Current literature has revealed that people who have suffered psychological trauma are at increased risks for physical and mental health disorders (Kessler, Sonnega, Bromet, Hughes, & Nelson, 1995; Norris et al., 2002). There is an increasing demand on the provision of immediate and long-term mental health services to direct victims of trauma as well as to indirect victims comprising family, friends, and community members who identify with the traumatic event. While practice guidelines and quick reference guides have been devised to insure the standard of care and treatment for traumatized individuals and communities (American Psychiatric Association, 2004; Foa, Keane, & Friedman, 2000), there is relatively little discussion on the teaching of trauma in academic and training settings. In Asia, courses on trauma training are not yet regarded as a core curriculum in professional training programs in social work, counseling/clinical psychology, or psychiatry, although it is likely that almost all of these programs will informally address trauma and its treatment in their programs. In this chapter, the author will discuss psychological trauma and its treatment as an emerging field of study, summarize international guidelines and standards for trauma training, identify evolving models of trauma training, and argue for mainstreaming the teaching of trauma in local university and professional training curriculum.