



THE MILITARY PSYCHOLOGIST

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January–December 2016

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Editor's Column

Joseph B. Lyons, PhD



Welcome to the spring issue of *The Military Psychologist*. As I was preparing for this column, the last submission I reviewed was the Spotlight on History column by Paul Gade, who provided us with an obituary for Jay Uhlaner. What an amazing career and impact he had on our discipline!

I must say, it is an honor to be part of Division 19, where we truly stand on the shoulders of giants.

I'll begin with a few announcements. Please join me in welcoming our new section editors for the Featured Articles section, Maureen "Katie" Copeskey, the Spotlight on Research, Maj (Dr.) Colleen Varga, as well as the Announcements, Christina Hein. Welcome to the team!

There are a number of terrific articles and reports in the spring issue. We start with a message from our new president of Division 19, Ann Landes, who outlines some of her goals for the upcoming year.

One of the featured articles, provided by Paul Bartone and colleagues, highlights some of the collaborative work between Division 19 researchers and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). Dr. Bartone provided a brief description of the article, which I have included herein. NASA has a long history of cooperation with the U.S. military, going back to the earliest days of the U.S. space program, when astronauts were selected exclusively from the military. Over the years, military scientists, including psychologists, have lent their expertise to NASA across a wide gamut of areas related to the health, safety, and performance of astronauts. Many psychologists with military experience have contributed to NASA's astronaut selection and training programs and have also assisted with the design of equipment, workplace systems and procedures, living accommodations, food and nutrition, and sleep programs. These include, to

mention just a few, Division 19 members Mark Staal, Jim Picano, Rose Rice, Bob Roland, Arlene Saitzyk, Jerry Krueger, Peter Hancock, Eduardo Salas, Joseph Lyons, Paul Bartone, Tom Britt, and immediate past-President Tom Williams. Looking ahead to longer duration space missions such as to Mars, expected to last 3–4 years, psychologists are likely to play an even greater role not only in selection and training but in providing long-term support to astronauts and their families. NASA is also looking to military psychologists to conduct research on issues related to individual and team adaptation, health, and performance in space. The brief report by Bartone et al. in this issue of *The Military Psychologist* provides a snapshot of one such study that is now under way. To learn more about NASA's Behavioral Health and Performance Program, visit https://www.nasa.gov/exploration/humanresearch/elements/research_info_element-bhp.html.

In the Trends section, Joseph Lyons and Michelle Grigsby discuss the concept of autonomous systems within the military and pose several research areas for aspiring military psychologists to pursue in this domain. I welcome any subsequent submissions to the Trends section on this topic or others related to autonomous systems, given the importance of the topic for the Department of Defense.

Also, do not forget to check out the detailed reports from our talented and very dedicated committees, including the Student Affairs Committee, Membership Committee, Early Career Psychologist Committee, and Continuing Education Committee. The meeting minutes from the annual business meeting and the announcements are also a great way to stay current on the issues, events, and relevant news related to Division 19. Thank you to all those who contributed to this issue of *The Military Psychologist*! Happy reading!

President's Column

Ann T. Landes, PhD



Greetings Colleagues!

I have gained much professionally and personally through Division 19, and therefore I am grateful for the privilege to give back by serving as your new president. For those members I have yet to meet, I am a Veterans Affairs (VA) primary care behavioral health psycholog-

ist providing treatment to veterans and their families specifically in the areas of health promotion and disease prevention, posttraumatic stress disorder, and geropsychology. My duties also entail the training of VA staff in patient-centered care practices (motivational interviewing), health coaching, and team development skills, as well as serving as a team leader for systemwide process improvement projects.

I want to begin by thanking Dr. Thomas J. Williams for his service as president this past year and for his continued leadership as we move forward as a division. I also welcome Dr. Sally Harvey, our incoming president, who has already been busy with leading the Division 19 Task Force in addressing specific concerns related to the Hoffman Report. And, of course, I must acknowledge how gratifying it is to work with the division's talented and dedicated Executive Committee (ExCom) and committee chairs, who share the common vision of improving the lives of military service members and veterans through the advancement of science and practice of military psychology.

Looking toward the upcoming convention in Denver, I extend a hearty thank you to both Rebecca Blais and Lindsey Monteith for all of their hard work in preparing an exemplary program. The roles of program chair and cochair can be rather challenging, considering the continuing decrease in the American Psychological Association's (APA) programming hours each year. So, if you have a chance, please do let them know how much you appreciate their efforts.

As I delve further into my year of service, I look forward to the opportunities and challenges that the future may bring. I aspire to provide a clear path by which our division can continue to grow, specifically in areas that we have delineated as pivotal to our future progress. Using the Division 19 Strategic Plan as the guiding document during my presidential term, I will have a multifaceted focus that aims to enhance our society's sense of

community while broadening the scope of our strategic and collaborative partnerships with other organizations.

Our midyear meeting in February actually served as a kickoff for this plan, as the ExCom, committee chairs, and I engaged in an energetic and productive strategic planning session. We are in the process of updating the current Strategic Plan to better reflect our 1–5 and 6–10 goals. Here is a sampling of what we hope to accomplish this year alone:

1. advance the practice of military psychology by increasing the number of educational opportunities to our membership through the use of Adobe Acrobat;
2. develop and implement a financial roadmap for planning for and meeting future goals, in addition to addressing potential concerns related to sustainability and augmentation of divisional resources;
3. update existing bylaws in order to strengthen our governance practices and to better reflect the changing needs of the organization; and
4. explore, identify, and invest in key strategic partnerships that align with and strengthen our division's vision, mission, and membership initiatives.

We definitely have an exciting year ahead of us all!

Our success as a division relies heavily on the indefatigable leadership and service of our member volunteers. Being involved is a rewarding way to learn more about the organization while also being able to network and share with others your experience, leadership skills, and new ideas and perspectives. I hope you will choose to become more engaged with Division 19. A listing of all of our committees and the chairs can be found on the Division 19 web page under the Leadership tab. We would be honored to have you on board in whatever role you are able to fill.

I thank all of you for your support of Division 19, The Society for Military Psychology, and I look forward to my year of service as your president. Please feel free to contact us with your comments, suggestions, and concerns.

I hope to see everyone in Denver (August 4–7, 2016) for the annual APA convention!

Individual Differences in Adaptation for Long Duration Space Exploration Missions

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An important risk area under the Behavioral Health and Performance (BHP) element of NASA's Human Research Program (HRP) concerns astronaut adaptation to the isolated, confined, and extreme (ICE) conditions of long-duration space missions (NASA, 2014). It is recognized that individuals vary in how well and fast they adapt both physically and mentally to spaceflight and other ICE environments. It is important to understand the nature and causes of these individual differences in order to inform selection, training, and risk-mitigation strategies for long-duration missions.

All space missions entail unusual conditions that astronauts must adapt to, including isolation from family and friends, confinement in cramped, small spaces, and having to live and work in extreme environmental conditions where there is a constant danger of serious injury or death should critical equipment fail or supplies run out. These demands are expected to be substantially greater for astronauts on long-duration space exploration (LDSE) missions (NASA, 2015). Longer distances from earth and coincident delays in communication will greatly increase one's sense of isolation. Crews will have to function more autonomously, without timely advice or practical assistance from Mission Control. Space ships on LDSE missions will afford smaller living areas for astronauts, as more payload is needed for fuel and supplies. And exposure to environmental extremes will be greater and for longer time periods. It is critically important that astronauts on LDSE missions be able to adapt quickly and effectively to the range of ICE conditions they are likely to encounter. This evidence report examines the current state of knowledge on the nature and most likely causes of individual differences in cognitive and behavioral adapta-

tion to spaceflight and other ICE environments, potential methods for qualifying and predicting such differences, and possible mitigation strategies.

Method

Part 1 of this project is a comprehensive review of the broad literature on psychosocial/behavioral adaptability. This allows us to identify the key conceptual issues, and what is currently known regarding factors associated with individual differences in adaptability. The general review also leads to a conceptual model that integrates available studies and can guide future research endeavors.

Part 2 is a systematic review of the literature on adaptability in ICE environments. The review is being conducted in accord with standards presented by the PRISMA group (Moher, Liberati, Tetzlaff, Altman, & the PRISMA Group, 2009). Databases examined include PubMed, PsycINFO, and EMBASE. Previous NASA BHP evidence reports and bibliographies are also being searched for relevant studies.

Part 3 is a series of operational interviews conducted with subject matter experts (SMEs) ($N = 10$). Interviews are semistructured with SMEs responding to a series of questions related to adaptation in ICE environments. A thematic analysis of interview notes reveals most frequently mentioned factors related to individual adaptability. To date, four interviews have been completed.

Preliminary Results and Discussion

The general literature on adaptability is extensive, diverse, and highly variable in approach and quality. Our review focuses on individual level studies of cognitive and behavioral adaptability. There are four main streams of research: (a) adaptability as task performance; (b) adaptability as

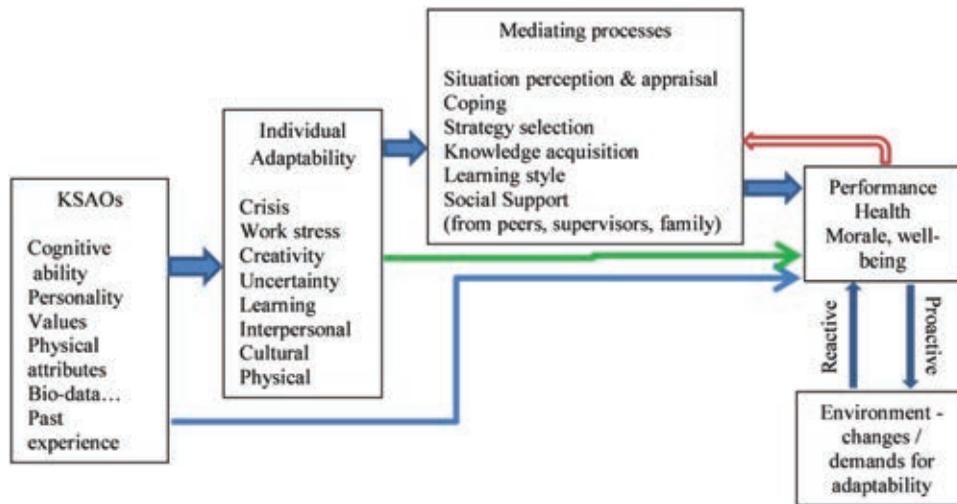


Figure 1. A model of individual adaptability.

changes in cognitive processing; (c) adaptability as coping; and (d) adaptability as reacting to organizational change. In addition to conceptual inconsistencies, studies use widely different methods and measures of adaptability, making it difficult to form firm conclusions. A clear advance is provided by Ployhart and Bliese (2006), who represent adaptability as a general individual difference variable influenced by individual Knowledge, Skills, Abilities and Other personal characteristics (KSAOs), which in turn affect performance outcomes, often through mediating variables. A modified version of this model appears in Figure 1.

In this conception, stable internal qualities (KSAOs) influence general individual adaptability, also a relatively stable quality of individuals. Individual adaptability is composed of the eight factors identified by Pulakos, Arad, Donovan, and Plamondon (2000) in their empirical analysis of over 9,000 critical work incidents: (a) handling emergencies or crisis situations; (b) handling work stress; (c) solving problems creatively; (d) dealing with uncertain and unpredictable work situations; (e) learning new tasks, technologies and procedures; (f) interpersonal adaptivity; (g) intercultural adaptability; and (h) physically oriented adaptability. General adaptability can influence important outcomes (performance, health, well-being) directly or through mediating variables such as coping strategies or social factors.

Across all the studies we reviewed, variables that show some evidence of influence on adaptability include: cognitive ability (Griffin & Hesketh, 2004; Pulakos et al., 2000, 2002; Allworth & Hesketh, 1999; Bell & Kozlowski, 2002, 2008); conscientiousness (Griffin & Hesketh, 2004; Shoss, Witt & Vera, 2012; Neal, Yeo, Koy, & Xiao,

2012; Zhang, Zhou, Zhang, & Chen, 2012; Huang, Ryan, Zabel, & Palmer, 2014); achievement orientation (Pulakos et al., 2000, 2002); openness to experience or change (Griffin & Hesketh, 2003, 2004; Griffin et al., 2007; Thoresen et al., 2004; Shoss et al., 2012); self-efficacy (Griffin & Hesketh, 2003; Griffin et al., 2007); self-monitoring (Gwinner, Bitner, Brown, & Kumar, 2005); self-esteem (Wanberg & Banas, 2000); tolerance for ambiguity (Gwinner et al., 2005); service orientation (Gwinner et al., 2005); optimism (Wanberg & Banas, 2000); control (Wanberg & Banas, 2000); role clarity (Griffin et al., 2007); emotional stability (Griffin et al., 2007; Pulakos et al., 2002; Neal et al., 2012; Huang et al., 2014; Thoresen et al., 2004); extraversion (Blickle et al., 2011); mastery orientation (Kozlowski et al., 2001; Bell & Kozlowski, 2002, 2008; Chai, Zhao, & Babin, 2012); hardiness (Bartone, Kelly, & Matthews, 2013; Bartone, in press); political skill (Blickle et al., 2011); and gender (women are more adaptable; O'Connell et al., 2008).

The many inconsistencies across studies are due in part to different conceptualizations of adaptability, different measures and methods used, and the neglect of potential moderating and mediating variables to include contextual factors. Future studies should be guided by clearly articulated models (e.g., Figure 1), more consistent measures, and more attention to possible interaction and mediating effects.

The systematic literature review on adaptability in ICE environments is in process. Early results point to the importance of social or interpersonal adaptability—the ability and willingness to adjust one's own behaviors and get along with others. This is also related to self-

awareness, and the ability to control or manage one's emotions and behaviors in a variety of situations.

Findings from the initial round of operational interviews confirm a number of factors identified in the literature reviews. Important qualities contributing to adaptability include self-awareness, control (both self-control, and the generalized expectation that one can influence outcomes), social awareness and the ability to get along with others (team-player, nondefensive), the ability to change roles when needed, optimism, commitment, and personal competence or self-efficacy. Also frequently mentioned was the ability to stay calm under stress and remain focused in high-pressure situations, which is related to self-control. Past experiences with situations requiring change are seen as valuable for developing adaptability, as is openness to new experiences and different ways of doing things. Social factors that can impact individual adaptability on LDSE missions include "connectedness" with earth, home and family, and support from coworkers and the organization (e.g., ground control and NASA). Complete results and recommendations will be presented in the final report.

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Around Nassau Town We Did Roam

Pat DeLeon

Twenty sixteen is a presidential election year, and it is rarely to either party's advantage to be engaged in a prolonged legislative session, rather than being "freed up" to be back home mingling with voters. One would expect the Department of Defense (DoD) appropriations and authorization bills to be quickly "marked up" and incorporated in a short-term continuing resolution (i.e., funding made available for FY'17) until after the election, with the Congress then returning to complete their deliberations quickly—the ultimate decisions depending upon how the nation voted. The recent committee "requests" for personal member recommendations is consistent with this scenario. Working on the Hill provides one with an appreciation for the gradual "waves of change" that can result in substantive modifications in the status quo. One can almost feel when this "ebb and flow" occurs.

A Changing Dialogue

One of Senator Inouye's first amendments to the DoD CHAMPUS program, back in the late 1970s, was to allow beneficiaries direct access to the services of certified nurse midwives. When he offered that amendment he also included a provision to recognize psychiatric mental health nurse practitioners. His colleagues were hesitant to support the latter; however, they enthusiastically endorsed the nurse midwifery provision, with several senior members commenting that they themselves had been delivered by a nurse midwife.

Times have changed, especially surrounding our nation's dialogue on mental/behavioral health. When President Obama addressed the adverse consequences of solitary confinement, he was alluding to introductory psychology. Mental health courts, including those for veterans, are increasing in number. Earlier this year, the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force recommended for the first time that women be screened for depression during pregnancy and after childbirth as part of their normal health care routine. Neil Kirschner, a former APA Congressional Science Fellow, facilitated the American College of Physicians support for the integration of behavioral health care into

primary care and having all health care professionals consider the behavioral and physical health of their patients if they are to be treated as a "whole person." Leading the way was U.S. Army Surgeon General Patty Horoho's vision of the health care "Lifespace," where individuals and their families make the choices that really impact their lives and health, and her personal collaboration with Barbara Van Dahlen of Give an Hour.

During deliberations on the FY'16 DoD Appropriations bill, the U.S. Senate included several provisions that are directly relevant to military psychologists and behavioral health providers. This in itself is most impressive. "The Committee recognizes that servicemembers and their families face unique stresses beyond those of everyday life. After over a decade of war, the need for mental health professionals in the Department is at an all-time high, and the Committee believes that every beneficiary of the Military Health System should have timely access to mental health services. However, the Committee is concerned with the Department's inability to recruit and retain enough psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, nurse practitioners and registered nurses to provide adequate mental healthcare [T]he Assistant Secretary of Defense [Health Affairs] is directed to prepare . . . a review of these estimates as well as an outline of current challenges in recruiting and retaining mental health professionals by the Department of Defense."

The Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (USUHS)

USUHS's mission is to be responsive to the unique needs of DoD and the USPHS, with the four Surgeon Generals serving on its Board of Regents. There have been increasing collaborative efforts between the leadership of the Department of Psychology and Psychiatric Nursing, focusing upon interprofessional models of care and training, which are a high priority for the university's president. For example, they jointly utilize the simulation center with its standardized patients (i.e., skilled actors) and have participated together in the signature training event "Operation Bushmaster."

Recently, David Riggs, newly appointed psychology chair, and his nursing counterpart, Jess Calohan, have begun exploring ways to expand these earlier efforts, perhaps by having targeted modules integrated into their respective curricula. It would be relatively straightforward to restart the psychopharmacology training program, given that USUHS nurses are already trained to provide that clinical service. Of interest, the Senate Appropriations Committee had noted, "Prescription Effectiveness of Psychotropic Medications—The Committee supports the Department's efforts to treat patients diagnosed with behavioral health disorders and believes that the ongoing efforts to use database-supported methods in order to increase the accuracy and effectiveness of prescription practices for mental health medications may not only achieve cost savings but also improve patient care. The Committee encourages the expansion of this research to additional sites as preliminary findings have shown promising results."

We would rhetorically ask, Does psychology want to be involved and remain relevant? At one point, we asked, Where in this discussion were those psychologists who were themselves veterans? William Danton, a veteran and former associate chief of staff for mental health in the VA, responded that he is vehemently opposed to RxP for psychologists precisely *because* he values quality of care! During our subsequent discussion: "Of course I value my colleagues, and I'm sure they could do as well or better than our psychiatry brethren. It is the plethora of dangerous and often ineffective psychiatric medications I object to. It is the clear and inappropriate influence of pharma that will indiscriminately poison practitioners of all professions. If only psychologists were immune to that. However, as we have seen from the

DoD debacle, money often drives practice." Reasonable professionals can clearly differ.

Watching the Shifting Currents. Last year the DoD Appropriations conferees included language that may be prophetic. "Concerns remain regarding the transfer of funds from the In-House Care budget sub-activity to pay for contractor-provided medical care. To limit such transfers and improve oversight within the Defense Health Program operation and maintenance account, the agreement includes a provision which caps the funds available for Private Sector Care under the TRICARE program subject to prior approval reprogramming procedures." On August 21, 1959, Hawaii achieved statehood. Citizens living on the neighboring islands who required inpatient care relied upon the state to provide these services, as one of its most basic responsibilities. On January 14, 2016, Hawaii's governor signed a transfer agreement allowing Kaiser Permanente to assume control of the three financially struggling public hospitals on Maui. This action is estimated to save the state \$260 million over 10 years. Whether in the long run this is a good policy or not rests upon one's fundamental belief in the role of government. We would proffer that a similar debate exists regarding the delivery of health care to our nation's active duty personnel, their families, and our veterans. "I feel so broke up, I wanna go home." Aloha.

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Acceptance of Advanced Autonomous Systems: A Call for Research

Joseph B. Lyons and Michelle A. Grigsby

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The Robotic Revolution Has Begun

Between autonomous cars, digital concierges at hotels, or robotic assistants at warehouse stores, advanced autonomous systems are part of the present and the future. This is no less evident than within the Department of Defense (DoD). Advanced autonomous systems, henceforth referred in this paper as *autonomy*, represent a significant investment area for the DoD. The potential benefits of autonomy for the military include: extended reach for distributed operations, access to hazardous areas or disaster zones where it would be dangerous or extremely difficult for humans to explore, freedom from certain human limitations/biases (workload, fatigue, stress, emotions [anger, fear, etc.]), greater processing speed (albeit for some tasks but not others), and improved performance for the airman/soldier-machine team (Defense Science Board, 2012). Further, capable autonomy may create opportunities to shed risk from the human operators/pilots to the technology alleviating some of the dangers of battle. For instance, an autonomous Wingman could be used in a forward position to identify enemy Integrated Air Defense Systems reducing the risk to manned platforms. Robotic sentries could be used in hostile regions in collaboration with or lieu of human soldiers. Security checkpoints of the future could be staffed by digital devices that dialogue with indigenous personnel in their native language. These types of systems are plausible. In February 2016, the Defense Secretary Ashton B. Carter hinted that drone swarms are on the horizon and that the Pentagon's Strategic Capabilities Office involvement would indicate the probable incorporation of commercial equipment for U.S. military use (Lamothe, 2016).

While combat-oriented autonomy tends to dominate the contemporary zeitgeist, it is equally plausible (and perhaps more so) that such systems will be created and implemented to augment humans in noncombat roles. Autonomy in this sense may materialize in agent-based systems for cyber security, logistics and maintenance robots, au-

tonomous transport systems (both terrestrial as well as aerial), emergency response systems, medical systems, and intelligent aids for intelligence analysis.

Whatever the role, be it combat or noncombat, autonomy will be part of our future within the DoD and within society more broadly. Yet, autonomy (particularly autonomy within the DoD) has been met with considerable resistance from the general public and with some good reason for concern. In 2011, Iran alleged that they were able to capture a RQ-170 by jamming its control system (Axe, 2011). This loss of accountability by the DoD would only be compounded if the asset would have had lethal capabilities. Deciding the levels of control of any weapons system is warranted, and exponentially so, when the system possesses lethal capabilities. Patriot missile batteries that have some level of automation have been criticized as having less than perfect reliability as evidenced by the occurrence of friendly fire incidences (Knefel, 2015). Clearly, the use of semiautomated or semi-autonomous systems in the context of kinetic actions is complex. The increased potential for autonomy in DoD operations requires that we establish a stronger understanding of the potential limitations and concerns of these systems both from the perspective of the DoD (inclusive of operators and stakeholders of these systems) as well as from the perspective of society more broadly.

The extreme thoughts of autonomy within the DoD comes with the moniker of "killer robot" and instantly postapocalyptic images of Skynet enslaving humanity surface. Much of this, no doubt, relates to the characterization of autonomy as being without supervision or without control of a human. This misnomer is unfortunate, particularly for DoD systems, because the vision for autonomy within the DoD seeks to consider the autonomy as part of the overall man-machine system and to operate as a collaborative partner with other humans as opposed to being set free to wreak havoc on unsuspecting others. Even the infamous "drones" which are often the target of public discontent, are designed to be teleoperated, and hence, still under human control. Yet, the ethical implications of auton-

mous systems are real, and as technology advances the incorporation of adequate human control aspects such as accountability, moral responsibility and controllability must be clearly defined and understood by the human operators (Horowitz & Scharre, 2015). Today, DoD is focused on issues associated with human-machine teaming that emphasizes the technology as part of a human-machine system rather than viewing it as a means in and of itself. Yet, understandably, the greater decision authority afforded technology in any domain, the higher the potential risk and less able humans are to predict the behavior of the system. Ultimately, what we are faced with is an issue of how to understand trust of autonomy.

Trust of Autonomy Through Transparency

Principally, trust represents one's willingness to be vulnerable to another entity (Mayer, Davis, & Schoorman, 1995), and trust of automated systems and robotic systems is a significant topic for researchers (Hoff & Bashir, 2015; Hancock et al., 2011). Trust is important because it will impact decisions and behaviors related to reliance in critical situations (i.e., use or disuse of the system when it matters most). A critical facet of the trust process is the notion of appropriate reliance—meaning we should not aim to increase trust absent a trustworthy system. In other words, we should not aim to increase trust of an unreliable system. In contrast, calibrated trust exists when users make appropriate decisions to rely on the autonomy when reliance is warranted (e.g., high trustworthiness) and avoid relying on it when it is not warranted. This notion of calibrated trust is essential for autonomy as there may be times when operators should or should not rely on these systems. If autonomy is designed to promote effective teaming with humans, then their human counterparts will be equipped with the necessary information/knowledge to make appropriate reliance decisions. While there is a dearth of human-machine teaming conceptual models, one method to help promote effective teaming between humans and autonomy is to design autonomy and training for human-machine teams in such ways that facilitate shared awareness and shared intent between the humans and the autonomy.

Lyons (2013) discusses the concept of human-robot transparency as a method for establishing shared awareness and shared intent between humans and machines and suggests that transparency is one method to establish calibrated

trust of autonomy. Historically, transparency has been operationalized as understanding the analytical underpinning of an automated system or robot. Clearly, knowing how autonomy works and why it selects one action over another is a critical factor, however this will be inadequate to cover the gamut of intentional and awareness-based needs of the human. Lyons (2013) discusses seven forms of transparency that may have relevance for human-robot transparency: intent, environment, task, analytic, team, human state, and social intent. Further, the primary affordances for invoking these dimensions of transparency include training, design, or interfaces.

The intent transparency facet represents the overall purpose and expectations related to the system. This element of transparency is improved when form (i.e., how the autonomy looks and moves) matches function (e.g., the desired use of the autonomy). Expectations of capabilities and intent are often related to form, suggesting that mismatches can be detrimental to calibrated trust. Symbols and naming schemes may also play into this facet of transparency.

The environment dimension of transparency describes how the autonomy senses its surroundings. What sensors does it use, how does it integrate novel information about the context, is it capable of detecting changes in the environment and reacting accordingly? Knowing how the autonomy interacts with the environment is crucial for making appropriate trust-based decisions in dynamic environments. Imagine for instance, the potential problems with automated lane-keeping technologies in cars that have degraded capabilities in rain or snow, but that lack the ability to communicate that limitation to their human drivers/passengers. Appropriate trust of autonomy will require that these systems are given adequate sensing capabilities and artificial intelligence to understand when environmental conditions are degraded or suboptimal. Further, human partners for autonomy must be knowledgeable about the capabilities of the autonomy in varying conditions.

In a related sense, the autonomy and the human partner must understand the task-based capabilities and limitations of the autonomy. This suggests that the autonomy should have some capability for self-monitoring within a task context. Likewise, the human partner should have both historical knowledge of the autonomy and its capa-

bilities/limitations but also, where possible, real-time indicators of performance linked to the task at hand.

Analytics, as noted above, are still key for making autonomy somewhat predictable to their human partners. Predictability is a core ingredient for trust (Hancock et al., 2011) and one of the ways to promote predictability of autonomy is to ensure that the human partners understand how the systems works, the rationale for behaviors, and when it might fail. Advances in artificial intelligence often complicate matters from a transparency standpoint as more sophisticated algorithms/methods may be more difficult to understand by non-computer scientists. Thus, designers must consider how to ensure that humans understand the analytical underpinning of advanced autonomy.

In addition to understanding to the analytical side of autonomy, human and machines must be able to understand the division of labor between the human and the machine. Transfer of authority between humans and machines remains a significant challenge for researchers working on approaches for autonomy. Teams that have a greater shared awareness (e.g., mental models of the teamwork and coordination activities for the task) evidence better performance and this knowledge can be trained (Marks, Sabella, Burke, & Zaccaro, 2002). The human-machine team must be able to understand who has what role, at what time, and why. This type of transparency will be required for both the human and the autonomy.

The next transparency facet involves an understanding of the human state (i.e., stress, workload, emotion, motivation, etc.). Future autonomy must be able to gauge the human state to evaluate potential performance degradations before they occur. In order for autonomy to have this knowledge, the systems must have the capability to sense the states, assess the meaning of the states in that particular task context, and augment the human in ways that are consistent with the team's goals (Galster & Johnson, 2013).

The final transparency facet, and perhaps the most controversial, is the notion of social intent. Social intent, in the form of benevolence, has been shown to be a foundational antecedent of trust (Mayer et al., 1995). The same may be true for autonomy, particularly for autonomy that has (or is perceived to have) agency. The greater the decision authority given to autonomy, the more likely that the

social intent of the autonomy will be an important trust antecedent. Social intent can also involve things like etiquette, emotional interaction, social bonding, which impact beliefs and attitudes toward the system.

A Call for Research

The following topics would be useful in helping researchers understand the trust process as the DoD moves toward approaches for autonomy:

- Examination of methods to establish transparency for the various aspects of transparency in human-machine contexts.
- Evaluation of the impact of transparency on trust and performance in human-machine contexts.
- Development of methods for human state sensing and the accompanying methods to evaluate the impact of these methods on human trust in human-machine contexts.
- Research to examine the antecedents of trust among the public for DoD autonomy
 - What facets of transparency drive public trust or distrust of DoD autonomy?
 - How is trust of autonomy for the general public different for trust among military personnel?
- Development of methods to verify and validate autonomy according to social and task-based rules/policies.

Closing Thoughts

Autonomy has promise to improve human performance both within the DoD and in society more broadly. Automated systems (as opposed to autonomy) already have a significant impact on the DoD. For instance, the Air Force's Automatic Ground Collision System (AGCAS) has been credited with saving lives in operations (Norris, 2015), thus advanced technology can help—but it is no panacea. Human operators will likely always play a critical role with DoD operations, and as such, future autonomy must be designed and implemented to consider the human partners with which they will interact. Efforts should be made to ensure that autonomy is as transparent as feasible to promote calibrated trust. The movement toward advanced autonomy is a very real trend within the DoD and interested readers are encouraged to respond to this paper with ideas, opinions, and research that can help the

DoD to facilitate appropriate trust and acceptance of autonomy both within the military echelons and within society.

This paper does not reflect an official position of the DoD but rather it represents the opinion of the authors.

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Spotlight on History

Paul A. Gade, PhD

As I was preparing this column, I received a most welcome package from Marty Wiskoff. In it were some of the very earliest Division 19 newsletters. As the Society's historian and archivist, I can tell you there are no more valuable historical documents than newsletters. They are the source of much of the historical information we have about our Society. After I get a chance to go through them, I will bring the membership up-to-date on what newsletters we have or are accessible in the American Psychological Association (APA) archives at APA headquarters. I will also be archiving those newsletters in the APA archives along with three bankers' boxes of the Society's historical materials that I have been carting around for about 20 years. If any of you have documents or newsletters from previous years, please let me know and I will see that those get archived as well.

At the midyear meeting I asked for help with the history committee. As the Society historian and archivist, I can no longer do it all myself. I need help for a variety of historical projects such as identifying people to write profiles of our important ancestors in military psychology and developing brief biographies and locating pictures of our past presidents. If you are interested in history and joining me in such endeavors, please consider becoming a member of the history committee by contacting me to let me know of your interest.

I had planned to have a profile of Jay Uhlaner for this edition, but this has turned out to be an obituary, since Jay passed away last September. I last saw Jay at the APA meeting in San Diego in 2010, where, along with his

daughter Lorraine, I interviewed him about his military psychology career—especially the Army Personnel Research Branch (PRB) and Army Research Institute (ARI) years. Jay's daughters—Lorraine, a psychologist, and Carole, a political scientist—have been helping me piece together the many facets of Jay's important contributions. I fear I have only scratched the surface in this endeavor. I have put together the following obituary of what I hope is a decent summary that does justice to Jay's many important

contributions to military psychology and to our Society. Lorraine and Carole Uhlaner have been invaluable in helping me to prepare this article by conducting or helping to conduct interviews with Jay and by providing me with documents and information. Any errors or omissions are mine alone.

Dr. Julius Earl Uhlaner (1917–2015) passed away at the age of 98, on September 4, 2015. "Jay," as his



**Julius E. Uhlaner, PhD
1917–2015**

friends and colleagues knew him, was born in Vienna, Austria, in 1917 and immigrated to the United States in 1928, where he became a naturalized citizen. Jay graduated from the City College of New York in 1938 with a Bachelor of Science degree. He received his Master of Science degree in psychology and statistics from Iowa State University in 1941. He worked in the Army Air Corp aviation research program under John Flanagan from 1943 to 1946. He earned his doctoral degree in psychology from New York University in 1947, the same year he joined the U.S. Army Research Institute (ARI) for the Behavioral and Social Sciences predecessor organization, The Army Personnel Research Branch (PRB), as a research psychologist. As the PRB grew, it went through several name changes, eventually becoming the Behavioral and Systems

Research Laboratory (BSRL) in 1969, with Jay as its Technical Director. In 1971, he became the Chief Psychologist of the United States Army, a title that the head of the ARI still carries today.

Jay was a skilled scientist, manager, and politician as well. He was the driving force behind the 1972 merger of the Motivation and Training Research Laboratory, the U.S. Army Manpower Research and Development Center, and the BSRL. This new and important research organization, the ARI, with Jay as its first technical director, acquired human factors and training missions in addition to its traditional selection and classification research.

Early in his Army civilian career, Jay developed a pattern of roaming the Pentagon to buttonhole Army Secretaries and Generals to learn about their pressing problems and to offer potential ARI solutions to them. A prime example of this was in what Jay often considered to be his most valuable contribution to military psychology, developing the Armed Forces Qualification Test (AFQT) as a joint service selection test. Although other scientists did the AFQT technical development, Jay was the person responsible for bringing the idea of the AFQT to the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Anna Rosenberg, and for overseeing its development.

It seems he had met Secretary Rosenberg several times earlier while both were in New York and, by waiting in the Pentagon hallway outside her office, he managed to “bump” into her. According what he told me in an interview in 2010, he managed to quickly describe to her what he had in mind to solve the problem of fairly and equably distributing quality recruits and draftees to all the services, a problem that General George C. Marshall, her boss, had given her to solve. Jay told her that what was needed was a universal ability test that she could use as the yardstick for measuring quality. Jay recounted that after talking with him about how he could develop such a test, Secretary Rosenberg invited him into her office and immediately called in high-ranking representatives from each of the services to hear what Jay had told her he could do. She then put him in charge of developing this instrument. Although scientists from the PRB and other services did the technical development of the AFQT, they did so under Jay’s direction and oversight, and he made the test palatable to all the services by naming it the “Armed

Forces Qualification Test.” He continued this pattern of roaming the Pentagon and buttonholing important Army civilians and officers throughout his ARI career.

Although the joint service AFQT was a huge success, developing the Army’s Aptitude Area System for differential classification in 1949 may have been his greatest scientific achievement. The Aptitude Area System was, and still is today, the key element in the Armed Services classification and assignment process. In 1976, this seminal work was recognized nationally when Jay was honored with the Presidential Management Improvement Award presented to him at the White House by President Ford.

Jay was a forward thinker and often at the cutting edge of applied psychology development for the Armed Forces. His systems approach to selection, classification, training, and human factors resulted in ARI’s advances in simulation and the MANPRINT system for integrating human factors into the design and development of military hardware systems. His guidance in developing the live REALTRAIN simulation for the National Training Center (NTC) was key to making sure that the NTC had real, objective ground truth, providing soldiers and their units with as near a combat simulation as possible in which to train and evaluate their performance.

After his retirement as Director of ARI in 1978, Jay joined Perceptronics, Inc., a behavioral sciences research firm in California, as Executive Vice President and then continuing as a member of the Board of Directors. At Perceptronics, Jay used his knowledge of military training theory and his practical experience in developing REALTRAIN, the novel visual live simulation predecessor to the MILES laser engagement system, to help guide the company in pioneering the development of the Portable Gunnery Training System tabletop gunnery trainers, the Battalion and Brigade constructive simulation, and the SIMNET 3D virtual simulation network, the Army’s first Massively Multiplayer Online Game. The SIMNET simulation network effectively changed the way the U.S. Armed Forces train, and was as influential in the area of virtual simulation as REALTRAIN and MILES had been in the area of live simulation. Even after his retirement from ARI, Jay continued to serve his old organization as a member of the advisory board on ARI’s Project A, one of military psy-

chology's most important selection and classification research projects ever conducted.

Jay was a superb ARI Technical Director and Chief Psychologist of the U.S. Army, and an active, well-known, and highly respected leader in the military psychology community as well. He was a Fellow of our division and three other divisions within the American Psychological Association and Fellow in the Human Factors Society as well. Jay was the first behavioral scientist elected as a Fellow in the Washington Academy of Sciences in 1966. He was also elected to membership in the prestigious Cosmos Club of Washington, D.C. Jay served as president of our Division of Military Psychology from 1969–1970. His nearly 50 years of leadership and research achievements in applying psychology to military problems were recognized by the military psychology community in 1995 when he was presented with Division 19's second Lifetime Achievement Award at its annual meeting in New York City, the first Lifetime Achievement Award having been presented to John Flanagan, for whom the award is now named. In 2011, the Society founded the Uhlaner award to be presented periodically to scientists who make

significant contributions to selection and recruiting research.

Jay was an avid reader of scientific journals and books. Even as the ARI Technical Director, he loved to discuss the latest research findings he had read about with his ARI scientists. He personified the "management by walking around" philosophy of leadership by his frequent visits with ARI scientists to discuss their research. Perhaps Jay will be remembered best for his frequent, unannounced visits to young ARI scientists' offices to quiz them about some new finding he had read about and how it might apply to their own work to benefit the Army. These visits made positive and lasting impressions on those of us who experience them and affected the way we viewed the importance of our research for the Army and the Soldier.

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Continuing Education Committee Report

Jay A. Morrison, PhD

Continuing Education Committee (in alphabetical order): Nathan D. Ainspan, PhD, Jay A. Morrison, PhD, Freddy A. Paniagua, PhD, and Yaron Rabinowitz, PhD

The Continuing Education (CE) Committee is pleased to report the continued support of the Office of CE Sponsor Approval in its ongoing efforts to provide high-quality CE opportunities to psychologists. In meeting the ongoing reporting requirements of the Office of CE Sponsor Approval, the committee may continue to sponsor CE programming through the renewal period of September 2015 through August 2016. The primary goals of our committee are as follows:

1. Assist in the development of high-quality preconvention CE opportunities for psychologists during the annual convention of the American Psychological Association (APA), in collaboration with APA's CE Committee.
2. Assist in the development of preconvention CE presentations, scheduled prior to the APA Annual Convention. The committee is accepting applications for the 2017 convention to be held in Washington, DC.
3. Help psychologists fulfill their licensure requirements by facilitating the development of in-person, year-round CE opportunities that are free of charge. These are intended to benefit all psychologists, but particularly those in remote locations or those who are unable to obtain funding for program attendance due to budgetary restrictions or duty demands.
4. Aid psychologists in developing their unique professional interests further by creating and delivering a CE program.

Applications for new CE programs are welcome from both military and civilian psychologists, provided that the content remains relevant for the military psychology community. Those interested in submitting a proposal are encouraged to contact the committee chair, Jay Morrison, at jay.morrison@cvn71.navy.mil or Freddy Paniagua at faguapan@aol.com. The application process is simple and straightforward, and all relevant forms are available at the Division 19 CE website: <http://www.apadivisions.org/division-19/students-careers/continuing-education/index.aspx>.

In addition, the committee has had increased interest in facilitating the development of CE programs delivered virtually, via webinar. Please contact us and we will be glad to discuss with you ways to hold virtual programming while meeting the reporting requirements of APA for CE credit.

The committee wants to alert members of Division 19 that on August 1, 2013, the Division 19 Executive Committee ap-

proved a motion to subsidize the Division 19 Preconvention CE Workshop fees for five graduate students and for five early-career psychologists (2 years postdoctorate; see *The Military Psychologist* Newsletter, Vol. 28, No. 3, 2013, p. 5). If the committee has a preconvention CE workshop scheduled for the 2017 APA meeting, division members interested in being considered for one of these awards should contact the chair of the committee (Jay Morrison).

It is an exciting and interesting time for military psychology. The repeal of "Don't Ask, Don't Tell," the opening of a range of new roles to women that have historically been held exclusively by men, and the consideration of continued changes to the policy on transgender service members mean that the military is diversifying as never before. Psychologists are well positioned to lead the way in developing the modern military's culture of inclusiveness. In addition, the nature of modern conflict, specifically counterinsurgency warfare and the dominance of nonstate actors, creates a need for an extremely culturally savvy and sophisticated force. Psychologists are uniquely suited to aid in reducing unnecessary conflict arising from cultural misunderstanding and confusion at the forefront of operations. While the nature of psychologists' operational roles remains in flux, the CE Committee sincerely hopes that psychologists will develop CE programs aimed at positively highlighting and expanding military psychology's role in broadening possibilities for public service and building the culturally flexible force of the future. It is in this context that the committee particularly encourages CE applications from speakers specifically interested in the integration of women into combat roles, sexual identity integration in the military, prescription privileging, and ethical issues in military psychology.

We look forward to helping you in developing your programs!

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Division Membership Committee Report

David M. Barry

As of February 26, we have records of 912 members, associates, and affiliates who have joined or renewed membership with Division 19 for the 2016 dues year. This is fantastic news, as it represents how strong our division members' commitment has been toward advancing the science and practice of military psychology.

Our division's exponential growth in membership over the past 4 years has resulted in Division 19 gaining an additional seat at the American Psychological Association (APA) Council of Representatives. This addition is a very big deal, as it gives us an additional voice to advocate on behalf of military psychology. In order to keep this additional seat, though, we *need your help to recruit new members to join APA and Division 19*. Each year, APA members are given 10 "apportionment" ballots to vote for division(s) to receive representation at the Council of Representatives. The more members we have using their apportionment ballots for Division 19, the better we will be able to keep our hard-earned second seat.

In an era when many of us question the benefits of APA membership, there can be a strong motivation to join Division 19 as a professional affiliate without being tied to APA. While we would love to have you join us regardless of membership type, please keep in mind that *the best way for us to represent your interests is by joining APA and Division 19 as members*.

Of course, it is our job to enhance the value of your Division 19 membership above and beyond representing your interests at the national level. Division 19 leaders are committed to expanding resources and tools to enhance the value of your membership throughout the calendar year. For example, we recently established a discussion listserv (DIV19DISC) to promote knowledge sharing among our dues-paying members, associates, and affiliates (see Table 1 for a list of all our listservs). We are expanding mentorship opportunities for student affiliates and early-career psychologists. We are also developing online webinars, trainings, and events that offer continuing education credits to licensed psychologists. These and other initiatives will continue to make Division 19 an organization that brings high value to its members.

If you have any ideas of ways we can enhance the value of your membership, please send me an e-mail.

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Table 1

Current Division 19 Listservs and How to Join Them

Listserv name	Type	Purpose	How to sign up
DIV19	Announcements only	To generate general Division 19 announcements to members, associates, affiliates, and others who requested to join.	Members are automatically added when they join or renew membership with Division 19. If you're not receiving these weekly e-mails, send an e-mail to listserv@lists.apa.org and type "subscribe div19" in the <i>body</i> of the note. Leave the subject line blank.
DIV19DISC *NEW*	Discussion	To facilitate discussion and information sharing among Division 19 members, associates, and affiliates.	<i>This is an "opt in" listserv.</i> Members, associates, and affiliates must request to join by sending an e-mail to listserv@lists.apa.org and typing "subscribe div19disc" in the <i>body</i> of the note. Leave the subject line blank. Must be current on dues. E-mail div19listserv1@gmail.com if you have any questions.
DIV19STUDENT	Announcements only	To generate announcements for student affiliates.	Student affiliates are automatically added when they join or renew membership with Division 19. If you're not receiving these weekly e-mails, send an e-mail to listserv@lists.apa.org and type "subscribe div19student" in the <i>body</i> of the note. Leave the subject line blank.

Early Career Psychologists Committee Report

***Julie M. Landry Poole, PsyD, ABPP
Warrior Resiliency Program, San Antonio, Texas***

During 2016, the Early Career Psychologists (ECP) Committee will focus on increasing/expanding mentorship opportunities within the division. If you are interested in serving as a mentor or if you are looking for a mentor, please let us know. Our current mentorship program matched over 30 internship-bound students with Division 19 mentors. Special thanks to all of our volunteers! And congratulations to the students who matched!

This year we will also turn our attention to the delicate topic of work/life balance. As we are in the early stages of our careers, we are determining where we fit in the changing workplace environment. However, what if the fit is not right? The ECP committee would like to present means of exploring this topic as an ECP community. If you have any suggestions as to what products would best suit your needs, please let us know!

We know that many of you are active in several Listservs, and we have been mindful of how to disseminate meaningful information to Division 19 ECPs without filling up your inboxes. The ECP Listserv was developed as an announcement-only Listserv to ensure you were not overburdened with e-mails. Division 19 also has an announcement-only Listserv, and many announcements are relevant for all members. We have worked with the Division to set up a Division 19 Discussion Listserv to encourage consultation and discussion about a wide variety of topics that are relevant to the members. We feel it is beneficial for this discussion to be open to all members, and it is a great opportunity to receive consultation and mentorship from senior members.

If you would like to participate in the discussion Listserv, there are two ways to join:

1. Go to this link: <http://lists.apa.org/cgi-bin/wa.exe>.
2. Send an e-mail to listserv@lists.apa.org, leave the subject line blank, and type the following in the body of the email: `subscribe div19disc`.

The *National Psychologist* newspaper is looking for writers for their ECP column. If interested, contact NatIPsych@aol.com.

The ECP committee now includes three positions: Chair, Chair Select, and Past Chair. As an introduction, please see the committee members' bios below. Julie Landry Poole, PsyD, ABPP, is the 2016 Chair of the Early Career Psychologists Committee. Julie is a former active-duty Army psychologist and currently works as a DA civilian at the Warrior Resiliency Program in San Antonio, Texas. In addition to providing tele-behavioral health services to active-duty service members at various installations, Julie serves as the Program Officer for Regional Health Command—Central's suicide reduction initiative. She also serves as an adjunct faculty member for the Army's Trauma, Risk, and Resiliency. Prior to her current position, Julie served as a brigade health officer in the 1st Calvary Division at Fort Hood, Texas (Greywolf!). When she is not working, Julie enjoys spending time with her husband and two toddler sons and training for marathons.

Adrienne Manasco, PsyD, is the Chair Elect of the Early Career Psychologists Committee and an active-duty clinical psychologist in the U.S. Navy. Currently, Lt. Manasco is stationed at Naval Branch Health Clinic, Gulfport, Mississippi, and is the Assistant Department Head of Behavioral Health. She provides individual therapy to active-duty service members, retirees, and dependents, many of whom are part of the Seabee community (the U.S. Naval Construction Force). In addition, she collaborates with Naval Construction Battalion Center (NCBC) assets as the co-coordinator of the base Resiliency Support Team to promote psychological health and well-being of units stationed at NCBC. During her tenure at her first duty station—Recruit Mental Health at the Captain James A. Lovell Federal Health Care Center, Great Lakes, Illinois—she deployed to Afghanistan with 1st Medical Battalion of

the U.S. Marine Corps. Prior to her commission, Adrienne completed both her predoctoral internship and postdoctoral fellowship in the Veterans Health Administration followed by serving as a civilian psychologist within the Family Advocacy Program, Fleet and Family Support Center, Naval Support Activity, Bethesda, Maryland. She and her husband are expecting their first child in April 2016.

Katy Dondanville, PsyD, ABPP, is the Past Chair of the Early Career Psychologists Committee. Katy served as the Chair from July 2013 to December 2015. Outside of Division 19, Katy is an assistant professor and a licensed clinical psychologist within the Division of Behavioral Medicine and the Department of Psychiatry at the University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, Texas. Katy is also the Director of Research for the Fort

Hood Site of the STRONG STAR Consortium and the Consortium to Alleviate Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (CAP). She serves as a clinical supervisor and research mentor for postdoctoral fellows and masters' level staff. She is also actively involved in the professional development and mentorship of postgraduate research associates who are seeking admission into doctoral degree programs. As a transplant to the Austin, Texas, area, Katy enjoys spending her free time outside with her husband and two toddler sons.

Point of Contact Information

For further information, please contact:
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SOCIETY FOR MILITARY PSYCHOLOGY

Division 19 of the American Psychological Association

Society for Military Psychology: Call for Award Nominations



The Society for Military Psychology is seeking nominations for several awards:

1. The Arthur W. Melton Early Achievement Award – recognizes early career achievements in military psychology made within 5-10 years of entry into the field.
2. The Charles S. Gersoni Military Psychology Award – recognizes excellence in military psychology in the areas of research, service, product development, and/or administration made by an individual and/or group.
3. The John C. Flanagan Lifetime Achievement Award – recognizes career long achievements in military psychology.
4. The Robert S. Nichols Award – recognizes excellence in service by uniformed clinical psychologists to military personnel and their families.
5. The Julius E. Uhlaner Award – recognizes outstanding contributions in research on military selection and recruitment.
6. The Robert M. Yerkes Award – recognizes outstanding contributions to military psychology by a non-psychologist.

Nominations are due 30 May 2016 (midnight ET) and should include the following: (1) Nomination letter describing the qualifications of the nominee in no more than 2-3 pages; (2) Current resume/vitae of the nominee. Submit nominations to Dr. Thomas Williams (wisdom2lead@gmail.com) in PDF format and list the name of the nominee and the award on the subject line of your email (e.g., John Doe, Julius E. Uhlaner Award). Winners will be notified prior to 30 June 2016 and awards will be presented during the Society for Military Psychology Business Meeting at the upcoming APA convention in Denver, Colorado.

Student Affairs Committee Report

Kevin O'Leary, MS

This past year was extremely productive for the Student Affairs Committee (SAC) under the leadership of Angela Legner. As this year's chair, I am eager to continue to expand the role the division plays in your development as psychologists and leaders. The SAC owes a great debt to Angela Legner, Jennifer Barry, David Barry, Jeremy Jinkerson, and the numerous other members who have guided us and supported our energy and initiatives.

Leadership Changes

The SAC is very excited to introduce Nate Tenhundfeld as the newest member of our team. Nate is currently a third-year Doctoral Candidate in the Department of Cognitive Psychology at Colorado State University. He has already shown tremendous initiative in developing our Military Psychology Research Careers webinar and has carried this momentum into his tenure as Chair-Select. We are truly fortunate to have someone with his perspective and energy on the team, and Angela and I are eager to work with him. Along with welcoming our newest team member, we must also say goodbye to one of our senior SAC members, and close friend, Jennifer Barry. Jenn served for three consecutive years on the SAC and championed many successful initiatives during her term, including our current Student Chapter Networks across the country. She was a true innovator, and we hope we can live up to her commitment and skill as a leader. The SAC wishes her the best of luck as she begins her transition into the Diversity in the Military Committee. Last, but most certainly not least, Angela has transitioned to the Past Chair position, and will be offering her skills and knowledge as our mentor on the SAC. We are looking to build on the many successful projects we started in the last year. Our primary goal for the SAC this year is to continue to further develop and strengthen the connections between Division 19 and its student members.

Summary of SAC Initiatives to Date

The SAC is proud to report on our exciting accomplishments over the past year. We have been working hard in

the service of increasing opportunities for students to stay connected with the Division. In particular, we conducted two successful student-focused webinars on research careers, and VA Training Directors' perspectives on applying for VA internships. We also hosted a very successful Hoffman Report Town Hall meeting that enabled concerned student members to interface in real time with our Past President, Dr. Williams, to learn more about the division's response to the Hoffman Report and related actions. Moreover, just recently we hosted a live-streamed, in-uniform clinical psychology webinar, which had the largest number of attendees yet! We were very fortunate to have LT Kyle Bandermann, LTC Deborah Engerran, and CAPT Scott Johnston present on their experiences and careers as active duty clinical psychologists.

Overall, we have received excellent feedback from students concerning the programs we have provided to date, and have several more webinars currently in the works including an Active Duty Army Internship webinar, an Active Duty Clinical Careers webinar, and an Introduction to Division 19 for students' series. We believe that Adobe can serve as a core component of how the Division provides services to members. Please visit our website, www.division19students.org, to view our recorded webinars, a list of trainings and resources, highlights from our exceptional students and campus chapters, and APA convention information.

Additionally, we established two very popular mentoring programs: the Health Professions Scholarship Program (HPSP) Student Applicant Mentor Program and the Early Career Psychologist (ECP) Mentor Program. This year we successfully matched 19 HPSP applicants with current recipients, and matched 20 students with ECP mentors for guidance on navigating the internship process. If you are interested in serving as a mentor or becoming a mentee please e-mail the SAC at div19studentrep@gmail.com.

Over the past two years, Jennifer Barry has worked with APAGS members on a leadership development program

across APA. The SAC is incredibly proud that her work has come to fruition in the first-ever APAGS Leadership Institute. The goal of the Leadership Institute is to provide structured leadership training, such that emerging student leaders can strengthen their identity as a leader, develop effective leadership skills, and receive support as they pursue their leadership goals. Please check out <http://www.apa.org/about/awards/apags-leadership.aspx> to learn more!

Lastly, we have greatly expanded our website with the goal of becoming a one-stop shop for students looking to learn more about military psychology and receive further training. The website has also served as a platform for showcasing the exceptional work our student campus chapters are doing, as well as highlighting individual achievements of our student members. We would encourage you all to visit www.division19students.org and provide us feedback on how we can better serve our students members.

SAC Strategic Plan for 2016

The SAC's strategic objective for the next year is to increase the contact our student members have with Division 19 and other members. We will focus on three areas: increasing the trainings available for students, improving and expanding our mentorship program, and advancing the campus representative program. To improve the trainings available to students, we would like to help the division as a whole to better utilize the Adobe Connect platform. First, we are working with the Continuing Education and ECP committees to create easy to access programming and trainings geared toward students and ECPs. Second, we are also working in coordination with senior membership and the ECP committee to expand the mentorship program and create opportunities for virtual mentoring and consultation. Lastly, we are working on a new initiative, a Campus Representative Leadership Webinar Series. This would be a series of online conferences that would meet a need, which was expressed in our 2015 campus representative survey, for greater communication and sharing of ideas within our campus chapter network. The SAC hopes that these will serve as valuable leadership and professional development tools for our students. A core part of this plan is that these initiatives meet our students' and members' specific needs. Your perspective is important to us; if students or members have any feedback or suggestions, please email us at div19studentrep@gmail.com.

Finally, the SAC would like to celebrate our students' successes in the 2016 Phase I of the Psychology Internship Match. We also wish all of our students who did not match in the initial phase, good luck in Phase II and beyond. Please know that you will find success no matter the outcome. Here is a listing of all the students who responded to our call for internship placements. Congratulations, and we wish you the best of luck next year!

Margaret Baisley
Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences*
Madigan Army Medical Center

Jennifer Bakalar
Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences*
American University Counseling Center

Grant Beaman
Minnesota School of Professional Psychology at Argosy
University
Madigan Army Medical Center

Kailyn Bobb
Alliant International University, Sacramento, CA
Sutter Center for Psychiatry

Dominika Borowa
Texas Tech University*
Phoenix VA Health Care System (Health Psychology
track)

Claudia M. Carrera
American School of Professional Psychology at Argosy
University, Washington, DC*
Dwight D. Eisenhower Army Medical Center

Allison Conforte
Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences*
Naval Medical Center Portsmouth

Jennifer Cook
Spalding University
Central Texas VA Health Care System

Tiffany Duffing
Fielding Graduate University*
Washington, DC VA Medical Center

Joanna Dziura
Gallaudet University*
Madigan Army Medical Center

Carrie Frey Hook
Wright State University
Dayton VA Medical Center

April Krowel
Ball State University*
Illiana VA Health Care System

Angela Legner
The Chicago School of Professional Psychology,
Washington, DC*
Aurora Behavioral Health Services (Health Psychology
Rotation)

Jared Link
Nova Southeastern University*
Wright-Patterson USAF Medical Center

Ashley Louie
University of Tulsa*
Eastern Virginia Medical School (Pediatric psychology
line)

Susanna Luu
Loma Linda University
Tripler Army Medical Center

David Marks
Regent University
Wilford Hall Ambulatory Surgical Center at Lackland
AFB

Kevin O'Leary
Antioch University, New England*
Albany Internship Consortium

SSG Carlos J. Perez
Pepperdine University
Casa Pacifica Centers for Children & Families

Nicole Randall-Evans
American School of Professional Psychology at Argosy
University, San Francisco Bay Area
Jerry L. Pettis VA Medical Center

Miriam Stoll
William James College
Hazelden Mental Health Centers

Catherine Ware
Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences*
Wright-Patterson USAF Medical Center

Elizabeth Whipple
Drexel University*
Naval Medical Center San Diego

*Graduate program has an active Division 19 Student
Chapter

As chair of the SAC I look forward to continuing the
monumental work of those who have come before me,
and serving the incredible members who make up this
division.

Kevin O'Leary, MS
SAC Chair

Point of Contact Information

For further information, please contact:
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koleary@antioch.edu

APA Division 19 Executive Committee, 2015 Annual Meeting Minutes

Eric A. Surface, PhD

Attendees (in alphabetical order): Nate Ainspan, Jenn Barry, Paul Bartone, Rebecca Blais, Katy Dondanville, Joel Dubenitz*, Armando Estrada, Sally Harvey, Larry James*, Scott Johnston*, Heather Kelly, Deirdre Knapp, Ann Landes*, Angela Legner, Joseph Lyons, Kevin O’Leary, Freddy Paniagua, Robert Roland, Arlene Saitzyk, Bill Strickland, Eric Surface*, and Thomas Williams*

Note: There are nine elected, voting members of the Executive Committee (EXCOM) designated by position. Those individuals listed above who hold an EXCOM position as official voting members are designated with an asterisk.

Visitors: Nadine Kaslow and Susan McDaniel

Meeting date: August 6, 2015

Meeting Location: Intercontinental Hotel, Halton Room, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Welcome/Introductions/Announcements

Division 19 President Thomas Williams called the meeting to order at 0800 and presided over the meeting. President Williams thanked all the EXCOM members for attending and submitting their reports and thanked Division 19 Secretary Surface for assembling the meeting book. President Williams mentioned that APA Past President Kaslow and President Elect McDaniel would be joining the EXCOM meeting at 0900 and stated the protocol. President Williams indicated that Past President Lindsey could not attend and shared her note with the group. President Williams asked Surface to do roll call. Surface conducted roll call. A quorum of the voting members were present.

President’s Report

President Williams started his report with several announcements and comments, including thanking the International Committee (Roland and Bartone), referencing his Presidential letter in the Spring Military Psychologist, noting several initiatives on scientific affairs and women and minorities, and announcing Jason Duff as the new Clinical Practice Committee Chair. President Williams indicated the need for administrative support, including convention support. He suggested hiring a part-time administrative assistant for \$20,000 annually. But, stated that he would like to have a committee figure out the specifics.

Estrada commented that he recognized the need, but \$20,000 seems like a lot of money. He asked how sustainable the position would be, given that the Division’s income is primarily the \$65,000 in guaranteed revenues from the journal annually. Johnston replied that with the other Division expenses adding \$20,000 would put us into a loss annually (expenses exceed income) and we would have to use our capital reserves for the shortfall. Estrada and President Williams discussed the support time needed each week. Estrada mentioned that he worries about spending large sums of money. He stated that he has worked hard for 20 years in the Division trying to create value. We used to be a Division with \$15,000. He stated he worries about the rate of spending. President Williams responded by stating that we do need to be strategic in our spending and to balance our spending without our income. He asked, should we spend \$30,000 at the annual convention? He stated we should justify the value our spending. He went on to ask, what would administrative support bring to the Division leadership? And what more could leaders do? What if we took some of the convention money and invested in other ways to benefit the membership? Bartone, Surface, Ainspan, and President Elect Landes made comments about the convention expenses. Estrada reminded the group that we are a volunteer organization. President Williams, Ainspan, Surface, Bartone, Estrada, and President Elect Landes made comments about convention spending and establishing a committee to assess the feasibility and appropriateness of an administrative assistant for the Division, including decreasing convention spending in order to

fund. President Williams formally proposed the committee. Estrada suggested Tonia Heffner as member. Surface suggested the Members-at-Large. *President Williams motioned that the Division establish a committee to assess the feasibility and appropriateness of an administrative assistant for the Division and that Ainspan would chair and Estrada, Heffner, and three Members-at-Large would serve on the committee. The motion passed.*

President Williams proceeded on to the Hoffman Report and the need for a Division 19 response. After his initial comments, he proposed a task force to review the Hoffman Report findings on behalf of Division 19 and report back. He proposed the task force be given a budget not to exceed \$5,000. He indicated that the purpose is not to attack APA or Hoffman but to assess the issues and facts. He stated that we need to separate the facts from the assumptions that do not have any basis in fact but are treated as fact by the report. Estrada and many others made comment of support. Strickland asked about timeframe. *President Williams motioned that Division 19 establish a task force to review the Hoffman report with funding not to exceed \$5,000 and a report to be delivered in within 45 days; and upon receipt the Division 19 EXCOM will review and vote on the acceptance/distribution of the report. The motion passed.* President Williams asked Harvey, the 2016 President Elect, to lead the task force. Johnston, Ainspan, and Estrada made comments about controlling the flow of the report and interacting with the media. President Williams closed his report in the interest of time.

Secretary's Report

Surface delivered the report. He asked the EXCOM members to note the list of motions passed in 2014 and 2015 provided in his report. He asked the EXCOM to note the motions passed at the 24 JUL ad hoc EXCOM meeting that related to travel funding for certain EXCOM members to the Annual Meeting in Toronto, ON, Canada. He asked the EXCOM members to review the minutes of the 2015 Midyear meeting in Alexandria, VA. *As EXCOM Secretary, he motioned to approve the minutes from the 2015 Midyear EXCOM meeting as submitted. The motion passed.*

Membership Committee

Surface delivered the report for D. Barry who was unable to attend. Surface indicated that Division 19 membership is increasing with 1,109 paid members in June 2015 compared with 1,062 in June 2014. He asked EXCOM members to review the membership data provided by D. Barry in his report. Ainspan noted that APA overall is shrinking and we are growing. J. Barry pointed to the continued

strength of recruiting new student members and that we had retained more student members in 2015. President Williams commented about student membership grow being positive for the future of the Division. James reminded everyone that membership growth is important so we can earn a second seat on the APA Council of Representations. President Elect Landes, Strickland, and James made comments about a second COR seat.

Past President and Military Psychology Awards Committee

President Williams delivered the report as Past President Lindsey was unable to attend. He asked the EXCOM to note the awards and the 2015 winners (see below). He congratulated the winners and reminded everyone these are to be awarded at the business on 7 AUG.

- Flanagan Award – Gerald P. Krueger, PhD
- Gersoni Award – Michael D. Matthews, PhD
- Melton Award – David D. Luxton, PhD
- Nichols Award – Sally C. Harvey, PhD
- Uhlaner Award – David R. Segal, PhD
- Yerkes Award – RDML Joan F. Hunter
- Research Award – Rebecca K. Blais, PhD

Treasurer's Report

Johnston presented the report. He said the financial health of the Division remains strong and presented the final numbers for Year End, 2014 and the Year-to-Date, 2015 numbers. He reported that at year-end 2014 the Division had total assets of \$565,676 and net income for 2014 was \$19,801, with income of \$94,387 and expenses of \$74,586. Estrada asked a question about the net income level and made a comment about expenses. Johnston stated year-to-date the Division had assets of \$562,467 and net income of \$82,556, acknowledging that most of the yearly expenses happen in August. He gave us an update on the investment change authorized at the 2015 Midyear meeting, moving \$400,000 from the money market fund into 80% bond, 20% stock allocation using no-load funds. Strickland, Johnston, and Roland commented on the investments. Dubenitz asked if the Journal royalties were stable. Estrada mentioned that the stability has not yet been established with the new publisher. He mentioned that the Division used to get \$100,000 in royalties with the previous publisher but the journal has not reached that level under the new publisher. He stated the guarantee is \$65,000.

APA Program Committee/Hospitality Suite

Ainspan and Blais presented the report. Ainspan stated participation did not see a decrease with the Convention being in Canada. He noted the convention was off to good start and Division 19 Convention Suite was heavily programmed. He asked the EXCOM members for feedback after the convention. He thanked the reviewers and presenters. Blais made a comment about recruiting reviewers and a new committee cochair. Estrada made a comment about the size of the budget. President Williams asked him to defer conversation on the budget. Blais, President Elect Landes, Estrada, Surface, and Ainspan contributed to discussion on submission quality and setting criteria for what should be reviewed and not. Bartone reminded everyone the committee should have four persons serving 4 years, but we have not been operating that way.

Early Career Psychologists

President Williams asked Dondanville defer the report in the interest of time as APA Past President Kaslow and President Elect McDaniel would be arriving soon.

Continuing Education Committee

President Williams asked Paniagua to defer the report in the interest of time as APA Past President Kaslow and President Elect McDaniel would be arriving soon.

Journal of Military Psychology Report

Estrada presented a quick report indicating the journal was doing well and for EXCOM members to note the 2014 publisher's report for the journal and his year-to-date information.

APA Council Representative's Report

James provided an update on what was happening in the COR regarding Hoffman and what was planned and fielded questions. President Williams set the tone for the visit from APA Past President Kaslow and President Elect McDaniel.

Visit From Kaslow and McDaniel

President Williams welcomed APA Past President Kaslow and President Elect McDaniel and introductions were made. APA Past President Kaslow and President Elect McDaniel made some comments. APA Past President Kaslow commented that she cannot imagine how difficult it is on military psychologists right now. She went on to say that she personally values psychologists in the military

and recounted her father's experience as a veteran who served in the Normandy Invasion. APA President Elect McDaniel echoed the same support the military and military psychology and mentioned her father was a veteran of the Korean War. Both APA Past President Kaslow and President Elect McDaniel indicated that their main reason for attending the Division 19 EXCOM meeting was to hear the perspective of military psychologists.

President Williams expressed that we appreciate them reaching out to us. He then expressed his concerns with the Hoffman report and the proposed resolution before the COR. For example, he stated that APA should adopt policy because of the science and practice psychology, not politics, and expressed a need to look at the evidence. He said further that no evidence of torture by military psychology. He expressed concern that all military psychologists are being painted as torturers without evidence. He went on to further state that linking APA policy to International Red Cross or international law is problematic as psychologists are licensed by States. He urged APA Past President Kaslow and President Elect McDaniel to slow down and assess the Hoffman report more rigorously and to carefully consider the language of the resolution. He stated the need to understand the second and third order effects of the language before adopting any resolution. James added the proposed resolution is trying to restrict where we can work and cannot work and has potential antitrust violations. He reminded them that no DoD psychologist has been found guilty in any ethics investigations. He went on to say that the data does not support removing military psychologists from a setting where there is no evidence. President Williams, James, APA Past President Kaslow, Estrada, and APA President Elect McDaniel made additional comments. Estrada thanked them for acknowledging that there are ethical military psychologists and asked them to say that and support military psychologists in public. APA Past President Kaslow asked the EXCOM to help them understand the difference between APA and American Psychiatry Association involvement and positions. James stated first that psychologists were more suited to do the mission as mission didn't require meds. President Williams stated that psychologists have historically applied the science of human behavior to help defend the nation, and that the American Psychiatry Association has opposed psychology at many points. President Williams, APA Past President Kaslow, and others made short comments. James raised the issue of the public release of the Hoffman report within 24 hr of

receipt with no opportunity for those named in the report to respond. He said his reputation was damaged. James, APA President Elect McDaniel, and President Williams made comments on the topic of dual role responsibility. As time was running short, APA Past President Kaslow invited the Division to send a letter with comments or individuals to send comments, stating she is personally reading every single one. She also suggested a meeting between the APA Board and Division 19. APA President Elect McDaniel thanked Division 19 and military psychologists for contributions to integrative care. President Williams thanked them for their time and willingness to meet with the Division EXCOM.

International Military Psychology Committee

Roland presented the report. He mentioned the participation of Canadian military psychologists in programming in the Division suite. In the interest of time, he asked EXCOM members to read his report and reviewed the motions submitted: (a) Travel Award to Annual Convention for International Student, (b) establish an award of membership for the best international article in *Military Psychology*, and (c) establish the International Military Psychology Advancement Committee (IMPAC) as a standing committee of the division. Williams asked Roland to do the standing committee in conjunction with changing the bylaws. Estrada expressed reservations about the award tied to the journal. President Williams stated that because we lost 30 min to the APA Past President Kaslow and President Elect McDaniel visit that we should focus on the student travel award. President Williams suggested why not designate one of the existing student travel awards to an international student if a deserving candidate applies. *He motioned that the Division designate one of the existing Division 19 student travel awards to an international student if deserving. The motion passed.*

SAC Committee Continued

Legner, O'Leary, and J. Barry presented the SAC report to the EXCOM for consideration. Legner, the chair, indicated that the SAC had met its goals and provided a brief summary of the SAC action items. She specifically discussed the SAC becoming a standing committee of the EXCOM. In the interest of time, the SAC presented their most time item. J. Barry, past chair, stated a case for funding both SAC Past Chair and Chair Select, in addition

to the current Chair, to attend the Annual Meeting. The current Chair, Legner, was funded under a previous motion passed on 24 JUL 2015. J. Barry explained and advocated for the three chair model and for all three to attend both the midyear and annual meetings. She stated the rationale is not just to be nice to students. She called it an investment the future leaders of the Division. She also pointed out how much work the SAC does at the convention, too much for one person. She stated some examples—posters, suite, APAGS, assist with business and EXCOM meetings, and represent the Division. She mentioned opportunity for EXCOM to interface with students and providing mentoring. Williams made a comment of appreciation for all the work the students do on behalf of the Division and the benefit of their efforts to the Division. Surface made a point of order regarding the current travel funding. J. Barry stated that they were asking for the same coverage provided in the previous motion, \$1,500.00 each. President Williams mentioned that he was not planning to ask for his reimbursement. *A motion was made and seconded to reimburse the SAC Past Chair and Chair Select for up to \$1,500 each for reimbursable expenses as defined in the travel framework (reference 24 JUL 2015 motions). The motion passed.* President Elect Landes, President Williams, Roland, and Bartone made comments about future expenses and budgeting.

Heather Kelly (APA) made a several quick comments and announcements to the group.

Military Psychology Fellows Committee

President Williams gave the report in the absence of Matthews. Division 19 had one Fellow candidate for 2015, Dr. James Picano. *President Williams motioned that the Division 19 EXCOM approve Dr. James Picano as a Fellow in the Society for Military Psychology. The motion passed.*

Surface asked EXCOM members to review the reports not covered or deferred in the meeting, such as the Continuing Education Committee, Early Career Psychologist Committee and Women and Minorities in the Military Committee reports.

President Williams provided his closing comments, thanked everyone for participating and adjourned the meeting at 1000.

Announcements

Jonathan Frank, PsyD

Please join me in welcoming Christina Hein as the new Announcements section editor for *The Military Psychologist*. Christina is a second year clinical psychology doctoral-level student at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln where she studies combat related PTSD and suicide risk. Christina intends to join the Army as a clinical psychologist upon graduation. To submit future announcements to *The Military Psychologist*, please email Christina at chein9@gmail.com

General

Call for Comments: Proposed Language to Revise 3.04 of the Ethics Code, regarding the prohibitions surrounding psychologist participation in national security interrogations.

The American Psychological Association (APA) Ethics Committee is now seeking public comments on proposed language to revise Standard 3.04 of the Ethical Principles of Psychologists—their Ethics “Code of Conduct.” This revision follows the APA Council of Representatives request that the Committee incorporate in the Ethics Code specific prohibitions on psychologist participation in national security settings like interrogations. Follow the link below to access the public comment web page and see two versions of the proposed language. There are now dozens of comments—evenly split. The public comment period will end on April 5, 2016. It is important to make your views known. You do not have to be an APA member to comment.

<http://apacustomout.apa.org/commentCentral/default.aspx?site=43>

Division 19 Discussion Listserv

Division 19 is pleased to announce that it has created a new “discussion” listserv (called Div19DISC) that will allow members and affiliates to communicate directly with each other. This listserv gives members the opportunity to share and discuss topics/articles of interest, ask questions,

and get to know each other better. There are some rules as dictated by APA about what cannot be posted (e.g., no research participation requests, commercial usage, or political agendas) which will be sent to you upon joining. You can change your settings if you prefer to receive emails in a daily digest form versus individually (regular).

If you would like to participate in the discussion listserv you will have to request to join. To do so, there are two options:

1. Go to this link <http://lists.apa.org/cgi-bin/wa.exe>
2. Send an email to listserv@lists.apa.org, leave the subject line blank and type the following in the *body* of the email: subscribe div19disc

If you are having difficulty locating or signing up for the listserv, please email div19listserv1@gmail.com.

IMPORTANT: This listserv is only open to dues paying members, associates, and affiliates (student, professional, and international). To join Division 19, please go to <http://www.apa.org/about/division/div19.aspx>

Training

Military/Veteran Behavioral Health Certificate Program

The Center for Deployment Psychology (CDP) at the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences in collaboration with Widener University has established a Military and Veteran Behavioral Health Certificate Program to teach best clinical practices to mental health professionals for addressing the psychological health needs of military personnel, veterans, and their families. The Military and Veteran Behavioral Health Post-Master’s Certificate Program is for civilian mental health professionals with at least a master’s degree who are actively treating, or plan to treat, the military and veteran population.

For more information about program costs and registration, please contact Karly Siffin at ClinicalPsychologyPGC@

mail.widener.edu. To learn more about the curriculum, please contact the Center for Deployment Psychology at pdomenici@deploymentpsych.org

United States Military Academy Postdoctoral Opportunity

The United States Military Academy (USMA) is offering a unique postdoc opportunity for a study of character and leadership development among cadets at the USMA. The position would be located at USMA (West Point, NY), where the postdoc would receive mentorship from Professor Michael Matthews and his colleagues in the Department of Behavioral Sciences and Leadership. The position is for 2–3 years with the possibility of extension after that. Inquiries can be sent to Kristina Schmid Callina, PhD, Research Assistant Professor, Institute for Applied Research in Youth Development, Tufts University at kristina.callina@tufts.edu

University of Maryland Training Programs

Go to <http://bit.ly/1QozHdP> to learn about two online certificate programs offered through the highly ranked Department of Psychology at the University of Maryland: The Graduate Certificate Program in Working with Survivors of Violence, Torture, and Trauma VTT Certificate Program and The Graduate Certificate Program in Addiction Science and Intervention ASI Certificate Program. Please contact Dr. Salahuddin (VTT Certificate Program) or Dr. Risco (ASI Certificate Program) directly if you are interested in applying. The deadline for early consideration is April 1, 2016.

Conference and Meetings

2016 APA Annual Convention

The 2016 APA Annual Convention will be held 4–7 August in Denver, Colorado. Registration opens 15 April at 10 a.m. Eastern Time Zone.

APA Advanced Training Institutes

APA sponsors five Advanced Training Institutes for Summer 2016—Application deadlines begin March 21.

These intensive, 5-day training programs are hosted at research institutions across the country. They expose psychological scientists—new and established faculty, postdoctoral fellows, nonacademic scientists and advanced graduate students—to state-of-the-art research methods.

Participants also have the opportunity to meet and network with other scientists who have related interests.

The five ATIs are listed below. Complete information about these programs can be viewed on the Advanced Training Institute website (www.apa.org/science/resources/ati/index.aspx)

Structural Equation Modeling in Longitudinal Research

www.apa.org/science/resources/ati/equation-model.aspx

Arizona State University

May 31–June 4, 2016

Application deadline: March 21, 2016

Big Data: Exploratory Data Mining in Behavioral Research

www.apa.org/science/resources/ati/data-mining.aspx

Arizona State University

June 6–10, 2016

Application deadline: March 28, 2016

Research Methods With Diverse Racial and Ethnic Groups

www.apa.org/science/resources/ati/res-diversity.aspx

Michigan State University

June 6–10, 2016

Application deadline: March 28, 2016

Nonlinear Methods for Psychological Science

www.apa.org/science/resources/ati/nonlinear.aspx

University of Cincinnati

June 20–24, 2016

Application deadline: April 4, 2016

Single-Case Intervention Research: New Developments in Methodology and Data Analysis

www.apa.org/science/resources/ati/single-case-intervention.aspx

University of Wisconsin-Madison

June 27–July 1, 2016

Application deadline: April 11, 2016

2016 Defense Centers of Excellence for Psychological Health and Traumatic Brain Injury Summit

The 2016 DCoE Summit will take place September 13–15, 2016 online and in person at Defense Health Headquarters (DHHQ) in Falls Church, Virginia. Abstract topics for oral presentation may refer to any topic related to advances in diagnostics and treatments of psychological health and/or traumatic brain injury in military health care. Closing Date for Abstracts: no later than 11:59 p.m. (EDT) on April 11, 2016. For more information and to submit your abstract, go to <http://bit.ly/1nIgTiD>

Society for Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis Annual Conference

The Society for Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis has held more than 66 annual events, and boasts a rich history in hypnosis training and research. Each Annual Conference comprises a Workshop track (including basic, intermediate, and advanced workshops) as well as a Scientific Session that features the latest research on clinical and experimental hypnosis. The Society includes some of the most advanced clinicians and researchers on hypnosis in the world. The 67th Annual Workshops and Scientific Program: *The Future of Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis in the Era of Health Care Reform* will be held October 6–10, 2016 in Boston, MA at the Hilton Boston Dedham and nearby William James College. Go to www.sceh.us/annual-conferences for more information.

Research Participant Requests

Jessica Stern, MS, is recruiting participants for her study, *Reacting to Stressful Events: How Veterans Cope*. Please see attached (Flyer Veteran Study). This study will help understand how veterans respond to stress. You may be in the study if you are at least 21 years of age, a veteran of the United States Armed Forces and able to read and understand English. To be in this study, please visit: <http://goo.gl/K2M4a1> (Password: let'ssolve). For questions about the study, please contact teampblemsolve@gmail.com or 215–553-7122.

Division 19 student member Katherine Johnson seeks research participants for her thesis on “The Effect of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder on Reintegration Following Combat Deployment.” This thesis is looking to examine the relationship between posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and reintegration back into society following

combat deployment. The following aspects of reintegration will be tested: family, occupational, and physical. Those who desire to participate may take a short survey at https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/PTSD_Reintegration. Katherine Johnson can be contacted at 901–299-2289 or by email at kjohn109@my.tnstate.edu

Division 19 student member Jenna Temple seeks research participants for her project: “Wives Experiences of Living with an Active-Duty Military Member Diagnosed with PTSD.” This study will explore how the wives are experiencing living with a service member who has PTSD, coping skills, support systems, and the type of help that the wives have encountered. Study participants will be asked to participate in a 60–90 min confidential interview, either in person, over Skype, or on the phone to discuss their experience with their service member’s PTSD. Principle investigator is Jenna Temple. Faculty advisor is Dr. Marianne Miller, mmiller@alliant.edu, (858)635–4878

Employment Opportunities

University of Denver

The Graduate School of Professional Psychology at the University of Denver has reopened the posting for Faculty Director in our newly created Military Psychology Specialty. For more information contact the clinic director, Katy Barrs, at Kathryn.Barrs@du.edu or go to <http://www.du.edu/hr/employment/jobs.html>

Summary of position: The Faculty Director is responsible for establishing, developing and leading all aspects of the Graduate School of Professional Psychology’s (GSPP) Sturm Specialty in Military Psychology at the University of Denver. The Faculty Director will work closely with the Clinic Director of the new veterans’ service clinic (“Sturm Clinic”) in a collegial atmosphere with opportunities for mutual collaboration. Administrative duties include the fundamental establishment of the specialty, as well as student recruitment, budgetary responsibilities, hiring core and adjunct faculty as needed and budget permits. Faculty duties include curriculum and course development and scheduling, teaching, advising, and participation as a core member of the GSPP faculty. The Faculty Director acts as both a faculty member and clinician who provides comprehensive leadership and oversight of teaching and mentoring students in the Sturm Specialty to address all veteran’s mental health needs. This is a 3-year, benefitted,

open rank, Clinical Professor position and will remain open until filled.

Personnel Psychologist—Transportation Security Administration

This Personnel Psychologist position is located in the Assessment branch of the Strategic Organizational Design and Assessments Division, Office of Human Capital (OHC), Transportation Security Administration (TSA), Department of Homeland Security (DHS). If selected for this position, you will be serving as the lead on assessment-related projects to address complex human capital issues in support of TSA's mission. Typical duties include, but are not limited to:

- Developing project plans, milestones, managing resources, and directing project support staff and contractors. Leading all phases of project execution to ensure high quality and timely deliverables.
- Planning and conducting comprehensive job analyses and competency modeling studies requiring extensive research, literature reviews, and focus groups to support effective data collection, survey design, and subsequent data analysis.

- Developing and validating tests for use in selection and certification testing. Developing performance criteria and collecting data for criterion-related validity studies. Analyzing tests for validity, reliability, adverse impact, and differential prediction. Developing norms and standards for use in employment decisions.
- Designing and conducting TSA-wide surveys to assess workforce attitudes and measure issues such as satisfaction, retention, and employee engagement. Analyzing survey data and preparing briefings/reports of findings and making recommendations for action planning.
- Serving as technical expert on employee assessment and overseeing contract support on assessment projects. Communicating technical information to a wide variety of audiences, including TSA leadership, management, and stakeholders. Collaborating with project team, stakeholders, and contractors to conduct assessment projects.

More information on this position can be found at the following link: <https://www.clearancejobs.com/jobs/2118382/personnel-psychologist-sv-0180-i>



SOCIETY FOR MILITARY PSYCHOLOGY

Division 19 of the American Psychological Association



JOB TITLE: Faculty Director – Sturm Specialty in Military Psychology

SUMMARY OF POSITION:

The Faculty Director is responsible for establishing, developing and leading all aspects of the Graduate School of Professional Psychology's (GSPP) Sturm Specialty in Military Psychology at the University of Denver. The Faculty Director will work closely with the Clinic Director of the new veterans' service clinic ("Sturm Clinic") in a collegial atmosphere with opportunities for mutual collaboration. Administrative duties include the fundamental establishment of the specialty, as well as student recruitment, budgetary responsibilities, hiring core and adjunct faculty as needed and budget permits. Faculty duties include curriculum and course development and scheduling, teaching, advising, and participation as a core member of the GSPP faculty. The Faculty Director acts as both a faculty member and clinician who provides comprehensive leadership and oversight of teaching and mentoring students in the Sturm Specialty to address all veteran's mental health needs. This is a three-year, benefitted, open rank, Clinical Professor position and will remain open until filled.

This position is fully funded by a gift for the first three years. GSPP will seek external funding to secure long-term sustainability of this position and specialty program.

EDUCATION and/or EXPERIENCE:

Required

1. PhD or PsyD and licensed in the State of Colorado as a psychologist (or license eligible within 6 months)
2. Extensive knowledge base that indicates cultural competency working with military and veterans populations
3. Provide education and leadership to students on culturally appropriate behavioral treatment and education specifically designed for veterans
4. 3 years of experience in a veterans service agency or equivalent providing counseling/psychotherapy and assessment to a veteran's population
5. Must have teaching and curriculum development experience
6. Treating and diagnosing PTSD and TBI as well as co-morbid diagnoses (e.g., anxiety), with evidence-based treatments and providing clinical supervision in these areas
7. 2 years of clinical experience
8. Must demonstrate leadership capacity and ability to foster team-building and a supportive, flexible environment
9. Excellent written and oral communication skills
10. Must be highly organized, detail oriented, and reliable
11. Must demonstrate commitment to the principles of Inclusive Excellence and an understanding of multicultural counseling principles
12. Supervisory experience with graduate students
13. Experience in longitudinal evaluation and tracking

Preferred

1. 5 years of teaching experience is preferred
2. Experience across a range of modalities beyond individual adult treatment to include child, couples, and family treatment is preferred
3. Operational and management experience is preferred
4. Strong network in military or clinical community
5. Demonstrated experience securing external funding for research
6. Strong record of publication and presentation in military and veteran psychology
7. In-depth experience in longitudinal evaluation and tracking of these specific populations

LEARN MORE AND APPLY FOR THIS POSITION at: <http://www.du.edu/hr/employment/jobs.html>

Division 19 Membership Application Form

Name: _____

Mailing address: _____

City, state, postal code, country: _____

Work phone: _____ Home phone: _____

Fax: _____ E-mail address: _____

APA membership number/category (if applicable): _____

Member Associate Fellow Life Status

Student Affiliate International Affiliate No Membership in APA

Division 19 Membership Desired:

Member/Associate/Fellow (\$27) International Affiliate (\$30) Professional Affiliate (\$30)

Student Affiliate (\$10) Life Status Publication Fee (\$19)

Cardholder name (the name appearing on credit card): _____

Cardholder's billing address: _____

Credit card number: _____ Expiration date: _____

Card type (only MasterCard, Visa, or American Express): _____

Daytime phone number and email address (if available): _____

Amount to be charged in US Dollars: _____ Cardholder signature: _____

MAIL APPLICATION TO:

APA Division 19 Services, ATT Keith Cooke, 750 First Street, NE, Washington, DC 20002-4242

For questions call Keith Cooke at 202-216-7602 or email kcooke@apa.org

Please DO NOT fax or email credit card information!

Online application is available at <http://www.apa.org/about/division/div19.aspx>

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONTRIBUTORS TO *THE MILITARY PSYCHOLOGIST* NEWSLETTER

Please read carefully before sending a submission.

The Military Psychologist encourages submissions of news, reports, and noncommercial information that (1) advances the science and practice of psychology within military organizations; (2) fosters professional development of psychologists and other professionals interested in the psychological study of the military through education, research, and training; and (3) supports efforts to disseminate and apply scientific knowledge and state of the art advances in areas relevant to military psychology. Preference is given to submissions that have broad appeal to Division 19 members and are written to be understood by a diverse range of readers. *The Military Psychologist* is published three times per year: Spring (submission deadline **February 1**), Summer (submission deadline **June 1**), and Fall (submission deadline **October 1**).

Preparation and Submission of Feature Articles and Spotlight Contributions. All items should be directly submitted to one of the following Section Editors: **Feature Articles** (Maureen Copeskey: coopeskey@gmail.com), **Trends** (Joseph B. Lyons: joseph.lyons.6@us.af.mil), **Spotlight on Research** (Colleen Varga: colleen.varga.1@us.af.mil), and **Spotlight on History** (Paul Gade: paul.gade39@gmail.com). For example, Feature Articles must be of interest to most Division 19 members; Spotlight on Research submissions must be succinct in nature. If longer, please, consider submitting the article to the Division 19 journal, *Military Psychology* (military.psychology.journal@gmail.com). If articles do not fit into any of these categories, feel free to send the contribution to the Editor in Chief (Joseph B. Lyons: joseph.lyons.6@us.af.mil) for potential inclusion.

Articles must be in electronic form (Word compatible), **must not exceed 3,000 words**, and should be prepared in accordance with the most current edition of the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (e.g., references/citations). All graphics (including color or black-and-white photos) should be sized close to finish print size, at least 300 dpi resolution, and saved in TIF or EPS formats. Submission should include a title, author(s) name, telephone number, and e-mail address of the corresponding author to whom communications about the manuscript should be directed. Submissions should include a statement that the material has not been published or is under consideration for publication elsewhere. It will be assumed that the listed authors have approved the manuscript.

Preparation of Announcements. Items for the **Announcements** section should be succinct and brief. Calls and announcements (up to 300 words) should include a brief description, contact information, and deadlines. Digital photos are welcome. All announcements should be sent to Christina Hein (chein9@gmail.com).

Review and Selection. Every submission is reviewed and evaluated by the Section Editor, the Editor in Chief, and American Psychological Association (APA) editorial staff for compliance to the overall guidelines of APA and the newsletter. In some cases, the Editor in Chief may also ask members of the Editorial Board or Executive Committee to review the submissions. Submissions well in advance of issue deadlines are appreciated and necessary for unsolicited manuscripts. However, the Editor in Chief and the Section Editors reserve the right to determine the appropriate issue to publish an accepted submission. All items published in *The Military Psychologist* are copyrighted by the Society for Military Psychology.

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