from thirty one leaders of global psychology.

A brief 2-page review of this book was published recently in *International Psychologist* (Congress, 2018). In this article, we present a more detailed and comprehensive overview of the volume.

Part I. International Council of Psychologists (ICP)

This part of the book includes some summaries of presentations at the ICP meetings in Yokohama in 2016 and New York City in 2017, and four brief essays by former ICP presidents.

The theme of Yokohama convention in 2016 was “*Human Rights and Well-Being*”.

Anna Laura Comunian, Ph.D., professor emerita and senior researcher of University of Padua (Italy), presented the results of validation of two self-report scales: Padua Moral Judgement Scale (PMJS) and Kindness Maturity Scale (KMS) and the findings of cross-cultural investigation of stages of *kindness* model and *moral development* model across four countries: Italy, Greece, Chile and Australia. Mostly, invariant factor structures were obtained across cultures for both scales, also, some cultural peculiarities were revealed.

Chock C. Hiew, Ph.D., a health psychology professor, researcher and practitioner in Fredericton, in Atlantic Canada, reported on the testing the effectiveness of *Qigong training*, based on the ancient *self-regulation technique*, in restoring *resilience and health*. This data shows that a brief practice of daily 45 minutes of Qigong exercise over four weeks can override clinical depression and anxiety, as well as chronic fatigue, insomnia and pain. Long term practice, according to the report, can strengthen the immune system, overcome post-trauma symptoms, reverse cardiovascular disease and promote healthy aging. Professor Choc C. Hiew also performed the duties of chairman of the *symposium in honor of Dr Seisoh Sukemune*, professor emeritus of Hiroshima University in Japan. At this symposium Prof. **Choc C. Hiew** told about his productive collaboration with Dr Seisoh Sukemune in researching the nature of human *resilience*. Their resilience researches support the relationship between emotional equilibrium and resilience measures to overcome the adversities in life.

Florence Denmark, Ph.D., professor of Pace University (USA) presented in brief the long and illustrious *history of ICP* for the symposium participants.

Monty Satiadarma, Ph.D., professor and former rector of Tarumanagara University in Indonesia, spoke about Dr Seisoh Sukemune contribution to educational research. Prof. Satiadarma focused on discussing the reasons of parents who without awareness implement discipline on their children in forms of *abusive acts*. Among these reasons beyond the implementation of discipline were considered ego strengthening, resistance toward stress and life challenges.

Rukhsana Kausar, Ph.D., director of Institute of Applied Psychology and Center for Clinical Psychology in University of Punjab (Pakistan), presented the results of *resilience* research in Pakistan, which assessed the relationship of resilience with a wide range of constructs, including social skills, satisfaction with life, occupational stress, attachment styles, social support, etc.

Michael Knowles, Ph.D., former president of the International Association of Applied Psychology, devoted his report to the *development of psychology*. He described the divergent evolution of scientific, applied and professional branches and the implication of this for the unity of the entire discipline. The reporter states that establishment of distinct associations, one providing the interest of academics and the other — the needs of professionals, institutionalize differences within the discipline, weaken the sense of a common identity of psychologists, and confuse the understanding of psychology by the general public. The large international congresses that offer richly diverse scientific programs and convivial social events serve as the principal means for fostering the maintenance and sustenance of the unity of psychological discipline. However, much more needs to be done it at the national and local levels.

Ann Marie O’Roark, Ph.D., editor, educator, management and leadership consultant in St. Augustine, FL, justified the *leadership model* for global well-being, based on the French expression “*goût de terroir*”, that means “flavor imparted by the environment in which it is produced”. The author states that different countries and nations may follow one type of influencer more than another and suppose that future trends in leadership study are: holistic perspectives, interdisciplinary integration and inclusion of a wider spectrum of scientific methods.

Tara Pir, Ph.D., the founder, president and CEO of the Institute for Multicultural Counseling and Education Services (IMCES) in Los Angeles, CA, reported that the Institute was designed to provide *culturally and linguistically appropriate services* to underserved ethnically diverse communities and to conduct research with the aim of identifying and promoting best practices. The main direction of research. Cross-cultural study of depression aims to identify specific definition of clinical depression within the context of certain cultures as well as indigenous best practices, replicable in a global level. Stigma investigation is focused on cultural specifics of stigma manifestations as a barrier to identifying mental illness, as well as accessing services. The project on including legal aid as a part of treatment plan for ethnically diverse underserved clients with mental health challenges aims at preventing recidivism.

Roswith Roth, Ph.D., clinical and health psychology professor and researcher at the University of Graz in Austria, devoted her speech to the problem of *women’s human rights violation*. She also mentions that violence against women is often complicated by further discrimination on the ground of race, ethnicity, sexual identity, caste, religion, class or age. Main issues commonly associated with notions of women’s rights, such as bodily integrity and autonomy, female genital mutilation, sexual violence, reproductive rights, legal contracts, equal rights and responsibilities in marriage, women’s and girls’ education, women’s right to vote are discussed.

The theme of New York City Convention in 2017 was “*Psychology’s Contribution to People, the Planet and the World*”.

Janel Gauthier’s, Ph.D., president of the International Association of Applied Psychology, keynote address was aimed to examine issues and difficulties in integrating *references to human rights in code of ethics for psychologists*. The different approaches to the interpretation of human rights in ethics codes and the justifications for referring to human rights in codes are analyzed. Also, the ways ethics and human rights differ and complement each other are discussed. The entire address appears in the *RUDN Journal of Psychology and Pedagogics* (Gauthier, 2018a; Gauthier, 2018b).

Forum “Global and Diverse Leadership Network” was intended to promote mutual exchange and collaboration on research, training and education on issues of *global and diverse leadership*. It is stated that modern leaders should be culturally competent, able to embrace diversity, be inclusive of cultural differences and world views, to promote social justice.

Forum “Endangered People and Children, Human Rights World Summit 2017” was focused on *different family disfunctions, amplified by social inequality and on methods of psychological help to such families*. How can families who live with exclusion, triangulation and cut-offs live with less pain and more love?

Sandra E.S. Neil, Ph.D., registered clinical and individual, group, marital and family psychologist, proposed some solutions for improvement of family functioning. Treatment options to enable open systems, gender equality in parenting, de-triangulation and promoting the “Psychology of Compassion” in the family was discussed. Newest clinical techniques for the new forms of the family were presented in the case studies.

Machiko Fukuhara, Ph.D., professor emeritus of Tokiwa University (Japan), spoke about *endangered children/youth and the elderly in Japan*, whose roles in society are rapidly changing due to many changes in economy, social structure, culture and the environment. She reports that the extended family concept, which has not been familiar in Japan, is becoming popular now. Collaborative systems in communities is likely to offer chances to both age groups to know themselves and to know how to care/respect the others, different from themselves. The main findings of the study are: being endangered affect on people’s self — actualization; causes and effects of endangered are different among individuals; we should see ‘endangered’ multi-culturally from the stand point of Wellness of Human Being.

Jason Wynter, Ph.D., chairperson of the Department of Behavioral and Social Sciences at Northern Caribbean University (Jamaica), discussed the issue of *substance abuse among adolescent students in Jamaica*. The relationship between peer association and perception of harms and benefits associated with marijuana use among adolescents. It was proved that males are more likely to have friends who use marijuana than their female counterpart.

Roswith Roth, Ph.D., clinical and health psychology professor and researcher at the University of Graz (Austria), studied *ethical decisions among health executives* at palliative care units in Austria. Based on the study results the training program for health care provider who accompany humans during their last days of their lives was developed.

Ann Marie O’Roark, Ph.D., editor, educator, management and leadership consultant in St. Augustine, FL, in her report suggests that although modern society has developed solutions to reduce psychological risks, other *special populations of risk takers* are endangered or at risk, that demands new methodological solutions for their survival and well being. Among these populations are refugees, people with life threatening illnesses willing to take newly developed treatments, people in careers such as emergency services, firefighting, militaries are mentioned as an examples.

Sofia Sousa, M.B.A., a client experience specialist at DXC Technologies, presented her private experience of *learning how to communicate with a partner who has suffered a stroke*.

Justina E. Aire, Ph.D., professor of psychology in the Department of Humanities and Social Science, School of Arts and Science at St. George’s University (Grenada), discussed the issue of oppositional defiant disorder diagnostics. She supposes that this disorder persists into adulthood, and it is under-diagnosed in adults, especially in several developing countries. She suggests that continuous assessment be carried out up to adulthood to enable awareness of the disorder, which, in turn, will encourage and sustain amicable relationship.

Andrew F. Simon, Ph.D., associate professor of psychology at Seton Hall University in New Jersey (USA), made an overview of the social factors shaping the lives of the children in Uganda. As the number of orphans and vulnerable children in Uganda grew

in the ensuing years, it became apparent that their needs would not be met without providing support to their primary caretakers — the women of Uganda.

Chris M. Mulchay, Ph.D., licensed psychologist at Asheville, focused his talk on the limited assessment the children in USA receive before they are diagnosed and medicated. The main institutional factors are considered to be the school system and insurance reimbursement for medication.

The New York City Convention program included not only presentations, but also Pre-conference workshops.

K. Mark Sossin, Ph.D., and *Alla Sheynkin*, Ph.D., at their workshop on body movement behavior introduced the Kestenberg Movement Profile, a quantitative empirical research tool that can be viewed as an ethogrammatic coding system, which stands as a psychologically — informed framework and method for capturing qualities of movement processes that bear meaning. It is applicable from earliest infancy throughout the lifespan. The influence of cultural differences was also considered.

Ani Kalayjian presented the 7-Step Healing Model, aims at expanding the healing process into a sustainable holistic mind-body-eco-spirit approach. It is focused on transforming individual, national and international trauma and violence. According to the model, various aspects of trauma, dispute, conflict, disagreements and disaster are assessed, identified, explored, processed, worked through, and released. This process transforms trauma and suffering by offering new meaning or a new lesson learned.

Barbara Mowder, *Reana Nerwen*, *Renee Krochek* and *Florence Rubinson* explored parenting from different psychological perspectives. Their workshop was aimed at conceptualizing parenting in terms of personal experience, background and culture. It is considered how parent behavior importance levels at different stages in children's development, how parenting shifts and changes over the course of a child's developmental lifespan. The tool for measurement of parenting was introduced — the Parent Behavior Importance Questionnaire (PBIQ-3).

Stacy Ogbeide, Psy.D., M.S. states that, according to many studies, integrating behavioral health services into primary care settings can reduce medical costs, improve treatment adherence, improve clinical outcomes and improve patient and provider satisfaction. The presenter made an overview of integrated primary care models, specific approaches for integrated care service implementation, tracking program and process outcomes, and pitfalls that can occur with the implementation.

The *Part I* also includes abstracts of papers, symposium presentations and posters, presented at New York City Convention, 2017. The presentations covered a wide range of issues: cognitive processes, neuropsychology, cognitive, emotional and social development, mental disorders diagnostics and psychotherapy, psychological needs of persons with severe chronic and life threatening diseases and problems of interaction with such persons and caring for them, stress, trauma and PTSD, gender issues, inclusion, social rejection, human rights and women rights, social identity, resilience, well-being and quality of life, environmental psychology, interpersonal and inter-group relations, love, couple and family relationships, industrial and organizational psychology, cultural diversity, methods of cross-cultural study, new methods of psychological care and support. The speakers represented a lot of countries from around the world, in particular, USA,

Canada, India, Qatar, Brazil, Japan, Russia, United Arab Emirates, Malaysia, Philippines, Korea, Israel, Philippines, Nigeria, Mexico, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Spain, Portugal, Italy.

The end of this part of the book contains four brief essays of the ICP presidents of different years.

Ann M. O’Roark, Ph.D.: *A History of 75 Years of ICP: Footprints and Visions*. The essay summarizes the long history of creation and development of the Council. Its origins began during the World War Two, in August 1941, at first as the “National Council of Women Psychologists”, uniting the committed women who wanted to contribute actively to the war effort. Today ICP is looking for new ways to participate in advancing the application of the findings of scientific psychology to the needs and challenges in the world of current lifetimes. ICP is an independent professional association dedicated to professional activism in the interest of under-represented, at risk or endangered populations.

The first section of the essay addresses chronological organization developments, the second — discusses the Council unique organizational configuration, the final one focuses on governance documents, policies and values that operationalize and delimit the Council.

Jean Lau Chin, Ed.D., ICP president in 2018: *International Leadership Network: Global and Diverse Leadership Strategies and Networks for Scholarship and Education Exchange*. Leadership theories have largely remained silent on issues of equity, diversity and social justice. Most leadership studies have been Eurocentric and male dominant. Prof. Lau Chin developed International Leadership Network as a part of her presidential initiative for the Division of International Psychology (52) of American Psychological Association with the purpose of creating an international network for mutual exchange and collaboration on diverse and global leadership. The intention was to build a critical mass of international scholars to collaborate on research and training in leadership. During 2016 a number of significant events were conducted. The project now has its LinkedIn page (<https://www/linkedin.com/groups/2820671>) through the Division 52 webpage to promote communication among network members. A series of Conversational Hours for leaders and on leadership through web conferencing has been started (<https://div52.org/iln>). Furthermore it is planned to build a Research Exchange Network on Global and Diverse Leadership to collaborate on research of leadership and how social identities, lived experiences, authenticity and cultural and social contexts influence such leadership.

Roswith Roth, Ph.D., ICP president in 2000–2001: *ICP at the United Nations in Vienna*. In 1981 the ICP registered as one of the very first psychology non-governmental organizations (NGO) to work with the United Nations. The UN maintains active NGO centers in three cities: Geneva, Vienna, and New York City. This essay overviews ICP activity in Vienna. UN NGOs in Vienna is very active and remains in close touch with the UN in Geneva and in New York. It disseminates ideas and values of ICP and the UN not only in Austria and Europe, but also world-wide (Takooshian, Shahinian, 2008, etc.).

Sandra E. Neil, Ph.D. ICP president in 1998–1999: *ICP and Human Rights*. From its start in 1941, one of the most recurrent themes of ICP has been human rights. ICP began formally running World Human Rights Summits as part of Scientific Program of each ICP Convention since 1984. At its 2001 Convention “ICP Millennium World Peace Statement” was presented, which emphasized the importance of peace, security and

