



THE MILITARY PSYCHOLOGIST

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Division 19 of the American Psychological Association

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January–December 2015

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Editor's Column

Joseph B. Lyons



Do you enjoy military psychology topics? Do you yearn for an opportunity to support our brave men and women serving this great country? Are you looking for an opportunity to publish an idea, a research paper, or a position paper or to share your opinion about military psychology topics?

If you answered “yes” to any of these questions, then by all means, read on.

Welcome to the 2015 Summer Edition of *The Military Psychologist*. We have an exciting set of papers and reports for your reading pleasure in this issue, so let’s take a look at what you can find inside.

Dr. Thomas Williams, President of Division 19, starts off our newsletter with a discussion of relevant issues related to Division 19. Dr. Williams discusses the upcoming APA program and highlights the impact of the Student Affairs Committee. He also spends some time discussing APA’s Independent Review.

In our feature articles, Neil Shortland first takes us on a journey of discovery in his exploration of military decision making. Next, we get an international perspective from

Lucy Wairimu Mukuria of the Kenyan Defense Forces. Finally, we hear a message from Dr. Pat DeLeon on looking at the future. This edition of the Trends section includes a paper by Michael Gatson that discusses some of the challenges facing lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning Department of Defense members.

Our Spotlight on Research column features an article by Dr. Antonio Puente, Michael Francis, Jacob Wisnoski, and Angela Sekely that discusses the development of a complex dataset aiming to promote research on blast injuries. In the Spotlight on History column, Dr. Paul Gade provides a historical perspective of Division 19 membership relative to other APA divisions. Finally, we have a number of informative and interesting reports and announcements from our dedicated Division 19 committees. In particular, the Student Affairs Committee highlights their progress and growth while acknowledging a number of Division 19 students.

A huge thank you to everyone who contributed to this newsletter!

Happy reading!

Division 19 President's Message

Thomas J. Williams, Ph.D.

Military Psychology Update: Convention, International Partnership, and APA Independent Review

Members of Division 19, Society for Military Psychology, welcome! I would like to share with you and highlight some of my observations regarding several very important issues and initiatives.

First, the American Psychological Association (APA) Convention, August 6–9, 2015, in Toronto is fast approaching, and we are very fortunate for the very strong program that allows us to champion the great and varied contributions by members of our division. Thanks to our program co-chairs, Nate Ainspan and Rebecca Blais, we have an excellent array of offerings that vary from presentations focused on physical bravery, leadership in high-stress environments, posttraumatic growth, foundations of military psychology and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) since World War I, treatment of PTSD with military and family members, the Ebola outbreak and preparation of deploying unit personnel, and military sexual trauma, along with numerous really excellent and valuable skill-building and competency-focused offerings in our divisional suite by our student leaders and early career psychologists. As a specific example, our International Military Psychology Committee is leading a symposium focused on resiliency programs. The session brings together program developers, managers, clinicians, and researchers from Canada, U.S. Special Operations, and other nations to discuss the important contributions of resiliency and lessons learned from a multinational perspective. Our Society of Military Psychology has a comprehensive and inviting program to share with our membership and other psychologists attending the convention. Indeed, it gets better every year due to the hard work and participation of all our members. Please do join us in the division-sponsored sessions in Toronto, many of which offer continuing education credits (CEs). For next year, start thinking about how you can help out in this effort to build an even more ambitious program.

Second, staying with our international theme, I would like to update you on an historical linkage that we are reestablishing between the International Military Testing Association (IMTA) and our division. Thanks to the many efforts of our International Military Psychology Committee leadership by its Chair Bob Roland, along with members of that committee, Paul Bartone and Marty Wiskoff, we have submitted our request to establish closer affiliation with the IMTA. A special thanks to Bob, Paul, and Marty for helping us extend the reach of our society to the collaborative, supportive, and shared interests of the membership of our two organizations.

Our Student Affairs Committee, chaired by Angela Legner, continues to reinforce that our future is indeed strong given their vision to help lead us (and sometimes catch up) with 21st century technological innovations. They are also providing us with opportunities to extend the reach and benefits of Division 19 membership. For example, Angela has spear-headed our division's acquisition of Adobe Connect that will allow meetings, immersive webinars, and learning, bringing us "virtually" closer and helping to fulfill a vision of my presidency to offer online CEs as a benefit of membership within our division. More to follow as we "catch up" on putting this new reality into action for the benefit of each of our members. Special thanks to Angela for all her many efforts to make this happen.

Last, I want to share some of my thoughts about the independent review that has been undertaken by the APA's Board of Directors and calls for the report to get released directly to the public. The objectives of this review are very straightforward: fully investigate allegations that have been repeatedly raised that the APA colluded with and supported the Central Intelligence Agency's "enhanced interrogation" program during the Bush administration and take appropriate actions if warranted. To address the repeated and often fractious allegations, the APA Board of Directors took this prudent step to have a fully independent and definitive

review conducted by an outside attorney, Mr. David Hoffman. Mr. Hoffman is very experienced and has “an unchallenged” reputation for conducting independent reviews. The APA leadership has approached this outside review in an open, professional, and transparent manner, granting Mr. Hoffman free access to all emails, computers, and documents for all APA staff. Although I am hopeful the results of this review will help put this issue to rest for “most” psychologists, there is a small, vocal group who is expressing distrust of the APA Board of Directors and Council of Representatives (COR). For example, they are demanding, on one hand, the immediate release of the report while attempting to discredit and question the true intentions of the APA leadership. That is very unfortunate.

Too often, this group is asking us to join them as they lace together disparate “facts” to then assert a collective, strong belief that, to them, appears as “truth” and is unshakeable to other reasoning. We know from great philosophers that although “truths of fact” are compelling, we choose to ignore for convenience that these so-called facts are contingent and therefore the opposite of their asserted “truth” is also possible (Arendt, 1978, p. 61). What seems also ignored is that within our profession, even in those areas where some of us might disagree, we still must approach disagreements by striving to understand those areas as a profession with a foundation of science and with a quest for knowledge to identify the “irrefutable truth” (Arendt, 1978). I fear that even with irrefutable truth, some will never accept the “truths of reasoning.”

Therefore, I think it ill-advised, as some are calling for, to have the independent review findings released directly to the public without providing the APA leadership an opportunity to review the report. Those who are calling for that action are likely mistaking “the need to think with the urge to know” (Arendt, 1978, p. 61). I think we all can appreciate their “urge to know.” However, as thoughtful and reflective professionals, it seems reasonable that we would accept that our elected leaders both desire and deserve the “time to think” about the results they requested.

Any time I see individuals challenging leaders and asserting their independent views with what seems their personal agenda, their actions remind me of Count Pierre Kirillovich, one of Leo Tolstoy’s most memorable char-

acters in *War and Peace* (Tolstoy, 2008). Great novelists are great observers of human behavior, and Tolstoy is among the best at capturing the nuanced character in Pierre. Tolstoy describes Pierre as well meaning but awkward and out of place, intelligent but driven more by emotion than intelligence, often revealing that he is ungracious and prone to unpleasant outbursts. He too was moved by passion, and therefore when he gave his word, it meant nothing to him. In Pierre’s view, “all those words of honor were mere conventions, with no definite meaning . . . that sort of reasoning often came to Pierre, destroying all his decisions and suppositions” (Tolstoy, 2008, p. 31).

As members of the profession of psychology, when others are losing their cool, when emotions are high, we need to maintain ours to ensure we are moved by both reason and emotion. We cannot and will not disregard or willfully ignore the facts. But that also means that if something is unclear or ambiguous to us, we cannot just assert some deception or allege there must have been a cover-up; otherwise, things would today be clearer and less ambiguous. Just as importantly, strong beliefs woven together into a web of alleged deception and repeatedly asserted, however well meaning the intent, will, just like with Tolstoy’s Pierre, over time seem increasingly awkward and out of place.

Our duly elected representatives on the APA Board and the COR need and deserve the time to deliberate and reason through the results of the independent review. Meaning and purpose do not follow from efforts to undermine or with the various attempts to incite distrust toward our leaders. It seems that some within the ranks are seeking to have the APA leadership bend to their will by releasing the report and not allowing our duly appointed leadership their need and desire to deliberate on the findings and action plan.

I find it very unfortunate that there are those who seem intent on sewing distrust and doubt in members about our APA leadership. By their actions, they seek to have our leaders *bend to their awe* without regard to the whether their actions will break the confidence of our members and undermine public support of our profession (cf. Shakespeare, 2011, Act I, Scene ii, lines 222–5). We need to affirm the importance of calling for the independent review, place *our awe* in regard to the transparency of the process, and stand in support of the APA leadership as

they deliberate on the findings and determine what actions, if warranted, are needed to address any findings. That is what professional organizations do and what professionals within it should wholeheartedly support.

Stay strong and vigilant for ways to promote the multi-faceted contributions of military psychology. Thanks to all of you for your continued support.

Tom Williams, PhD
President/Fellow
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SOCIETY FOR MILITARY PSYCHOLOGY

Division 19 of the American Psychological Association

Job Openings



Clinical Psychologist positions, Fort Bragg NC. Service Member Behavioral Health at Fort Bragg, NC, is announcing multiple clinical psychologist positions. If you're looking for an exciting opportunity to serve Active Duty Service Members while fully engaging all your skills, this is the place! We're looking for excellent, dedicated providers to join our team. Interested and qualified individuals should visit usajobs.gov <<http://usajobs.gov>> to view and apply for our various positions. <https://www.usajobs.gov/Search?keyword=service+member+behavioral+health&Location=fort+bragg+nc&AutoCompleteSelected=false&search=Search> <<https://www.usajobs.gov/Search?keyword=service+member+behavioral+health&Location=fort+bragg+nc&AutoCompleteSelected=false&search=Search>>

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War Stories: A Narrative Approach to Understanding Military Decisions

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Over the past few years our understanding of what being “at war” means for members of the Armed Forces has exponentially increased through a proliferation of soldiers’ own published accounts of their time on deployment as well through increasing media visibility (Hoskins & O’Loughlin, 2010). With longstanding operations in Iraq over and Afghanistan coming to a close, the Armed Forces will no doubt use the lessons learned to improve their future operation, ingraining successful adaptations that were developed on the battlefield into doctrine so that they can be employed in future conflicts (see Farrell, 2010). At this time it is also important for psychologists to explore the utility of individuals’ experiences (derived through narrative accounts) at war. In light of this, the goal of this research brief is to outline the potential utility of using “war stories” to test and develop psychological theories that are at the center of military operations—decision making in high-stakes environments. It will then highlight the importance of using structured interview techniques to ensure that when collecting these narrative accounts we are able to understand why things happened in a given situation, rather than merely what happened. Finally the strengths and weaknesses of such data are discussed, as are the significant ethical considerations that must be taken into account when seeking to develop detailed insight into decision making during highly emotive, highly challenging events.

Members of the military are taught to employ the Military Decision-Making Process (MDMP)—a linear process of identifying and evaluating courses of action before selecting and implementing the one option deemed best. This rational process however does not reflect the process through which we actually make decisions in time-sensitive and high-stakes environments (Lipshitz & Strauss, 1997; Rasmussen, 1985). Instead, decision makers find the first workable option, prospectively model its outcome, and if it is satisfactory (rather than optimal) they act. This process is better known as Recognition Primed Decision Making (RPD). The RPD framework has

emerged as a common process across a range of expert environments including firefighters, nurses, and pilots (see Klein, 2011) and is based on the premise that decision makers find quick workable solutions and implement them rapidly rather than waiting for more information or an option with an “ideal” outcome. When using Recognition Planning Models of decision making (a military-centric RPD), operational tempo increased by 20% and plans were evaluated as better suited and less constrained by doctrine (Thunholm, 2007).

We therefore have several theories of how members of the armed forces should react in combat situations. Yet there remains a conspicuous lack of research on decision making in situ. In some cases the psychology of military decision making is presented without reference to any real decisions (e.g., Brehmer, 2000; Banks & Dhami, 2014; Thunholm, 2005) or based on simulations of military operations (e.g., Klein, 2011). This is not to say that such research is not valid but that the models and theories developed here need to be tested against evidence derived from real decisions in war. In accordance with German Strategist Helmuth von Moltke; if “no plan survives contact with the enemy” it would be prudent to explore if our decision making models fair any better.

Published autobiographical accounts have served as a data source in several emerging fields of study where direct access is often hard to obtain (Horgan, Altier, & Thoroughgood, 2012). Autobiographical accounts from soldiers or embedded journalists can provide insight into the types of difficult decisions faced by members of the armed forces. This has several important implications as it shows that many of the decisions members of the armed forces have to struggle with at war are not “traditional” (i.e., mission planning). For example, consider a decision faced by General Petraeus during his time in Iraq:

One seemingly trivial item on Sinclair’s agenda was in fact vital: Should helicopter blades be taped or painted? Apache and Blackhawk rotors revolve at such high speeds—1,456 feet per second at the tips—that blowing

grit could bore through the titanium spar on the leading edge of each blade. Wormlike, a grain of sand would then eat out the honeycombed material inside the blade, which might unbalance the helicopter aerodynamically and cause a crash. Traditionally, the blade edges were protected with strips of black tape, which had to be reapplied after every mission or two. But taping was time consuming, difficult in the desert, and required adhesive that wore badly in hot weather. Some aviation experts insisted a thick coat of black paint, reapplied to the edges after every flight, was an effective substitute. . . . The tape-versus-paint conundrum neatly illuminated the thousand technical challenges facing every commander (Atkinson, 2005, pp. 54–57).

Deciding on rotor-blade protection may seem prosaic and was likely not something taught in basic (nor advanced) training, nor is it a likely candidate for a predeployment or research simulation. Yet what is important about this decision, and what makes it so hard, is that there was no “good” outcome: a spray-painted propeller could get a hole leading to disaster; tape could falter in the heat resulting in the same outcome. Applying tape could also take a valuable asset out of action leaving other missions (and therefore other soldiers) undersupported. Contrary to selecting the best course of action, Gen. Petraeus had to select the least-worst.

Least-Worst decisions are those in which all potential outcomes are high-risk and all have adverse outcomes. They are therefore hard for the decision maker because any possible decision could result in a negative outcome. RPD researchers have called this the *zone of indifference* within which it is argued that “the closer together the advantages and disadvantages of competing options, the harder it will be to make a decision but the less it will matter”, as such decision makers should “stop right there, make an arbitrary choice, and move on” (Klein, 2011, p. 87). Klein’s point is not to belittle the importance of a choice, but to acknowledge the likelihood that an individual can become stuck when faced with equally (un)attractive choices. Becoming “stuck” in decision making is a phenomenon known as *decision inertia* (Power, Alison & Ralph, 2013). Decision inertia has many manifestations; decision makers can ignore a decision, actively attempt to decide but fail to choose, or choose and fail to act (Alison, Power, van den Heuvel, & Waring, 2014). All three forms of inertia can have disastrous consequences in military operations in which indecision is very often a decision. With reference to Gen. Petraeus, for example, he could have post-

poned the decision until the next briefing (*decision avoidance*), invested time, resources, manpower and cognitive effort in choosing one of the options and yet still failed to reach a decision (*decision inertia*), or he could have chosen one method over the other but failed to issue the orders to implement his choice (*implementation failure*). Inertia is therefore a psychological state that can manifest cognitively, through redundant deliberation as well as behaviorally through the failure to take action. Successfully navigating least-worst decisions is therefore a fragile process that can become derailed by a host of factors including the environmental, individual, social, and organizational aspects. Once decision making becomes derailed, inaction is then a high-probability outcome.

Military operations are surrounded by uncertainty, are highly complex, involve multiple coalition and partnered forces and require the individual to balance principles of force protection with those of protecting the local populace (two factors that rarely align); “Best” outcomes are often unlikely. Furthermore least-worst decisions do not only present themselves at the tactical or operational level but are present across all ranks. Consider the decision faced by President Obama and the United States Government with the eruption and escalation of violence in Syria:

Do nothing, and a humanitarian disaster envelops the region. Intervene militarily, and risk opening Pandora’s box and wading into another quagmire like Iraq. Send aid to the rebels, and watch it end up in the hands of extremists. Continue with diplomacy, and run head first into a Russian veto. None of these approaches offered much hope of success (Clinton, 2014, p. 461).

Situations within which there are few good options are frequent in conflict, and will only likely continue as war moves toward increased urbanization and clustered environments. And while we have developed decision-making models to understand and help members of the armed forces choose the best courses of action, we have little understanding of how they go about choosing the least-worst. Furthermore, while a strong literature base on military decision making (and decision making writ large) exists, very little is known about military indecision. Because we know so little about how, when, and why indecision emerges in a military context, first-hand accounts will be a crucial first step to identify and define the phenomenon.

Hearing war stories alone is not sufficient, hence why autobiographical accounts from soldiers (although plentiful in their availability) are insufficient to develop theories of decision making. While autobiographical accounts may be useful for gathering data elsewhere, their utility is limited because, while they often portray the nature of the decision and the outcome, they rarely elucidate the process through which the decision was made. With regards to Gen. Petraeus, while we are very aware of the decision he faced and his struggles, we are none the wiser to the factors that affected his decision making. In addition, simply asking individuals to recall operations and decisions will not glean sufficient data. Gaining meaningful data from individuals' experiences in war instead requires a structured methodological approach aimed at probing the cognitive functioning that was going on throughout the situation.

One such method for exploring decision making in complex incidents is the Critical Decision Method (CDM, see Klein, Calderwood, & MacGregor, 1989). CDM is an extensive semi-structured approach to interviewing that focuses on a single event in great detail. Interviews often take over 2 hours and involve a gradual deepening of an exploration into a given situation. At first a suitable event is selected and outlined. This is then expanded upon by developing timelines and identifying key decision points before "deepening" occurs. Deepening involves identifying the individuals' perspectives, expectations, goals, and uncertainties, as well as how these factors changed as the event unfolded. Finally, "what-ifs" are discussed to identify how any alterations in circumstances (for the individual, or the event) would have altered the outcome or their decision-making process. CDM is therefore an extremely powerful method of knowledge elicitation, and has been applied to a variety of high-stakes environments including the military (e.g., Pascual & Henderson, 1997). CDM can be used to identify cues and patterns that individuals use to make decisions, the types of decisions that are faced, what makes these decisions tough, as well as what makes a decision typical or rare (Crandall, Klein & Hoffman, 2006). In developing an outline of the case, before deepening through repeated sweeps, this methodology captures the narrative of the events, before using a variety of cognitively rich methods to unpack it.

To address the research gaps identified above, researchers from the University of Massachusetts, Lowell and the University of Liverpool have been conducting CDM interviews

with members of the United States Armed Forces to investigate indecision. Focused on times during their deployments to Afghanistan and Iraq these psychologists are analyzing decision-making processes during least-worst choices and specifically those that result in indecision. The results of these interviews, while only preliminary, are showing that there exist several critical concepts that have previously not been factored into models of military decision making. Emerging findings from this work are directly working against the claim that when presented with a least-worst choice, individuals make an "arbitrary choice." In military environments whereby soldiers' safety is often at stake, it is unlikely that choices can be made arbitrarily. If an ideal outcome does not exist, and a choice will not be made arbitrarily, then how does an individual make any decision? Several cases collected so far suggest that once a least-worst choice is identified and all options are identified as averse, in order to make a decision the individual must recalibrate their evaluation criteria in order to find a best option (in essence after enough recalibration, a "best" course of action will be apparent). This research is therefore providing new insight into the complex cognitive processes that occur when one finds themselves in the zone of indifference. At the same time these narratives are also identifying the role of factors not considered in traditional models of decision making, such as organizational culture (Alison & Crego, 2008). One interviewee recalls how, when faced with the urgent need to respond to an oncoming threat he struggled to act because:

There was a culture within [the army] at the time that was a "fault intolerant" culture. . . . So yeah that was absolutely in my thought process. Everything there was about was about trying to prevent bad things [i.e., operational errors] from happening. They were more worried about that it seems than they were about accomplishing the mission.

War Stories can therefore provide a critical new lens through which we can view military decision making. The diversity of accounts (from drone pilots to Company Commanders) reinforces the widespread prevalence of least-worst decision making in the army. However, each account carries with it several significant ethical considerations that cannot be overlooked. First, least-worst decisions, by their very nature, have a high chance of a negative outcome (whatever decision was, or was not made), and the cases that we are seeking to study can often involve fellow soldiers getting killed or

injured. Furthermore, and linked to the prior point, it is not uncommon for the situations chosen to be those that linger in the mind of the interviewee. In discussing this research with veterans' counselors it was highlighted that it is the "shoulda, woulda, coulda" scenarios that "come back with you" (implying a role of least-worst decisions in issues of reintegration and posttraumatic stress disorder [PTSD]). This emphasizes the significant ethical concerns that should be considered when asking participants to discuss sensitive events in detail across multiple hours. In such situations, for example, the CDM may require adaptation such as not asking "what if" questions (regardless of the data that could be gleaned from the answers to such questions).

That said there are several mitigations that can be put in place to minimize the risk to participants. First, while we may specify that individuals recall a certain type of decision, the cases that they discuss are of their own fruition. Second, it is important to consider that recalling events that have happened during deployed duty is a significant part of the afteraction report process conducted during a soldier's tour of service, and their posttour debriefs. Army Regulation established the After Action Review (AAR), "a professional discussion of an event, focused on performance standards, that enables soldiers to discover for themselves What happened, Why it happened and How to sustain strengths and improve on weaknesses" (U.S. Army, 1993). As part of the AAR, an individual (or the company commander) must provide the missions objectives, a description of events, dates, locations and major participants, and any significant issues they encountered. They must also then identify any "lessons learned" from that event. The individual is also likely to have further discussed this event as part of the posttour debrief process. When a member of the U.S. Armed Forces returns from a combat tour, they are not immediately returned to their home. Instead they return to the base from which they were deployed to conduct an extensive debrief. This involves conducting extensive AARs (troop by troop, as well as unit-wide) as well as one-to-one interviews with Army doctors and psychiatrists (the goal of which is to identify any possible symptoms of PTSD). With CDM the focus of these interviews is usually rare or unique events (Crandall et al., 2006). Considering the importance placed on identifying lessons learned, it is highly likely that the stories that are recalled will also be those that were subject

to the highest scrutiny in the AAR. As such, it is not uncommon that participants will have previously discussed the incident, its background and critical decision points in great detail. Thus, while this research methodology requires an extensive exploration of a given case, considering the extensive debrief processes adopted in the United States Armed Forces, it is unlikely that participants will recall any event or information that they have not already discussed in extensive detail with fellow soldiers, Commanding officers, Army Medics and Army Psychiatrists during the AAR and posttour debriefing process.

An additional consideration is that hearing any story in hindsight has obvious issues with validity. We have to question the participants' ability to recall events that may have occurred, months or even years previously (see Burton & Blair, 1991), as well as issues such as postevent information distortion effects (this especially pertinent considering the culture of debriefs mentioned above, Safer, Levine, & Drapalski, 2002). That said, research based on collecting war stories in an ethically sound and systematic manner is already demonstrating the significant amount of information we can learn about decision making in war "as the soldier sees it," and this data therefore has potential to inform new models of decision making that incorporate ambient and organizational factors that we are currently yet to explore. As we (potentially) enter another interwar period, we must continue to maximize opportunities to incorporate real experiences from the battlefield to test and refine our theories of how soldiers perform under the extreme conditions of war.

For those interested in how the rotor-blade dilemma turned out—after deciding against spray paint, calls were made to identify the stocks of tape. However, it was then discovered that there was never any tape; the division's supply had collapsed during a blizzard. The entire decision was therefore a fruitless effort. This shows that even when an effective decision is made, it can still be derailed during implementation.

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A Perspective From the Kenya Defense Forces

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Background

I work in the Kenya Defense Forces. It will be 10 years this year. I finished graduate school in the spring of 2004 with a Masters in Counseling Psychology from The United States International University, Africa. At the time, these two instances were unrelated, totally out of my radar. Today, they are inseparable. My work with the mental and behavioral health of soldiers and their families is positively correlated, if not enmeshed, with not just what I did for my education but with my aspirations as a child and passion.

Connecting With Military Psychology

In the beginning of my military career, I was relegated to The Voluntary Counseling and Testing Center for HIV and AIDS. Do not get me wrong, the need for psychological interventions was very necessary given where my military was at the time in addressing HIV and AIDS issues holistically. I just knew that there were so many other needs to address. In time, I came to learn that as in all things, being the first meant being experimented on but most importantly it was a situation, nay, opportunity to cut my own niche since I knew more than anyone else just how much more I could offer with regard to mental and behavioral services. I came to learn that unlike the civilian world where I had witnessed the all too common social and psychological issues, in the military there was a tinge of peculiarity. It was the beginning of my wrapping my mind around military psychology. I scoured the local mental and behavioral scene but could not find anything and anyone that resonated with my work. There came a time when I felt out of place and not understood in the psychological supervision sessions which had previously served me well through my internship, practicum in my both undergraduate and graduate schools, and my employment. It seemed difficult for my respected peers to understand how it is soldiers could not bring themselves to remove themselves from situations which were a precipitant to mental, behavioral, social, and psychological difficulties. The desire to identify professionally with those

who worked with soldiers and get the support that I needed to guide my work led me to go regional and finally international.

Since 2009, I signed up to the American Psychological Association via the Internet and it has been a home to me because of the documentation which I could begin to interact with. In time, I signed up into Division 19. This move propelled me further in expanding and validating the scope of what I thought was possible. I resonated with the military-biased literature; specifically, the military psychology journals. In 2013 during my leave, I visited the American Psychological Association offices and interacted with the staff there. I charted my own course with each epiphany. Needless to say, I grew out of HIV AIDS care because The Walter Reed Project came into play. I blossomed into advocacy through forums in which senior military commanders were present. It became common practice to teach relevant topics in the various schools and colleges. The objective was always to sensitize the service personnel on matters of mental and behavioral health and how they could be agents of interventions. In time, I worked my way around having a staff and consequently the role of mentor manifested. Together, we set out standard operating procedures (SOPs), which serve us and our military community well to date, not just within the hospital but in all circles where mental and behavioral health is represented.

A Growing Need for Military Psychology

Then, 2011 happened. We went to war. I can never forget the first session I had with soldiers who had just come back from Somalia. This was closely followed by a sit-down meeting with the families of the service personnel. I knew they were in trouble. I understood without a doubt that the military had tough times ahead with not just its uniformed personnel but their families too. As a bandaid intervention, it became imperative to equip the uniformed personnel who have traditionally been very close soldiers, the chaplaincy and instructors at all levels, with skills and techniques to recognize the features of mental and behav-

ioral ill health, psychological first aid, and the immediate actions to take. With the assistance of professional civilian psychologists, a training session was conducted. In time, these trained individuals were lost to follow-up due to their primary duties. Within two deployments most categories within the *DSM-5* had amplified fivefold and were rising. It was back to the drawing board and tirelessly working at winning over actionable support for the proposed interventions. The uniformed personnel with mental health background gave up their primary duties and became fully committed to the mental and behavioral care of soldiers and their families. It was not enough to meet with the soldiers and families after they came back from the war. In their own words, they needed help before, during, and after. The WestGate terrorist attack hit us at home in 2013 and crunched service personnel plus their families a little bit more. The uniformed personnel wanted and needed care not just throughout the cycles of deployment but also during emergency incidents and with their families considered also. Inevitably, together with some of my staff and a security team, I deployed to border detachments along the Kenya–Somalia border for a year. I wanted to immerse myself into understanding the holistic life as it was for uniformed personnel. The greatest take-away from the experience was that there are no sacred cows when it comes to affliction of combat stress and other combat-related mental and behavioral health challenges. Each and every uniformed personnel is vulnerable. Mental health professionals are not an exception. I was challenged to figure out how the professional on the ground is to cope with deployment challenges, since duty calls and it demands acumen both professionally and personally. During the process, I asked questions, reflected a great deal, made a bundle of breakthroughs with regard to seeking and facilitating help for those in need, embraced moments of reckoning, experienced numerous Aha moments, taught and shared a great deal.

Lessons Learned

Attentive listening coupled with appropriate responses, acceptance and nonjudgment, empathy and compassion,

holistic needs assessment, and psychoeducation have been invaluable in fully appreciating the specific issues around mental and behavioral health that impact soldiers' lives around war. Being physically present and available to meet soldiers at their junctions of need has turned out to be crucial. However, staffing remains a challenge. I am working on a creative solution that will see soldiers able to access help when they need it via virtual means of access. Further, the revision of course content taught in schools and colleges is now a reality, a refined approach and handling of soldiers through the chains of command, stepping up multidisciplinary approach by educating and sensitizing other service personnel within the circles of care, stressing emphasis on empathy and compassion, addressing stigma, pushing out more information and facts to the mental and behavioral health teams. Inclusion of soldiers and their families in interventions has been the catalyst to the accelerated on-point service delivery. The greatest take-away was that mental and behavioral care was not only a medical issue but inclusive of the other departments of defense. It has been a rollercoaster to appreciate the systemic machinations around military psychology. Everyone has the duty to care.

It is highly rewarding to go where my work takes me and to whom I engage. Having succeeded in carving a niche for mental and behavioral health care within the military, it must now count. I have so much to learn, a lot to teach, a long way to go, and I need a great deal of instrumental associations. No soldier or a family member of a uniformed personnel **MUST** suffer unattended due to work-related mental and behavioral conditions. That is the bottom line.

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A Vision for the Future

Pat DeLeon

Former APA President

The U.S. Army Surgeon General

With her tenure coming to a close, the U.S. Army Surgeon General Patricia Horoho testified this spring before the Senate Appropriations Committee. In the history of our nation, she is the first female and first nonphysician Surgeon General of any of the military services and brings with her a refreshing vision regarding the critical importance of focusing upon the whole soldier and his or her family. She appreciates the importance of transforming “Army Medicine from a healthcare system to a System for Health” and the clinical significance of the reality that “The patient healthcare encounter to be an average interaction of 20 minutes, approximately five times a year. Therefore, the average amount of time spent with each patient is 100 minutes; this represents a very small fraction of one’s life. It is in between the appointments—in the Lifespace—where health really happens and where we desire a different relationship with Soldiers, Families and Retirees.”

After the fall election, the Congress has continued, if not intensified, its interest in significantly curtailing federal budget expenditures. During this year’s Senate testimony, Surgeon General Horoho expressed her

grave concerns essential programs for rebuilding our Soldiers after over a decade of conflict will take the brunt of these cuts. The impacts will be visible in decreased resources to sustain initiatives in Behavioral Health (BH) and Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI); a decrease in access to care; and extended appointment times for our Soldiers, Families, and Retirees at our health readiness platforms. MEDCOM would reduce research and training programs throughout the Command to “must-fund” levels. This will significantly reduce progress that has been made in medical programs over the last few years both in the areas of research and training of the force.

As we indicated in our previous discussion of the recommendations contained in the 2015 report to Congress by the Military Compensation and Retirement Modernization

Commission, a blue ribbon panel established by Congress in 2013, there has been increasing pressure on the Administration to privatize those governmental functions where cost-effective savings might be achieved. From our public policy and historical perspective, military health care and related human service resources represent prime targets. Why, for example, could not the private sector provide higher quality health care CONUS for military personnel, their families, and retirees rather than continue to invest in Department of Defense or Veterans Administration systems? These are serious institutional challenges and we understand that many at the highest level of federal health care leadership have been “pushing back” against this argument. It does represent, however, a longstanding debate on the fundamental role of government—way beyond health care, health professions training, and behavioral research.

Army medicine is so much more than a civilian healthcare system; we are national leaders in medicine, dentistry, medical research, education, and training, and public health. . . . Over the last few years, we have made great strides in improving the health readiness of the force, leading Army’s cultural change towards a more ready and resilient Soldier. This success was achieved by promoting the Performance Triad, comprised of healthy sleep, activity, and nutrition, and increasing the impact of our readiness touch points to include embedded providers. . . . Our medical force has remained ready and deployable, leveraging lessons learned in theater to improve care in garrison, and using evidence-based practice and cutting edge research to improve care delivered far forward. . . . However, Army Medicine is keenly aware of the unique stressors facing Soldiers and Families today, and continues to address these issues on several fronts. Taking care of our own—mentally, emotionally, and physically—is the foundation of the Army’s culture and ethos, and is unquestionably an enduring mission. . . . The Army is removing the stigma associated with seeking BH care with programs

such as Embedded BH (EBH) that provides targeted care in close proximity to Soldiers' unit areas and in close coordination with unit leaders.

A Sister Service

This spring I had the opportunity to attend the U.S. Public Health Service 72nd year Cadet Nurse Corps Recognition Ceremony—Honoring Their Legacy to Nursing. The former Acting U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) Surgeon General Boris Lushniak presented an inspiring tribute, quoting their Pledge: "I will keep my body strong, my mind alert, and my heart steadfast; I will be kind, tolerant, and understanding. . . . As a Cadet Nurse, I pledge to my country my service in essential nursing for the duration of the war." The same message, decades later, Lt. General Horoho has been delivering. I also had the pleasure of attending the first Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (USUHS) Department of Psychology *Dining Out* dinner, honoring the students who will soon be on their way to their internships, championed by acting chair Jeff Quinlin. Another wonderful tribute.

Yet, it is important to appreciate that journeys continue. During our USUHS interdisciplinary health policy

class, Ingrid Pauli, who played an active role during the USPHS response to the most unfortunate Navy Yard shooting, reminded those present that although they may really excel at clinical work, as military advanced practice nurses and psychologists they must expect to be called upon to demonstrate administrative leadership. Throughout one's career, one should reflect upon what the future might bring. A recent publication provides an intriguing perspective. *How We Built Our Dream Practice—Innovative Ideas for Building Yours* by David Verhaagen and Frank Gaskill shares a very interesting and thoughtful vision. One critical —Enjoy your strengths and inner priorities. Decide to work with colleagues who share these same fundamental values. In the long run, you will best be served. Aloha,

Pat DeLeon, Former APA President, Division 19

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Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Questioning (LGBTQ) Military Family

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Before September 20, 2011, members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning (LGBTQ) community who were open about their sexuality and sexual preferences were forbidden from participating in the military in accordance with the Do Not Ask, Do Not Tell (DADT) policy of the U.S. Government (Ramirez et al., 2013). According to DADT, discrimination against any closeted homosexual or bisexual service member was prohibited while LGBTQ citizens were barred from joining the military service (Belkin, 2003). Moreover, DADT also prevented any superior from probing or initiating any form of investigation regarding the sexual orientation of any service member without credible proof of disallowed behaviors, such as exhibiting homosexual acts (Belkin, 2003; Ramirez et al., 2013). However, in 2010, DADT has been repealed by Congress; thus allowing open and unguarded members of the LGBTQ community to join the military service (Ramirez et al., 2013).

With a victory in the repeal of DADT, members of the LGBTQ community belonging to the military service have turned their attention to the next battle: the fight for the rights of their families to gain access to equal benefits for those families of non-LGBTQ military members. Brocco (2010) pointed out that, even though LGBTQ members can be active members of the military service, they, especially those who are married to the members of the same biological gender, cannot fully enjoy the benefits of being a part of the military in states that do not recognize same-sex marriage. Since the Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA) was ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in 2013, many states have allowed same-sex couples to marry and, more importantly for members of the armed forces, recognized benefits for same-sex couples, such as pensions, retirement, and health insurance.

However, as of March 2015, 13 U.S. states still do not recognize same-sex marriage, including the majority of

states in the Deep South and three of the top 10 most populous states, Texas, Michigan, and Ohio. The law in these states explicitly bars same-sex couples from receiving federal recognition and benefits; thus, limiting those who can receive family benefits for married couples to those who are married to members of the opposite sex. This is why the LGBTQ community, especially in the military, is appealing for the passing of an amended version of the Domestic Partnership Benefits and Obligations Act of 2009 (DPBOA) to address the limitations of same-sex couples from enjoying the benefits that are afforded to opposite sex couples (Brocco, 2010).

According to Gates (2010), it is estimated that there are about 71,000 lesbian, gay, and bisexual individuals who are active-duty military service members, reservists, and retired reserve force. Furthermore, an additional 870,000 veterans are assumed to be lesbian or gay (Gates, 2004). As service members transition from active duty, same-sex couples in nonmarriage equality states are denied full and equal access to many earned veterans' benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs, including disability compensation based on dependents and even access to the full backing of VA home loans. Because of the repeal of the DADT, almost more than half a million veteran military members are seeking culturally sensitive services from the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) (Ramirez et al., 2013). Even after the Supreme Court's decision in the Windsor case, the Department of Veterans Affairs continues to follow a discriminatory provision in the governing statute—Title 38 Section 103(c)—that requires it to look to the state of residence to determine the validity of a marriage. Ramirez et al. (2013) further mentioned that at present, federal courts are still considering the legality of differential access to family benefits based on veterans' sexual orientation.

According to Pasek (2012), the availability and the kind of dependent benefits increase the efficacy of the military as

a whole. More specifically, the availability of military support for the spouse and family of service members has a direct impact on unit cohesion, military readiness, recruitment, and retention (Pasek, 2012). Thus, by denying these benefits to same-sex partners of gay soldiers, the 13 states that still do not recognize same-sex marriage could be hindering the military's efficacy. The military does not offer these benefits to same-sex partners and families of gay or lesbian service members in states that ban same-sex marriage (Brocco, 2010; Pasek, 2012).

Pasek (2012) highlighted the importance of benefits to the efficacy of the military since service members are more motivated to work hard if they see that their family is well compensated. Considering that members of the LGBTQ community are starting to gain number in the military, for both active and veterans, it is not wise to continue the unavailability of full benefits to the partners and families of the said community because this could risk the efficacy of the military as a unit. The most straightforward manner to address the issue is to amend the definition of dependents to include a person legally committed to a service member through a state-recognized marriage or civil union (Pasek, 2012). Without changing this important aspect of the law, the future of the military performance may be compromised.

Universal recognition of same-sex marriage and benefits would be the most efficient method of addressing these issues. The fight for equality for the LGBTQ community, especially in the military, experienced and celebrated two huge victories in the repeal of DADT and the Supreme Court ruling that declared DOMA unconstitutional. Given these social issues of discrimination in another form, psychological health providers that have worked for equal rights of the LGBTQ community must work toward universal recognition of same-sex marriage in order for families of LGBTQ individuals serving in the military. To be treated as full and equal members of society. Once every member of the military, regardless of who they love and what state they live in, can have their union recognized by their state, the positive effects of the fight for equal rights available to the LGBTQ community will be felt at a more significant level.

Health care professionals who seek to understand the challenges of LGBTQ service members, veterans, and

their families and communities will be better prepared to engage in direct practice with this population. The issue of discrimination against LGBTQ military service members requires that clinicians improve their efforts in understanding the military culture and experiences. Once this is done, a positive effect is expected to occur not just in diminishing discrimination within the military, but also in the improvement of the lives of LGBTQ military active members, veterans, and the people around them.

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Spotlight on Research

Welcome to the Spotlight on Research Column! This column showcases research activities and projects underway in many of the research laboratories within DoD, 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 describes research that led to the development of a comprehensive dataset to be used to better understand traumatic brain injury (TBI) in our Marines and sailors. Because TBI can lead to long-term consequences such as posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), it is imperative that military psychologists better understand such injuries. The development of the dataset described in this column represents a great step forward in filling some of the research gaps to date in this area. This edition of the column describes the challenges and gaps that the research addresses and then details the rigorous methodology behind the development of the dataset. Finally, the demographic information of the participants in the final dataset is provided, and future research questions that can be addressed by the dataset are outlined.

Assessing the Effects of the Wars in Afghanistan and Iraq: Neuropsychological Performance of Marines and Sailors With PTSD and/or Blast Injuries

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Column Introduction

An increasing number of military service members and Foreign Service workers are surviving injuries from Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) including those delivered by suicide bombers, vehicles, and indirect-fire attacks such as mortar fire and rocket-propelled grenades. Although they may have survived initial traumas, these individuals tend to display long-term effects of traumatic brain injuries (TBI) often referred to as “blast injuries” and/or acquire new long-term health problems such as posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD).

The importance of understanding military TBI is ever increasing as this problem may be more prevalent than previously expected (Hoge et al., 2008). In fact, one report estimates that the prevalence of soldiers who have experienced a blast-related TBI in combat may be as high as

68% (Williamson & Mulhall, 2009). Injuries such as these lead to a host of symptomatic concerns which are “generally observed to be disorders of mood, cognition, and behavior” (Rao & Lyketsos, 2000, p. 96).

With so many active duty military members surviving these blasts, active duty medical staff members have not been fully equipped to understand and treat victims of blast-related TBI, from moments to years after the event. Outside of research and evaluations collected from the Department of Defense (DoD), there is limited information regarding the neuropsychological health of active duty service individuals after experiencing TBIs and/or after the development of PTSD symptoms. The present state of knowledge about TBI and PTSD in military environments is insufficient to adequately address state-of-the-art battlefield and later diagnostic and intervention activities (Brenner et al., 2010).

In particular, current research on TBI and PTSD in military environments has these flaws:

1. Clinicians and researchers studying TBI and PTSD must rely on a lengthy testing battery often exceeding 10 hours to complete (the original battery required over 15 hours). These lengthy and not scientifically validated batteries limit expedient treatment to active-duty military in the field as well as rapid assessment, contributing to the large backlog of injured veterans.
2. Published studies on blast-related traumatic brain injuries and PTSD within veteran populations tend to use a relatively small sample size (an average of 50 individuals). Also, these datasets are often derived solely from inpatient populations—leaving out a significant, and most typical, outpatient population—and rarely include individuals with both TBI and PTSD, an important and typical comorbidity.
3. Current practices, techniques, and tests do not acknowledge cultural differences between military and civilian populations. Most research and treatment methods have flowed from the civilian to the military population, which has weakened the military relevance of existing findings.

Solution and Approach

To address these concerns the University of North Carolina Wilmington (UNCW) Neuropsychology Laboratory, in conjunction with Carolina Psychological Health Services (CPHS) in Jacksonville, NC and Camp Lejeune Marine Corps Base staff, has been working for the last decade to understand these injuries and to create a dataset that will be instrumental in the understanding and future treatment of Marines and sailors. The research described here is on the development of the dataset itself. Ensuring that data were obtained from a representative sample of Marines is essential to ensuring that the dataset will be effective in helping to fill some of the gaps in studying TBI and PTSD outlined previously. This project, involving archiving of de-identified protocols, was approved by the Internal Review Board (IRB) of UNCW.

Participants

To develop a comprehensive dataset, the UNCW Neuropsychology Laboratory worked closely with CPHS to obtain data on individuals referred to that practice; the referrals were made by qualified health care professionals (e.g., neurologists, staff medical officers, psychologists,

psychiatrists, etc.) working at Camp Lejeune. To be considered for the dataset, participants had to meet inclusion criteria including signing an informed consent and completing the four-stage evaluation process implemented by CPHS: history, psychodiagnostic interview, neuropsychological testing, and a follow-up feedback session. Evaluations were conducted by one of two clinical neuropsychologists working at CPHS. Beyond the aforementioned inclusion criteria, evaluations also had to demonstrate that participants had sufficient scores on measures of effort (e.g., Test of Memory Malingering) and at least 50% of the test battery was completed (e.g., some individuals terminated the evaluation prematurely).

After the initial inclusion and exclusion criteria described above were applied to the 1,361 evaluations collected, a total of 1,017 evaluations remained in the present dataset.

Procedure and Measures

Participant history was gathered using intake and assembled initial history through review of patient medical records, scores from the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB), and any additional supporting documentation. Information gathered by clinicians included the following: history of family health problems, substance (ab)use, medications used, mental health problems/treatment, trauma, relevant (related to injury) legal history, date(s) of deployment, family/living situations and psychosocial stressors, exposure to harm (e.g., toxins, blasts, injuries, etc.), and any previous diagnostic impressions (both psychological and neuropsychological). Only individuals whose active/limited duty status could be confirmed through this stage of evaluation were included in the dataset.

During the psychodiagnostic interview stage of the evaluation process, clinicians discussed the patient's reason for referral in more detail and, along with the historical information collected, begin developing clinical impressions. Primary areas of interest to clinicians were general presentation and mental status; speech; mood and affect; attention; memory; thought processes; insight; suicidal or homicidal thinking; sleep quality; disordered thoughts; and hallucinations. The information gathered from these first two portions of the evaluation process was used to determine which neuropsychological tests were to be administered during the testing portion of the procedure.

The neuropsychological testing protocol was a modified version of a testing battery used at the Walter Reed Medical Hospital (which provided input in the development of this modified procedure). As many of the individuals referred to CPHS experienced an injury that involved a TBI, a testing protocol had to be developed to ensure proper assessment of individuals who experience cognitive and psychological deficits as a result of these types of injuries. Therefore, a modified “blast” battery was developed through professional collaboration (including the input from Walter Reed Medical Hospital) involving 12 neuropsychological tests which took approximately 6 to 7 hours to administer. The tests included in this battery test a wide array of neuropsychological functions that are typically affected by a TBI. Testing was completed over the course of two testing sessions (each taking about 3 to 4 hours) in order to prevent patient fatigue and reduce possible time-related confounding effects on performance. Typically, the two testing sessions were completed within 1 week’s time and testing was scheduled on a different day and after the psychodiagnostic interview. Master’s level psychology personnel employed at CPHS and trained at UNCW conducted administration of the tests, and the patients’ respective neuropsychologist supervised each student archiving the data. Based on the nature of a patient’s case, additional testing may have been administered beyond those given in the “blast” battery. Neuropsychological performance on the “blast” battery tests helped the consulting neuropsychologist better understand the cognitive and behavioral deficits and current psychological state and the specific type of injury this individual received based on these deficits. Scores from these first three stages of evaluation were used to complete a neuropsychological report, which included diagnosis(es) as well as treatment/management of psychological and cognitive disorders. To be included in the dataset, participants must have completed six of the 12 neuropsychological tests.

Prior to the follow-up session of the evaluation process, neuropsychological tests were scored, converted, and placed into the neuropsychological report for review. During the follow-up session, the neuropsychologist who reviewed/gathered patient history discussed test results, any specific neurocognitive deficits, and how these findings may affect the daily functioning of the patient and potential continuation of military service. Referrals for psycho-

tropic mediation, psychotherapy and/or cognitive rehabilitation were also discussed, as well as special accommodations in educational institutions, driving, and employment that may need to be made. After the follow-up session was completed, reports and any diagnostic decisions made were sent to the qualified health care professional that initially made the referral to the independent practice. Only individuals who attended the follow-up session had data included in the dataset.

Adequate internal effort was measured by scores on the California Verbal Learning Test-II (CVLT-II) and the Test of Memory Malingering (TOMM). The CVLT-II includes a 16-factor section within the test, and individuals must score above a 14 in order to demonstrate sufficient internal effort. The TOMM is a 50-item measure of effort where individuals are asked to memorize 50 pictures and are asked to then identify those pictures when shown with a second picture not previously shown. Individuals completed this task on three trials (Trial 1, Trial 2, and Retention), and performance scores were compared to a cutoff score. Individuals who scored below a cutoff score 45 on Trial 2 or the Retention trial were labeled as having poor internal effort. In total, approximately 20% of the evaluations were found to have decreased effort scores on the TOMM and/or CVLT-II.

Dataset Development

The variables chosen for input into the dataset were selected by a group of neuropsychologists which included the two clinical neuropsychologists who conducted the evaluations on the Marines and sailors described above. All neuropsychologists involved in deciding which variables would be input into the dataset had extensive experience in working with TBIs and cognitive deficits with the military and civilian populations. In August 2014, 15 individuals from the Neuropsychology Lab and the Interdisciplinary Data Enrichment and Analytics Lab (IDEAL) were trained on how to accurately code the data. It was ensured that all coders completed the Collaborative Institutional Training Initiative (CITI) Program before working with the dataset. From August 2014 to May 2015, these trained individuals coded the following information into a new excel spreadsheet: demographic information, history and symptoms of the patient, and test performance on neuropsychological and psychological tests.

Demographic information input into the dataset was intended to provide a better understanding of the sample's composition and, in the case of the ASVAB, an idea of predeployment functioning. Variables collected included (but was not limited to) the following: age, gender, ethnicity, years of education, and testing date. Historical information included the location(s) of deployment, number of deployments, and the rank of the participant. Variables regarding the participant's injury included the following: time since last injury, mechanism of injury, number of blasts an individual was exposed to, and reason for referral. Self-reported symptoms (e.g., loss of consciousness, headaches, sleep problems, substance misuse) as well as diagnostic information from the clinicians were included.

To ensure consistency and accurate data input, spot checks were conducted every 25 evaluations. Additionally, 10% of the sample was again reviewed at the end of the input process to continue to ensure consistency. While the evaluation of patients began in 2008, data entry began in 2010 and was completed in May 2015. The Excel file in which the data were stored was password protected, and the data were de-identified to ensure participant confidentiality.

Each individual's file, which contained 150 pages of information on average, was scanned and stored onto a secure hard drive. All files were then de-identified and converted into searchable PDFs. Software was developed for the TSI and Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI)-2 to transfer the raw scores automatically into an Excel file using a trained computerized neural network system where a macro converted the raw scores into a linear format. A total aggregate of approximately one million data points have been gathered.

Demographic Findings

Standard *t* tests, ANOVAs, multiple regression, and most recently, Item Response Theory (IRT), have been used in analyzing data. At present, we will focus on the derived demographics of the dataset.

In the sample of 1,017 only 44 are female and 973 are male, with a mean age of 26.33 ($SD = 6.81$). Also, the majority ($n = 724$) of the participants are Caucasian. Whereas 53 participants are African Americans, 56 participants are Hispanic, eight participants are Asian Americans, three participants are American Indian, five partic-

ipants are Pacific Islanders, and one participant identified as "other." The remaining 167 participants did not specify. The mean education for this sample is 12.48 ($SD = 1.30$) years of education. It is also of note that the mean number of deployments is 1.93 ($SD = 1.40$).

We also analyzed injury referral reason. Of a subset of the large data discussed, 534 referrals were referred due to a blast injury and 79 for an unspecified head injury. For blast frequencies, 188 reported multiple blasts, and 182 reported single blast injuries, 164 were not specified. Individuals in this dataset also reported 56 different types of injuries collectively. Multiple blasts alone accounted for 107 injuries, IED mounted attacks accounted for 172, and IED dismounted accounted for 74. Many other categories were reported by only one individual, such as IED and rocket-propelled grenade, IED and bullet wound to the head, and multiple blasts and motor vehicle accident to name a few (see Table 1).

Presently, the dataset is complete and appropriate reliability measures have been completed with satisfactory results; the data are being analyzed in more depth with the assistance of a team of statisticians from UNCW using factor analyses, heat maps, and IRT analysis.

Implications and Discussion

This dataset contains more than 150 variables per person for over 1,000 individuals resulting in over one million data points. The majority of the individuals are male and, more specifically, Caucasian males. Based on education findings, it appears that most of the population has completed high school with some completing a few months to years of college. The categorization of injuries shows that a large portion of the sample has at least two forms of TBI, if not more so. It is important to also note that the injuries discussed in Table 1 are not solely blast-related injuries; therefore, it will need to be determined if these types of injuries are statistically different from blast-related TBIs. In summary, while these data are not necessarily representative of the entire Marine Corps population, these data are close to the demographics of the entire Camp Lejeune population and those referred for evaluations of PTSD and/or blast injuries at Camp Lejeune.

The focus of our research is to conduct analyses vital to the understanding of TBI and its effects on neurocognitive functioning along with PTSD. Work is already being conducted on a number of issues such as the

Table 1

Type and Frequency of Injuries Reported at the Time of Testing

Type of injury	Frequency	Type of injury	Frequency
NONE	32	MULTIPLE BLASTS AND MVA	1
BLAST	2	IED MOUNTED AND BFT	7
ED	30	IED MOUNTED AND MVA	7
BFT	45	IED MOUNTED AND MORTAR	1
MVA	54	IED MOUNTED AND BULLET WOUND TO HEAD	2
MORTAR	1	IED MOUNTED AND FALL	1
RGP	1	IED DISMOUNTED AND BFT	1
BULLET WOUND TO HEAD	3	IED DISMOUNTED AND MVA	1
FALL	24	IED DISMOUNTED AND RPG	3
MULTIPLE BLASTS	107	IED DISMOUNTED AND FALL	4
MULTIPLE BLASTS & MVA	1	IED AND RPG MOUNTED	1
IED MOUNTED	172	IED AND OTHER	1
IED DISMOUNTED	74	CD	11
IED MOUNTED & DISMOUNTED	39	MORTAR AND RPG MOUNTED	1
IED AND BFT	3	MORTAR AND RPG DISMOUNTED	5
IED AND MVA	4	RPG DISMOUNTED AND BFT	1
IED AND RPG	1	RPG DISMOUNTED AND FALL	1
IED AND BULLET WOUND TO HEAD	1	BLASTS AND CD	1
IED AND FALL	3	IED MOUNTED AND RPG MOUNTED	1
MVA AND MULTIPLE BLASTS	1	IED MOUNTED AND RPG DISMOUNTED	2
MVA AND FALL	2	IED MOUNTED AND OTHER	1
MORTAR MOUNTED	2	IED AND CD	6
MORTAR DISMOUNTED	5	BFT AND CD	1
MORTAR AND MVA	1	RPG MOUNTED AND MORTAR DISMOUNTED	4
MORTAR AND RPG	1	IED MOUNTED AND CD	3
RPG DISMOUNTED	11	IED DISMOUNTED AND CD	2
OTHER	5	RPG DISMOUNTED AND CD	1
NOT SPECIFIED	37	IED MOUNTED, BFT, AND CD	1

Note. ED = Explosive device; BFT = Blunt-force trauma; MVA = Motor vehicle accident; RPG = Rocket-propelled grenade; IED = Improvised explosive device; CD = Controlled detonation.

relationship between loss of consciousness and PTSD; the relationship between different measures of malingering; a retrospective analysis of change in neuropsychological performance scores; and, an IRT evaluation of the Trauma Symptom Inventory (TSI) in an attempt to shorten the evaluation.

We look forward to further statistical research on this large dataset. Interested researchers are encouraged to contact

us with suggestions on collaborative projects and/or sharing the dataset.

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SOCIETY FOR MILITARY PSYCHOLOGY

Division 19 of the American Psychological Association

APA Travel Grant Program to Colombia and Mexico



Exciting new opportunity for U.S. based psychologists! The APA's MOU travel grant program is designed to promote collaboration and exchange among U.S. based APA members and members of those national psychology associations with which APA has a formal agreement (Memorandum of Understanding). Travel with colleagues to Colombia or Mexico as part of the 2015 Inaugural APA-MOU Partner Collaboration and Exchange program. For more information please visit: <http://www.apa.org/about/awards/mou-travel-grant.aspx> <<http://www.apa.org/about/awards/mou-travel-grant.aspx>>

Office of International Affairs

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Spotlight on History

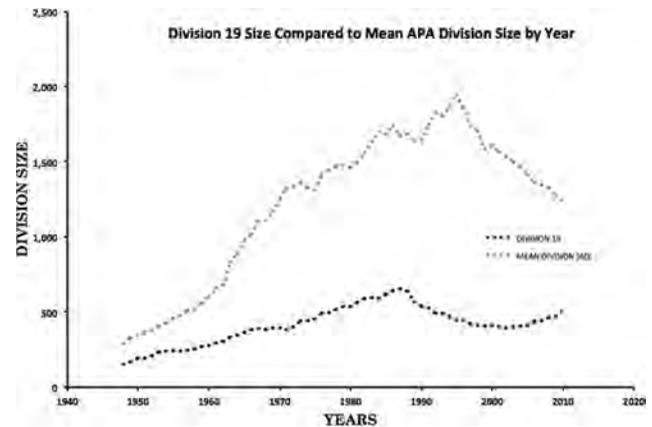
Paul A. Gade

Size Matters

Several years ago, Don Dewsbury (1997) wrote that the most common issue of concern among all APA divisions was division size. As a result, Art Drucker and I made division size and membership one of the major sections in the history of Division 19 that we wrote for the the 50th anniversary of the founding of the APA divisions. Our Division 19 history was published in Volume 5 of the edited division history series in 2000 (Gade & Drucker, 2000). We presented a graph that illustrated very well the fact that our division has always been a small division, and in fact we have always been smaller than the mean size of all other APA divisions. The graph in the history of our division chapter showed that although the average APA division was increasing in size, our division was decreasing in size beginning in about 1988 and continuing until 1996, the last data point available when the history chapter was published. We speculated that the division's membership was declining for several reasons; among these were the military downsizing in the early 1990s and the shift by some of our members from APA to the American Psychological Society (now the Association for Psychological Science). Size is always a concern for divisions since the number of votes a division has on the APA council governing body is determined in large part by division size.

So I have been wondering with the division's increasing membership over several years how that stacks up with the changes other divisions are experiencing. Here is an updated version of the chart we showed in the division history chapter.

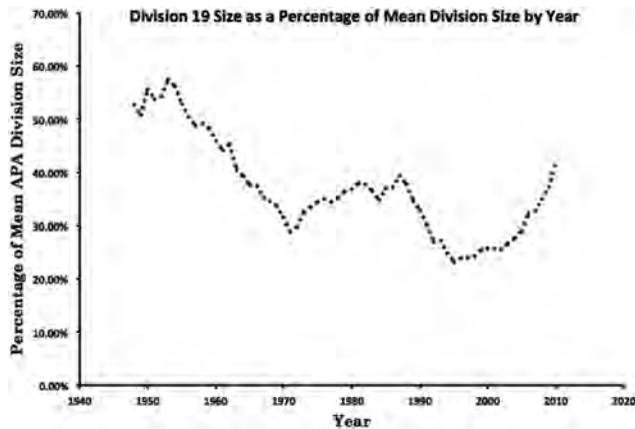
The chart only shows data through 2010, which was all that was available from APA at this time. The mean division size is the total number of all division members with Division 19 members subtracted out and divided by the number of divisions minus 1 (for Division 19). As the



graph shows, Division 19 membership continued to decline from 1988 to a low point in 2002 and then began a gradual upswing that continued each year to the 2010 end point. Meanwhile, it is interesting to note, that the average division size in APA continued to grow until 1995 then fell dramatically in a rather steep linear decline to the 2010 end point. During this time total division membership fell from a high of 95,979 in 1995 to the low of 67,254 in 2010. Also the number of divisions increased from 50 in 1995 to 55 in 2010.

A graph that shows a little bit better the Division 19 membership size declines and gains relative to the mean size of other divisions is shown in the next chart.

This chart was generated by dividing Division 19 membership size by the mean division membership size excluding division 19 members from the calculations as before. This more clearly shows the decline in Division 19 membership relative to other divisions began in 1954 and bottomed out in 1971 rising again until 1987 and then falling again until 1998. Since 1999, Division 19 has grown to be relatively as large as it was in 1963. This rise is due to three factors: the decline in overall membership in other divisions, the increase of Division 19 membership



by nearly 25% since 1999, and the increase in the number of other divisions from 50 in 1998 to 54 in 2010.

I am hesitant to speculate on why Division 19 membership is increasing while the size of other divisions is decreasing overall, but perhaps some of you have some ideas as to why this is so. Please let me know your thoughts. I would also like to get the APA official division membership numbers for 2011 through 2015. I have a feeling that this differential rise is continuing.

Coming soon (I hope) are profiles on Hubert Brogden, Robert Nichols, Jay Uhlaner, Robert Yerkes, and Sam Stouffer. I still

need writers and/or information for these profiles. Email me with any and all information. Also I am always open to new ideas and especially to new history articles. Again, email me.

Finally, all those who received awards in 2011 or know who received them please let me know who received what award. Paul Bartone has put together the history of our awardees, but except for the Flanagan Award, we do not know who won awards in 2011.

References

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Continuing Education Committee Report

Freddy A. Paniagua

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

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

1. The development of high-quality preconvention continuing education (CE) opportunities at the APA Convention in Association with the APA Continuing Education Committee.
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. 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>.

The CE committee encourages military and nonmilitary psychologists to submit CE proposals meeting the above two objectives, and particularly the second objective. The

CE committee also wants to remind potential presenters that they can also receive CE credits for the number of hours they present. Interested presenters are encouraged to contact the chair of the committee, Freddy A. Paniagua, at faguapan@aol.com for additional details and/or help with the development of a CE workshop that follows the criteria established by the APA Office of CE Approval.

The CE committee reviewed and approved a CE workshop presented by Christopher C. Staeheli, M.D., J.D. This workshop was successfully delivered on April 1, 2015, at the U.S. Naval Hospital Yokosuka, Japan. The CE Committee wants to thank Blanca Karris, M.D., staff psychiatrist, for helping the committee with the coordination of this workshop.

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Division Membership Update

David Barry

Members, Associates, and Affiliates of Division 19 . . . congratulations!

In a time where membership among the 54 APA divisions has generally declined, you have helped Division 19 become the second fastest growing division in all of APA! Specifically, Division 19 is one of only five divisions whose membership increased between 1998 and 2014 (<http://www.apa.org/monitor/2015/04/datapoint.aspx>), and this trend is likely to continue. At the time of this writing, Division 19 is on pace to meet and exceed membership numbers from the 2014 dues year, with a total projected membership of over 1,100 persons!

To the 300+ full members, 15+ associates, 95+ professional affiliates, 185+ student affiliates, and 15+ international affiliates who renewed their membership from last year: Thank you for staying with Division 19!

To the 50+ full members and 240+ student affiliates who recently joined Division 19: Welcome to the Team!

As our division grows, so will opportunities to network, share information and ideas, compete for travel awards

and research grants, and grow as professionals in the field of military psychology. Division 19 leaders work year-round to improve your membership experience, and we are always looking for feedback on ways we can better serve you. Let us know your thoughts! Contact me (dmbarry63@gmail.com) or any other division leader to let us know how we can make Division 19 membership more rewarding and professionally fulfilling.

Need to renew your membership? Want to help a colleague join Division 19?

- Simply go to <http://www.apa.org/about/division/join.aspx> and click on the link for Division 19: Military Psychology.
- Enter your APA User ID and password or register for an APA website account.
- Follow the instructions to renew/sign up!
- *Note.* Even if you're not an APA member, you can join Division 19 as a Professional Affiliate (\$30 for nonstudents) or a Student Affiliate (\$10 for graduate and undergraduate students).

APA Program Committee Report

Nathan D. Ainspan and Rebecca A. Blais

Greetings,

As the Division 19 Program Chairs of the 2015 convention we are pleased to announce the attached schedule for our convention in Toronto. Thanks to the high number of quality submissions we received, the 4 days in August will be packed with great symposiums, useful career development seminars, and interesting papers and sessions.

Note that the Division 19 suite sessions have been organized by our division and as such will not be listed in the official APA program (the book that is mailed to all members and the app that APA releases before the convention). So please keep a copy of this schedule with you during the meeting and continue to check the emails to learn about any changes. We have yet been informed about which suite we will be assigned and when we do find out we will let you know. (APA also has big boards up at each hotel that lists the suites for each division.)

We encourage you to make your plans as soon as possible for the meeting. Hotels fill up quickly, as will the flights to Toronto. Discounted registrations are available if you register before June 30th.

Society for Military Psychology

2015 Conference Program Schedule

Thursday, 6 August–Sunday, 9 August 2015

Toronto, Ontario

Thursday August 6th

Information about the convention is available at <http://www.apa.org/convention/>. We encourage you to stay in one of the hotels that APA has lined up—information about the hotels is at <http://www.apa.org/convention/register-housing/hotels/index.aspx>.

Remember that the meeting will be held in Canada this year. Make sure your passport is up-to-date. If you are a U.S. citizen you will not need a visa to enter Canada. For more information on visas to Canada, check this web site: <http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/visit/visas.asp>.

We have heard from some members in uniform (and civilians who work for the military) that they are being told that they will need an official “burgundy” passport to travel on official government business. Check with your office to see if this is the case for your situation.

We look forward to seeing you in Toronto from August 6th to 9th.

Nathan D. Ainspan and Rebecca A. Blais

Convention Program Co-Chairs

Event, Title, and People	Day/Time	Facility/Room	Co-Listing Divisions
Division 19 Executive Committee Meeting (Open only to members of the Executive Committee)	Thu 8:00 AM–9:50 AM	Intercontinental Toronto Centre Hotel Halton Room	
Symposium: Addressing Employment Issues and Work-Related Concerns Among Underserved Populations (CPG Presentation)	Thu 8:00 AM–9:50 AM	Convention Centre Room 714A	14, 17, 18, 19, 22

Chair

Saba R. Ali, Ph.D.

Conversation Hour: Retention and Success of Returning Veterans in the Classroom - Challenges and Opportunities (CPG Presentation) Thu 8:00 AM–9:50 AM Convention Centre Room 716B 2, 19, 27, 48

Chair

Maggie Campbell Obaid, MA

Rebekah Phillips DeZalia, Ph.D.

Division 19 Suite Session: The Manifestation of Physical Bravery: Innate, Social, or Situational Construct Thu 9:00 AM–9:50 AM Division 19 Convention Suite

Chair

Uri Kugel, Ph.D., Palo Alto University

Participant/1st Author

Kasie L. Hummel, MA, Palo Alto University

Kathryn T. Maslowski, MA, Palo Alto University

Uri Kugel, Ph.D., Palo Alto University

Discussants

Brad Johnson, Ph.D., United States Naval Academy

Scott L. Johnson, Ph.D., Naval Center for Combat and Operational Stress Control

Bruce Bongar, Ph.D., Palo Alto University

Division 19 Suite Session: An Investigation of Skill Decay and Reacquisition of Individual- and Team-Based Skills in a Synthetic Training Environment Thu 10:00 AM–10:50 AM Division 19 Convention Suite

Participant/1st Author

Winfred Arthur, Jr., Texas A&M University

Andrew N. Naber, Texas A&M University

Skill-Building Session: Adapting and Flexing PTSD Treatment Protocols for Active Duty Service Members Thu 10:00 AM–11:50 AM Convention Centre Room 206E 12, 56

Continuing Education (CE) credits are available for this session

Chair

Katherine Dondanville, PsyD, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio

Participant/1st Author

Brooke Fina, MSW, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio

Title: Cognitive-Behavioral Conjoint Therapy for Combat-Related PTSD

Katherine Dondanville, PsyD, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio

Title: Cognitive Processing Therapy for Combat-Related PTSD

Edward Wright, PhD, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio

Title: Prolonged Exposure Therapy for Combat-Related PTSD

Alan L. Peterson, PhD, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio

Title: Multiple Traumas and Unique Treatment Settings

Division 19 Suite Session: Early Career Psychologist and Student Lunch Sessions Thu 11:00 AM–12:50 PM Division 19 Convention Suite

Discussion: Work Trends in the Military - Making Tomorrow's Research Agenda Today Thu 1:00 PM–2:50 PM Convention Centre Room 201C 14, 19, 49

Chair

Ann H. Huffman, Ph.D., Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, AZ

Participant/1st Author

Carl Castro, Ph.D., University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA

Joseph B. Lyons, Ph.D., Air Force Research Laboratory, Wright Patterson Air Force Base, OH

Deirdre J. Knapp, Ph.D., Human Resources Research Organization, Alexandria, VA

Jessica A. Gallus, Ph.D., Office of the Chief of Staff of the Army, Arlington, VA

Symposium: Foundations and History of Psychology Linked to World War I and Beyond Thu 1:00 PM–2:50 PM Convention Centre Room 202A 1, 8, 12, 14, 48

Chair

Thomas J. Williams, PhD, U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, PA

Participant/1st Author

Michael E. Lynch, PhD, U.S. Army, Carlisle, PA

Title: Political, Societal, and Professional Foundations of World War I: Why?

Corwin Boake, PhD, University of Texas Medical School at Houston

Title: Intelligence Testing in the World War I Period

James R. Council, PhD, North Dakota State University

Title: United States Strategic Bombing Survey and Morale Study in World War II

Lissa V. Young, EdD, United States Military Academy

Title: Slouching Toward a New Science: A Perspective on the Role of War in the Shaping of Social Psychology

Division 19 Suite Session: Early Career Psychologist and Student Lunch Program Thu 12:00 PM–1:50 PM Division 19 Convention Suite

Symposium: Influence, Collaboration, and Development Strategies for Leaders in High-Stress Environments Thu 2:00 PM–2:50 PM Convention Centre Room 104C 13, 14, 19, 47, 49

Continuing Education (CE) credits are available for this session

Chair

Stephen V. Bowles, Ph.D., National Defense University

Participant/1st Author

Karen Y. Wilson-Starks, Ph.D., TRANSLEADERSHIP, INC. Colorado Springs, CO
 Title: Practical Strategies for Creating Collaborative Relationships in Corporate Business Environments
 Carroll H. Greene, III, Ph.D., Marine Corps Special Operations, Camp Lejeune, NC
 Title: Enhancement of Conflict Resolution and Trust Building Capability for Military Special-Duty Teams
 Stephen V. Bowles, Ph.D., National Defense University
 Title: Taking the Next Step in Leadership
 Paul T. Bartone, Ph.D., National Defense University
 Title: How Leaders Can Influence Resilience in Organizations

Discussant

Walter E. Penk, Ph.D., Independent Practice, New Braunfels, TX
Division 19 Suite Session: Panel on Career Paths in the VA and DoD Thu 3:00 PM–4:50 PM Division 19 Convention Suite
Symposium: Serving Those Who Have Served—Treatments to Help Veterans With Their Transitions Thu 3:00 PM–3:50 PM Convention Centre Room 202D 12, 18, 48

Continuing Education (CE) credits are available for this session

Participant/1st Author

Hazel R. Atuel, PhD, University of Southern California
 Title: Military to Civilian Employment Transition Experiences of Ethically Diverse Veterans
 Mary Beth B. Heller, PhD, Virginia Commonwealth University
 Title: An Innovative Training Model: Psychology and Law Clinic Collaboration
 Paul Y. Kim, MA, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Silver Spring, MD
 Title: Social Support, Mental Health, and Homelessness Among National Guard Soldiers
 Christine J. Eickhoff, MS, Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, DC
 Title: Physical and Mental Health Outcomes Associated With Acupuncture Utilization in Military Veterans
Division 19 Suite Session: Navigating DoD Funding Sources Thu 5:00 PM–5:50 PM Division 19 Convention Suite

Chair

Carl Castro, PhD, University of Southern California
 Alan L. Peterson, PhD, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio

Friday August 7th

Event, Title, and People	Day/Time	Facility/Room	Co-Listing Divisions
Division 19 Suite Session: Canadian and U.S. Updates - Symposium and Reports Road to Mental Readiness (R2MR) and Preservation of the Force and Family (POTFF) Lessons Learned - Design, Implementation and Results - Do They Work and How Well?	Fri 8:00 AM–9:50 AM	Division 19 Convention Suite	

Co-Chairs

COL Paul T. Bartone, PhD (U.S. Army, Retired) Visiting Professor and Senior Research Fellow, CTNSP - National Defense University, DC

Participant/1st Author

LtCol Suzanne Bailey, MSW Senior Staff Officer Social Work & MH Training, HQ Royal Canadian Medical Service Ottawa

Title: Mental Resilience Training in the Canadian Armed Forces: Unique Challenges and Opportunities

Sako Maki Thompson, MSW, MPA POTFF-Resilience Lead, Booz Allen Hamilton, Washington, DC

Angela Gray, PhD POTFF-Resilience, Booz Allen Hamilton

Title: Preservation of the Force and Family Design, Implementation and Results

Michael J. Schwerin, PhD, SPHR Project Director POTFF Program Evaluation & Analytic Support, Army Research Facilitation Lab Monterey CA

Title: Incremental Quality Improvement in Outcome-based Program Evaluation

Col Walter Wiggins, SF - Student, U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, PA

Title: Generational Resilience in Support of the Global SOF Network

Invited Speaker

Thomas Williams, Ph.D. (U.S. Army, Retired) Director, Senior Leader Development, Army War College

Discussant

Armando X. Estrada, Ph.D. U.S. Army Research Institute for the Social Sciences, Aberdeen, MD

Symposium: Returning Home From War—The Military Transition Theory Fri 8:00 AM–8:50 AM Convention Centre Room 206A 12, 14, 48

Continuing Education (CE) credits are available for this session

Chair

Carl Castro, PhD, University of Southern California

Participant/1st Author

Anthony Hassan, EdD, University of Southern California

Title: Military Transition Theory and the Los Angeles Veterans Study Overview

Carl Castro, PhD, University of Southern California

Title: PTSD and Depression in Pre- and Post-9/11 Veterans

Sara Kintzle, PhD

Title: Suicidality in Los Angeles County Veterans

Ashley Schuyler, MA, University of Southern California

Title: Experiences of Military Sexual Trauma and Associated Health Outcomes and Behaviors Among Veterans

Symposium: Family-Focus in Military and Veteran Systems of Care for PTSD Fri 9:00 AM–9:50 AM Convention Centre Room 203D 12, 43, 56

Continuing Education (CE) credits are available for this session

Cochair

Ashley M. Shenberger, PsyD, James A. Lovell Federal Health Care Center, North Chicago, IL

John Bair, PhD, James A. Lovell Federal Health Care Center, North Chicago, IL

Participant/1st Author

Ashley M. Shenberger, PsyD

Title: Treatment of PTSD With the Identified Patient and Family System

Courtney Barrett, PsyD, James A. Lovell Federal Health Care Center, North Chicago, IL

Title: Intimate Partner Relationships and PTSD

Lt. Kathleen M. Saul, PsyD, Naval Hospital Bremerton, WA

Title: Intergenerational Transmission of Trauma

Hammad S. N'cho, MS, MA, Naval Medical Center Portsmouth, VA

Title: Multicultural Considerations in PTSD Symptoms and Treatment

John Bair, PhD

Title: Family-Focused Military and Veteran Psychotherapy: Evolving Social System Dynamics

Symposium: After Military Sexual Trauma - Understanding Individual and Family Outcomes and Barriers to Care (CPG Presentation)	Fri 9:00 AM–9:50 AM	Convention Centre Room 714A	19, 35, 51
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Chair

Saba R. Ali, Ph.D.

Skill-Building Session: Leading the Way - Critical Skills for ECP's (CPG Presentation)	Fri 9:00 AM–9:50 AM	Convention Centre Room 716A	13, 17, 19
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Chair

Nadia T. Hasan, Ph.D.

Samantha M. Daniel, Ph.D.

Symposium: Promises and Pitfalls of Technology - Understanding User Reliance as a Means to Avoid the Latter (CPG Presentation)	Fri 10:00 AM–11:50 AM	Convention Centre Room 713B	3, 14, 19, 21
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Chair

Joseph B. Lyons, Ph.D.

Division 19 Poster Session I	Fri 10:00 AM–10:50 AM	Convention Centre Exhibit Halls D and E	
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Division 19 Poster Session II	Fri 11:00 AM–11:50 AM	Convention Centre Exhibit Halls D and E	
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Division 19 Business Meeting	Fri 2:00 PM–2:50 PM	Fairmont Royal York Hotel British Columbia Room	
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Division 19 Presidential Address	Fri 3:00 PM–3:50 PM	Fairmont Royal York Hotel British Columbia Room	
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Participant/1st Author

Thomas J. Williams, PhD, U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, PA

Title: Strengthening Our Nation and Profession: Military Psychology Past, Present, and Future

Division 19 Social Hour	Fri 4:00 PM–5:50 PM	Fairmont Royal York Hotel British Columbia Room	
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Saturday August 8th

Event, Title, and People	Day/Time	Facility/Room	Co-Listing Divisions
Symposium: New Developments in Posttraumatic Growth and Stress	Sat 8:00 AM–8:50 AM	Convention Centre Room 202D	12, 56
Continuing Education (CE) credits are available for this session			
<u>Participant/1st Author</u>			
Jesse J. Owen, PhD, University of Denver			
Title: PTSD and Social Support: Evaluation of Change in Veterans Following Multimodal Group Psychotherapy			
Jessica K. Morgan, BA, North Carolina State University			
Title: Examining Growth Outcomes in Military Veterans: Posttraumatic Growth, Core Beliefs, and Temporality			
Dominika Borowa, MA, Texas Tech University			
Title: Personal Growth Initiative: Protecting Against Distress and Promoting Growth in the Military			
Division 19 Suite Session: Skill-Building Session: Loss and Love in the Military: Grief and Couples Counseling for Community and Military Providers	Sat 9:00 AM–9:50 PM	Division 19 Convention Suite	
<u>Chair</u>			
Andrew Blatt, PsyD., Defense Centers of Excellence for Psychological Health and Traumatic Brain Injury, Silver Spring, MD			
<u>Participant/1st Author</u>			
Stacey L. Nelson, MA, Defense Centers of Excellence for Psychological Health and Traumatic Brain Injury, Silver Spring, MD			
Augusto Ruiz, PsyD, Defense Centers of Excellence for Psychological Health and Traumatic Brain Injury, Silver Spring, MD			
MAJ Demietrice Pittman, Ph.D., Defense Centers of Excellence for Psychological Health and Traumatic Brain Injury, Silver Spring, MD			
Symposium: Psychologists Treating Military Personnel—Read Between The Lines	Sat 9:00 AM–9:50 AM	Convention Centre Room 203D	12, 18, 56
Continuing Education (CE) credits are available for this session			
Cochair			
Tiffany Duffing, MA, Fielding Graduate University			
Katie Kopp, PhD, Evans Army Community Hospital, Fort Carson, CO			
<u>Participant/1st Author</u>			
Jeremy Jinkerson, MS, Fielding Graduate University			
Title: Experiencing Multiple Demands and Managing to Meet Them			
Lt. Kyle M. Bandermann, PhD, U.S. Naval Hospital, Tutuhan, GU			
Title: Skipping Rank: The Unique Challenges Associated With Military Psychologist Commissions			
Lt. Kathleen M. Saul, PsyD, U.S. Naval Hospital, Bremerton, WA			
Title: We're Not in Private Practice Anymore! Integrating Into a DoD Mental Health Clinic			
Katie Kopp, PhD			

Title: Psychology in Deployment Settings

Maj. Michelle Kline, PhD, San Antonio Military Medical Center, TX

Title: Requirements and Standards for Training to Be a Military Psychologist

Division 19 Suite Session: Skill-Building Session: Ethical Decisions and Concerns in a Large EAP Organization: Consultation and Command Directives Sat 10:00 AM–10:50 AM Division 19 Convention Suite

Chair

Andrew Blatt, PsyD., Defense Centers of Excellence for Psychological Health and Traumatic Brain Injury, Silver Spring, MD

Participant/1st Author

MAJ Demietrice Pittman, Ph.D., Defense Centers of Excellence for Psychological Health and Traumatic Brain Injury, Silver Spring, MD

Vladimir Nacev, Ph.D., Defense Centers of Excellence for Psychological Health and Traumatic Brain Injury, Silver Spring, MD

Division 19 Suite Session: ECP Internship Preparation Session and Networking with Students Sat 11:00 AM–12:50 PM Division 19 Convention Suite

Chairs

Angela Lerner, M.A.

Katherine Dondanville, PsyD

Invited Address: Walter Reed Army Institute of Research Support to Units Deploying in Response to the Ebola Outbreak in West Africa and the Mental Health and Resilience of These Troops Sat 11:00 AM–11:50 AM Convention Centre Room 709 12, 13, 19, 32, 49, 52, 55

Participant/1st Author

Amy B. Adler, Ph.D., Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Silver Spring, MD

Title: Assessing Well-Being in Army Units Responding to the Ebola Crisis

Symposium: Unit Training to Reduce Stigma and Improve Attitudes Toward Mental Health Treatment Sat 11:00 AM–11:50 AM Convention Centre Room 201D 8, 12, 14, 44

Continuing Education (CE) credits are available for this session

Chair

Thomas W. Britt, PhD, Clemson University

Participant/1st Author

Kristen S. Jennings, MS, Clemson University

Title: Barriers to Treatment Seeking in the Military: Implications for Unit Training

Heidi M. Zinzow, PhD, Clemson University

Title: Facilitators of Mental Health Treatment Seeking: Applications to Unit Training

Thomas W. Britt, PhD, Clemson University

Title: Development and Testing of Unit Training to Reduce Stigma and Improve Treatment Attitudes

Discussant

Armando X. Estrada, PhD, U.S. Army Research Institute, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, MD

Symposium: Mental Health in the Military—Normal Minds in Abnormal Times Sat 1:00 PM–1:50 PM Convention Centre Room 202D

Continuing Education (CE) credits are available for this session

Chair

Steven J. Danish, PhD, Life Skills Associates, Richmond, VA

Participant/1st Author

Beth-Ann Vealey, PhD, Naval Medical Center Portsmouth, VA

Title: Experiences of Active Duty Women Marines and Perspectives About Their Changing Roles

Janette A. Hamilton, MS, MA, Virginia Commonwealth University

Title: A First-Person Account of an Injured Spouse's Recovery Process

Peter W. Chiarelli, MPA, PsyD, One Mind, Seattle, WA

Title: Removing the D From PTSD

Steven J. Danish, PhD

Title: Military Transitions, PTS, and Identity Development

Division 19 Suite Session: Professional Competencies in Military Psychology Sat 1:00 PM–1:25 PM Division 19 Convention Suite

Chair

Jeffrey A. Daniels, Ph.D., West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV

Participant/1st Author

Craig Foster, MEd, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV

Melissa Foster, MEd, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV

Jennifer M. Taylor, Ph.D., West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV

Hannah Greenbaum, MA, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV

Discussant

Andrew Blatt, PsyD, Department of Defense, Silver Spring, MD

Division 19 Suite Session: How Do Stigma Beliefs Impact Military Service Members' Discussion of Suicide With Peers and Their Attitudes Towards Tele-Health Utilization Sat 1:30 PM–1:55 PM Division 19 Convention Suite

Participant/1st Author

Charley S. Blunt, MA, Adler School of Professional Psychology, Chicago, IL

Lynnea Vis, MA, Adler School of Professional Psychology, Chicago, IL

Christina Carbone, BA, Adler School of Professional Psychology, Chicago, IL

Hannah Greenbaum, MA, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV

Division 19 Suite Session: Sat 2:00 PM–2:25 PM Division 19 Convention Suite
Coping with Vicarious Trauma, Engaging in Self-Care, and Building Resilience

Chair

Vladimir Nacev, Ph.D., Defense Centers of Excellence for Psychological Health and Traumatic Brain Injury, Silver Spring, MD

Division 19 Suite Session: Sat 2:30 PM–2:55 PM Division 19 Convention Suite
Creating Team Resilience, Avoiding Human Terrain Wrecks: Cross-Functional Teams in Extreme Contexts

Participant/1st Author

Kari O'Grady, Ph.D., Loyola University Maryland, Columbia, MD
James Douglas Orton, Ph.D., National Defense University, Washington, DC

Division 19 Suite Session: Sat 3:00 PM–3:25 PM Division 19 Convention Suite
Homecoming Experiences of Student Military Veterans: Implications for Psychologists

Participant/1st Author

Michael A. Mahoney, Ph.D., VA Pacific Islands Health Care, Honolulu, HI
Basilia Softas-Nall, Ph.D., University of Northern Colorado, Greeley, CO
Jennifer A. Rings, Ph.D., University of Northern Colorado, Greeley, CO
Nicole M. Swanson, MA, University of Northern Colorado, Greeley, CO

Division 19 Suite Session: Sat 3:30 PM–3:55 PM Division 19 Convention Suite
Enhancing Evaluations for Recruiting Duty by Addressing Competency in Behavioral Health Providers

Participant/1st Author

Chaska L. Gomez, PsyD, United States Armed Forces, Fort Knox, KY
Chrystal J. Agnor, Ph.D., United States Armed Forces, Fort Knox, KY
Craig M. Jenkins, Ph.D., United States Armed Forces, Fort Knox, KY
Raymond Mcclenen, PsyD, United States Armed Forces, Fort Knox, KY
Bettina Schmid, Ph.D., United States Armed Forces, Fort Knox, KY

Division 19 Suite Session: Sat 4:00 PM–4:55 PM Division 19 Convention Suite
Semper Gumby: Advancing the Interdisciplinary Nature of Collaborative Care in a Deployed Environment

Chair

Jennifer A. Barry, MA, American School of Professional Psychology at Argosy University

Participant/1st Author

CPT Matthew N. Mascitelli, PsyD, United States Army, Fort Bragg, NC
CPT Robert C. Sawyer, MD, United States Army, Fort Bragg, NC

Sunday, August 9th

Event, Title, and People	Day/Time	Facility/Room	Co-Listing Divisions
<u>Participant/1st Author</u>			
Douglas Johnson-Greene, Ph.D., MPH			
Maria del Pilar Grazioso, Ph.D.			
Symposium: Developing Performance Psychology Training Protocols Tailored for U.S. Army Soldiers	Sun 9:00 AM–10:50 AM	Convention Centre Room 713A	12, 13, 14, 19, 47, 49
<u>Chair</u>			
Brian C. Hite, MS, Comprehensive Soldier and Family Fitness, Fort Campbell, KY			
<u>Participant/1st Author</u>			
Susannah Knust, Ph.D., Comprehensive Soldier and Family Fitness, Fort Campbell, KY			
Title: Creation of a Performance Psychology Training Protocol Targeting 101st Airborne Division Soldiers			
Shannon Baird, Ph.D., Comprehensive Soldier and Family Fitness, Joint Base Lewis-McCord, WA			
Title: Big Changes Start Small: Working with Observer Coach Trainers to Change the U.S. Army Culture			
Josh Orr, MA, Comprehensive Soldier and Family Fitness, Fort Bragg, NC			
Title: Identifying and Developing a Protocol to Train Medical Skills Essential for Apache Helicopter Pilots			
Bradley Williams, MA, Fort Hood CSF2 Training Center, TX			
Title: Planning and Executing a Mental Training Program for Cavalry Soldiers Conducting Stryker Gunnery			
Symposium: The Evolution of PTSD from WWI to the Present	Sun 8:00 AM–9:50 AM	Convention Centre Room 201D	
Continuing Education (CE) credits are available for this session			
<u>Chair</u>			
Demietrice L. Pittman, PhD, Defense Centers of Excellence for Psychological Health and Traumatic Brain Injury, Silver Spring, MD			
Title: To Be Determined			
<u>Participant/1st Author</u>			
Andrew D. Blatt, PsyD, Defense Centers of Excellence for Psychological Health and Traumatic Brain Injury, Silver Spring, MD			
Title: History of PTSD: Impact on Psychology			
<u>Discussant</u>			
Vladimir Nacev, PhD, Defense Centers of Excellence for Psychological Health and Traumatic Brain Injury, Silver Spring, MD			
Symposium: Mental Health, Alcohol Use, and Relationship Satisfaction Among Military Members and Veterans	Sun 11:00 AM–11:50 AM	Convention Centre Room 205B	12, 43, 50
Continuing Education (CE) credits are available for this session			
<u>Cochair</u>			
Julianne C. Flanagan, PhD, Medical University of South Carolina			
Michelle L. Kelley, PhD, Old Dominion University			

Participant/1st Author

Michelle L. Kelley, PhD, Old Dominion University

Title: Mental Health and Alcohol Use Among Navy Members: What's Love Got to Do With It?

Suzannah K. Creech, PhD, Providence VA Medical Center, RI

Title: Combat Exposure, Mental Health, and Family Functioning Among Women Veterans

Douglas K. Snyder, PhD, Texas A&M University

Title: Help-Seeking Among Airmen in Distressed Relationships: Implications for Alternative Delivery Systems

Discussant

Candice M. Monson, PhD, Ryerson University, Toronto, ON, Canada

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

Early Career Psychologists Committee Report

Katy Dondanville

The Early Career Psychologists (ECP) Committee discusses and identifies activities, projects, and programs that promote the engagement and participation of early career professionals.

The ECP Committee and the Student Affairs Committee are coordinating to host mentorship lunches with senior Division 19 members at the American Psychological Association (APA) Annual Convention in Toronto on Thursday, August 6, 2015, and Friday, August 7, 2015, in the Division 19 Hospitality Suite. More information will be available on the listserv.

Highlighting a Division 19 ECP Member

The Kansas State Psychological Association decided in January 2015 to add an ad hoc committee for military psychology. At the first meeting, APA Division 19 member, Dr. Teresa Cowan-Christen, was elected chair. The committee hopes to develop and provide a speakers bureau for those interested in the civilian community about attaining information about military topics/issues and so forth. Also, the committee hopes to help identify resources within our state for current military members, veterans, and their families and to provide direction and support for clinicians treating this population. This committee is unique in that it comprises not just mental health professionals but anyone in the community who has an interest in supporting our military, veterans, and their families.

Last year, we piloted the Internship Mentoring Match Program with the Division 19 Student Affairs Committee. The program matched students applying for internship with Division 19 ECPs who provided mentoring around the application process. We are looking to expand this program. If you are interested in participating as a mentor or as the coordinator of the program for Division 19, please contact Katy Dondanville, PsyD, ABPP, at Dondanville@uthscsa.edu.

Please consider helping us better understand the issues related to ECPs within the APA Division 19 (Society for Military Psychology) by participating in this survey!

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/SYCZWCS>

If you are interested in becoming more involved, please contact:

Katy Dondanville, PsyD, ABPP
Chair, ECP Committee
Division 19, Society for Military Psychology
American Psychological Association
E-mail: dondanville@uthscsa.edu

Point of Contact Information

For further information, contact:

Katy Dondanville
dondanville@uthscsa.edu

Student Affairs Committee Report

Angela Legner, Jennifer Barry, and Kevin O'Leary

Greetings Division 19 student members! Summer is a very exciting time of year for the Student Affairs Committee (SAC). In addition to making final preparations to our student programming for the American Psychological Association (APA) convention in Toronto, the SAC leadership has tirelessly worked to provide you with innovative ways to stay active and engaged in the Division 19 community while supporting your professional development in military psychology. As your chair, I am pleased to report that your SAC team has already met and/or exceeded some of our 2015 goals and initiatives to date, as I will discuss below, and we continue to strive toward excellence in student training and network opportunities.

2015 Midyear Meeting Summary

In February, Jenn, Kevin, and I attended the Division 19 midyear Executive Committee (EXCOM) business meeting. For those of you who are relatively unfamiliar with our governance process, the EXCOM meets twice each year, once at the American Psychological Association Convention and once at the midyear meeting, which takes place during the spring of each year. In February, the Human Resources Research Organization hosted the midyear meeting at its main office, overlooking the Potomac River in historic downtown Alexandria, Virginia. The minutes of that meeting (and all meetings, for that matter) are recorded and published in this newsletter, and we encourage you all to read them and stay informed of potential changes and discussions regarding the future of our division. As the meeting notes are rather extensive, I will briefly highlight our planned activities that were approved by the EXCOM.

Student Awards Program

The SAC will continue to offer 12 Student Travel Awards (\$750 each) in 2015 to all Division 19 student members who demonstrate outstanding commitment to advancing the science and practice of military psychology. In addition, the EXCOM voted to approve the continued funding of our two student research grants (\$1,500 each). For those

unfamiliar with our grants program, the research grants are awarded to our two highest scoring grant applicants with the option of an additional \$750 for recipients to attend the APA convention to present their findings. Please visit the division19students.org website for annual deadline and application details.

Early Bird Membership Dues Raffle

As an incentive for renewing your Division 19 membership early, the SAC will offer a raffle drawing to reimburse the \$10 fee for 10 students who renew their membership prior to **December 31, 2015**. Please visit our website for more details.

Division 19 Virtual Training Platform

I am very excited to announce that the EXCOM has approved the funding of Adobe Connect as our virtual training platform for use by the SAC and other Division 19 committees! This is truly an added benefit for our current members and will provide them with a convenient way to interact with Division 19 leadership and receive first-rate military psychology training from recognized experts in the field. In keeping with the SAC goals for this year, we are currently developing a webinar that will highlight areas of interest in military psychology, including specific information on Veterans Administration Department of Veterans Affairs and Department of Defense (DoD) student training opportunities and careers, the F. Edward Hébert Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship Program (HPSP), ways to get involved in the division, and other relevant content that will serve as an introduction to Division 19. We hope to have this webinar available on our website by late June to early July 2015. In addition, we plan to offer a predoctoral internship preparation webinar, co-hosted by the Division 19 Early Career Psychologists Committee, and military psychologist cultural training. Please stay tuned to our student listserv and website for updates in the next few months!

Division 19 Student Website Update

Our primary goal this year is to redesign the website to allow it to serve as a one-stop shop for students seeking information about military psychology and how to engage with the division. In particular, we are looking to build a comprehensive resources section to help students navigate the myriad trainings, webinars, articles, and resources available to them. Also, our research page will highlight all of our students' accomplishments within and outside of Division 19 to showcase the wide range of fields our students are currently working in. In addition, we plan to display an APA information page for our students to participate in the annual APA convention. The planned redesign will undoubtedly improve the functionality of the website and enable it to become the hub for our students to learn about and engage with military psychology. Please check out our website, division19students.org, periodically for new features and updated information.

2015 Toronto APA Convention

At this year's APA convention, the SAC has teamed up with the Early Career Psychologists Committee to provide you with several exciting events in the Division 19 hospitality suite. Specifically, we will cohost two mentor/networking lunch sessions with early career psychologists (ECPs) aimed at matching students with professionals who share similar clinical and research interests. The ECPs will also host an internship preparation discussion panel/mock interview session. In addition, Division 19 and Division 18 student leaders are working together to cohost a Career Paths in the VA and DoD panel discussion, which will be followed by an informal social hour with Division 18 panel participants and students. This will be an excellent opportunity for Division 19 students to network with Division 18 (Psychologists in Public Service) and share ideas and resources.

Last, but certainly not least, we are planning several fun social activities for our fellow students, including watching the Toronto Blue Jays play the Minnesota Twins at Rogers Centre, taking a trip to the top of the CN Tower for some spectacular views of the Toronto skyline, and taking a scenic boat tour along Toronto's bustling waterfront, just to name a few activities. Please stay tuned for a finalized social events schedule via our listserv and website updates. We also recommend that you visit the APA convention website, <http://www.apa.org/convention/>, for reg-

istration details, lodging, a list of programming, and other pertinent information.

Student Travel Award Recipients

On behalf of the SAC, I am very grateful to all the student members who applied for our 2015 Division 19 Student Travel Awards. We received several stellar applications from our student members, making this year's selection process difficult. Please join me in congratulating our 2015 Student Travel Award recipients!

Cara Blevins, Division 19 Campus Representative, University of North Carolina–Charlotte

Dominika Borowa, Division 19 Campus Representative, Texas Tech University

Tiffany Duffing, Division 19 Campus Representative, Fielding Graduate University

Captain Yoon Dunham, Division 19 Campus Representative, University of Virginia

Janette Hamilton, Virginia Commonwealth University

Kasie Hummel, Palo Alto University

Jeremy Jinkerson, Division 19 SAC Virtual Projects Officer, Fielding Graduate University

Jessica Kelley Morgan, Division 19 Campus Representative, North Carolina State University

Karolina Przegianda, Division 19 Campus Representative, Adler University

Nathan Tenhundfeld, Division 19 Western Regional Representative, Colorado State University

Lieutenant Marcus VanSickle, USN, Division 19 Campus Representative, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences

Lynnea Vis, Division 19 Midwest Regional Representative, Adler University

Student Chapter Network Updates

Since my last report on the status of our SAC, our Student Chapter Network (SCN) has grown. I am happy to announce that we now have 39 chapters at psychology programs across the country! Please join me in welcoming our newest member, Joshua Camins, from Sam Houston State University, to the Division 19 SCN community! We are excited to have you aboard, and thank you for your service to the division. I would also like to highlight the

amazing work that some of our existing chapters are doing as reported by our regional representatives.

Eastern Region

The Eastern Region is very diverse in terms of universities/programs represented, spanning nine states from as far south as Florida to the northern most state of New Hampshire, with only the Maryland, Virginia, and Washington, D.C., chapters in close proximity to one another. Collectively, this region comprises 21 campus representatives from 17 different universities. Having such a wide spread of campus chapters presented some creative challenges for our regional leadership to increase networking opportunities between our campus representatives. To remedy this problem, the SAC created an email listserv group to disseminate division and military psychology–related information and resources, as well as to provide a peer mentorship forum for our representatives to share professional experiences and troubleshoot problems. One of the collective goals for this year is to coordinate a regional social or community outreach event. A notable event from the East Coast, hosted by Fielding University Chapter’s Tiffany Duffing, was a VA internship panel discussion webinar featuring three Veterans Affairs training directors on May 11 that was attended by more than 35 students from Division 19 chapters across the country. Danielle Lewis from our Carlos Albizu Chapter in Florida is also very active and appears to be a hard-charger. She has successfully coordinated monthly chapter meetings and volunteer events, as well as hosted a suicide prevention and crisis intervention training facilitated by a mental health counselor from US SOUTHCOM.—*Kevin O’Leary, SAC Chair-Select/SCN Eastern Region Representative*

Midwest Region

The Midwest Region is made up of student chapters at 10 separate institutions. The student groups vary greatly from well-established military psychology groups that joined the SCN upon its inception to others still in their beginning phases, driven by the vision and passion of an individual or small group on campus. One of the goals the Midwest Region student representatives have been striving toward is to create a network to support each other through sharing experiences of starting/running a student chapter, sharing ideas for different events or activities, and more. The Midwest Region has also recruited those who have received HPSP scholarships or active-duty Clinical Psy-

chology Internship Program (CPIP) placements to form a budding network of mentors for students interested in applying to these programs.

The Midwest Region has also seen SCN members presenting at a variety of conferences, such as students from Ball State University presenting at the Indiana Counseling Association Conference. Student chapters have also been promoting the values of Division 19 through involvement within their communities. Adler University’s Military Psychology Student Organization completed a community service project with the Chicago YWCA, and students from Ball State University developed, and are now implementing, a therapy group for incarcerated veterans. Other student representatives, such as Kevin Yeates at the University of Iowa, have been working to spread the awareness of military psychology on their campuses, where there was little to no awareness or interest prior to the development of a student chapter. It is inspiring to watch the good work being done by the campus representatives within the Midwest Region.—*Lynnea Vis, MA, SCN Midwest Region Representative*

Western Region

I had the distinct honor of being given the position of working with all campus representatives (CRs) for the Western Region, stretching from Texas to Oregon. Prior to my current position, I helped start the student chapter at Colorado State University, where I still have the pleasure of remaining an active member. Lots of exciting things are happening out here lately. With how active our CRs have been, you could spend pages reading about all of their successes and plans for the future, but I would love to share just a couple to give you an idea of the wide variety of things that our CRs are accomplishing on behalf of the division and their students. At the time of writing this, our chapter at The Chicago School–Los Angeles campus is planning a screening of a film on homeless veterans and held a canned food/toy drive for military veterans and their families. The Colorado State University Chapter held a Skype conference call with Dr. Michael Mathews (author of the book *Head Strong* and former president of Division 19), and our chapter at Alliant University–San Francisco campus held a joint informational meeting with the local Division 18 chapter on how to get an internship at the VA. Our region is unique given just how spread out we all are. It poses distinctive challenges but also great opportunities.

I hope to follow in the footsteps of the great work done by some of our East Coast representatives by providing teleconferences with engaging speakers on a variety of topics. I also look forward to continuing to work with the SAC in bringing special opportunities, educational and otherwise, to all Division 19 student affiliates. I welcome the opportunity to talk with any or all of you and hope to meet many of you in August in Toronto!—*Nathan Tenhundfeld, SCN Western Region Representative*

Student Recognition

Overall, we are thoroughly impressed with our student leaders and sincerely appreciate your commitment to ensuring the success of our division. In an effort to ensure that our student members continue to excel in the military psychology community and feel supported in their professional endeavors, the SAC is implementing an annual student recognition program. As chair, I have the distinct pleasure of formally recognizing the following students, who were nominated by their regional representatives, for their sustained superior performance in promoting the Division 19 mission and the field of military psychology as Division 19 CRs.

Kailyn Bobb (California School of Professional Psychology–Alliant). Kailyn has exemplified everything we, as a division, could ask for in a representative. Her perseverance, ingenuity, and professionalism have made it an incredible pleasure to work with her. Despite attending such a small school, Kailyn has afforded incredible opportunities to students by partnering with other organizations on campus to bring in guest speakers, fundraise for charities, and provide training through Give an Hour. As a veteran of the U.S. Air Force, she has expressed interest in continuing to serve by working for the VA upon completion of her doctoral degree. It is my honor and privilege to work with Kailyn, as she represents all that this division stands for: service to and for others, as well as selfless and unyielding dedication.—*Nathan Tenhundfeld, Western Regional Representative*

Tiffany Duffing (Fielding Graduate University). Tiffany has served as a CR for Fielding since September 2014. During her term as CR, Tiffany has demonstrated that she is an exemplary leader and is personally committed to excellence in veterans' clinical care, with special attention to women veterans and military family issues. Some of her many accomplishments include developing a

greater local leadership team, which has included the development of an additional three offices and appointment of officers; organizing a regional VA internship webinar open to all Division 19 students, which drew more than 35 attendees; organizing an upcoming meeting to feature presentations on obtaining VA/DoD practicum and HPSP selection; contributing to Fielding's Student Veterans of America meetings and summer 2015 presentation; organizing a donation project for the Baltimore Washington International Airport United States Organization (BWI USO), which drew more than \$600 in material goods; and cocordinating a continuing education symposium for the APA 2015 Division 19 track identifying difficulties in transitioning from civilian clinician to military psychologist. She has truly set the standard for others to emulate.

Ryan Hess (Ball State University). Ryan has served as one of the CRs for the Division 19 student chapter at Ball State University. Under his leadership, the student chapter at Ball State University has made presentations at multiple conferences, including the Indiana Counseling Association Conference. He and a fellow chapter member have also forwarded the goals of Division 19 through the development and implementation of a group intervention for incarcerated military veterans. They now lead this 8-week group that combines both psychoeducation and emotional processing to prepare individuals for reentry into the community.

Melissa Marsh (Chicago School of Professional Psychology–Chicago Campus). Melissa has served as a leader to the Military Psychology Student Association at The Chicago School of Professional Psychology. Through her role as a leader, she has worked to promote military psychology and the mission of Division 19. Melissa has also demonstrated good communication with the larger student network, as witnessed through her communication with her regional representative. The communication with the regional representative has sought not only to inform the SAC of the work being done by her student chapter but also to seek to better understand and define the role of student representative, asking questions that have helped the regional representatives and the SAC to further understand the needs of the CRs.

Karolina Przegianda (Adler University). Karolina has served as a CR for Adler University. As the vice president

of Adler University's Military Psychology Student Organization, she has worked to promote the field through creating a social media presence for military psychology at Adler University. She has also worked to bring speakers and recruiters to campus to promote opportunities in military psychology, such as HPSP and military internships, as well as others to discuss topics such as military leadership.

Jaclynn Robinson (The Chicago School of Professional Psychology—Los Angeles Campus). Jaclynn's situation is as unique as her contributions to the division. As the CR at The Chicago School of Professional Psychology in Los Angeles, currently living in Chicago, Jaclynn established a Military Psychology Student Association at her campus before Division 19 instituted the SCN. Through substantial student involvement, she has been able to bring to light many issues facing veterans. She is currently planning charitable events to help veterans and their families, as well as a "Lunch and Learn" session to better prepare students to work with the children of military families. In

addition to all she has done for the students she works with, she has been essential in providing guidance and materials to other CRs struggling to get their chapters off the ground. It is without a doubt that Jaclynn has brought an ineffable benefit to the division and her fellow students and CRs. I feel inexplicably fortunate to have the opportunity to work with such a motivated and creative representative.—*Nathan Tenhundfeld, Western Regional Representative*

Bravo Zulu to our recognized student leaders! You make us proud!

I hope to see you in Toronto!

Angela Legner, MA, Chair

Point of Contact Information

For further information, contact:

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SOCIETY FOR MILITARY PSYCHOLOGY

Division 19 of the American Psychological Association

VA Training on Military Culture



In an effort to assist civilian providers in serving military clients, the VA has created 4 FREE modules of military culture training. Each module is about 2 hours long, and is eligible for 2 free CEU's. That's a total of 8 hours of CE at no cost! For more information and to enroll, see: <http://www.giveanhour.org/News/Announcements/tabid/155/vw/1/ItemID/1404/Default.aspx> <<http://www.giveanhour.org/News/Announcements/tabid/155/vw/1/ItemID/1404/Default.aspx>>

Division 19 Executive Committee, 2015 Midyear Meeting Minutes

Eric A. Surface

Attendees (in alphabetical order): Nate Ainspan* (call), David Barry (call), Jenn Barry, Paul Bartone, Steve Behnke (APA), Rebecca Blais, Stephen Bowles, Arwen DeCostanza (call), Katy Dondanville, Joel Dubenitz*, Kelly Erwin, Armando Estrada, Tonia Heffner, Larry James*, Scott Johnston* (call), Heather Kelly, Deirdre Knapp, Angela Legner, Joseph Lyons (call), Christopher Murphy* (call), Kevin O’Leary, Arlene Saitzyk (call), Steve Sellman, Bill Strickland, Eric Surface*, and Thomas Williams*.

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

Meeting date: February 18, 2015

Meeting Location: HumRRO Offices, Alexandria, VA

Welcome/Introductions/Announcements

President Dr. Thomas J. Williams called the meeting to order at 0830 and presided over the meeting. He recognized Dr. Bill Strickland, President and CEO of HumRRO, who welcomed the Division 19 EXCOM to HumRRO and expressed his and HumRRO’s support for Division 19. President Williams thanked Strickland, Dr. Steve Sellman, and HumRRO for hosting the midyear meeting and for their support of Division 19. President Williams thanked all the EXCOM members for attending and submitting their reports and thanked Secretary Dr. Eric Surface for assembling the meeting book. President Williams mentioned that Drs. Steve Behnke and Heather Kelly from APA would be attending later in the meeting. After a few additional comments and announcements, President Williams asked Surface to do roll call. Surface conducted roll call.

President’s Report

President Williams indicated he was honored to have assumed duties and responsibilities of President of the Society for Military Psychology on 1 January 2015. He mentioned his operational psychology background and asked members to contact him with areas that Division 19 can strengthen. President Williams went on to outline his goals and planned activities for 2015:

- Continue to proactively position Division 19 as proud defender of society and national security.
- Explore and identify ways for Division 19 membership to obtain continuing education benefits as component of membership.
- With assistance of President-Elect and Members-At-Large (MALs), move forward to update the strategic plan and submit for approval at the Annual Convention. Specifically, President Williams indicated the President-Elect and the MALs will always look forward and review the strategic plan. President Williams asked EXCOM members to take a look at the strategic plan and send feedback to the MALs (Drs. Nate Ainspan, Joel Dubenitz, and Christopher Murphy) and President-Elect Dr. Ann Landes. He indicated that the division should be looking at emerging issues in technology, practice, education, and research. President Williams asked the EXCOM to think about what we see coming in the future for practice, research, and education of psychologists. He indicated the next step would be to revise the strategic plan and bring it to the EXCOM meeting at the Annual Meeting. He emphasized building on the outstanding plan already in place. Dr. Armando Estrada asked if a working draft would be ready by the August annual meeting. President Williams replied that was the intent.
- With the assistance of EXCOM, President Williams wants to correct and update the Division 19 bylaws. He provided an example. The definition of Early Ca-

reer Psychologist (ECP) in the bylaws does not match APA. Strickland mentioned the timeline for bylaw changes is specifically prescribed and that any changes must be communicated to the membership on the prescribed schedule prior to a vote. Dr. Paul Bartone mentioned that we can use the listserv and website for posting changes in addition to the newsletter. Strickland mentioned that must send notice to members that changes are posted on the listserv.

- Help promote within the profession of psychology the important role of military psychology from World War I to present.
- Assist student membership in recognizing contributions to our student-led Chapters.

President Williams reviewed some actions taken to date. He introduced the discussion of recognizing psychologists killed while providing military psychology-related services (e.g., military services, Department of Veterans Affairs). Specifically, he mentioned a request by Division 54 for Division 19 to contribute to a scholarship fund for a psychologist who was recently killed. President Williams, Estrada, Heffner, Bartone, Blais, Murphy, Dubenitz, and J. Barry participated in a lively discussion. President Williams made a motion to approve a policy to establish some kind of recognition for a psychologist killed in service of military psychology. He will develop a proposal on a policy to guide actions in the future and bring it back to the EXCOM for consideration and a vote. Motion passed. President Williams made a second motion that Division 19 contribute \$1,000 for the current scholarship request. Motion passed. President Williams will craft a letter.

President Williams introduced discussion on establishing a Division 19 Practicum Experience working with APA's Military and VA office under the supervision of Dr. Heather Kelly. He mentioned benefits to Division 19 and that the practicum could involve activities such as assisting with white papers and with advocacy. President Williams, Heffner, Dubenitz, Estrada, and J. Barry participated in a discussion. President Williams asked if there were any objections to him gathering more details and coming back with a specific proposal. There were none. He indicated that once there was a more detailed proposal he would send it out to EXCOM for review.

Membership Committee

D. Barry presented the membership committee report. Division 19 membership continues to grow. As of 31 December 2014, 667 individuals have paid dues or journal subscriptions totaling \$12,941.00. Current Division 19 membership increased 4.7% from the previous year (667 dues-paying memberships as of 31 December 2014 year compared to 637 as of 31 December 2013). All membership categories are on track to meet or exceed numbers from last year. Student affiliates represent the greatest numerical (20) and percent growth (8.1%) from this point last year. Division 19 members totaled 731 (includes dues-paying and dues-exempt members) as of 31 December 2014. President Williams asked about student affiliates transition into ECP members and about increasing international membership. D. Barry indicated he was coordinating with ECP and Student Affairs Committees to keep student members and ECPs in Division 19. He mentioned that student affiliate status is now upgraded to member status automatically with a completed degree, which he plans to promote more this year and market at APA in August. He mentioned he was open to suggestions on increasing membership and increasing satisfaction. He asked members to contact him with any ideas on recruitment and retention. He mentioned conducting surveys using the Division 19 Survey Monkey account [approved (\$300) at 2014 Annual Meeting]. President Williams mentioned survey fatigue and need for survey approval. D. Barry said he would coordinate with Division 19 EXCOM to conduct targeted surveys of members and evaluate the utility of surveys to guide future efforts. D. Barry indicated there are some challenges in maintaining student members after they receive their degrees. President Williams, Estrada, Heffner, J. Barry, Strickland, Dubenitz, Dondanville, D. Barry, and Murphy participated in the discussion.

Secretary's Report

Surface delivered the report. Surface asked the EXCOM members to note the list of motions passed in 2014 provided in his report. He indicated that the Secretary will publish a list every year so the motions are readily available. Several EXCOM members made comments about motions passed in 2014. Bartone asked if there had been a motion in 2014 on an administrative assistant. Surface indicated it was discussed but no motion was put forth.

President Williams, Bartone, Heffner, and Estrada commented on the need for an administrative assistant for Division 19. President Williams indicated the need to move forward on a plan for an administrative assistant, which he would draft and circulate to the EXCOM for feedback. Surface asked the EXCOM members to review the minutes of the 2014 Annual Meeting in Washington, DC. As EXCOM Secretary, he motioned to approve the minutes for the 2014 Annual Meeting as submitted. The motion passed.

Student Affairs Committee

Legner, Chair, presented the report. She mentioned that Kevin O'Leary is the new Chair-Select of the SAC. J. Barry, as the Past Chair, is taking over the student awards program. Legner indicated that student membership has grown—currently 475 dues-paying student affiliates—and there are now 35 student chapters across the country. SAC added a virtual projects officer, Jeremy Jinkerson, to assist in development of online student presentations, and two regional representative positions to coordinate increased activities on the regional level.

In the SAC report, Legner, O'Leary and J. Barry outlined some high-level goals for the SAC:

- Develop a student committee leadership structure that will support our growing membership;
- Increase student involvement and activities in our student chapter network and at the 2015 APA Convention;
- Streamline existing means of communication and dissemination to better meet the needs of our students;
- Promote upcoming training opportunities offered by various military psychology organizations through our listserv, Facebook, Twitter feeds, and our website, <http://www.division19students.org>;
- Develop a series of online training webinars and panel discussions on various military psychology topics of interest in an effort to increase the number of qualified graduate student candidates for commissioned or civil service in the United States Armed Forces, Department of Veterans Affairs, and other DoD organizations.

Planned future SAC activities for 2015 include establishing Division 19 Student Virtual Presentations on various

topics, coordinating student activities at the 2015 APA convention and developing support options for students to recruit research participants and conduct dissertation research. Legner also mentioned promoting awards, collaborating with the ECP committee, and establishing a mentoring program. There was a discussion of several topics including the DIV 19 student website (<http://www.DIV19students.org>), dues reimbursement, scholarships for CE, student travel awards, and student research awards. Heffner, Estrada, J. Barry, D. Berry, Blais, Surface, Strickland, Bartone, and Dubenitz participated in the discussion. Part of the discussion focused on requiring student research grant recipients to submit to the next year's conference or present the research. The motion for travel awards was made by the SAC. After some discussion of the motion, President Williams suggested that the money issues be tabled until after the Treasurer's report as Johnston was not currently on the call.

Legner introduced a nonmonetary request, adding a bylaw making the SAC a standing committee of Division 19. In the SAC report, they request adding a paragraph to Article VII, Committees in our Division bylaws that recognizes the Student Affairs Committee as a standing committee of the Division. "The Student Affairs Committee shall be a standing committee of the Division. The Student Affairs Committee shall consist of three officers serving 3-year staggered terms, with the senior member in terms of expiration of term serving as Past-Chair, the following member in terms of expiration of term serving as Chair, and the junior member in terms of expiration of term serving as Chair-Select. Only Student Affiliates of the Division shall be eligible for appointment to the Student Affairs Committee."

Bartone, parliamentarian, agreed the paragraph needs to be in the bylaws. He mentioned there are several other bylaws changes that can be done at the same time. President Williams asked if there were any issues. He reauthorized the SAC as an Ad Hoc committee and the EXCOM to approve the reauthorization. A motion was put forth to approve the President's reauthorization of the SAC as an Ad Hoc committee. The motion passed. A motion was put forth to adopt the wording on p. 56 of the 2015 EXCOM Midyear Meeting book (see above in minutes) as the first step of the process to convert the SAC from an Ad Hoc to a standing committee in the Division 19 bylaws. The motion passed.

Clinical Practice Committee

Saitzyk presented the report. He indicated that current membership the committee's google group is 619. Over the past 6 months, the most frequently posted issues included suicide, PTSD research and treatment, resilience, job listings, and neuropsychological issues. She indicated that the White Paper writing contest was a great success and recommended its continuation. She indicated that she would like to increase participation and expand to other areas. Saitzyk presented a motion to continue the writing contest. Similar to last year, monetary prizes for winners of writing contest will be: \$300 for first place, \$150 for second place, \$50 for third place. The Clinical Practice Committee will generate list of topics for the Executive Committee by end of February 2015, and once chosen, will announce the contest sometime in March 2015. Papers will be due to the Review Board by June 2015, and the Board will vote on winners in July 2015. Winners will be announced at the August 2015 APA meeting. The motion passed. Saitzyk also indicated that she had been the committee chair for 3 years and would like to see a new chair appointed. President Williams indicated he would call her about appointing a new chair.

APA Update

Kelly presented the APA update. She mentioned her role as the APA lead for Military and Veterans policy. She asked the EXCOM for issues with which she might be able to help. Heffner, Ainspan, President Williams, and Murphy provided some suggestions. Kelly provided an update on relevant legislation and the budget. She mentioned the President's budget for science came out with a DoD budget cut in basic research. She mentioned several APA priorities. She introduced Dr. Steve Behnke, who briefly spoke about the history and current status of the issue related to interrogation and behavioral science and the APA. He also mentioned the current independent review commissioned by APA. President Williams thanked Kelly and Behnke.

The EXCOM meeting broke for lunch at 1200 and resumed at 1300.

Before continuing with reports, Bartone introduces Dr. Stephen Bowles from the National Defense University and a past president of DC Psychological Association. Bowles provided some background on his involvement with mil-

itary psychology and mentioned that DCPA hosted a military event.

APA Council Representative's Report

James delivered the report. He provided a report from the APA Council Meeting. He provided an update on several items, including APA Budget. He reported that APA had a budget deficit, which is unusual. He also said APA membership is down and that Division 19 was one of the few APA Divisions that is growing. He reiterated some of the points made by Kelly and Behnke.

Past President and Military Psychology Awards Committee

President Williams delivered the report as Past President Lindsey was unable to attend. President Williams said that Past President Lindsey sends her regards. Past President Lindsey has three goals for 2015: (a) manage Division 19 awards program accurately and efficiently, (b) assist EXCOM in selecting awards tracking and management mechanism, and (c) develop plan/policy for funding travel to midyear meeting and convention. President Williams mentioned that the award deadline was 30 May, 2015, and asked the EXCOM to encourage qualified individuals to apply. He indicated that there was a motion related to awards management for consideration. He put forth a motion for Division 19 to contract with APA Division Services to manage the awards process. Specifically, a motion was made to fund APA Division Services to manage awards process, estimated at \$240/year with any additional administrative costs at \$24/hr. The motion passed.

The topic of hiring an administrative assistant who could help with awards administration and other responsibilities was discussed. President Williams, Surface, Heffner, James and Estrada participated. The item was pushed to a future meeting. On another topic, Johnston mentioned the completion of the W9 for division services as an action item. President Williams initiated a discussion on division guidelines for funding various EXCOM members to attend midyear and convention meetings. There was discussion about what a potential policy might include. President Williams, Heffner, Estrada, Strickland and James contributed. A motion for Past President Lindsey to develop and recommend a policy was suggested. Comments included using the APA Counsel Representative reimbursement as a model, including the SAC affair committee, and not to

allow for double billing. A motion was made to task Past President Lindsey to develop a policy for consideration by the EXCOM for a reimbursement strategy for EXCOM and student representatives for midyear and annual meetings. The motion passed.

Treasurer's Report

Johnston presented the report. He presented and reviewed the most recent financials. He reported that the financial health of Division 19 remains very strong. Although we have not received the final 2014 financial statements, he projected that the Division is on target to increase assets in 2014 by approximately \$20,000. There was some discussion of the journal and its revenues. Estrada, Bartone, Heffner, and Strickland participated in the discussion.

Due to our strong financial state, the Treasurer was asked at the 2014 Annual meeting in Washington, DC, to explore options to put our money to work. Johnston indicated there was an initiative floated by APA to pool multiple divisions' money into a managed account. He attended an informational meeting and determined that it would not meet our goals as it was too costly and rigidly managed. He reported APA later abandoned the initiative. He presented three courses of action (COAs):

- COA #1: Sell all current investments (approximately \$260,000); maintain 1 year of operating expenses in APA Cash (\$75,000), invest the remaining money (2014 Net Assets minus \$75,000; approximately \$480,000), allocate 80% into Vanguard Total Bond Market ETF (.08% expense ratio, 4.51% 5-year average annual return), and allocate 20% into Vanguard Total Stock Market ETF (.05% expense ratio, 15.88% 5-year average annual return).
- COA #2: Same as COA #1 except for asset allocation. Allocate 100% into Vanguard Total Bond Market ETF.
- COA #3: No change.

There were comments on the investment options by Dubenitz, Surface, and President Williams. It was suggested that 2 years of operating expenses might provide a greater margin of safety. A motion was made to approve COA #1 with one change, maintaining 2 years of operating expenses in cash as opposed to 1 (approximately \$150K). The current investments would be sold. The al-

location would be 80% Vanguard Total Bond ETF and 20% Vanguard Total Stock ETF. The motion passed.

APA Program Committee/Hospitality Suite

Ainspan and Blais presented the report. The annual meeting will be held in Toronto, Canada, in August 2015. They worked with a number of other divisions to create inter-divisional programs. Division 19 received 86 paper/poster abstracts and 21 symposia submission. Papers/posters were reviewed by at least two blind reviewers and symposia were reviewed by at least three blind reviewers. Of the 86 paper/poster abstracts, we were able to accept the majority and reject 13. Of the 21 symposia, we accepted the majority and rejected three. To increase the number of Division 19 programs, we coordinated with other divisions that had not filled their hours and were able to forward two symposia to Division 14 (Society of Industrial and Organizational Psychology), which accepted them into the program. There were 32 reviewers, which was not enough. Ainspan mentioned that two future needs are to increase the number of reviewers and improve the quality of the submissions. Blais mentioned some abstracts were not well written and did not have data or results. EXCOM members had a discussion on facilitating better quality submissions. Heffner, Bartone, James, Ainspan, and Blais participated. Ainspan mentioned the process is a burden on the chairs to manage the reviews and reviewers. Estrada suggested the APA review process system or asking APA Division Services. President Williams asked Ainspan and Blais to contact Keith Cooke, at APA Division Services as an action item. Ainspan and Blais thanked all the reviewers and volunteers before moving to their budget request. A motion for funding for the Annual Meeting Program at the APA convention in Toronto was presented as follows: (a) division social hour at the APA convention: \$20,000, (b) EXCOM breakfast: \$900, (c) hospitality suite: \$4,000, and (d) food and drink for hospitality suite: \$3,000. A motion was made to fund the Annual Meeting expenses as specified up to \$28K (i.e., not to exceed \$28K). The motion passed. There was a brief discussion of the purpose of the hospitality suite and of the need to advertise the hospitality suite or CE programming.

Continuing Education Committee

Ainspan presented the report for Dr. Freddy Paniagna, who could not attend. Ainspan mentioned that Dr. Yaron Rabinowitz joined the committee. He mentioned the CE

Committee collaborated with the Program Committee to review and recommend continuing education proposals for 2015 APA Annual Meeting. Sessions were submitted to APA for CE consideration.

President Williams said one of the SAC chairs was not local and traveled to the midyear EXCOM meeting thinking that a previous motion for SAC chairs travel funding would cover attending the 2015 midyear meeting. The previous motion did not cover 2015. President Williams motioned that Division 19 reimburse the 2015 midyear meeting travel for the SAC chair. The motion passed.

Military Psychology Fellows Committee

Surface presented the report for Dr. Mike Matthews, who could not attend. Surface reported that the committee received two complete and actionable applications for Division 19 Fellow status. One of the candidates was voted on favorably by the committee and forwarded to APA for consideration and the other was not. Bartone suggested the need to rethink the Fellow nomination and election process and adjust the bylaws. President Williams indicated this was a good idea and fit with one of his presidential initiatives related to the bylaws.

Military Psychology Website

DeCostanza presented the report. She asked EXCOM members to update their EXCOM bios and send them to her. She continues coordination with APA to provide an active link to the Division 19 website with continually updated content. She continues to working with leadership and committee chairs to provide content particularly targeted at bringing awareness to new Division initiatives and the APA convention. DeCostanza initiated a discussion about using the Division 19 website to provide information about counseling options across Services and direct someone to existing resources. James asked an important question: what is the mission of our website and who is it for? President Williams, James, Estrada, Dubenitz, Bartone, J. Barry and DeCostanza participated in a discussion, which included legal implications and existing resources. The action item from the discussion was to check with DoD and APA legal and report back.

Women and Minorities in the Military Committee

Dr. Kelly Erwin, the new chair, introduced herself and presented the report. She suggested changing the name of

the committee and asked for suggestions on an appropriate name for the committee. She also discussed clarifying the purpose of the committee and establishing a charter. She informed the EXCOM of two future items. She plans to attend the Committee on Women in Psychology (CWP) breakfast meeting, which will be held during the APA 123rd Annual Convention in Toronto, Canada. A brief status report will be given that covers Division 19's key initiatives (current or future) that pertain to women. This report can also include information on topics that Division 19 would like to bring to the CWP's attention. She asked members to please share their ideas on what we can/should contribute to this status report. She said it is recommended that Division 19 submit a report for the CWP Agenda Book (fall 2015). The report can cover Division 19's key initiatives (current or future) that pertain to women as well as research articles and/or highlights of research in military psychology that focuses on women and/or issues pertaining to women. She asked for ideas on what we can/should contribute to this report.

SAC Committee Continued

Legner, O'Leary and J. Barry presented the SAC motions to EXCOM for consideration. The money requests were tabled earlier in the meeting until after the Treasurer's report. The following motions were presented, discussed, and voted on:

- A motion was made to fund 12 Student Travel Awards at \$750 each for a total of \$9,000. The motion passed.
- A motion was made to fund two student research grants at \$1,500 each for 2015. The motion passed.
- A motion was made to earmark two additional \$750 travel grants for student research grant recipients if the student comes and presents the research. The motion passed.
- A motion was made to fund \$150 award certificates for the 2015 APA Convention meeting. The motion passed.
- A motion was made to fund \$88.95 for a student web domain and website starter package. The motion passed.
- A motion to fund the annual membership fee for Adobe Connect virtual platform to host virtual meetings, webinars, and other offering was presented. Legner, O'Leary, Heffner, Estrada, Surface, and Pres-

ident Williams participated in the discussions. One issue that came up was the need for APA legal to review the contract. Also, only President Williams can enter the Division into contracts. A revised motion was put forth. It was motioned to proceed with the contract to license the Adobe Connect virtual platform for 1 year, contingent on a review of the contract. If the contract is deemed satisfactory, President Williams is authorized to execute the contract on behalf of the Division. The motion passed.

- A motion was made to fund \$100 for a SAC dues raffle. The motion passed.

Early Career Psychologists

Dondanville presented the report. The ECP committee has three goals for 2015: (a) develop and submit ECP-related programming and activities for the Annual Convention, (b) expand ECP activities to include increased presence on social media and additional programming throughout the year, and (c) expand partnership with Student Affairs Committee and develop programming between ECPs and graduate students. She introduced two items for discussion. First, she indicated the ECP commitment would like to pilot extending popular programming from the Convention to a webinar format later in the year to reach Division 19 members and nonmembers who are unable to attend the Convention. This could also be used to reach out to international members. Dondanville, President Williams, Surface and Bartone commented on the idea. Dondanville went on to say that ECP committee is interested in social media, specifically Twitter. She asked the division to consider a Twitter account for the whole division that is hosted by the ECP Committee. She said it would be a great long-term benefit for Division 19 to start using this technology. A motion was made that the ECP committee establish, manage, and host a Twitter account for DIV 19. The motion passed.

Journal of Military Psychology Report

Estrada presented the report. He referred EXCOM members to the meeting book and invited them to review his report in detail when they had more time. Here are a few highlights:

- We continue to make significant gains in our ability to publish papers. For 2008, we published 28 papers; for 2009, we published 53 papers; for 2010, we published 40 papers; for 2011, we published 41 papers;

for 2012, we published 37 papers; for 2013, we published 53 papers; for 2014, we published 35 papers. We publish six regular issues per year. Long-term, we seek to optimize the submission-to-publication process so that a manuscript could complete the cycle in 12 months.

- We continue to incrementally grow the board of editors as well as the invisible college of ad hoc reviewers. Our current college of reviewers includes a total of 1,076 individuals. I am pleased to welcome Joseph B. Lyons (Air Force Research Laboratory) and Randall Spain (RTI International) to the team of Associate Editors. Interested individuals can volunteer to review manuscripts by signing up via the submission portal (<http://apa.org/pubs/journals/mil>).
- All articles published in *Military Psychology* have been digitized since 2010 and are now available on the new website: <http://apa.org/pubs/journals/mil>. In addition, all articles published in *Military Psychology* will now be available through PsycARTICLES®, the most used full-text database in psychology and one of the most popular databases in all scholarly disciplines and fields. PsycARTICLES® is available to a global audience of nearly 3,200 institutions and 60 million potential users. Thus, we will continue to increase the visibility of the journal both nationally and internationally.

Estrada indicated that he continues to work on growing *Military Psychology*. He also introduced the idea pursuing a Handbook of Military Psychology. Estrada, President Williams and Surface participated in the discussion on the handbook idea. A motion was put forth to support Dr. Armando Estrada exploring the development of a proposal for a Handbook of Military Psychology. The motion passed.

Newsletter, Public Relations, and Outreach Committee

Lyons presented the report. He indicated that his goals include codifying the workflow between Division 19 and APA and increasing submissions to *The Military Psychologist* by 20%. He mentioned being interested in creating new sections of the newsletter and cover new trends, such as robotics. He wants to create a forum where members are excited about submitting materials. He also mentioned that APA has requested a high resolution DIV 19 logo.

International Military Psychology Committee

Bartone presented the report for Dr. Robert Roland, who could not attend. He mentioned that committee now has a fourth member, Dr. Jarle Eid, of Norway. Bartone mentioned the committee would like to expand international members. He suggested that targeted awards for international military psychologists might be one way. Special events might be another, such as an event with Canadian Special Forces in the Division 19 Hospitality Suite. We should also reach out to the Canadian Defense Forces. President Williams suggested an invitation to the social hour. Bartone said the committee wants to develop awards to recognize distinguished contributions from international military psychology scholars, to seek expanded opportunities for international scholars to present their work at the annual convention, both on the formal program and in the Div19 hospitality suite, and to create more incentives for international student participation, such as student travel awards and international student chapters. Bartone mentioned the International Military Testing Association (IMTA) conference (21–25 September, Stockholm) and IAMPS (18–20 May, Portugal) as opportunities for Division 19 to market to international military psychologists. Bartone put forth a motion to sponsor award for the best article by an international scholar. Establish Best Paper Award for best article by international scholar to appear in the journal *Military Psychology* during the calendar year. Estrada, Bartone, President Williams, Heffner, James, and Blais participated in the discussion. Bartone withdrew the motion. An alternative was put forth. A motion was made to investigate the Society for Military Psychology establishing and spon-

soring Best Paper Awards at the IMTA and IAMPS annual conferences. The motion passed.

Listserv Management

Bartone presented the report. He reported the DIV19 announcement listserv continues to grow. We now have 2,159 subscribers, up from 1,982 at last report (August 2014). DIV19STUDENT listserv is also growing, with 2,159 subscribers, up from 875 in August 2014. DIV19STUDENT is managed and moderated by Legner, J. Barry, D. Barry, and O’Leary. DIV19EX, the EXCOM listserv, currently has $N = 37$ unique subscribers, including all active EXCOM members and a number of past-presidents. There is a DIV19ECP listserv, with 141 subscribers as of 8 February, 2015, and is managed by Dr. Brian Lees. Bartone continues to post requests for research participants from Division 19 members, in accord with listserv guidelines. He mentioned APA will continue to add new members to DIV 19 announce listserv on a bimonthly basis. The cost is \$24 month for this service. Bartone mentioned he would like to transition out of being the Division 19 listserv manager.

Surface asked EXCOM members to review the reports not covered in the meeting, such as the History of Military Psychology Committee (Dr. Paul Gade, chair) and the Liaison for Reserve and National Guard Affairs Committee (Dr. James Griffith, chair).

President Williams provided his closing comments, thanked everyone for participating and adjourned the meeting at 1700.

Announcements

Jonathan Frank

Welcome to the Announcements section and your chance to spread the word about relevant information you'd like shared 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

Division 19 is now represented on Twitter as @APADiv19. We are looking to expand our audience. For those on Twitter, please follow our account and include our username in your tweets, so long as it is related to military psychology. Also, if anyone is interested in assisting with social media for the division, please contact leesbro@gmail.com.

Conference and Meetings

American Psychological Association

The 2015 APA Annual Convention will meet August 6–9 in Toronto, Canada and will host hundreds of sessions on the full range of psychology topics, including many sessions offering continuing education credit. Programming listings will be posted as they become available.

2015 APA Convention Themes:

- Competencies at the Intersections of Diversities
- Promises and Pitfalls of Technology
- Disparities in Health, Wellness, Justice, and Education
- Psychology of Work and Group Dynamics
- Emerging Areas of Science, Practice, and Education: Lifelong Training for
- Psychologists
- Violence, Bullying, Victimization, and Trauma
- Embracing Interdisciplinary: Reaching Out Beyond Psychology

14th European Congress of Sport Psychology

The 14th European Congress of Sport Psychology will meet in Bern, Switzerland from July 14–19, and will focus

on all areas of sport, exercise, physical activity, as well as motor control and learning. This event will address sport psychology's contribution toward the optimization of individual and group performance in sport and life as well as the enhancement of bio-psycho-social health and the advancement of humanity in societies all over the world.

Research Participant Requests

June Ashley, M.S. seeks research participants for her dissertation project: "Influence of Self-Stigma, Distress Disclosure, and Self-Compassion on Posttraumatic Stress Reactions in Deployment Veterans." Service members and veterans are invited to participate in a study on their perspectives on deployment experiences. As both a military veteran and a counseling-psychologist-in-training, I am passionate about furthering the field of psychology's understanding of both the potentially stressful aspects associated with deployments and the personal growth that can sometimes come about through them. For my doctoral dissertation I am conducting a study of the stressful and traumatic experiences U.S. service members may have during deployments. Taking part in this study may help researchers better understand the factors that contribute to both the difficult and the beneficial changes that may come about following military deployments. For more information e-mail june.ashley@du.edu.

Neil Shortland, PhD Candidate at the Center for Critical and Major Incident Psychology at the University of Liverpool, U.K., is recruiting current and veteran members of the United States Armed Forces to participate in his dissertation research on "Decision Making on Deployment: The Presence of Decision Inertia During Least-Worst Decisions." The purpose of this study is to understand how members of the Armed Forces navigate situations where they must choose between two or more options that are all high risk and potentially averse. Participation involves a 1-hr interview that can be conducted in person, or via Skype. For more info contact Neil_shortland@uml.edu.

Jennifer Bakalar, PhD Candidate in the Department of Medical & Clinical Psychology at the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (USUHS) in Bethesda, MD, is recruiting participants for her dissertation research on “Preventing Obesity in Military Communities—Life Events Study.” The purpose of this study is to better understand the connection between stressful life events, eating patterns, and fitness in active duty U.S. military personnel. For more information, contact Jennifer.bakalar@usuhs.edu.

Employment Opportunities

STRONG STAR Research Consortium

The STRONG STAR Research Consortium has four positions open at its Ft. Hood Site. The STRONG STAR site at Ft. Hood has 30 research staff including UTHSCSA Department of Psychiatry Faculty, Postdoctoral Fellows in Clinical Psychology, Research Nurse, Project Coordinators, and Research Assistants. Ft. Hood is 1 hour north of Austin, Texas. Applications through the UTHSCSA website. There are two open Research Assistant Positions and one Project Coordinator Position. Previous RAs and PCs have been successful in moving on to competitive graduate programs.

Formore information, visit:https://www.uthscsajobs.com/postings/search?utf8=%E2%9C%93&query=&query_v0_posted_at_date=&785=10&839=&435=&225=&commit=Search

Operational Psychologist, Virginia Beach, VA and San Diego, CA

Booz Allen has two openings for operational psychologists to provide technical expertise, guidance, and direct clinical services in the area of operational psychology. The incumbent will develop, plan, and initiate resiliency programs for preventing and treating behavioral health issues to support all aspects of service member readiness and resilience. Conduct, administer, and interpret a full spectrum of psychological assessment tools and consult with command personnel, manage relevant process improvement, program validation, and related research, and develop and manage appropriate personnel selection records and filing systems. Assume responsibility for management of referrals and disposition of referrals for behavioral health care, and provide professional development and awareness education to leadership and SOFB personnel as

requested. Provide crisis response and follow-up care in the event of unit casualties or other serious incidents, function as a liaison between unit personnel and base or community helping professionals or agencies, support the assessment and selection of incoming personnel, and provide feedback to unit leadership on suitability of personnel to serve within certain military organizations or positions, when required. Ensure all deliverables meet professional standards and guidelines defined by the organization’s commander or senior operational psychologist. Provide technical expertise, consultation, and direct support in the areas of assessment and selection of personnel, operational support, human performance enhancement, and the provision of clinical services to unit members and maintain credentialing requirements in good standing at a local military treatment facility.

Formore information, visit:<http://careers.boozallen.com/job/Virginia-Beach-Operational-Psychologist-Job-VA-23450/252004100/> or <http://careers.boozallen.com/job/San-Diego-Operational-Psychologist-Job-CA-92101/252003900/>

Federal Bureau of Investigations

A-T Solutions is seeking licensed Psychologists Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) to support the FBI’s Intelligence Operations Branch, HUMINT Operations Section (HOSE), Validation Operational Testing Unit (VOTU). The SMEs will perform comprehensive psychological assessments of sources to identify a source’s key personality traits, sources of social and professional influence, psychological strengths and vulnerabilities. The Psychologists must be able to evaluate and identify and provide judgment regarding the source’s operational utility, capability and integrity. These positions will be located in Washington DC. The Psychologists shall provide the following support services:

- Ability to administer and interpret psychological tests, prepare and conduct behavioral assessments. Integrate knowledge of a source’s background and personality into a formal written operational/behavioral assessment.
- Assist the FBI with providing a written report or assessment of a source’s suitability, background and personality, to include testing and traveling to field offices to conduct operational/behavioral assessments

and participate in meetings, briefings with industry, and supporting the specific section initiatives.

- Assist the intelligence mission of the Directorate of Intelligence, HOSE in order to detect whether a Confidential Human Source (CHS) may be under influence and detect behavioral traits to perform psychological reviews of the CHS.
- Collect and analyze accurate information from routine or traditional sources to assist the government in solving a problem or carrying out a task.
- Review and analyze information, drawing reasonable assessment or conclusions about its accuracy, findings, or importance.
- Recommend course of action for challenging, ambiguous, or emergency situations to facilitate the FBI's decision-making process.
- Analyze issues and develop recommendations for FBI position on issues associated with transition of the Intelligence Community to the new structure established under the Intelligence Reform and Terrorist Prevention Act, and any related proposals for legislation.
- Administer and interpret psychological tests, prepare written reports, and/or conduct operational/behavioral psychological assessment of FBI sources in support of operational testing.
- Assist the government when conducting comprehensive assessments of sources to advise the government in determining suitability for continued use or for specific assignments or tasking.
- Review relevant source and case files, including FD-302S, LHMsC, telephone records, surveillance logs, and other investigative reports.
- Research available databases regarding a source's target's background, including family, friends and acquaintances, and affiliation.
- Provide support to the government to brief case agents, if necessary, and source handlers for details regarding source's behavior.
- Assist in identifying a source's key personality traits, sources of social and professional influence, psychological strengths and vulnerabilities.
- Assess a source's integrity and competence in the context of past behavior and current behavior.

- Provide advice regarding the source's operational utility, capability, and integrity.
- Integrate knowledge regarding a source's background and personality into a written operational/behavioral assessment.
- Communicates clearly and concisely, conveying ideas in an organized, logical fashion. Composes and prepares drafts of assessments, documents or reports by approval by the FBI that are clear, concise, understandable, and in the correct format.

For more information, visit: <https://www.clearancejobs.com/jobs/2013323/humint-validation-sme-psychologist-14602#sthash.Li11wQqF.dpuf>

Defense Intelligence Agency

The Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) seeks one full-time psychologist. The incumbent serves as a Psychologist in the DIA community. As such, the incumbent conducts psychological evaluations and assessments of potential applicants and current employees to determine their suitability or continued suitability for employment, training programs, and/or high stress positions; establishes and develops measurement concepts to evaluate experience, background, and other related factors; analyzes and reviews behavioral and environmental factors that may predict interactions under varying conditions, and provides training and consultation to managers regarding psychological issues.

- Conducts psychological evaluations of all potential Agency applicants.
- Presents results of the assessments in the form of written and oral reports.
- Analyzes, interprets, evaluates, and reports on behavioral and environmental factors that may affect performance under varying conditions. Establishes and develops appropriate assessment tools. Scores and interprets commercially available written tests and conducts interviews to assess experience, background, and other factors.
- Provides crisis management counseling to employees and conducts one-on-one psychological evaluations of employees to determine their continued suitability for employment or the specific position. Identifies and refers employees that need to be referred to either a medical or another care facility. Provides consultation

to managers regarding the continued psychological suitability of employees. Provides crisis intervention and critical incident stress briefings to management and staff.

- Represents DIA behavioral science at Department of Defense (DoD), Intelligence Community, and broader psychological and mental health community professional meetings. Participates in special research projects and in the design, development, and implementation of standards of practice for the Agency, DoD, and/or Intelligence Community.

For more information, visit: <https://www.usajobs.gov/GetJob/ViewDetails/404958600>

Public Safety Selection, P.C

Public Safety Selection (PSS) is the largest provider of psychological screening services for police and public safety agencies in the greater Seattle, WA area. Over the

last 9 years, we have provided psychological screening services to more than 40 agencies. PSS provides a critical service to our community by striving to ensure that only suitable individuals are allowed to take on the responsibilities of a law enforcement officer.

We are looking for a psychologist to work with our firm as an independent contractor to provide psychological assessment services to our client agencies in our Lynwood, WA office. This psychologist will conduct psychological assessments using PSS's standard assessment battery to develop reports and suitability recommendations reports to PSS's client agencies. This psychologist will also attend client hiring meetings and conduct case presentations of assessment results when necessary.

Find more information at: <http://www.indeed.com/cmp/Law-Enforcement-Psychological-Services,-Inc./jobs/Clinical-Psychologist-7ffe43c92f38523e>

Division 19 Membership Application Form

Name: _____

Mailing address: _____

City, state, postal code, country: _____

Work phone: _____ Home phone: _____

Fax: _____ E-mail address: _____

APA membership number/category (if applicable): _____

Member Associate Fellow Life Status

Student Affiliate International Affiliate No Membership in APA

Division 19 Membership Desired:

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

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

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

Cardholder's billing address: _____

Credit card number: _____ Expiration date: _____

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

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

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

MAIL APPLICATION TO:

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

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

Please DO NOT fax or email credit card information!

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONTRIBUTORS TO *THE MILITARY PSYCHOLOGIST* NEWSLETTER

Please read carefully before sending a submission.

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

Preparation and Submission of Feature Articles and Spotlight Contributions. All items should be directly submitted to one of the following Section Editors: **Feature Articles/Trends** (Joseph B. Lyons: joseph.lyons.6@us.af.mil), **Spotlight on Research** (Krista Ratwani: ratwani@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.

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