



THE MILITARY PSYCHOLOGIST

The Official Newsletter of the Society for Military Psychology

Division 19 of the American Psychological Association

Volume 29 Number 3 Fall 2014



In this issue:

Editor's Column	3
President's Message	4
Division 19 Executive Committee 2014 Annual Meeting Minutes...	6
Division Membership Update.....	11
Feature Article: Sittin' in the Morning Sun.....	12
Feature Article: Division 19 Writing Contest Winners.....	14
Spotlight on History.....	21
Spotlight on Research	22
Continuing Education Committee Report	28
Early Career Psychologists Committee Report	29
Students Affairs Committee Report	30
APA Program Chair Report	31
Announcements	34



Division 19 Executive Committee

Officers and Committees

January–December 2014

DIVISION 19 OFFICERS

President	Kathryn T. Lindsey	O: 410-293-1343/E: kt.lindsey@verizon.net
President-Elect	Thomas J. Williams	O: 717-245-4511/E: Thomas.j.williams1@us.army.mil
Past President	Rebecca I. Porter	O: 717-245-3041/E: Rebecca.porter@us.army.mil
Secretary	Eric A. Surface	O: 919-480-2751/E: esurface@swa-consulting.com
Treasurer	Scott L. Johnston	E: Scott.Johnston@med.navy.mil
Members-at-Large	Scott L. Johnston	O: 703-614-8663/E: Nathan.D.Ainspan.civ@mail.mil
	Nathan D. Ainspan	O: 910-528-6990/E: DocMB@aol.com
	Morgan Banks	O: 352-376-1611/E: Ann.Landes@va.gov
	Ann Landes	O: 910-603-7478/E: optimus.psychology@hotmail.com
	Kristen K. Woolley	O: 937-775-3490/E: larry.james@wright.edu
Representative to APA Council	Larry James	

STANDING COMMITTEES AND CHAIR

Fellows	Michael Rumsey	michael.rumsey@us.army.mil
Awards	Rebecca I. Porter	Rebecca.porter@us.army.mil
Membership	David M. Barry	dmbarry@gmail.com
Nominations	Thomas J. Williams	Thomas.j.williams1@us.army.mil
Military Psychology (Journal)	Armando Estrada	military.psychology.journal@gmail.com
The Military Psychologist (Newsletter)	Joseph B. Lyons	joseph.lyons.6@us.af.mil
APA Convention Program	Nathan D. Ainspan	Nathan.D.Ainspan.civ@mail.mil
Clinical Practice	Arlene Saitzyk	arlene.saitzyk@med.navy.mil
Military Psychology History	Paul Gade	paul.gade39@gmail.com
Women and Minorities in the Military	Janice Laurence	janice.laurence@temple.edu
International Military Psychology	Robert Roland	Robertr885@aol.com
Website	Arwen DeCostanza	arwen.h.decostanza@us.army.mil
Division 19 Listserv	Paul Bartone	bartonep@ndu.edu
Student Affairs	David M. Barry	dmbarry63@gmail.com
	Jennifer Barry	jennbarry@gmail.com
	Angela Legner	alegner@ego.thechicagoschool.edu
Reserve Component Affairs	James Griffith	jhgriffith@comcast.net
Early Career Psychologists	Jessica Gallus	jessica.gallus@us.army.mil
Continuing Education	Freddy A. Paniagua	faguapan@aol.com

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.

EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE MILITARY PSYCHOLOGIST

Editor in Chief	Joseph B. Lyons	joseph.lyons.6@us.af.mil
APA Editor	Mark Winter	mwinter@apa.org
Editorial Departments		
Executive Committee	Eric A. Surface	esurface@swa-consulting.com
Membership	David M. Barry	dmbarry63@gmail.com
Feature Articles/Trends	Joseph B. Lyons	joseph.lyons.6@us.af.mil
Spotlight on Research	Krista Ratwani	kratwani@aptima.com
Spotlight on History	Paul Gade	paul.gade39@gmail.com
Continuing Education	Freddy A. Paniagua	faguapan@aol.com
Early Career Psychologists	Katy Dondanville	Dondanville@uthscsa.edu
Student Affairs	David M. Barry	dmbarry63@gmail.com
	Jennifer Barry	jennbarry@gmail.com
	Angela Legner	alegner@ego.thechicagoschool.edu
APA Program	Nathan D. Ainspan	Nathan.D.Ainspan.civ@mail.mil
Announcements	Jonathan Frank	jonathan.frank@us.af.mil

Editor's Column

Joseph B. Lyons, Ph.D.



Hello! Welcome to Fall edition of *The Military Psychologist*. I am the new editor for this exciting publication, and I wanted to take a moment to thank LTC Melba Stetz for her help as I transitioned into this role.

As a bit of background about myself, I am a senior research psychologist working for the Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL) at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. I have been with AFRL since 2005, and recently I had the privilege of serving as program officer for the Air Force Office of Scientific Research in Arlington, Virginia, where I started a basic research portfolio in the area of trust and influence. The D.C. area was both rewarding and challenging at the same time, and it afforded me the opportunity to work among many service partners and other government agencies. What an amazing experience! However, I ultimately decided to return to Ohio and to one of my passions—research.

My goals as the editor for this publication are as follows:

1. To provide timely feedback to potential authors;
2. To publish an impactful and effective newsletter to Division 19 readers;
3. To be responsive to Division 19 needs and interests.

As a way to try to keep the newsletter engaging and responsive, I would like to introduce two new sections: Trends and Spotlight on Military Psychologists. The Trends section will focus on communicating novel approaches to clinical practice, sharing recent discoveries in the research domain, and discussing emerging patterns either globally or based on contemporary battlefield domains. Essentially, I would like the Trends section to be a forum for communicating novel ideas, practices, and patterns that should be of interest to Division 19 readers. The Spotlight on Military Psychologists will be a forum for military psychologists to share parts of

their story with Division 19 in an effort to increase awareness and community within Division 19. If you have any questions about either new section, please don't hesitate to contact me.

I also wanted to announce that due to low submissions, we have decided to end the Spotlight on Pedagogy. A big thank-you goes out to Steve Truhon for his support of the newsletter as the editor for that section. Another thank-you goes out to Nathan Ainspan for his role as the editor for the feature articles. While Nathan will no longer be the editor for the feature articles, he will still be involved with the newsletter as the APA program chair.

So let's take a quick look at the current issue. We'll start with a message from our president of Division 19, Dr. Kathryn Lindsey. Dr. Lindsey discusses the importance of communication for Division 19. She recognizes our role as military psychologists as being unique both in intent and in the challenges we face as a community. Patrick DeLeon provides an interesting perspective on the challenges of modern-day health care. We recognize three winners of the Division 19 writing contest: Congratulations to (1) Emily Brooks (University of Pennsylvania) for "A Healthy Dose of Dissociation"; (2) Jeremy Jinkerson (Fielding Graduate University) for "Moral Injury as a New Normal in the Modern Wars"; and (3) Laura Neely (Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences), Jennifer Tucker (Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences), CPT Jamie Carreno (Walter Reed Army Institute of Research), COL Geoffrey Grammer (National Intrepid Center of Excellence), and Marjan Ghahramanlou-Holloway (Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences) for "Suicide Risk Assessment and Management Guidance for Military Psychologists." Finally, we have an interesting research article by Kara Orvis (Aptima) and Arwen DeCostanza (Army Research Laboratory) that describes a study to evaluate unobtrusive measures of team states using dialogue acts.

Happy reading!

President's Message

Kathryn T. Lindsey, Ph.D.



As I begin to wind down my term as the president of the Society for Military Psychology, please allow me to thank each of you for all your support, encouragement, sage advice, and faith in me. You are a most impressive group of professionals. Although my tenure was short, it was a genuine pleasure to serve with each of you!

I think that most of you would agree that one of the most difficult challenges we face as professionals committed to the future of military psychology, is communicating what we do so that others understand our distinct skill sets as well as the depth and breadth of our mission. Division 19 is perhaps one of the most diverse divisions within APA. Our members include clinicians, researchers, academics, and government employees. I would also venture to say that most of our members serve in their area of expertise with a unique passion. On a daily basis, I have witnessed dedication and determination to further understand and improve the lives of those who serve, and those who support them—whether we are talking about active duty, family members, retirees, contractors, government employees, policymakers, consultants, or those in the private sector. I would say without hesitation that what we do is often difficult to translate to others. At times, there are obstacles to overcome including national security considerations (e.g., classified missions) and cultural nuances within each of the services. For these reasons, we must be proactive in communicating the elements of military psychology to the general public. For example, some current challenges include our highly mobile population—making treatment difficult (i.e., for both clinicians and patients), making it difficult to perform research in highly applied or operational environments, and, at times, limiting resources related to overseas assignments. In fact, we may be experiencing some of the same issues facing the greater profession of psychology as highlighted by the current APA president, Dr. Nadine Kaslow, who recently

observed, “Psychology does fantastic science, but we need to get that out more effectively to the public.”

I would contend that the onus is on each of us to be vigilant and consistent in explaining what we do to the public and to other psychologists who may not have the same experience or exposure working within military populations. For example, there are numerous difficulties related to some of the work we do in national security settings. Our operational psychologists routinely have a hard time discussing what they do, as there are significant limitations to what they can relate. Even some of us on active duty are not privy to information related to the specifics of their jobs.

Cultural differences can also affect the dissemination of information about what we do. Even among active duty personnel and civilians working among military populations, each of the services has a unique language, customs, and mission demands. We find ourselves in the challenging position of trying to understand the contextual and service-specific effects on research outcomes when communicating them to the wider profession and applying them in our own work.

Most civilian psychologists work with a geographically stable patient population, whereas military populations are highly mobile. Military clinicians must determine how best to treat particular patients with a short-term model of treatment or make a decision to transfer their care because they face an impending deployment or an upcoming change of duty station. Researchers attempt to determine how best to capture follow-up data when their research participants transfer to another assignment. The profound mobility of a military population is a challenge that may not be well appreciated outside the military environment.

We routinely engage our military psychology researchers for guidance in many areas. We look to them to inform our practice through evidence-based research, to positively affect our awareness of policy issues, to publish empirical research that informs about our unique population, and to

clarify those findings to the general public. At times, even military psychology researchers within a particular service may struggle with conclusions regarding generalizability of their findings because of the unique missions, philosophies, approaches, and language among distinct military units.

Another aspect of military psychology is the great work done with limited resources. It may directly impact how we treat clinically as well as how we conduct empirical research studies among military populations. These difficulties include, but are not limited to, reduced availability of personnel, significant funding shortfalls, no readily available consultative resources, lack of peer support, austere facilities in which to conduct clinical work and research, and restrictions based on classified information and procedures. In my experience, there is never a short-

age of members within Division 19 who are willing to offer guidance and support in these challenging situations. We have many experts in virtually every specialty area, and I would encourage you all to reach out and seek the wisdom of “those who have been there.” They are some of our most valuable resources. Please join me in continuing to carefully explain and communicate what we do to the greater public to enhance the overall understanding of military psychology as a science.

In closing, I would like to issue a call to action to every member of the division—a challenge to keep doing what you are already doing so well. I urge you to continue to communicate and educate others about the great work psychologists are doing within our community of scholars and practitioners in military psychology!



Members of the Division 19 Executive Committee convened at the APA 122nd Annual Convention in Washington, D.C., August 7–10: (from left) Paul Bartone, Freddy Paniagua, Jenn Barry, Mike Rumsey, Nathan Ainspan, James Griffith, Ann Landes, Mike Matthews, Larry James, Eric Surface, Joseph Lyons, Rebecca Porter, Scott Johnston, Kathryn Lindsey, Armando Estrada, Jay Morrison, and Bob Roland. For more convention highlights, see page 31.

Division 19 Executive Committee 2014 Annual Meeting Minutes

Eric Surface, Ph.D.

Meeting date: August 7, 2014. Meeting location: Marriott Marquis, Washington, D.C. Attendees (in alphabetical order): Nate Ainspan, Jenn Barry, Paul Bartone, Keith Cooke, Katy Dondanville (call), Armando Estrada, James Griffith, Richard Hildreth, Larry James*, Scott Johnston*, Heather Kelly, Ann Landes*, Kathryn Lindsey*, Joseph Lyons, Mike Matthews, Jay Morrison, Freddy Paniagua, Ross Pastel, Becky Porter*, Bob Roland, Mike Rumsey, Arlene Saitzyk (call), Bill Strickland, Eric Surface*, Kristen Woolley (call)*

Note: 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** called the meeting to order at 0800 and presided over the meeting. Given the limited meeting time, President **Lindsey** asked members to defer items that were not time sensitive to the longer midyear meeting.

President's Report

President **Lindsey** presented the report, covering six items: (1) committee leadership changes and introducing new chairs for four committees; (2) issues related to voting on motions via the EXCOM listserv; (3) request for nominations for the Women and Minorities in the Military Committee chair; (4) success of writing contest suggested by the Clinical Practice Committee and potential for expansion of topics into other areas; (5) the receipt and acceptance of Dr. Ann **Landes's** resignation as member-at-large and the need to fill the position; and (6) need for a discretionary fund for the president.

President **Lindsey** reported that she solicited nominations for open positions and committee chairs and introduced the following new EXCOM members: (1) Dr. Joseph **Lyons**, *The Military Psychologist* newsletter editor; (2) CPT David **Barry**, Membership chair; (3) Dr. Katy **Dondanville**, Early Career Psychologists chair; and (4) Dr. Mike **Matthews**, Fellows Committee chair. She thanked the outgoing committee chairs for their service, of whom only Dr. Mike **Rumsey** (outgoing Fellows Committee chair) was in attendance.

President **Lindsey** reviewed current online voting procedures and issues and the need to establish best practice for items requiring a vote that arise outside the midyear meeting or convention. After listening to suggestions by several EXCOM members, President **Lindsey** decided that ad hoc phone meetings at the discretion of the president can be called to vote on time-sensitive items, as the preferred practice.

President **Lindsey** requested nominations to replace Dr. Janice **Laurence** as Women and Minorities in the Military Committee chair.

President **Lindsey** mentioned the success of writing contest suggested by the Clinical Practice Committee and asked that the potential for expansion of topics into other areas (e.g., research, industrial-organizational, operational psychology, etc.) be considered for future contests. **Estrada** commented that the writing contest was a brilliant idea. **Saitzyk** (Clinical Practice Committee chair) stated the committee received 15 submissions and offered a lesson learned that solicitations for future contests should offer more guidance on what is meant by a white paper.

President **Lindsey** informed the EXCOM of the receipt and acceptance of Dr. Ann **Landes's** resignation as member-at-large so that she may assume duties as president-elect on January 1, 2015. She stated the need to replace her as member-at-large and that the bylaws allow the EXCOM to accept the person with the second highest number of votes for member-at-large on the ballot in which Dr. Landes was elected for the remainder of her elected term (will end January 1, 2017). She indicated that this was Dr. Joel **Dubenitz** and that he was willing to serve. *A motion was made and seconded that Dr. Joel **Dubenitz** fill out the remainder of Dr. Ann **Landes's** term*

as member-at-large. The motion carried unanimously.

President **Lindsey** introduced the need for a discretionary fund for the president to use to promote effective and efficient execution of division business and business related to the annual convention. *After a brief discussion, a motion was made and seconded that the president have a discretionary fund of \$1,500 for purchases-related operations of the division. The motion carried unanimously.*

In the interest of time, President **Lindsey** deferred the discussion of the potential of hiring an executive assistant to handle day-to-day operations of the division; to assist in turnover of elected members and committee chairs to ensure efficient management and continuity of business operations.

Secretary's Report

Surface delivered the report. *As EXCOM secretary, he motioned to approve the minutes for the 2014 midyear meeting as submitted. The motion carried unanimously.*

Treasurer's Report

Johnston presented the report. He presented and reviewed the most recent financials. He reported the division is in very good financial shape. He pointed out that the division should be considering investment options. He mentioned that the division has \$50,000 in a Vanguard bond fund and that he has spoken with USAA about other options. He mentioned that it is up to the division to invest its money. After questions and comments from EXCOM members, President **Lindsey** asked him to come back to the EXCOM at the midyear meeting with investment options.

APA Council Representative's Report

James delivered the report. He provided an update on several items, including the APA Good Governance initiative. He also reported that APA was financially healthy. He mentioned that Division 19 was one of the few APA divisions that is growing.

Military Psychology Awards Committee

Past President **Porter** delivered the report. She provided a list of the award and writing contest winners (see below). **Bartone** commented on the great job she and the committee did on the awards. Past President **Porter** mentioned several items for future awards committees, such

as there being a limit on the number of awards one can win and more clearly communicating the rules of application. She mentioned that there was an issue with one person requesting indirect costs, when it is an individual research award (not a university grant). **Estrada** mentioned that the original language of the awards and the intent was to have one award per person per year as well as preference to new applicants. The discussion led to two motions. *A motion was made and seconded to review and update award descriptions, rules, and website postings. The motion carried unanimously. A motion was made and seconded that each position review the descriptions and website posting in its area and update proactively as needed. The motion carried unanimously.*

2014 Award Winners: Gersoni Award for excellence in psychology research, service, or product development by an individual or group, Dr. Armando **Estrada**; Flanagan Award for lifetime achievement over a career in military psychology, Dr. Paul **Bliese**; Yerkes Award for outstanding contributions to military psychology by a nonpsychologist, LTG Patricia D. **Horocho**; Melton Early Achievement Award, Dr. Kathryn **Lindsey**; Nichols Award for excellence by a uniformed clinical psychologist for military members and their families, CPT Scott **Edwards**; Uhlaner Award for outstanding contributions in research on military selection and recruitment, **Air Force Office of Special Investigations Behavioral Science Team**: Dr. Linda **Estes**, Dr. (MAJ) Jeane **Lambrecht**, Dr. (LT COL) Deborah **Sirratt**, Dr. Larry **Lewis**, Ashleigh **Diserio**, Ernesto **Munoz**, and Dr. David **Ray**.

2014 Travel Grants: Awards of \$750 are presented to individuals to defray costs of attendance, participation, and engagement in division activities. Grantees were Melinda **Key-Roberts** and Miliani **Jimenez**.

2014 Research Grants: Individual awards may be presented for research within any area of military psychology for up to \$5,000, but total funds available for awards given in the research grant program may not exceed \$15,000. Grantees were Michelle **Kelley** (impacts of stress and alcohol on a ship—looking at stages/phases of deployment), Rebecca **Blais** (sexual functioning and relationship quality following military sexual trauma in women veterans), and Lynne **Knobloch-Fedders** et al. (posttraumatic stress disorder and physiological reactivity in response to conflict in marital couples).

Nomination and Elections Committee

President-Elect **Williams** was not able to attend because of a work conflict. **Surface** presented his report focusing on three items: elections, promote voting, and check expiration of terms. President-Elect **Williams** congratulates our newly elected officers: President-Elect Ann **Landes** and Member-at-Large Christopher **Murphy**. Both will assume their new duties on January 1, 2015. The need to fill the member-at-large position vacated by **Landes** was addressed during the President's Report. President-Elect **Williams** asks that EXCOM members encourage participation in the voting process. Finally, he asks that all EXCOM members verify their term dates listed in the table provided in the meeting book.

Member-at-Large Report (Woolley)

Woolley presented the report. We requested that the remaining \$500 be disbursed to Ryan **Hess** for completion of research assistant duties as part of Concussion Toolkit. This item had been previously approved by the EXCOM.

Member-at-Large Report (Ainspan)

Ainspan presented the report. At the midyear meeting, **Ainspan** reported discussions with other divisions to pursue the idea of a handbook for employers to help veterans find postseparation employment. The EXCOM voted tentative support and asked **Ainspan** to come back with a specific plan at the annual meeting for approval. Subsequent discussions determined that the better approach would be to produce information papers, blogs, and other materials for employers using APA's resources (through the APA's Center for Organizational Excellence). No request for Division 19 funding was presented.

APA Program Committee/Hospitality Suite

Ainspan presented the report. The 2014 program contains 35 symposiums and sessions, 51 paper presentations, and our receptions. This year, Division 19 has expanded into full-day programming in the hospitality suite (to increase the number of sessions while we are in D.C.). He mentioned that we are considering whether we want to do this again next year and asked EXCOM members to provide feedback and impressions after the conference. He mentioned that conversations have already begun with other divisional presidents and program chairs about collaborative programming for 2015. He thanked **Landes** (cochair)

for her contribution and the others who helped. There was a discussion of programming in the hospitality suite. **Ainspan** also mentioned that all divisions are losing programming hours in favor of collaborative programming between divisions and those proposals are due early. He mentioned starting to work with other divisions. There was further discussion around convention programming. **Landes** praised **Ainspan** for his creativity and hard work in trying to develop the conference program and trying to include as much content as possible under the constraints. President **Lindsey** thanked both **Ainspan** and **Landes** for their efforts.

APA Division Services

Keith **Cooke** presented an overview of what APA Division Services does, such as membership services, and can do, such as award processing support, for Division 19. **Estrada** asked whether APA Division Services could provide a proposal on support for awards processing. **Cooke** replied that he could but he would need the requirements.

APA Update

Kelly presented the APA update. She introduced her colleague, Marianne **Ernesto**, director of testing and assessment, who announced the publication of the *Standards for Educational and Psychological Testing* and presented a complimentary copy to Division 19. She mentioned that it can be ordered from the publisher. **Kelly** explained her role at APA and how she is the lead for military, intel, 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 regulations lobbying. There were several comments and questions from EXCOM members and attendees. President **Lindsey** thanked **Kelly** for her work on our behalf.

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 by the APA Fellows Committee. **Rumsey** is not announcing the names until they are approved by APA Board of Directors/Council vote. The candidates will be announced at the Division 19 business meeting, where they will be asked to leave the room so a vote by attending Fellows can take place. He mentioned that the Division 19 Fellows Committee is losing Steve **Goldberg**, so there is an open position to be filled. As mentioned in the President's Report, Mike **Matthews** will

take over as committee chair. President **Lindsey** thanked **Rumsey** for his service.

Journal of Military Psychology Report

Estrada presented the report. He provided a comprehensive report on *Military Psychology*'s status. He mentioned that the journal is on target with where we normally are in terms of content at this point in the year, although there have been some delays in getting it out. In terms of financial status, there was a dip in income in 2013, but it was a predicted dip because of the publisher change. He provided some information about the publisher change and said that he expects the change to be beneficial in the long term. President **Lindsey** expressed her appreciation for all his leadership and efforts on the journal.

Member-at-Large Report (Landes)

Landes presented the report. She reported on an ad hoc committee she chaired tasked by President **Lindsey** to evaluate the current awards system to determine areas for process improvement and create a plan of action based on findings of the committee to determine the best solution for Division 19. She reported the committee progress to date: (1) committee was formed (**Ainspan, Landes, Surface, and Woolley**); (2) existing awards system was mapped (inputs, outputs, etc.) to determine areas for possible improvement; (3) committee developed a list of divisional "wants" for the new system; and (4) an Awards Selection Viability matrix was created to help guide the committee's search. She indicated that the future actions were to utilize the Awards Selection Viability matrix to explore the best solution, based on divisional needs, and present the findings to the EXCOM for discussion and final approval at the midyear meeting. She mentioned that the solution may include standardizing the process across award programs and software or the use of an administrative assistant. She deferred her report on the Strategic Planning Committee until the midyear meeting.

Student Affairs Committee

J. Barry presented the report. She reported that Division 19 has 29 student chapters, with four applications pending. She indicated that the student representatives are doing a phenomenal job on campus, but she also reported some pushback from faculty at a few universities. She indicated that the Student Affairs Committee has been providing individual support to the representatives. She

reported 12 Student Travel Awards granted from 22 applications, and two Student Research Grants awarded from 10 applications (see below). She reported working with the Early Career Psychologists Committee, especially with **Dondanville**. She indicated a number of goals: retain student members through graduation; joint programming with other divisions; American Psychological Association of Graduate Students–division leadership academy (annual); polling students this year at APA; and onboarding a new Student Affairs Committee chair-elect between now and midyear. She requested the procurement of a SurveyMonkey account for Division 19 surveys (\$300 annual cost). Members of the EXCOM made survey comments and asked questions. President **Lindsey** thanked **J. Barry** and the committee for all their work. *A motion was made and seconded to purchase a SurveyMonkey license for \$300 for the next year. The motion carried unanimously.*

Student Research Grant Winners: Katherine **Lunsford** and Ben D. **Sawyer**.

Student Travel Award Winners: Christina **Balderrama-Durbin**, Dominika **Borowa**, Brienne **Brown**, Lauren **Cunningham**, Christopher **Diaz**, Ryan **Hess**, Jeremy **Jinkerson**, April **Krowel**, Laura **Milliken**, Jessica **Morgan**, Wendy **Rasmussen**, and Chase **Winterberg**.

Membership Committee

Surface presented the report for **D. Barry**. Division 19 membership continues to trend upward. As of July 2014, the division had 1,109 members, up from 958 in July 2013 and 849 in August 2012. Student Affiliates, Professional Affiliates, and Associates represented the groups with the greatest increases in membership from 2013 to 2014. As of July 2014, there were 101 early career psychologist members and 14 early career psychologist associates. Membership dues for 2015 will remain at the 2014 levels: \$27 for Members/Associates/Fellows, \$30 for Professional Affiliates/International Affiliates, and \$10 for Student Affiliates. Dues Exempt Members/Fellows pay \$19 a year to receive division publications. The EXCOM passed an initiative that allows graduating Student Affiliates to have their membership status upgraded to Member/Associate/Professional Affiliate for the remainder of the calendar year.

Early Career Psychologists

Dondanville presented the report. She reported that APA changed its definition of early career psychologist (ECP)

to extend to up to 10 years postdegree. She reported the committee plans to partner with Student Affairs Committee in the creation of programming throughout the year between ECPs and graduate students including mentoring, virtual workshops to help with internship applications, postdoctoral fellow applications and selection, and job attainment; to increase engagement in social media and explore other avenues for networking; and to market the ECP Travel Award and review submissions for Division 19 events. She also requested that ECP travel award funding be maintained.

Continuing Education Committee

Paniagua presented the report. He mentioned that he plans to search for new committee members. He also mentioned that the division needs to pay \$300 in the fall for the CE Annual Fee for CE Sponsorship. He also reminded the EXCOM that people may be confusing the different continuing education programs because there are two processes—preconvention, which is contractual commitment, and during the convention. There was some discussion about continuing education. **Estrada** suggested that **Paniagua** join the Program Committee for the annual convention, which might help with coordination.

Newsletter, Public Relations, and Outreach Committee

Lyons presented the report. **Lyons** introduced himself and thanked **Stetz** for her help in the transition. He briefly presented some ideas for the future direction of the newsletter, including surveying members on their needs and updating newsletter content with new sections. He plans to present more at the midyear meeting.

Military Psychology Website

Surface pointed EXCOM members to the report provided by **DeCostanza**, who was not in attendance. She plans to continue coordination with APA to provide active link to the Division 19 website with continually updated content, and to work with the EXCOM and Student Affairs and Early Career Psychologists Committees to provide content particularly targeted at bringing awareness to new division initiatives.

Clinical Practice Committee

Saitzyk presented the report. In an effort to generate useful white papers on specific topics, Division 19 sponsored

a writing contest open to all. Papers were submitted on the following topics of interest previously identified by Division 19 members: (1) stress management, preparation for combat, and resiliency; (2) “normal” psychological effects of combat (e.g., time distortion, lethargy, fear, indifference, cynicism, adrenalin rush); and (3) military psychologists’ competencies and practices regarding suicide assessment and prevention. An award of \$300 will be presented to the first-place winner, \$150 for second place, and \$50 for third place. The winners, who will be announced at the APA convention in August, are, for first place, **Emily Brooks**, “A Healthy Dose of Dissociation”; second place, **Jeremy Jinkerson**, “Moral Injury as a New Normal in the Modern Wars”; and third place, **Laura Neely**, **Jennifer Tucker**, **Jamie Carreno**, **Geoffrey Grammer**, and **Marjan Ghahramanlou-Holloway**, “Suicide Risk Assessment and Management Guidance for Military Psychologists.” She also reported on future goals, such as increasing participation on the discussion site.

International Military Psychology Committee

Roland presented the report. In the interest of time, he asked EXCOM members to refer to his report. He mentioned that he wants to expand the committee and to capture more of the interactions with the international community.

Listserv Management

Bartone presented the report. He reported that the DIV19 announcement listserv continues to grow. We currently have 1,982 subscribers, up from 1,795 at last report (February 2014). He reported that the DIV19STUDENT listserv is also growing, with 875 subscribers, up from 463 in February 2014. DIV19STUDENT is managed and moderated by **Angela Legner**, **J. Barry**, and **D. Barry**. He reported that the DIV19EX, the EXCOM listserv, currently has 37 unique subscribers, including all active EXCOM members and a number of past presidents. He asked for any suggestions.

History of Military Psychology Committee

Surface presented the report for **Gade**. **Surface** indicated that **Gade** had several questions related to the history of the journal. **Estrada** indicated that he provided answers.

President **Lindsey** adjourned the meeting. The meeting ended at 1000.

Division Membership Update

David M. Barry

I am happy to announce that more and more people are joining—and staying—with Division 19.

Compared to the 2013 dues year, our membership numbers have increased in every category, including a 12% increase in Student Affiliates and a 14% increase in Full Members. At the end of the 2014 dues year, 1,149 people belonged to Division 19; this total membership figure includes 475 Student Affiliates, 461 Full Members, 100 Professional Affiliates, 74 Fellows, 24 Associates, and 15 International Affiliates.

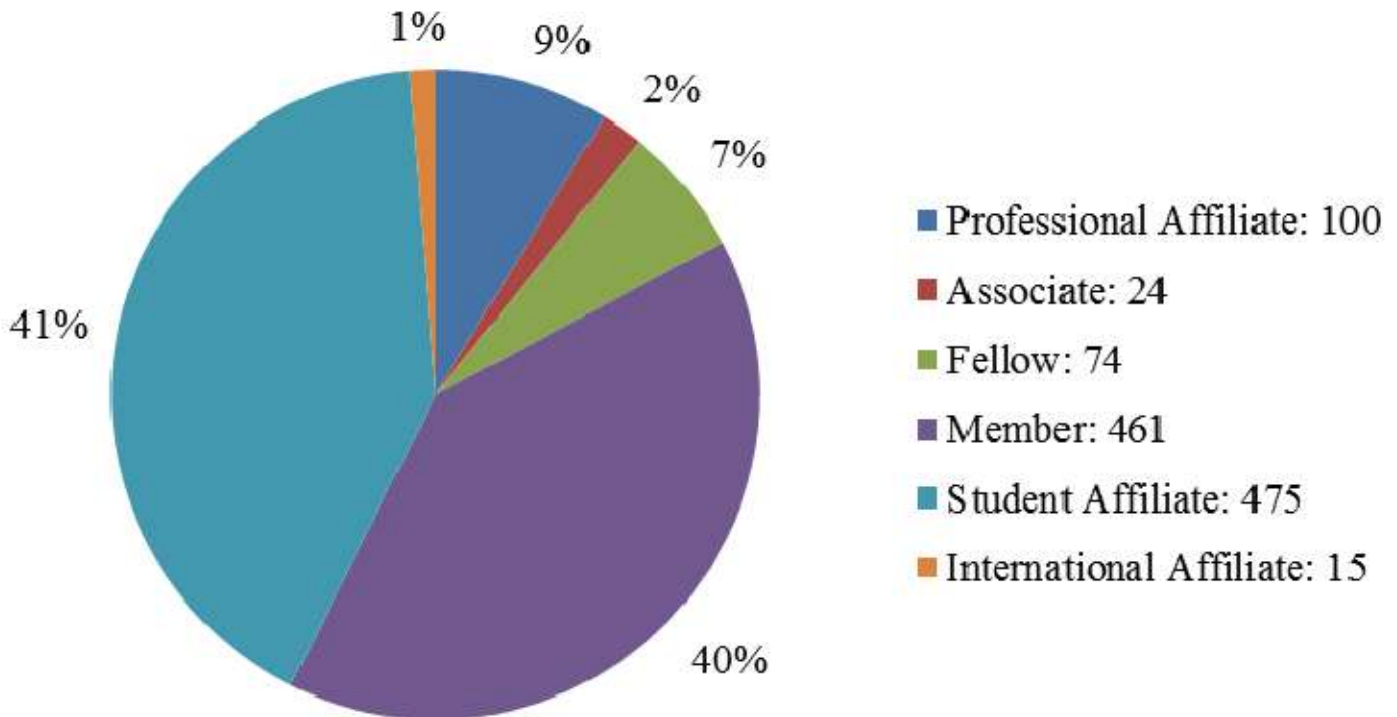
There are many reasons that our numbers are rising. Our Student Chapter Network continues to grow with 31 chapters (and counting!). Campus representatives at these chapters are informing other students about military psy-

chology and generating interest in our division. Additionally, the outstanding programming and networking opportunities that our division provided at the 2013 and 2014 APA conventions have increased the number of licensed psychologists in our ranks. The Executive Committee continues to support new and continuing opportunities for awards and grants.

Let's keep growing our division and increasing interest in the science and practice of military psychology. You can easily renew online (<http://www.apa.org/membership/renew.aspx>) or through the mail.

If you have any questions about your membership, please contact our Division Services representative, Keith Cooke, at kcooke@apa.org or me at dmbarry63@gmail.com.

2014 Division 19 Membership Totals



Sittin' in the Morning Sun

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

Working for any branch of the federal government is always “interesting.” Early in a career one has the opportunity to function to the fullest extent of one’s professional interest and training—obtaining clinical skills and opportunities that those in the private sector often have to wait decades for, if they ever obtain. Later on, one can be amazed by the extent to which the media often seem to control programmatic priorities for one’s agency—rather than systematic long-term strategic planning. Throughout this journey it could be quite easy to conclude that the American public and their elected officials really do not appreciate the personal sacrifices and contributions that federal clinicians make. Sequestration, continuing resolutions, governmental shutdowns, military personnel downsizing, and increasingly excessive bureaucratic micromanagement would seem to confirm a more cynical view. And yet, when there is a national or international crisis, such as our nation’s recent response to the Ebola outbreak, Sandy Hook, and Hurricane Katrina, it is the federal and state employee who is asked to step up and deliver necessary care. Those who choose military careers are frequently asked to, and willingly do, “put themselves in harm’s way.”

Over the years, I have been fortunate to have been invited to almost all of the Association of VA Psychologist Leaders conferences, affectionately known as the “Dallas” conferences. This year it was especially nice to see your VA colleagues formally honor APA’s Randy Phelps and Heather Kelly, who have long been staunch advocates for federal psychologists on Capitol Hill and within the administration. I vividly recall, a number of conferences ago, one of the high-level physician central office staff asking how many of those present were veterans themselves. Surprisingly, very few hands were raised. Personally, I keep reflecting upon your collective absence from these conferences. The underlying mission of the VA is to serve the needs of our nation’s veterans. Division 19 represents the veterans of tomorrow. Why

aren’t you systematically involved in shaping *your* health care system of tomorrow? The Silos of Silence.

At the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (USUHS) we conduct an interdisciplinary health policy class at which Randy and Heather have been speakers. Another presenter was Anthony Principi, who twice served as Secretary of the VA under President George W. Bush. As the Department of Defense (DoD) psychopharmacology training program (RxP) was maturing, Tony proffered a similar pilot project to the VA chief psychologists during one of their central office meetings—they never followed up on his suggestion. During the closing months of the 113th Congress, Heather engaged in discussions with senior staff and elected officials regarding the possibility of their fulfilling the former Secretary’s vision. There is a clear and compelling need for RxP. The original DoD prescribing psychologists (and it is now estimated up to 35 of their colleagues within DoD and the U.S. Public Health Service) have unequivocally demonstrated that they can provide cost-effective, quality care. Congressional offices on both sides of the political aisle, in the House and Senate, have expressed genuine interest. In keeping with the interdisciplinary and proactive nature of our USUHS course, a psychiatrist colleague from that experience recently arranged for me to personally brief one of his high-level VA central office colleagues on the movement’s history and cost-effectiveness. Heather’s voice *is* being heard. Randy has frequently rhetorically asked, How can active duty personnel and their families receive quality care from DoD prescribing psychologists but not be eligible for the same care as VA beneficiaries—especially from those who might have practiced within DoD or still possess DoD prescribing credentials?

Changing Times

As a nation, we presently spend more on health care than any other industrialized nation in the world. And yet, the Commonwealth Fund ranks the United States as last among developed nations on overall measures of health

system quality, efficiency, access to care, equity, and healthy lives, as compared with Australia, Canada, France, Germany, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. The Institute of Medicine reports that not only do regions of the country that deliver more services not appear to achieve better health outcomes than those that deliver less, it is also the case that underuse, misuse, and overuse of various services often put patients at risk. This situation simply cannot continue. As highly educated professionals, psychologists have a societal obligation to provide proactive and visionary leadership.

Since September 11, 2001, more than 1.5 million soldiers have deployed, and many have deployed multiple times. Our nation has never endured two simultaneous conflicts for this length of time. We would strongly suggest that the commitment of U.S. Army Surgeon General Patricia Horoho, who received the division's Robert M. Yerkes Award this year, to "aggressively [move] from a

healthcare system—a system that primarily focused on injuries and illness—to a System for Health that now incorporates and balances health, prevention and wellness as part of the primary focus for readiness,"¹ is most timely, and will provide a viable model for the civilian and veterans sector. Critical lessons to be learned will also evolve from her emphasis on focusing specifically on women's health issues, particularly related to deployment environments. It is time for the leaders of Division 19 to ensure that what is learned from the military experience is systematically implemented throughout the VA. For that will be *your* home of choice further down your life journey. Sittin' on the Dock of the Bay. Aloha.

¹ Statement by LT GEN Patricia D. Horoho before the Senate Committee on Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense, Second Session, 113th Congress, April 9, 2014.

Patrick H. DeLeon, a former APA president, 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, 2015.** Instructions and application materials can be obtained at <http://www.apadivisions.org/division-19/awards/grant/index.aspx>.

We look forward to your submissions!

Division 19 Writing Contest Winners

In an effort to “create” useful white papers on specific topics and to generate interest and participation from the membership, Division 19 sponsored a writing contest. Topics included (1) stress management, preparation for combat, and resiliency; (2) “normal” psychological effects of combat (e.g., time distortion, lethargy, fear, indifference, cynicism, adrenalin rush); and (3) military psychologist competencies and practices regarding suicide assessment and intervention. Many excellent submissions were received, demonstrating a broad interest in military psychology. Papers were reviewed by a board, and winners were announced at the APA convention in August with prizes awarded (\$300 for first place, \$150 for second place, and \$50 for third place). Congratulations to the winners, and thank you to all who participated!

◀ First Place ▶

A Healthy Dose of Dissociation

Emily K. Brooks

Center for Studies of Addiction, University of Pennsylvania

The term *dissociation*, in the context of combat, has developed a negative connotation. This is in part due to the association with anxiety disorders in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (4th ed., rev.; *DSM-IV-TR*; American Psychiatric Association, 2000). A peritraumatic dissociative experience (i.e., dissociation during exposure to a traumatic event) is required for the diagnosis of acute stress disorder (ASD), and ASD is determined to predict future posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD; Hansen, Armour, & Elklit, 2012). In fact, compared with other risk factors, peritraumatic dissociation was found to be the strongest predictor of PTSD (Ozer, Best, Lipsey, & Weiss, 2003). Dissociation has been studied as a predictor of subsequent PTSD in combat exposure as well. Vietnam veterans with PTSD self-reported peritraumatic dissociation more often than those without PTSD, and also scored higher on a measure of dissociative symptoms (Bremner et al., 1992). However, could dissociation in the military, particularly during combat, be adaptive as opposed to deleterious?

Defining dissociation is complicated. The *DSM-IV-TR* defines dissociation as disruptions and fragmentations of the usually integrated functions of consciousness, memory, identity, body awareness, and perception of the

self and the environment (American Psychiatric Association, 2000). Research on dissociation frequently focuses on emotional regulation and numbing. Historically, dissociation was acknowledged as a key feature of hysteria and exposure to trauma (Freud, 1920–1922/1955). Interest in the topic of dissociation has fluctuated over time in the field of clinical psychology; however, the fifth edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (American Psychiatric Association, 2013) includes a new dissociative subtype of PTSD. This additional subtype is especially relevant to the evidence-based treatments available to veterans and service members.

During acquisition and early extinction in exposure-based therapies, individuals with dissociation do not exhibit the same change in skin conductance or arousal that is typical during treatment for PTSD (Lanius, Brand, Vermetten, Frewen, & Spiegel, 2012). This deviation supports the theory that PTSD and the dissociative subtype differ in “emotional modulation” (Lanius et al., 2010). The hyperarousal and reexperiencing symptoms in the *DSM-IV-TR* diagnosis of PTSD involve emotional *undermodulation*, whereas the derealization and depersonalization symptoms of the dissociative subtype involve emotional *overmodulation*. This “numbing” phenomenon in the overmodulation of emotions suggests that dissociation could be a regulato-

ry strategy to ameliorate intense hyperarousal during combat and, therefore, protective.

Since intense emotion can detract from a soldier's ability to engage in the appropriate occupational response, emotional overmodulation that occurs during peritraumatic dissociation could help the service member engage more effectively in combat. Horowitz (1986) proposed that peritraumatic dissociation could limit the encoding of a threatening experience and, therefore, serves a protective function. When overmodulation continues to occur, however, the dissociation could have clinical implications.

Persistent dissociation is the prolonged experience of dissociative symptoms even after exposure the traumatic event has ceased. Distinguishing persistent from peritraumatic dissociation is an important factor in the perception of dissociation as helpful or harmful. PTSD and ASD are suggested to be more related to persistent dissociation than peritraumatic dissociation (Briere, Scott, & Weathers, 2005; Harvey & Bryant, 2002). Furthermore, the experience of repeated traumatization, as opposed to a single trauma type, is highly predictive of the dissociative subtype of PTSD (McFarlane, 2007). Service members are often repeatedly exposed to simultaneous traumatic events (e.g., witnessing mutilation, severe human suffering, death of a close friend, combat, explosions, etc.) and are, therefore, more at risk for pathological or persistent dissociation.

References

- American Psychiatric Association. (2000). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (4th ed., text rev.). Washington, DC: Author.
- American Psychiatric Association. (2013). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (5th ed.). Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Publishing.
- Bremner, J. D., Southwick, S., Brett, E., Fontana, A., Rosenheck, R., & Charney, D. S. (1992). Dissociation and posttraumatic stress disorder in Vietnam combat veterans. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, *149*, 328–332.
- Briere, J., Scott, C., & Weathers, F. (2005). Peritraumatic and persistent dissociation in the presumed etiology of PTSD. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, *162*, 229–2301. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1176/appi.ajp.162.12.2295>
- Cardeña, E., & Spiegel, D. (1993). Dissociative reactions to the San Francisco Bay Area earthquake of 1989. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, *150*, 474–478.
- Freud, S. (1955). Beyond the pleasure principle, group psychology, and other works. In J. Strachey (Ed. & Trans.), *The standard edition of the complete psychological works of Sigmund Freud* (Vol. 18). London, England: Hogarth Press. (Original work published 1920–1922)
- Hansen, M., Armour, C., & Elklit, A. (2012). Assessing a dysphoric arousal model of acute stress disorder symptoms in a clinical sample of rape and bank robbery victims. *European Journal of Psychotraumatology*, *3*, 18201. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3402/ejpt.v3i0.18201>
- Harvey, A. G., & Bryant, R. A. (2002). Acute stress disorder: A synthesis and critique. *Psychological Bulletin*, *128*, 886–902. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.128.6.886>
- Horowitz, M. J. (1986). Stress-response syndromes: A review of posttraumatic and adjustment disorders. *Psychiatric Services*, *37*, 241–249.
- Lanius, R. A., Brand, B., Vermetten, E., Frewen, P. A., & Spiegel, D. (2012). The dissociative subtype of posttraumatic stress disorder: Rationale, clinical and neurobiological evidence, and implications. *Depression and Anxiety*, *29*, 701–708. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/da.21889>
- Lanius, R. A., Vermetten, E., Loewenstein, R. J., Brand, B., Schmahl, C., Bremner, J. D., & Spiegel, D. (2010). Emotion modulation in PTSD: Clinical and neurobiological evidence for a dissociative subtype. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, *167*, 640–647. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1176/appi.ajp.2009.09081168>
- McFarlane, A. C. (2007) Biology not culture explains dissociation in posttraumatic stress disorder. *Biological Psychiatry*, *73*, 296–297. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.biopsych.2012.11.026>
- Ozer, E. J., Best, S. R., Lipsey, T. L., & Weiss, D. S. (2003). Predictors of posttraumatic stress disorder and symptoms in adults: A meta-analysis. *Psychological Bulletin*, *129*, 52–73. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.129.1.52>

Moral Injury as a New Normal in the Modern Wars

Jeremy Jinkerson

Fielding Graduate University

Orders are given, you act, and your sense of what's right is betrayed (Guntzel et al., 2013, p. 7).

Many of combat's common effects can be explained by the physiological stress response (e.g., elevated heart rate, adrenaline dump) and emotional reactions (e.g., fear of death/injury). For most people, however, combat is more than a physiological and psychological experience. The intense killing that modern combat requires activates moral schemas, making combat a spiritual encounter (Grossman, 2009; Marlantes, 2012; Nakashima Brock & Lettini, 2013; Shay, 2003). Distinct from possible physical and psychological trauma, witnessing and/or participating in violence can injure one's moral core, resulting in spiritual crisis and intense shame (Grossman, 2009; Litz et al., 2009). Modern training and combat conditions have made this moral injury increasingly likely, so moral conflict may now be considered a normal response to war.

When combatants commit acts that transgress their deeply held moral beliefs or witness others doing so, they experience moral conflict. Cognitive dissonance is created between reality, moral values, and beliefs about personal goodness (Drescher et al., 2011). Such events include killing, within-ranks violence, and betrayals. The events most likely to cause moral injury are failing to help people in pain, witnessing atrocities (i.e., cities and people burning), and killing civilians (Drescher et al., 2011; Litz et al., 2009; Nash & Litz, 2013; Vargas, Hanson, Kraus, Drescher, & Foy, 2013). Because modern wars have involved guerrilla tactics, city warfare, and nonuniformed enemy forces, receiving orders to kill potentially neutral targets has become increasingly common. For example, U.S. military combatants in Afghanistan have been ordered to shoot nonuniformed families who entered unauthorized areas.

Just as events that may cause moral injury have been identified, predictable responses have also been proposed

and partially validated. After a moral injury, veterans hold old beliefs and new beliefs that are contradictory (i.e., cognitive dissonance), such as "We only kill the enemy" and "That person was a civilian." This moral conflict is hypothesized to lead to shame, guilt, anxiety, and self-condemnation (Litz et al., 2009). Following self-condemnation, moral injury can lead to familiar posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms, including anger, depression, and self-harm (Buechner, 2014). Unlike PTSD, however, moral injury is associated with self-handicapping and self-harm, which are inflicted as punishment for the moral transgression (Shay, 2003). Through content analysis of responses from the National Vietnam Veterans' Readjustment Study, Vargas et al. (2013) found that 33 of 200 randomly sampled theater veterans had experienced potentially morally injurious events. Their responses to questions about how the Vietnam war had affected their lives included the expected moral injury themes of loss of trust, spiritual/existential issues, self-depreciation, social problems, and psychological problems. The most salient themes were loss of trust in others and spiritual/existential issues, including negative attributions about God. Among these individuals, veterans with themes of civilian deaths or disproportionate violence reported the most symptoms, making these types of moral injury both the most frequent and the deepest.

Overcoming the Aversion to Kill

War historians investigating pre-Vietnam wars found something strange: Many soldiers did not fire their weapons (Grossman, 2009; Kraus, 2014). For instance, numerous Civil War muzzleloaders have been discovered that were double-loaded up to four times, indicating that soldiers incorrectly reloaded their weapons rather than shoot at the enemy. Although his controversial reports lacked modern statistical methods (Aveni, n.d.), Marshall (1947/2000) asserted that less than 25% of American soldiers fired their weapons in World War II, and in the Korean War, the number had only risen to approximately

50%. There are multiple explanations for low fire rates, including fear, lack of experience, and having no target (Aveni, n.d.). Another explanation is that man is instinctually averse to killing. Having the ability to think about killing another human before doing so provides an opportunity for decision. Perhaps this a priori moment of moral conflict is why muzzleloaders were serially reloaded. Perhaps it is why the firing rates of pre-Vietnam wars were reported at 50% or lower. And perhaps it is why Karl Marlantes (2012) claimed his most hauntingly memorable kill was the occasion when he looked a Viet Cong in the eye and paused before killing him.

Reflexive fire training has done away with that pause. In modern combat training, bull's-eye targets have been replaced with man-shaped targets that fall down when shot. Soldiers are trained to fire on order the instant a command is given. This response is overlearned, and it is reinforced—with targets falling down, verbal praise, and medals (Grossman, 2009; Whirley, 2014). On the battlefield, combatants now rarely think before killing; they simply respond. Reflexive fire training interrupts the instinct to avoid killing and removes the service member's moment of decision, leaving him or her no time to consider the moral conflict until after the kill. With the increase of nonuniformed troops and potentially hostile civilians in the modern wars, the probability of postkilling moral conflict (and thereby moral injury) has grown exponentially.

Healing the Heart

Moral injury is caused when one's actions, or the actions of one's peers or leaders, deeply violate one's moral beliefs. The opportunity for healing also lies within one's moral beliefs. Like existing treatments for PTSD (Foa, Hembree, & Rothbaum, 2007; Monson et al., 2006), healing moral injury may involve adapting one's moral beliefs, modifying beliefs about the event, and/or exposure. However, some service members may hold adaptively healthy morals and still have committed atrocities. Exposure may minimize intrusions, but it will not heal the shame of moral violation. Full recovery from moral injury likely involves forgiveness (Drescher et al., 2011; Nakashima Brock & Lettini, 2013). Forgiveness may come from the self, a transcendent being, or society. Should moral injury ultimately be revealed as a public health problem as PTSD has, healing our veterans'

wounds will require forgiveness, empathy, and a willingness to hear their stories.

References

- Aveni, T. J. (n.d.). S. L. A. Marshall's "Men Against Fire." Retrieved from http://www.theppsc.org/Grossman/SLA_Marshall/Main.htm
- Buechner, B. (2014, March 20). *Moral injury and military psychology*. Presented at the meeting of the American Psychological Association Division 19 Student Chapter, Fielding Graduate University, Santa Barbara, CA.
- Drescher, K. D., Foy, D. W., Kelly, C., Leshner, A., Schultz, K., & Litz, B. (2011). An exploration of the viability and usefulness of the construct of moral injury in war veterans. *Traumatology, 17*, 8–13. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/1534765610395615>
- Foa, E. B., Hembree, E. A., & Rothbaum, B. O. (2007). *Prolonged exposure therapy for PTSD: Emotional processing of traumatic experiences: Therapist guide*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.
- Grossman, D. G. (2009). *On killing: The psychological cost of learning to kill in war and society*. New York, NY: Back Bay Books.
- Guntzel, J. S., Warner, A., Bebinger, M., & Freemark, S. (2013). *Invisible injury: Beyond PTSD*. Retrieved from <http://www.publicinsightnetwork.org/2013/06/21/invisible-injury-beyond-ptsd-illustrated-story/>
- Kraus, D. (2014, June 21). *Moral injury*. Presented at Military and Trauma Issues Seminar in association with Divisions 19 and 56 of the American Psychological Association, Memphis, TN.
- Litz, B. T., Stein, N., Delaney, E., Lebowitz, L., Nash, W. P., Silva, C., & Maguen, S. (2009). Moral injury and moral repair in war veterans: A preliminary model and intervention strategy. *Clinical Psychology Review, 29*, 695–706. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cpr.2009.07.003>
- Marlantes, K. (2012). *What it is like to go to war*. New York, NY: Grove Press.
- Marshall, S. L. A. (2000). *Men against fire: The problem of battle command*. Norman: Oklahoma University Press. (Original work published 1947)

- Monson, C. M., Schnurr, P. P., Resick, P. A., Friedman, M. J., Young-Xu, Y., & Stevens, S. P. (2006). Cognitive processing therapy for veterans with military-related posttraumatic stress disorder. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 74*, 898–907. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0022-006X.74.5.898>
- Nakashima Brock, R., & Lettini, G. (2013). *Soul repair: Recovering from moral injury after war*. Boston, MA: Beacon Press.
- Nash, W. P., & Litz, B. T. (2013). Moral injury: A mechanism for war-related psychological trauma in military family members. *Clinical Child and Family Psychological Review, 16*, 365–375. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10567-013-0146-y>
- Shay, J. (2003). *Odysseus in America: Combat trauma and the trials of homecoming*. New York, NY: Scribner.
- Vargas, A. F., Hanson, T., Kraus, D., Drescher, K., & Foy, D. (2013). Moral injury themes in combat veterans' narrative responses from the National Vietnam Veterans' Readjustment Study. *Traumatology, 20*, 243–250. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/1534765613476099>
- Whirley, J. (2014, June 21). *Evidence-based psychotherapies for PTSD*. Presented at Military and Trauma Issues Seminar in association with Divisions 19 and 56 of the American Psychological Association, Memphis, TN.

◀ Third Place ▶

Suicide Risk Assessment and Management Guidance for Military Psychologists

Laura L. Neely, Psy.D.,¹ Jennifer Tucker, Ph.D.,¹ CPT Jamie T. Carreno, Ph.D.,²
COL Geoffrey Grammer, M.D.,³ and Marjan Ghahramanlou-Holloway, Ph.D.¹

¹Laboratory for the Treatment of Suicide-Related Ideation and Behavior, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Bethesda, Maryland; ²Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Silver Spring, Maryland; ³National Intrepid Center of Excellence, Bethesda, Maryland

The primary objective of this article is to enhance competencies of military psychologists in the area of suicide risk assessment and management. A comprehensive review of suicide risk assessment and management is beyond the scope of this article. However, a brief overview of several best practices in suicide prevention, along with associated resources, is provided.

Military Psychologists and Suicide Prevention

Suicidal self-directed violence remains a significant public health problem for the U.S. Armed Forces. Since 2010, suicide has become the second leading cause of death, unrelated to war, within the Department of Defense (DoD; Armed Forces Health Surveillance Center, 2012). Given the scope of the problem, military psychologists can play a significant role in the prevention of suicidal self-directed violence among service members and their families. Knowledge about evidence-based

practices in suicide risk assessment and management serves as a foundational core for subsequent dissemination of best practices.

Suicide Risk Assessment

Clinical Practice Guideline Resources

Military psychologists can benefit from two disseminated guides on suicide prevention: (1) *Clinical Practice Guideline for Assessment and Management of Patients at Risk for Suicide* (2013), disseminated by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs and DoD; and (2) *Air Force Guide for Suicide Risk Assessment, Management, and Treatment* (2013), disseminated by the U.S. Air Force Medical Operations Agency and the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences.

Recommendations for Suicide Risk Assessment

Overall, a thorough suicide risk assessment is always dependent on a solid understanding of factors contributing to a patient's suicide ideation and/or behavior. Military psy-

chologists are encouraged not to simply rely on a single indicator to determine a patient's risk for suicide. Instead, three sources of information can ideally guide the suicide risk assessment determination: (1) clinical interview where the patient is asked about past and current suicide thoughts, intent, and plan as well as risk and protective factors; (2) self-report and/or clinician-administered, psychometrically sound instruments; and (3) collateral information (if available with the proper patient authorization) from military unit, peers, medical records, and/or family members. Table 1 provides a brief summary of recommended psychological instruments.

Suicide Risk Management

Safety Planning Intervention

The Safety Planning Intervention (SPI; Stanley & Brown, 2008, 2012) may be used as a stand-alone (e.g., in the emergency room) or as an adjunctive intervention. The SPI has been recognized as a best practice by the Suicide Prevention Resource Center and the American Foundation for Suicide Prevention Best Practices Registry for Suicide Prevention (<http://www.sprc.org>). The SPI includes four evidence-based risk reduction strategies: (1) means restriction, (2) problem-solving and distress tolerance coping skills, (3) social support and use of emergency contacts, and (4) motivational enhancement to increase

engagement in appropriate treatment. Military psychologists are encouraged to work collaboratively with the suicidal patient in developing a safety plan to be used to manage a future suicidal crisis. A safety plan app is now available free of charge, on iTunes (<https://itunes.apple.com/us/app/safety-plan/id695122998?mt=8>).

Cognitive Behavior Therapy

A 10-session outpatient cognitive behavior therapy (CBT) protocol (Brown et al., 2005) has proven efficacious in reducing suicide attempts in adult outpatients. Findings indicate that an average of 9 hours of individual outpatient CBT reduces the likelihood of repeat suicide attempts by approximately 50%. The adapted inpatient intervention is called postadmission cognitive therapy (PACT). PACT is administered in approximately six to eight face-to-face individual sessions (60–90 minutes) over the course of 3 to 6 days during inpatient psychiatric hospitalization. A full description of the inpatient model is provided by Ghahramanlou-Holloway, Cox, and Greene (2012) in *Cognitive and Behavioral Practice*. A case study is provided in *Clinical Case Studies* (Neely et al., 2013).

Hope Box

Military psychologists may use a sample CBT activity that involves the construction of a “hope box” to help their suicidal patient challenge suicide-activating thoughts (e.g., “I

Table 1

Recommended Psychological Instruments for Suicide Risk Assessment

Category	Assessment	Abbreviation	Citation
General assessments with suicide-specific items	Revised Behavior and Symptom Identification Scale	BASIS-24	Eisen et al. (2004)
	Beck Depression Inventory (2nd ed.)	BDI-II	Beck et al. (1996)
	Beck Hopelessness Scale	BHS	Beck & Steer (1988)
	Mini-International Neuropsychiatric Interview 6.0, Suicidality Subscale	MINI	Sheehan et al. (1998)
	Outcome Questionnaire	OQ-45.2	Lambert et al. (2004)
	Patient Health Questionnaire	PHQ-9	Kroenke et al. (2001)
Suicide-specific assessments	Acquired Capability for Suicide Scale	ACSS	Van Orden et al. (2008)
	Columbia–Suicide Severity Rating Scale, Military Version	C-SSRS	Posner et al. (2011)
	Suicide Behaviors Questionnaire–Revised	SBQ–R	Osman et al. (2001)
	Suicide Status Form	SSF–II–R	Jobes (2006)
	Scale for Suicide Ideation	SSI	Beck et al. (1979)

am a burden to my family and military unit”). The purpose of the hope box is to help patients directly challenge their maladaptive thoughts by being reminded of previous successes, positive experiences, and current reasons for living, especially at times of extreme distress. The National Center for Telehealth and Technology has recently developed and disseminated a Virtual Hope Box smartphone application that can be used by military psychologists to guide their suicidal patients through the process of building, storing, and accessing one’s hope box through a mobile device (<http://t2health.dcoe.mil/apps/virtual-hope-box>).

Continuing Education

Military psychologists are an integral asset to the DoD’s mission in suicide prevention. To maintain competencies in implementing best practices in suicide risk assessment, management, and treatment, military psychologists must take an active role in obtaining continuing education on the topic. The American Association of Suicidology (<http://www.suicidology.org>) and the American Foundation for Suicide Prevention (<http://www.afsp.org>) are two avenues for gaining additional education on suicide prevention. Moreover, military psychologists can serve as an important resource for one another. Timely supervision, consultation, and effective communication with colleagues are key ingredients in maximizing patient care and minimizing risk. Journals such as *Archives of Suicide Research*, *Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior*, and *Military Psychology* provide additional opportunities for enhancing knowledge of military suicide. Finally, the Military Suicide Research Consortium (<https://msrc.fsu.edu>) and the Army Study to Assess Risk and Resilience in Servicemembers, or Army STARRS (<http://www.armystarrs.org>), can serve as a solid source of reliable information on military suicide prevention research.

References

Armed Forces Health Surveillance Center. (2012). Deaths by suicide while on active duty, active and reserve components, U.S. Armed Forces, 1998–2011. *Medical Surveillance Monthly Report*, 19(6), 7–10.

Beck, A. T., Kovacs, M., & Weisman, A. (1979). Assessment of suicidal ideation: The Scale for Suicide Ideation. *Journal of Clinical and Consulting Psychology*, 47, 343–352. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0022-006X.47.2.343>

Beck, A. T., & Steer, R. A. (1988). *Manual for the Beck Hopelessness Scale*. San Antonio, TX: Psychological Corporation.

Beck, A. T., Steer, R. A., & Brown, G. K. (1996). *Manual for the Beck Depression Inventory–II*. San Antonio, TX: Psychological Corporation.

Brown, G. K., Ten Have, T., Henriques, G. R., Xie, S. X., Hollander, J. E., & Beck, A. T. (2005). Cognitive therapy for the prevention of suicide attempts: A randomized controlled trial. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 294, 563–570. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1001/jama.294.5.563>

Eisen, S. V., Normand, S.-L. T., Belanger, A. J., Spiro, A., III, & Esch, D. (2004). The Revised Behavior and Symptom Identification Scale (BASIS-R): Reliability and validity. *Medical Care*, 42, 1230–1241.

Ghahramanlou-Holloway, M., Cox, D., & Greene, F. (2012). Post-admission cognitive therapy: A brief intervention for psychiatric inpatients admitted after a suicide attempt. *Cognitive and Behavioral Practice*, 19, 233–244. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cbpra.2010.11.006>

Jobes, D. A. (2006). *Managing suicidal risk: A collaborative approach*. New York, NY: Guilford Press.

Kroenke, K., Spitzer, R. L., & Williams, J. B. (2001). The PHQ-9: Validity of a brief depression severity measure. *Journal of General Internal Medicine*, 16, 606–613.

Lambert, M. J., Morton, J. J., Hatfield, D., Harmon, C., Hamilton, S., Reid, R. C., . . . Burlingame, G. M. (2004). *Administration and scoring manual for the Outcome Questionnaire*, 45. Salt Lake City, UT: OQ Measures.

Neely, L., Irwin, K., Carreno Ponce, J. T., Perera, K., Grammer, G., & Ghahramanlou-Holloway, M. (2013). Post-admission cognitive therapy (PACT) for the prevention of suicide in military personnel with histories of trauma: Treatment development and case example. *Clinical Case Studies*, 12, 457–473. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/1534650113501863>

Osman, A., Bagge, C. L., Gutierrez, P. M., Konick, L. C., Kooper, B. A., & Barrios, F. X. (2001). The Suicidal Behaviors Questionnaire–Revised (SBQ–R): Vali-

dation with clinical and nonclinical samples. *Assessment*, 8, 443–454. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/107319110100800409>

Posner, K., Brown, G. K., Stanley, B., Brent, D. A., Yershova, K. B., Oquendo, M. A., . . . Mann, J. J. (2011). The Columbia–Suicide Severity Rating Scale: Initial validity and internal consistency findings from three multisite studies with adolescents and adults. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 168, 1266–1277. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1176/appi.ajp.2011.10111704>

Sheehan, D. V., Lecrubier Y., Sheehan K. H., Amorim, P., Janavs, J., Weiller, E., . . . Dunbar, G. C. (1998). The Mini-International Neuropsychiatric Interview (M.I.N.I.): The development and validation of a structured diagnostic psychiatric interview for *DSM–IV* and *ICD–10*. *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry*, 59(Suppl. 20), 22–33.

Stanley, B., & Brown, G. K. (2008). *Safety plan treatment manual to reduce suicide risk: Veteran version*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

Stanley, B., & Brown, G. K. (2012). Safety planning intervention: A brief intervention to mitigate risk. *Cognitive and Behavioral Practice*, 19, 256–264. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cbpra.2011.01.001>

U.S. Air Force Medical Operations Agency. (2013). *Air Force guide for suicide risk assessment, management, and treatment*. San Antonio, TX: Author.

U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs & U.S. Department

of Defense. (2013). *VA/DoD clinical practice guideline for assessment and management of patients at risk for suicide*. Washington, DC: Author.

Van Orden, K. A., Witte, T. K., Gordon, K. H., Bender, T. W., & Joiner, T. E., Jr. (2008). Suicidal desire and the capability for suicide: Tests of the interpersonal–psychological theory of suicidal behavior among adults. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 1, 72–83. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0022-006X.76.1.72>

Author Note

The views expressed in this article are those of the authors and do not reflect the official policy of the Department of Defense and/or the United States government.

Support for the Laboratory for the Treatment of Suicide-Related Ideation and Behavior has been provided to Ghahramanlou-Holloway (principal investigator) by the Department of Defense, Congressionally Directed Medical Research Program (W81XWH-08-2-0172), Military Operational Medicine Research Program (W81XWH-09-2-0129; W81XWH-11-2-0106), and National Alliance for Research on Schizophrenia and Depression (15219).

Point of Contact Information

Marjan Ghahramanlou-Holloway, Department of Medical and Clinical Psychology, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, 4301 Jones Bridge Road, Room 3050, Bethesda, MD 20814-4799. E-mail: marjan.holloway@usuhs.edu

Spotlight on History

Paul A. Gade, Ph.D.

David Segal and I are working on a profile of Sam Stouffer, author of the famous book about World War II soldier research, *The American Soldier*, and we hope to have it for the next newsletter issue. I encourage our members to contribute profiles of important figures in military psychology. This includes profiles of non-U.S. military psychologists as well as U.S. military psychologists. As always, comments and suggestions are most welcome, especially suggestions for things members would like to see in future columns. I would also like to hear from military psychologists from other countries about the history of military psychology in their countries. Please contact me at paul.gade39@gmail.com.

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 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.

This edition of the newsletter details an approach to unobtrusively monitoring team states through systems-based communications data (specifically through e-mail communications); specifically, dialogue act analysis is used. Dialogue acts are fundamental units used to describe what is happening in a conversational turn by a person when interacting with others; it is a way to describe how someone is speaking regardless of what he or she is speaking about. The goal of this research was to demonstrate initial validity evidence for using dialogue acts as a method to assess current team states. These findings, along with additional research, may have implications for advancing measurement methodologies toward more real-time, automated measures necessary to achieve objectives across broad areas such as adaptive training, training effectiveness evaluations, performance assessment and tracking, and human augmentation.

Dialogue Act Indicators for Shared Interpretation of Command Intent

Kara L. Orvis, *Aptima*, and Arwen H. DeCostanza, *Army Research Laboratory*

Research Overview

Traditionally, assessments for individuals and groups have relied on self-ratings, the opinions of instructors, subject matter experts, or outcome measures associated with quantifiable objectives (e.g., percentage of targets hit). However, these traditional measurement approaches are intrusive to the work environment and limited by things such as cost of deployment, human biases, and delay in results. Further, these measures overlook the largely untapped plethora of member-generated data available within collaboration tools and systems. The purpose of this research was to investigate the use of accessible systems-based communications data in developing unobtrusive measures of team states. Specifically, this research investigated whether dialogue act indicators through e-mail communications can serve as valid indicators of *shared interpretation of commander's intent* (SICI), a critical antecedent to adaptive team perfor-

mance. Results provide some validity evidence for using dialogue act indicators as a method to assess current team state regarding shared mental models of commander's intent.

Problem to Solve

Historically, systems-based measures have been used for measuring team processes and performance. However, few attempts have been made at using systems-based data to assess team states, such as group trust or cohesion, especially in large organizations; for these aspects, measurement approaches have leaned heavily on validated questionnaires. While there is no doubt some task-related variability for what is required for a team to perform well, trust, cohesion, and shared mental models are likely to improve results independent of the task. Thus, the development of unobtrusive methods for measuring team states could have application to a wide variety of domains.

The employment of methods such as network analysis or automated language analysis to assess team states is rare (but see Carley, 1997). However, communication-based measures have been found to be related to performance (Bonchi, Castillo, Gionis, & Jaimes, 2011; Duchon & Jackson, 2010; Olguín et al., 2009). The intent of this research was to build on existing systems-based approaches with a focus on the use of communications data in measuring team states. We focus on the development of systems-based indicators of shared mental models, specifically SICI, investigating the convergent validity of dialogue acts from e-mail data and self-report measures. Command intent is the leader's mental model of what success looks like and the boundaries around how that success is achieved. The degree of similarity between a leader and subordinates on their mental representations of that end state and the boundaries around achieving it (sharedness) would align a subordinate's decisions when making decisions without explicit guidance from the leader.

Dialogue Acts

Dialogue act analysis tells us how team members are talking about things—the process of communication. Dialogue acts—and similar concepts such as communicative acts, dialogue moves, conversation acts, speech acts, and team processes—are fundamental units used to describe what is happening in a conversational turn by a person (or other agent) when interacting with others. It is a way to describe how someone is speaking regardless of what he or she is speaking about. For example, *Reno is in Nevada* is a statement, but *Is Reno in Nevada?* is a (yes–no) question, *Where is Reno, Nevada?* is a (wh–) question, and *I think Reno is in Nevada* indicates uncertainty. In these examples, the dialogue acts differ even though the meaningful content units (*Reno, Nevada*) are the same.

Dialogue act analysis is a method for capturing the process of the team interactions, regardless of the content. While some content might be needed to decide what a given utterance's dialogue act is, dialogue acts are intended to be domain independent—and even language independent. A wide variety of taxonomies for dialogue acts have been developed. Some taxonomies have hundreds of possible classifications (Bunt, 2009; Core & Allen, 1997), but most range from 10 to 20 dialogue acts

(Convertino et al., 2008; Jurafsky, Shriberg, & Biasca, 1997; Letsky, Warner, Fiore, Rosen, & Salas, 2007; Soller, 2001).

Dialogue acts, in their various conceptual frameworks, have been related to a range of group performance metrics. In the domain of computer-supported collaborative work, Soller (2001) found that dialogue acts (enforced by a structured chat tool that provided “sentence openers” like *I think . . .* or *Please show me . . .*) differentiated instances of effective from ineffective learning. Soller found that supportive and unsupportive groups could be differentiated by their dialogue act distributions. In a study of flight crews, Bowers, Jentsch, Salas, and Braun (1998) found that dialogue acts and dialogue act sequences could differentiate crews that performed well from those that performed poorly. Foltz, Martin, Abdelali, Rosenstein, and Oberbreckling (2006) found certain dialogue acts to be highly correlated with performance of uninhabited air vehicle teams. In an emergency management planning task, Convertino et al. (2008) found that the proportions of different dialogue acts changed as teams worked together and obtained common ground, emphasizing the contrast between coordinating content and coordinating process (Clark & Brennan, 1991). Fischer, McDonnell, and Orasanu (2007) found that performance by a four-person team was positively correlated to the ratio of assenting versus dissenting responses.

For the purpose of this research, we hypothesized that a set of dialogue acts would be correlated with self-report measures of SICI. Table 1 describes the dialogue acts under investigation as well as the anticipated relationship with SICI.

Solution and Approach

Participants

Data were obtained from a brigade-level exercise focused on operations training for a National Guard infantry brigade combat team, which included soldiers from the brigade and supporting battalion staffs. The exercise lasted 10 days with the scenario and staff running 24 hours a day. Hundreds of personnel were involved in the exercise including the unit soldiers, exercise operations, exercise control, and analysis. This validation effort focused on a sample of soldiers within the unit ($n = 55$). The sample size was driven by constraints associated with the study

environment that required the use of written surveys that had to be handed out and collected across a large physical landscape within a 24-hour period. The selected participants comprised key roles within the brigade and battalion units. Further, they could be configured into 13 meaningful teams for team-level measure aggregation. The brigade teams represented a subset of functional cells as outlined in Army doctrine. Participant teams for each

of the six battalion units comprised the battalion commander, the intelligence officer (S2), the operations officer (S3), and the executive officer (XO).

Procedure

Throughout this exercise, both survey-based measures and e-mail communications were collected. For the survey data, three surveys were administered over the course of the

Table 1
Dialogue Act Descriptions

Dialogue Act	Description	Anticipated relationship with SICI	Rationale
Negativeness	The degree of negative messages a participant is sending to or receiving from other team members. A higher score would indicate a greater degree of negativity in communications.	It is hypothesized that more negative messages sent/received from teammates indicates lower levels of SICI.	Team members are more likely to get/send negative e-mail if they and their teammates have less understanding of command intent.
Negativeness Leader	The degree of negative messages a participant is receiving from or sending to the leader of the team. A higher score would indicate a greater degree of negative messages sent to or received from the team leader.	It is hypothesized that more negative messages sent/received from the leader indicates lower levels of SICI.	Team members are more likely to exchange negative messages with leadership when they have less understanding of command intent.
Appreciation	The degree of appreciative messages a participant sends or receives. A higher score would indicate a greater degree of appreciation in communications.	It is hypothesized that more appreciative messages sent/received from teammates indicates higher levels of SICI.	Team members are more likely to get/send appreciative e-mail if they and their teammates are proactively doing their tasks in accordance with commander's intent.
Uncertainty	The degree to which team members send or receive messages that reflect uncertainty. A higher score reflects a greater degree of uncertainty in communications.	It is hypothesized that (a) team members receiving more uncertainty in e-mail have higher levels of SICI and (b) team members sending more uncertainty in e-mail have lower levels of SICI.	To the extent that a team member receives messages with uncertainty, it may be because others are turning to him or her for advice, implying that the receiver may have more understanding of commander's intent. Conversely, the more uncertain a team member is in what he or she is sending, the less understanding the team member may have.

exercise. The first survey gathered demographic data such as familiarity with the unit, prior staff experience, rank, and position within the exercise. Administration of the first survey began during the initial exercise meeting with the unit (prior to the exercise starting) along with the informed consent forms. The second survey was given after completion of the military decision-making process, or planning period, which lasted approximately 3 days. The third survey was handed out well into the mission execution phase of the exercise. The average response rate for all survey administrations was approximately 90%.

Three survey measures were developed to capture both the explicit and implicit nature of command intent. The first measure, the Explicit SICI measure, was intended to measure the degree of shared understanding regarding command intent as based on the published Commander's Intent statement. The measure consisted of four multiple-choice items, each with one correct answer. A total score was equal to the number of questions correct, ranging from 0 to 4. The second measure, Values-Based Implicit SICI, was intended to capture the shared understanding of the commander's basic values. The measure included 10 pairs of competing values, and participants were asked to note which of two values the commander preferred (e.g., soldier safety vs. mission success). Participants received 1 point for each selection that matched the commander's, ranging from 0 to 10. The third measure, the Scenario-Based Implicit SICI measure, was intended to capture the

degree to which a participant could anticipate the commander's preferential course of action for an ambiguous situation. For this measure, participants were provided with four unfamiliar scenarios. Each scenario had two equally attractive or unattractive courses of action. The participants were asked to select the course of action that their brigade commander would prefer. The participants received a point for each correct response (as indicated by the brigade commander). The values-based and scenario-based questions and responses were discussed with the brigade commander prior to the exercise. Small changes were made to the response options based on the commander's feedback.

E-mail was collected in real-time with Aptima's Communications Data Collector and the Microsoft Outlook plugin for extracting the contents and metadata of e-mail. Every e-mail message sent by a participant was auto-forwarded to an administrator account and, via the Communications Data Collector, was imported into Aptima's Communications Database. About 3,000 messages were sent by the participants during the 8 days of the exercise. These data were taken to a secure facility, and the dialogue acts were processed after the exercise.

The dialogue acts in Table 1 were processed and aggregated across four collectives: team, unit, cell, and overall. The purpose of this was to investigate whether different patterns of communications across levels of the organization were meaningful. Table 2 describes these aggregations. Additionally, dialogue acts were broken into those sent and those received. For analysis purposes, individuals received a score pertaining to the number of dialogue acts present in e-mail sent or received in each collective.

Table 2

Groups by Which Dialogue Acts Were Aggregated

Team	Messages were aggregated within "team" denotations. These included grouping by the warfighting functions (e.g., the intelligence cell) at the brigade level and the leadership team (e.g., commander, XO, S3, and S2) at the battalion level.
Unit	Messages were aggregated within units (e.g., each battalion and the brigade).
Cell	Messages were aggregated within warfighting functions (e.g., all S2s and intel staff across all battalions and the brigade).
Overall	The overall network including all battalion and staff members.

Findings

Correlations were run between the individual-level systems-based language items within each collective (team, unit, cell, and overall networks) and the individual-level survey measures. Only significant correlations are depicted in Table 3, so that the unique patterns may be more easily viewed. Overall the correlations show interesting results regarding (a) the unique mapping of certain dialogue acts onto the survey-based SICI measures and (b) the network in which the dialogue acts occurred (e.g., broad vs. small).

Appreciation was uniquely related to SICI; specifically, a higher score on the values-based SICI measure was related to a greater degree of appreciative messages. In looking at

the patterns regarding receiving and sending information, the significant appreciative dialogue acts were from one direction and were related to the person receiving appreciative messages. Further, those messages were coming from both the broader networks (unit and cell) as well as the smaller network (team).

Negativeness was uniquely related to explicit SICI, such that a lower level of explicit SICI was correlated with a greater degree of negativeness. This relationship was bi-directional and included negative messages being sent and received. The interactions were occurring within the broader networks (specifically at the overall and unit networks). In hindsight this finding makes sense given that explicit intent comes from higher command.

Negativeness Leader was significantly related to both explicit SICI and implicit SICI (as measured by the scenario-based measure). The results indicated that a low level of explicit SICI correlated with sending a high level of negatively loaded e-mail to the team leader within the broader networks (unit and overall). Further, low levels of implicit SICI (as measured by the scenario measure) were related to a higher degree of negative messages from the team leader.

Uncertainty was related to all measures of SICI. Specifically, those with higher levels of SICI as measured by the

explicit SICI measure and values-based SICI measure were more likely to receive uncertain messages from the broader networks (overall and unit). Those who scored higher on the scenario-based SICI measure were significantly less likely to send uncertain messages out to the broader network (unit).

Implications

This research describes results from preliminary research meant to assess the degree to which dialogue acts may serve as a meaningful unobtrusive indicator of shared interpretation of commander's intent. The results provide compelling evidence that dialogue acts not only correlated with survey-based measures of SICI, but may be sensitive enough to show discriminate validity within the subcomponents of SICI. This is particularly true when the dialogue acts are analyzed across different aggregates as well as directionally (whether messages are sent or received). Although additional research is needed, these results provide evidence supporting the use of dialogue acts in unobtrusive assessment of team states such as shared mental models. These findings, along with additional research, may have implications for advancing measurement methodologies toward more real-time, automated measures necessary to achieve objectives across broad areas such as adaptive training, training effectiveness evaluations, performance assessment and tracking, and human augmentation.

Table 3

Significant Correlations (p < .05)

Dialogue act	Aggregate/received	Explicit SICI	Implicit SICI	Implicit SICI
Appreciation	Unit received		.48	
	Team received		.48	
	Cell received		.55	
Negativeness	Overall received	-.30		
	Overall sent	-.38		
	Unit sent	-.38		
Negativeness Leader	Overall sent	-.53		
	Unit sent	-.46		
	Team received			-.41
Uncertainty	Overall received	.40	.32	
	Unit received		.44	
	Unit sent			-.39

References

- Bonchi, F., Castillo, C., Gionis, A., & Jaimes, A. (2011). Social network analysis and mining for business applications. *ACM Transactions on Intelligent Systems and Technology*, 2(3), 22. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1145/1961189.1961194>
- Bowers, C. A., Jentsch, F., Salas, E., & Braun, C. C. (1998). Analyzing communication sequences for team training needs assessment. *Human Factors*, 40, 672–679. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1518/001872098779649265>
- Bunt, H. (2009). The DIT++ taxonomy for functional dialogue markup. In D. Heylen, C. Pelachaud, R. Catizone, & D. Traum (Eds.), *AAMAS 2009 Workshop: Towards a Standard Markup Language for Embodied Dialogue Acts* (pp. 13–24). Retrieved from <http://wwwhome.ewi.utwente.nl/~heylen/w16.pdf>
- Carley, K. M. (1997). Extracting team mental models through textual analysis. *Journal of Organizational Behavior*, 18(Suppl. 1), 533–558. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/\(SICI\)1099-1379\(199711\)18:1+<533::AID-JOB906>3.0.CO;2-3](http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/(SICI)1099-1379(199711)18:1+<533::AID-JOB906>3.0.CO;2-3)
- Clark, H. H., & Brennan, S. E. (1991). Grounding in communication. In L. B. Resnick, J. M. Levine, & S. D. Teasley (Eds.), *Perspectives on socially shared cognition* (pp. 127–149). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/10096-006>
- Convertino, G., Mentis, H. M., Rosson, M. B., Carroll, J. M., Slavkovic, A., & Ganoe, C. H. (2008). Articulating common ground in cooperative work: Content and process. In *Proceedings of the Twenty-Sixth Annual SIGCHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems* (pp. 1637–1646). New York, NY: ACM. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1145/1357054.1357310>
- Core, M., & Allen, J. (1997). Coding dialogs with the DAMSL annotation scheme. In D. Traum (Ed.), *AAAI Fall Symposium on Communicative Action in Humans and Machines* (pp. 28–35). Menlo Park, CA: American Association for Artificial Intelligence.
- Duchon, A., & Jackson, C. (2010, November–December). *Chat analysis for after-action review*. Presented at the Interservice/Industry Training, Simulation, and Education Conference, Orlando, FL.
- Fischer, U., McDonnell, L., & Orasanu, J. (2007). Linguistic correlates of team performance: Toward a tool for monitoring team functioning during space missions. *Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine*, 78(Suppl. 1), B86–B95.
- Foltz, P. W., Martin, M. A., Abdelali, A., Rosenstein, M. B., & Oberbreckling, R. J. (2006). Automated team discourse modeling: Test of performance and generalization. In *Proceedings of the 28th Annual Conference of the Cognitive Science Society* (pp. 1317–1322). Austin, TX: Cognitive Science Society.
- Jurafsky, D., Shriberg, E., & Biasca, D. (1997). *Switchboard SWBD-DAMSL shallow-discourse-function annotation coders manual, Draft 13* (Tech. Rep. 97-01). Boulder: University of Colorado, Institute of Cognitive Science.
- Letsky, M., Warner, N., Fiore, S., Rosen, M., & Salas, E. (2007, June). *Macro cognition in complex team problem solving: Adapting C2 to the 21st century*. Presented at the 12th International Command and Control Research and Technology Symposium, Newport, RI.
- Olguín, D. O., Waber, B. N., Kim, T., Mohan, A., Ara, K., & Pentland, A. (2009). Sensible organizations: Technology and methodology for automatically measuring organizational behavior. *IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics: Part B (Cybernetics)*, 39, 43–55. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1109/TSMCB.2008.2006638>
- Soller, A. (2001). Supporting social interaction in an intelligent collaborative learning system. *International Journal of Artificial Intelligence in Education*, 12, 40–62.

Point of Contact Information

For further information, contact:
Kara L. Orvis
Aptima, Inc.
korvis@aptima.com

Continuing Education Committee Report

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

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

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

1. The development of high-quality preconvention CE opportunities at the APA convention in association with the APA Office of Continuing Education in Psychology.
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. In order to facilitate the implementation of this objective, the Division 19 Continuing Education Committee has created a mechanism for military psychologists who have expertise in various topics to be able to offer CE programs at their commands in conjunction with Division 19. This objective has been approved by the APA Office of CE Sponsor Approval, and the intention is to provide this service free of charge for military psychologists. The 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 Continuing Education Committee reviewed and approved a 2-hour CE workshop entitled “Sleep Medicine Assessment and Treatment of Insomnia/Nightmares, and Obstructive Sleep Apnea,” delivered by Jonathan Olin, who is associated with the Evans Army Community Hospital, Fort Carson, Colorado. This CE workshop was held on August 21 at the U.S. Naval Hospital (USNH), Yokosuka, Japan. CDR Tara N. Smith (USNH) assisted this committee with the coordination and successful delivery of this activity.

During the annual meeting of the Division 19 Executive Committee held on August 7, in Washington, D.C., this committee discussed the need to clarify the process for

the review and approval of CE activities in Division 19. The Division 19 has two standing committees that deal with CE activities, namely, the Program Committee and the Continuing Education Committee. The Program Committee is responsible for the arrangement of CE sessions, collaborative programs, conversation hours, discussions, invited addresses, paper sessions, poster sessions, presidential address, skill-building sessions, and symposia as well as executive committee meetings, business meetings, and social hours in coordination with the APA Convention Program Committee. In addition, the Program Committee coordinates presentations at the Division 19 convention suite. If a member of our division wants his or her session to be considered a CE session at the APA convention, the Program Committee would make the appropriate arrangements with the APA Office of Continuing Education in Psychology (CEP). CE workshops scheduled during the regular program are sponsored only by the APA Continuing Education Committee.

The Division 19 Continuing Education Committee is the entity in our division approved by the APA Office of CE Sponsor Approval that reviews and approves CE workshops that are not scheduled during the regular program of the APA convention—this is the second goal of this committee. The review and approval of CE workshops scheduled outside APA conventions is the responsibility of the Division 19 Continuing Education Committee, and this committee must then submit an annual report and fee to the APA Office of CE Sponsor Approval. The Division 19 Continuing Education Committee also reviews and approves, in coordination with the CEP, CE workshops that members of Division 19 want to submit during the APA preconvention—this is first goal of the Division 19 Continuing Education Committee. Preconvention CE

continued on page 33

Early Career Psychologists Committee Report

Katy Dondanville, Psy.D.

Early Career Psychologists Committee (in alphabetical order): Arwen DeCostanza, Katy Dondanville, Jessica Gallus, Rhett Graves, Miliani Jimenez, Brian Lees, Jay Morrison, and Krista Ratwani

The Early Career Psychologists Committee has had several exciting changes this summer. The baton has been passed to new committee leadership: Katy Dondanville, Psy.D., ABPP. Thank you, Jessica Gallus, for your leadership and extensive efforts as chair over the last few years. We are excited that you will continue to be a part of the committee. The Early Career Psychologists Committee has grown, and we would like to welcome new committee members: Miliani Jimenez, Ph.D., Brian Lees, Ph.D., and Jay Morrison, Ph.D., in addition to our veteran committee members: Arwen DeCostanza, Ph.D., Jessica Gallus, Ph.D., Rhett Graves, Ph.D., and Krista Ratwani, Ph.D.

The Early Career Psychologists Committee is renewing and continuing several exciting initiatives discussed during the February meeting, including:

- At this year's APA convention in Washington, D.C., several sessions specifically aimed at early career psychologists were successfully held and robustly attended, including a continuing education panel of senior military psychologists offering a broad, joint-service perspective on military psychology today. In the Division 19 hospitality suite, the committee organized a session on operational psychology hosted by President-Elect Thomas Williams and an open question-and-answer session for students on practice in military psychology, with faculty from the Defense Centers of Excellence for Psychological Health and Traumatic Brain Injury and the Center for Deployment Psychology.
- The Early Career Psychologists Committee is moving ahead with plans to increase use of social networking tools to improve connections with student groups and facilitate the transition from student affiliate to Division 19 early career member.

The committee is currently engaged in utilizing LinkedIn (APA Division 19 Military Psychology Early Career Psychologists) and Facebook (APA Division 19–Military Psychology) and exploring Twitter to connect and network throughout the year. If you have not already connected with us, please do so today!

- For next year's APA annual meeting in Toronto (August 6–9), the Early Career Psychologists Committee is assisting with gathering and integrating feedback regarding hospitality suite programming as well as considering preconference programming along with the APA program chair. The preconference programming concept was raised for this past meeting, but barriers to student participation were a significant obstacle. The committee is interested in the possibility of using this, too, for student engagement and solidifying division commitment for the future.
- The Early Career Psychologists Committee would like to find additional opportunities for engaging Division 19 early career psychologists throughout the year. Feel free to contact us with any suggestions and ideas.

Katy Dondanville

University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio
STRONG STAR Multidisciplinary PTSD Research Consortium

E-mail: dondanville@uthscsa.edu

Jay A. Morrison

LT MSC USN

U.S. Naval Hospital Guam

E-mail: Jay.Morrison@med.navy.mil

Student Affairs Committee Report

Jennifer Barry, David Barry, and Angela Legner

Greetings, Division 19 Students.

The Student Affairs Committee has been fielding endless positive feedback from our division's members about the strong showing of student participation, enthusiasm, and professionalism displayed during the APA convention in August. From the amazing research presented during our two poster sessions to the parade of student volunteers manning the Division 19 hospitality suite, it was very clear that our students play a vital role in the growth and health of our field. Indeed, the Business Meeting left little doubt in anyone's mind about the strength of our student population. Not only was the committee exceedingly proud to award two student research grants and 12 student travel awards, but for the very first time we had the privilege of formally recognizing our division's newest leaders, the Division 19 campus representatives. To all of you who attended the convention this year, thank you for your hard work and dedication to the field of military psychology and to our Division 19 family!

By the time you read this, the committee will have selected its newest member who will serve on our committee for a period of 3 years and begin his or her tenure as chair-select on January 1, 2015. We are excited to welcome our next teammate and sad to bid farewell to our past chair, David Barry. Very fortunately, David will continue to actively serve the division as our Membership chair, a position in which he has already begun doing great things.

Along with the onboarding of our next chair-select comes my own transition out of the Student Affairs chair role and into that of past chair for 2015. This year has seen a monumental increase in activity within the division, and that positive change can likely be attributed to our growing and increasingly active student population. We have seen a substantial increase in the number of student membership and award applications, as well as a spike in convention programming submissions from student members. This fantastic news can likely be attributed to the implementation of our new Student Chapter Program, which has

pumped information about the field of military psychology and opportunities for Division 19 students into clinical and counseling psychology programs across the country.

Developing and implementing the Student Chapter Program has undoubtedly been the highlight of my career thus far. Over the past year, I have borne witness to the transformation of many campus representatives from motivated students to engaged, thoughtful leaders whose ideas and positive examples have inspired me both professionally and personally. It has been a truly humbling experience to watch this program grow and take on a life of its own. To all our campus reps, I must say that I have never felt so proud of, or so inspired by, any other group of individuals. Your trust and faith in me is the highest compliment I have ever received, and I feel truly blessed to have worked with each and every one of you. Thank you for sharing with me your ideas, hopes, struggles, accomplishments, and most valuable of all, your friendship.

My transition to past chair will be bittersweet but will be made easier by my confidence in the experience and passion of our soon-to-be Student Affairs Committee chair, Angela Legner. As past chair, I will be guiding and mentoring behind the scenes (as well as overseeing the awards programs). Please assist me in welcoming Angela to her new position by continuing to lead by example and maintaining open and frequent communication with her. In particular, I am counting on you senior campus reps who are beginning the second year of your terms to "lead from the front." You guys are the pros, and our newer campus reps will benefit greatly from the excellent examples you continue to set!

Please consider sending the committee your feedback about how we are doing and in what ways we might improve. Your insight is extremely valuable in adjusting how we may best serve you, while representing the interests of our student membership to division leadership.

Thank you, all, for a truly memorable year. Now let's kick it up a notch in 2015!

Jenn Barry, *Chair*

APA Program Chair Report

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

As the annual meeting cochairs for our division, we are pleased to report that we had a very successful conference in August and want to inform you about some of the exciting changes that we are planning for the 2015 conference, which will be in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, from August 6 to August 9 (Thursday through Sunday).

2014 Meeting

Our 2014 meeting was held in Washington, D.C., from August 7 to August 10. Because we were meeting in our nation's capital and the headquarters of our military, we really worked hard to maximize our location and make the best use of our geography. During the weekend our division offered 35 symposia and sessions, 51 paper presentations, and a number of receptions. All of this



CPT Jodi R. Owen, Psy.D., a behavioral health officer for the 730th Area Support Medical Company, sings the National Anthem at the Opening Ceremony of the APA 122nd Annual Convention, by invitation of APA President Nadine Kaslow.

was in addition to the other panels on military psychology that were held throughout the weekend and sponsored by other divisions. All of these sessions provided our members with a plethora of choices. We heard from many members that they had the enviable problem of having to choose from too many options during a specific time slot. We will endeavor to create this “problem” for you in future conferences.

This year we tried something new and used our convention suite as an additional location for symposia and presentations. Instead of simply hosting parties in the room in the evenings, we had presentations going in the room virtually every day from 8 A.M. until 6 P.M. There were logistical challenges to doing this, but we felt that the benefits of increasing our programming—and having a place to host more interactive and smaller presentations—were worth the risk. From the comments we heard, this experiment was successful, as it seems like our members valued the extra sessions and the opportunity for networking.

We look forward to repeating this practice at next year's conference in Toronto. We will book a suite large enough to accommodate both the sessions and informal get-togethers. The programs in the suite truly helped us to expand our offerings at a time when the hours assigned to us are shrinking and while our membership and the range of our programs keep growing.

One of the highlights of our program was the session organized by COL Stephen Bowles. He assembled senior psychologists from the services and academic researchers to speak about the current state and future direction of military psychology. Included in this august group was the highest ranking enlisted member of our military, SGT MAJ Bryan Battaglia, the senior enlisted advisor to the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. His comments, including his honest description of his own experiences with counseling, were a powerful testimony to the importance that our military leadership has placed on military psychology.

Acknowledgments

We owe a debt of gratitude to the following people who made the conference so successful:

- Jennifer Barry, our tireless Student Affairs Committee chair, who organized sessions and extracurricular events and ensured that all of our students felt welcome, were involved, and—dare we even say it?—had fun during the weekend;
- Angela Legner, our Student Affairs Committee chair-select, who recruited, scheduled, and supervised the volunteers;

- Past President Kathryn Lindsey, who provided leadership and guidance to the program and the schedule;
- Incoming President Ann Landes, who served as program cochair in 2013, who, as always, did yeoman's work on every aspect of the conference and to whom no detail was too small—and no detail was overlooked.

New Annual Meeting Cochair

We also want to introduce a new program cochair: Rebecca “Becky” Blais. Becky will serve as a program cochair for the 2015–2017 conferences. Becky is currently an assistant professor of psychology at Utah State University.



COL Stephen Bowles, U.S. Army and National Defense University (left), led a session at the APA convention titled “Military Psychology Today—Senior Psychologist Perspectives.” The participants included, in order of appearance (from left), Bowles; Scott L. Johnston, Ph.D., Naval Center for Combat and Operational Stress Control; Thomas J. Williams, Ph.D., U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania; Rick L. Campise, Ph.D., National Center for Telehealth & Technology; Christopher S. Robinson, Ph.D., Air Force Medical Operations Agency; Roderick A. Bacho, Ph.D., Walter Reed National Military Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland; Rebecca I. Porter, Ph.D., U.S. Army Dunham Health Clinic; David S. Riggs, Ph.D., Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences; Mark J. Bates, Ph.D., Defense Centers of Excellence, Silver Spring, Maryland; Shelley MacDermid Wadsworth, Ph.D., Purdue University; SGT MAJ Bryan B. Battaglia, Pentagon; and Paul T. Bartone, Ph.D., National Defense University.

Her program of research focuses on posttraumatic stress disorder, postdeployment distress, barriers to care, and relationship quality in veterans. She has been a member of Division 19 for over 5 years. For more information about Becky and her program of research, you may visit her website: <http://psychology.usu.edu/htm/people/memberID=12727>.

2015 Toronto Meeting

Even before the 2014 convention ended, we were already planning the 2015 convention in Toronto. The deadline for proposal submissions is December 1, so start contacting colleagues if you have not done so already. Remember that any APA member can submit a proposal—even students—so do not be bashful in reaching out to others to assemble a panel. More information about the convention (and the online proposal system) is available at <http://www.apa.org/convention>. If you have questions about creating a proposal, contact Nate or Becky at the addresses below.

Remember that Tom Williams, our president, has established a number of themes for the program next year. He is encouraging submissions of sessions that focus on the 100th-year anniversary of World War I to look at how military psychology impacted the world and the rest of the psychology during the past century and what home front lessons we have relearned during this century. He has a particular interest in presentations that represent the historical foundations of psychology that were greatly influenced by psychologists responding to threats to our national security: for example, Robert Yerkes and his role

with psychological testing (e.g., Army Alpha and Army Beta) to help more scientifically screen large numbers of conscripts and that set the stage for the tremendous demonstrations of assessment and selection processes by the Office of Strategic Studies in World War II. Psychologists, and in particular those focused on military psychology, have always demonstrated that the security of our nation is a shared responsibility of all. Help us tell that important story!

We anticipate receiving a large number of proposals for the 2015 convention. We are seeking self-nominations for reviewers of these proposals. As a reviewer, you will be given a selection of these proposals and scoring criteria and will be asked to evaluate their fit with our 2015 convention program and goals. The proposals will be distributed to possible reviewers based on areas of expertise. This type of service takes very little time (and you will have a few weeks to review), but is a great help to our division. Please consider being a reviewer. If you are interested in providing this type of service to our division, please contact Becky Blais via e-mail at the address below. Please be sure to let Becky know of your areas of expertise.

We look forward to welcoming you in Toronto and answering your questions prior to that.

In the words of Bob and Doug McKenzie (of *Second City TV*), “Take off to the Great White North!”

Nathan Ainspan (div19@ainspan.com)

Rebecca Blais (rebecca.blais@usu.edu)

Division 19 Program Cochairs

CE Committee Report *continued from page 28*

workshops must first be reviewed and approved by the Division 19 Continuing Education Committee before they are submitted to the APA CEP, because their acceptance required a contractual arrangement between both entities with the purpose of sharing costs.

The Division 19 Continuing Education Committee has been very successful meeting the second goal. The scheduling of Division 19 pre-convention CE workshops at APA annual conventions has been problematic, mainly because of low enrollment, resulting in the cancellation of the particular pre-convention workshop by the APA Continuing Education Committee. In order to increase enrollment dur-

ing APA pre-convention CE workshops from Division 19, the Division 19 Executive Committee, during its August 1, 2013, meeting, approved the following motion: “to subsidize the workshop fees for five graduate students and five early career psychologists (2 years postdoctoral) to attend the Division 19 Pre-convention CE Workshop. Recipients must be Division 19 members. The recipients would also be eligible for travel award” (*The Military Psychologist*, 28 (3), 5). The Division 19 Continuing Education Committee encourages division members to submit proposals in response to the above two goals, and also to consider the terms of the above Executive Committee motion to assure that pre-convention CE workshops scheduled by Division 19 would not be canceled due to low enrollment.

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

Call for Nominations for Fellow Status

If you are interested in being considered for Fellow status in Division 19, or would like to nominate a colleague for Fellow status, please visit <http://www.apa.org/membership/fellows/index.aspx> and initiate the nomination process. You must complete the nomination no later than December 15, 2014, in order to be considered this year. Fellows of the division shall be persons who (a) have been a division member for at least 1 year, (b) have made unusual and outstanding contributions to military psychology, (c) have had 5 years of work related to military psychology, (d) are actively engaged in the performance or administration of research or application relative to military psychology, and (e) are approved by the association for Fellow status therein. Those applicants approved by the Division 19 Fellows Committee shall then be submitted for consideration by the APA Fellows Committee and by the Fellows attending and voting at the Division 19 annual business meeting. Those who are already Fellows in other APA divisions are approved for Division 19 Fellowship through a similar process, but do not require further approval by APA. You may see a list of current APA Fellows in the APA membership directory. For additional information about the Fellow nomination process, please contact Dr. Michael D. Matthews at Michael.d.matthews.civ@mail.mil.

APA Office for Military and Veterans' Policy

The APA has formed a new office to advocate for military and veterans issues, headed by Heather Kelly, Ph.D. For more on the activities of this office, see the June issue of the *Monitor* (<http://www.apa.org/monitor>

[/2014/06/military-veterans.aspx](http://www.apa.org/monitor/2014/06/military-veterans.aspx)) or contact Heather at hkelly@apa.org.

Conference and Meetings

18th International Symposium on Aviation Psychology

The 18th International Symposium on Aviation Psychology (ISAP) will be held in Dayton, Ohio, May 4–7, 2015. The ISAP is offered for the purposes of presenting the latest research on human performance problems and opportunities within aviation systems, envisioning design solutions that best utilize human capabilities for creating safe and efficient aviation systems, and bringing together scientists, research sponsors, and operators in an effort to bridge the gap between research and application. Although the symposium is aerospace oriented, ISAP welcomes anyone with basic or applied interests in any domain to the extent that generalizations from or to the aviation domain are relevant. Please visit <http://isap.wright.edu> for more information.

CyberPsychology, CyberTherapy & Social Networking Conference

The 20th Annual CyberPsychology, CyberTherapy & Social Networking Conference (CYPSY20) will be held on the University of California, San Diego campus in La Jolla from the June 29 to July 2, 2015. CYPSY20 invites presentations in virtual reality, games for health, augmented and mixed reality, avatars, shared virtual worlds, video game virtual reality, mobile health, wireless health, and other emerging applications. Abstract submission deadline: December 1, 2014. For more information, see <http://www.interactivemediainstitute.com/cypsy20>.

Employment Opportunities

Evidence-Based Psychotherapy Champion Consultant

Several positions are available for evidence-based psychotherapy (EBP) trained licensed clinical psychologists or licensed clinical social workers at Fort Benning and Fort Stewart, Georgia; Fort Riley, Kansas; and Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. See <http://www.hjf.org/careers/open-jobs> for open jobs and keyword search EBP to apply.

California State University, Long Beach

The Psychology Department at California State University, Long Beach is pleased to announce tenure track searches for assistant professors in clinical science as well as industrial–organizational psychology to begin in fall 2015. Requirements include Ph.D. in clinical psychology or related discipline, prior college teaching, publication, and service. Duties include teaching in specialty area, conducting research that incorporates students, and service. For complete position description with details on minimum and desired qualifications, duties, required documentation, etc., see <https://academicjobsonline.org/ajo/jobs/4448> and <https://academicjobsonline.org/ajo/jobs/4450>.

University of Texas at San Antonio

The Department of Psychology at the University of Texas at San Antonio invites applications for a full or associate professorship with tenure to begin fall 2015. We are seeking a successful researcher from any tradition in psychology conducting research with implications for health (e.g., resilience, prevention, or treatment) who can contribute to a health emphasis in our new Ph.D. program in psychology and who can collaborate with the unique consortium of health-related and military organizations situated in the San Antonio community. Responsibilities include maintaining a successful research program, graduate- and undergraduate-level instruction, and providing leadership in the form of some combination of directing doctoral students or programs, mentoring faculty, and promoting extramural funding opportunities. Required qualifications are a Ph.D. in psychology or related field, a history of publications in high-impact scientific journals, a history of and continuing potential for extramural funding, and relevant teaching experience. Please see the department website at <http://colfa.utsa.edu/psychology/> for a list of additional qualifications and application requirements. Application materials will only be accepted by electronic mail and should be sent to Wanda McNair (wanda.mcnaire@utsa.edu). Review of complete applications will begin on November 15, 2014, and continue until the position is filled. The University of Texas at San Antonio is an Affirmative Action/Equal Employment Opportunity employer.

University of Southern Mississippi

The University of Southern Mississippi invites applicants for a full-time, tenure track position as assistant professor

in the Department of Psychology. The successful applicant will have expertise that will contribute to either the clinical child or adult concentration area in the APA-accredited doctoral training program in clinical psychology. Required qualifications include eligibility for licensure in Mississippi and a Ph.D. from an APA-accredited clinical psychology program as well as demonstrated ability to engage in effective teaching and research. The successful applicant will have a strong research record that demonstrates the potential to attract external funding. The starting date for the position is August 2015. To ensure full consideration, complete application materials should be submitted to the Southern Miss website at <https://jobs.usm.edu> (job posting #0003216). Review of applications began October 15 and will continue until the position is filled. Please visit <http://www.usm.edu/clinical-psychology> for a detailed description of the position, program, and department. Questions should be directed to tammy.barry@usm.edu. As an Affirmative Action/Equal Employment Opportunity employer/Americans with Disabilities Act institution, the University of Southern Mississippi encourages minorities, women, veterans, and persons with disabilities to apply.

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 principles 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 licens-

es and credentials to practice independently as a clinical psychologist. Positions are available at Fort Campbell, Kentucky; Fayetteville and Camp Lejeune, North Carolina; and Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia. 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 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.

See <http://jobs.leidos.com/job/Washington-Psychologist-Job-DC-20001/52857000/> for an additional opportunity as follows:

TS/SCI psychologist job in the Washington, D.C., area. Description: Candidate must have extensive knowledge and consulting experience related to identifying and neutralizing national security concerns in a high-risk operating environment. Must have direct experience in providing CI and polygraph issue resolution and psychological

consultation services, which were performed in a highly sensitive national security operating environment. The candidate must be a behavioral subject matter expert who will support a variety of collaborative efforts with other agencies to promote state-of-the-art information exchanges that develop new insights regarding emerging vulnerabilities and threats that impact the mission, operations, management practices, and resource allocations. Recognized expert in the intelligence community who can engage in outreach efforts with other IC elements, and promote participation in interactive projects that benefit the CI mission and improve relationships with other Department of Energy/National Nuclear Security Administration (DOE/NNSA) management centers. These activities are ongoing, may be iterative and of unpredictable duration, and are difficult to quantify. The candidate must have specialized knowledge of both the utility and the limitations of the polygraph as used in a CI screening context. Have specialized knowledge in supporting the development of unique product/program tools for deployment in psychological and assessment venues. The candidate must have the ability to develop, author, and support specialized counterintelligence-oriented risk assessment material. The candidate should have the ability to conduct presentations and courses that demonstrate strong, recognizable expertise in behavioral dynamics and interpersonal relationships; and that enable recipients to recognize, understand, and mitigate national security-related vulnerabilities and threats associated with foreign intelligence operatives and trust-betraying insiders.

Specific duties include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Providing individualized consultations to management in regard to medical, psychological, and/or behavioral conditions that may impact placement or retention of DOE/NNSA personnel in high-risk assignments;
- Providing specific medical and/or psychological consultations to investigative elements regarding subject behavioral motivations and intentions, and formulating related interactions strategies in support of highly sensitive investigations that have significant national security implications;
- Engaging in behavioral consulting with other DOE/NNSA elements to ensure that CI-related objectives and values are directly considered or factored into decisions affecting major operational activities, including such mat-

ters as adjudicating clearances, promoting sound personnel security practices, insider threats, cybersecurity violations and incidents, and recognizing emerging threats;

- Performing evaluations and associated postevaluation support (this support shall include consulting with medical practitioners, as necessary, and developing written recommendations to facilitate decisions by the Director, Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence, and/or the Secretary of Energy);

- Conducting medical and/or psychological interviews and/or assessments of candidates who are under consideration for DOE/NNSA high-risk access at headquarters and, when applicable, at field sites (the goal of these interviews and assessments shall be to determine the nature of any medical and/or psychological conditions that candidates may have that may adversely impact national security and affect decisions regarding high-risk placements).



SOCIETY FOR MILITARY PSYCHOLOGY

Division 19 of the American Psychological Association

Call for Nominations for Fellow Status



If you are interested in being considered for Fellow status in Division 19, or would like to nominate a colleague for Fellow status, please visit <http://www.apa.org/membership/fellows/index.aspx> and initiate the nomination process.

Nominations must be completed no later than 15 December 2014 in order to be considered this year.

Fellows of the division shall be persons who

- have been a division member for at least one year,
- have made unusual and outstanding contributions to military psychology,
- have had five years of work related to military psychology,
- are actively engaged in the performance or administration of research or application relative to military psychology, and
- are approved by the association for Fellow status therein.

Those applicants approved by the Division 19 Fellows Committee shall then be submitted for consideration by the APA Fellows Committee and by the Fellows attending and voting at the Division 19 annual business meeting.

Those who are already Fellows in other APA divisions are approved for Division 19 Fellowship through a similar process, but do not require further approval by APA.

For additional information about the Fellow nomination process, contact Dr. Michael D. Matthews at Michael.d.matthews.civ@mail.mil.

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/Trends** (Joseph B. Lyons: joseph.lyons.6@us.af.mil), **Spotlight on Research** (Krista Ratwani: kratwani@aptima.com), and **Spotlight on History** (Paul Gade: paul.gade39@gmail.com). For example, Feature Articles must be of interest to most Division 19 members; Spotlight on Research submissions must be succinct in nature. If longer, please, consider submitting the article to the Division 19 journal, *Military Psychology* (military.psychology.journal@gmail.com). If articles do not fit into any of these categories, feel free to send the contribution to the Editor in Chief (Joseph B. Lyons: joseph.lyons.6@us.af.mil) for potential inclusion.

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

Preparation of Announcements. Items for the **Announcements** section should be succinct and brief. Calls and announcements (up to 300 words) should include a brief description, contact information, and deadlines. Digital photos are welcome. All announcements should be sent to 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 Editors reserve the right to determine the appropriate issue to publish an accepted submission. All items published in *The Military Psychologist* are copyrighted by the Society for Military Psychology.

**American Psychological Association
The Military Psychologist Division 19
750 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20002-4242**

**Non-profit Org.
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Permit #6348
Washington, DC**

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED



“Printed in the USA”

PLEASE RECYCLE

