



INTERPERSONAL ACCEPTANCE

September 2010
Volume 4, No. 3

International Society for Interpersonal Acceptance and Rejection

COMMENTARY ON THE 3RD INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON INTERPERSONAL ACCEPTANCE AND REJECTION PADUA, ITALY, JULY 28-31, 2010

By Ronald P. Rohner, Ph.D., Executive Director, ISIPAR, USA

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Despite the worldwide economic downturn and serious international political issues, delegates from about thirty nations were able to attend the conference and to contribute approximately 133 papers and posters on a wide variety of issues relevant to interpersonal acceptance and rejection. The ten most popular topics, in rank order, included: Psychological and behavioral adjustment and maladjustment; the importance of father love; family interaction; peer and sibling acceptance-rejection; ostracism and social exclusion; methodological issues; intimate partner acceptance-rejection in adulthood; psychological maltreatment of children; sociocultural correlates of perceived acceptance-rejection; and, teacher acceptance-rejection. This wide array of topics shows how the field of interpersonal acceptance-rejection has expanded from its historical roots in perceived parental (especially maternal) acceptance-rejection to now include issues of acceptance-rejection in all important interpersonal relationships throughout the lifespan. Additionally, increasing attention is being paid to methodological issues, especially to the reliability and validity of measures used in international research. These and the other topics discussed in the conference show how closely the field of interpersonal acceptance-rejection mirrors recent changes in the psychological sciences more broadly.

Judging from Evaluation Forms submitted by delegates at the end of the Congress, the conference was almost unanimously viewed as being a success. More specifically, on a five-point scale from strongly agree (5) to strongly disagree (1), delegates evaluated the proceedings as follows:

<u>Rating</u>	<u>Item</u>
4.4	The Congress made me want to learn more about the causes and effects of interpersonal acceptance and rejection.
4.3	The Congress raised my awareness about the significance of interpersonal acceptance and rejection.
3.8	The Congress presenters communicated their ideas effectively.
4.3	The Congress Scientific Program was well developed.
4.2.	The Congress Organizing Committee did a good job putting the Program together.
4.3	Overall, I feel the Congress was a success.
4.7	I would definitely like to attend a future Congress on interpersonal acceptance and rejection.
4.8	I am (or will become) a member of the International Society for Interpersonal Acceptance and Rejection (ISIPAR).

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Minutes of the Business Meeting
International Society for Interpersonal Acceptance and Rejection
Padua, Italy
July 30, 2010

Attendance

Ramadan A. Ahmed; Alberto Alegre; Sumbleen Ali; Anna Laura Comunian; William Divale; Md. Shamsuddin Elias; Fatos Erkman; Graciete Franco-Borges; Abdul Khaleque; Elias Kourkoutas; Vadim Moldovan; Karen Ripoll Núñez; Parminder Parmar; Mah Nazir Riaz; Nancy Rohner; Ronald P. Rohner; Sabina Sultana; Renata Glavak Tkalic; Tiia Tulviste; Md. Kamal Uddin; Barbara Ventura.

The meeting was called to order by President Erkman at approximately 4:40PM.

Minutes of the 2008 Biennial Business Meeting

Minutes from the 2008 biennial business meeting in Crete, Greece were reviewed by President Erkman. The minutes were unanimously accepted.

Treasurer's Report

Secretary-Treasurer Parmar reported that the Society had a total income of \$5,685.51, with \$1,606.45 of expenses during the past biennium, leaving a balance of \$4,079.06 in accounts with two banks and PayPal. The financial report was accepted.

A discussion ensued regarding the need for more members of ISIPAR. To help implement this, the recommendation was made that all current members should be encouraged to announce the Society on their own personal websites, and to ask interested people to consider joining.

The suggestion was made that the Executive Council consider creating a reduced 4-year membership fee. The regular 1-year membership would continue to be charged as would the current 2-year reduced membership fee. However, the new 4-year option should involve a further reduction of fees. The Executive Council was asked to consider this option and report back to the membership when a decision was made.

Newsletter Editor's Report

Editor Rohner announced that three issues of *Interpersonal Acceptance* continue to be sent each year to approximately 2,200 individuals in 73 nations worldwide. The Newsletter appears to be well received by its readership.

New Business

- *Location of the 2012 Biennial Meeting.* Parminder Parmar spoke about Chandigarh, India as the agreed-upon site for the 2012 biennial meeting. She agreed to take responsibility for local arrangements there. A slide show illustrated many areas of India for delegates to visit in pre- and post-Congress tours.
- *Location of the 2014 Biennial Meeting.* Past President (and Executive Director) Rohner reported that four sites have been offered for the 2014 biennial meeting. These are:

- Athens, Greece
- Colombia, S.A.
- Cyprus
- Moldova

Karen Ripoll spoke about the advantages and disadvantages of Bogotá, Colombia as a site. Vadim Moldovan and Bill Divale spoke about the advantages of Moldova. They also showed power point slides of their research sites and the surrounding region. No one in attendance was available to advocate for Athens or Cyprus. After Vadim and Bill's presentation, delegates expressed their sentiment in favor of Moldova as the preferred site. The Executive Council was instructed to pursue this option, and to report back to the membership when possible.

- *Publication Outlet for Research on Interpersonal Acceptance-Rejection.* Past President (Executive Director) Rohner raised the question about the perceived need for a regular publication outlet for research on interpersonal acceptance and rejection. In particular he asked about delegates' interest in ISIPAR's Executive Council trying to establish a book series to include peer-reviewed papers from the biennial meetings of the Society versus a journal. He also asked for an expression of opinion whether the publication outlet should be in paper form or electronic form. A straw vote showed a clear sentiment favoring an electronic journal. The Executive Council was asked to follow-up on this issue, and to report back to the membership when possible.
- *Transition of Officers.* Following these discussions, President Erkman welcomed new members of the Executive Council: Abdul Khaleque was welcomed as the new President-Elect; Shaila Khan was welcomed as the new Secretary-Treasurer, and thanks were given to Parminder Parmar for her four years of service in this position; new Regional Representatives Mah Nazir Riaz, William Divale, and Tiia Tulviste were welcomed. The members were reminded that Fatos Erkman would remain President for another two-year term, and Ronald P. Rohner would remain Past President for another two-year term.

The meeting was adjourned at 6:00PM by President Erkman.

Respectfully submitted,



Ronald P. Rohner, Executive Director and Past President
(for Shaila Khan, Secretary-Treasurer, in absentia)



Parental Alienation: A Special Case of Parental Rejection

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The study of parental rejection and children's reaction to it has been of considerable interest for decades, especially from the perspective of parental acceptance-rejection theory (Rohner & Khaleque, 2005). According to PARTheory, perceived parental warmth lies on a continuum, with perceived acceptance at one end and the other end, perceived absence of these behaviors as well as perceived presence of a variety of physically and psychologically hurtful behaviors. Both acceptance and rejection can take verbal, behavioral, and symbolic forms. Research both in this country and worldwide has consistently demonstrated that perceived rejection is associated with negative outcomes such as anger, hostility, aggression; dependence or defensive independence; negative self-esteem; negative self-adequacy; emotional instability; emotional unresponsiveness; and negative worldview. Rejection is also likely to be associated with anxiety, insecurity, and distorted social-cognitions (Rohner, Khaleque, & Cournoyer, 2009). Rohner and colleagues argue that absence of parental acceptance accounts for a significant portion of all adult mental health and adjustment problems.

Many parental rejection behaviors constitute known forms of child maltreatment and are both illegal and grounds of termination of parental rights (i.e., brutal physical beatings). Other forms of parental rejection are more subtle and less well studied and documented. One such form of parental rejection involves emotionally manipulating a child to reject his or her other parent, otherwise known as parental alienation. According to Baker and colleagues there are a subset of common parental alienation strategies including denigrating the other parent, limiting contact and communication, withdrawing love and affection if the child shows positive feelings towards the targeted parent, and so forth (Baker, 2005; Baker & Darnall, 2006). Baker (2007; 2010) argues that parents who exhibit these behaviors create a feeling of rejection in their children by making parental love conditional on the child's rejection of the other parent. These children come to understand that they are only loved if they do what the parent wants because that parent's need for revenge is more important than the child's need to have a relationship with the other parent. In addition, the use of parental alienation strategies can result in children developing the false belief that the rejected parent does not really love or care for them, also

resulting in a perception of rejection. These feelings of being unloved and only of value in meeting a parent's needs comprise the core experience of psychological maltreatment, according to the American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children (Binggeli, Hart, & Brassard, 2001) and therefore, it comes as no surprise that parental alienation has long been considered a form of psychological maltreatment (Gardner, 1998; Rand, 1997a; 1997b). Qualitative as well as quantitative data support that assertion (Baker, 2007; Baker, 2010).

Data also indicate that not all children exposed to parental alienation strategies reject the targeted parent. Those that do have been found to share certain behavioral characteristics, known as parental alienation syndrome/disorder (PAS), characterized by the following eight behaviors: A campaign of denigration against the alienated parent; frivolous rationalizations for the child's criticism of the alienated parent, lack of ambivalence toward both parents with one becoming all good and the other becoming all bad, the independent-thinker phenomenon in which the child adamantly denies being influenced by one parent to reject the other, reflexive support of the preferred parent against the alienated parent, absence of guilt over exploitation and mistreatment of the alienated parent, the use of statements and other "borrowed scenarios" to explain the child's beliefs, and spread of the child's animosity toward the alienated parent's extended family (Gardner, 1998).

Consistent with the literature on the negative effects of parental rejection in general, research has documented the long-term negative effects of parental alienation on children. For example, Baker's research indicates that the likely long-term effects of parental alienation include depression due to the lack of ability to mourn and make sense of the loss of the alienated parent, a style of being overly dependent associated with low self-esteem, feelings of guilt and shame once the truth of the situation has been realized, and difficulties with identity development. This research echoes the observations of John Bowlby (1980) who said that when a parent-child relationship is destroyed, the consequences are pervasive and long-standing. With regard to parental alienation, researchers and mental health practitioners have made similar observations and arrived at consistent conclusions, that parental alienation is a form of child abuse and it can leave children with deep, life-long, emotional scars.

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Parental Alienation...
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Based on these and related data, a team of over 60 professionals in the field developed and submitted a proposal for the inclusion of parental alienation in the American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual 5th edition. That proposal appears in abridged form in a recent publication (Bernet, Boch-Galhau, Baker, & Morrison, 2010). Twenty reasons why the DSM should include parental alienation were identified: (1) Developmental factors are being considered for DSM-V. Attachment is a very important developmental factor, and parental alienation can be conceptualized as a disorder of attachment. (2) Relational disorders are being considered for DSM-V, and parental alienation is a typical example of this type of mental condition. (3) Dimensional diagnoses are being considered for DSM-V, and the descriptions of parental alienation have had dimensional features since the early 1990s.) (4) (The phenomenon of parental alienation was described long before PAS was formally defined. (5) Parental alienation is a valid concept. There has been considerable qualitative and quantitative research regarding parental alienation and PAS. (6) Parental alienation is a valid concept. In the 1980s and 1990s, the phenomenon was recognized and described independently by at least six researchers or groups of researchers. (7) Parental alienation is a valid concept. After PAS was formally defined, many researchers or groups of researchers were able to apply the definition to their own subjects. (8) Parental alienation is a valid concept. Despite controversies regarding terminology and etiology, the phenomenon is almost universally accepted by mental health professionals who evaluate and treat children of high-conflict divorces. (9) Parental alienation is a valid concept. Parental alienation has been identified and studied in many countries. (10) Parental alienation is a valid concept. Collateral research regarding related topics supports the contention that parental alienation is a real phenomenon. (11) The diagnostic criteria for PAS are reliable. Systematic research indicates the diagnostic criteria exhibit both test-retest and inter-rater reliability. (12) It is possible to estimate the prevalence of parental alienation. Systematic research indicates the prevalence of parental alienation in the United States is approximately 1% of children and adolescents. (13) Parental alienation and PAS have been discussed by professional organizations. (14) Parental alienation and PAS have been discussed extensively by legal professionals. (15) Parental alienation and PAS have been discussed extensively by the general public. (16) Parental alienation is a serious mental condition. It has a predictable course that often continues into adulthood and can cause serious, long-term

psychological problems. (17) Establishing diagnostic criteria will make it possible to study parental alienation in a systematic manner on a larger scale. (18) Establishing diagnostic criteria will be helpful for: clinicians who work with divorced families; divorced parents, who are trying to do what is best for their children; and children of divorce, who desperately need appropriate treatment that is based on a correct diagnosis. (19) Establishing diagnostic criteria will reduce the opportunities for abusive parents and unethical attorneys to misuse the concept of parental alienation in child custody disputes. (20) There are critics of parental alienation and PAS who oppose the use of these concepts as a psychiatric diagnosis, but their arguments are not convincing.

The authors of the proposal conclude, "Parental alienation affects hundreds of thousands of children in the United States and comparable numbers around the world. Parental alienation has been recognized by thousands of mental health and legal professionals. It is treated by thousands of psychologists, psychiatrists, social workers, and family counselors. There is no doubt that parental alienation is recognized by the vast majority of mental health professionals who work with children of divorced parents. There is no doubt it is a real diagnostic entity. There is no doubt that in some instances the concept of PAS has been misused by abusive parents and unscrupulous attorneys. There is no doubt that there should be additional research on this topic. There is no doubt that diagnostic criteria need to be established so that more systematic research can be undertaken and its misuse can be minimized" (2010, p. 142).

The concept of parental alienation and the extensive proposal documenting its research base should be of interest to those who subscribe to PARTheory and can hopefully lead to productive and important areas of investigation that can further elucidate the relationship between the two. Such research could make a significant contribution to both basic science and to the applications of such knowledge to improve the lives of children and families.

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Wisdom Quotes
Quotations to inspire and Challenge
<http://wisdomquotes.com>

"I do not go to a meeting merely to give my own ideas. If that were all, I might write my fellow members a letter. But neither do I go simply to learn other people's ideas. If that were all, I might ask each to write me a letter. I go to a meeting in order that all together we may create a group idea, an idea which will be better than all of our ideas added together. For this group idea will not be produced by any process of addition, but by the interpenetration of us all."
Mary Parker Follett



JULY 28-31, 2010

3rd International Congress on Interpersonal Acceptance and Rejection



Photos courtesy of Nancy Rehner and Fatos Erkman



UNIVERSITY OF PADUA,
PADUA ITALY



Intrapersonal Processes Motivate Responses to Rejection

By Lora E. Park, Ph.D., USA

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How do people cope with real or perceived instances of rejection in everyday life? Although everyone experiences rejection at some point, *how* people react to such events depends on intrapersonal factors. Over the past several years, my collaborators and I have examined reactions to self-threats, including rejection, through the lens of the self and motivation. In particular, we have examined how the domains on which people stake their self-esteem (i.e., contingencies of self-worth) and sensitivity to rejection based on specific qualities (e.g., physical appearance) influence responses to rejection.

Contingencies of Self-Worth

People's responses to rejection and other types of self-threats depend on the degree to which their self-esteem is staked, or contingent, on the domain of threat. According to Contingencies of Self-Worth theory, people are motivated to protect, maintain, and enhance their self-esteem in those areas on which their self-worth is based (Crocker & Wolfe, 2001). Individuals differ in the specific domains on which they base their self-esteem and in the degree to which they derive self-esteem from a given domain. The areas in which people base their self-esteem are not necessarily the areas in which they believe they will succeed, but rather, are theorized to be the domains in which people believe that *if* they could succeed, they would feel safe and protected from threats they perceived in childhood (Crocker & Park, 2003, 2004; Park, Crocker, & Vohs, 2006). Indeed, contingencies of self-worth are associated with specific attachment styles in adulthood, consistent with the idea that attachment relationships may be a source of distressing events that lead individuals to conclude that their value depends on being or doing certain things (Park, Crocker, & Mickelson, 2003).

Threats to the self are more devastating when one's self-worth is staked in the domain than when it is not. Of particular relevance to rejection is basing self-worth on interpersonal sources of validation, such as others' approval. The more people base their self-worth on such domains, the more vulnerable they are to experiencing negative outcomes associated with rejection. For example, participants who strongly based self-worth on having others' approval experienced significant drops in their state self-esteem and increased negative mood after receiving negative interpersonal feedback about their likeability; participants

who did not strongly base self-worth on others' approval, or received no interpersonal feedback, did not show these responses (Park & Crocker, 2008). Contingencies of self-worth predict responses to rejection in the real world, as well. For example, people who experienced a relationship breakup over the past year experienced greater emotional distress and obsessive pursuit of their ex-partner, but only if they strongly based their self-worth on being in a romantic relationship (Park, Sanchez, & Bryndilsen, in press).

Contingencies of self-worth also influence how people with high self-esteem (HSEs) and low self-esteem (LSE) respond to rejecting experiences. For example, HSEs who strongly based self-worth on their appearance reported greater desire to be with close others (e.g., family, friends) after receiving negative interpersonal feedback about their appearance. In contrast, LSEs who strongly based self-worth on appearance and received negative feedback in this domain showed greater desire to avoid others and preferred instead to spend more time and effort improving their appearance (Park & Maner, 2009). These findings are consistent with the fact that HSEs generally feel accepted by others and are not worried about rejection; they therefore turn to others for comfort and reassurance following self-threats. In contrast, LSEs doubt their inclusion with others and are worried about rejection, and therefore preemptively distance themselves from others to prevent further rejection.

Appearance-based Rejection Sensitivity

Another factor that may predict how people respond to rejecting experiences is people's sensitivity to rejection in specific domains. We live in a culture that places tremendous emphasis on physical appearance. Although concerns about appearance are relatively common, some people are more sensitive to the possibility of rejection based on their appearance than others. To examine this idea, I developed a construct called Appearance-based Rejection Sensitivity (Appearance-RS) - the tendency to anxiously expect, readily perceive, and overreact to signs of rejection based on one's physical appearance (Park, 2007). Appearance-RS reflects a relatively stable personality construct that consists of an affective component (i.e., anxious concerns of appearance rejection) and a cognitive component (i.e., expectations of appearance rejection).

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continued

These components are thought to interact with one another in a multiplicative fashion, such that anxieties about rejection amplify cognitions, or expectations, of appearance rejection.

Appearance-RS is associated with perceptions of conditional peer acceptance based on appearance, internalization of media appearance ideals, and feeling pressure from the media to look attractive (Park, DiRaddo, & Calogero, 2009). In addition, Appearance-RS is theorized to be particularly influential in the early stages of romantic relationship formation, in which appearance concerns are likely to be salient (Park & Pinkus, 2009).

Research in our laboratory has found that sensitivity to appearance rejection shapes affective, cognitive, and behavioral outcomes. Individuals with Appearance-RS filter their social world through the lens of physical appearance. They perceive themselves to be unattractive, compare their appearance frequently with others, feel badly about themselves when making such comparisons, and show increased symptoms of body dysmorphic disorder and eating disorders (Calogero, Park, Rahemtulla, & Williams, 2010, Park, 2007; Park, Calogero, Young, Harwin, & DiRaddo, 2010). The link between feeling unattractive and feeling rejected is automatic for people with Appearance-RS. For example, simply reminding high Appearance-RS individuals of disliked aspects of their appearance led them to feel more alone and rejected than those with low Appearance-RS, or those who were reminded of neutral stimuli (Park, 2007).

If people with high Appearance-RS are concerned about appearance rejection, then they may be motivated to engage in behaviors to alleviate feelings of appearance-based anxiety. Consistent with this idea, high Appearance-RS participants who recalled a time when they were teased about their looks reported feeling more rejected and expressed greater interest in getting cosmetic surgery than did those with low Appearance-RS, or those who were asked to recall a time when they had received a positive comment about their looks (Park, Calogero, Harwin, & DiRaddo, 2009). Although cosmetic surgery reflects a drastic form of controlling and changing one's appearance, considering such procedures may help to relieve anxious expectations of rejection for those with high Appearance-RS.

If people are worried about the possibility of rejection, then they may also adopt self-protective strategies in situations where they feel vulnerable to appearance rejection. Indeed, high Appearance-RS individuals preferred to distance themselves from other people after receiving negative feedback about their appearance, and actually avoided other people more on days when they felt highly

sensitive to appearance rejection (Park & Pinkus, 2009). Thus, people with high Appearance-RS are vigilant for the possibility of rejection and shy away from others when they feel unattractive or perceive real or imagined appearance-based rejection.

Recently, we examined an underlying assumption of the Appearance-RS model: that one's appearance must be visible to others, and rejection a possibility, in order for people to show evidence of heightened sensitivity to appearance rejection. Furthermore, if Appearance-RS is distinct from general rejection sensitivity (i.e., Personal-RS), then only those with high Appearance-RS (but not high Personal-RS) should differ in the outcomes of interest as a function of whether or not they are visible to another person and are rejected. In fact, this is what we found: People with high Appearance-RS experienced more negative affect and interpreted appearance commentary more negatively following an ambiguous experience of rejection in a visible situation (where their appearance could be seen by an interaction partner), but not in a non-visible situation (where their appearance could not be seen). Personal-RS did not predict responses to appearance rejection in either condition; furthermore, the effects of Appearance-RS remained significant even after controlling for Personal-RS, attesting to the unique predictive validity of the Appearance-RS construct (Park & Harwin, 2010).

Overall, this line of research reveals a core set of affective, cognitive, and behavioral responses that characterize people with high Appearance-RS. At a broader level, this research suggests that Appearance-RS is a significant risk factor that contributes to potentially deleterious mental and physical health outcomes. There are ways, however, to alleviate the sting of rejection for those who are sensitive to appearance rejection. For example, engaging in self-affirmation (e.g., reminding people of their personal strengths) or secure attachment priming (e.g., reminding people of a close, caring relationship) temporarily buffers individuals from the negative effects of appearance threats by repairing damaged feelings of self-esteem and belonging (Park, 2007).

Conclusion

Although people differ in the specific ways in which they respond to rejection, there may be commonalities in the motivations underlying responses to rejection, and self-threats more generally, as a function of intrapersonal processes (Park, 2010). Our research suggests that variability in intrapersonal processes (e.g., self-esteem, contingencies of self-worth, sensitivity to rejection in specific domains) shapes people's reactions

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continued

to rejecting experiences. Although rejection is painful, individuals differ in the degree to which they experience such negative feelings and in how they respond—cognitively, behaviorally, and interpersonally—to such events.

Note: A copy of the long and short versions of the Appearance-
RS scale are available at: [http://wings.buffalo.edu/
psychology/labs/SMRL/projects.html](http://wings.buffalo.edu/psychology/labs/SMRL/projects.html).

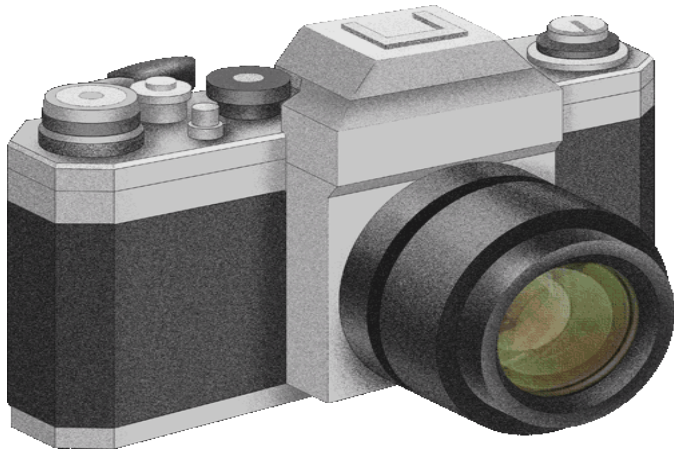
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ISIPAR MEMBER ASSUMES EDITORSHIP OF NEW APA JOURNAL

Dr. Judith Gibbons, former President of the Society for Cross-Cultural Research, has been appointed Inaugural Editor for a new American Psychological Association journal. *International Perspectives in Psychology: Research, Practice, & Consultation* will begin accepting submissions in January, 2011. According to Danny Wedding, President of Division 52, "*International Perspectives in Psychology: Research, Practice, & Consultation* is committed to publishing conceptual models, methodologies, and research findings to help study and understand human behavior and experiences around the globe from a psychological perspective. It publishes intervention strategies that use psychological science to improve the lives of people around the world. The journal promotes the use of psychological science that is contextually informed, culturally inclusive, and dedicated to serving the public interest. The world's problems are imbedded in economic, environmental, political, and social contexts. *International Perspectives in Psychology* incorporates empirical findings from education, medicine, political science, public health, psychology, sociology, gender and ethnic studies, and related disciplines.

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Photos from 3rd International Congress on Interpersonal Acceptance and Rejection available for viewing online at isipar.org and at isipar2010.psy.unipd.it/

Postdoctoral Fellowship

Bill Divale, ISIPAR Regional Representative for North America and Past-President of the Society for Cross Cultural Research, sent the following information about a Postdoctoral Fellowship in Interdisciplinary Studies of Culture and Disability: Autism Spectrum Disorder in India and the United States. "The Foundation from Psychocultural Research (FPR) at the University of California Los Angeles Center for Culture, Brain, and Development, provides a limited number of fellowships aimed at advancing interdisciplinary research projects and scholarship at the intersection of psychology, culture, neuroscience and psychiatry, with emphasis on psychocultural factors as central, not peripheral. Please visit UCLA's webpage at <http://www.cbd.ucla.edu/index.html> for more information about the Center for Culture, Brain, Development. For eligibility, deadlines, and application instructions, please visit the Culture and Disability webpage at http://www.cbd.ucla.edu/CBDMH/Culture_Disability/Culture_Disability.html.

New APA Journal...
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The journal addresses international and global issues, including inter-group relations, disaster response, societal and national development, environmental conservation, emigration and immigration, education, social and workplace environments, policy and decision making, leadership, health care, and the experiences and needs of disadvantaged groups." For more information, contact Judy Gibbons at gibbonsjl@slu.edu.

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UPCOMING CONFERENCES

Charleston, South Carolina



The annual meeting of the **Society for Cross-Cultural Research** will be held February 16-20, 2011 in the Francis Marion Hotel in Charleston, South Carolina, USA. <http://psych.wfu.edu/admin/sccr/index.html>

Istanbul, Turkey



International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology (IACCP) Regional Conference will be held in Istanbul, Turkey, June 30 to July 3, 2011. This conference will precede the European Federation of Psychologists' Association conference (July 4-8, 2011). <http://www.iaccp.org/conferences/Conferences.html>

Chandigarh, India



The 4th **International Congress on Interpersonal Acceptance and Rejection** will be held in India in 2012. The specific location and dates will be announced at a later time. Parminder Parmar (prp104@psu.edu) will be

Chairperson of the Local Arrangements Committee.

Possible Location for 5th ICIAR in 2014

This past summer in Padua, Italy, a proposal was made on behalf of Moldova as a possible site for the 2014 ISIPAR meetings. Bill Divale, ISIPAR Regional Representative for North America, and Dr. Vadim Moldovan, Associate Professor of Social Sciences, The City University of New York, USA, provided information about their ideas for the 2014 Congress there. More information regarding the final decision for the 2014 meetings will follow on isipar.org and in future issues of *Interpersonal Acceptance*. Until then, please see the Wikipedia entry describing the Republic of Moldova at <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moldova> to learn more about this Eastern European country.

Deadline for submission of material for publication in the January 2011 issue of *Interpersonal Acceptance* is **December 3, 2010. Please direct correspondence to Ron Rohner, Editor rohner@uconn.edu**

Editor: Ronald P. Rohner
Editorial Assistant: Lori Kalinowski

PENDING CALL FOR PAPERS FROM THE 3RD ICIAR

by Ronald P. Rohner
Executive Director and Past-President, ISIPAR

Dr. Karen Ripoll-Nunez (contact email kripoll@uniandes.edu.co) has agreed to serve as Editor of a planned book of readings on interpersonal acceptance and rejection stemming from the 3rd International Congress on Interpersonal Acceptance and Rejection this past summer in Padua, Italy. If you contributed a paper or poster at the conference and want to have your contribution considered for inclusion in the proposed book please prepare a double-spaced manuscript of no more than 25-30 pages (including Abstract, References, Tables, and Figures). Manuscripts must follow APA publication guidelines.

All manuscripts will be subjected to peer review prior to acceptance. Please don't send your manuscript to Dr. Ripoll-Nunez until you receive an email from Ronald P. Rohner (rohner.isipar@gmail.com) officially inviting submissions. Prior to that time the Officers of ISIPAR will be seeking confirmation from a publisher who might be interested in reviewing the book for publication.

