



 [Global and Diversity Resolution by Louise S.](#) by Louise S. [2015, Apr 27]

Dear All,

APA Divisions are invited to review and comment on the attached draft APA Resolution on Promoting Global and Diversity Perspectives in Psychology, prepared by the Committee on International Relations in Psychology (CIRP).

Comments may be sent by e-mail directly to Merry Bullock (mbullock@apa.org) by May 13, 2015.

Let the IP voice be heard.

Louise

 [Global and Diversity Resolution](#)



 [Comment by Linda Waimarie Nikora](#) by Louise S. [2015, Apr 27]

Hi Louise,

the resolution is heartening to see. I wonder about the extent to which it considers indigenous peoples and the UN's Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Text of the Declaration can be found at the following link.

United Nations Declaration on the rights of inDigenous ...

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Professor Linda Waimarie Nikora

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<http://www.waikato.ac.nz/go/mpru>



 [Comment by J. I. \(Hans`\) Bakker](#) by Louise S. [2015, Apr 27]

The idea of "global" has many aspects.

The statement given:

Global, on the other hand, refers to worldwide, transnational and intercultural. A global perspective addresses cultural differences and similarities with and between societies, and countries. While power, privilege, and equity concerns may be important, the term global is usually associated with an examination of differences based on economic, political and cultural forces worldwide.

Well, that statement only gives one slant. It is a politically mild statement.

Even though the words power, privilege and equity are used, the tone here is that the examination of differences based on economic, political and cultural forces worldwide is a kind of neutral thing.

There are quite a few scholars who argue that there is a modern capitalist world system. That system has key players. The "hegemonic power" since WWII had been the U.S. During the cold war the U.S. was challenged by the U.S.S.R. But with the demise of the Soviet Union the world situation changed. Now, however, global economic political economy is shifting and Russia, China (PRC) and India are again key players. So "global" can mean a comparison between the Global North and the Global South, with the U.S. being the main Global North country and the EU being an international grouping that still comes close in terms of total economic and political power.

Psychologists who do not take the global modern capitalist world system into account will tend to sometimes get it wrong if they think they can study the global by thinking of power, privilege and equity concerns on a nation by nation basis. The G-7, G-8, G-20 and other such economic and political groups greatly affect individual human beings in their day to day lives and set the parameters for what is possible in terms of things like human motivation and human mental health.

Sincerely,
Hans
J. I. Bakker