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THE ENDANGERED PEOPLE AND CHILDREN HUMAN RIGHTS WORLD SUMMIT 1st August 2015

**From The International Council of Psychologists, International Relations and
Human Rights Interest Group**

**Presented As A Program Within the
74TH ANNUAL ICP (International Council of Psychologists) Conference
AUGUST 1ST – 3RD 2015 TORONTO, CANADA**



**THE ENDANGERED PEOPLE AND CHILDREN, HUMAN RIGHTS WORLD
SUMMIT 2015**

INTRODUCTION TO SYMPOSIA 1 and 2

**The International Council of Psychologists 2000-2001 Millennium World Peace
Statement**

“WE THE PEOPLE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF PSYCHOLOGISTS,
LOOK BACK AT THE 20TH CENTURY WITH AWE AND ALSO HORROR

WE LOOK WITH AWE AT WOMEN’S AND MEN’S SCIENTIFIC
AND TECHNOLOGICAL ACHIEVEMENTS
THAT HAVE PUT MEN ON THE MOON, THAT ARE LENGTHENING HUMAN LIFE
EXPECTANCY EVERYWHERE,
THAT CAN BRING US VISIONS WITHIN MINUTES OF EVENTS
THAT TAKE PLACE THOUSANDS OF MILES AWAY,
THAT ENABLE SOME OF US TO COMMUNICATE AT LIGHTNING SPEED WITH
OTHERS AROUND THE WORLD,
AND TO INFORM AND BE INFORMED.

WE LOOK WITH HORROR AT OUR INHUMANITY TOWARD OTHERS,
AT WAR AND MASSACRES, AT HATE AND HONOUR KILLINGS,
AT ABJECT POVERTY IN A SEA OF PLENTY, AT TECHNOLOGICAL
MISADVENTURE, AT CONFLICTS IN WHICH ENTIRE POPULATIONS
ARE CHASED FROM THEIR ANCIENT LANDS,
AT THE RUTHLESS DESTRUCTION OF OUR LIFE-GIVING ENVIRONMENT,
AT WHAT COULD HAVE BEEN AND WAS NOT.

WE RECOGNISE THE NEGLECT OF THE HUMAN SPIRIT.

WE ARE DETERMINED TO MAKE THIS NEW MILLENNIUM
ONE IN WHICH OUR ACHIEVEMENT OF THE 20TH CENTURY
WILL BE USED FOR ALL PEOPLE TO LIVE BETTER
AND TO LIVE IN PEACE, FREE OF WANT AND OF WAR.

TO THESE ENDS WE WILL WORK FOR THE DEMOCRATIC PROMOTION OF PEACE
EDUCATION, FOR ENDANGERED PEOPLE AND CHILDREN, FOR TRANSFORMING
SELF AND SOCIETY, FOR CREATING COMMUNITY DIALOGUE, FOR ‘RE-
MEMBERING’ PEOPLE EVERYWHERE, FOR THE STRICT ADHERENCE TO
PRINCIPLES OF HUMAN AND CULTURAL RIGHTS, AND THE SPIRIT OF LIVING
TOGETHER IN PEACE AS GOOD NEIGHBOURS, AND THROUGH OUR EFFORTS TO
MAINTAIN INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY ENSURE THAT FORCE SHALL
NOT BE USED IN SETTTLING HUMAN RIGHTS CONFLICTS SO THE PEOPLE’S
VOICES ARE HEARD AND THE PEOPLE’S NEEDS ARE DEFENDED AND MET.”

THE ENDANGERED PEOPLE AND CHILDREN, HUMAN RIGHTS WORLD SUMMIT 2015

The initial ICP Millennium Statement was made at the International Council of Psychologists Conference in 2001. During the first decade of the new millennium, people around the world remain involved with war, terrorism, cruelties and poverty. Therefore, ICP convenes a World Summit Symposia within the 74th Annual Convention of the International Council of Psychologists 2015.

“The Endangered People and Children Human Rights World Summit 2015”

We take the occasion of the 74th annual conference of The International Council of Psychologists to propose specifically:

- peace, security and disarmament
- eradication of poverty
- human rights
- sustainable development and the environment
- facing the challenge of globalisation: achieving equity, justice and diversity
- enabling health rights of all people

WELCOME

As ICP World Area Chair Coordinator 2000-2014 and 2014-2017, Chair of the ICP International Relations and Human Rights Interest Group I welcome you to this 74th International Council of Psychologists Conference in Toronto.

*On behalf of the ICP President Elect Dr. Janet A.Sigal PhD, the Board of Directors and the Scientific Committee (Dr. Janet A.Sigal, Emerita Professor Florence L. Denmark and Dr Ann Marie O’Roark) we invite you to our world summit. The theme of the conference in Toronto, Canada 1st – 3rd August 2015 is: **"Psychological Contributions to Solving Global Problems in the 21st Century"**.*

The ICP Board of Directors welcomes and invites participants of the 74th ICP Conference to join us in this dedication and summit gathering.

The International Council of Psychologists was established in 1941 with the intent of promoting World Peace and “To advance psychology and the application of its scientific findings throughout the world” [ICP Bylaws 1.3] Programs, projects, publications, and public information are to focus on educational and scientific psychology and its application for well-being.[Certificate of Incorporation, State of Connecticut]. The founding members of the

International Council of Psychologists had vision, creative energy, and a passion for the discipline of psychology. The vision, framed in a global, international context, centred on an association of academically and technically trained colleagues with a shared purpose. They were among the very first to realize the importance of establishing a validated knowledge base about healthy human behaviour and responsible methods of applying psychological knowledge for the betterment of individuals, groups, and societies. The hallmarks of ICP, our shared mission, values, and ethics are central factors in the resilience and commitment found in the International Council of Psychologists, 1941-2015

In this Summit, we refer to the ideas of the world’s deep thinkers who believed in peace as an incontestable goal of life’s struggle. We hope this collection of ideas and quotations may inspire each one of you to paint the world green instead of red – green, the colour of creativity, wisdom, and love, rather than red, the colour of spilt blood.

1. “Remember we are all affecting the world, every moment, whether we mean to or not. Our actions and states of mind matter, because we are so deeply interconnected with one another. Working on our own consciousness is the most important thing that we are doing at any moment, and being in love is the supreme creative act.” (Ram Dass)
2. “As I would not be a slave, so I would not be a master.” (Abraham Lincoln)
3. “What’s done to children, they will do to society.” (Karl Menninger)

4. "I have learned silence from the talkative, toleration from the intolerant, and kindness from the unkind; yet, strange, I am ungrateful to those teachers." (Kahlil Gibran)
5. "The worst sin towards our fellow creatures is not to hate them, but to be indifferent to them: that is "the essence of inhumanity."" (George Bernard Shaw)
6. "It's really a wonder that I haven't dropped all my ideals, because they seem so absurd... Yet I keep them, because in spite of everything I still believe that people are really good at heart. I simply can't build my hopes on a foundation of confusion, misery and death...and yet...I think...this cruelty will end, and that peace and tranquillity will return again." (Anne Frank)
7. "All people are a single nation." (The Holy Koran)
8. "Until he extends the circle of his compassion to all living things, man will not himself find peace." (Albert Schweitzer)
9. "I am not an Athenian, nor a Greek, but a citizen of the world." (Socrates)
10. "Imagine all the people living in peace. You may say I am a dreamer, but I am not the only one. I hope someday you will join us, and the world shall be as one." (John Lennon)
11. "The wars carried within us, were projected outside." (Anais Nin)
12. "...the means to and the realization of one's own ultimate value. . . are: Reason, Purpose, Self Esteem, with their corresponding virtues: Rationality, Productiveness, Pride." (Ayn Rand)

The quotes above come from a book to the Chair some years ago by the late **Dr. Matti Gershenfeld**, ICP Past President, Secretary General, and author of widely used textbooks on group dynamics. Her gift, a book of quotes, is entitled "**From Swords to Ploughshares: Quotations from the War and Peace Foundation Archives**", edited by Selma Brackman and Rashmi Mayur (PhD). The book is published by the War and Peace Foundation of the United Nations (ISBN No. 81-87404-05-1).

Dr Sandra E. Neil PhD, MA, BEd, BA, FAPS (Australia)
 World Area Chair Coordinator 2000-2014 and 2014-2017, Chair of the ICP International Relations and Human Rights Interest Group, Director of ICP Board 2011-2017.

*This Programme Is Dedicated In Loving Memory of
the Late*

*Professor Munehira Akita
Dr Patricia Cautley
Dr Gerald Gamache
Dr Matti Gershenfeld
Professor Edith Grotberg
Professor Jaswant Khanna
Professor Prabha Khanna
Professor Pittu Laungani
Professor Noach Milgram
Dr Julia Rose
Dr Seiso Sekemuri
Mr Robert Wesner*

*Who, Amongst Others, By Their Example And Lives
Advanced The Cause Of Human Rights Through
Their Work With The International Council Of
Psychologists*

*Dedicated to our Dear Beloved ICP'ers no longer
alive but always in our hearts*



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**THE ENDANGERED PEOPLE AND CHILDREN, HUMAN RIGHTS WORLD
SUMMIT 2015**

**The International Council of Psychologists Endangered People and Children Human
Rights World Summit - Presented As A Program Within The**

**74TH INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF PSYCHOLOGISTS CONFERENCE
AUGUST 1ST – 3RD 2015, TORONTO, CANADA**

Theme: Psychological Contributions to Solving Global Problems in the 21st Century

SYMPOSIUM ONE

SATURDAY 1ST AUGUST 2015, 9:00AM – 12:30PM

**ICP WORLD SUMMIT CHAIR – DR SANDRA E.S. NEIL (Australia)
DISCUSSANT – EMERITA PROFESSOR DR. FLORENCE L. DENMARK (USA)**

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Welcome (Page 6)

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Department of General Psychology University of Padua (Italy)
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Research Approach”
(Page 12)**
- 2. Professor Machiko Fukuhara, PhD, Professor Emerita in
Counseling/Clinical Psychology, Tokiwa University, Mito City (Japan)
“Endangered People and Human Rights”
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- 3. Dr. Sandra E. S. Neil PhD, MA, BEd, BA, FAPS Clinical and Family
Psychologist (Australia)
“Towards Healthy Families and Compassionate Values in Clinical Practice in Australia”
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- 4. PANEL DISCUSSION AND SUMMARY:
Emerita Professor Dr. Florence L. Denmark PhD, Robert S. Pace Distinguished
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**SYMPOSIUM TWO
SATURDAY 1ST AUGUST 2015, 2:00PM – 5:00PM**

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Welcome (Page 6)**

SUMMIT PRESENTERS

- 5. Professor John Thoburn PhD, ABPP, Department of Clinical Psychology,
Seattle Pacific University (USA)
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- 6. Dr. Robert L.N. Silverberg MD, BS, BA, FAAFP, Physician in Psychological
Medicine (Australia)
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- 7. Professor Justina E. Aire, Ph.D., Professor of Psychology, St. George's
University, Grenada (West Indies)
“The Boko Haram Saga: An emerging challenge for Psychologists”
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- 8. PANEL DISCUSSION AND SUMMARY:
Emerita Professor Dr. Florence L. Denmark Ph.D., Robert S. Pace Distinguished
Research Professor, Pace University (USA)
(Page 24)**

CHAIR:

Sandra E. S. Neil, PhD, MA, BEd, BA, FAPS (Australia) is a Clinical Psychologist and Family Psychologist in private practice. She is a Fellow of the Australian Psychological Society. A member of the International Council of Psychologists since 1984, Dr Neil has served as President in 1998, is currently World Area Chair Coordinator 2000-2007 and 2009-2017, and is Chair of the ICP International Relations and Human Rights Interest Group. She has chaired the ICP's Human Rights Summits annually from 1986 to the present. She acts as Liaison Correspondent for International Council of Psychologists to the Australian Psychological Society, and in 2009-10 to the International Association of Applied Psychology.

DISCUSSANT: Florence L. Denmark PhD, Robert S. Pace Distinguished Research Professor Pace University (USA)

Emerita Professor Florence Denmark is a founding member and leader of numerous organizations and associations. She was one of the founders of the Association for Women in Psychology, the third president of the Division of the Psychology of Women of the American Psychological Association (APA), and the fifth woman to be elected president of the APA in 1981-82. She has served as the APA NGO representative to the United Nations, and was a founding member and president of APA's Division 52, International Psychology. Thus, while making important scholarly contributions to the area of women and leadership, Professor Denmark has also dedicated her life to being an exemplary feminist leader.

Florence L. Denmark is the Robert Scott Pace Distinguished Research Professor at Pace University. A social psychologist who has published extensively on the psychology of women and gender, Professor Denmark has long been an energetic force in advancing psychology internationally. She served as the 88th president of the American Psychological Association and has been a president of the International Council of Psychologists, Eastern Psychological Association, New York State Psychological Association, and Psi Chi. She was also a vice-president of the New York Academy of Sciences.

Professor Denmark has four honorary doctorates and is the recipient of many awards, including APA's Distinguished Contributions to Education and Training, Public Interest and the Advancement of International Psychology. She is currently the main representative to the United Nations for both APA and the International Council of Psychologists.

REVIEW: Robert L. N. Silverberg, MD, BS, BA, FAAFP (Australia)

Dr Robert Silverberg is a physician specialising in psychological medicine with over 40 years of clinical experience. He is a Director of the Satir Centre of Australia, and has served in the Departments of Psychiatry and Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Melbourne, at St. Vincent's Hospital. He is a member of the Medical Staff at Cabrini Hospital, Malvern.

Born in America, he received his medical training and specialist qualifications there. In the USA, he held positions as Physician to the Hospital at the Reading Hospital and Medical Centre, Reading, Pennsylvania; and as Clinical Assistant Professor in the Temple University School of Medicine. He also served as a Medical Officer in the United States Navy, based both at large Naval Hospitals and at sea. Over the years Dr Silverberg has lectured and conducted training workshops throughout Australia, America, Europe, Canada, the Middle East, and Asia. He is a Fellow of the American Academy of Family Physicians, a Member of both the Australian Medical Association and the American Medical Association, and a Member of the Society of Teachers of Family Medicine. Dr. Silverberg has an enthusiastic interest in the relationship between physical and emotional health; and in personal, relationship, and family well-being.

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**SYMPOSIUM ONE
SATURDAY 1ST AUGUST 2015
9:00AM – 12:30PM**

**ICP WORLD SUMMIT CHAIR – DR. SANDRA E.S. NEIL (Australia)
DISCUSSANT – EMERITA PROFESSOR DR. FLORENCE L. DENMARK (USA)**

Objectives:

- 1. Present human rights issues including women's, men's and children's rights; family rights, eradication of poverty, abuse, and violence;**
- 2. Present international and cross-cultural issues;**
- 3. Develop suggestions for action which are culturally relevant, and universal.**
- 4. Explore differences and similarities in human values.**

1. #9 *“I am not an Athenian, or a Greek, but a citizen of the world” (Socrates)*

**“Explore differences and similarities in human values:
Cultural and Cross-Cultural Research Approach”**

By Professor Anna Laura Comunian, Padua University (Italy)

Abstract

The relationship of culture and psychology is conceived rather differently by different kinds of psychologists. In this paper I propose to explore some of these conceptions and propose a possible synthesis among the possible points of view. Examination of the kinds of the people who are studied by cross-cultural psychologists suggests that they considered the construct of “cultural distance” as reflecting differences in language, social structure, religion, political system, level of literacy etc, we see that cross cultural psychologist study samples where the cultural distance is small. By contrast, frequently cultural psychologists study children in cultures where the cultural distance is large. Each of the approaches has a place in our attempt to relate culture and psychological processes.

Researchers working across cultures need to recognize and protect their own and their partners “cultural autonomy”, their social goals, knowledge and values.

One reason to collaborate across cultures is that many global problems –diseases, conflict and inequity without global partnerships. A successful cross-cultural collaboration demands that partners re-dedicate themselves to basic ethical principles that involve interactions with research participants and also interactions among researchers themselves.

The future of the relationship of culture and psychology may include more investigations which use methods of both cultural and cross cultural psychology and collaborations between cultural psychologists providing the data from one culture and cross-cultural psychologists utilizing the data of cultural psychologists from many culture to understand both universal and culture-specific influences of culture on psychological processes.

The success we as psychologists will have in helping to solve global problems may depend on our ability to collaborate with colleagues of other cultures. And in doing it ethically we’ll promote more and better cultural and cross cultural research, increasing capacity, empowered colleagues, personal growth, and a stronger and healthier global community.

Address

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Biography

Anna Laura Comunian, Professor Emeritus at the University of Padua and Fellow of the American Psychological Association (Divisions: 52, 1) is the founder and coordinator of the Laboratory of International and Cross-Cultural Psychology for the Personality test adaptation. At present she is Past President of the International Council of Psychologists. She has conducted a series of studies concerning emotions, relationships, family, personality, and moral reasoning in Italian culture. Particularly, in the cross-cultural field, the research project is related to the correlates of moral reasoning, social role-taking, family interaction, parental warmth/rejection, coping styles, social axioms and quality of experience

2. *# 5 The worst sin toward our fellow creatures is not to hate them, but to be indifferent to them: that's the essence of inhumanity.” (George Bernard Shaw) &*

#1 “I am not an Athenian, or a Greek, but a citizen of the world.” (Socrates)

“Endangered People and Human Rights”

By Professor Machiko Fukuhara, Tokiwa University, (Japan)

Abstract

I understand that our ICP, Inc. from its start has been concerned about human rights, a core concept in the existence of human beings. On one hand, acquiring human rights is a difficult issue for many individuals and groups since we have multicultural existences, each one striving for well-being. Every individual or group is unique. In order to maintain human rights, all people should recognize and accept similarities and differences among them. Borrowing from the words of Socrates, “I am not an Athenian or a Greek, but a citizen of the world” shows that this concept has existed for many centuries. In addition, George Bernard Shaw said, “The worst sin toward our fellow creatures is not to hate them, but to be indifferent to them: that's the essence of inhumanity.” Without humanity, one can neither accept nor understand others or their existence. According to Shaw, “Beware of false knowledge; it is more dangerous than ignorance.” According to those great predecessors, we might have committed sins in terms of understanding when facing others. When people know about others and themselves, the basis for respecting human rights can be realized. I hope this principle will be applied to all human beings around the world to bring about peace.

Today in Japan one of the most serious problems is the gap being created between so called wealthy persons, and the middle class and poor. This is not only a problem of rich or poor in terms of property and/or income. According to a recent survey, one half of property is owned by only 10 percent of the wealthy. In addition, this phenomenon creates inequality in the education of children, in the status of careers especially with differences of full-time versus part-time, in income, and in life after retirement. Along with these examples, it is difficult for babies born to poorer families to actualize themselves throughout their lives since newborn babies can neither choose their parents nor their environment.

Unless people see others in a positive light, and speak out in favor of reformation for social and economic structures for the sake of individual rights, this negative circle will not be corrected. All people have to be proactive in order for human rights to be recognized so that all individuals will be able to express themselves. They must not have to live under inhumane conditions and without the right of protecting their well-being.

Address

Dr. Machiko Fukuhara,
Professor Emeritus in Counseling/Clinical Psychology,
Tokiwa University, Mito City, Japan
President, The Japanese Association of Microcounseling
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Mailing address: 320 Shuwa Residence, 4-29-2 Koenji-kita, Suginami-ku, Tokyo,
Japan 166-0002

Biography

Machiko Fukuhara, Ph.D is an eminent counseling psychologist in Japan. She has been active in International organizations, such as, ICP, Inc. and IAAP. She has written many books and

chapters in counseling/clinical psychology fields among which Japanese version of STAI co-authored by Dr. C. Spielberger. She has founded the Japanese Association of Microcounseling in Tokyo and is active in the studying of multicultural counseling.

3. #3 “What’s done to children, they will do to society’ (Karl Menninger)”

“Towards Healthy Families and Compassionate Values in a Clinical Practice in Australia”

By Dr. Sandra E.S. Neil, PhD, MA, BEd, BA, FAPS (Australia)

Abstract

The strength and power of a country depends squarely on the quantity and quality of good men and women in it. In Australia there is a cultural tendency towards equality, but this is achieved by rejecting the “tall poppy” to reduce status, and by glorifying the underdog and thereby increase status. As each overpowers the other, a web of truth and lies involving both sides ensues. In families, there is a precarious balance because peace within the family, between families, and amongst family members is overturned. This occurs when the natural cooperation is superseded by competition.

As in the family, the world has seen an increase in social instability, violence, and war. People are unsettled by this and become defensive. We see this in numerous countries and cultures, not only Australia.

An antidote to unhealthy competition, aggression, violence, and war is to recognize that the family is a microcosm of the world. Therefore the world is strengthened, by strengthening families.

If the family is seen as a dynamic system then each person belonging to the family is constantly changing, growing, developing, and ageing. Each family member seeks out ways of meeting needs. Change is normal, expected, and inevitable. The structure of the family is poised for change as the family members move along a developmental continuum from birth to death.

The current aim is to create and enhance compassion in families. Dr Virginia Satir suggested the “Psychology of the Enemy” was divisive of the family. Creating a “Psychology of Compassion” is the psychologist’s main objective in all therapeutic work.

This address will include issues of systemic and family changes. Many families have experienced loss, war, poverty and inequalities of human rights. Along with this, the forms and structures of the family have changed. Single parenting, blended, nuclear, single sex, extended and transgenerational families have emerged. More equality of fathering and mothering roles in modern families, in advanced technological societies, is taking place.

Virginia Satir’s clinical model of viewing the world will be explicated. Clinical examples of the therapeutic uses of Family Constellations and the “Ancestor Syndrome” will be presented. Both use conscious and unconscious processes.

What can we do as therapists and family psychologists do to understand and heal the wounds of past generations? How we can learn to triumph over past tragedies? Also, for our future generations, how can we understand unconscious and conscious patterns in families so that our grandchildren and great grandchildren can live with compassion and love in their hearts? This address will attempt to address these questions.

Address

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Biography

Dr Sandra E. S. Neil PhD, MA, BEd, BA, FAPS

Clinical Psychologist and Family Psychologist , Director, The Satir Centre of Australia, Fellow, The Australian Psychological Society, World Area Chair Co-ordinator, The International Council of Psychologists. Dr Sandra Neil has over 45 years experience as a Clinical Psychologist, Family Psychologist And Individual, Marital, And Group Psychotherapist. For the International Council of Psychologists (ICP), she served as President Elect 1997, President 1998, and Past-President 1999. She also serves as ICP World Area Chair Coordinator 2000-2017. She has conducted professional workshops on the family, and Human Rights Summits throughout the world. She was Convener of the Scientific Program in Melbourne, Australia, for the ICP's Annual Convention in 1997, IAAP Human Rights World Summit July 2010, Melbourne, Australia.

The Founder and Director of the Satir Centre of Australia, Dr. Neil is interested in a wide range of clinical problems and therapeutic approaches; and conducts a full-time private multicultural psychology practice in Melbourne, Australia, in addition to her extensive international work. She received specialised training in both psychiatry and psychology at St Vincent's Hospital, Prince Henry's Hospital, and the University of Melbourne, which awarded her a PhD for her research into psychotherapy in obesity and body image problems.

Having published many books, articles, book reviews, television and press interviews in the last 45 years, Dr Neil has also been Convener of all the Human Rights World Summits for the ICP at its annual conventions between 1983 and 2015. In 2011 she organised the Scientific Programme for The International Council of Psychologists annual Convention in Washington D.C 29th July – 2nd August and in 2012 she delivered the keynote address, "Strengthening Couples And Families" for the United Nations Family Day, 14th May 2012 in Vienna Austria. Her book published with Dr. R.L Silverberg "The Multicultural Family Chess Board" describes a therapy method she uses with individuals, families, and organisations in many countries. This was published by The Satir Centre of Australia (ISBN 0 9587175 2 4 © 1995 The Satir Centre of Australia).

4. SUMMARY AND PANEL DISCUSSION

DISCUSSANT: Emerita Professor Dr. Florence L. Denmark (USA)

ICP World Summit Chair – Dr Sandra E.S. Neil (Australia)

Panel Members:

- Dr Anna Laura Comunian Emerita Professor at the Department of General Psychology University of Padua (Italy),
- Dr. Matchiko Fukahara, Professor Emerita in Counseling/Clinical Psychology, Tokiwa University, Mito City (Japan)
- Dr. Sandra E. Neil PhD, MA, BEd, BA, FAPS, Clinical and Family Psychologist (Australia)
- Professor John Thoburn PhD, ABPP, Department of Clinical Psychology, Seattle Pacific University (USA)
- Dr. Robert L. N. Silverberg MD, BS, BA, FAAFP, Physician in Psychological Medicine (Australia).
- Professor Justina E. Aire, Ph.D., Professor of Psychology, St. George's University, Grenada (West Indies)

The Discussant will summarise and comment briefly on the presentations.

The Chair, Discussant, and all Symposia One and Symposia Two Presenters will participate in the discussion of both symposia.

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- 3. Develop suggestions for action which are culturally relevant, and universal.**
- 4. Explore differences and similarities in human values.**

5. #10 *“Imagine all the people living in peace. You may say I am a dreamer, but I am not the only one. I hope someday you will join us, and the world shall be as one.” (John Lennon)*

“Evolving Beyond Tribalism and Terrorism: New Wine Requires New Wineskins”

By Professor John Thoburn Ph.D., A.B.P.P. (USA)

Abstract

The presentation will speak to tribalism and terrorism from an evolutionary psychology perspective and will make an appeal for a moral approach to differentness. From the perspective of the selfish gene theory, tribalism arises out of an innate primatical pressure to get one's DNA into the next generation, requiring the husbanding of resources and the development of a sense of territoriality. Territoriality refers to a sense of ownership over resources including land/food and mating pools. Ownership implies a sense of inclusiveness and exclusiveness; those in one's gene pool group are included in matters of territory and those outside one's gene pool are excluded. Primates expend a great deal of energy guarding/patrolling territory and meting out harsh punishment and death to any who are outside their group. Humans display many tendencies of their primate cousins. In a pluralistic society or in a global village the sense of inclusiveness extends to people who are 'like' us. Immigrants and ethnic groups new to territories join the ranks of the inclusive by blending in over time – those who have difficulty blending in have historically had difficulty feeling or being included. Globally, the world has become more homogenous racially, ethnically and linguistically, but this has only created larger pools of inclusion and exclusion. The world has divided itself into East versus West, Judeo-Christian versus Muslim, English speaking versus non-English speaking, etc. Terrorism is a sophisticated form of patrolling and guarding territory and simply works in the service of tribalism. Curbing tribalism and terrorism will require movement away from the pressure of the selfish gene toward a moral humanism, where decisions on inclusion and exclusion are based not on evolutionary constraints, but on moral choice. Unlike any other primate, humans have the ability to make moral choices including the choice to be unselfish and inclusive.

Address

John Thoburn, Ph.D. ABPP

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thoburn@spu.edu

Biography

Dr. John Thoburn is a licensed psychologist and licensed marriage and family therapist in the State of Washington, and is Board Certified in couple and family psychology by the American Board of Professional Psychology. Dr. Thoburn has a Master of Divinity degree from Fuller Theological Seminary and a Ph.D. from Fuller Graduate School of Psychology. He is Professor of Clinical Psychology at Seattle Pacific University where he has taught and conducted research in family psychology and international psychology for the past 19 years. He has been a featured speaker, trainer, clinician and writer in the areas of international trauma and international family psychology. He has worked internationally over the past 25 years in countries such as Uganda, Sri Lanka, Bosnia, India, Haiti, China and Japan.

Current Area of Interest International Family Psychology

6. #3 *“What’s done to children, they will do to society.” (Karl Menninger)”*

“The Boko Haram Saga: An emerging challenge for Psychologists”

By Professor Justina E. Aire, St George’s University, Grenada, (West Indies)

Abstract

The colonization and Balkanization of Africa created arbitrary national boundaries, separated linguistic groups and/or combined disparate groups. The British colonial power created both the Northern and Southern Protectorates of Nigeria. The animist South was largely converted to Christianity and western education, while the Northern protectorate, mainly Islamic, accepted mainly Arabic and Islamic education. The disparate territories were later, in 1914, amalgamated to form the modern Nigeria. This sowed the seed of social, religious and political upheaval and instability that have lingered and bedeviled the country. The age-old struggle for political power between the north and the south has led to unorthodox political machinations and methods of obtaining power. Thus, desperate politicians recruit political thugs from the large number of uneducated and unemployed adolescents and young adults, who abound, especially in the north. These unfortunate young men become ready tools in the hands of political extremists. It is speculated that this, partly, led to the formation of Boko Haram (No Western Education) with global terrorist groups, such as Al Qaeda, ISIS, etc., providing them financial assistance and materiel. Boko Haram has thus metamorphosed into its present virulent form, with activities leading to the disruption of normal life:

- killing of thousands of persons, destruction of schools and villages, displacement of communities taking refuge within and outside the country,
- women losing their bread winners, and bearing the burden of running families of young uneducated children,
- the future of young persons jeopardized, kidnapping, especially young girls from schools - Chibok girls, a glaring empirical evidence of issue under review.

Women and children, indeed everyone caught in this onslaught become potential victims of Learned Helplessness; a challenge to Psychologists and The Endangered People and Human Rights. Culturally relevant and universally acceptable suggestions for action shall be proffered and discussed.

Address

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Biography

Dr. Justina E. Aire is Professor of Psychology, and Director of the Psychology Program, in the Department of Humanities and Social Sciences: She is Assistant Dean and engages in career

counseling in the School of Arts and Sciences, St. George's University (SGU). She was previously on the faculty of her *alma mater* the University of Ibadan from which she obtained the B.Ed., M.Ed (Guidance & Counseling) and Ph.D. (Counseling Psychology) degrees. Professor Aire's specialized areas of research include Development through the lifespan, Dynamics of Personality, Vocation and the application of these through counseling psychology to behavior modification and the enhancement of human adjustment. Justina Aire is Adjunct Professor in the School of Veterinary Medicine, and, a Certified MBTI practitioner, exploring Type with the "Myers-Briggs Type Indicator", she is the team psychologist involved with the Social Skills development aspect of the Veterinary Leadership Experience (VLE) Program: Professional Attributes Workshop – (PAWs in SGU). Professor Aire is a current member of several professional associations including, but not limited to, the International Council of Psychologist (ICP), the American Psychological Association (APA) and a Founding Fellow of the Grenadian Psychological Association (GPA).

7. #9 *“I am not an Athenian, or a Greek, but a citizen of the world” (Socrates). ”*

“The Development of Tolerance”

By Dr. Robert L Silverberg M.D., BS, BA, FAAFP (Australia)

Abstract

Human beings, like all primates, generally react to external change through defensive behaviours. This is because, as Satir alluded to, in defensive coping, the familiar is more powerful than the new, even if the new would be more advantageous.

Tolerance is a recognition and respect for beliefs and practices that are new to the person. This does not require participation in these beliefs and practices. Tolerance for difference is a developmental marker of a universally human ability which generates reverence, recognition and positive reception of alternative styles of human individual, cultural, and societal existence. Causes of intolerance include prejudicial thinking and social bias, lack of education, anxiety about the unfamiliar, fear of change, stress, and projection of blame.

Tolerance is promoted by correcting the above conditions by familial, cultural, and societal influence. Policy changes by governments are both a cause and result of changes within families and individuals. The universal experience of being human recognized that human beings, obviously dissimilar in their appearance, social and political circumstances, language, actions and beliefs allows for awareness of human rights, celebration of diversity, and equality of personhood.

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Biography

Dr Robert Silverberg M.D., BS, BA FAAFP is a physician specialising in psychological medicine with over 40 years of clinical experience. He is a Director of the Satir Centre of Australia, and has served in the Departments of Psychiatry and Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Melbourne, at St. Vincent's Hospital. He is a member of the Medical Staff at Cabrini Hospital, Malvern.

Born in America, he received his medical training and specialist qualifications there. In the USA, he held positions as Physician to the Hospital at the Reading Hospital and Medical Centre, Reading, Pennsylvania; and as Clinical Assistant Professor in the Temple University School of Medicine. He also served as a Medical Officer in the United States Navy, based both at large Naval Hospitals and at sea. Over the years Dr Silverberg has lectured and conducted training workshops throughout Australia, America, Europe, Canada, the Middle East, and Asia. He is a Fellow of the American Academy of Family Physicians, a Member of both the Australian Medical Association and the American Medical Association, and a Member of the Society of Teachers of Family Medicine. Dr. Silverberg has an enthusiastic interest in the relationship between physical and emotional health; and in personal, relationship, and family well-being.

8. SUMMARY AND PANEL DISCUSSION

DISCUSSANT: Emerita Professor Dr. Florence L. Denmark (USA)

ICP World Summit Chair – Dr Sandra E.S. Neil (Australia)

Panel Members:

- Dr Anna Laura Comunian Emerita Professor at the Department of General Psychology University of Padua (Italy),
- Dr. Matchiko Fukahara, Professor Emerita in Counseling/Clinical Psychology, Tokiwa University, Mito City (Japan)
- Dr. Sandra E. Neil PhD, MA, BEd, BA, FAPS, Clinical and Family Psychologist (Australia)
- Professor John Thoburn PhD, ABPP, Department of Clinical Psychology, Seattle Pacific University (USA)
- Dr. Robert L. N. Silverberg MD, BS, BA, FAAFP, Physician in Psychological Medicine (Australia).
- Professor Justina E. Aire, Ph.D., Professor of Psychology, St. George's University, Grenada (West Indies)

The Discussant will summarise and comment briefly on the presentations.

The Chair, Discussant, and all Symposia One and Symposia Two Presenters will participate in the discussion of both symposia.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Preamble

- Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,
- Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,
- Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,
- Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations,
- Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,
- Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,
- Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

Now, Therefore THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY proclaims THIS UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

Article 1.

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2.

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

Article 3.

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 4.

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 5.

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6.

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 7.

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Article 8.

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Article 9.

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 10.

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 11.

(1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

(2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

Article 12.

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 13.

(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.

(2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Article 14.

(1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

(2) This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 15.

(1) Everyone has the right to a nationality.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

Article 16.

(1) Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

(2) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

(3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

Article 17.

(1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 18.

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Article 19.

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 20.

(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

(2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Article 21.

- (1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
- (2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.
- (3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

Article 22.

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

Article 23.

- (1) Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.
- (2) Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.
- (3) Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.
- (4) Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Article 24.

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

Article 25.

- (1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.
- (2) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

Article 26.

- (1) Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.
- (2) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.
- (3) Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Article 27.

- (1) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.
- (2) Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

Article 28.

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

Article 29.

- (1) Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

- (2) In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.

- (3) These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 30.

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

Human Rights

The Idea that every person has dignity and value has a long history. It is part of many religions, and can be traced to philosophers from classical Greece through the Enlightenment and up to the present day. It is expressed in the American Declaration of Independence (1766) and the French Declaration on the Rights of Man and the Citizen (1789), which consider the inherent and inalienable rights of human beings.

Emerging from this tradition, the modern human rights movement was created in response to the atrocities committed during World War II, particularly the Holocaust. The UNITED NATIONS was founded in 1945, and its Charter contains a number of references to human rights. Two years later, the newly established UN COMMISSION HUMAN RIGHTS authorised a preliminary draft of an international bill of human rights. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY on 10 December 1948, a date that would later be commemorated annually as Human Rights Day. At the time, the UN has 58 Member States; most voted in favour of the Declaration. Since then, the UN has grown in size and influence, and the Declaration has gained importance around the world. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is not a treaty, and is not legally binding. However, it is the most fundamental document on human rights and in the years since its proclamation has served as a moral compass for the world. It is the standard by which the international community measures human rights. It has also been the basis for subsequent treaties and covenants, and today forms part of the International Bill of Rights.

(The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Amnesty International, Allen & Unwin, 2008)

History of Human Rights Summits for the International Council of Psychologists

“Endangered People and Children World Summits”

1. 1986..
Round Table Human Rights Conference with Area Chair Present. International Council of Psychologists Annual Conference, Tel Aviv Israel.
2. 1988
Papers presented at the 46th Annual Convention of the International Council of Psychologists, Republic of Singapore, 21 - 25 August 1988, "Health, Psychology, Stigma, Social Identity and Body Image - Some suggestions for Health Professionals". Papers also presented at this Conference “Peace & the World” with C. Harari of Humanistic Psychology Centre, New York, USA, T. Iritani, Tokyo University, Japan, A. S. Patel, Bardo, India, and Dr. Sandra E.S. Neil, Melbourne, Australia - "International Psychology's Contribution to World Peace - Round Table Symposia”.
3. 1991
Endangered People and Children World Summit: The Legacy and the Challenge, 49th Annual Convention of the International Council of Psychologists, San Francisco CA, USA.
4. 1995
Endangered People and Children World Summit: The Legacy and the Challenge, 53rd Annual Convention of the International Council of Psychologists. Conference Theme: Cross Cultural Encounters. Tapei, Taiwan.
5. 1997
"Human Rights Forum: Endangered People and Children World Summit": published in International Journal of Group Tensions, Vol 27: No 4.
6. 1997
Endangered People and Children World Summit: The Legacy and the Challenge, 55th Annual Convention of the International Council of Psychologists. Conference Theme: Psychologists Facing the Challenge of a Global Culture with Human Rights and Mental Health, Regional Cross Cultural Perspectives on Human Development, Graz Austria
7. 1998
“Endangered People and Children World Summit”: Human Rights Forum chaired by Dr Sandra E.S. Neil at the 56th Annual Convention of the International Council of Psychologists in Melbourne, Australia, 1 - 5 August 1998.
8. 1999
As President of The International Council of Psychologists; “Endangered People and Children World Summit”: Human Rights Forum. 57th Annual Convention of the International Council of Psychologists. The Spiritual side of Psychology at Century’s End, Salem, Massachusetts, USA.
9. 2000
"He Gave Me a Red Poppy": paper presentation by Dr Sandra E.S. Neil as part of the two hour symposium "Transfiguring the Commonplace: When Images Speak and Words Sing," chaired by Professor Stephanie Dudek, at the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, 27 July 2000, Stockholm, Sweden. Other presenters included Dr Robert Silverberg.
10. 2000

As President-Elect of International Council of Psychologists “Endangered People and Children World Summit”: Human Rights Forum, 58th Annual Conference of the International Council of Psychologists. Conference Theme: It’s All About Relationships, Padua, Italy.

11. 2000
 "The Family: Microcosm for the World": paper presentation by Dr Sandra E.S. Neil as part of the two hour symposium "Human Rights: Focus on Cultural Norms," convened and chaired by Dr Sandra E.S. Neil, at the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, 28 July 2000, Stockholm, Sweden. Other presenters included Professor Jaswant Khanna, Professor Mukti Khanna, Dr Robert Silverberg.
12. 2001
 International Council of Psychologists, “Endangered People and Children World Summit”: Human Rights Forum, 59th Annual Conference of the International Council of Psychologists. Conference Theme: Catching the Future: Women and Men in Global Psychology, Winchester, UK.
13. 2002
 “Illusions of Safety Diminished: Endangered People and Children’s Peace Summit 2002”: forum which Dr Sandra E.S. Neil chaired and presented ‘Towards Peace: Penning History with Green Ink (The Colour of Creativity, Partnership and Beauty,’ along with Beth Hedva (USA), Seisoh Sukemune (Japan), and Nabil El-Zahhar (Egypt), at the International Council of Psychologists 60th Annual Convention, 1 – 5 July 2002, Manila, The Philippines.
14. 2003
 “Endangered Children and People World Summit,” by the ICP Peace, International Relations and Human Rights Interest Group. This forum was chaired by Dr Sandra Neil. Others who were involved were: Matti Gershenfeld (USA), Chok C.Hiew (Canada), Nabil E. El-Zahhar (Egypt), Beth Hedva (Canada), Joy Rice (USA), Dr Amos Alao (Botswana) at the 61st Annual Convention, International Council of Psychologists; Mental Health for Today’s World, 11-14 August, 2003, Toronto, Canada.
15. 2004
 “Peace Between, Peace Amongst & Peace Within,” by the International Council of Psychologists International Relations and Human Rights Interest Group. This forum was chaired by Dr Sandra Neil. Others who were involved were: Dr Matti Gershenfeld (USA), Dr Nabil E. El-Zahhar (Egypt), Dr Beth Hedva (Canada), Dr Natidavid Dyan (Philippines), Dr Joy Rice (USA), Dr Edith Grothberg (USA), Prof Florence Denmark (USA), Dr Jaswant Khanna (USA), Prof Noah Milgram (Israel), Dr Amos Alao (Botswana & Dr Itah Kandjii-Murangi (Namibia, South Africa). For the 62nd Annual Convention, International Council of Psychologists; Making A Difference In The Lives Of Others, 3rd- 6th August, 2004, Jinan, China.
16. 2005
 “Endangered People and Children: Peace, International Relations and Human Rights World Summit,” a symposium chaired by Dr Sandra E.S. Neil at the 63rd Annual Convention, International Council of Psychologists; 16th-20th July 2005, Foz De Iguacu, Brazil. Other participants in this forum were: Dr Matti Gershenfeld (USA), Dr Chok Hiew (Canada), Dr Amos Alao (Botswana), Dr Natidavid Dyan (Philippines), Dr Joy Rice (USA), Dr Edith Grothberg (USA) and Prof Noah Milgram (Israel). Dr. Neil’s presentation was entitled “Human Rights and Responsibilities in the Family: A Transgenerational Approach to Positive Change in Families.”
17. 2006
 “Endangered People and Children: Peace, International Relations and Human Rights World Summit,” a symposium group chaired by Dr Sandra E.S. Neil at the 64th Annual Convention, International Council of Psychologists; 10th-13th July 2004, Kos, Greece. Other participants in this forum were: Dr Matti Gershenfeld (USA), Professor Florence Denmark (USA), Dr Amos Alao (Botswana), Dr Natidavid Dyan (Philippines), Dr Edith Grothberg (USA), Dr. Beth Hedva (Canada) and Prof Noah Milgram (Israel). Dr.

- Neil's presentation was entitled "Human Rights and Responsibilities in the Family and the Nation in Crisis: Satir Approach to Positive Change in Families and in National Disasters".
18. 2006 Dayan N., Grotberg E., Roth R., Hiew C., and Bernardo A.B., (Eds) (2006) Making a Difference in the Life of Others. Proceedings of the 62nd Annual Convention International Council of Psychologists August 3-6, 2004, Jinan, China, II. International Friendship Global Summit: Peace Between, Peace Amongst, and Peace Within, Introduction & Conclusion pp 41-43; Families and International Global Peace: "Green not Red: Peace Begins within the Family" pp 49-65, Shaker Verlag, ISBN 3-8322-5546-X
 19. 2007
65th Annual Convention, The International Council of Psychologists, August 11-14, 2007, San Diego, USA: Accepted to give oral presentation entitled "Peace Begins Within the Family: The 'New' New Australians". Also invited to be Chairperson to represent the Australian perspective "Endangered People and Children: World Round Table Summit" Other participants in this forum were: Co-Chair- Dr Nabil El-Zahhar, Discussant- Dr Robert Silverberg, Presenters, Professor Emerita Florence Denmark (USA), Dr Edith Henderson Grothberg (USA), Dr Ann O'Roark (USA), Professor Noach Milgram (Israel), Dr Ludwig Lowenstein (United Kingdom).
 20. 2010
68th Annual convention, Keynote Address Dr S E Neil, The International Council of Psychologists, August 3-7, 2010, Chicago, USA: Invited Address entitled "Enhancing Family Values".
 21. 2010
Melbourne World Peace Summit 2010, International Relations And Human Rights, The International Council Of Psychologists International Relations and Human Rights World Summit presented as a program within the 27th Congress Of The International Association Of Applied Psychologists, July 11th-16th Melbourne," a symposium group chaired by Dr Sandra E.S. Neil. Other participants in this forum included co-chair – Dr Robert Morgan (USA), Discussant – Dr Robert L.N. Silverberg (Australia), Dr Ann Marie O'Roark (USA), Dr Ludwig Lowenstein (United Kingdom), Professor Sherri McCarthy (USA), Professor Emerita Florence Denmark,(USA), Professor Anna Laura Comunian (Italy),Dr Sandra E Neil (Australia).
 22. 2013
Jakarta, Indonesia World Peace Summit 2013, The Endangered People and Children Human Rights World Summit from The International Council of Psychologists, International Relations and Human Rights Interest Group presented as a program within the 71st annual ICP July 3rd - 7th Jakarta, Indonesia. Chair Dr Sandra Neil. Discussant Dr Robert Silverberg, Co-Chairs are Prof. Dr. Roswith Roth (Austria), and Dr. Natividad Dayan (Philippines). Presenters Prof. Dr. Sarlito Sarwono (INDONESIA), Dr. Tara Pir (USA), Prof. Dr Roswith Roth (Austria), Dr. Natividad A. Dayan,(Philippines), Dr Sandra Eileen Neil, PhD (Psychology), (Australia), Dr L F Lowenstein Ph.D (United Kingdom), Dr Julia Rose (United Kingdom).
 23. 2015
Toronto, Canada World Peace Summit 2015, "The Endangered People and Children Human Rights World Summit", The International Council of Psychologists, International Relations and Human Rights Interest Group presented as a program within the 74th annual ICP Conference 1st – 3rd August Toronto, Canada. Chair: Dr Sandra E.S. Neil PhD, MA, BEd, BA, FAPS (Australia), Discussant: Emerita Professor Dr. Florence Denmark (USA), Presenters: Professor. Dr. Roswith Roth, Universität Graz, Institut für Psychologie (Austria), Professor Dr Anna Laura Comunian Professor at the Department of General Psychology University of Padua (Italy), Professor Dr. Matchiko Fukahara (Japan), Dr. Sandra E. Neil PhD, MA, BEd, BA, FAPS (Australia), Professor John Thoburn Ph.D., A.B.P.P. (USA), Dr. Robert L Silverberg M.D. FAAP (Australia), Dr. Justina Aire PhD Professor of Psychology (West Indies).

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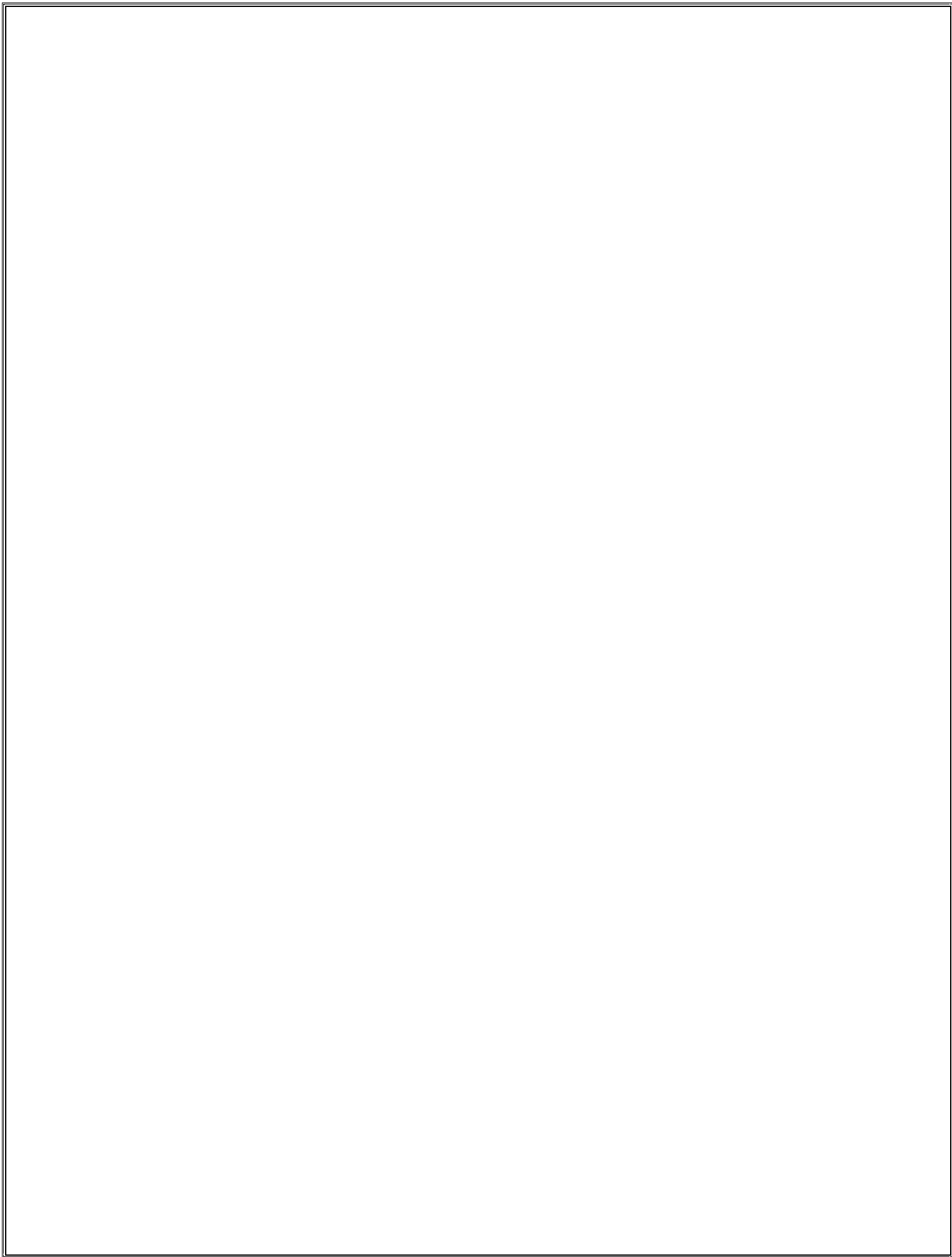
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- *Will be supported by*
- *The International Council of Psychologists*
- *The Satir Centre of Australia for the Family (Melbourne, Australia)*
- *Thanking the Following Members of the Scientific Committee for reviewing and re reviewing all the papers from different cultural settings and trying to fit them into an international and multicultural format:*
 1. *Florence L. Denmark, Ph.D.*
 2. *Janet A. Sigal, Ph.D.*
 3. *Ann Marie O'Roark, Ph.D.*



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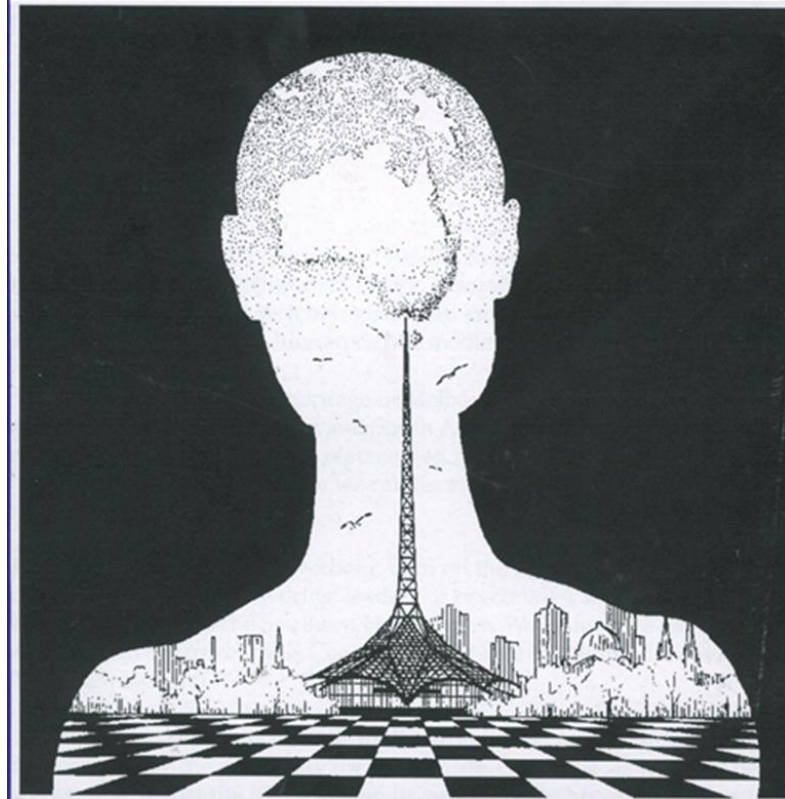




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*The Endangered People and Children Human Rights World
Summit.*

Toronto Canada Saturday 1st August 2015

*Theme: Psychological Contributions to Solving Global Problems in the 21st
Century*

