



THE MILITARY PSYCHOLOGIST

The Official Newsletter of the Society for Military Psychology

Division 19 of the American Psychological Association

Volume 29 Number 2 Summer 2014



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January–December 2014

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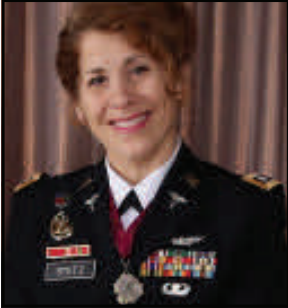
THE MILITARY PSYCHOLOGIST. *The Military Psychologist* is the official newsletter of the Society for Military Psychology, Division 19 of the American Psychological Association. *The Military Psychologist* provides news, reports, and noncommercial information that serves to (1) advance the science and practice of psychology within military organizations; (2) foster professional development of psychologists and other professionals interested in the psychological study of the military through education, research, and training; and (3) support efforts to disseminate and apply scientific knowledge and state-of-the-art advances in areas relevant to military psychology. *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**). Instructions for Contributors appear on the inside back cover.

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Editor's Column

LTC Melba C. Stetz, Ph.D.



Greetings! Next time you read this column, I might be retired. The new editor is Joseph Lyons.

See what we have in this edition:

- *President's Message:* Our Division president is sharing with us the open letter that our Executive Committee prepared for us on the ethics complaint brought against a former Army psychologist.
- *Division Membership:* The new chair reminds us of the different division membership categories to join—and that we are about 1,000 members in total!
- *APA Convention Program:* There will be great presentations in Washington, D.C., on August 7–10 that you will not want to miss. Many of them are about post-traumatic stress disorder research and treatment as well as help for the veteran.
- *Student Affairs Column:* The Student Affairs Committee has prepared another great convention experience. Please keep your eye on their webpage (<http://www.division19students.org>) for updates.
- *Early Career Psychologists Committee:* There are several sessions of interest at the APA Convention, as the

committee's poster session, "Early Career Opportunities in APA Divisions: Get Engaged."

- *Announcements:* We just joined LinkedIn for early career psychologists. Do check out the APA Convention program and continuing education and job opportunities.

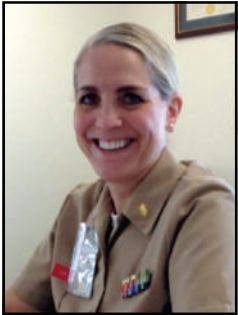
We also received the following great articles:

- *Interesting Times:* Patrick DeLeon talks about the need for interdisciplinary collaboration on the 17th Annual VA Psychology Conference, congressional perspectives, and clinical pharmacy changes.
- *What's in a Name? The Controversy of Being Denoted The Wizard:* Carrie Kennedy talks about the interesting names (e.g., PsychO, Wizard) that we are known for while doing our job.
- *Spotlight on History:* Paul Gade shares with us this time the contributions of another important military psychologist, Peter Ramsberger.
- *Spotlight on Research:* Jennifer Woodward, Gerardo Canul, and Eric Morrison share with us a very interesting article on the relationship between Marine Corps wives' stress and perceived social support.

Looking forward to your conference presentations and upcoming submissions!

President's Message

Kathryn T. Lindsey, Ph.D.



Dear Division 19 colleagues, many of you may be aware that the APA Ethics Committee recently dismissed an ethics complaint brought against a former Army psychologist, Dr. John Leso. The complaint alleged participation in torture at the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base in Cuba. Both the complaint and its dismissal 7 years after the original filing generated intense debate within our discipline. In several instances, individuals and other groups within APA have challenged and questioned the APA Ethics Committee's determination in this case. In order to clarify the position of the Society on this matter, the Executive Committee has prepared an open letter to the membership of Division 19. I am grateful to the members of the Executive Committee for their leadership and communication on this matter.

Kathryn T. Lindsey, Ph.D.

President, Society for Military Psychology, 2014

Division 19 of the American Psychological Association



SOCIETY FOR MILITARY PSYCHOLOGY

Division 19 of the American Psychological Association

1 June 2014



Open Letter to the Membership of the Society for Military Psychology:

One of the enduring concerns to emerge from military operations in Afghanistan and Iraq involved the ethical employment of psychologists within national security and defense settings. A number of important questions have been raised by members of the Society. Student members have also asked how they might respond to questions arising from discussions within the university environment. To address some of these issues, the Executive Committee of the Society for Military Psychology hereby documents the official position of the Society with regard to the employment of psychologists within national security and defense settings. We also summarize relevant information pertaining to the case of Dr. John Leso.

Official Position Statement of the Society for Military Psychology

The position of the Society for Military Psychology has been and continues to be that:

- Society members are expected to adhere to the letter and spirit of the APA Ethics Code;
- Society members should report Ethics Code violations to the APA Ethics Committee;
- APA Ethics Committee is expected to investigate and resolve any allegations involving violations of the Ethics Code by any psychologist;
- APA Ethics Committee is expected to follow established procedures, in a timely manner, ensuring that "due process" is exercised when handling any complaint.

Recent Developments Concerning the Matter of Dr. John Leso

Concerns regarding the treatment of detainees were brought to light when photographs depicting mistreatment of detainees by military personnel were made public by national media outlets and subsequently documented in several articles and books (e.g., Meyer, 2008). Of particular interest to the military psychology community was the

fact that in some of these cases, psychologists were alleged to have participated in unethical treatment of detainees. In one of these cases, a formal ethics complaint was registered against former Army Psychologist Dr. John Leso.

The complaint against Dr. Leso, filed seven years ago, alleged that he violated the APA Ethics Code while assigned to a Behavioral Science Consultation Team at Guantanamo Bay Naval Base in Cuba. After careful review of the evidence, the APA's Ethics Committee announced that it found no grounds by which to bring formal ethics charges against Dr. Leso. Because the complainants made their charges publicly known, the Ethics Committee concluded that the complainants should be advised of the disposition of the case. Typically, the only time there is a public acknowledgement of an ethics complaint against a member is in the event that the member is found guilty of violating the Ethics Code.

Since the Ethics Committee's announcement, numerous letters decrying this decision and demanding further explanation have been sent to the APA Ethics Office, the APA President, the members of the APA Board of Directors, and the members of the APA Council of Representatives.

The APA Board of Directors has issued a statement to the Council of Representatives regarding the disposition of this case (<http://www.apa.org/ethics/leso-communicue.aspx>). A brief excerpt from that statement appears below:

Each ethics complaint filed with the APA Ethics Office is individually and thoroughly reviewed based on the available evidence. In keeping with the committee's rules and procedures, and based on its commitment to due process, the committee moves to open a specific case against a member only if certain conditions are met. Specifically, the Ethics Committee bears responsibility for proving any charges of unethical behavior. Further, the committee must base its actions on specific evidence of individual wrongful behavior that can be shown to be directly attributable to the accused. In the matter related to Leso, the committee did not proceed with formal charges against Leso because it was determined that the allegations could not be proven consistent with the committee's burden of proof. . . . The review process continued for an extended period of time (seven years) in order to include additional information as it was released into the public domain. In other words, as complete and careful a review of the available evidence was undertaken as possible. The

review consisted of evidence (as opposed to supposition) and was conducted in a manner to ensure that the ethics process was kept insulated from political pressures.

In addition to the APA Board statement, APA's Executive Director for Public and Member Communication wrote a letter to the editor of the online edition of *Forbes Magazine* in response to a series of articles looking at APA's position on interrogations and torture (<http://www.apa.org/news/press/response/forbes-response.aspx>). An extract from that letter appears below:

In the matter of Dr. John Leso, formal charges were not brought because the allegations, including those that Dr. Leso directed or participated in torture, could not be proven consistent with the Ethics Committee's burden of proof. Due process . . . requires that decisions be made on direct, substantiated information from primary sources, not secondhand accounts or supposition. . . . the committee must base its actions on clear evidence of individual wrongful behavior that can be shown to be directly attributed to the accused.

The Leso case was highly unusual in that *the complainants had no first-hand knowledge of the facts of the case*. For this reason, and to ensure that all possible relevant material was reviewed, the APA Ethics Office proactively sought information that had been released into the public domain that might be relevant to the allegations. Because much of the relevant information was classified, the process continued over a seven-year period while substantial, relevant information was released into the public domain. In other words, the committee had no access to classified information and therefore undertook as complete and careful a review of the available evidence as possible. *Members of the Ethics Committee and committee staff reviewed actual evidence in the public record, as opposed to second-hand media reports.*

Based on the requirements set forth by the Ethics Committee's Rules and Procedures, the record, read in its entirety, did not support bringing formal ethics charges against Dr. Leso. *APA's responsibility was to determine, based on its rules and procedures, if a preponderance of the evidence suggested that Dr. Leso acted in an unethical matter. That preponderance of evidence of wrongdoing was not found.*

Given the above actions taken by APA, and the APA Ethics Committee, the Society for Military Psychology as an organization stands firm in asserting our unequivocal sup-

port to the APA ethics code and the due process each member of APA has a right to receive in accordance with our code. We recognize that many individuals, both in and outside of APA, may not agree with the outcome of the APA Ethics Committee's decision. The passions inflamed by this case served to reinforce the need for an objective and deliberative process that carefully, with fidelity and prudence, weighed the facts and evidence before it; actions we trust the APA Ethics Committee to take in every other case that comes before it. The Society finds no meritorious interest is served by attempting to now question the Ethics Committee's decision in light of the differences of opinions being advanced by those who disagree with that decision. In weighing both the individual's interest and that of our profession, we believe the record shows that due process was followed in the investigation and ultimate resolution of this case.

For those interested in further reading, APA's policies with regard to psychologists' work in national security settings can be found at <http://www.apa.org/about/policy/national-security.aspx>, and a timeline describing the evo-

lution of APA's policies regarding torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment can be found at <http://www.apa.org/news/press/statements/interrogations.aspx>.

The Society for Military Psychology stands firm in our support of APA's policies and recent actions regarding psychologists' work in national security and defense settings.

Sincerely,

Executive Committee of the Society for Military Psychology for 2014

Kathryn T. Lindsey, Ph.D., President

Rebecca I. Porter, Ph.D., Past President

Thomas J. Williams, Ph.D., President-Elect

Eric A. Surface, Ph.D., Secretary

Scott L. Johnston, Ph.D., Treasurer

Nathan D. Ainspan, Ph.D., Member at Large

Kristin K. Woolley, Ph.D., Member at Large

Ann Landes, Ph.D., Member at Large

Larry James, Ph.D., Representative to APA Council



SOCIETY FOR MILITARY PSYCHOLOGY

Division 19 of the American Psychological Association

Writing Contest



Division 19 is sponsoring a writing contest to generate white papers on the following topics:

- Stress management, preparation for combat, and resiliency.
- “Normal” psychological effects of combat (e.g., time distortion, lethargy, fear, indifference, cynicism, adrenalin rush).
- Military psychologists' competencies and practices regarding suicide assessment and prevention.

Open to everyone, not just Division 19 members.

First place: \$300. Second place: \$150. Third place: \$50.

Send submissions by **July 20** to Arlene Saitzyk at ASaitzyk@gmail.com.

Articles should be under 1,000 words.

All submissions will be reviewed by a board from the Clinical Practice Committee, and winners will be announced at this year's APA meeting and published in the Division 19 newsletter.

Division 19 Executive Committee Midyear Meeting Minutes

Eric Surface, Ph.D.

Meeting date: February 19, 2014. Attendees (in alphabetical order): Nate Ainspan, Morgan Banks, David Barry, Jenn Barry, Paul Bartone, Arwen DeCostanza (call), Kelly Erwin, Jessica Gallus, Sena Garven, Tonia Heffner, Larry James* (call), Scott Johnston* (call), Heather Kelly, Ann Landes*, Angela Legner, Kathryn Lindsey*, Becky Porter*, Mike Rumsey, Arlene Saitzyk (call), Steve Sellman, Eric Surface*, Tom Williams**

Note: These minutes will not be approved until the August 2014 business meeting in Washington, D.C. There are nine official 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.

Welcome/Introductions/Announcements

President **Lindsey** kicked off the meeting, led the introductions, and presided over the meeting. She recognized and thanked the Human Resources Research Organization for hosting the midyear meeting. She requested EXCOM members and committee chairs to provide up-to-date bios and e-mail addresses/contact information to **DeCostanza** for the website; she also requested those who have areas on the website for which they are responsible to provide **DeCostanza** with updates. **DeCostanza** encouraged more input into the website, such as blogs.

President's Report

President **Lindsey** presented the report. She described how she would like to work with the EXCOM to (1) continue to foster collaborative relationships with divisions to address issues associated with military psychology; (2) consider ways to improve continuing education (CE) program and session attendance at the APA Convention; and (3) execute the strategic investment plan by funding previously authorized initiatives (e.g., student awards, travel, early career psychologist [ECP] research).

President **Lindsey** presented her goals and priorities for discussion and action: (1) identify structural investments to facilitate the execution of Division 19 business (e.g., a permanent Division 19 executive assistant for continuity of business operations); (2) identify and implement ways

to engage uniformed clinicians; (3) identify military psychology “career progression assistance” as members transition from students to ECPs (e.g., mentoring program); (4) consider committee chair positions and the possibility of giving other individuals a chance to engage in those positions; and (5) suggest revision of the strategic plan.

President **Lindsey** made initial comments on improving CE participation, noting that Division 19 took a loss on the program, and having a strategic investment plan to utilize Division 19 funds. She then presented her objectives for the next few months in more detail and asked for comments or discussion. First, she mentioned making structural investment to help with Division 19 business, suggesting with the Division’s financial health, maybe Division 19 could hire an Executive/Administrative Assistant to assist in managing daily Division operations. President-Elect **Williams** commented that some other divisions have Executive Assistants and **Bartone** suggested seeing whether APA provides similar service. President **Lindsey** said she will bring a proposal for an Executive/Administrative Assistant to the convention meeting. President-Elect **Williams** said he will ask other divisions about their assistants. President **Lindsey** then moved the discussion to the need to identify and engage uniformed clinicians. **Garven** mentioned that we have a big base, but only a small sample attends the APA Convention, as the conference is expensive, and add CE and travel costs, as well as government travel restrictions. President **Lindsey** posed the question, Is it worth just taking the loss [to provide CE]? **Landes** suggested webinars for CE. **D. Barry** mentioned the CE scholarships for students and ECPs, which guarantee a minimum in Division 19 CE courses, engage the students and ECPs, and help build the Division 19 network from the ground up. **Bartone** added that small finan-

cial loses are not worrisome. But it is important to advertise and improve the quality and relevance. He suggested turning to APA for support by asking the APA education directorate for advice for CE online. **Ainspan** pointed out CE is a separate profit-and-loss center for APA and there is an application process. President **Lindsey** concluded the discussion of this topic by mentioning the renewal fee for the CE program every 3 or 5 years and that Division 19 just renewed last fall.

President **Lindsey** moved the discussion to career progression assistance and activities such as mentoring. She mentioned this is tied into the APA president's initiative of mentoring. She also said there are not enough APA-approved internships for everyone coming out of school and that graduates who plan to work for the Department of Defense or become military psychologists will need to complete an APA-approved internship. **Ainspan** brought up transitioning out of the military. **Gallus** commented there is a huge need for help with career progression, citing a lack of awareness of opportunities out there for different types of psychologists. **Garven** asked if it was an issue of ineffective programs or just not being accredited, stating APA should help good programs get accredited. President **Lindsey** reiterated this is an APA-wide problem. **D. Barry** offered that helping with the transition for civilian graduate students into the Department of Veterans Affairs and working with the veteran population is another way to provide value-added opportunities for students. President-Elect **Williams** suggested the need to look at other accrediting bodies, such as the Association for Psychological Science, which is more scientifically based, that compete with APA. He mentioned that the average age of APA members is 58. He went on to pose some questions: What is the need? How do we meet the need? How do we make the organization more adaptive? President **Lindsey** commented that whether or not we should be opening up to other accreditation bodies is a policy issue. Past President **Porter** commented that it was a Department of Defense policy issue, as APA-accredited internships are needed for civilian and military personnel. President **Lindsey** moved the conversation to mentoring. **Ainspan, Banks, D. Barry, Heffner, Landes, President Lindsey, and Saitzyk** discussed how to identify and make a list of mentors available without violating privacy concerns. President **Lindsey** suggested that it may be time for some committee chairs to step

down and allow other members to become actively involved in the Division. President **Lindsey** ended her report on the strategic plan and stated that it is time to review it and bring it up to date.

Clinical Practice Committee

Saitzyk presented the report by phone. She reported the committee continued to promote an open exchange of ideas and foster opportunities for education and training of clinical/operational psychologists who work with military organizations via the website/Google group. She reported membership increased from 599 at the start of 2013 to 621 in 2014. She reported the most frequently posted issues/discussion topics were posttraumatic stress disorder/combat stress, suicide, traumatic brain injury, and sexual assault. She reported the need for more focused discussions and written work regarding "hot topics" such as competencies for military psychologists. She suggested resource lists, point papers, and focused writings. She reported the committee would like to see more efforts toward writings on critical items and queried the EXCOM if there might be individuals interested in assisting with this endeavor and for ideas about how to promote developing these resources. President **Lindsey** asked if there were specific topics the committee wanted to prioritize. To which **Saitzyk** indicated there were. **Bartone, Garven, Landes, President Lindsey, Saitzyk, and President-Elect Williams** participated in discussion. *President-Elect Williams made a motion: Adopt a writing contest on a relevant clinical practice topic for \$500 (\$300, \$150, \$50) for three topics per year. The Clinical Practice Committee will submit eight topics for consideration and three will be selected by the president, past president, president-elect. Reviewers to be selected by the aforementioned. Open to nonmembers. Reserve the right not to award. Motion carried unanimously.*

Secretary's Report

Surface delivered the report. *As EXCOM secretary, he motioned to approve the minutes for the 2013 annual meeting as submitted. The motion carried unanimously.* **Surface** discussed the need to develop outreach materials and talking points for Division 19 EXCOM members to promote the Division and provide information to potential members. As some Division 19 EXCOM members travel to military installations, this may provide opportunities to

meet constituents who cannot attend the APA Convention and talk to potential members about Division 19. He said he would be willing to meet with groups on his travels if there were opportunities. President-Elect **Williams** suggested a Division 19 Command Brief including information about the Division and its history, APA, and the history of military psychology. Finally, he asked committee chairs to be keeping up-to-date committee membership rosters for the records along with committee meeting notes.

Student Affairs Committee

J. Barry presented the report. She introduced the structure of the committee (three members made up of past chair, current chair, and chair-select) and introduced **Angela Legner**, chair-select. **J. Barry** reported the vision for the way ahead: (1) develop student member infrastructure to support increased demand; (2) website as centralized location for resources; (3) military-centric educational resources to prepare and inform; (4) communication including bottom-up, top-down, peer-to-peer sharing of information; and (5) collaboration in terms of matching interests within the network to provide training, mentorship, and professional opportunities. She presented the following items in the committee report for EXCOM discussion, input, and/or decision: (1) increased funding for student travel awards; (2) deadline change for research grants; (3) additional funding for awards and chapter recognition; and (4) development of campus representative learning/training series.

J. Barry reviewed goals and activities for 2014, which are (1) repeat survey in 2014 to study demographics, needs, and motivations of student members; (2) streamline distribution of information/announcements and of training and leadership initiatives; (3) maximize student engagement and student involvement at the 2014 APA Convention; (4) get Division 19 student member website up and running; and (5) increase competition for student awards. **Legner** provided a social media update, saying Division 19 students were live on Twitter and on LinkedIn, and she would provide an update once the website was up.

D. Barry mentioned that the chair-select will be the de facto communications manager, the chair will focus on APA planning and student chapter network, and the past chair will focus on awards. **D. Barry**, as past chair, also

stated that the awards contributed to the dramatic increase in student members, so initiatives such as the travel awards, research grants, and CE opportunities have paid dividends. He mentioned that 240 student members paid by the deadline because of the awards raffle. **J. Barry** mentioned building on great membership numbers by focusing on getting students more involved.

J. Barry reported the student chapter program went live on 26 campuses on January 1, 2014, and that chapters are requesting speakers to talk about the field. She asked for input on speakers and advertising for speakers. She also mentioned the need to provide leadership development and growth opportunities for members and suggested two webinar series—leadership development and military culture—which could alternate every other month. President-Elect **Williams** suggested that something like the Army magazine company command section or approaching and getting recruiting command monies for uniformed psychologist visits. **J. Barry** commented that we do not want to be seen as active recruiters for the military. **Banks** commented that these initiatives are setting the course for the future of the profession. **Bartone** suggested that Division 19 should give the 26 campus representatives or chapters something, such as a “Military Psychology Bookshelf.” He suggested the Division invest funds in buying key references in military psychology and send them out. **Heffner** commented that they should belong to the chapter, not the representative. Numerous comments were made about providing the resources online instead of in hard copy. **Garven** suggest a reading list to know more about the military, military-specific issues, the history of military psychology, and the areas of psychology involved in military psychology. **Surface** asked if all the student chapters were in clinical programs. **J. Barry** replied that most were in clinical/counseling programs but one was in a cognitive psychology program. **Heffner** mentioned the Consortium Research Fellows Program as a source of developing chapters in industrial–organizational psychology. Multiple comments were made on promoting and rewarding student chapters. President **Lindsey** liked **Bartone**’s idea and asked, what makes sense for books, what is the essential must-have list, and how would it be delivered? She asked for the committee to work with EXCOM to prepare a recommendation. **J. Barry** suggested certificates of recognition. *President-Elect Williams suggested a letter from the current president. He volunteered to draft the*

letter. He motioned that the president-elect draft a letter that can be used for student chapter recognition. Motion carried unanimously.

J. Barry returned to the topic of getting members signed up as part of a speakers' bureau for both on-site and webinar talks to student chapters. **Landes** suggested having a list of presenters by topic. **Garven** added by location as well. **D. Barry** asked, who is qualified or competent? Past President **Porter** suggested that EXCOM determine who to invite. **Gallus** suggested a brochure on the benefits of joining Division 19 for student members. **Rumsey** mentioned a brochure developed by President **Lindsey**. **J. Barry** suggested a webinar for student chapter leaders that could be archived and used in the future. **D. Barry** mentioned the need to enlarge the website and plan for increased cost. He suggested conducting a mini-needs assessment to address needs and options for leadership and professional development and present this to the EXCOM. **Landes**, President **Lindsey**, and **Surface** commented that is a good idea. **D. Barry** acknowledged that there is overlap with other initiatives and the continuity book that would be helpful. **Rumsey** stated that we are accumulating a great deal of knowledge in our sphere and we need to consider knowledge management solutions. **J. Barry** requested a change to travel awards, to add two. **Heffner** mentioned the need to narrow down the application criteria with that number. **D. Barry** mentioned students will take on the travel awards using a scoring criteria. **Bartone**, **Heffner**, President **Lindsey**, and **Surface** asked if this can be maintained and participated in the discussion. **J. Barry** made a motion for funding for student travel awards to the annual meeting in August. She motioned that \$9,000 be used for student travel as specified by Student Affairs Committee plan. Motion carried unanimously. **J. Barry** motioned that \$150 be allotted for certificates for award winners and student chapters as proposed by the Student Affairs Committee. Motion carried unanimously.

Membership Committee

Garven presented the report. She reported that our membership continues to grow and that Division 19 now has more than 1,000 members, with student members increasing dramatically. She indicated that APA changed its accounting practices in 2013, moving life status members to the dues-exempt category. She reported that our total

membership was 1,202, with 1,083 dues-paying members, of which 479 were students (up from 326 in the previous year). **Garven** also stated she will be stepping down as the Membership Committee chair. President **Lindsey** thanked her for her service and expressed appreciation for her work to increase membership.

APA Update: **Kelly** presented the APA update. She explained her role as senior legislative and federal affairs officer at APA and how she is the lead for military and veterans, both research and clinical. She provided information about the funding and appropriation bills and the process. She also reported on several issues, such as federal travel restrictions.

Treasurer's Report

Johnston presented the report by phone. He presented the most recent financials that he had (June 2013) and said he would request current numbers from APA and provide a full report at the August business meeting. He reported the Division is in good financial shape.

Continuity Book Report

Past President **Porter** presented the report. She reported on an initiative that she launched as president and has been developing with **Erwin** and **Woolley** to create a continuity book or manual for the Division 19 EXCOM. She explained that it is designed as a guide to help EXCOM members master their roles by providing information such as what is due and when. To this end, Past President **Porter**, **Erwin**, and **Woolley** have set out to create a brief, usable standard-operating-procedure-like document to help clarify roles, discuss lessons learned, and explain tasks and points of contact for each of the various jobs as part of the EXCOM. **Erwin** added that it can be used as a legacy system to communicate best practices. Past President **Porter** asked for input for the manual from current and former EXCOM members and mentioned the deadline was May 1. She pointed to the appendix in the February midyear meeting book.

Member-at-Large Report (Ainspan)

Ainspan presented the report. He reported on a proposed interdivisional project to APA to create a handbook for employers and senior leaders interested in hiring and retaining veterans in their workforces. He reported the project would hire a business reporter, **Art Pine**, to write for a

business audience and that there was a need for this type of publication, as a gap exists in current offerings. **Ainspan** provided a copy of the interdivisional proposal to APA and reported it was rejected, providing some information on APA's response. He reported approaching the four divisions involved to determine if each one would fund this project for \$1,500. He reported Division 17 rejected the proposal as well and proposed that if Division 19 committed to funding part of the project, it might help to get support from the other divisions. **Ainspan, Banks, Bartone, Gallus, Garven, Johnston**, Past President **Porter, Surface, Sellman**, and President-Elect **Williams** participated in the discussion. President-Elect **Williams** mentioned that there are copyright and legal issues to consider and suggested that EXCOM approve it in concept, but stipulated that **Ainspan** come back to the EXCOM with a more specific plan, after consulting APA legal counsel and collecting more information. *President-Elect Williams motioned to support the initiative in concept and tentative financial support not to exceed \$7,000 but contingent on final proposal with more information in August. Motion carried unanimously.*

Member-at-Large Report (Landes)

Landes presented her report. She reported her goals were to lead Division 19 in the next phase of implementation of the strategic plan, to increase awareness of and commitment to the strategic plan within Division 19 membership, and to identify key leaders within the Division membership to serve on committees for the implementation. She reminded us of the five major objectives of the strategic plan: (1) advance the science of military psychology; (2) advance the practice of military psychology; (3) increase engagement, participation, and growth of society membership; (4) develop an investment plan; and (5) ensure and expand strategic partnering. **Landes** put forth the idea of having a single Strategic Plan Committee or five committees, one for each objective. President **Lindsey** posed to the group whether the committee(s) would be responsible for updating and implementing the strategic plan and if five committees were too many. **Bartone, D. Barry, Garven, Landes**, President **Lindsey**, and President-Elect **Williams** participated in the discussion. President **Lindsey** decided to form an ad hoc short-term committee to review the 5-year plan and appointed **Landes** as chair.

Journal of Military Psychology Report

DeCostanza presented the report for **Estrada**. She asked that attendees refer to his report in the meeting book, pointing out his key activities and goals for 2014: (1) automation—continue monitoring progress and modify as needed with new publisher; (2) expansion—seek to promote and increase publication of “special issues”; (3) engagement—continue to increase size of the editorial review board and ad hoc reviewers for the journal; and (4) enhancing visibility—continue working with the publisher on marketing of the journal. She mentioned that the journal contract guarantees royalties of up to \$50,000. Of note, from **Estrada's** report, *Military Psychology* continues making gains in the publication of papers: published 28 papers in 2008, 53 in 2009, 40 in 2010, 41 in 2011, 37 in 2012, and 54 in 2013.

Military Psychology Fellows Committee

Rumsey presented the report. He reported that seven candidates for Division 19 Fellow had been approved by the Division 19 committee and forwarded to APA for consideration by the APA Fellows Committee. He indicated that this was a larger number than typical and that the candidates had made a variety of contributions that had an impact. He elaborated on the process moving forward: APA Fellows Committee approval, APA Board of Directors approval, and a vote of Division 19 Fellows attending the business meeting in Washington, D.C. He ended by mentioning his willingness to stay on as chair, which received strong support.

Military Psychology Awards Committee

Past President **Porter** presented the report. She reported a call for nominations was published in the recent newsletter and that the due date for submission is May 30, 2014. She further reported that only one nomination had been received to date (Gersoni Award) and recommended additional calls for nominations be made via the Division listserv and EXCOM listserv.

Nomination and Elections Committee

President-Elect **Williams** presented the report. First, he mentioned his recent participation in APA's Division Leadership Conference and provided some information on its purpose and value. He provided an update on Division 19 elections, reporting that we had four nominations for

member-at-large and two people who expressed interest in president-elect. He encouraged more nominations. Then he mentioned the need to champion the contributions of military psychology to psychology, such as the contributions of Army alpha and beta testing programs, suggesting creating eight to 10 clips and putting them on the web as teaching tools. Members present participated in a discussion on ideas for how to promote the history and contribution of military psychology to the larger APA community.

APA Program Committee/Hospitality Suite

Ainspan and **Landes** presented the report. They reported on their activities to accept and schedule sessions for the APA Convention in August, to develop additional activities for the meeting, to plan for the business meeting and social hour for Division 19 membership, and to develop collaborations between different APA divisions for the 2015 convention. **Landes** mentioned that interdivisional collaboration changed the program planning. **Ainspan** reported an enormous interest in military psychology across divisions and said there is already interest in collaborating for 2015. They presented the details of the Division 19 programming and the Division 19 events in the hospitality suite, indicating that proposals have been reviewed and the schedule has been tentatively set, that **Gallus** had agreed to serve as the hospitality suite manager for the convention, and that additional activities are being planned. **Ainspan** also thanked the many reviewers, who are listed in the meeting book. They indicated future activities such as finding volunteers for the hospitality suite, starting to plan for the 2015 APA annual meeting in Toronto, and continuing to work with various divisions on collaborations for programming at future APA conventions. They indicated they need EXCOM input and approval on several items, including a budget of the hospitality suite, a budget for food and beverage for the hospitality suite and social hour, preconference CE training sessions, and whether or not Division 19 wanted to try to find a premier speaker. **Ainspan** reported on options for the hospitality suite. **Ainspan**, **Bartone**, **Heffner**, **Landes**, and President **Lindsey** contributed to the discussion. Consensus was that given the location of Washington, D.C., a larger suite for programming was needed. **Bartone** *motioned that up to \$3,000 per night (not to exceed) be spent for the Division 19*

hospitality suite for four nights (total value \$12,000). The motion passed unanimously. On the issue of a premier speaker, **Ainspan**, **D. Barry**, **J. Barry**, **Bartone**, **Garven**, **Heffner**, **Landes**, President **Lindsey**, Past President **Porter**, **Rumsey**, **Surface**, and President-Elect **Williams** contributed to the discussion. **Ainspan** and **Landes** were asked to investigate the possibility of having a speaker with APA (can we get a time slot?) and return to the EXCOM with a recommendation. *A motion on food and beverage for the hospitality suite and the social reception, to accommodate the expected high attendance, was made: \$10,000 for the hospitality suite and \$20,000 for social hour as upper limits (not to exceed). The motion passed unanimously.* **Landes** and **Ainspan** indicated that they would continue preparing for the convention and would report on issues as appropriate with the EXCOM. President **Lindsey** expressed appreciation for their efforts.

Military Psychology Website

DeCostanza presented the report by phone. She reported on her activities, such as updating content, and indicated she wants to be more proactive on getting information on the website. She asked about sending out an e-mail solicitation of content and asked about to whom and how often to send. **Bartone** suggested the Division 19 listserv, and **D. Barry** suggested the Division 19 student listserv. She reminded everyone that bios from the new EXCOM members are needed to update the website. She indicated wanting to increase the amount of core information and dynamic content on the website, such as blogs, Twitter feeds, and LinkedIn. She mentioned establishing a plan to regularly update newsletter articles and other content.

Early Career Psychologists

Gallus presented the report. She briefed on progress and accomplishments of the ECP Committee and reported the ECP Committee plan for establishing a pipeline of incoming committee members. She mentioned several items in her report, including (1) coordination with **Landes** and **Ainspan** regarding the Division 19 APA conference planning; (2) travel funds now available for ECPs to foster engagement/attendance at Division 19 events; (3) development of a Division 19 ECP LinkedIn group to foster greater communication/networking for ECPs; and (4) acceptance of ECP-related sessions for the APA conference

to include a panel session with senior military psychologists. Her report included future items: (1) continue to increase participation/ECP engagement, particularly in activities outside the APA annual meeting; (2) promote social media forums for greater engagement/collaboration with ECPs; (3) actively recruit/engage graduate students to create a stronger pipeline of future Division 19 ECPs; and (4) develop two ECP-related sessions for the 2015 APA annual meeting. President-Elect **Williams** mentioned the current discussion among APA leaders on how to define ECP.

Listserv Management

Bartone presented the report. He reported the Division 19 announcement listserv continues to grow, with 1,795 subscribers, putting Division 19 in the top 15 APA division listservs in terms of size. He reported the Division 19 student listserv is also doing well and growing quick-

ly, with 463 current subscribers. Finally, he reported there are 60 subscribers to the Division 19 Executive Committee listserv. He reminded everyone that the Division 19 listserv is an announcement-only listserv and indicated that consolidated announcements had been working well. He also reminded the group that requests for advertising for research participants from Division 19 members need to be institutional-review-board-approved projects, in accord with listserv guidelines. Finally, he mentioned that the Division 19 listserv message archive may be accessed at <http://lists.apa.org>.

Other Announcements

International Military Testing Associate Conference is October 27–30 in Hamburg, Germany.

President **Lindsey** adjourned the meeting. The meeting ended at 1530.



SOCIETY FOR MILITARY PSYCHOLOGY

Division 19 of the American Psychological Association

Student Travel Awards



The Society for Military Psychology (Division 19) is pleased to announce the recipients of this year's \$750 Student Travel Awards:

Christina Balderrama-Durbin, *Texas A&M University*

Dominika Borowa, *Texas Tech University*

Brienne Brown, *Seton Hall University*

Lauren Cunningham, *Ball State University*

Christopher Diaz, *Drexel University*

Ryan Hess, *Ball State University*

Jeremy Jinkerson, *Fielding Graduate University*

April Krowel, *Ball State University*

Laura Milliken, *University of Houston*

Jessica Morgan, *North Carolina State University*

Wendy Rasmussen, *University of Iowa*

Chase Winterberg, *University of Tulsa*

Division Membership Update

David M. Barry

Members, Associates, and Affiliates of Division 19,

I am excited to serve you as your new membership chair! In this role, I hope to increase visibility of membership opportunities within the division, ease the transition from student affiliate to early career psychologist, and build a stronger network of professionals interested in military psychology.

I would like to thank Sena Garven for her many years of service to the division in this role. Under her leadership, membership in the division has increased across all categories. I hope to continue her great work and help make Division 19 the best “home” for your professional interests.

For this column, I would like to present a State of the Division Membership address. To begin, let’s review the different categories of division membership:

- Division *members* and *fellows* have doctoral-level degrees and are full members of APA.
- Division *associates* are full members of APA with master’s-level degrees.
- *Professional affiliates* belong to Division 19 without being associated with APA.
- *Student affiliates* are undergraduate or graduate psychology students who may or may not be members of APA or the American Psychological Association of Graduate Students.
- *International affiliates* live outside the United States and Canada.

Currently, over 1,000 men and women comprise our great division, including 400-plus members and 400-plus student affiliates. Our division is roughly 60:40 male to female, and 34% of our members are early career psychologists within 10 years of earning their master’s or doctoral degree.

Among our members, associates, and fellows, at least

38% are health service providers and at least 25% are researchers (10% are “other” and 27% are unspecified). Approximately 25% of our members work in government, 20% in hospitals, and 16% in university settings. Nearly 9% of our members, associates, and fellows are board certified. Many Division 19 members are also members of Division 14 (Society for Industrial and Organizational Psychology; 15%), Division 56 (Trauma Psychology; 12%), Division 12 (Society of Clinical Psychology; 9%), Division 40 (Society for Clinical Neuropsychology; 8%), and Division 38 (Health Psychology; 7%). See more about our membership demographics at <http://www.apa.org/about/division/officers/services/div-19-2013.pdf>.

Division 19 dues are among the most affordable in all of APA. Dues for members, associates, and fellows are \$27 a year; dues for professional and international affiliates are \$30 a year. Student affiliates only pay \$10 a year!

Because of the method in which dues are tracked by APA, if you renew your membership after the annual APA convention, your dues count until December 31 of the following year! In other words, if you renew your membership in mid-August 2014, you will have full membership privileges until December 31, 2015.

It’s easy to renew your membership online. Simply go to <http://www.apa.org/divapp> and sign up. You can use this web portal even if you are not associated with APA. If you have any questions, please contact me or our Division Services representative, Keith Cooke, at kcooke@apa.org or 202-216-7602.

The greatest strength of any organization is its people. As such, it is a tremendous privilege to serve as your Division 19 membership chair. Our membership truly represents a diverse, energetic base of professionals and students who dedicate themselves to advancing the science and practice of military psychology.

Please contact me at dmbarry63@gmail.com with any questions or suggestions. I look forward to hearing from you!

What's in a Name? The Controversy of Being Denoted The Wizard

By Carrie H. Kennedy, Ph.D.

Over the years I have observed many creative terms for military psychologists. Some are funny and adapted to the way the military names everyone. PsychO is a good depiction of this. On Navy ships the titles of various officers are shortened, so the operations officer becomes the OpsO, the weapons systems officer becomes the Wizzo, so it only makes sense that the psychology officer becomes the PsychO. These “terms of endearment” slip easily off the sailor’s tongue, but make policy makers addressing destigmatization uneasy. A shrink on board does not sound suitably helpful when abbreviated.

While different services and workplaces have their own terms, there is one in widespread use that crosses all of the branches of service: The Wizard. Date of coinage is unknown, but the meaning is seemingly clear. The Wizard can use his or her powers to make people disappear—from their commands and from the service in general. For service members who no longer want to be in the military, the belief is that The Wizard can get you sent home, without having to kill a witch, steal some shoes, and click that pair of ruby slippers three times. And while The Wizard connotation at first seems stigmatizing and derogatory, not everything is as it appears.

Just like in Oz or Middle-earth, there are good wizards and bad wizards. My first introduction to the concept of a “good” Wizard was at a holiday dinner early in my military career. It was a military Thanksgiving, at one of those overseas dinners where you temporarily create a new family out of random friends and strangers in order to celebrate the holiday with some semblance of normalcy. I was sitting next to a marine and normal conversation ensued, as in “What do you do?” After I told him I was a psychologist, he said, “The Wizard just helped one of my friends who was having problems after Iraq.” What’s this? I thought. Marines believe The Wizard can use magical powers for good? Up until that point, I had not put two and two together to come up with the notion that wizards might be perceived to have more powers than making people disappear. A good wizard fixes people.

In my current command, I am called two things (to my face). In day-to-day business and workplace banter. I am The

Psych. When there is an issue or a marine is presenting for an interview, the marines revert to referring to me as The Wizard. This seems completely normal to them, and to ask them not to refer to me in that way would surely result in all kinds of reverse effects and unintended consequences. They would figure out how to make a yellow brick road out of the passageway; a Cairn Terrier would be discovered roaming the halls; and they would refer to me as The Wizard twice in every sentence. It is assured that a pointy hat and wand would appear in my office.

While one might say that service members are willing to joke around with The Psych and poke fun at being “off to see The Wizard,” is the term harmful overall? I say no. While one can argue that these terms are stigmatizing, conversely one can also argue that they put some humor in going to see a military psychologist, which could be hypothesized to make it easier, not harder, to go. The term is given in a mixture of humor, professional respect, and even a little amateur awe. There is also an essential truth: Wizards have power and can heal. Many more people leave The Wizard to return to full duty than those who disappear. And seeing The Wizard can cause powerful and unexpected repercussions. The Wizard can give you back your heart, brain, and courage instead of just getting you back to Kansas.

So while it is true that sometimes military psychologists set things in motion that make people disappear or get people home, most of the time we help people reclaim their lives, grow from their military experiences, and give them what they need to remain fully functioning members of the military and society. If service members believe a little magic is involved, it is a powerful placebo. Confidence that your doctor can help you and belief in his or her abilities to get you back in the fight are keys in treating any problem. The benefits of one’s own expectation of recovery are well described in the literature, a necessary component of treatment on which military psychologists of all people must capitalize.

Carrie H. Kennedy, CDR, U.S. Navy, is group psychologist for the Marine Corps Embassy Security Group in Quantico, Virginia.

Interesting Times: The Need for Interdisciplinary Collaboration

By Patrick H. DeLeon, Ph.D., J.D., M.P.H.

I recently had the privilege of attending the 17th Annual VA Psychology Leadership (AVAPL) Conference, “Serving Veterans through Interprofessional Care and Expanding Partnerships.” APA President Nadine Kaslow and former Veterans Affairs (VA) chief consultant for mental health Toni Zeiss provided extremely exciting visionary perspectives, highlighting the national movement toward integrated care, interprofessional collaboration, and patient-centered/data-driven best practices. Bob Zeiss announced that next year the VA is expected to support 400 postdoctoral psychology residencies, providing a wide range of critical health care expertise.

Having been involved in urging both the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Defense (DoD) to fund postdoctoral initiatives, we rhetorically wonder to what extent DoD psychology really understands that this *is* the future, including training for RxP. Every APA president since Norm Abeles has attended the AVAPL conferences, and President-Elect Barry Anton (a veteran himself) is expected to be present next year. With the Division 19 membership constituting the Veterans of the Future, hopefully your leadership will participate. On a personal note, I was particularly pleased that AVAPL presented its advocacy award to APA’s Heather O’Beirne Kelly, who has long been a champion of military psychology.

A Congressional Perspective

On May 22, the U.S. House of Representatives passed the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2015 by the overwhelming vote of 325–98. The accompanying House report:

The committee is resolute in ensuring that the Military Health System remains a top priority for the Department of Defense during the post-conflict shift to readiness training and force reduction. The committee recognizes Department efforts in preventative medicine, clinical and translational research, public health initiatives, and pioneering the health care

team model. It is imperative that these critical areas continue progressing with the same level of commitment in this changing landscape in order to sustain the medical readiness of our service members. The committee encourages the Department to maintain this commitment to solving the complex physical and psychological implications of wartime service for the foreseeable future.

The committee remains focused on making certain that the Department cost-saving measures are centered on achieving the most efficient Military Health System possible before significant cost-sharing burdens are placed on TRICARE beneficiaries. . . . The committee notes the Department efforts toward reorganization of the Military Health System, but remains unconvinced that current implementation efforts will result in the projected cost savings. To that end, the committee includes requests for a report to further clarify Defense Health Agency implementation plans and a review of Defense Health Agency implementation progress by the Comptroller General of the United States. The committee is also concerned that the Department’s plan to reduce or realign Military Treatment Facilities will further shift the health care burden to the purchased care sector and ultimately increase costs.

The committee seeks to ensure continued access to care and adoption of best practices during the Military Health System reorganization. . . . Moreover, the committee directs the execution of a pilot program focused on the improvement of patient medication use and outcomes through use of commercial best practices.

The committee is encouraged by the current downward trend in the suicide rate of the Armed Forces and commends the Department’s diligence in addressing this tragic issue. However, although the overall trend is downward, there are certain communities of service members who remain at high risk. The committee strongly encourages the Department to continue training, research, and therapeutics to address psychological health and resilience.

Clinical Pharmacy

Unprecedented change is in the air—in both the private and public sectors. Provider and programmatic accountability and interprofessional collaboration are becoming increasingly salient. The congressionally requested pilot program on medication therapy management would be conducted under TRICARE and, from a public policy perspective, is particularly intriguing on several accounts. It would be an outcomes-oriented (best practices) initiative that will be carefully evaluated. Section 725 of the House proposal would direct the Secretary of Defense to carry out a pilot program for at least 2 years at not less than three locations in order to evaluate the feasibility and desirability of including medication therapy management as part of the TRICARE program. It would be focused on improving patient medication use and outcomes using best commercial practices in medication therapy management, and would quantify effectiveness by measuring patient medication use and outcomes as well as health care costs. Patients participating in the program will have more than one chronic condition and be prescribed more than one medication.

The committee further directed that one of the projects shall have a pharmacy at a military medical treatment facility where the participating patients will generally receive their primary care services. The second shall have a pharmacy at a military medical treatment facility where the participating patients will generally not receive their primary care. And the third shall have the pharmacy located at a location other than a military medical treatment facility. Under this proposal, the term *medication therapy management* means “professional services provided by qualified pharmacists to patients to improve the effective use and outcomes of prescription medications.”

In 1999, the Institute of Medicine (IOM) reported that including a clinical pharmacist during the clinical rounds of a large teaching hospital reduced the rate of preventable adverse drug events related to prescribing significantly—by 66%. Perhaps next year the Congress will request a similar nonphysician pilot program under which military nurse anesthetists will be authorized to utilize their considerable clinical expertise by establishing comprehensive pain clinics—another significant military need.

The IOM recently issued a call for nominations for its IOM Pharmacy Fellowship, which will support a pharma-

cist as an early career health policy or health science scholar. The purpose of the fellowship is to enable these talented scholars to participate actively in the work of the IOM and to further their careers as future leaders in the field. The fellowships are awarded for a 2-year period during which time the selectee will be expected to continue working at his or her main academic post. Selectees will be assigned to a board of the IOM, attend its meetings, and actively participate in the work of an appropriate expert study committee or roundtable, including contributing to its report or other products. They will be invited to the IOM annual meeting and will take part in an intense 1-week orientation to health policy in our nation’s capital. This will introduce them to a variety of perspectives, including legislators, government officials, industry, patient interest groups, scientists, and health professionals. Each fellow will be assigned to an IOM member who will serve as a senior mentor for the duration of the fellowship. Each will also receive a flexible research stipend of \$25,000. Fellowships require a commitment of 10%–20% time for the successful candidate.

Unique Training Experiences at the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences

When the first announcement for Bushmaster was made, I was not originally interested. The thought of being in the middle of the woods for 24 hours with questionable plumbing and twin beds was not only undesirable, but seemed unnecessary. Yet, when our department chair explained the importance of the particular exercise—the real-time simulations preparing medical students for combat settings, and the way civilians would gain a once-in-a-lifetime perspective about deployment—I was intrigued. With the knowledge of how much it would add to my military cultural and clinical expertise, I decided to sign up. And am I glad I did!

We arrived at Fort Indiantown around 10 p.m. the night before our assigned volunteer day to be briefed on the assignments for the following day. After a meal ready-to-eat [MRE] and a good night’s rest in the barracks with 15 other volunteers, I was ready for a 0500 a.m. meet-up. As I sat in the MTV [medium tactical vehicle] with my Teflon helmet watching daylight break, I was both excited and enthusiastic about the day to come.

While I role-played various mental and physical casualties, including bipolar disorder, I recognized the

awesome opportunity I had been given to gain a perspective about everything service members experienced while on deployment: from coordinating roles in their platoon to caring for the physically and mentally ill, and gathering and organizing necessary supplies, all while managing conflicts and cultural differences with natives. While I respected my military friends and colleagues before, I developed a newfound respect for their service in meeting the health care needs of the nation, all while protecting our freedoms. Now, I approach my clinical work with a better understanding of the experiences and potential stresses of our military members—a perspective I owe completely to Bushmaster.

—Omni Cassidy, graduate student, medical and clinical psychology

Serving on the faculty at the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (USUHS), I have come to particularly appreciate the U.S. Air Force Surgeon General's perspective that this university (from which he graduated) is an investment in the future of U.S. Air Force's health care, as it should be for all of military psychology. Is there life after DoD? We enthusiastically recommend reading *In Movement There Is Peace: Stumbling 500 Miles Along the Way to the Spirit* by Elaine Orabona Foster, one of the first 10 USUHS-trained prescribing psychologists. Aloha.

Patrick H. DeLeon is on the faculty of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences and the University of Hawai'i.



SOCIETY FOR MILITARY PSYCHOLOGY

Division 19 of the American Psychological Association

Student Research Grants



The Society for Military Psychology (Division 19) would like to remind members about the important changes to its annual Military Psychology Student Research Grant competition. Student Research Grant applications are now due on October 31st of each year in order to help fund projects earlier and better accommodate students' schedules.

The Student Research Grant is designed to stimulate, promote, and support cutting-edge research that advances the science of military psychology. The purpose of the Student Research Grant is to assist graduate and undergraduate students of psychology with costs associated with conducting research. Proposals in any area of psychology related to the advancement of military psychology will be considered.

The Student Research Grant award has been increased from \$1,500 to \$2,250, with the additional \$750 dedicated for travel funds to APA conventions (if needed). Previously, student members who were awarded research grants also had to compete for Student Travel Awards. Although it is Division 19's goal that Student Research Grant award recipients receive the award at the Annual Convention and/or present their findings to Division 19 members, APA Convention attendance is not required.

Student Research Grants will be presented to student member(s) whose research reflects excellence in military psychology. **The deadline for entries is October 31, 2014.** Instructions and application materials can be obtained at <http://www.apadivisions.org/division-19/awards/grant/index.aspx>.

We look forward to your submissions!

Spotlight on Research

Krista Ratwani, Ph.D.

Welcome to the Spotlight on Research column! This column showcases research activities and projects underway in many of the Research Laboratories within the U.S. Department of Defense, partnering organizations, and the academic and practitioner community in military psychology. Research featured in the column includes a wide variety of studies and programs, ranging from preliminary findings on single studies to more substantive summaries of programmatic efforts on targeted research topics. Research described in the column is inclusive of all disciplines relevant to military psychology—spanning the entire spectrum of psychology, including clinical and experimental as well as basic and applied. If you would like your work to be showcased in this column, please contact Krista Ratwani at kratwani@aptima.com or 202-552-6127.

The following article describes research conducted to understand the role that social support plays in buffering feelings of stress among wives of Marine Corps personnel. The research described in this column examined a number of factors related to perceived stress, as well as social support. Ultimately, the research illustrated that levels of stress were high among the participants, no matter whether husbands were currently deployed or not. Implications for future research are discussed. This research is important given the critical role that family well-being plays in the performance of military personnel.

Relationship Between Marine Corps Wives' Stress and Perceived Social Support

Jennifer Woodward, Gerardo Canul, and Eric Morrison

The Chicago School of Professional Psychology

Research Overview

The perception of social support has buffered perceptions of stress in military wives. However, due to current deployment schedules with an increase in frequency and length, stress may not be able to be buffered by social support. This study explored the relationship between stress faced by a sample of 119 Marine Corps wives in Camp Pendleton, California, and their perception of social support and well-being. Results indicate that overall perceived stress of these wives is high, independent of their husbands' deployment status. Further research directed toward military spouse stressors is necessary to better understand what support systems would be most beneficial to reduce or manage the stress.

Problem to Solve

Much research in the area of social support and military wives occurred in the late 1980s, when studies of social support increased, and the early 1990s, which focused on the effects of the Persian Gulf War (Rosen, Teitelbaum, & Westhuis, 1993). Since 2001, there has been an increase in family separation, with more than a quarter of

families experiencing a deployed service member for 37–48 months (Greentree et al., 2010). This has led to an increased need for additional mental health support for the families of military members. Overall, the studies about military wives have shown a relationship between social support and stress (Orthner & Bowen, 1990; Padden, Connors, & Agazio, 2011; Rosen & Moghadam, 1988). Rosen and Moghadam (1988) found that wives who perceived more stress, perceived an increased level of social support when they requested the support. Additional research is needed to understand how to increase the perception of support among military wives and, ultimately, reduce stress levels.

Solution and Approach

Limited studies, beginning in the 1970s, have shown that social support, or the perception of it, has the ability to mediate the stress related to the military lifestyle (e.g., Cobb, 1976; Klein, Tatone, & Lindsay, 1989; Rosen & Moghadam, 1990). Studies of military wives have shown that those who perceive to have supportive family and friends have an easier time adjusting to military life and

maintaining family satisfaction (Klein et al., 1989; Orthner & Rose, 2005, 2009). Social support has been shown to have positive benefits that affect parenting (Posada, Longoria, Cocker, & Lu, 2011), which, in turn, increase family resilience, as children are better able to adapt to stressful situations (Abaied & Rudolph, 2010; Chandra et al., 2010). Social support can help lift the burden of psychological stressors relating to deployments and everyday living challenges surrounding the military lifestyle for Marines Corps wives.

The buffering hypothesis of social support asserts that the “resources of one’s support system must match the coping requirements of the situation in order to provide an effective buffer” (Cohen & McKay, 1984, p. 263). To whom and when the social support is provided can be just as crucial as to what the actual support is. The buffering of stress may come about in different ways: First, by having social support, the intensity level of a stressful event may be reduced; and second, after a stressful event occurs, social support can minimize the effect of the stressor by providing alternative or encouraging beneficial coping mechanisms to the stressor (Cohen & Wills, 1985). This research aimed to test the buffering hypothesis.

Method

This study was cross-sectional in design, participation was voluntary, and all data were anonymous and aggregated. The following hypotheses were made:

- *Hypothesis 1:* A higher rating of perceived stress increases the perception of social support.
- *Hypothesis 2:* A higher rating of perceived social support positively relates to well-being.
- *Hypothesis 3:* Having children increases the perception of social support as more resources are needed.
- *Hypothesis 4:* Participants currently experiencing a deployment have increased perceptions of stress.

Procedure

The participants of this study consisted of 119 wives of full-time active-duty Marine Corps personnel stationed at Camp Pendleton, California. One hundred twenty-five surveys were completed; however, six data sets were eliminated due to outlier data points. Participants were recruited through e-mail and advertisements in the housing areas on Camp Pendleton. The participants’ age ranged between an 18- to 20-year category and a 40-plus

category, with 60% between the ages of 25 and 34. The large majority of the participants ($n = 93$) were European American/White, one African American, 11 Hispanic/Latino, four Asian/Pacific Islander, nine multiracial/ethnic, and one “other.” In regard to education of the participants, 43.7% ($n = 52$) had an undergraduate degree or higher. Nineteen percent of the participants ($n = 23$) were married to the service member for 10 years or more, 50% ($n = 60$) were married for 4–10 years, and 31% ($n = 36$) were married for 0–3 years. Twenty wives were currently experiencing a deployment (16.7%), and 84 (70.6%) had at least one child living in their home.

Measures

A demographic section was completed by the participants, including age, ethnicity, education level, occupation, length of marriage, husband’s rank and time in service, number of children (if any), residence on base or off base, and deployment status.

The following instruments were used: the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS), the Inventory of Socially Supportive Behaviors (ISSB), the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS-14), and the Psychological General Well-Being Index–Revised (PGWBI–R).

The MSPSS is a 12-item self-report measure (Zimet, Dahlem, Zimet, & Farley, 1988) that utilizes a 7-point Likert-type scale (1 = *very strongly disagree*, 7 = *very strongly agree*). The items divide into three factor groups relating to the source of the social support: family, friends, and significant other (spouse, girlfriend, boyfriend, fiancée).

The ISSB is a 40-item questionnaire utilizing a 5-point Likert-type scale ranging from 1 = *not at all* to 5 = *about every day*. It measures the rate at which the participants report the occurrence of a particular behavior in the past 4 weeks. The ISSB has been shown to possess adequate test–retest reliability and high internal consistency ($r = .93$), and has been found to be significantly correlated with network size and perceived social support from one’s family (Barrera, Sandler, & Ramsey, 1981).

Stress was measured by the total score on the PSS-14, a 14-item questionnaire with a possible range of scores from 0 to 40 (Cohen & Williamson, 1988). Higher overall mean scores indicate greater levels of stress as perceived by the individual. The PSS determines the current levels of experienced stress in terms of how each participant finds her life

unpredictable, uncontrollable, and overloaded. Participants rate how often they felt a certain way in the past 4 weeks on a 5-point Likert-type scale with the following responses: *never* (0 points), *almost never* (1 point), *sometimes* (2 points), *fairly often* (3 points), *very often* (4 points). The scale demonstrated good internal consistency ($\alpha = .90$).

Well-being of the participant was assessed with the PGWBI-R. This scale utilized 22 items that measure six affective states: anxiety, depressed mood, positive well-being, self-control, general health, and vitality (Revicki, Leidy, & Howland, 1996). The PGWBI-R uses a 6-point Likert scale (0–5) with 13 items scored in reverse order, to evaluate the frequency of each aspect of well-being, with scores ranging from 0 to 110. Internal consistency was good ($\alpha = .93-.95$).

Findings

Hypothesis 1 examined whether perceptions of stress (total score on the PSS) are related to perceptions of social support in Marine Corps wives (MSPSS and ISSB totals compared separately). A Pearson’s correlation (r) was calculated on the total survey score of the PSS and the total survey score of the MSPSS to determine the relationship between the scales. A Pearson’s correlation was also calculated on the total survey score of the PSS and the total survey score of the ISSB to determine whether there is a relationship between these two scales. The analysis showed no correlation between PSS and

MSPSS or PSS and ISSB; perceived stress is not correlated with perceived social support with the Marine Corps wives surveyed (see Table 1).

Hypothesis 2 examined whether a higher rating of perceived social support positively correlated with well-being (total score on PGWBI). Pearson’s correlation was computed on the total survey score of the ISSB and the total survey score of the PGWBI. The results of this analysis were not significant. A significant relationship was found, however, between the total survey score of the MSPSS and the total survey score of the PGWBI ($r = .316, p = .01$; see Table 1).

Hypothesis 3 examined whether having children increases the perception of social support. Pearson’s correlation was calculated on whether children are a part of the family, and on the total survey score of the ISSB as well as the total survey score of the MSPSS. There was no correlation between children in the household and perceived social support (see Table 1).

Hypothesis 4 examined whether Marine Corps wives who are currently experiencing a deployment have increased perceptions of stress. There was no relationship between perceived stress and whether the active-duty marine is currently deployed. The average total of the PSS-14 for wives who were experiencing a deployment was 37.6, and the average total of the PSS-14 for wives not currently experiencing a deployment was 34.71.

Additional Findings

Post hoc analysis revealed a significant negative correlation between perceived stress and general well-being ($r = -.217, p = .05$). This finding indicates that an increase in perceived stress is correlated with a decrease in general well-being.

Assumptions and Limitations in Method

A limitation in the method is the inability to verify the information and data collected due to the self-report and anonymity of the participants. It is assumed that the participants who responded to the survey met the inclusion criteria and are being honest in their responses. The information collected may also be unique to Camp Pendleton and the deployment cycles of the units associated with the wives who responded to the survey.

Implications

The analyses of the data did not support previous research that found that a higher perception of social support buff-

Table 1
Correlation Results With Social Support Scales

Measure	MSPSS	ISSB
PSS		
r	-.090	.007
p (two-tailed)	.331	.941
PGWBI		
r	.316 ^a	.125
p (two-tailed)	.000	.174
Children in home (yes/no)		
r	-.001	.034
p (two-tailed)	.989	.712

Note. MSPSS = Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support; ISSB = Inventory of Socially Supportive Behaviors; PSS = Perceived Stress Scale; PGWBI = Psychological General Well-Being Index-Revised.

^a Correlation is significant at the .01 level (two-tailed).

ered perceived stress in Marine Corps wives (Padden et al., 2011; Rosen & Moghadam, 1988).

The first hypothesis, that a higher rating of perceived stress increases the perception of social support, was not supported by the data. Hypothesis 2 stated that a higher rating of perceived social support correlates with a higher rating of well-being. A significant relationship was found between the total survey score of the MSPSS and the total survey score of the PGWBI using Pearson's correlation. This result indicates that thoughts and feelings about social support, as measured by the MSPSS, were a better predictor of general well-being than behaviors of support (as measured by the ISSB), and therefore even when supportive behaviors are occurring, emotional support or understanding may be perceived as more encouraging for military wives. The test of Hypothesis 3 revealed no impact of children on the perception of social support. Finally, Hypothesis 4 demonstrated no relationship between perceived stress and whether the active-duty marine is currently deployed.

The post hoc analysis demonstrates that an increase in perceived stress is correlated with a decrease in general well-being. Therefore, this research illustrates that the Marine Corps wives with a higher perception of stress tend to feel worse overall and may need extra support. The intensity of perceived stress may be affecting multiple areas of their lives including their relationship with their husband, children, and friends; the ability to ask for help; and general functioning in the community.

The results of this study contradict previous research and did not support the buffering of stress through social support for the Marine Corps wives who completed the survey. This may be due to the heightened level of stress that Marine Corps wives experience in their everyday life, with social support doing little to relieve the impact of the stressors.

Upon reflection of the analysis, stress for Marine Corps wives may be a function of increased training during the predeployment phase, increased frequency and duration of deployments, decreased time between deployments, and increased risk of physical and psychological injury due to deployments to active-duty war zones. The result of similar high stress ratings of Marine Corps wives with deployed husbands and Marine Corps wives whose husbands are not deployed demonstrate how the constant training, time away from home, late nights at work, in-

consistent schedules, and inability to anticipate last-minute schedule changes for active-duty Marines create as much perceived stress as having their husbands deployed to a war zone. Another possibility is that the continuous training and challenging environment could be creating an inoculation against the increased stress a deployment creates on Marine Corps' wives, and increases awareness and ability related to coping strategies, even while deployments are not occurring.

Tools are available at Camp Pendleton for families to acquire psychoeducation and information regarding deployment, stressors, and resources (e.g., FOCUS, CREDO, LINKS, New Parent Support Program, dstress.com, operationhomefront.com); however, the percentage of families using these programs and the perceptions and effectiveness of the programs related to decreasing perceived stress have not been available to research. There are also specific readiness and deployment support services (<http://mccscp.com/readiness-deployment-support>) available and accessible; however, research has not focused on whether these services do decrease perceived stress of the marine wife, increase well-being, or increase perception of social support.

Overall, deployment was not shown to be a factor in Marine Corps wives' perception of stress. Marine Corps wives at Camp Pendleton may be experiencing a high level of stress overall, whether or not the marine is deployed. Between long hours, last-minute changes in schedule, and multiple trainings away from home, deployments themselves may not contribute to an increase in Marine Corps wives' perceived stress. In the post hoc analysis, even though stress and social support were not correlated, stress and general well-being were negatively correlated, which is supportive of previous research findings. These findings could mean that when Marine Corps wives perceive higher stress, social support is not enough to buffer a general sense of lower well-being. Additional research is needed to understand the other factors that may contribute to lowering perceived stress levels and increase well-being among wives of military personnel.

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Spotlight on History

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In this issue of the *Spotlight on History*, we have the second profile of an important military psychologist from our history. What follows is Peter Ramsberger's wonderful profile of Meredith Crawford, the founder of the Human Resources Research Organization and one of the most important figures in military psychology history. Although Meredith did not do much bench research himself, he was, as you will see in Peter's article, most knowledgeable about military psychology research and the founder and effective leader of one of the most important research organizations in the history of military psychology. Like so many of the leaders in military psychology, Meredith also served as president of Division 19.

Profiles in Military Psychology: Meredith P. Crawford

Peter F. Ramsberger, Ph.D.

Human Resources Research Organization

In January 1949, Army Special Regulation 70-30-1, entitled "Research in Human Resources and Military Psychology," was released. It specified the various activities that would be placed under this regulation and the departments and agencies that were responsible for each. This was followed by two studies conducted by the Human Resources Section, Research Branch, Research and Development Division, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, which examined the state of human resources and psychological work in the Army and concluded that "the research program of the Department of the Army in the field of human resources suffers because of an absence of a single centralized place of responsibility for General Staff planning and direction. Glaring deficiencies exist in the field of training, intelligence operations, and psychological warfare" (Department of the Army, 1950). Other reasons cited for this situation included the fact that the budgeted research funds for such activities were split unevenly among the Army, Navy, and Air Force in a ratio of 20:40:40. Another staff study, produced in May 1951, included the recommendation that "a major contract be awarded to a recognized educational institution to provide for the formation of an Army Human Resources Research Office, which would have primary responsibility for conducting research in

the areas of training methods, motivation and morale, and psychological warfare" (Department of the Army, 1951). A key player in all of these developments was Harry F. Harlow, who was the chief of the Human Resources Research Office that produced the reports.



Meredith P. Crawford

At that time, some 600 miles away, Meredith P. Crawford was dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at Vanderbilt University. It was a homecoming for him, as he attended school in Nashville in his youth while his father served on the faculty of George Peabody College. He himself attended Vanderbilt, where he received a bachelor's degree in chemistry with a minor in mathematics. His intention was to continue in medical school, but his father convinced him to take some time to travel.

He ended up in New York, where he apparently could not ignore the desire for more education, obtaining a master's degree in psychology in 1932 and a doctorate in comparative psychology in 1935, both from Columbia University. Dr. Crawford's first professional position was as a staff member at the Yale Laboratories of Primate Biology, where he worked with such notables as Clark Hull and Robert Yerkes. In 1939, Dr. Crawford moved to New York with family in tow, and took a 1-year teaching position at Barnard College. A year later it was on to Nash-

ville, where he joined the faculty of his alma mater. During the war, he took a leave of absence from the school and served as an officer in the Army Aviation Psychology Program in San Antonio, Texas, overseeing test construction and administration. Toward the end of his Army service, Lieutenant Colonel Crawford was assigned as the chief of the psychology program with the Continental Air Force in Washington, D.C. Following the war, he returned to Vanderbilt.

The Early Days at HumRRO

It was Harry Harlow who recruited Dr. Crawford to assume the position of the director of the new Human Resources Research Office (HumRRO) of the Department of the Army. A contract was signed to create the organization within the George Washington University on July 31, 1951, and Dr. Crawford assumed the directorship 2 days later. He was joined in the weeks that followed by John Finan of Oberlin College, Launor Cantor of the University of Rochester, and Henry Schroeder, who was named assistant director.

There were a multitude of tasks to accomplish in the earliest days of HumRRO, and given the size of the existing staff, Dr. Crawford was heavily involved in every one. Office space on the university campus had to be located. A library of publications covering the pertinent work in the field had to be assembled. Financial and accounting mechanisms had to be established. And amidst all of this, HumRRO received its first assignment—to coordinate the behavioral science component of work being conducted by the Atomic Energy Commission and the Army Ordinance Corps related to nuclear tests in the deserts of Nevada. The primary goals of HumRRO's research were to assess the reactions of soldiers to witnessing such an explosion and the impact of "indoctrination" programs designed to educate them about the effects of nuclear weapons. Given the small number of HumRRO staff at the time, three other agencies were brought in to help with the research. Nonetheless, Dr. Crawford himself traveled to the desert in late October to be an observer and oversee HumRRO's portion of the efforts.

Another crucial element in getting HumRRO up and running was recruiting competent staff. Toward that end, in a matter of months Crawford and Harlow traveled to universities in Tennessee, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois,

California, and Washington. At each stop, they held discussions with faculty, made presentations about the new organization, and interviewed prospective employees. By December 1953, HumRRO staff included 112 civilian researchers and 108 administrative and clerical personnel. In addition, four Army officers and 18 enlisted personnel were assigned to the organization.

The intention in creating HumRRO was to centralize the Army's human resources research efforts so as to make them better coordinated and integrated. However, it is clear from early documentation that this was not immediately achieved. Therefore, a central focus of Dr. Crawford's attention, particularly in the early years, was establishing relations with other existing bodies that had an interest in this arena. These included the Operations Research Office and the Personnel Research Bureau. In addition, Dr. Crawford quickly moved to begin fulfilling one of HumRRO's mandates to set up field offices on various bases around the country so as to allow researchers to be truly hands-on in identifying issues and their solutions. Inevitably this led to concerns over turf, particularly with the Office of Chief of Army Field Forces. It seems clear that these issues were of high importance to Dr. Crawford, who spent much time in meetings and providing briefings in an attempt to more clearly delineate HumRRO's role and place within the Army research establishment. And it is undoubtedly the case that his calm demeanor and southern charm were instrumental in negotiating that course.

The Crawford Philosophy

An equally essential mandate was to ensure that those whom it was intended to benefit saw the value of HumRRO's work. In a speech to the Conference of Army Directors of Research in December 1953, Dr. Crawford proffered his philosophy in this regard:

I feel that if the area is considered very important to the Army, we should try it, even with some misgivings about our methodology; conversely, if we can get a clean-cut result on a problem of less importance without too great an expenditure, we should go ahead if we can get even lukewarm approval; if it is of real scientific consequence, has some implications for Army policy or practice, and the Army offers a unique population for study, we should make every effort to obtain approval, i.e., actively "sell" the study. (Crawford, 1953, p. 5)

He did not, however, take a completely utilitarian view of HumRRO's work. In that same address he took into account the "bigger picture" for the organization:

What has been said may seem to imply that I believe that HumRRO should always be bound in its research only to clear military requirements, and thus studies which have obvious immediate payoff. Were this our only type of activity over many years, I believe that we would not serve our full purpose, nor yield to the maximum benefit of research to the Army. We need to plan our research on a long-range basis. We must think of the development of the sciences we represent. We must continue to sharpen our methodological tools. However, while HumRRO is still new, I think that it is only sensible that we lay chief emphasis on immediate pay-off work. Planning for the future should be from a wide perspective of both scientific and military needs. As we become more accepted, I believe we will receive increasing approval for such work. (Crawford, 1953, p. 6)

His assessment of the progress that HumRRO was making in convincing a largely skeptical military establishment that behavioral scientists had anything worthwhile to offer was (at least overtly) positive after a year of operation. Dr. Crawford addressed members of APA's Division of Military Psychology in September 1952, and offered the following viewpoint:

We have been very much impressed during our first year at HumRRO that Army officers are very much interested in having someone attack the problems with which they have been working. For example, what makes an effective combat infantryman? Officers not only recognize this as a key problem, but also have been uniformly cooperative and helpful to our research people. They are not necessarily convinced that we will get the answer, but they seem glad to have us work at it. (Crawford, 1952, p. 5)

He went on to stress the importance of how the work should be carried out in such an environment: "Relations with military personnel, as with any operating group as in industry, involve careful public relations to allay suspicions that researchers are inspectors." He also recognized that part of his role was to be the bridge between the scientists working on the significant problems of the day and the operational personnel who wanted the problems solved yesterday. This entailed motivating his staff to employ the necessary rigor in their work, but to do so

with dispatch. At the same time, Dr. Crawford often found he needed to be an educator, explaining to those who were anxious to find solutions to their issues the necessity of properly applying the scientific method to ensure that the resulting recommendations were based on objective evidence.

Having an Impact

The organization's first notable success came with a work unit called TrainFire, conducted at Human Resource Unit 3 at Fort Benning, Georgia. It was initiated when President Dwight Eisenhower received a letter from Howard C. Sarvis of New Meadows, Idaho, on June 25, 1953. Sarvis had some new ideas about "rifle shooting" that he shared with the president. His letter was referred to the chief of the Human Relations and Research Branch of the Army, who, in turn, sent it to HumRRO. On October 14 of that same year, Sarvis met with representatives of the Department of the Army and HumRRO to discuss his ideas. Subsequently, HumRRO was directed to study the issue in order to devise training methods that would more realistically simulate combat conditions and more thoroughly integrate marksmanship training into the overall basic training experience. The approach used in this endeavor included studying the conditions under which soldiers used their weapons in combat, developing training methods that would more closely approximate such conditions, devising measures to assess marksmanship ability, and evaluating the revamped training program using newly derived proficiency tests.

In examining the existing training program, HumRRO researchers concluded that there were several problems. Chief among them was the lack of realism inherent in the training, often the result of a greater concern for safety than the efficacy of the training itself. The major changes brought about as a result of this research included introducing moving targets created to resemble opposing forces, which appeared for brief intervals at varying locations. The position assumed during training was modified, with greater emphasis placed on firing while kneeling or standing as opposed to being prone. New aiming strategies were also introduced to correct common errors that resulted from the conventional methods. These innovations significantly improved trainees' ability to detect and hit targets, and as a result marksmanship training was substantially revised throughout the Army. The innovations were

copied by law enforcement agencies throughout the country. In the end, TrainFire also provided Dr. Crawford a highly visible exemplar of what behavioral scientists could accomplish if given the time to properly do their work.

Over its 20-year exclusive (or near exclusive) relationship with the Army, HumRRO personnel tackled a vast array of training and training-related problems. New or revised instructional programs were developed for radio operators, civic advisors, personnel using night vision and chemical protection equipment, radar operators and mechanics, and vehicle maintenance personnel. Significant problems were studied, including forecasting future training demands, training personnel of different aptitude levels, and easing the adjustment of recruits to military life.

Through this experience and discussions with his colleagues, Dr. Crawford began to promulgate a systematic method for developing training programs, which became known within HumRRO as “the seven steps.” Essentially this was an early explication of what was to become the widely espoused Instructional Systems Development process. Dr. Crawford outlined the approach in various addresses over the years, and authored several articles about it, most notably a chapter in a 1962 volume edited by Robert Gagne entitled *Psychological Principles in Systems Development* (Crawford, 1962). The steps as outlined by Crawford involved (1) analyzing the situation or system of interest from a human factors point of view, (2) performing a job analysis, (3) specifying the knowledge and skills needed to perform the job, (4) setting training objectives, (5) constructing the training program, (6) developing proficiency measures, and (7) evaluating the training program. Although this process hardly seems revolutionary now, Dr. Crawford’s early formalization of it was unquestionably a valuable contribution to the field.

Crawford’s Leadership

Dr. Crawford is well represented in the HumRRO bibliography of publications that covers all of his 25 years with the organization. But few, if any, of the documents that bear his name are associated with specific research projects. Instead, most are general in nature (e.g., “Military Psychology and General Psychology”; Craw-

ford, 1970b) or overviews of HumRRO work (e.g., *HumRRO and Training Technology: An Introduction*; Crawford, 1970a). This suggests that in his role as HumRRO’s director, Dr. Crawford was chiefly an administrator, motivator, and salesman. Nonetheless, he kept his finger tightly on the pulse of the organization and the work being accomplished. Bill Osborn, longtime HumRRO employee and past president, recalls a time when he was working in the Fort Knox office and Dr. Crawford was going to pay a visit. Osborn was asked to take part in a briefing and discuss a segment of a research and development project that he was leading. Being a relatively junior member of the staff at the time, he was understandably nervous about this prospect. The briefing went well, however, and Osborn was amazed at the breadth of Crawford’s knowledge about the project. “He knew more about it than I did,” Osborn recounted.

Dr. Crawford’s strong leadership of HumRRO through its formative stages in the early 1950s also was a stabilizing force during a turbulent time in the 1960s and 1970s. This began with HumRRO and George Washington University mutually agreeing to end their relationship. Dr. Crawford and his advisors had already been considering this move when students, especially members of the Students for a Democratic Society, increased their pressure on the university administration to cease contract work that involved the U.S. military. With the agreement to separate in place, on September 1, 1969, HumRRO (with the *O* now changed from “Office” to “Organization”) was incorporated as an independent, nonprofit research and development center with Meredith Crawford as its first president.

In 1971, HumRRO management, after reviewing the current and likely future status of sole-source contracts, decided to request an end to their exclusive relationship with the Army. The Army granted this request on July 1, 1972, and the final contract of this type ended 3 years later. This was a wrenching time for the organization, with significant staff reductions and the closing of research units on Army bases. Benefits and holidays were temporarily eliminated and workweeks reduced to 4 days. Throughout it all, Dr. Crawford was a calming influence providing detailed information to the staff on the reasons behind the actions taken, along with assurances and evidence that better days were ahead.

A Continuing Legacy

On March 30, 1976, Dr. Crawford retired from HumRRO. He had served as the head of the organization for 25 years—starting as its only employee, guiding its expansion to hundreds of staff members nationwide, and finally initiating the process of shepherding it toward the company that it is today. In a letter to staff on the eve of his retirement, Dr. Crawford wrote:

I simply want to say to each of you: thank you, for your understanding and for your loyal support over the years. I have sincerely felt that it has been a privilege to serve as your Director, when we were part of the University and, more recently, as your President. Naturally, HumRRO has been a part of me. I have glowed in satisfaction with your individual and our corporate successes and groaned from our common oversights and shortcomings. My sincere greetings to each of you and best wishes for your own future within HumRRO or in other lines of endeavor as they may unfold over the years. (Crawford, 1976)

Dr. Crawford's association with HumRRO would continue through his service on the Board of Trustees from 1969 to 1990, and as chairman of the board from 1988 to 1990. Over his tenure with the organization and beyond, he served in a variety of professional capacities and was the recipient of many awards and honors. He was elected president of Division 19 in 1965 and received the Division's Outstanding Scientific and Professional Contributions Award. He was also given the Army's Distinguished Civilian Service Medal in 1961 and received APA's award for Distinguished Professional Contributions in 1983.

In 1992, the HumRRO staff assembled a tribute to Dr. Crawford in the form of a compendium of photos and other memorabilia. The foreword states:

Organizations tend to exhibit the traits of their creators. HumRRO, accordingly, acquired the standing of an earnest, competent, innovative, client-oriented enterprise of substantial integrity. To have been part of that culture was a source of considerable pride to the staff. Many are thankful that some of this organizational character has rubbed off on us.

Meredith Crawford passed away at the age of 91 on May 21, 2002.

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Continuing Education Committee Report

Freddy Paniagua, Ph.D., and Carrie H. Kennedy, Ph.D.

Continuing Education Committee (in alphabetical order): **Carrie H. Kennedy, Jay Morrison, and Freddy Paniagua**

The main objectives of the Continuing Education (CE) Committee of Division 19 include the following:

1. The development of high-quality CE opportunities in association with the APA Convention;
2. Facilitate the development of CE opportunities for psychologists who are having problems fulfilling CE requirements for the renewal of their licenses because of sequestration and severe restrictions on military psychologists traveling to conferences (these forms and the process to submit CE programs associated with this objective are available at <http://www.apadivisions.org/division-19/students-careers/continuing-education/index.aspx>).

For this reporting period, the Division 19 CE Committee reviewed and approved four applications in response to this objective:

- Use of the Automated Neuropsychological Assessment Metrics (ANAM) in Return to Duty Decisions Following Concussion
- Assessing Mild Traumatic Brain Injury/Concussion in the Military
- Ethics in Military Psychology: Establishing Cultural Competence
- Understanding the Role of Biological Processes in Psychiatric Disorders

Early Career Psychologists Committee Report

Jessica Gallus, Ph.D.

Early Career Psychologists Committee (in alphabetical order): Arwen DeCostanza, Jessica Gallus, Rhett Graves, Miliani Jimenez, and Krista Ratwani

The Early Career Psychologists Committee is gearing up for the summer, and before we know it, it will be time to get ready for this year's APA Convention in Washington, D.C., August 7–10.

For those of you who are able to attend the convention, we will have a number of sessions relevant to early career psychologists (ECPs), including:

- The APA Committee on Early Career Psychologists poster session, “Early Career Opportunities in APA Divisions: Get Engaged.” This session provides each division with the opportunity to highlight ECP activities and leadership. The Division 19 Early Career Psychologists Committee will be participating in this session in an effort to draw attention to the great work of those ECPs in Division 19 and to exchange ideas for networking and other ECP-related activities. If there is anything in particular you are interested in that we should highlight or collect resources on, please let us know.
- Sessions created specifically with ECPs as the target audience, to include a panel session of senior military psychologists discussing career opportunities, as well as a number of symposiums on today's most pressing topics in the Department of Defense (e.g., resilience,

sexual harassment and assault, behavioral health).

- This year, members from our Early Career Psychologists Committee will be pitching in with the Division 19 hospitality suite. We look forward to seeing you there and will be communicating details on ECP-related conference activities and events as we get closer to August.

In addition to the APA Convention, we would like to find other opportunities for better engaging ECPs throughout the year. Feel free to contact us with any suggestions and ideas. Also, if you have not yet joined our LinkedIn page for Division 19 ECPs (Military Psychology Early Career Psychologists), this is a great opportunity to network and learn more about what other ECPs are doing in Division 19!

Dr. Jessica Gallus
Dr. Rhett Graves
U.S. Army Research Institute
E-mail: jessica.gallus@gmail.com

Dr. Krista Ratwani
Aptima, Inc.
1726 M Street, NW (Suite 900)
Washington, DC 20036
E-mail: kratwani@aptima.com

Student Affairs Committee Report

Jennifer Barry, David Barry, and Angela Legner

Greetings, Division 19 Students!

It's summertime, and that means the Student Affairs Committee is in full-swing convention preparation mode. We are dutifully planning another great convention experience for Division 19 students, complete with amazing student-relevant programming and, of course, many fun activities. Our nation's capital (and surrounding area) is home to the Pentagon, Fort McNair, Fort Myer-Henderson Hall, Joint Base Andrews, Walter Reed National Military Medical Center, Fort Belvoir, Fort Meade, Arlington National Cemetery, a variety of breathtaking war memorials, Mount Vernon, and Division 19 headquarters, among other important military-relevant sites. What better, more appropriate place is there for a bunch of military psychologists to meet for continuing education and camaraderie!

Division 19 had so many terrific programs submitted this year that we could not fit them all in at the convention. As such, our hospitality suite will be brimming with overflow military psychology symposiums and panels. Much of our student programming will be occurring in the suite. Given the cost of eating out when traveling (and D.C.'s high sales tax), we have tried to schedule much of the student programming during and around meal times. Please join us as we learn about the roles of research (Thursday, August 7), clinical (Friday, August 8), and operational (Saturday, August 9) psychologists in the military over lunch.

Very graciously, our esteemed Executive Committee members voted to secure the largest suite size available to accommodate both participants and some delicious food and wine. (Raise your hand if you wish your classes were like this!) The suite will also serve as our rally point at "close of convention" each evening before heading out as a group for some fun on the town. You have not lived until you have seen D.C. at night!

Another great way to see D.C. is by foot, and what better way than by running the 36th Annual Ray's Race! Hosted by our sport and exercise psychology colleagues in Divi-

sion 47 and named in honor of Ray D. Fowler, former APA chief executive officer and founder of the Running Psychologists in 1979, Ray's Race is an annual 5k run/walk held at the APA Convention. The Student Affairs and Early Career Psychologists committees have determined that it is high time we represent the military and show our Division 47 peers how to *really* participate! The cost for students is \$25. Registration information can be found at <http://www.active.com/washington-dc/running/distance-running-races/36th-annual-running-psychologists-apa-ray-s-race-5k-run-and-walk-2014>.

Keep your eyes glued to the student listserv and our webpage (<http://www.division19students.org>) for important and timely information about convention programming and social events, as well as travel and lodging information.

And speaking of the convention, the Student Affairs Committee would like to congratulate this year's \$750 Student Travel Award recipients:

Christina Balderrama-Durbin
Texas A&M University

Dominika Borowa
Division 19 Chapter Representative
Texas Tech University

Brienne Brown
Seton Hall University

Lauren Cunningham
Ball State University

Christopher Diaz
Division 19 Chapter Representative
Drexel University

Ryan Hess
Division 19 Chapter Representative
Ball State University

Jeremy Jinkerson
Division 19 Chapter Representative
Fielding Graduate University

April Krowel
Ball State University

Laura Milliken
University of Houston

Jessica Morgan
Division 19 Chapter Representative
North Carolina State University

Wendy Rasmussen
University of Iowa

Chase Winterberg
Division 19 Chapter Representative
University of Tulsa

We are incredibly proud of our 12 winners for their hard work, leadership, and continued dedication to our field.

Changes to the Student Travel Award effective this year included an increase from 10 to 12 recipients, as well as the addition of more ways to qualify for the award. Applicants were judged based on excellence in not only research but also clinical skills, leadership activities, volunteering and advocacy, and dedication to the military and/or military psychology. Please join us in congratulating our colleagues for a job well done!

Division 19's campus representatives are continuing to do a phenomenal job representing our field on college campuses across the country. We have been thrilled to receive near-continuous updates from our campus representatives about growing interest in military psychology among their peers. The many pictures, business meeting

minutes, and stories about guest speaker events and field trips coming in are so inspiring and motivating! Our campus representatives lead from the front and are achieving remarkable feats in support of our field. Please continue sending us your stories and pictures from campus events so we can add them to the Division 19 student website.

The Student Affairs Committee is currently investigating a variety of web forums through which our Division 19 campus representatives can communicate and share ideas with one another. Many available options are limited to a small number of users, so the committee is remaining mindful of both the current and future needs of our ever growing community. Thank you for your patience as we secure a program that best suits our Division 19 Student Chapter Network!

Lastly, if you are interested in volunteering to assist the Student Affairs Committee at the 2014 APA Convention in Washington, D.C., please e-mail jennbarry@gmail.com for additional information. We are expecting a greater number of attendees than in Hawaii and thus could use the extra assistance with logistics and operations.

Thank you all for continuing to inspire us with your passion and drive for military psychology! It is an honor to serve you and represent your needs to the Division 19 and APA leadership. We can't wait to see many of you in August!

Jenn Barry, *Chair*
Angela Legner, *Chair-Select*
David Barry, *Past Chair*

APA Program Chair Report

Ann Landes, Ph.D., and Nathan Ainspan, Ph.D.

The APA Convention is approaching quickly, and we are so very excited. As usual, we invite everyone to attend our Division's programming, which has been thoughtfully crafted to meet the diverse needs and interests of our ever-growing membership. As you will see from the schedule below (a more complete program can be found at <http://www.apa.org/convention/programming/divisions/division-19.pdf>), there will be much to choose from both within APA programming (and APA's collaborative programming) and the Division 19 hospitality suite. Also, don't forget about our meetings, (awesome) social hour, and hospitality suite get-togethers.

Convention always proves to be a fun and busy time for us all. We learn and gain new skills (many of our seminars have been selected to offer continuing education [CE] credits), catch up with old friends, and make new ones. We encourage you to invite others who may not be a part of Division 19 to join us. We know they will glad that they did! For those whom we have yet to meet, who are already members, we would really like to get to know you better too.

See you in D.C.!

**Society for Military Psychology
Division 19 of the American Psychological Association
Annual Convention
Washington Convention Center
and Marriott Marquis Hotel
August 7–10**

Thursday, August 7

8:00–9:50 a.m.

Marriott Marquis LeDroit Park Room

Executive Committee Meeting

9:00–9:50 a.m.

Division 19 Convention Suite

Psychologists in Military Consulting: Our Roots, Work, and Future

10:00–10:50 a.m.

Convention Center Room 143A

Virtual Reality Goes to War—Advances in the Assessment and Treatment of PTSD

CE credits available

10:00–10:50 a.m.

Division 19 Convention Suite

Working With Veterans and Military Personnel: An Assessment of Professional Competencies

11:00–11:50 a.m.

Convention Center Room 143A

DSM–5 PTSD Criteria, Trauma Type, and Comorbid Conditions in Veterans

CE credits available

11:00–11:50 a.m.

Division 19 Convention Suite

Safe and Effective Training in the Air Force

12:00–12:50 p.m.

Convention Center Room 159

Crucial Psychological Issues to Assist As Military/Veterans Reintegrate As Civilians

CE credits available

12:00–1:50 p.m.

Division 19 Convention Suite

Lunch Session—Military Research Panel and Conversation Hour With Panelists

1:00–1:50 p.m.

Convention Center Room 144A

What's Next in Resilience Research? Contextual Factors and Unit Resilience

CE credits available

2:00–2:50 p.m.

Division 19 Convention Suite

Consulting With Service Members: Clinical Tools for Civilian and Early Career Military Psychologists

2:00–3:50 p.m.

APA Collaborative Programming

Designing Media for Military New Fathers to Facilitate Cohesive Family Systems

3:00–3:50 p.m.

Division 19 Convention Suite

Varied Roles of Behavioral Health Professionals in High-Profile Military Criminal Cases

4:00–4:50 p.m.

Division 19 Convention Suite

What Are Veterans' Courts?

Friday, August 8

8:00–9:50 a.m.

Convention Center Room 154A

Sexual Trauma and Harassment in the Military

Paper session

8:00–9:50 a.m.

APA Collaborative Programming

Suicide Risk in Soldiers and Veterans: Lessons Learned From Iraq and Afghanistan

8:00–8:50 a.m.

Division 19 Convention Suite

Ethical Paths to Competency in Military Psychology: Pathways Beyond Uniformed/Military or VA Service

9:00–9:50 a.m.

Division 19 Convention Suite

A Model for Integrating and Optimizing Psychological Health Across Healthcare Systems

10:00–11:50 a.m.

APA Collaborative Programming

Veterans and Violence: Myths, Realities, and Innovations

10:00–10:50 a.m.

Convention Center Halls D and E

Poster Session 1

- Impact of Parenting Style on Child Military Enlistment Intentions
- Development, Implementation, and Efficacy of an Enhanced Risk Surveillance Program for Marines
- Positive and Negative Affect, Social Support, and Psychological Well-Being Among Military Spouses
- Alternative Treatment Model for Military Behavioral Health: Interprofessional Collaborative Practice
- Mortality Ascertainment in a Military Cohort: Does Active Duty Status Affect Validity?
- The Revolving Door of War: Moral Injury, Combat

Exposure, and External Behaviors in Veterans

- Concordance Between Self-Reported Veteran Mental Health and Spousal Perceptions of Symptom Severity
- Veterans Mental Health Environmental Scan Findings and Recommendations
- Effectiveness and Multicultural Validity of Cognitive Processing Therapy and Prolonged Exposure
- Los Angeles Symptoms Checklist: A Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Factor Analysis
- Fads, Fashions, and Folderol in Military Psychology
- Direct and Moderated Relationships Among Stress, Resilience, Neuroticism, Stigma, and PTSD
- Sleep and Caffeine Intake: Associations With Stress and Mental Health in a Military Population
- Vigilance in Cyber Defense: A Strategy and Individual Differences-Based Approach
- Efficacy of Evidenced-Based Psychotherapy for Combat-Related PTSD: A Multiple Outcome Meta-Analysis
- Psychological Characteristics Modified During Marine Recruit Training
- Command Support for the Army Pregnancy and Postpartum Physical Training Program: Three Perspectives
- Effects of Military Deployment on Parents of Military Service Members
- The Experiences of Gay, Military Men and the Impact on One's Sense of Masculinity
- Chronic Pain and DSM-5 PTSD: A Symptom Profile
- Applying the Social Norms Approach to Help-Seeking Behavior in the Military
- Attitudes Toward Women in the Military: The Effects of Age and Gender
- Examining the Relationship Between Cigarette Smoking and PTSD Among Ohio Army National Guard Soldiers
- A Post-9/11 Content Analysis of Military Psychology Articles
- Self- and Public Stigma as Predictors of Help-Seeking Attitudes in a Sample of Military Personnel
- Veterans Perceptions of How the VA Can Increase Access to Military Sexual Trauma Related Care

11:00–11:50 a.m.

Convention Center Halls D and E

Poster Session 2

- Psychology of Civilian–Military Collaboration: The Question of Gender

- Unemployment and Mental Health: The Moderating Impact of Alcohol Misuse in Returning National Guard
- Wounded Warriors Entering Disability Culture: Identity and Psychosocial Development Stories
- An Integrative, Interprofessional Model for Campus Veterans' Services
- Education, Experience, and Outcomes in a Military Setting: A Pilot Study
- Co-Occurring Mild Traumatic Brain Injury and Post-traumatic Stress Disorders in the Military
- Comprehensive Soldier Fitness and Resilience Skills as Predictors of Performance at West Point
- Applying Sensory Skill Training Technology to Enhance Military Performance
- Predictors of Health and Happiness in Military Veterans: Distress, Trauma, and Appreciation in Life
- Military and Family Boundaries: How Integration Buffers Dual-Military Marriages
- Dual-Military Marriages: Which Gender Receives the Supervisor's Support?
- Determining Factors in Marital Satisfaction Among Wives of Recently Deployed Veterans
- A Descriptive Study of Attachment Behaviors During Postdeployment Reunions
- Veterans' Reintegration Experiences: Basic and Military-Specific Demographics
- Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire: Psychometric Properties in a PTSD Veteran Sample
- Where Do Veterans Seek Help for Health Concerns?
- PTSD and Depression: Using the BDI-II to Guide Treatment Choices for Military Veterans
- Psychological Characteristics of Overweight Prevention-Seeking Adolescent Female Military Dependents
- Training Mental Health Trainees to Work Effectively With Returning Military and Their Families
- Alternative Methods of Healing for Student Veterans
- Mental Health of OEF and OIF Veterans: Influence of Coping Strategies, Social Support, and Resilience
- Career Indecision in Veteran Students
- Unit Cohesion and PTSD Symptoms Among Male and Female Reservist Service Members
- DSM-5 PTSD Symptoms Profiles and Comorbid Major Depression in Veterans and Nonveterans
- From Hooah to Om: Mindfulness Practices for a Military Population

12:00–1:50 p.m.

Division 19 Convention Suite

Military Clinical Psychology Panel and Lunchtime Conversation Hour With Panelists

2:00–2:50 p.m.

Marriott Marquis Congress Room

Division 19 Business Meeting

3:00–3:50 p.m.

Marriott Marquis Congress Room

Division 19 Presidential Address

4:00–5:50 p.m.

Marriott Marquis Capitol Room

Division 19 Social Hour

Saturday, August 9

8:00–8:50 a.m.

Convention Center Room 204C

Resilience in the Military

Paper session

8:00–9:50 a.m.

APA Collaborative Programming

Innovative Evidence-Based Interventions for Military Families

8:00–9:50 a.m.

Division 19 Convention Suite

Neurofeedback for the Military: Overview and Demonstration

9:00–9:50 a.m.

Convention Center Room 208

New Perspectives on Military Recruiting and Training

10:00–11:50 a.m.

Division 19 Convention Suite

Developing Psychologists for the Military and Federal Service

10:00–11:50 a.m.

APA Collaborative Programming

Factors Associated With Suicide Risk Among Military Personnel and Veterans

10:00–11:50 a.m.

Convention Center Room 144A

Military Psychology Today—Senior Psychologist Perspectives

CE credits available

12:00–1:50 p.m.
APA Collaborative Programming
Mental Health Policy and Access-to-Care for Transgender Service Members and Veterans

12:00–1:50 p.m.
Division 19 Convention Suite
Operational/Deployment Psychology Panel and Lunchtime Conversation Hour With Panelists

12:00–12:50 p.m.
Convention Center Room 203
Research on Suicide Among Veterans and Members of the Military
Paper session

1:00–1:50 p.m.
Convention Center Room 143B
Psychologists' Role in Working With Student Veterans and Promoting Academic Success
CE credits available

2:00–3:50 p.m.
Division 19 Convention Suite
Development and Prevention of Behavioral Drift in Military Settings

4:00–5:50 p.m.
Division 19 Convention Suite
Successful Careers in Military Psychology: Wisdom Offered by Skilled Professionals

Sunday, August 10

8:00–8:50 a.m.
Convention Center Room 154B
Emerging Issues in Military Psychology
CE credits available

9:00–10:50 a.m.
Convention Center Room 204B

Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Diagnosis and Treatment Among Veterans and Members of the Military

Paper session

11:00–11:50 a.m.
APA Collaborative Programming
Active-Duty LGB Service Members: Research, Assessment, and Clinical Training in a Post-DADT Military

Note: Sessions offering CE credits have been reviewed and approved by the American Psychological Association Office of Continuing Education in Psychology (CEP) and the Continuing Education Committee to offer CE credits for psychologists. The CEP Office and the Continuing Education Committee maintain responsibility for the delivery of the programs.

APA Continuing Education Workshops

The following workshops about military psychology are sponsored by APA's Office of Continuing Education in Psychology and Continuing Education Committee. APA charges registration fees for these programs. Information is available at <http://www.apa.org/convention/ce>.

August 7
8:00 a.m.–3:50 p.m.
Military Psychology: The Life Cycle of a Military Service Member

August 10
8:00 a.m.–3:50 p.m.
Assisting Veterans and Members of the Military With Their Transitions, Resilience, and Reintegration

Ann Landes
Nathan Ainspan
Division 19 Program Cochairs

Announcements

Jonathan Frank, Psy.D.

Welcome to the Announcements section and your chance to spread the word about relevant information you would like to share with the community. Please take advantage of this resource by e-mailing me at jonathan.frank@us.af.mil with a short write-up of your announcement details.

General

LinkedIn Group for Early Career Psychologists

Krista Ratwani and Jessica Gallus have started a LinkedIn group for early career psychologists (ECPs). This group provides a forum for ECPs interested in military psychology to discuss key issues and ideas. It also provides an opportunity to network with other ECPs. All ECPs (defined as those within 7 years of receipt of their doctoral degrees) are welcome to join. If interested, please find the group on LinkedIn:

<http://www.linkedin.com/groups/Military-Psychology-Early-Career-Psychologists-7447591/about>

Also, remember to pass on the word! The more ECPs we can get to join, the more helpful the tool will be. If you have any questions, please contact Krista Ratwani, senior scientist and associate director, Advanced Cognitive Training Systems Division, Aptima, Inc. (202-552-6127 or kratwani@aptima.com).

Conference and Meetings

2014 Division 19 APA Convention Program Released

As the program chairs for the Division 19 program, Ann Landes and Nate Ainspan have created a comprehensive program for the Society for Military Psychology for the annual meeting of the APA in Washington, D.C. (Thursday, August 7, through Sunday, August 10). Though the program is of a length that cannot easily be presented here, it can be found at <http://www.apa.org/convention/programming/divisions/division-19.pdf>. There is a wide range of presentations, and it is believed that all members will find many sessions of interest during the convention.

Three types of programs will be occurring simultaneously: (a) divisional programming (which will be held in the conference rooms listed on the schedule), (b) sessions from APA's collaborative programming that have been sponsored by the division (these are listed as collaborative sessions on the schedule, but the rooms have not yet been determined), and (c) divisional suite sessions (these are denoted in the program as suite sessions). Attendees will be informed of the room number when arriving at the convention, and the suite numbers will be posted in every hotel and at the convention center. These sessions are more specialized for military psychologists. Suite programs will not be listed in the APA program, so please help to get the word out about these programs. APA may make changes, so you will be kept posted if and when anything changes in the schedule.

If you have any questions or comments about the program, please feel free to contact Nate (nate@ainspan.com) or Ann (ann.landes@va.gov).

APA Convention, Continuing Education Workshop Enrollment

Enrollment for continuing education (CE) workshops at the 2014 APA Convention is now open. To view the workshop program and register, go to <http://www.apa.org/convention/ce/index.aspx>.

Employment Opportunities

Division 19 Leadership Positions Open

The Division 19 Executive Committee (EXCOM) is looking for nominations for the positions of early career psychologists (ECP) chair and division parliamentarian. The ECP chair represents ECPs at Division 19 biannual EXCOM meetings. He or she is also responsible for identifying and coordinating activities/methods for increased ECP engagement, coordinating with other Division 19 committees to leverage best practices for increasing ECP participation and membership (e.g., conference funding, social media presence, conference activities, ECP-related sessions), assisting students in making the transition to

ECP, and conducting ongoing needs assessment to identify opportunities for strengthening the value of Division 19 to ECPs (e.g., mentoring, networking, etc.).

We are also looking for someone to serve as division parliamentarian. The parliamentarian advises the president and EXCOM in all matters relating to the governance of the Division and assures we are following the bylaws. The parliamentarian also assists the EXCOM in following proper parliamentary procedure during meetings and online voting.

Please send nominations for both positions (self-nominations are also welcomed) along with a current curriculum vitae to kt.lindsey@verizon.net.

APA Continuing Education Committee Nominations

Five new members are sought to begin 3-year terms on January 1, 2015. Nominations are accepted from individuals (including self-nominations) and APA committees, boards, and divisions. As defined in APA's association rules, the committee develops policy and program recommendations for the association's CE program, working collaboratively with the Office of Continuing Education Sponsor Approval and the Office of Continuing Education in Psychology. The committee's tasks include, but are not limited to,

- Providing review of all sponsors and organizations seeking APA sponsor approval;
- Collaborating with organizations that want to become APA-approved sponsors;
- Identifying, promoting, implementing, and evaluating research, development, and innovations in CE.
- Reviewing prospective convention CE workshops and CE sessions.

The committee seeks to assemble a professionally and culturally diverse group of psychologists. The committee is committed to lifelong learning and evidence-based practice and education. ECPs are encouraged to submit nominations. The committee is committed to maintaining a diverse and broad representation from all groups and areas of psychology, and particularly to seeking diversity in gender, culture, sexual orientation, and geographic region. Members are required to attend two 4-day committee meetings each year in the Washington, D.C., area with expenses reimbursed by APA. Before each meeting

(April and September) members are expected to independently review applications, which typically require a minimum of 30 hours of work. Members also work on committee projects between meetings and will be expected to participate in committee conference calls and e-mail discussions. In addition, committee members are encouraged to attend related events at APA's annual convention.

More information can be found at <http://www.apa.org/ed/sponsor/committee/cec-nominations.aspx>.

Preservation of the Force and Family

Booz Allen Hamilton has immediate needs for psychologists to provide for component-level Preservation of the Force and Family programs in clinical settings at a high standard of quality to mitigate the effects of high operational tempos and co-occurring individual and family stress. Maintain responsibility for the daily operations and long-term program development of the growing mental health resources, including operational and clinical psychologists, psychological technicians, and licensed clinical social workers and nurse case managers at units. Make recommendations on the allocation of resources to ensure program objectives and commitments are effectively met. Review the status and progress of the behavioral program, including conducting program evaluations and statistical analysis of programmatic data and advising leadership on results, and provide analytical support for changes in strategic focus and policy or procedures, as required and identified. Provide analysis for the development of policy, protocols, and lessons planning, outlining the use of psychological principals that will enhance human performance, mental acumen, and emotional modulation. Provide crisis response and follow-up care in the event of unit casualties or other serious incidents and maintain professional licenses and credentials to practice independently as a clinical psychologist. Positions are available in Fayetteville and Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, and Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia. See <http://www.boozallen.com> for more information.

Operational Psychology

Booz Allen Hamilton seeks two operational psychologists to provide technical expertise, guidance, and direct clinical services in the area of operational psychology. Develop, plan, and initiate resiliency programs for preventing and treating behavioral health issues to support all aspects of service member readiness and resilience. Conduct, administer, and interpret a full spectrum of psychological assess-

ment tools and consult with command personnel; manage relevant process improvement, program validation, and related research; and develop and manage appropriate personnel selection records and filing systems. Assume responsibility for management of referrals and disposition of referrals for behavioral health care and provide professional development and awareness education to leadership and Special Operations Forces personnel, as requested. Provide crisis response and follow-up care in the event of unit casualties or other serious incidents, function as a liaison between unit personnel and base or community helping professionals or agencies, support the assessment and selection of incoming personnel, and provide feedback to unit leadership on suitability of personnel to serve within certain military organizations or positions, when required. Ensure all deliverables meet professional standards and guidelines defined by the organization's commander or senior operational psychologist. Provide technical expertise, consultation, and direct support in the areas of assessment and selection of personnel, operational support, human performance enhancement, and the provision of clinical services to unit members and maintain credentialing requirements in good standing at a local military treatment facility. Positions are available in Macon, Georgia, and Fayetteville, North Carolina. See <http://www.boozallen.com> for more information.

TS/SCI Psychologist Jobs Opportunities

Preting Consulting seeks a TS/SCI-level operational psychologist for a job opportunity in the national capital region. The contractor will perform psychological assessments for the Department of Defense candidates applying for sensitive positions and training programs. Must have or be able to obtain an unrestricted license to provide mental health services in appropriate state or U.S. possession. Must be willing to stay abreast of new developments in the field of behavioral science as well as continue to refine clinical skills through continuing education and attendance at professional development conferences. Must be knowledgeable of standard psychological assessment instruments of personality and intellectual functions. Qualified to contract, administer, score, and interpret commercially available psychometric tests of personality, psychopathology, and intelligence. Must also be able to conduct structured and unstructured assessment interviews with applicants. Must have experience working as a

consultant to managers, supervisors, and trainers. Must have the ability to communicate psychological recommendation orally and in writing. Must have knowledge of legal, ethical, and professional guidelines in assessing job applicants. Core knowledge of the multicultural aspects of psychology and how cultural difference impact screening and selection is highly desired. Knowledge and experience with automated office equipment and software programs. Familiarity with military structure and operational environments is highly desirable. One year of experience is required. See <http://www.preting.com> for more information.

Booz Allen Hamilton is seeking two TS/SCI clearance-level psychologists to conduct diagnostic interviewing, behavioral assessment, and psychological treatment of mental health conditions and use psychological testing for the evaluation, diagnosis, and treatment of psychological disorders. Provide crisis response and follow-up care in the event of unit casualties or other serious incidents. Use behavior health measures, symptoms checklists, and psychological and neuropsychological assessment instruments to assist with diagnostic clarification and treatment planning. Maintain accurate and current notes in the mental health records and patient medical records of all patients seen and produce reports of evaluation or treatment, as required. Assist with and participate in special event informational seminars. Conduct psychological evaluations required by military schools or programs. Oversee command-directed mental health evaluations and provide clinical supervision of paraprofessional staff, students pursuing an advanced degree in psychology, and unlicensed psychologists. The positions are located in Fort Belvoir, Virginia. See <http://www.boozallen.com> for more information.

Early Career Mental Health Services Research Psychologist

The Military Psychiatry Branch of the Center for Psychiatry and Neuroscience at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research in Silver Spring, Maryland, seeks early to mid-career scientist for a new mental health services researcher position. The mental health services researcher will develop, lead, and coordinate innovative studies on a range of Army mental health care topics. The candidate will join one of the Army's leading mental health research teams focusing on utilization and delivery of mental health services in Army and Department of Defense health care fa-

cilities. Candidates for the position should have a Ph.D. or equivalent training in mental health services research or clinical psychology, as well as at least 3–5 years post-doctoral experience with demonstrated experience with health care delivery data and quantitative methods, and an extensive track record of peer-reviewed publications. Experience in designing studies to examine mental health care delivery systems involving large administrative linked databases is highly desirable. The candidate will be responsible for helping develop an active health services research program in the Center for Psychiatry and Neuroscience, aiding in the organization, development of research projects, and growth of research staff.

Walter Reed Army Institute of Research is the largest and most diverse biomedical research laboratory in the Department of Defense. Located in Silver Spring, Maryland, it is convenient to the Washington, D.C., and Baltimore areas. If interested, please contact Dr. Josh Wilk at joshua.e.wilk.civ@mail.mil for more information about applying, or go to the following website to apply: <http://nrc58.nas.edu/RAPLab10/Opportunity/Opportunity.aspx?LabCode=97&ROPCD=971552&RONum=B7991>.

Undergraduate Students in Washington, D.C., Area

National Defense University, Eisenhower School, Leader Fitness Lab, seeks student interns who will work with Dr. Stephen Bowles on projects related to posttraumatic stress disorder, military family resilience, leadership, and health and fitness resilience. We are looking for someone with an interest in research, specifically in military-related psychology, but not necessarily exclusive to that

topic. Hours preferred: 16 hours per week during school year; 40 hours per week during summer. This can be flexible depending on class and work schedules. If interested, submit curriculum vitae and a writing sample to Dustin Seidler at dustin.a.seidler.vol@gc.ndu.edu (office: 202-685-4430).

Call for Papers

Division 19 Writing Contest

Generate useful information, add to your curriculum vitae, and win some cash! In an effort to generate useful white papers on specific topics, Division 19 is sponsoring a writing contest. This is open to all (you do not have to be a Division 19 member, so feel free to forward this message to others). The sum of \$300 will be awarded to the first-place winner, \$150 for second place, and \$50 for third place. Please choose one of the following topics:

- Stress management, preparation for combat, and resiliency;
- “Normal” psychological effects of combat (e.g., time distortion, lethargy, fear, indifference, cynicism, adrenalin rush);
- Military psychologists’ competencies and practices regarding suicide assessment and prevention.

Articles should be under 1,000 words. Please submit your article to Arlene Saitzyk at ASaitzyk@gmail.com by July 20. Articles will be reviewed by a board from the Clinical Practice Committee, and winners will be announced at this year’s APA meeting and published in the Division 19 newsletter.



SOCIETY FOR MILITARY PSYCHOLOGY

Division 19 of the American Psychological Association

2014 Division Awards



The Division 19 Awards Committee (Tonia S. Heffner, Rebecca I. Porter, and Kathryn T. Lindsey) is pleased to announce the recipients of the 2014 Division 19 Awards.

Arthur W. Melton Early Achievement Award

Kathryn T. Lindsey

For early career achievements in military psychology made within 5–10 years of entry into the field.



Charles S. Gersoni Military Psychology Award

Armando X. Estrada

For excellence in military psychology research, service, or product development by an individual or group.



John C. Flanagan Lifetime Achievement Award

Paul Bliese

For lifetime achievement over a career in military psychology.



Julius E. Uhlaner Award

Air Force Office of Special Investigation's Behavioral Science Team

For outstanding contributions in research on military selection and recruitment.



Robert M. Yerkes Award

LTG Patricia D. Horoho

For outstanding contributions to military psychology by a nonpsychologist.



Robert S. Nichols Award

CPT Scott Edwards

For excellence by a uniformed clinical psychologist for military members and their families.

Congratulations!

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, Attn: 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 e-mail 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** (Nathan Ainspan: Division19newsletter@ainspan.com), **Spotlight on Research** (Krista Ratwani: kratwani@aptima.com), **Spotlight on History** (Paul Gade: paul.gade39@gmail.com), and **Spotlight on Pedagogy** (Steve Truhon: truhons@apsu.edu). 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 Jonathan Frank (jonathan.frank@us.af.mil).

Review and Selection. Every submission is reviewed and evaluated by the Section Editor, the Editor in Chief, and 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 Editor(s) 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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