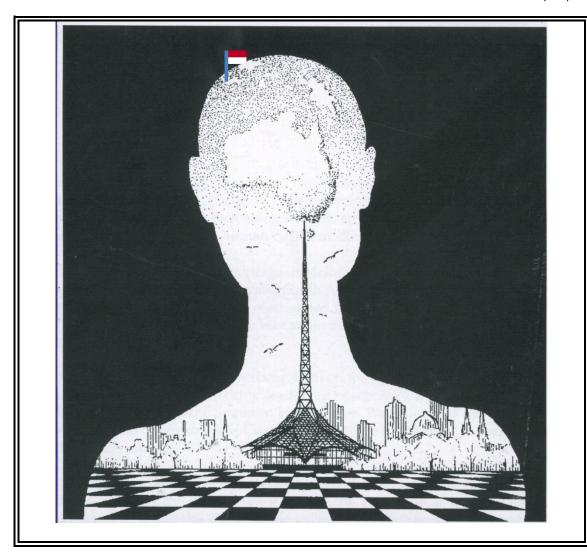


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JAKARTA WORLD PEACE SUMMIT 2013 THE ENDANGERED PEOPLE AND CHILDREN HUMAN RIGHTS WORLD SUMMIT

From The International Council of Psychologists, International Relations and Human Rights Interest Group
Presented As A Program Within the

71 ST ANNUAL ICP (International Council of Psychologists) Conference JULY $3^{\rm rd}$ - $7^{\rm TH}$ JAKARTA, INDONESIA



THE ENDANGERED PEOPLE AND CHILDREN, HUMAN RIGHTS WORLD SUMMIT 2013

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

71ST INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF PSYCHOLOGISTS CONFERENCE JULY 3rd- 7TH JAKARTA, INDONESIA

SYMPOSIUM ONE

ICP WORLD SUMMIT CHAIR – DR SANDRA E.S. NEIL (Australia)
CO-CHAIR – Dr. Natividad A. Dayan (Philippines)
DISCUSSANT – DR ROBERT L.N. SILVERBERG (Australia)

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SYMPOSIUM TWO

ICP WORLD SUMMIT CHAIR – DR SANDRA E.S. NEIL (Australia)
CO-CHAIR – Prof. Dr. Roswith Roth (Austria)
DISCUSSANT – DR ROBERT L.N. SILVERBERG (Australia)

Summit Presenters:

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CHAIR:

Sandra E. S. Neil, PhD, MA, BEd, BA, FAPS 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 2009-2012, 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.

CO-CHAIRS:

Dr.Natividad A. Dayan, AB Psychology, MA Clinical-Counseling Psychology, Masters in National Security Administration, Ph.D. Philippines Studies. Dr.Natividad A. Dayan is the Managing Director of Dayan's Psychological Center. She is also a former President of the International Council of Psychologists and a Past President of the Psychological Association of the Philippines. She used to be the Chair of the Counseling and Educational Department of the De La Salle University, Manila. She was also the head of the Psychological Services of the Neuro-Psychiatric Department of the Armed Forces of the Philippines Medical Center. Presently, her practice includes assessment and treatment of adolescents and adults referred by psychiatrists, and lawyers and going to family courts as expert witness for marital nullity, custody, adoption, and domestic violence.

Roswith Roth, Ph.D retired Professor of Psychology, former chair of the division of Psychological Health and Gender, Institute of Psychology, University of Graz, training in psychotherapy (Rogerian, behavior therapy), former President of ICP, former chair of the Equal Opportunity Group and the Coordination Center of Gender Studies at the University of Graz. Former chair of the NGO Committee on the Family at the UN Vienna, visiting professor at the University at Little Rock, Arkansas USA and at the Hiroshima University, Japan. Research and publications in the areas of gender issues, gender equality in higher education, women's and children's health.

DISCUSSANT:

Robert L. N. Silverberg, MD, BS, BA, FAAFP,

Dr Robert Silverberg is a physician specialising in psychological medicine with over 35 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.

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 $20^{\rm TH}$ 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 EVERYWERE,
THAT CAN BRING US VISIONS WITHIN MINUTES OF EVENTS

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 'REMEMBERING' 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 SETTLING HUMAN RIGHTS CONFLICTS SO THE PEOPLE'S VOICES ARE HEARD AND THE PEOPLE'S NEEDS ARE DEFENDED AND MET."

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 71st Annual Convention of the International Council of Psychologists 2013.

"The Endangered People and Children Human Rights World Summit 2013"

We take the occasion of the 71st 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 2000-2007 and 2011-2014, Chair of the ICP International Relations and Human Rights Interest Group I welcome you to this 71st International Council of Psychologists Conference in Jakarta.

On behalf of the ICP President Dr L. Lowenstein, the Board of Directors and the Scientific Committee we invite you to our world summit. The theme of the conference in Jakarta, Indonesia July 4-7, 2013 is: "Moving Towards Peaceful Intergroup Relationships"

The ICP Board of Directors welcomes and invites participants of the 71st 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, 1941-2013

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." (Avn 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

World Area Chair Coordinator 2000-2007 and 2011-2014, Chair of the ICP International Relations and Human Rights Interest Group, Director of ICP Board 2011-2014.

ORGANISING COMMITTEE

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Sarwono, (Indonesia),

Local Arrangements Committee

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ICP Scientific Program Committee

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Scientific Program Committee: Dr. Joy Rice, Dr. Julia Rose, Dr. Janet Segal, Dr. Roswith Roth, and Dr. Donna Goetz, Dr Sandra Neil (Chair) assisted by Ms Emily Harvey and Mrs Naomi Podbury Scientific Program Assistants: Dr. Ludwig Lowenstein and Dr. Sarlito Sarwono

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SYMPOSIUM ONE

71st International Council of Psychologists Conference Saturday, 6th July, 2013 1:00-2:30pm Persada University Jakarta, Indonesia

DR SANDRA E.S. NEIL (Australia) and DR NATIVIDAD DAYAN (Philippines)
DR ROBERT L.N. SILVERBERG (Australia)

The Endangered People And Children, Human Rights World Summit 2013: SYMPOSIUM ONE

www.icpweb.org

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 suggestion for action which are culturally relevant, and universal.
 - 4. Explore differences and similarities in human values.

#1 "I am not an Athenian, nor a Greek, but a citizen of the world." (Socrates)

"Endangered People and Human Rights: Indonesian Case"

By Professor Sarlito Sarwono, Persada Indonesia University, Jakarta,

Abstract

The issue of EP&HR (Endangered People and Human Rights) is usually associated with poor, lower class people, people of Sub-Saharan Africa, or people living in conflict areas such as Syria.

This is not always the case in Indonesia. Indonesia used to be a peaceful, good inter-faith and inter-ethnic relationship country until 1998 when the reformative revolution took place. After then, some parts of Indonesia (West Kalimantan, Poso, Ambon, Bali, Jakarta) turned to become conflict areas. Mainly the cause of conflicts is related to one of the issues: ethnicity, religion, racialism, and group vested interests (including politics).

Being a multi ethnic and multi religion country, Indonesia has a national philosophy: Bhineka Tunggal Ika (Multiple but One), and to unite the nation, Indonesia has the Pancasila (the Five pillars) as its ideology (One God, Human Rights, Unity of Indonesia, Social Justice and Consensus agreement). Presidents Sukarno (1945-1966) and Suharto (1966-1988) kept Pancasila as the main reference of the politics of the nation. However the presidents after 1998 (Habibie, Abdulrahman Wahid, Megawati and SBY), in line with the spirit of reformation, preferred to implement full democracy and freedom of press with very limited control from the government. As a result, alternative ideologies, including radical and exclusive ideologies (religious, leftism, liberalism etc) grows rapidly, beyond the pace of law making. In many cases it triggers some people to practice violence against human rights (e.g. terrorism) that can endangered people.

Psychology is therefore challenged to innovate means, methods or paradigms to intervene ideology that might endangered people.

Address

Dr. Sarlito Wirawan Sarwono

Professor in Psychology

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Biography

Professor Sarlito W. Sarwono is an Indonesian prominent psychologist; a social-clinical psychologist and activist in international psychology organizations (ICP, Division 52 APA, IAAP) and founder of APsyA (Asian Psychological Association. His latest books on terrorism are published in Bahasa Indonesia ("Terorisme di Indonesia", 2012, Jakarta: Alvabet) and in French ("Déradicalisation de la personnalité d'ex-terroristes, à l'aide du Davido-CHaD: 10 cas d'ex-terroristes indonésiens", 2012, Paris: Edilivre). Currently he is the Head of Graduate program on Police Science, Postgraduate Porgram, University of Indonesia, a psychology advisor to the National Agency for Counter Terrorism and the Chief of the Indonesian National Police.

"Preserving the Human Rights of Children and Family: Eradication of Abuse and Violence"

By Dr. Tara Pir

Abstract:

We are affecting society as we are affected by society. We are deeply connected within with our lived experiences as well as interconnected with one another in our environments. Exposure to and experience of violence and abuse is not a single episode or isolated event. It affects us on many levels in the context of society as an individual, family member, caregiver and helping professional. The scope and depth of the problem is staggering. Public health identifies the family violence as a public health epidemic. Statistics indicate 10 million children witness domestic violence and 50 -70 percent of the mothers of abused children are from abused lived experiences in Los Angeles county. The World Health Organization (WHO) reports over 39 million victims of domestic violence and child abuse display violent tendencies. Violence/ child maltreatment and subsequent drug and alcohol problems are a major contributor to cycles of violence passing from one generation to another. Eradication of abuse and violence is a major social responsibility. A comprehensive intervention to promote safety and family preservation is a basic human right and a building block for a sustainable society.

Address

Tara Pir, Ph.D CEO/Executive Director Institute for Multicultural Counseling and Education Services, Inc. (IMCES) 3580 Wilshire Blvd Suite 2000 Los Angeles, California 90010, USA Tel: 213-381-1250 Fax: 213-383-4803 Email: drtarapir@imces.org

Biography

Dr. Tara Pir aka Dr. Tahereh Pirhekayaty is a clinical psychologist and diplomate in behavioral medicine and professional psychotherapy. She has served as professor, researcher, professional trainer, mentor, and has been in leadership positions locally and internationally for over thirty years. Dr. Pir has dedicated the last three decades to overcoming disparity, social injustice, stigma and discrimination. She has been promoting, advocating, and conducting a culturally inclusive, integrative model of service delivery for underserved culturally diverse populations in Los Angeles, California. Dr. Pir has developed an APA-accredited international clinical training program to promote the specialty area of community clinic with an emphasis on the integrated model of primary healthcare and mental health services for new and emerging professionals in the field of psychology. Dr. Pir has received commendations and appreciation awards for community services and leadership from federal officials, the United States Senate, and the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors. Dr. Pir has published and presented her research studies on a variety of topics including human rights issues at the local, national, United Nations and other international professional conventions worldwide. Dr. Pir has been the Founder and CEO of IMCES a community clinic since 1989. The Institute for Multicultural Counseling and Education Services (IMCES) serves the culturally and linguistically diverse, underserved populations of Los Angeles County. IMCES provides health, mental health, legal, social, and supportive services in eight different languages for ethnic populations of all ages. IMCES is associated with

the DPI/NGO of the United Nations for human rights. Dr. Pir is also a founding member and president of the International Iranian American Psychological Association. Additionally, Dr. Pir has been elected as upcoming President for the International Council of Psychologists.

#3 "Until he extends the circle of his compassion to all living things, man will not himself find peace." (Albert Schweitzer)

"Female Genital Mutilation"

By Prof. Dr. Roswith Roth, University of Graz, Austria

Abstract

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) – defined by WHO and the United Nations (UN) agencies - also known as female genital cutting (FGC), female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) and female circumcision, comprises all procedures that involve partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons.

The procedure has no health benefits for girls and women, procedures can cause severe bleeding and problems urinating, and later, potential childbirth complications and newborn deaths. An estimated 100 to 140 million girls and women worldwide are currently living with the consequences of FGM; it is mostly carried out on young girls sometime between infancy and age 15 years. In Africa an estimated 92 million girls from 10 years of age and above have undergone FGM, FGM is internationally recognized as a violation of the human rights of girls and women.

Action to end FGM taken at international, regional and national levels over the past decades has begun to bear fruit. Increasing numbers of women and men from practicing groups have declared support for discontinuing the practice and in several countries the prevalence of FGM has decreased significantly. However in several countries the reduction in prevalence is not as substantial as hoped for, and in a few no declines can be noted.

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Qualifications and Biography

Roswith Roth, Ph.D., retired Professor of Psychology, former chair of the division of Psychological Health and Gender, Institute of Psychology, University of Graz, training in psychotherapy (Rogerian, behavior therapy), former President of ICP, former chair of the Equal Opportunity Group and the Coordination Center of Gender Studies at the University of Graz. Former chair of the NGO Committee on the Family at the UN Vienna, visiting professor at the University at Little Rock, Arkansas USA and at the Hiroshima University, Japan. Research and publications in the areas of gender issues, gender equality in higher education, women's and children's health.

#4 Summary and Discussion

Dr Robert L. N. Silverberg (Australia), Discussant

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

Co-Chair – Dr Natividad A. Dayan (Philippines))

<u>Panel Members – Professor Sarlito Sarwono (Indonesia), Dr. Tara Pir (USA), Prof. Dr. Roswith Roth (Austria)</u>

The Discussant will summarise and comment briefly on the presentations.

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

SYMPOSIUM TWO

71st International Council of Psychologists Conference Saturday, 6th July, 2013 3:00-5:00pm Persada University Jakarta, Indonesia

DR SANDRA E.S. NEIL (Australia) and PROF DR ROSWITH ROTH (Austria)
DR ROBERT L.N. SILVERBERG (Australia)

The Endangered People And Children, Human Rights World Summit 2013: SYMPOSIUM TWO

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#5 "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)

"The Human Rights Violation In The Philippines Of The Military And The Rebel **Group:** Nature Causes, And Intervention"

By: Dr. Natividad A. Dayan, Philippines

Abstract:

As of December 2003, the human rights watchdog Karapatan had documented human rights violation against 169,530 individuals, 18,515 families, 71 communities and 196 households. A spate of extrajudicial killings, estimated in 2007 by human rights group at over 800 between 2002 and 2007, has put the Philippines in the human rights watch list of the United Nations and the US Congress.

They said that human rights violation in the Philippines continues with impunity under President Benigno Aquino III. They said that nothing has changed under Aquino. Social injustice persists. Civil and political rights under attack. The war on terror launched by the past regime is being continued by Aquino under a new counter insurgency strategy. Trumped-up charges filed by members of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) against leaders, organizers and members of progressive organization are becoming the norm and are utilized to conduct actual needs of officers armies. Civilians have been killed in the AFP's version of crossfire with New People's Army (NPA) rebels where there were really none. The military has been implicated directly or indirectly in a significant number of extra-judicial killing This panel member will share the nature, the causes, and the intervention on the military and rebel group who had been alleged to have been guilty of violation of human rights. This cycle of human rights violation committed by military and rebel group is important for

psychologists in terms of origin and intervention.

Biography:

Dr. Natividad A. Dayan is the Managing Director of Dayan's Psychological Center. She is also a former President of the International Council of Psychologists and a Past President of the Psychological Association of the Philippines. She used to be the Chair of the Counseling and Educational Department of the De La Salle University, Manila. She was also the head of the Psychological Services of the Neuro-Psychiatric Department of the Armed Forces of the Philippines Medical Center.

Presently, her practice includes assessment and treatment of adolescents and adults referred by psychiatrists, and lawyers and going to family courts as expert witness for marital nullity, custody, adoption, and domestic violence.

Demographic Data:

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Administration, Ph.D. Philippines Studies

Current Areas of Interest: Family Psychology, Psychology of Women and Human Rights

"Remember we are all affecting the world, every moment, because we are so deeply interconnected with one another. Working on our consciousness is the most important thing that we are doing at any moment, and being in love is the supreme creative act" (Ram Dass)

"Advancing A Socially Inclusive Society: Confronting the Dialectic of Understanding Inclusion and Exclusion in the Family"

By Dr Sandra Eileen Neil, PhD (Medicine), The Satir Centre of Australia

Abstract:

The forms of the family have changed. Once limited to traditional, multigenerational nuclear families, newer forms now include such forms as same-sex, blended, and single parent families. There are also new ways of understanding and teaching the processes of family functioning and interconnection.

Consciousness of inclusion and exclusion, their important consequences, as well as added meaning in life, are learned in our original family triads.. Families comprising 'harmonious triads', (which is unusual) result in children who are both peaceful and content with parents, individually and together. A socially inclusive society is one in which all people feel valued, their differences respected, and their basic needs met so they can live in dignity. The Laidlaw Foundation identified five critical dimensions of social inclusion: "valued recognition, human development, involvement and engagement, proximity and material well-being" (Frieler & Zarnke, 2002, p.7). Social exclusion is the process of being shut out from the social, economic, political, and cultural systems which contribute to the integration of the person into the society. Family notions of love, harmony, inclusion and exclusion (and ultimately, belonging and membership) have significant implications for parents, children, and social systems. How does a dysfunctional family promote rivalry, jealousy, envy and disharmony, and the "Psychology of the Enemy"? Why is triangulation more evident in closed family systems? How do family exclusions naturally occur? How can families learn and practice inclusion, love, consciousness of Self and Other? How can there be movements towards love, and the "Psychology of Compassion".

Virginia Satir's model of "Ways of Viewing the World" compares and contrasts the "Growth, Seed Model with the Hierarchical, Threat and Reward Model. Solutions will be proposed for improvement in family functioning, so that children can negotiate their own mastery, intimacy, and inclusions in life (versus stagnation, distancing and exclusions).

Advancing familial cultural and intergroup lessons of inclusion/exclusion can enable open systems in the family, organisations, and in the world. This dialectical discussion aspires to reconnect the values that underpin a socially inclusive society.

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Qualifications and Biography

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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 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 2000-2014. 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 2011. 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.

"Do Children Have Rights Against the Psychological Effects of Parental Alienation?"

By Dr L F Lowenstein Ph.D.

Abstract

The psychological affects and treatment of parental alienation syndrome (PAS) has now been studied by such pioneers as Dr Richard Gardner and others. It establishes that children who are alienated from one of their parents by the custodial parent suffer considerably both at the time of the alienation and often for a lifetime unless action is taken to prevent such alienation taking place as soon as possible.

At present the judicial system is still reticent to provide fathers/mothers with the same rights as mothers in connection with having an influence on the rearing of children. As a result of a hostile separation or divorce many parents subtly, or directly, attempt to turn a child/children against one of their parents.

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Biographical Information

Dr L. F. Lowenstein, M.A., Dip. Psych., Ph.D., C.Psychol. is a chartered psychologist with the British Psychological Society. He is a qualified, Clinical and Educational Psychologist and also works in the area of Forensic Psychology. He has published widely in both clinical and educational psychology as well as forensic psychology. Details concerning this are available in an extended profile.

He received his B.A. Degree from the University of Western Australia, his Masters Degree and Ph.D (Doctor of Philosophy) from London University, and his clinical training and diploma from the Institute of Psychiatry, Maudsley Hospital.

His former post was as the Principal of Allington Manor which was a combination of a school, treatment centre and care facility for disturbed young persons, mainly adolescents, who had a variety of psychological and management problems. He has also been a former Chief Educational Psychologist for Hampshire and has been responsible for advising the setting up of centres in Poland and other parts of the World to deal with children who suffer from a variety of problems of a psychological, anti-social and emotional/behavioural nature. He has lectured all over the World on this subject. He has twice been elected to serve as a Director of the International Council of Psychologists as well as becoming their President in July 2011. He is a Fellow of the College of Teachers and has acted as a long serving Chief examiner in Educational Psychology.

He is currently practicing as an Expert Witness for the courts and writes reports in the areas of educational and forensic psychology as well as personal injury and criminal cases. He works and advises in the area of family problems such as parental alienation. He also has a private practice where he sees and treats people with a variety of psychological problems.

"The Challenges Of Self-Harm Behaviour In Forensic Settings"

Dr. Julia Rose, Lisa Gray, (United Kingdom)

Abstract

Working with prisoners and clients who self-harm brings about many challenges both for the clinician and for the prisoner/clients. For many women and men the act of self-harm is a coping strategy to avoid suicide; whereas many staff members treat self-harm as "suicidal behaviour", often referred to as "Para-suicide". This paper explores the continuum and issues faced when working with this chaotic and demanding population. Implications for clinical practice are discussed through case examples.

Biography

Dr. Julia Rose is a Consultant Psychologist and has worked with Self-harm, Suicide, Trauma and PTSD, Sexual Abuse, Rape and Domestic Violence within Forensic and Clinical setting for 15 years. She was responsible for writing and implementing Carousel a self-harm treatment programme, initially designed for the female remand population and is now being piloted in a secure hospital in Wales. The programme has had amazing results showing a significant reduction in self-harm behaviour. In addition to clinical practice, Julia has provided training workshops to professionals across the UK. Julia rose is the Membership Chair of International Council of Psychologists and on the Board of Directors of ICP

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#9 Summary and Discussion

Dr Robert L. N. Silverberg (Australia), Discussant

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

Co-Chair - Dr Roswith Roth (Austria)

<u>Panel Members – Dr. Natividad Dayan (Philippines), Dr E.S. Neil (Australia), Dr. Ludwig Lowenstein (UK), Dr Julia Ros (UK)</u>

The Discussant will summarise and comment briefly on the presentations.

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

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
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

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.

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

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

SPONSORS

ICP conference in Jakarta is being sponsored and hosted by the following organizations:

- Local Organizer: Persada Indonesia University, Jakarta
- Potentially supported by 14 state and private faculties of psychology in Jakarta
 - · In collaboration with Himpsi and APsyA
- Will be supported by the University of Malaysia, who has an MOU with Persada Indonesia University
 - Tarumanagara University, Jakarta
 - The International Council of Psychologists
 - The Satir Centre of Australia for the Family (Melbourne, Australia)
- Institute for Multicultural Counseling & Education Services (IMCES) LA,
 California, USA
 - 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: Committee members Dr. Ludwig Lowenstein (UK), Dr. Sarlito Sarwono (Indonesia) Professor Dr. Roswith Roth (Austria), Dr. Joy Rice (USA), Dr. Donna Goetz (USA), Dr. Julia Rose (UK) and Chair Dr. Sandra Neil (Australia).

History of Human rights Summits for the International Council of Psychologists "Endangered People and Children World Summits"

1.1988

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".

2.1997

"Human Rights Forum: Endangered People and Children World Summit": published in International Journal of Group Tensions, Vol 27: No 4.

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.

3 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.

"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.

4.2002

"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.

5.2003

"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 (Botswanna) at the 61st Annual Convention, International Council of Psychologists; Mental Health for Today's World, 11-14 August, 2003, Toronto, Canada.

6.2004

"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 (Botswanna &, 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.

7.2005

"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."

8.2006

"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".

9.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

10.2007

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 Lugwig Lowenstein (United Kingdom).

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".

11.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).

12.2013 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 (Medicine), (Australia), Dr L F Lowenstein Ph.D (United Kingdom), Dr Julia Rose (United Kingdom).



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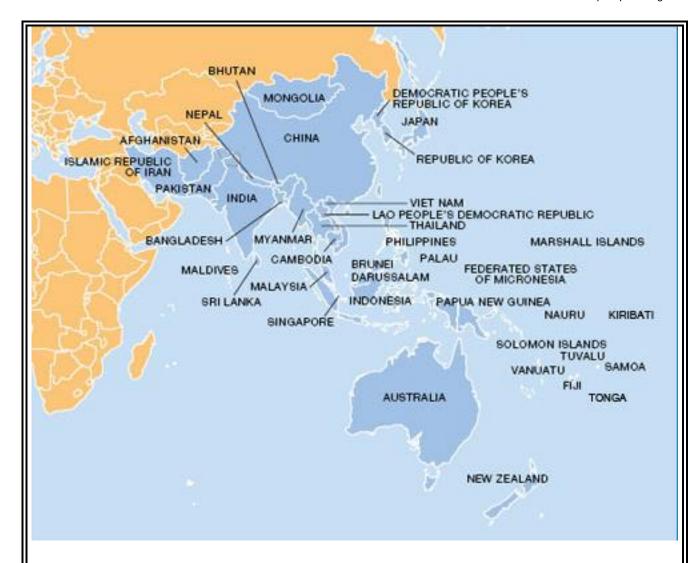
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Human Rights World Summit. Jakarta, Indonesia July 4-7, 2013

Moving Towards Peaceful Intergroup Relationships Reducing Stigma & Discrimination: A Worldview