



# La Comunidad

California Latino Psychological Association (CLPA)

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## Presidential Column

### Race Relations in California: Is it just between the black and white folks?



Let me begin this column in stating that my desire to extend the issue of race relations in California beyond the African American and Caucasian communities is not intended to be offensive to my African American family, friends, and colleagues. The birth of this column stems from the recent anniversaries of the L.A. and Watts riots in Southern California and the continued lack of awareness, at least in my opinion, regarding the racial tension that continues to exist among more than just black and whites folks in California. More specifically, I want to highlight the continued influence of the media on the formation of current attitudes and perspectives regarding race relations.

I was reading the L.A. Times and the Orange County register on August 11<sup>th</sup>, 2005 and on the cover of both newspapers, were statements, pictures and the beginnings of several pages discussing the Watts Riots that occurred from August 11-16, 1965. As I read the paper that morning I became intrigued and interested in learning more about the riots, and in particular reading about the experiences of those who lived and survived that historical time. I reflected on the importance of raising the consciousness about the Watts Riots and the current climate of race relations in California for Latinos. As August 29<sup>th</sup> approached, my initial ideas on writing about racial issues in California, particularly highlighting the current climate for Latinos, were solidified and validated. In the paper, I noticed the dismal coverage of the 35<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the 1970 National Chicano Moratorium by the major newspapers in southern California, but more importantly, I noticed limited coverage honoring one of the L.A. Times very own journalist, Ruben Salazar (See websites at the end of column for more information). The L.A. times failed to recognize a giant among them in Ruben Salazar 35 years ago, so why should we expect them to have anymore insight 35 years later. His death by L.A. Police officers on August 29, 1970 is still questioned by many within the community. It was a sad day for the Mexican American community then, and his death is still mourned by many today.

Rueben Salazar was the voice for Chicanos, representing courage, fight, and passion for reporting the truth. Many believe that Mr. Salazar's persistence in reporting the racist and discriminatory behaviors of local authorities against the Mexican American community, ultimately lead to his early death on August 29th in front of the Silver Dollar Café in East Los Angeles. Mr. Salazar was one of the heroes for the community then, and he remains a hero today. Moreover, he raised the consciousness of people outside the Mexican American community about the oppressive nature by which we existed during that time. In addition, he gave us the courage and strength to fight for justice and equality during a time when hope seemed distant. Unfortunately, for the Chicano/Latino community, we are still in need of the courage, fight, and passion that Mr. Salazar provided for us 35 years ago. Many believe that nuestra comunidad continues to face the same struggles of the 1960's and 70's, but with no voice...except for the voice given to us by the media.

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The editorial board reserves the right to edit all articles and submissions.

## CLPA Newsletter: Membership Committee

Hola Amigos y Colegas!

It is a privilege and I'm honored to replace Dr. Ricardo Gonsalves as your Membership Chair. Please bear with us as we make this transition. Dr. Gonsalves and I are working closely with our esteemed *Presidente*, Dr. Gallardo to make the transition as smooth as possible.

As Dr. Gonsalves mentioned, the CLPA membership continues to grow and we continue to have much support from our colleagues in the field to our local, state, and national associations. As your new Membership Chair, I hope to "pick up" where Dr. Gonsalves left off and continue his work in the areas of membership recruitment and retention. In addition, I hope to recruit more Latino undergraduate students in Psychology and other related fields. Moreover, I am hoping that the CLPA can establish a mentorship program with undergraduate Psychology majors as well as to do more outreach with Latino high school students to encourage the pursuit of careers in Psychology and related fields. If you are interested in assisting with these endeavors, please contact Jeanett Castellanos at [castelli@uci.edu](mailto:castelli@uci.edu) or post your thoughts on the CLPA listserv.

Hello all!

As always, the membership of the CLPA continues to grow and our organization is expanding in many directions. Change and growth requires some adjustment on the part of the organization and its members. To facilitate service to the increasing membership base I will be handing off the role of chair of the membership committee to our illustrious CLPA Board Member Dr. Rick Martinez. As the new chair Dr. Martinez will be working closely with Dr. Gallardo to make the membership process more efficient by consolidating membership and contact information via Pepperdine University.

I will be moving on to establish the area of Public Policy and Advocacy. This committee will focus on outreach to legislators and affiliated disciplines to expand the range of influence by Latino/a psychologists. For example, I have recently been in contact with CaLMA, the California Latino Medical Association. The response has been very positive and there will be opportunities for mutual projects between the Latino psychologists and physicians. I will also be seeking greater involvement with the California Latino Caucus and its affiliated institute for public affairs. Dr. Luis Guevara will also be participating in this effort as we seek to establish personal connections with each of the Latino/a legislators.

Through the process of building coalitions with key affinity groups the CLPA will be able to more effectively speak out for the mental health needs of the community. However, the most important link in the chain is you, the individual member. Without you the community will not be heard and progress will remain an unrealized dream. I look forward to working with all our members to establish a larger and stronger CLPA.

Adelante!

Ricardo E. Gonsalves, Ed.D.



Finally, please join me in congratulating our *Presidente*, Dr. Miguel Gallardo for recently being one of the recipients of the APA Presidential Latino/a Leadership Citation as an Early Career Psychologist. Felicidades Miguel! He received the award at the APA convention this last August.

Thank you and I'm looking forward to working with all of you.

Sincerely,

Ricardo A. Martinez, Psy.D.



**Mexican repatriates and mental health:  
Silent wounds and unanswered echoes.  
Ricardo E. Gonsalves, Ed.D.**

The Mexican and Mexican-American communities hold a rich and deep history throughout California. It is a history that exemplifies the evolution of a community that historically, and into the future, will have to navigate a myriad of cultural and linguistic options. Quite often the individual and family must contend with racism and economic exploitation as elements of “normal” development. This struggle to adapt and survive creates a unique psychosocial experience that guides human development. However, the condition of poverty and want are not the results of fate or accident but are the historical outcome of institutionalized racism.

As an example of historical insight into the roots of current day conditions this brief article summarizes the plight of those who were forcibly and illegally deported from the United States in an effort to provide jobs for unemployed Anglos.

With the onset of the Great Depression the U.S. government sought to alleviate the crushing poverty experienced by the working class by displacing over one million Mexicans and U.S. citizens of Mexican heritage. Government authorities in California and other states implemented violent raids upon Mexican communities in an attempt to repatriate Mexicans “back” across the border and, through their removal, obtain land and jobs for Anglo-Americans (Balderrama and Rodriguez, 1995; China, 1996). However, the potential psychological trauma experienced by victims of forced repatriation to Mexico remains a mystery that has yet to be explored. There is also the possibility that a legacy of trauma continues to haunt the victim’s families causing a ripple of mental disorder across generations.

The suffering inflicted by the mass displacement was pervasive both in scale and duration.

As noted in the following excerpt of a proposed reparation bill (SB 427) sponsored by State Senator Joe Dunn of California;

(a) Beginning in 1929, government authorities and certain private sector entities in California and throughout the United States undertook an aggressive program to forcibly remove persons of Mexican descent from the United States.

(b) Between 1929 and 1944, it is estimated that two million people of Mexican descent were forcibly relocated to Mexico, including approximately 1.2 million who had been born in the United States, including the State of California, and were United States citizens.

(c) Throughout California, massive raids were conducted on Mexican-American communities, resulting in the clandestine removal of thousands of people, many of whom were never heard from again.

(d) Approximately 400,000 citizens and legal residents of Mexican descent were forcibly removed from California to Mexico.

To date the proposed bill has yet to make any progress and is opposed by governor Schwarzenegger who has vetoed the legislation. However, supporters of the legislation will continue to present the bill until it receives consideration. There is yet another piece of legislation, SB 37 that attempts to establish a two year period for victims of repatriation to file claims for damages.

The deportations were part of an ongoing policy of terror with a goal of displacing the immigrant and indigenous residents of the land. For example, a recent article in the New York Times discusses evidence of Texas Rangers slaying Mexicans as an early form of ethnic cleansing. As noted by Blumenthal a “damning but little-known Texas legislative investigation of 1919, link the Rangers to the ‘evaporations’ of up to

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5000 Mexican insurgents and Tejanos - Texans of Mexican origin - whose lands in the Rio Grande Valley were coveted by Anglo settlers" (Blumenthal, 2004). The raids and forced repatriations exemplify a tradition of violence and psychological warfare against Mexicans and their descendents.

The mass deportations of the 1930's were specifically designed to inflict psychological harm. This is illustrated by Chinae who points out that "The United States Secretary of Labor, William N. Doak, ...launched a nationwide 'scare' campaign against Mexicans. Local Immigration officers, law enforcement agencies, and slanted newspaper stories teamed up to publicize deportation raids to serve as a 'psychological gesture' to frighten aliens, Mexicans in particular, to leave the United States" (Chinae, 1996). The use of psychological destabilization was employed in the famous La Placita raid in Los Angeles where 400 Mexicans were rounded up and deported. As noted by Balderrama and Rodriguez, "The Placita was chosen for its maximum psychological impact in the INS's war of nerves against the Mexican community" (Balderrama & Rodriguez; 1995 p.57).

The raids frequently relied on the use of surprise tactics in which individuals or families were abducted off the street or out of their homes. Again, this is an early example of "the disappeared" a situation where mothers, fathers, children and loved ones suddenly cease to exist without explanation. Many individuals and families who were repatriated to Mexico were born and raised in the U.S. and faced the trauma of being in a land in which they did not speak the language or were familiar with the customs. In many cases the raids forced people to leave with only the clothes on their back and without the opportunity to contact a friend or relative. As noted by Raymond Rodriguez the deportees and those who returned faced trauma at the point of abduction, in the long and tortuous journey to Mexico, and upon return re-entry to the U.S. (R. Rodriguez, personal communication, October 23, 2004). In general, the assault on the community was an assault on the family with repercussions shared by all.

To my knowledge there have been no psychological studies documenting the effects of forced repatriation upon the remaining survivors of that tragedy. Anecdotal comments provided by some of those who were interviewed

indicate that they did suffer from self-reported psychological distress including nightmares, anxiety, alcoholism, insomnia and depression

(R. Rodriguez, personal communication, October 23, 2004). However, anecdotal evidence is not scientific data. It is imperative that research be conducted as the legacy of trauma could extend across generations and continue to impact the lives of individuals, families and communities.

References available upon request

**Note:** This is a revision of the original article presented in the *Communiqué* of the Office of Minority Affairs. American Psychological Association. Washington DC. March, 2005. The original article was one of a series invited by the APA Office of Ethnic Minority Affairs (OEMA) in the development of a special issue of the news-journal, *Communiqué* on Reparations . Copies are available by contacting OEMA at the APA address (750 First Street, NE, Washington, DC, 20002-4242), or via email: [oema@apa.org](mailto:oema@apa.org); telephone: 202/336-6029.

Alberto Figueroa of APA has approved the reprinting of this article.



## CLPA Committees

### Student and Professional Development Committee/Subdivision

Jeanett Castellanos, Ph.D. , Chair



Summer introduced an excellent opportunity for a few of our undergraduate and graduate student members to attend the American Psychological Association Conference. It also offered the opportunity to a few of our members to study at various institutions in their pursuit of graduate education. Specifically, a few CLPA students presented their research in the student poster sessions at APA and there were a handful who went to Washington State University and the University of Wisconsin Madison to work with two Chicana/o scholars, Brian McNeil and Alberta Gloria, respectively. Through these partnerships, our students received direct mentorship, hands-on research experience, and visited two top Counseling Psychology programs addressing multicultural issues.

In follow-up, the student undergraduates will work with CLPA to develop a research section in our website for students interested in conducting research and seeking research and graduate school opportunities. They will assist in providing steps for applying to the Ph.D. and even upload testimonies on the experience. In addition, the students will be asked to post some of their work on the website to show other students the work that they can pursue in their quest to pursue a post baccalaureate degree.

Please submit any suggestions that you may have for the website or programming in relation to student and professional development to [castellj@uci.edu](mailto:castellj@uci.edu).

### Northern California update

**Consuelo Flores, M.A.**

The Northern California group of CLPA shared many great ideas at our last meeting this summer. Many discussed the possibility of having a larger event or meeting to include folks from Southern and Northern California. We hope to be able to plan this kind of event in the near future. Currently in the works is a mental health resource database for Northern California practitioners and services. The idea is for members to have access to names and numbers to practitioners, clinics, groups, and other services for referrals and/or professional use. This is also something that with time and effort can become a state-wide database. For more information about the data, please contact our Northern Cal representative Consuelo Flores at [sol-cair@aol.com](mailto:sol-cair@aol.com). We also are planning a fall meeting to welcome our newest members in the area.

## Student Column

The challenges experienced by novice psychotherapists are innumerable. Many of us enter the field of psychology with hopes and expectations of healing and helping all of the clients we encounter. For those of us who have been working with Latino clients at the forefront of our professional goals, cultural challenges are often difficult to sort through and can add to the existing anxiety of professional development. In working with Latino clients, a question that quickly became obvious was how does one honor and respect cultural practices while following ethical and professional guidelines?

Unfortunately, in my years of clinical practice, I have not found a clear answer to this question. For example, what should one do when a Latina client greets the therapist with an unexpected kiss on the cheek; a widely practiced form of greeting in many Latin American and European countries. Many professionals differ in their responses depending on their orientation, training, personal, and clinical experience. As a student who has not encountered such a situation, the immediate response may be to panic. Then of course, seek supervision. Yet, there are so many variables that can produce a different answer. For the student who does not have much clinical experience, such situations may be highly anxiety producing.

A 4<sup>th</sup> year Ph.D. student shares her experience which highlights the internal professional struggle that is often present when working with Latino clients. "As a Spanish-speaking therapist, I was often assigned to monolingual Spanish-speaking, Latino clients. Many of the clients I have worked with have not had previous therapy experiences. My experiences which have posed questions around the issue of professional boundaries have been many. One of the experiences that stands out is that of a client who I worked with for over a year. This had been her first experience in therapy and she had made great progress. After working with this client for over a year, the client informed me that she would be returning to Mexico, her country of origin. Needless to say, her therapy would be coming to an end.

The client asked if we would be able to continue to talk after therapy had ended. She also wanted to know if we could go out for coffee a couple of times before she left. She expressed having felt very alone before coming to therapy and feeling very supported in her individual therapy. She added that she would like to continue to communicate with me and would like to establish a friendship. Having never been proposed this before, I did not know how to respond. My gut instinct and professional understanding told me "no". The most difficult thing for me was dealing with what I perceived as a rejection of the client's attempt to do one of the very things we had worked on during her individual therapy, developing a support system and a sense of community.

After the session, I met with my supervisor and the matter was discussed and processed. Although very difficult to do, at the beginning of the following session, I explained to the client that once her therapy came to an end, so would our therapeutic relationship. The client was very understanding and together we researched resources in the area she would be moving to. We found organizations and a counseling center that specifically dealt on the issue she was working on. It has been four years since this experience and I have often asked myself why I struggled so much with this issue. I do not yet have a clear answer. I believe that this experience will come up for me again especially when working with new immigrants who do not have a support system in this country and find it in the form of a therapist. This experience was an invaluable learning process and I realize that as long as I am in this field I will constantly be faced with challenges related to professional boundary issues and consequently learn from them."

This student's experience poses a situation that was challenging for her, yet was able to be resolved in an ethical and culturally sensitive manner. For students, similar dilemmas may be ever present when attempting to be a culturally competent and ethically-bound therapist. Since I have yet to find clear or direct answers on how to best resolve cultural challenges, the most helpful guide for me has been to seek supervision, assess what is in the best interest of the client and assess my own personal boundaries.

*By:*

*Amy Guerrero, M.A. (CSPP, LA)*

*Verónica Vargas, M.A. (CSPP, LA)*

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In covering the 35<sup>th</sup> anniversaries of the L.A. and Watts riots, the newspapers left out one critical question: What has changed and how far have we really come? In reading the newspapers over the course of two weeks, it became evident to me that there was still information missing. What was missing in the papers was a critical analysis of the current state of affairs of race relations in California and the maintenance and perpetuation of discrimination and oppression in all its forms on ethnic/racial groups in today's society. The newspaper highlighted the issues and tension that existed between the African American and Caucasian communities during the Watts riots and the long term impact this has had on both communities, but when the anniversary of the Chicano Moratorium approached, the newspaper coverage was pathetic. It would seem like this would have been an opportunity to examine the changes, or lack thereof, of relations between not only the African American and Caucasian communities, but all communities, especially the Chicano/Latino community given the recent anniversary of the Chicano Moratorium and the death of Ruben Salazar. While I do believe that we have made strides for the betterment of our community, unlike what Ruben Salazar gave to us, we are still not getting the "truth" about the current realities of race relations in California.

For too long in California, and in the United States, racial relations have been seen as a black and white issue. While I have an intimate understanding of the manifestations of the tension between African Americans and Caucasians, I remain dismayed at the continued lack of insight by so many regarding the challenges and struggles of other racial and ethnic groups in society. I have a bias for our own community, but I am also keenly aware of the issues that are neglected by the United States for other ethnic groups as well. The infrastructure of the United States, and in California, yields the facade that racial tensions and attention needs to be only addressed within a black and white context, thereby creating an inaccurate depiction of the realities of so many other ethnic groups. Is it out of fear that mainstream society continues to focus on black and white, or is it that individuals in this society really have blinders on and believe that the concerns around racial divide only exist between black and white folks? I wonder if there is a connection between the lack of progress the media has made and the lack of progress that we as a people and nation have made regarding race relations in America? A recent example of the current "illusion" the media coverage provides has to do with the tragedies of Hurricane Katrina. You did not have to look very far to find depicted images of African Americans "looting" stores for food, while other images depicted Caucasians carrying food that they "found" in the stores. Am I missing something? Is American society really doing that good of a job socializing people and distorting their worldviews? Or are individuals afraid to speak their minds for fear of retribution? If past behavior is the best predictor of future behavior, then it is safe to say that the lack of "accurate" reporting regarding the circumstances surrounding Ruben Salazar's death continues to send a message that when we do not "follow" the rules set up by American society, we will not be protected. I'll let you decide for yourself whether this is a reality or not. What is a reality are that racial divides and the collateral and long lasting damage of the Watts and L.A. Riots continues to exist today in many forms. We have learned to "co-exist" with one another in a "politically" correct way, but I am not sure that we truly have a deeper understanding of whom the person living in East L.A., South Central L.A., Watts, Compton, or any other ethnic dominated barrio really is. In fact, I think more than ever, we have been socialized to see one another based on skin color which has created more fear today than any of us care to acknowledge. It seems like "we" in the United States, and in California, are still doing a good job to ensure that racial oppression based on skin color and discrimination remain an integral part of our infrastructure. In examining race relations from this perspective, it is clear that we are all impacted by the overt and covert messages streamlined to us by the mass media in all its forms.

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While I know that not all of you are Mexican American and Ruben Salazar or the Chicano Moratorium may not be as relevant to some of you, the issue of race and discrimination in California is relevant to all of us. It is time for Latinos to move forward. As we continue to grow as a people, the need to provide pillars, or structures, for our long-term growth and success, becomes essential. The stronger our voice becomes, the harder it is for others to invalidate our experience. I do not have all the answers to the questions I have posed, but I do know that we need to be educated about the overt and covert forces that surround us and lie ahead of us. Today there are many groups who continue to fight for social justice, equality, and peace in hopes of reducing the stigmas, discrimination, and racial tension that exist among all peoples. In particular, there are groups of Latinos who are coming together to form *Latinos for Peace*. Many of these individuals participated in the Chicano Moratorium in 1970 and are urging others to join them in their struggle for observing peace among **ALL Latinos**, not just Mexican Americans. It does not take much if we all come together to support one another. What will cost us, as a community, is if we continue to internalize the racist perspectives of those around us. While we all have differences, there is so much that we share in common. Lets come together to move forward and become social advocates for not only ourselves, but also for those who have no voice. It was not that long ago that many of us did not have a voice, if it were not for those individuals like Ruben Salazar and so many other individuals during that time, who gave us one. It is a new generation with many of the same issues. It just might be "our" time to take torch and brighten the future for the next generation.

Sinceramente,

Miguel E. Gallardo, Psy.D.

For more information about Latinos for Peace and Rueben Salazar, please visit the websites below.

Latinos for Peace Website

<http://www.0101aztlan.net/latinosforpeace.html>

Story about August 29<sup>th</sup> and Latinos for Peace

<http://la.indymedia.org/news/2005/08/134525.php>

For more information about Ruben Salazar, please visit the following websites:

"Ruben Salazar: BORDER CORRESPONDENT  
Selected Writings, 1955-1970"

[http://www.aztlan.net/ruben\\_salazar\\_35th.htm](http://www.aztlan.net/ruben_salazar_35th.htm)

"Ruben Salazar: Hero of La Raza"

<http://www.aztlan.net/default3.htm>

## POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT

### TENURE-TRACK POSITION: Psychology and Culture

The Department of Psychology, Western Washington University, is seeking candidates for an associate professor, tenure-track position in Psychology and Culture that consists of a half-time academic (9 month) and half-time administrative appointment (11 month) to begin September 16, 2006. The specific scholarly domain within psychology, with which the candidate strongly identifies is open (e.g., developmental, social, clinical-counseling). The successful candidate will be expected to: (1) assume the Directorship of the Center for Cross-Cultural Research and work with an advisory committee to promote faculty research, funding opportunities, teaching and student involvement in cross-cultural, multicultural, or other diversity research topics and issues. Some budgetary responsibilities will also be involved; and (2) teach courses in cross-cultural psychology at the undergraduate and graduate levels as well as continue scholarly research activities in psychology and culture.

Evidence of successful teaching, an active research program, a demonstrated ability or commitment to involve students in research and other educational experiences, and a publication record commensurate with experience is required. Additionally, the candidate will have the opportunity to work collaboratively with 16 associates of the center and other faculty in projects consistent with the Center's mission. Experience working with diverse students and faculty populations is desired. The applicant should send a letter of application, a detailed vita, a statement of teaching philosophy and evidence of skill as a teacher, a statement of research interest, copies of publications, graduate transcripts mailed by the institutions (s), and three letters of recommendation. In addition, a statement indicating experience with and interest in taking a leadership role (Director) for the Center in the following areas: (a) supporting national, international, ethnocultural, and diversity research and activities (b) fostering collaborative cross-cultural research and educational opportunities for faculty and students, (c) applying for grants for Center activities, and (d) promoting Center resources to meet the needs of students, faculty, the university and community at large. Please send application materials to: David Sue, Ph.D., Chair, Psychology and Culture Search Committee; Department of Psychology, Western Washington University; 516 High Street; Bellingham, WA 98225-9089. To ensure first consideration, application materials must be received by Jan 30, 2006.

For a complete list of qualifications, how to apply, the research interests of the Center associates and departmental faculty, and additional information about Western Washington University, please see the Psychology Department's web page: <http://www.ac.wvu.edu/~psych> or call 360.650.3184. AA/EOE

# ANNOUNCEMENTS

Felicidades Miguel for recently being one of the recipients of the APA Presidential Latino/a Leadership Citation as an Early Career Psychologist.

Congratulations Dr. Ana Nogales for being featured in the "Latinas: the Spirit of California" exhibit at the California Museum for History, Women and the Arts in Sacramento. She is one of many Latinas highlighted in the exhibit who have influenced California and US culture and history.

## POSITION AVAILABLE

The Department of Psychology at Western Washington University, in Bellingham, WA, is seeking candidates for an assistant professor, tenure-track position in Counseling/Clinical Psychology beginning September 16, 2006, subject to funding. A Ph.D. completed by September 2006; evidence of successful teaching; an active research program in counseling/clinical psychology; demonstrated ability to involve students in research, a publication record commensurate with experience; licensable in Washington State as Counseling or Clinical Psychologist; demonstrated ability to teach at both the undergraduate and master's level and a commitment to excellence in teaching is required. Preference will be given to candidates with a background in one of the following concentrations: Neuropsychology, Family Therapy, or Cultural/Diversity. Ability to teach in the undergraduate Research Methods and Statistics series is desirable.

Teaching responsibilities will include supervision of counseling practica for master's level students, Abnormal Psychology courses from the introductory to the master's level, and at least one of the following graduate courses: Counseling Theories, Testing and Assessment, Counseling Techniques. A complete application will include a cover letter, curriculum vitae, teaching statement and evidence of skill as a teacher, description of research interests, graduate transcripts mailed by the institution, reprints of publications, and three letters of recommendation sent to: Dr. Deborah Kirby Forgays; Chair, Counseling/Clinical Psychology Search Committee; Department of Psychology; Western Washington University; 516 High Street; Bellingham, WA 98225-9089. Priority Review: 11/18/05.

For more information about Western Washington University and the full announcement please see the Psychology Department's web page: <http://www.ac.wvu.edu/~psych> or call 360.650.3518. AA/EOE

## Upcoming Conferences

Cultural Competence & Mental Health Summit XIII  
“Cultural Competency: Building Bridges to Recovery and  
Wellness in Our Communities”

Fresno Convention Center  
Radisson Hotel of Downtown Fresno  
2233 Ventura Street  
Fresno, California 93721  
November 2-3, 2005

3<sup>rd</sup> Annual Healing American Indian Nations Conference 2005  
November 17 & 18, 2005 in Universal City, CA.  
For more information call: 213-738-2318

African American Mental Health Conference:  
Culture, Identity & Recovery  
February 23, 2006 in Los Angeles, CA.  
For more information contact: rwoodruff@dmh.co.la.ca.us

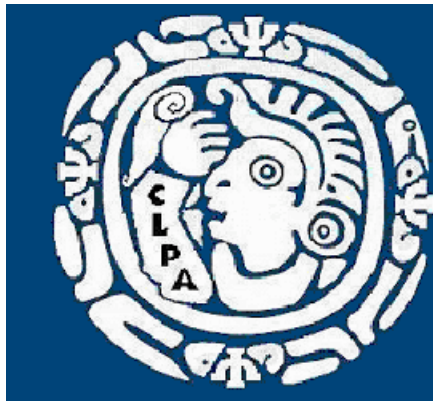
California Psychological Association's 60th Annual Convention  
Creating a Better Future with Psychology: Bridging Science,  
Practice and Community  
The Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Ca  
March 23-26, 2006

## Resources

"Tales of coming and going and mental health: A manual for health  
'promotores/as'" can be found at:

<http://www.ucop.edu/cprc/promotorasmn.pdf>

The California Museum for History, Women and the Arts in Sacramento  
“Latinas: the Spirit of California”  
September 29, 2005—June, 2006  
<http://www.californiamuseum.org/index.php/exhibits/spirit>



# California Latino Psychological Association

## California Latino Psychological Association (C.L.P.A.)

### Advertisement Rates

ALL RATES ARE QUARTERLY (3 MONTHS)

	Newsletter	Website <sup>a</sup>	Newsletter +Website
<b>Non-members</b>	<b>Business card size: \$90</b>  ½ page: \$180 Full page: \$360	<b>\$350 quarterly</b>	<b>Business card + website: \$415 (\$25 off)</b>  ½ page + website: \$495 (\$35 off) Full page + website: \$665 (\$45 off)
<b>Members</b>	<b>Business card size: \$75</b>  ½ page: \$150 Full page: \$300	<b>\$300 quarterly</b>	<b>Business card + website: \$350 (\$25 off)</b>  ½ page + website: \$415 (\$35 off) Full page + website: \$555 (\$45 off)

<sup>a</sup> 275 pixels wide X 50 pixels high, size of image file is a minimum of 15K, either GIF or JPEG format





### **DECLARACIÓN DE LA MISIÓN DE LA ASOCIACIÓN LATINA DE PSICOLOGÍA DE CALIFORNIA**

La Asociación Latina de Psicología de California (ALPC) se dedica a defender y servir las necesidades de salud mental de la comunidad Latina. ALPC invierte en asuntos clínicos, investigativos y académicos relacionados con la psicología Latina. La ALPC apoya la justicia social en asuntos que afectan la salud mental de las comunidades Latinas, y la calidad de educación, el ambiente de entrenamiento y de labor de psicólogos Latinos. Las metas de la ALPC son las siguientes:

- A. Avanzar el desarrollo, entendimiento y disseminación de la Psicología Latina fomentando su aplicación para el beneficio de las comunidades Latinas a lo largo de California;
- B. Apoyar el mejoramiento y la integración de la información, practica y escolaridad en los asuntos de salud mental de los Latinos;
- C. Mejorar la calidad de entrenamiento que prepara a todos los proveedores de servicios de salud mental para trabajar con las comunidades latinas, y aprobar el estudio de los asuntos latinos en psicología.
- D. Facilitar la comunicación interdisciplinaria creando una red de trabajo entre los proveedores de servicio y educadores Latinos de todas la disciplinas quienes dirigen la calidad de vida y de asuntos de salud mental dentro de la comunidad Latina;
- E. Promocionar y apoyar los programas de guías que específicamente preparan a los estudiantes latinos para ser líderes en el campo y para apoyar la Psicología Latina como un área de estudio.

La Asociación Latina de Psicología de California esta abierta a todos aquellos individuales interesados en asuntos de salud mental de los Latinos, quienes aprueban los principios de la ALPC, convienen con los requisitos de afiliación, y participan en el desarrollo de la Asociación.



## MISSION STATEMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA LATINO PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

The California Latino Psychological Association (CLPA) is dedicated to advocating and serving the mental health needs of the Latino community. CLPA is invested in the clinical, research and academic issues related to Latino Psychology. The CLPA advocates for social justice on issues affecting the mental health of Latino communities, and the quality of education, training and work environments of Latino Psychologists. The CLPA has the following goals:

- A. To advance the development, understanding and dissemination of Latino Psychology by fostering its application for the benefit of Latino communities throughout California;
- B. To advocate for the enhancement and integration of research, practice and scholarship on Latino mental health issues;
- C. To improve the quality of training that prepares all mental health service providers to work with Latino communities and to endorse the study of Latino issues in psychology;
- D. To facilitate interdisciplinary communication by creating a network among Latino service providers and educators of all disciplines who address the quality of life and mental health issues within the Latino community;
- E. To promote and support mentoring programs that specifically prepare Latino students to become leaders in the field and to advocate Latino Psychology as an area of study.

The California Latino Psychological Association is open to all individuals interested in Latino mental health issues, who endorse the principles of the CLPA, meet the membership requirements, and participate in the development of the association.

## Pautas de Presentación

La comunidad se publica cuatrimestralmente por la Asociación Latina de Psicología de California (ALPC). Es leída por psicólogos de California, médicos aliados y otros profesionales de la salud mental, legisladores nacionales y del estado, miembros de la prensa y otros interesados.

Las presentaciones pueden incluir revisiones de libros, columnas de carreras de estudiantes, experiencias relacionadas con el desarrollo de carrera o artículos enfocándose en investigaciones, educación y/o práctica clínica con la comunidad Latina.

### Información para prospectivos autores

**Tamaño-** Los artículos, por lo general, varían desde 750 a 1500 palabras (aprox. 3-6 páginas escritas en computadora con doble espacio). Las revisiones de libros son generalmente de 300 a 400 palabras de largo.

**Contenido-** Los Editores estimulan aquellos artículos que cubren una extensa variedad de temas (ej. avances científicos, asuntos de práctica profesional, clima del cuidado de salud, etc.). Diversos puntos de vista, análisis críticos, ideas teóricas también son estimulados.

**Mentalidad Cultural-** Los Psicólogos prestan atención a diferencias socio- culturales sutiles, especialmente en artículos escritos para una audiencia profesional. Cualquier escritura sobre género, raza/ origen étnico, edad, orientación sexual, discapacidad debe ser culturalmente “correcta” y libre de prejuicios. Si tiene dudas por favor refiérase a *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association Fourth Edition (1994)*.

**Referencias-** Cuando escriba para cualquier audiencia profesional o científica, cite las referencias en el cuerpo del artículo cuando reporte datos, se refiera a otras fuentes, cite declaraciones o puntos de vista de otras personas, o de lo contrario justifique las ideas en el artículo. El número de referencias debe variar entre 1 a 6 cuando sea posible, las referencias completas deben ser enlistadas al final del artículo. Largas listas de referencias podrían no ser publicadas debido a limitaciones de espacio.

**Identificación del Autor-** Al final del artículo, escriba un breve bio- sketch del autor(es). Bio-Sketches deben incluir nombre, sitio de trabajo y afiliación, especialidad profesional e información en como contactar el/los autor/es.

**Foto del autor (opcional)-** Mande una foto blanco y negra de 3x5 pulgadas del autor/es a la dirección señalada abajo.

**Plazo de Entrega-** 20 de Septiembre, 2005 para la Edición Octubre/Noviembre; 20 de Diciembre para la Edición Enero/Febrero, Abril, 20 Marzo para la Edición Abril/Mayo, 20 de Junio para la Edición Julio/Agosto.

### Como entregar artículos

**Copias en papel y entregas en discos-** Podemos acomodar programas de procesos Word comúnmente usados. Mande copias de su artículo a la dirección indicada abajo

**Entregas por correo electrónico-** Mándalo en forma adjunta a [Tlopez@argosyu.edu](mailto:Tlopez@argosyu.edu)

Correspondencias a la Asociación Latina de Psicología e California, y La Comunidad deben ser mandadas a :

#### ADDRESS

Argosy University  
Attn. Tica Lopez, PhD  
3501 W. Sunflower Ave. Ste.110  
Santa Ana, Ca 92704

## Submission Guidelines

La Comunidad is published quarterly by the California Latino Psychological Association (CLPA). It is read by California psychologists, allied medical and other mental health professionals, state and national legislators, members of the media, and interested others.

### Information to prospective authors

**Length** - Articles generally range from 750 to 1500 words (approx. 3-6 pages typed double spaced). Book reviews are typically 300 to 400 words in length.

**Content** - The Editors encourage articles that cover a wide range of topics (i.e., scientific advances, professional practice issues, legislative matters, healthcare climate, etc.). Diverse views, critical analyses, theoretical or innovative ideas are also encouraged.

**Cultural mindfulness** - Psychologists are attentive to socio-cultural nuances in any communications, especially in articles written for a professional audience. Any writing about gender, race/ ethnicity, age, sexual orientation, disability must be culturally "correct" and free of bias. If in doubt, please refer to the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association Fourth Edition (1994)*.

**References** - As in writing for any professional or scientific audience, cite references in the body of the article when reporting data, referencing other sources, quoting statements or views from other persons, or otherwise substantiating ideas in the article. The number of references should range from 1 to 6 when possible; full references should be listed at the end of the article. Long reference lists may not be published due to space limitations.

**Author identification** - At the end of the article, write a brief bio-sketch of the author(s). Bio-sketches should include name, work setting or affiliation, professional specialty, and information on how to contact author(s).

**Author photo (optional)** - Send one 3x5 inch black/white photograph of the author(s) to the address listed below.

**Submission Deadlines** - September 20, for October/November Edition; December 20th, for Jan./Feb. edition; March 20th, for April/May edition; June 20th, for July/ August edition.

### How to submit articles

**Hard copy and disk submissions** - We can accommodate commonly used word processing programs. Send copies of your article to the address below

**Email submissions** - Email as attachment to [Tlopez@argosyu.edu](mailto:Tlopez@argosyu.edu)

Correspondence to The California Latino Psychological Association, and La Comunidad should be sent to:

**ADDRESS**  
**Argosy University**  
**Attn. Tica Lopez, PhD**  
**3501 W. Sunflower Ave. Ste. 110**  
**Santa Ana, Ca 92704**

## Membership Brochure

### WHY JOIN CLPA

- To advocate for the integration of research, practice, and scholarship on Latino mental health issues.
- Be an active agent of change to improve the current conditions of Latinos and the community's mental health status through public and institutional policy efforts.
- Meet other professionals invested in Psychology, specifically interested in the Latino community.
- Promote educational programs for Latinos interested in the field of Psychology.

Membership categories include:

Professional, Mental Health Associate, Student, and Institution/Organization.

**Professional:** Must have a doctoral degree in Psychology or related field from a regionally accredited institution.

**Mental Health Associate:** Minimum degree earned must be a bachelor's or master's degree in Psychology or related field.

**Student:** Must be enrolled in an undergraduate or graduate program in the field of psychology or related field.

**Institution/Organization:** The institution/organization must endorse CLPA's principles set forth in the bylaws and the CLPA mission statement.

### CLPA Membership Form

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Degree: \_\_\_\_\_

Title/Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Professional Affiliation: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Fax Number: \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Gender: \_\_\_\_\_

Ethnic Identification: \_\_\_\_\_

Clinical, Research & Teaching Interests:

### Annual Membership Fee Optional Student Sponsorship

\_\_\_\_ Institution/Organization \$100 Number of students  
you wish

\_\_\_\_ Professional \$25 to sponsor \_\_\_\_ x \$10 = \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_ Mental Health Associate \$15

\_\_\_\_ Student \$10 (photocopy of current ID)

### Optional

Name of student(s) you wish to sponsor:

Voluntary Contribution \$ \_\_\_\_\_

(Donations make it possible to support the growth and visibility of CLPA. Please add your tax-deductible donation to the grand total.)

I would be interested in volunteering for a committee,  
Please contact me. \_\_\_\_\_ (Write yes if interested)

### Total

Annual Membership Fee \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Optional Student Sponsorship \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Voluntary Contribution \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**Grand Total: \$ \_\_\_\_\_**

**Mail form with payment (check payable to CLPA) to:**

Pepperdine University

Graduate School of Education and Psychology

CLPA

18111 Von Karmen Ave. Ste 209

Irvine, California 92612

**For more information: [www.Latinopsych.org](http://www.Latinopsych.org)**