European Bulletin of Social Psychology

Editors: Eddy Van Avermaet & Sibylle Classen

2 **Editorial**

4 **Articles**

The Social Psychology of Power, Comparative Sharing and "Splendid Isolation". Perspectives on Danish Social Psychology by Henrik Høgh-Olesen

16 *Social Psychology in Sweden. A Brief Look* by Bo Ekehammar & Anders Biel

31 *Social Psychology in Norway* by Reidar Ommundsen & Karl Halvor Teigen

39 *Psychology in Finland* by Anna-Maija Pirttilä-Backman

47 **New Books by Members**

Stereotypes and Prejudice in Conflict: Representations of Arabs in Israeli Jewish Society (2005) by D. Bar-Tal & Y. Teichman

Racisme et xénophobie (Racism and Xenophobia) (2004) by M. Sanchez-Mazas

Collective Guilt: International Perspectives (2004) ed. by N.R. Branscombe & B. Doosje

Société contre fumeur: une analyse psychosociale de l'influence des experts (2004) by J.M. Falomir-Pichastor & G. Mugny

Emotion in Social Relations. Cultural, group, and interpersonal processes (2005) by B. Parkinson, A. Fischer & A.S.R. Manstead

The Psychology of Closed Mindedness (2004) by A.W. Kruglanski

Social Groups in Action and Interaction (2004) by C. Stangor

Contemporary Perspectives on the Psychology of Attitudes (2004) ed. by G. Haddock & G.R. Maio

61 **Book Reviews**

Estudios de Psicologia Social (Studies on Social Psychology) ed. by J.F. Morales Dominguez & C. Huici Casal, Review by *Jorge Vala*

Communication under the microscope by P. Bull (2002), Review by *Steve Reicher*

68 **Future EAESP Meetings – Calendar**

69 **Future EAESP Meetings**

General Meeting, July 19-23, 2005, Würzburg, Germany

Small Group Meeting on Gender and Career Advancement, Spring 2006, The Frisian "Wadden" Islands, The Netherlands

EBSP, Volume 17, No. 1, May 2005

ISSN 1563-1001

73 Reports of Previous Meetings

Small Group Meeting on Conscious and Unconscious Attitudinal Processes, June 2-5, 2004, Madrid, Spain

Small Group Meeting on War and Peace: Social Psychological Approaches to Armed Conflicts and Humanitarian Issues, September 9-11, 2004, Geneva, Switzerland

82 Other Reports

Social Psychology in India: A report of a collaborative research training programme held in Allahabad (India), March 7-21, 2005

Meeting on the Social Psychological Analysis of Social Inclusion and Exclusion, September 12-14, 2003, Kent, UK

86 Grants and Grant reports

95 News about Members

In Memoriam: Ken Dion

In Memoriam: Peter Schönbach

New Members of the Association

103 Announcements

EJSP Early career paper award 2005

European Journal of Social Psychology – New Editor appointed

Wolfgang Stroebe is the Henri Tajfel Award winner

Summer Institute for Social Psychology (SISP)

The Journal of Cultural and Evolutionary Psychology

108 Announcements from the Executive Committee

Executive Committee decisions and proposals following its April meeting

109 Deadlines for Contributions

110 Executive Committee

Editorial

This issue of the Bulletin will reach you at a time when the organisers of the General Meeting at Würzburg (July 19-23) are finishing up their preparations to welcome us. On pp. 69-70 you will read a final set of reminders regarding this event. Those of you who still have to do so, please register, book your hotel and don't forget the promising farewell banquet. With the organisers and the other members of the Executive Committee we are looking forward to seeing you all in Germany.

This issue is 'thick', partly so because our regular entries (new books and book reviews, announcements and reports of meetings, grants, news from the EC) contain a lot of information, but mostly so because we invited our Scandinavian colleagues to contribute a brief overview of the situation of social psychology in their respective countries. EAESP members are most likely not very familiar with the state of social psychology in Scandinavia. A reading of the most interesting set of articles from Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Finland, appearing in this issue, will hopefully contribute to bringing hem closer to us and us to them. The authors eloquently describe the local dynamics that are responsible for the (past) distance between them and the rest of he European continent. We can only hope that in the near future more of these colleagues will be drawn to join the EAESP family, and that more of us will turn their interest towards Scandinavia.

On a different note we also draw your attention to a report (pp. 82-84) written by Nick Hopkins, of a research training program in social psychology held at Allahabad in India (March 2005). It reports on a unique effort undertaken by 4 colleagues from the UK, who spent 2 weeks in India engaging in an intensive training program. They experienced great interest from their Indian colleagues in European social psychology and in turn, they were themselves challenged into thinking about the applications of our theoretical perspectives in a totally different culture.

This issue also brings back the memory of two fine colleagues who deceased recently, Peter Schönbach and Kenneth Dion. Their in memoriams (pp. 95-97) testify to their important role in social psychology.

This is the last issue of the Bulletin written under the present Executive Committee. The two editors, Sibylle and Eddy, thank you for your continued interest and for your contributions. They are looking forward to being able at expressing their gratitude face to face, when they will see you all at Würzburg.

Gute Fahrt!

Eddy Van Avermaet and Sibylle Classen

Article

The social psychology of power, comparative sharing and "splendid isolation" Perspectives on Danish social psychology

by Henrik Høgh-Olesen
(Department of Psychology, University of Aarhus, Denmark)

If for the fun of it I asked a foreign colleague to mention a famous Danish author, then he would have no difficulties in mentioning e.g. Hans Christian Andersen or Karen Blixen. If the category was philosophy in most cases Søren Kierkegaard would be mentioned, and if it was physics the name Niels Bohr would prop up. But what if the category was psychology? Then the result would probably be ….. silence!

So let me help a little. As students many of the readers of this bulletin were without doubt introduced to a small figure, which – depending on how you structure the relationship between figure and ground – could be seen as either a vase or two faces in profile (see figure 1). "Rubin's vase" I already hear somebody say, and this Gestalt phenomenon owes both its name and its general popularization to the Dane Edgar Rubin (1886-1951) who was a professor in psychology at the University of Copenhagen from 1922 until his death. Rubin's doctoral thesis about visually perceived figures from 1915 analyses numerous ambiguous perceptual phenomena, among these the later so famous "vase-figure", and from 1921 when the thesis was translated into German and published under the title: *"Visuell wahrgenommene Figuren: Studien in psykologischer Analyse"* it influenced immensely the development of Gestalt psychology. Rubin did not see himself as a Gestalt psychologist, as he was partly a wilful gentleman and partly not sympathizing with extensive theory making in general. Instead he established a comprehensive, descriptive, and phenomenological

approach to psychology, which had great influence on Danish general psychology many years ahead.

Figure 1: Rubin's figure

Those of my foreign colleagues who may take an interest in the history of psychology may also know that the scientist, who together with William James lent his name to the "James-Lange theory of emotion", was the Dane Carl Lange, who in 1885 published his independent but "James-analogous" theory of emotion. This is however a long time ago, and besides that Lange was not a psychologist - he was a physiologist.

So strictly speaking, no matter how you look at it no Danish psychologist has become a household name within international psychology. And why not? We are indeed a small country, but firstly the size is not all that important (so I have heard), and secondly our smallness has not prevented the above-mentioned lighthouses within literature, philosophy, and physics from enlightening the world. Within medicine and chemistry we can present a number of Nobelists, and if you are interested in sports you will know that we from an equally modest recruitment area can present a countless number of world championships from speedway to women's handball – so why not within psychology?

Of course there is no easy answer to this, but in the following I will discuss some of the circumstances that until recently have been obstacles to an internalization of Danish psychology.

Idiosyncrasy and epistemology

Rubin's influence on Danish psychology is hard to exaggerate. For many years the University of Copenhagen was the only place where you could study psychology, and for almost 30 years when he was a professor in the subject, not one single doctoral thesis in psychology was defended at the University. This was not due to a lack of handed-in doctoral theses, but to the fact that there already was one doctor of psychology, namely Rubin himself, and that was sufficient to the old alpha-male. So, when someone after several years of work ventured to hand in his finished monograph to Rubin, he took a long time reading it and then gave notice that this was "a very interesting outline", which he definitely thought could form the basis for further research!

And so the years went by until his death in 1951, after which the doctoral theses were pouring in and every year a new doctor of psychology saw the light of day. Still the Rubin mindset dominated the phenomenal field, and phenomenology was the dominating paradigm at the University of Copenhagen until the seventies, however, in a more airy and unstrict way. And right until the nineties you could still find descriptive, introspective essays about the situations where "emotional happiness leads to the ejaculation of tears", written by senior professors at the University.

What developed into a strong phenomenological tradition in Copenhagen is at the same time just one of more examples of the fact that Danish scientific psychology from an epistemological point of view most often stays close to a more speculative, continental-European tradition of thought.

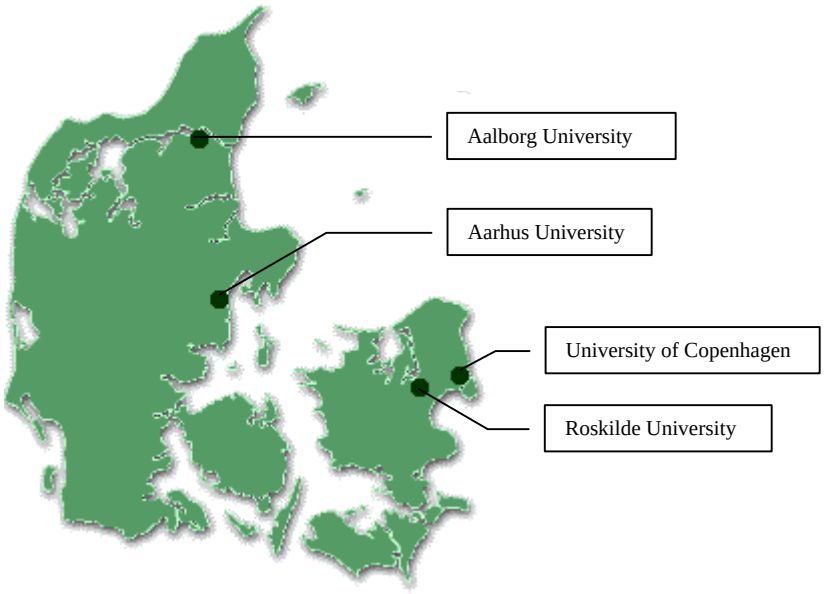
In terms of theory of science, the tools of psychology basically originate from two main traditions. An empirical tradition (*"There is nothing in the mind that has not been in the senses first"*): originating from Locke (1632-1704) and Hume (1711-1776) who influenced English and American psychology. And a rationalistic-humanistic tradition (*"Nothing - besides the mind itself"*): originating from Leibniz (1646-1716) and Kant (1724-1804), and continued by people such as Husserl (1859-1938) and Dilthey (1833-1911) (*"Die Natur* ***erklären*** *wir, das Seelenleben* ***verstehen*** *wir"*), which has

set the tone for central parts of continental European thinking, and Danish psychology not the least.

Whereas the first tradition establishes a scientifically inspired psychology that wants to count, weigh, measure, and *explain* causally, the other tradition establishes a more humanistic approach which seeks to penetrate phenomenologically and hermeneutically into the reality of existence, and which above all wants to *understand* its object, the human being as a finalistic, teleological, and intentional creature (Høgh-Olesen, 2002).

In 1968 and throughout the seventies when the winds of change hit the country and induce a paradigm shift and the youth revolt, a number of new national departments of psychology are established, and it is now possible to study psychology at the universities in Aarhus, Roskilde and Aalborg (see figure 2). And though these new departments break with the Copenhagen-phenomenology, neither of these breaks led Danish psychology into a more empirical or experimental direction – on the contrary, if anything.

Figure 2: The four universities in Denmark where psychology is taught



People study Marx and critical psychologists such as Holtzkamp (1972), Brown (1978), and Lucien Sève (1973) are very popular together with people such as Armistead (1974) whose *"Reconstructing social psychology"* forms part of the basic curriculum. Not least social psychology becomes critically materialistic and at the same time more action oriented and applied than experimental and general in its approach.

As up through the eighties and the nineties it becomes more and more dubious to be a Marxist, many of these people seek shelter within the post-structuralist, post-modern, social constructionist, and discourse analytic way of thinking outlined by people such as Foucault, Derrida, Kenneth Gergen, Rom Harré, or Potter & Whetherell (1987). Under these new headings they continue pursuing their old interest in *"who has the power to define social reality"* while they try to establish a still more substance and reality disintegrating psychology, where everything is either *discourse, construction* or *relation,* and above all only can be grasped through qualitative approaches.

Today at the universities of Copenhagen and Roskilde there is still a considerable adherence to the above approaches, whereas the University of Aarhus by and large has gone free. Here, on the other hand, a social-phenomenological tradition from people such as Alfred Schutz (1899-1959), Berger & Luckmann (1966), and Habermas (1981, 1992) has been influential. Old coryphaei such as G. H. Mead (1863-1931) and Kurt Levin (1890-1947) were also predominant, and even though, all things considered, historically there has been a more open empirical orientation to psychology in Aarhus, no experimental social psychological tradition is found here either.

In this way Social psychological research – which took shape in Europe in the seventies and was organized in the "European Association of Experimental Social Psychology" with e.g. Henri Tajfel, Serge Moscovici, and Wilhelm Doise as skilled role models – had no noticeable influence on Danish social psychology. At most the empirical results were noted, and as far as these found their way to one of the classic American textbooks of social psychology which was dutifully made a part of the curriculum (in the midst of all the critical, qualitative, and "anti-positivistic" readings with which the lecturers identified themselves), these findings appeared

before the eyes of the students, but that was all. We are still living with the consequences of this.

Today, practically none of the researchers at the age of 40-50 years, who are about to be appointed to leading positions at the universities, have ever experienced the guidance of an internationally oriented and experimentally working mentor, and as everybody knows, it is the everyday work in the laboratory under the skilled supervision of a trained experimenter that in the long term gives the student the necessary expertise. If these researchers are interested, they are now about to undertake this assignment and through laborious trial and error gain their own experimental experience – and it is difficult to be a novice in a senior position! Therefore, it is not so strange if a considerable number of these researchers maintain the critical and theoretical approaches they have been trained in and continue writing extensive and hard to understand monographs in order to prove how qualified they are – or continue with some qualitative *action* or *evaluation* research which is at least for the benefit of some of the beleaguered marginal groups housed by the Danish society. And until now it has not been necessary to document international impact in order to get a share of the national grant for research, so therefore there has not structurally been any pressure in the direction of increased internationalization. However, this is now about to change with a liberal-conservative government in power in Denmark.

Ongoing research projects

If we turn away from the underlying paradigmatic orientations to an exemplification of ongoing research projects, it becomes clear that "attitude and behaviour" are indeed correlated in Danish social psychology.

For the time being there are research projects at the *University of Copenhagen* about:

- Identity formation and health behaviour in teenagers and young grown-ups
- Integration of ethnic groups in Denmark

- The different concepts of honour and social recognition among Danes and Turks living in Denmark
- The social psychology of evil. Casuistic studies of sadistic tortures, terrorists and murderers

At the same time there is a considerable number of applied and ethnographically oriented field research projects in other cultures such as:

- Violence, alcohol and drug abuse among ethnic groups in the Salomon islands
- The concept of health and illness among the rural population of Nepal and its consequences for actual health behaviour
- Birth control and female autonomy in Nepal

At *Roskilde University* the following research subjects are studied:

- Children's conditions and socialization in post-modernity
- Family life and relationships in the modern welfare state
- Ethnic identity formation
- The implication of high technology for people in work-life and learning processes

At *Aalborg University*, where psychology belongs to the Department of Communication, there is no actual social psychological unit, and as a consequence the social psychological research made here is quite rudimentary and with casually selected subjects. Here you find research projects concerning:

- Merleau-Ponty's understanding of social and cultural identity
- Organisation and social processes – including identity making in groups and marginalization in connection with social readjustment
- Communication and dysfunction
- Tools and sociality

And finally at the *University of Aarhus* there are research projects about:

- The significance of ultimate concerns (e.g. religious, spiritual, generative) in self-organisation and group formation
- Morality in man's everyday relations and juridical systems
- Meeting the stranger – experimental and evolutionary perspectives on the communicative and behavioural rules that regulate the interactions between strangers
- Sharing and sociality in man, pan, and monkeys – experimental, comparative and cross-cultural perspectives on man's sharing norms and actual sharing behaviour
- Proxemics and territoriality – a cross-cultural study of the principles we apply when people, objects, and animals are to be placed in relation to other representatives of their own category
- Gender specific mating strategies - replication and further development of Hatfield & Clark's (1989) study "Consent to sex with strangers"

Generally speaking a major part of the social psychological research in Denmark can be characterized as "sociological social psychology" which by means of its paradigmatic background and applied interests to a large extent has made use of qualitative research methods such as interviews, naturalistic field observations, or discursive analyses in combination with more socio-demographic surveys.

A partial exception to this pattern is the research carried out at the Department of Social and Personality Psychology, University of Aarhus. Here you rather find a "psychological social psychology" which is more general than applied. An epistemological *realism* has replaced constructivism, and with the evolutionary angle characteristic of this department you will likewise find an approach that, besides the traditional proximal foci of social psychology, also focuses on the more ultimate causes of social behaviour.

Since 2001, when I became the professor in Social and Personality Psychology here, an increasing part of the research projects have become experimental (laboratory and ecological), and according to the incoming PhD-applications the last couple of years this tendency seems to continue.

Synthetic thinking

Due to the very limited number of pages available I can only make a volatile caricature of social psychology in Denmark. Nuances will be lost when magnifying the specific features, which are characteristic of "the Danish mode". Furthermore, it is not unimportant that the man behind the sketch has never himself formed part of the main streams dominating Danish psychology.

Nevertheless, I think that not least foreign colleagues may also in my endeavours recognize some particularly Danish or continental-European characteristics. I too have a weakness for well-written essays and "lofty armchair discussions". Statistics are a necessary evil which only reluctantly occupies me because I like working experimentally and psychometric. So, I leave it to others to enlighten me on statistical innovations and feel a bit like Ernest Rutherford when he said: "If your results need a statistician, then perhaps you should design a better experiment".

At the same time my research interests are centred on fundamental (some would say speculative) basic matters concerning the development and contents of the human mind. I am for instance preoccupied with the "fundamentals of sociality" and hereby with the basic and possibly universal rules by means of which we organize our social interactions and communities.

For instance I do sharing experiments with primates and it is interesting to observe that our closest relatives among the higher primates equally use the reciprocity norm used by people all over the world. Like us, chimpanzees and bonobos are rule-abiding creatures that share food and exchange services in a reciprocal way according to a *quid pro quo* principle. And private ownership is respected following a principle of *"first come first serve"*. Although they (like us) are hierarchical creatures, power is not equal to right! So if a lower ranging female in a group possesses an attractive food item everybody wants, in most cases the alpha-male queues up along with the other beggars who in a kind and appealing way are trying to get their share of the prey instead of just stealing it. Theft only takes place in 2 to 3 percent of all food-interactions and these norm violations are always followed by violent protests (Høgh-Olesen 2005). These common sharing

norms (which are not present when the same experiments are made with lower monkeys such as e.g. macaques) are not least interesting because they imply that fundamental parts of our own sociality, including the sharing and regulation principles we use, may originate from a common, higher primate register, which we have inherited from a common ancestor 5-6 million years ago, before our ways parted into a human and a chimpanzee line (ibid.).

Like my critical and constructionist colleagues I am aware that *"The Standard Social Science Model"* has its limits. But whereas they have chosen to be pure antithesis, by insisting that only they of all people are wearing clothes while the "Emperor" is naked, I have always felt more at home with the forces trying to mend the defects of the model. "The Standard Social Science Model" has beyond doubt produced excellent social psychological studies from Milgram's (1974) classic obedience studies to Devine's (1989) solid stereotypy research, just to mention two examples that in my opinion deserve the designation "outstanding". However, these classic studies are also characterized by some of the general limitations of the model because they solely deal with proximal factors and thus stop too early. These studies have not adequately accounted for the impressive obedience data of Milgram and the automatic stereotypy of Devine if the focus is only on the "authority relation" and the "common socialization experiences". If we want to understand why we are fundamentally hierarchical beings who easily submit to authority or are prejudiced and cautious towards strangers in general (unless we deliberately decide otherwise), it is in my opinion unavoidable to include the human history of evolution and the more ultimate selection pressures generating these characteristics. Otherwise we will never understand why, in the primitive lexicon of the emotive centres, *strange* means *dangerous* to the majority of all species in the world. However, these perspectives are most often not included in the SSSM. Zajonc's (1969) anthology *"Animal social behaviour"* was an attempt to widen the perspective, and the classic works of Tiger & Fox (1974) such as e.g. *"The imperial animal"* and *"The search for society"* (Fox, 1989) also had more ultimate angles to the aspects of social psychology. Unfortunately, these works were too early to have a decisive influence on the area in general. Today times have changed and therefore I recommend that we give it another try.

In "The Standard Social Science Model" you can likewise observe a manic and sometimes mindless urge to accumulate incoherent and isolated data about all sorts of things without trying to make comprehensive reasoning, as if in these endeavours statistics and methodology had taken over the rightful first priority of psychology. However, these objections (and others could be added) are ready for improvement and in no way justify the antithetical polarization that has led Danish psychology into the condition of "splendid isolation" where it is today.

Instead let us try with a more constructive synthesizing of these poles. The psychological area of research is complex. It stretches right from the micro-biological processes of health psychology to the macro-structural analyses of sociological social psychology, and in between there is everything big and small from objective registration of the number of bits in the immediate attention span to high-flown reflections on the nature and history of human beings. Such a professional complexity requires a considerable tolerance of ambiguity by the profession practitioners and furthermore requires a balanced methodological toolbox if this diversity is to be examined at all. However, if the only tool is a hammer one easily treats everything as nails and thus serves no one. Therefore, psychology needs both people who can count, catalogue, and *explain*, as well as people who can describe, interpret, and *understand*, when needed. On paper these parts may be irreconcilable, but why they should be in practice I can neither explain nor understand or accept. Consequently, let us stop these futile attempts to dichotomize and monopolize the field of methods and instead work towards a psychology that unites empiricism's binding contact with reality with the continental tradition of more pensive fundamental thinking, and above all let us be concrete and constructive.

As noted before, in Denmark we are interested in "comparative sharing" but until now Danish social psychology has shared comparatively little with its European conspecifics. Hopefully this situation has now been drawn to a close. It is time to move from splendid isolation to splendid integration.

References

Armistead, N. (ed.) (1974). *Reconstructing social psychology.* England: Penguin Education.

Berger, P. & Luckmann, T. (1966). *The social construction of reality*. New York: Doubleday.

Brown, K. H. (1978). *Politische Psychologie.* Köln: Pahl-Rugenstein Verlag.

Clark, R. D. & Hatfield, E. (1989). Gender differences in receptivity to sexual offers. *Journal of Psychological and Human Sexuality, 2,* 39-55.

Devine, P. G. (1989). Stereotypes and prejudice: Their automatic and controlled components. *Journal of Personality and Social psychology, 56,* 5-18.

Fox, R. (1989). *The search for society*. London: Rutgers University Press.

Høgh-Olesen, H. (2002). The fundamentals of man and psychology. *Bulletin for Anthropological Psychology, 11,* 67-77.

Høgh-Olesen, H. (2005). The will to sacrifice – Sharing and sociality in man, pan, and monkeys. Unpublished chapter for monography. Copies sent by request to the author.

Holzkamp, K. (1972). *Kritische Psychologie.* Frankfurt/Main: Fischer Taschen Buch Verlag.

Milgram, S. (1974). *Obedience to authority.* London: Tavistok.

Potter, J. & Wetherell, M. (1987). *Discourse and social psychology: Beyond attitudes and behaviour.* London/Newbury Park, CA: Sage.

Rubin, E. (1921). *Visuell Wahrgenommene Figuren: Studien in psychologischer Analyse.* København/Berlin: Gyldendal.

Séve, L. (1973). *Marxismus und Theorie der Persönlichkeit*. Frankfurt/Main: VMB.

Tiger, L. & Fox, R. (1974). *The imperial animal.* GB: Paladin.

Zajonc, R. B. (Ed.) (1969). *Animal social psychology.* New York: Wiley.

Article

Social Psychology in Sweden
A Brief Look[1)]

by Bo Ekehammar & Anders Biel
(Uppsala University & Göteborg University)

Historical Background

Psychology as a separate academic subject has a relatively short history in Sweden. The first university chair in psychology was established as late as 1948, at Uppsala University (the oldest university in Scandinavia, founded in 1477). Within a short period, psychology chairs were established also at the universities of Lund, Stockholm, and Göteborg. In fact, psychology had a rather long academic history before this period but was then 'embedded' in the academic subject of education, which had its first academic chair in 1908. Thus, starting in 1948 the chair of education was split into a chair in psychology and one in education. However, long before the split of education into two academic subjects, *Sydney Alrutz* had established the first psychological laboratory at a Swedish university, in Uppsala, already in 1902. This laboratory was built up within the Department of Physiology and did not give rise to a chair of psychology.

The short history of social psychology in Swedish Academia can probably be said to have had a start when *Gunnar Westerlund* was appointed professor of Social Psychology with Personnel Administration at Stockholm School of Economics in 1955. This was the first academic chair in Sweden where social psychology was included in the name of the chair.

[1)] The authors are obliged to Professors Karl-Erik Wärneryd, Gunnela Westlander, and Lennart Sjöberg for providing information on the history of social psychology in Sweden and to Dr Nazar Akrami for valuable suggestions and help.

Westerlund was a social psychologist with an undergraduate academic training in psychology but he chose to take his PhD in sociology (in 1951) with a doctoral thesis entitled *Group leadership: A field experiment.* The reason for this choice of academic subject was probably that the recently established psychology departments of that time were confined to laboratory and experimental research in perception, psychophysics, and scaling which made it difficult for a social psychologist to make an academic career there. A similar case was *Joachim Israel*, a psychologist from the start who chose to graduate in sociology in 1956. Israel was a social psychologist during parts of his academic career (not least reflected in his doctoral thesis entitled *Self-evaluation and rejection in groups: Three experimental studies and a conceptual outline*), and he played an important role in the establishment of the European Association of Experimental Social Psychology (cf. Israel & Tajfel, 1972). He became a professor of sociology at Lund University, where he held the chair from 1971 up to his retirement in 1987.

A second academic chair in social psychology, denoted Social Psychology of Working Life, was established at the Department of Psychology at Stockholm University in 1976. Sociologist *Bertil Gardell* received this professorship and his research was more or less confined to work psychology only. With a similar direction of her research, *Gunnela Westlander* received somewhat later a professorship in Social- and Organisational Psychology, at the National Institute of Occupational Health in Stockholm.

From the brief background given above, it seems clear that the previous professorial positions in social psychology in Sweden have been linked to the applied areas of work, organisational or personnel psychology. Many prominent actors and observers in the Swedish university sector even seem to have put an equal sign between social psychology and work psychology, which probably has hampered the development of basic social psychology research within Swedish psychology departments. There has not been any academic chair in 'pure' or basic social psychology until quite recently when *Kjell Törnblom* in 2001 received a chair in Social Psychology at Skövde University College. Törnblom, a sociologist who started his academic career in Sweden, received his PhD in sociology in the U.S.A., where he held several different positions, the latest one as a professor at University

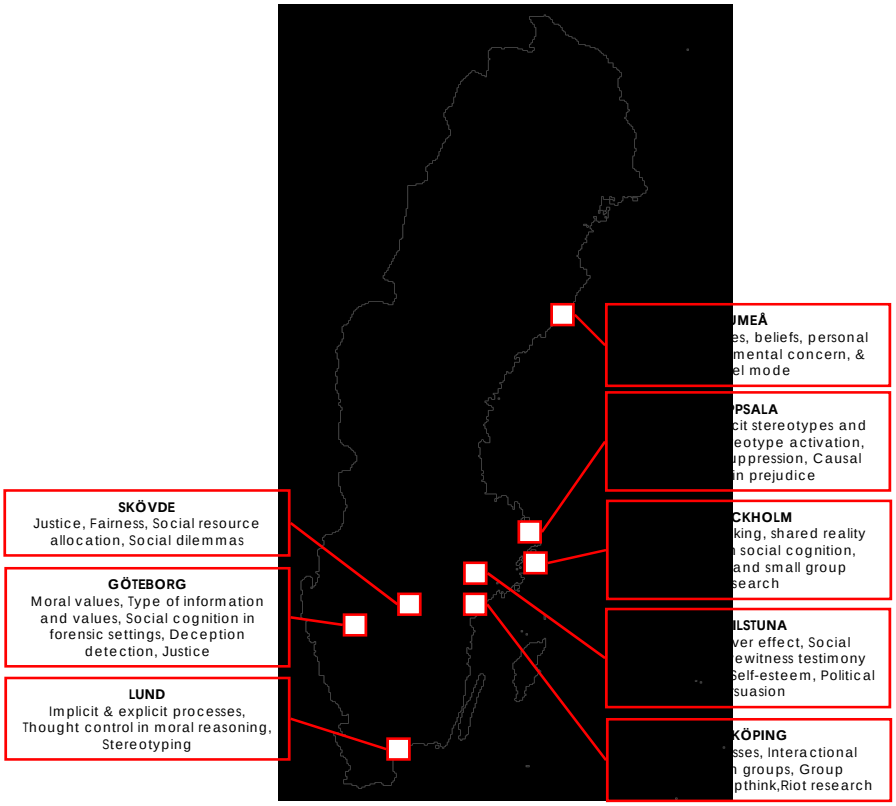
of Colorado at Denver. His research, often experimental, has been focused on fairness, and distributive and procedural justice. An interesting aspect of Törnblom's work in Skövde is that serious efforts have been made to unite psychological and sociological social psychology, and the academic staff there is mixed as to academic training in sociology or psychology.

This last point is worth commenting on. Thus, social psychology in Sweden, as in probably most other countries, is a subdiscipline of psychology as well as sociology, but in Skövde only is it a separate academic subject in Sweden. The traditions, theories, and methods are quite different for psychological and sociological social psychologists. Not least are the publication traditions quite different, where the psychologists try to publish in peer-reviewed international journals whereas the sociologists are more active in publishing books and monographs. Further, during and after the Marxist and macrosociological emphasis within Swedish sociology, social psychology has had a rather tough time within this discipline. And because of the micropsychological (perception, cognition, and neuroscience) emphasis within Swedish psychology, social psychology has not had an easy time there either. Whereas sociological social psychology in Sweden probably has its strongest areas in symbolic interactionism (e.g., *Lars-Erik Berg* in Skövde) and cultural-social psychology (e.g., *Johan Asplund* in Lund), psychological social psychology might be seen as relatively strong in some basic and applied aspects of social cognition. In the following, some current research in (psychological) social psychology in Sweden will be presented briefly with emphasis on works or projects that are available for an international public (i.e., they are published in international journals; selected references are given). Applied social psychology areas like work, industrial, and organisational psychology are regarded by us as separated subdisciplines (or a separate discipline) of applied psychology, and they are consequently not especially emphasised here. Also, contributions of clearly sociological character are not included.

Examples of Current Research

Travelling through Sweden from the south to the north, we now examine the current activities of social psychology at each university in turn (see the overview in Figure 1).

Figure 1. An overview of where social psychology research takes place in Sweden and what social psychology problems are studied.



Lund University

The *Department of Psychology* at Lund University has a long tradition of perceptgenetic research, linking perceptual processes to personality. In this research, various subliminal methods have been worked out. Recently, the department's personality research has moved into a social-cognition direction, and a *Social Cognition and Emotion Network* has been established. The research group here is oriented toward the study of various aspects of social cognition as well as the interplay between social cognition and emotion. Members of the senior staff are *Martin Bäckström*, *Fredrik Björklund* (moral reasoning and implicit processes), *Sven Birger Hansson*, *Jean-Christophe Rohner* (memory and attentional bias as a consequence of stereotyping) and *Bert Westerlundh* (head of the group and network; thought control and the relationship between implicit and explicit processes). PhD students are associated to the social cognition network as well.

Ongoing research concerns false memories based on stereotyping, and mediating factors in the relationship between implicit and explicit processes. The group has worked with *explicit* measures of *stereotyping and prejudice* as well as *implicit* techniques such as the IAT, GNAT, and presentation of faces in combination with valence ratings of words, the "bona fide pipeline" technique. Martin Bäckström has put Swedish versions of the IAT on the Internet. There are also people in the *Division of cognition* who examine related problems from a more purely cognitive point of view. These include, among others, *Anna Blom Kemdal,* who studies attitudes, attributions, and perspective taking in political contexts.

For *selected publications* from Lund University, see Björklund (2003); Björklund, Bäckström, Hansson, Rohner, & Westerlundh (2003); Kemdal & Montgomery (2001); Bäckström & Holmes (2001).

Göteborg University

At the *Department of Psychology* two research groups, Research Unit of Societal and Environmental Decision Analyses (RUSEDA), headed by professors *Tommy Gärling* and *Anders Biel,* and Research Unit for Criminal, Legal and Investigative Psychology (CLIP), headed by associate professor

Pär-Anders Granhag, do research that falls within social psychology. In RUSEDAs large group, several projects have focused on interdependent decision making in *social dilemmas*, where individual and collective interests are at odds. For instance, employees may be tempted to report themselves sick even though they are able to work, disregarding the negative effects on the collective resource. However, some factors may have a counteracting effect by emphasising the collective consequences. This research, mainly focusing on day care and sick insurance, has more specifically investigated the conditions under which different fairness principles increase contribution to public goods. The social dilemma analysis has been extended to environmental issues and effects of resource uncertainty (e.g., the size of a fish population) in social dilemmas (e.g., overuse of the resource) have been examined. Previous research has established that under uncertainty people overestimate resource size and request too much but the research group has tested competing theoretical explanations. Taking a variety of conditions into account, results strongly support an outcome-desirability bias.

Moral norms and their importance for cooperation in the solution of environmental problems have been the focus in still other research projects. Whereas this research was mainly disciplinary, more recent research is conducted in collaboration with economists and political scientists with a primary focus on the relationships between *life values*, policy instruments, and collective action. While self-enhancement values guide people to act in line with self-interest, self-transcendent values promote collective action. Hence, one policy may evoke self-enhancement values and another self-transcendent values, which in turn will affect the likelihood that people accept collective solutions to, for example, environmental problems. Finally, consumer behaviour has also been addressed within the framework of *social comparison processes*. In this project, associate professor *Niklas Karlsson* and others study the relationship between households' economic situation and their consumption of luxary goods and everyday products, mediated by social comparison, aspiration level and economic planning.

Within *legal psychology* the CLIP group has investigated *Motivated social cognition* in forensic settings and *Deception detection*. The former project draws on the literature on motivated social cognition, examining the role

of motives and goals in criminal investigations. The point of departure is that police investigations often bear resemblance with biased hypothesis-testing strategies and that they can beneficially be analysed as such. Studies examine how investigators' motivation and prior expectations influences judgements of deception in suspect interviews as well as the credibility of witnesses.

For *selected publications*, see Biel & Dahlstrand (2005); Eek, Biel & Gärling (2001); Granhag, Strömwall & Jonsson (2004); Grankvist, Dahlstrand & Biel (2004); Gustafsson, Biel & Gärling (1999): Hartwig, Granhag, Strömwall & Vrij (2004); Karlsson, Gärling, Dellgran & Klingander (in press); Nilsson, von Borgstede & Biel (2004).
Skövde University College

With its emphasis on social psychology, the *Social Psychology Unit* at Skövde University College has a unique profile in Sweden. Professor *Kjell Törnblom* has recruited a group of researchers and PhD students, including senior staff members like professor *Riel Vermunt* and associate professor *Daniel Eek*. Through Vermunt, the unit has close connections with Leiden University, the Netherlands.

Most research is conducted within the areas of *distributive and procedural justice, resource theory,* and *intergroup relations*. Present research concerns: (1) Conceptions about the *fairness of resource allocations* with a focus on the possible interaction between distribution and procedure in the context of fairness judgements of social resource allocation. (2) Within the area of *procedural justice*, one research project investigates the role of instrumental vs. relational concerns in reactions to an authority's decisions, specifically whether the salience of instrumental vs. relational concerns moderates the effects of outcome favourability and procedural fairness on reactions to the decisions. (3) Another project focuses on the impact of various goals on people's cooperative behavior and fairness judgments in a public good social dilemma. (4) People assess and respond to events in terms of dimensions other than fairness (expectational and behavioural modalities), for example, preferential, normative, and intentional. Inconsistencies may occur among these modal responses. What are the cognitive, affective, and behavioural ramifications of the different patterns of conflict among modal responses? How and to what extent are justice conceptions affected

by modal inconsistencies? Questions like these are treated in another project.

For *selected publications*, see Eek & Biel (2003); Eek & Gärling (in press); Ståhl, Prooijen & Vermunt (2004); Törnblom & Vermunt (1999); Vermunt & Törnblom (1996).

Linköping University

Social psychology research in Linköping is headed by Professor *Kjell Granström* at the *Department of Behavioural Sciences*, Division of Clinical and Social Psychology. The research is focused on studying groups and group processes in order to disclose interactional dynamics that can promote or inhibit the performance of the group's primary task. The research concerns the following major areas: (1) *Decision-making and groupthink in authentic groups* (Kjell Granström, *Dan Stiwne, Michael Rosander*), which involves studying the occurrences and manifestations of groupthink in different groups and in different types of organisations. This research also aims at developing Irving Janis concept groupthink.
(2) *Professional development by supervision and psychological consultation (Ingrid Hylander, Anders Hempel)*. These studies aim at scrutinizing what components in group supervision are contributing to different professional group's competence development, as well as the supervisors part in the process. (3) *Riot research* (Ingrid Hylander, *Gunilla Guvå,* Kjell Granström), which means studies of intergroup conflicts, identity formation, and attitude change through participation in demonstrations and violent riots. This is field research based on participant observations of riots, reclaim-the-streets activities and similar manifestations. In addition, the Linköping research group examines problems that perhaps are more linked to educational than social psychology, like group processes in educational settings and dynamic processes in the classroom.

For *selected publications*, see Rosander (2003); Granström & Stiwne (1998); Rosander, Stiwne, & Granström (1998); Hylander & Guvå (in press).

Mälardalen University College

This rather recently established university college, situated at Lake Mälaren in the cities of Eskilstuna (where psychology has its main quarter) and Västerås, has a Department of Social and Behavioural Sciences where social psychology research is carried out. This department has no united social psychology group but there are four senior lecturers who have their own research interests within social psychology. Thus, *Eric Hansen* (a PhD from the U.S.A.) is doing research on the *actor-observer effect (AOE),* with the goal of identifying the mechanisms responsible for the AOE, for example, the role of people's motivation and preference for consistency. Further, *Torun Lindholm* (a PhD from Stockholm University) focuses on various aspects within *social cognition and the law,* for example group-based biases in eyewitness testimony and credibility— how group membership (ethnicity and gender) of perpetrator, victim, and witness affect how the witness perceives, remembers, and judges a violent crime event. *Per Lindström* (a PhD from Stockholm University) has carried out research on certain conditions fostering change and continuity in the formation of people's *political opinions* and *sociopolitical attitudes*. Finally, *Maarit Johnson* (also a PhD from Stockholm University) is doing research on *self-esteem*, an area on the borderline between personality and social psychology, where she on theoretical and empirical grounds has made an important distinction between two types of self-esteem.

For *selected publications*, see Hansen, Kimble, & Biers (2001); Johnson (1998); Lindholm (in press), Lindholm & Christianson (1998), Lindström (1997).

Stockholm University

Department of Psychology. Historically, Professor *David Magnusson* (chair of psychology between 1969 and 1992 and head of the Division of Personality, Social and Developmental Psychology) had (at least) one research area that definitely falls within social psychology, the area of *interactional psychology*, which has to do with the interplay between person and situational factors for explaining human behaviour. Two of his students, *Bo Ekehammar* and *Håkan Stattin* (who are now professors at other universities) did their PhD theses in the same area. Also, Ekehammar

worked simultaneously with *Jim Sidanius*, now a professor in social psychology at University of California, Los Angeles, in another social psychological programme focused on *sociopolitical attitudes* and *political socialisation* (political psychology).

Today, there is a research group in *social cognition*, directed to the study of *perspective taking, shared reality, and action,* that is headed by Professor *Henry Montgomery* (a PhD from Göteborg University, received the chair in Cognitive psychology in 1990). Montgomery is basically a cognitive psychologist of decision making who has moved his research into the area of social cognition. The main assumption here is that social cognition takes place not only within individual persons, but also between persons, and various groups live in shared realities, which they can view from different perspectives. The research projects that more or less explicitly are based on this notion of social cognition are: Double denial in the expression of attitudes *(Lennart Sjöberg,* Stockholm School of Economics, & Henry Montgomery), Perspective taking and shared reality in intergroup perception (*Ivars Austers, Girts Dimdins, &* Henry Montgomery), Empathy as an interpersonal phenomenon (*Jakob Håkansson &* Henry Montgomery), and Shared and private worlds in close relationships (Henry Montgomery *& Peter Skaldeman*).

For *selected publications*, see Austers (2002); Dimdins & Montgomery (2004); Ekehammar & Magnusson (1973); Ekehammar & Sidanius (1982); Håkansson & Montgomery (2003); Magnusson & Stattin (1978); Sjöberg & Montgomery (1999); Skaldeman & Montgomery (1999).

Department of Education. At this department, Professor *Siv Boalt Boëthius* is continuing her research on *leadership* and *social processes in groups and organisations* that she started at the Department of Psychology at the same university. An on-going research project also concerns psychotherapy *supervision in group,* which is performed in collaboration with *Marie-Louise Ögren* at the *Department of Psychology* and researchers from a number of other universities and institutes as well. For *selected publications*, see Boëthius (1987); Boëthius & Ögren (2000).

Stockholm School of Economics

At this business school there is a Centre for Risk Research headed by Professor *Lennart Sjöberg* (chair in economic psychology) where extensive work on risk perceptions *and risk attitudes* has been carried out. Most of this work is concerned with risks of technology and health-related risks. Current work is on trust and risk perception, and how it comes about that some important risks remain neglected. Attitudes to new technology such as gene modification have also been studied. For *selected publication*, see Sjöberg (2000).

Uppsala University

The research group working in the area of social psychology at the *Department of Psychology* consists at present of Professor *Bo Ekehammar* (head, PhD from Stockholm University, received the Uppsala chair of psychology in 1993), *Tadesse Araya* (PhD), *Nazar Akrami* (PhD), and PhD students *Alexandra Snellman*, *Luisa Batalha-Hallmén*, and *Lars-Eric Hedlund*. Their research has dealt with various problems within *social cognition in stereotyping and prejudice*, for example, automatic and controlled components of stereotypes and prejudice, gender differences in automatic social processing and implicit prejudice, variables moderating the relation between implicit and explicit prejudice, category and stereotype priming, stereotype suppression and forgetting, false memories in the context of stereotype activation, and recall of stereotype-congruent and incongruent information.

Ongoing research is examining an *integrative model of prejudice* by including personality (the Big Five), social psychology (social-group membership and identification), and cognitive (stereotype knowledge and activation) components of prejudice in the same design. Subliminal techniques are partially used to examine implicit prejudice and stereotyping and new instruments, adapted to a Scandinavian context, have been developed to assess various types of explicit prejudice. Because of the experimental emphasis, the research group possesses two large laboratory rooms prepared with PCs, psychophysiological measurement equipment, VHS-camera, and TV-monitor.

For *selected publications*, see Akrami, Ekehammar, & Araya (2000); Araya, Akrami, & Ekehammar (2003); Araya, Akrami, Ekehammar, & Hedlund (2002); Ekehammar, Akrami, Gylje, & Zakrisson (2004); Snellman & Ekehammar (2005).

Umeå University

At the *Department of Psychology* (professor *Jörgen Garvill*) and the *Department of Business Administration* (associate professor *Agneta Marell*, presently dean at the Business school), in affiliation with the Transportation Research Unit, several research projects have investigated car choice and choice of travel mood as influenced by environmental consideration. A *social dilemma perspective* and *attitude theories*, together with concern for *habitual behaviour*, have directed this research. A distinctive feature of their studies is that traditional survey techniques are combined with intervention studies (e.g., to increase preference for smaller automobiles) or large-scale field experiments (speed adoption over a period of two years). For *selected publications*, see Garvill, Marell & Nordlund (2003); Marell, Davidsson, Gärling & Laitila (2004).

References

Akrami, N., Ekehammar, B., & Araya, T. (2000). Classical and modern racial prejudice: A study of attitudes toward immigrants in Sweden. *European Journal of Social Psychology, 30,* 521-532.

Araya, T., Akrami, N., & Ekehammar, B. (2003). Forgetting congruent and incongruent stereotypical information. *Journal of Social Psychology, 143,* 433-449.

Araya, T., Akrami, N., Ekehammar, B., & Hedlund, L.-E. (2002). Reducing prejudice through priming of control-related words. *Experimental Psychology, 49*, 222-227.

Austers. I. (2002). Attribution of value stereotypes as a consequence of group membership: Latvian and Russian students living in Latvia compared. *International Journal of Intercultural Relationships, 26,* 273-285.

Biel, A., & Dahlstrand, U. (2005). Values and habits: A dual-process model. In S. Krarup & C. S. Russell (Eds.), *Environment, information and consumer behaviour* (pp. 33-49). Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar.

Björklund, F. (2003). Differences in the justification of choices in moral dilemmas: Effects of gender, time pressure and dilemma seriousness. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 44,* 459-466.

Björklund, F., Bäckström, M., Hansson, S.B., Rohner, J.-C., & Westerlundh, B. (2003). Attitudes to gender, age and sexual preferences in a Swedish setting: Results with the Implicit Association Test. *Lund Psychological Reports, 4*, 2.

Boëthius, S. B. (1987). The view from the middle: An analysis of middle management groups. *International Journal of Small Group Research, 1,* 1-15.

Boëthius, S. B., & Ögren, M.-L. (2000). Role patterns in group supervision. *Clinical Supervisor, 19,* 45-69.

Bäckström. M., & Holmes, B. M. (2001). Measuring adult attachment: A construct validation of two self-report instruments. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 42,* 79-86.

Dimdins, G., & Montgomery, H. (2004). Differentiating in-group favoritism from shared reality in intergroup perception. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 45,* 417-427.

Eek, D., & Biel, A. (2003). The interplay between greed, efficiency, and fairness in public-goods dilemmas. *Social Justice Research, 16*, 195-215.

Eek, D., Biel, A., & Gärling, T. (2001). Cooperation in asymmetric social dilemmas when equality is perceived as unfair. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology, 31*, 649-666.

Eek, D., & Gärling, T. (in press). Prosocials prefer equal outcomes to maximizing joint outcome. *British Journal of Social Psychology*.

Ekehammar, B., Akrami, N., Gylje, M., & Zakrisson, I. (2004). What matters most to prejudice: Big Five personality, social dominance orientation or right-wing authoritarianism? *European Journal of Personality, 18,* 463-482.

Ekehammar, B. & Magnusson, D. (1973). A method to study stressful situations. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, *27,* 176-179.

Ekehammar, B. & Sidanius, J. (1982). Sex differences in sociopolitical attitudes: A replication and extension. *British Journal of Social Psychology, 21,* 249-257.

Garvill, J., Marell, A., & Nordlund, A. (2003). Effects of increased awareness on travel mode choice. *Transportation, 30*, 63-79.

Granhag, P. A., Strömwall, L. A., & Jonsson, A. C. (2003). Partners in crime: How liars in collusion betray themselves. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 4, 848-867.

Grankvist, G., Dahlstrand, U., & Biel, A. (2004). The impact of environmental labelling on consumer preference: Negative vs. positive labels. *Journal of Consumer Policy, 27*, 213-230.

Granström, K. & Stiwne, D. (1998). A bipolar model of groupthink: An expanson of Janis' concept. *Small Group Research, 29, 32-56.*

Gustafsson, M., Biel, A., & Gärling, T. (1999). Outcome-desirability bias in resource management problems. *Thinking and Reasoning, 5*, 327-338.

Hansen, E. M., Kimble, C. E., & Biers, D. W. (2001). Actors and observers: Divergent attributions of constrained unfriendly behavior. *Social Behavior and Personality, 29,* 87-104.

Hartwig, M., Granhag, P. A., Strömwall, L. A., & Vrij, A. (2004). Police officers' lie detection accuracy: Interrogating freely versus observing video. *Police Quarterly, 7*, 429-456.

Hylander, I. & Guvå, G. (in press). Identity formation and attitude change through participation in peaceful demonstrations and violent research. *British Journal of Social Psychology*.

Håkansson, J., & Montgomery, H. (2003). Empathy as an interpersonal phenomenon. *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships, 20*, 267-284.

Israel, J., & Tajfel, H. (1972). *The context of social psychology: A critical assessment.* Oxford, England: Academic Press.

Johnson, M. (1998). Self-esteem stability: The importance of basic self-esteem and competence strivings for the stability of global self-esteem. *European Journal of Personality, 12,* 103-116.

Karlsson, N., Gärling, T., Dellgran, P., & Klingander, B. (in press). Social comparison and consumer behavior: When feeling richer or poorer than others is more important than being so. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*.

Kemdal, A. B., & Montgomery, H. (2001). Explaining own and others' behavior in a controversial issue: The case of animal experimentation. *Journal of Social Psychology, 141,* 693-713.

Lindholm, T. (in press). Group-based biases and validity in eyewitness credibility judgments: Examining effects of witness ethnicity and presentation modality. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*.

Lindholm, T., & Christianson, S.-Å. (1998). Intergroup biases and eyewitness testimony. *Journal of Social Psychology*, *138,* 710-723.

Lindström, P. (1997). Persuasion via facts in political discussion. *European Journal of Social Psychology, 27,* 145-163.

Magnusson, D., & Stattin, H. (1978). A cross-cultural comparison of anxiety responses in an interactional frame of reference. *International Journal of Psychology, 13,* 317-332.

Marell, A., Davidsson, P., Gärling, T., & Laitala, T. (2004). Direct and indirect effects on households' intentions to replace the old car. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services, 11*, 1-8.

Nilsson, A., von Borgstede, C., & Biel, A. (2004). Willingness to accept climate change strategies: The effect of values and norms. *Journal of Environmental Psychology, 24*, 267-277.

Rosander. M. (2003). *Groupthink: An inquiry into the vicissitudes of regressive group processes.* Linköping: Linköping Studies in Education and Psychology.

Rosander, M., Stiwne, D. & Granström, K. (1998). "Bipolar groupthink": Assessing groupthink tendencies in authentic work groups. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 39,* 81-92.

Sjöberg, L. (2000). Factors in risk perception. *Risk Analysis, 20*, 1-11.

Sjöberg, L., & Montgomery, H. (1999). Double denial in attitude formation. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, *29*, 606-621.

Skaldeman. P., & Montgomery, H. (1999). Interpretational incongruence of value-profiles: Perception of own and partner's values in married and divorced couples. *Journal of Social Behavior and Personality, 14,* 345-366.

Snellman, A., & Ekehammar, B. (2005). Ethnic hierarchies, ethnic prejudice, and social dominance orientation. *Journal of Community & Applied Social Psychology, 15,* 83-94.

Ståhl, T., van Prooijen, J.-W., & Vermunt, R. (2004). Perceived in-group threat as a factor moderating the influence of in-group norms on discrimination against foreigners. *European Journal of Social Psychology, 34,* 173-190.

Törnblom, K. Y., & Vermunt, R. (Eds). (1999). Fairness conceptions in the contexts of positive and negative outcome allocations: Part II. Special issue: *Social Justice Research, 12*, No.1.

Vermunt, R., & Törnblom, K. Y. (1996). Distributive and procedural justice. *Social Justice Research, 9*, 305-311.

Article

Social Psychology in Norway

by Reidar Ommundsen & Karl Halvor Teigen
(University of Oslo)

History

The first Norwegian textbook in social psychology was published by Anathon Aall in 1938. Aall (1877-1942) was a professor of philosophy, who is historically important as founder of the Institute of Psychology at the University of Oslo (then: Kristiania) in 1909. Originally a theologian, Aall had adopted the new, experimental approach to psychology during his extended visits to Germany around the turn of the century. In Oslo, he performed experimental studies on memory, including eyewitness research, where he concluded that eyewitnesses tend to remember their own testimonies better than the original events, leading to apparently reliable, but often invalid descriptions.

There is, however, not much of the experimental approach in his book on Social Psychology. The history of the subject is traced back to LeBon's psychology of the crowd. Many pages and whole chapters are devoted to a discussion of social instincts, in the spirit of McDougall, often illustrated with historical and ethnological anecdotes, along with speculations about biological and hereditary aspects responsible for sex and race differences. The book ends with comments on a variety of subjects like crime, fashion, nationalism, and cosmopolitism. This colorful, but somewhat rambling account was written toward the end of Aall's career, many years after he had left the Institute of Psychology to the leadership of Harald Schjelderup (1895-1977), a promising young philosophy professor who in 1928 became first (and, until Rommetveit's appointment in 1959, the only) professor in psychology in Norway. Schjelderup began his career as an experimentalist,

but became in the 1920's also a psychoanalyst, introducing a perspective on clinical psychology that in our country has persisted until this day.

Perhaps the most important Norwegian contribution to social psychology prior to World War II came from a zoologist, Thorleif Schjelderup-Ebbe (1894-1976), who in 1918 introduced the "law of pecking order" (dominance hierarchies) based on observations of hens (later also of insects and some other species). The author himself considered this a study in social psychology, and hoped for a university chair in sociology; he was later in life appointed honorary professor at the University of Copenhagen, but never held a regular academic position in Norway.

After World War II, the influence from American psychology gradually replaced its previous European (mainly German) orientation. This was reinforced by Fulbright scholarships bringing American researchers to Norway and allowing a new generation of Norwegian psychologists to visit American universities. The most prominent representative of this younger generation was Ragnar Rommetveit (b. 1924), whose doctoral dissertation on "Social norms and roles" (1953) was written at the Norwegian Institute of Social Research. This institute was founded in 1950 as an interdisciplinary forum for applying social science to social problems, based on an empirical approach. Its first chairman, Erik Rinde, together with David Krech (at that time an American Fulbright Scholar in Oslo) developed the idea of an International Seminar for Comparative Social Research, which perhaps can be regarded as a forerunner of EAESP. Rommetveit took part in these endeavors, and is still remembered by many European colleagues for his active role in establishing the European Association of Experimental Social Psychology, and his contributions to the early conferences in the 1960's, as documented by the sketch of the history of EAESP to be found on the Association's home page.

Rommetveit served as professor in psychology at the University of Oslo from 1959 and until his retirement. His main interests were psycholinguistics and communication, both from a theoretical and empirical perspective, which was inspirational for several students (Blakar, Hundeide, Heen Wold) who later became his colleagues at the Department of psychology in Oslo. Nafstad and Blakar (1982), writing an overview of Norwegian social psychology in the 1960's and 70's, identified the social-

cognitive approach to communication as one of the two main trends of social psychology in Oslo, the other being research in the social nature of sex roles. The leading profile in this area was Harriet Holter (1922-1997), who like Rommetveit had a background from the Institute of Social Research. Originally trained in economics and social sciences, she wrote a doctoral dissertation on "Sex roles and social structure" (1970) and was professor of psychology in Oslo 1973-1992. "Female culture" was another topic, studied by Berit Ås.

In their review, Nafstad and Blakar (1982) made an attempt to characterize Norwegian social psychology by some general tendencies that are recognizable even today. "(a) Not much has been done on what has traditionally been classified as proper experimental or laboratory social psychology. (b) On the other hand, there has been a strong tendency for people working in other areas of academic psychology to adopt social psychological perspectives. (c) The most characteristic feature, however, seems to be the extent to which social psychology really has won the status as an applied social science. (d) Finally, … many people doing research on social psychological problems are not themselves psychologists" (p. 197). These trends can be read in a positive way, indicating that social psychology is prosperous and alive, being integrated in other areas inside and outside of psychology. However, a more critical reading suggests that in this country, social psychology lacks an identity of its own. When everything is called social psychology, the existence of the discipline as such becomes endangered. Likewise, social psychology may lose some its disciplinary identity when successfully integrated (or perhaps assimilated) in cross-disciplinary contexts (Brewer, 2005).

Social psychology at the universities

Over the last fifty years, Norwegian psychology has been dominated by a quite massive buildup of professional schools of psychology at four Norwegian universities (until 2005, the only four). The University of Bergen, founded 1946, established its own department of psychology in 1964, and a professional program from 1969. The University of Trondheim, later renamed the Norwegian University of Science and Technology, established a psychology department in 1967, originally with a Masters program, adding a professional program from 1995. In Tromsø,

"the world's northernmost university" (founded in 1968), a department of psychology was established 1983, and a professional program introduced in 1991. All these programs aim at preparing candidates for applied work as clinical psychologists, but also to give them a solid background in basic research areas, in the spirit of the "scientist-practitioner", or Boulder model. One of the basic areas, supposed to be studied intensively over at least one full term, is social psychology. Thus social psychology has a clear identity as a subject in all psychology students' curricula, based on English-language textbooks – emphasizing the psychological "face" of social psychology (cf. House, 1977).

For reasons that are less clear, there has been a scarcity of professors and research scholars who regard social psychology as their primary subject. Two contributory factors can be identified: (1) Social psychology was from its inception at the Institute of Social Research interdisciplinary and oriented towards applied social issues, as indicated above. (2) Psychology students typically view social psychology as a step on the ladder towards becoming a licensed, clinical psychologist, not as a field for specialization in its own right. There have never been any PhD or other in depth courses leading to a specific degree in social psychology. This may have seriously prevented recruitment to research positions in social psychology (along with other basic fields or research). Recent university reforms open for Masters programs in Oslo and Tromsø in addition to Trondheim. We hope that this will attract students interested in pursuing social psychological research toward a PhD, and eventually an academic career.

To fill positions dedicated to social psychology, it has up till now been necessary to apply a broad and loose definition of the field, inviting assistance from experts on related subjects. As a result, the boundary lines between social psychology and neighboring, more applied disciplines have for many years been blurred and hard to draw. These include organizational and work psychology, health psychology, community psychology, occupational psychology, and risk and safety research. A number of research projects on issues of public interest have been going on in all these fields, often outside the universities in applied and cross-disciplinary research environments, such as AFI (Work Research Institute), NOVA (Norwegian Social Research), SIRUS (National Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research), and The Norwegian Institute of Public

Health, all in Oslo, and HEMIL (Research Center for Health Promotion), associated with the University of Bergen. In contrast, basic social psychological research at the university departments has been found wanting.

This is unfortunately not just our private opinion. Psychological research in Norway was recently reviewed by an international panel, appointed by the Research Council of Norway. Their evaluation of social psychology in Oslo and Trondheim was not very flattering, it was considered unfocused, without a clear leadership structure, "internal", not directed towards an international audience, and a low output of peer reviewed publications. Social psychology in Bergen was lumped together with stronger fields as health and organizational psychology, and not separately commented by the panel. Only for the department in Tromsø the panel had a word of consolation, finding it "worth noticing, that the department has a relatively strong psychology group, otherwise rarely seen in Norway" (Norsk forskningsråd, 2004, p. 39).

Current research in social psychology at the four Norwegian universities is summarized below. To make the story short, we do not cite individual articles (references can be readily retrieved from PsycInfo or the University home pages).

Oslo

Social psychological research at the Department of psychology in Oslo falls in two categories: Basic, and social issues driven studies. Some of the basic studies come in the form of conceptual, non-empirical analyses, for instance of ethical issues, and basic assumptions in society and in the field of psychology itself. It is probably correct to say that present day social psychology at this department has continued its traditional interest in "critical" and "societal" versions of social psychology. An example of the former is Jan Smedslund's attempt to formulate an "a priory" psychology, based on the meanings of psychological terms in ordinary language. Another example is the project "Values as a priori assumptions in psychological theories and research" (Nafstad). An example of the latter is an ongoing project on ideological shifts as reflected in language use (Blakar and Nafstad). This study is uses computerised content analyses of newspaper databases.

With a few exceptions, for instance some studies on social cognition (Teigen), research has tended towards the applied pole focusing on a variety of social issues. One example is construction of a cross-cultural scale for measuring attitudes toward so-called illegal immigration. A methodological spin-off from this work has been the development of a qualitative "think-aloud" procedure for validating self-completion questionnaire (Ommundsen et al.). Several studies that have been completed or are underway make explicit use of social psychology theory, as for instance value-expectancy models, in studies of health related attitudes and behaviour. One example is an intervention study of the effect of a school-based sex education programme to prevent sexually transmitted diseases and unwanted pregnancies (Lundin Kvalem). An ongoing study addresses alcohol expectancies and socialization of adolescents' learning to drink (Natvig). Another project has recently been started on self-regulation of health related behaviour (Kraft).

Bergen

Social psychological research at the university of Bergen is mainly social issues-driven. International publications the last two-three years report empirical studies on mental health related topics as acculturation stress, and self-esteem of adolescents with immigrant background (Sam), and school stress and social support (Aarø and Wold). There are also studies on attitudes toward lesbians and gays (Anderssen), and psychosocial responses to marital disruption (Thuen and Rise). Several studies focus on issues related to work, leadership, and organizational behaviour, as bullying in schools (Olweus), and bullying at work (Matthiesen and Einarsen), psychosocial stress in military personnel (Laberg, Eid, Johnsen, and Brun), and traveling and tourism (Larsen). In addition, there are ongoing (mainly) conceptual research on "Views on human nature" (Vollmer), and "Trust between the professions and society as a basis for the legitimacy of the welfare state" (Ekeland).

Trondheim

Social psychology at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology in Trondheim is organized as a section together with community psychology. This section hosts an annual conference on social and community psychology attracting researchers from other Norwegian universities and research institutes. The lion's share of research has been in

applied social psychology, especially focusing on various aspects risk and safety, as risk perception, and attitudes toward nuclear power and radioactive waste (Drottz Sjøberg), communication of risk and risk reduction in medical contexts (Skolbekken), and risk-perception and safety on offshore petroleum platforms (Rundmo). Other studies focus on the anti-social behaviour in early adolescence (Bendixen), and consequences of hosting international sports events on the host city residents' attitudes and value system (Kolstad).

Tromsø

Social psychology at the University of Tromsø is organized in a small, but internationally active group of researchers that were recruited temporarily or permanently from abroad when the Psychology department was built up in the 1990's. They came from Poland (Lewicka), USA (Silvera), Canada (Rudmin), and The Netherlands (Verplanken), bringing with them links to research networks in several countries. Current projects from this group include cross-cultural comparisons, minorities and the acculturation concept (Rudmin), choice behaviors in consumers and evaluative judgments (Silvera), impulsive buying, attitudes, habits, values, and choices (Verplanken). Various methodologies are used, from archival studies (Rudmin) to questionnaires and experimental designs (Silvera and Verplanken), linking social psychological issues to basic theoretical concepts like attitudes, self-identity, and self-esteem.

Concluding comment

Nafstad and Blakar (1982), writing more than 20 years ago, praised Norwegian social psychology for its "versatility and vitality". There may be a lot to be said about versatility and vitality in Norwegian psychology, viewed as a whole; our concern is, however, that this same versatility may have counteracted a more focused attempt to give social psychology a strong and recognizable identity, and to develop a corresponding social psychological research tradition in this country. Most of our colleagues would have no problem in answering yes to the question: "Are you a psychologist". However, if asked: "Are you a social psychologist", they would hesitate, answering "yes" or "no" depending upon the occasion. Many would welcome a "Don't know" option. (And, we regret to say, this review might leave them as confused as ever.)

References

Aall, A. (1938). *Sosialpsykologi.* Oslo: Aschehoug.

Brewer, M. (2005). Reaching out: Across disciplines, across cultures (Editorial). *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology, 41,* 215-219.

EAESP, *About: History*. Retrieved March 15, 2005, from http://www.eaesp.org/about/history.htm

House, J. S. (1977). The three faces of social psychology. *Sociometry, 40,* 161-177.

Holter, H. (1970). *Sex roles and social structure*. Oslo: Universitetsforlaget.

Nafstad, H. E. & Blakar, R. M. (1982). Current trends in Norwegian social psychology: a brief review. *European Journal of Social Psychology, 12,* 195-212.
Norges forskningsråd (2004). *Psychology and psychiatry: Panel 3. Evaluation* of *clinical, epidemiological, public health, health-related and psychological research in Norway.* Oslo: The Research Council of Norway.

Rommetveit, R. (1953). *Social norms and roles*. Oslo: Akademisk forlag.

Article

Psychology in Finland

by Anna-Maija Pirttilä-Backman
(Department of Psychology, University of Helsinki)

This brief article presents an overview of the development and the characteristics of social psychology in Finland. We will present the situation in the different universities, followed by some general observations regarding the training and professional careers of social psychologists in Finland. The article ends with an anecdotal description of the national and international involvement of Finnish social psychologists.

University of Helsinki (founded in 1640)

In Helsinki the Faculty of Social Sciences was established already in 1945 (nowadays, the university as a whole has about 38.000 students). At the time it was suggested to introduce it as a subsection of 'social and moral philosophy'. It took another 17 years before it was formally recognized as an entity of its own. The year 1962 was a milestone for academic social psychology. In that year the first professorship in social psychology was established in the Faculty of Social Sciences. Kullervo Rainio, who had earned his PhD in psychology with a study on leadership qualities, was appointed as the first professor of the field in 1964 (Helkama, 2003). Through this appointment, along with that of Rauni Myllyniemi, first as a part time instructor in 1963 and later as professor, the formal conditions were fullfilled for the official establishment of a department of social psychology (Myllyniemi, 2003).

Rainio's (e.g. 1983, 1984) work focussed on the formalization of choice behaviour in social situations and on the use of mathematical learning models in deriving testable hypotheses for experimental studies on basic social processes. His starting point was Lewin's topological psychology, which he modernized into a stochastic theory. At the beginning of the 1980's Rainio built a highly modern computer-based laboratory where he conducted a number of experiments. It should be mentioned that later on experimental research would become rather exceptional at Helsinki, and the rare experiments done were performed in more natural settings. Myllyniemi on the other hand (e.g. 1997) had a much more theory oriented perspective on interaction regulation, concentrating on the functional meanings of various interpersonal orientations and styles of action.

As time went by the number of permanent teaching staff increased to three professors and three senior lecturers. The three professor positions are currently held by Klaus Helkama, Karmela Liebkind - the Swedish chair - and Anna-Maija Pirttilä-Backman. A diversity of research interests characterises the department today, but a common denominator can be found in its societal and social orientation. To evaluate the research done at the department, Helkama (e.g. 1991, 2003) likes to refer to Carlson's (1984) criteria for "socialness". Carlson's five criteria are: (1) subjects are chosen so as to present or to compare meaningfully defined social groups; (2) subjects are observed in genuine social interaction with real people; (3) social structural variables are related to psychological measures; (4) social influences on psychological functioning are observed; and (5) subjects are asked about social issues meaningful to them. Helkama feels that the research done at the Helsinki department scores higher on the Carlston criteria compared to most of the studies reported in for example the European Journal of Social Psychology.

Today the research programmes of the department are: values and morality (e.g. Helkama, 2004); ethnic relations (e.g. Liebkind & Jasinskaja-Lahti, 2000); everyday thinking (e.g. Bäckström, Pirttilä-Backman & Tuorila, 2003; health (e.g. Haukkala et al., 2000); organisational social psychology (e.g. Lipponen, Olkkonen & Moilanen, 2004); entrepreneurship and rural studies (e.g. Vesala & Peura, 2003) and gender studies (e.g. Wager, 2000). Aside from originally European theories such as social

identity theory and the theory of social representations, developmental and cross-cultural approaches are also being used. Instead of exclusion, integration and parallel existence have been the department's conscious strategy in the choice of topics, theories, as well as in methodological choices. Moreover, in this internationally oriented department many studies use cross-cultural designs.

University of Tampere (founded in 1925)

The teaching of social psychology began formally already in 1938, when a combined teaching position of adult education and social psychology was founded in the School of Social Sciences, the predecessor of the present University of Tampere. The School was transferred from Helsinki to Tampere in 1960. Today there are altogether 15.400 students in the whole university. The first professorship in social psychology was created in 1965 and it was given to Antti Eskola, a sociologist. At first, social psychology was a small independent department, but in 1976 it became a part of the combined Department of Sociology and Social Psychology, including currently also social anthropology (Eskola, 1980). Today there are two professors (Anja Koski-Jännes and Anja Riitta Lahikainen) and seven senior instructors in the social psychological unit of the department.

It still gets said that there is a kind of division of labour in Finnish social psychology with Tampere being more sociological and Helsinki more psychological, but this characterization has lost much of its validity during the last ten years. Social criticism and interest in explicitly political questions have traditionally been characteristic of the Tampere department (e,g. Eskola 1980). In 1988 Antti Eskola and his colleagues published the perhaps most widely distributed Finnish commentary on 'the crises of social psychology' – "the blind alleys". Earlier, and well before "the blind alleys", Eskola had written books on research methods in sociology. In the 1970's they were among the most popular textbooks at Finnish universities. Later he launched the method of empathy-based stories (or passive role-playing) as a means of gathering research material on ethically defendable grounds. This method was later developed further and used extensively by Jari Eskola (e.g. Eskola 1998) at the University of Kuopio.

Tampere introduced conversation and discourse analysis into Finnish social psychology. These methodologies were relatively dominant during the last decade, but other methodologies have recently begun to also attract attention. Research on addiction (e.g. Koski-Jännes, 2002), children's well-being and new media (e.g. Lahikainen et al., 2004), language and action (e.g. Ruusuvuori, 2001) and methodological development (e.g. Hänninen, 2004) are among the central research areas.

University of Kuopio (founded in 1972) **and other teaching units**

The most recent unit of social psychology was established at the University of Kuopio (6.000 students in all), where it has been possible to study social psychology as a major since 1989. Social Psychology was first situated in a Department along with Social Work, but currently it is located in the Department of Social Psychology and Sociology. The staff consists of one professor (appointment pending), one lecturer and one senior instructor. The University of Kuopio as a whole focusses on health and well-being, which is also reflected in the work of the social psychology unit. Other research themes include globalisation, the internet and virtuality.

Social psychological research is also being done at other departments of the Finnish universities. For example, conversation analysis is practiced at the Department of Sociology in Helsinki (e.g. Peräkylä & Vehviläinen 2003). Conceptions of intelligence and educability, studied within the framework of the theory of social representations, are among the core topics at the Department of Psychology at the University of Joensuu (e.g. Räty & Snellman 1998). Finally, everyday thinking as well as self presentation and values are studied at the Department of Psychology at the University of Helsinki (e.g. Lindeman, & Stark 2000, Schwartz, Verkasalo et al. 1997).

Training and careers in social psychology

A highly competitive numerus clausus system regulates admission to the Finnish universities. For example, in 2004 the Department of Social Psychology at Helsinki accepted only 6.9 % of the applicants. Aside from these 18 lucky students, an additional 10 students were accepted on the basis of their previous studies at the Open University or at other universities or departments. Still another 10 students who had obtained their B.A. degree at the Swedish School of Social Sciences (part of the University of Helsinki) transferred to the Department for their master's level studies.

The master's degree in social sciences with a major in social psychology does not entitle the graduates to a professional 'psychologist' position. Over the years, now and then (unsuccessful) attempts were made to achieve a legally acknowledged position for social psychologists in the health care or social sector of the job market, but nowadays achieving this acknowledgment does not appear to be an issue anymore.

At present there are altogether over 1000 social psychologists (M. Soc.Sci) in Finland (the whole population is a bit over 5 million people). About one third of them work in the private sector, the others hold jobs at universities, public research or educational institutes, organisations, foundations etc. As to the type of job, the most typical fields of employment for graduated social psychologists are personnel administration and consultation, training and research. Thus far altogether 59 doctoral degrees have been earned in social psychology. About two thirds of these degrees have been obtained at the University of Helsinki. The group of active PhD's represent several nationalities.

National and international involvement of Finnish social psychologists

The Social Psychology Division is the oldest division of the Finnish Psychological Society. In collaboration with the social psychological units of the respective universities it organises an annual meeting of social psychology, which serves as an occasion for exchange between faculty,

researchers, alumni and students. The one day meeting has recently been extended to two days, and the topics covered encompass all aspects of social psychology. Every now and then a foreign guest is invited to these meetings as a guest speaker. As a matter of fact, some members of the EAESP may remember having participated in one of these meetings.

Finnish social psychologists have also been active in the organisation of international seminars, symposia and conferences. Some of the readers of this Bulletin may remember, for example, the medium size meeting of the EAESP, held at Espoo in 1989, where some 30 participants from 14 countries discussed topical questions on "Personality and social processes". And yet others may remember the First International Summer School on Social Representations, held at Lahti in 1995.

References

Bäckström, A. & Pirttilä-Backman, A.-M. & Tuorila, H. (2004). Willingness to try new foods as predicted by social representations and attitude and trait scales. *Appetite, 43,* 75-83.

Carlson, R. (1984). What is social about social psychology? Where's the person in personality in personality research? *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 47, 6,* 1304-1309.

Eskola, A (1980): Social psychology at the University of Tampere, Acta Psychologica Fennica VII. (pp. 116-127.) Finnish Psychological society.

Eskola, A., Kihlström, A., Kivinen, D., Weckroth, K. & Ylijoki, O.-H. (1988). Blind Alleys in Social psychology: A Search for Out. Amsterdam: North-Holland.

Eskola, J. (1998). Eläytymismentelmä sosiaalitutkimuksen tiedonhankinta-menetelmänä (Non-active role playing as an information gathering method in social sciences, in Finnish). Tampere: TAJU.

Haukkala, A. & Uutela, A. & Vartiainen, E. & McAlister, A. & Knekt, P. (2000).

Depression and smoking cessation: the role of motivation and self-efficacy. *Addictive Behaviours, 25,* 311-316.

Helkama, K. (1991), 'Sosiaalinen' maailman ja Suomen sosiaalipsykolgiassa ('Social' in the world's and Finland's social psychology, in Finnish). *Psykologia, 26*, 356-359.

Helkama, K. (2004). Values, role-taking and empathy in moral development. *Nouvelle Revue de Psychologie Sociale, (New Review of Social Psychology), 3,* 103-111.

Helkama, K. (2003) : Sosiaalipsykologian arvot ja identiteetti 40 vuoden perspektiivissä. (The values and identity of social psychology in the 40 years perspective, in Finnish) In Seppälä T (ed.) 40 vuotta sosiaalipsykologian identiteetti etsimässä. Simulaatiosta sosiaalisiin representaatioihin. (40 years in search for social psychology's identity. From simulation to social representations, in Finnish). (pp. 3-52) Social Psychological studies 11. Department of Social Psychology, University of Helsinki.

Hänninen, V. (2004). A model of narrative circulation. *Narrative Inquiry, 1*, 69-86.

Koski-Jännes, A. (2002). Social and personal identity projects in the recovery from addictive behaviours. *Addiction Research & Theory, 10,* 2, 183-202.

Lahikainen, A. R., Partanen, J., Roine, M. & Valkonen, S. (2004). Children Reading and Talking Television. http://stakes.fi/palvelut/palvelujen_laatu/lapset/In_English/Children_culture.htm

Liebkind, K. & Jasinskaja-Lahti, I. (2000): Acculturation and psychological well-being of immigrant adolescents in Finland. A comparative study of adolescents from different culotural backgrounds. *Journal of Adolescent Research, 15,* 4, 446-469.

Lindeman, M. & Sirelius, M. (2001). Food choice ideologies: the modern manifestations og normative and humanistic views of the world. *Appetite, 37*, 1-10.

Lipponen, J., Olkkonen, M.-E., & Moilanen, M. (2004). Perceived procedural justice and employee responses to an organizational merger. *European Journal of Work and Organizational Psychology, 13,* 391-413.

Myllyniemi, R. (1997). The interpersonal circle and the emotional undercurrents of human sociability. In Putchik, R. & Conte, H. R. (eds.) Circumplex models of personality and emotions. (pp. 271-295.) American Psychological Association, Washington, D.C.

Myllyniemi, R. (2003). Syvähenkiset rakenteet ja kivat korrelaatiot. Jäähyväisluento. Profound structures and nice correlations. Farewell lecture. In Seppälä T (ed.) 40 vuotta sosiaalipsykologian identiteetti etismässä. Simulaatiosta sosiaalisiin representaatioihin. (40 years in search for social psychology's identity. From simulation to social representations, in Finnish). (pp. 53-64) Social Psychological studies 11. Department of Social Psychology, University of Helsinki.

Peräkylä, A. & Vehviläinen, S. (2003). Conversation analysis and the professional stocks of interactional knowledge. *Discourse & Society, 14*, 6, 727-750.

Rainio, K. (1986). Stochastic field theory of behaviour. Commentationes Scientiarum Socialium 34. Helsinki: Societas Scientiarum Fennica.

Ruusuvuori, J. (2001). Looking means listening: Coordinating displays of engagement in doctor-patient interaction. *Social Science & Medicine, 52,* 1093-1108.

Räty, H. & Snellman, L. (1998). Social representations of educability. *Social Psychology of Education, 1*, 359-373.

Schwartz, S. H., Verkasalo, M., Antonovsky, A., & Sagiv, L. (1997). Value priorities and social desirability: Much substance, some style. *British Journal of Social Psychology, 36*, 3-18.

Vesala, K. & Peura, J. (2003). Portfolio farmers, entrepreneurship, and social sustainability. In L. O Persson, A-M. Sätre Åhlander & H. Westlund (eds*.), Local responses to global changes: economic and social development in Northern Europe's countryside* (pp. 219-229) (Work Life in Transition 2003:11). Stockholm

Wager, M. (2000). Childless by choice? Ambivalence and the female identity. *Feminism & Psychology, 10,* 389-395.

New Books by Members

Stereotypes and Prejudice in Conflict: Representations of Arabs in Israeli Jewish Society.
Daniel Bar-Tal and **Yona Teichman.**
Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005, 483 pages, Hardback
Available from www.cambridge.org

With the recognition that shared stereotypes and prejudices play a determinative role in situations of conflict because they are simultaneously outcomes of the accumulated animosity between the involved groups and also feed the continuation of the conflict by furnishing the cognitive-affective basis for the experienced mistrust and hostility by the parties, was written the present book It presents a systematic, comprehensive and coherent analysis of evolvement, institutionalization, maintenance, functions and consequences of stereotypes and prejudice developed in a society (i.e., Israeli Jewish society) involved in intractable conflict.

On the basis of knowledge accumulated in social, developmental, and political psychology, sociology, political science, cultural and communication studies, the book first presents integrative conceptual framework that allows dealing with questions such as: How and why do stereotypes, prejudice and emotions about the adversary emerge? What are their contents? What functions do they fulfil? How are they transmitted by societal-political channels of communication and by political, social, cultural and educational institutions? How are they acquired by the young generation? How do they develop with years and what are their consequences? This is an original, innovative and comprehensive conception that provides the basis for the specific analysis of the Israeli case.

Specifically, the book begins with the discussion of the psychological foundations of intergroup behavior and introduces the concept psychological intergroup repertoire. Then it provides the conceptual framework for the discussion of the negative psychological intergroup

repertoire that evolves in contexts of intractable conflict. The next chapters analyze the particular case of the evolvement, and maintenance of the negative intergroup psychological repertoire about Arabs by the Israeli Jewish society in the context of the Arab-Israeli conflict. In this vein, first the book describes the context in which the psychological repertoire about Arabs has evolved. It overviews the socio-cultural context and focuses on the nature of the Arab-Israeli relations and their history, describing the events of the conflict, as reflected in the Israeli collective memory. Then the book describes at length the representation of Arabs in the political, societal, educational and cultural channels- specifically, as they appear in the political discourse, mass media, school textbooks, Hebrew literature of adults and children, theatrical plays and films through the years. And the book reviews empirical studies of the last five decades that investigated the psychological repertoire held in Israeli Jewish society about Arabs. It reviews studies performed using different methods and variables and a variety of samples in different periods.

Viewing stereotypes, prejudice and emotions as a link in a vicious circle that reinforces conflict the authors carried a systematic and comprehensive research project for about a decade to unveil their acquisition by the young generation (i.e., very young children) and their trend of development with age. The studies if this project that consists of about 20 complementary studies, which are original and never published before, are reported in five chapters of the book. The studies focused on the acquisition and development of the word of Arabs, their concept, image, stereotype, prejudice emotions and attributed behavioral intentions by Israeli Jewish children and adolescents, beginning from the early age of 2-3 year olds up to young adulthood. They utilized different methods of research, including interviews, questionnaires, task performance and human figure drawings. The last method was developed in authors' laboratory. It allows an implicit multidimensional assessment of social perception, attitudes and emotions, that is, of stereotypes and prejudice. The last chapter presents a thesis as to how to change stereotypes and prejudice in societies ridden by intractable conflict. This conception goes beyond the traditional social psychological framework suggesting societal approach that focuses on reconciliation process as a necessary condition for successful conflict resolution and peace process. Within the framework of reconciliation, the change of rival's representation is essential. This

change requires processes of legitimization, equalization, differentiation and personalization that must encompass the great majority of society members. This is a very challenging mission for every society that aspires to leave the way of intractable conflict and embark on the way of peace.

Contents

Introduction
Chapter 1: The Psychological Basis of Intergroup Relations
Chapter 2: Psychological Intergroup Repertoire in Intractable Conflicts
Chapter 3: The Context: The Arab-Israeli Intractable Conflict
Chapter 4: Representation of Arabs in Public Discourse
Chapter 5: Representation of Arabs in School Textbooks
Chapter 6: Representation of Arabs in Cultural Products
Chapter 7: Representation of Arabs by Israeli Jews: Review of Empirical Research
Chapter 8: The Development of Shared Psychological Intergroup Repertoire in a Conflict: Theory and Methods
Chapter 9: Studies with preschoolers
Chapter 10: Studies with School children, Adolescents, and Young Adults
Chapter 11: The Reflection of Social Images in Human Figure Drawing
Chapter 12: General Conclusions and Implications
References

Racisme et xénophobie (Racism and xenophobia)
Margarita Sanchez-Mazas (Université Libre de Bruxelles)
Paris : Presses Universitaires de France November 2004
Price 25 €, 256 pages, ISBN 2130525989

Negative representations and discriminatory practices based on criteria such as « skin colour », nationality, or ethnic/cultural origin are often referred to as *racism* or *xenophobia*. The book proposes a general interpretative framework for the social psychological processes underlying these phenomena. The notion of *recognition* serves as a guiding principle throughout the book and its specific definitions in modern times are identified through a historical review. It is argued that *racism* and

xenophobia, far from being synonymous, are different instances of *denials of recognition* serving distinct functional and symbolic purposes in a given society. Drawing from European and North-American examples, they are described as persistent, yet changing phenomena. A social psychological approach integrating contributions from neighbouring social sciences is supported.

Collective Guilt: International Perspectives
Edited by **Nyla R. Branscombe,** University of Kansas, and **Bertjan Doosje**, University of Amsterdam.
November, 2004; Cambridge University Press, 356 pp.
ISBN Hb: 0-421-81760-9 (£45.00); Pbk: 0-521-52083-5 (£18.99)
For further information and ordering the book, please see:
http://www.cambridge.org/uk/catalogue/catalogue.asp?isbn=0521520835

Collective Guilt: International Perspectives considers the social psychological antecedents and consequences of experiencing collective guilt for ongoing intergroup relations. Although history is replete with instances of great harm being committed by one group against another, collective guilt is not an inevitable result of acknowledging the harm done by one's ingroup. People can often avoid self-categorizing as an ingroup member, undermine their group's responsibility for the harm done, legitimize the harmful actions, or fail to value having a more just relationship with the harmed outgroup. Despite these many potential impediments to feeling collective guilt, there have been instances where people have re-assessed their group's past or present treatment of another group, sought forgiveness, and expressed a willingness to make reparations. This volume presents original research concerning such collective guilt processes, and the consequences of experiencing collective guilt for the relations between the groups in seven national contexts. As the research in this volume attests, reverberations that stem from feelings of collective guilt have been observed from North America to the Middle East and from Europe to Australia. This volume presents original research that was primarily guided by a social identity theoretical perspective, but crucial connections

to historical, philosophical, and political processes are developed within each chapter.

Recommended by:
John C. Turner, Australian National University
"This is the definitive book on the fascinating topic of collective guilt and an excellent introduction to the whole area of collective emotions. It makes a great case for the social and scientific importance of this topic. I was particularly struck by findings illustrating that the way in which a group actively uses its history to construct an identity shapes its experience of collective guilt, which in turn influences its willingness or not to do great harm to others, and the converse, its willingness to forgive others for the great harm they have done. The book is well-written, authoritative, and thought-provoking throughout. It is a testament to what social psychology can achieve when it shines its light on matters of great human and political moment. Very enjoyable and highly recommended."

Eliot R. Smith, Indiana University
"A decade or more ago, as researchers first recognized the key role of emotions in the ways groups deal with each other, the focus was naturally on emotions most obviously related to intergroup conflict, such as anger or fear. Now the conceptual focus has broadened to include a wider range of group-based emotions. Collective guilt is particularly interesting, because it can lead to prosocial behaviors (such as apologies or restitution to injured groups), but also can motivate people to turn a blind eye to their own group's past misdeeds. This volume presents research taking a variety of perspectives on collective guilt, addressing important issues in multiple national and historical contexts."

Contents: *N.R. Branscombe, B. Doosje,* Collective Guilt: International Perspectives

Part I. Defining the Nature of Collective Guilt. 1. *Nyla R. Branscombe, Bertjan Doosje,* International perspectives on the experience of collective guilt. 2. *Nyla R. Branscombe, Ben Slugoski, Diane M. Kappen,* The measurement of collective guilt: What it is and what it is not. 3. *Brian*

Lickel, Toni Schmader, Marchelle Barquissau, The evocation of moral emotions in intergroup contexts: The distinction between collective guilt and collective shame. 4. *Robyn Mallet, Janet Swim,* Collective guilt in the United States: Predicting support for social policies that alleviate social injustice. 5. *Michael T. Schmitt, Nyla R. Branscombe, Jack W. Brehm,* Gender inequality and the intensity of men's collective guilt.

Part II. The Relationship between Group Identification and Collective Guilt. 6. *Bertjan Doosje, Nyla R. Branscombe, Russell Spears, Antony S. R. Manstead,* Consequences of national in-group identification for responses to immoral historical events. 7. *Craig McGarty and Ana-Maria Bliuc,* Refining the meaning of the 'collective' in collective guilt: Harm, guilt, and apology in Australia. 8. *Sonia Roccas, Yechiel Klar, Ido Liviatan,* Exonerating cognitions, group identification, and personal values as predictors of collective guilt among Jewish-Israelis. 9. *Sven Zebel, Bertjan Doosje, Russell Spears,* It depends on your point of view: Implications of perspective-taking and national identification for Dutch collective guilt. 10. *Lars Rensmann*, Collective guilt, national identity, and political processes in contemporary Germany.

Part III. Consequences for Intergroup Relations. 11. *Miles Hewstone, Ed Cairns, Alverto Voci, Frances McLernon, Ulrike Niens, Masi Noor,* Intergroup forgiveness and guilt in Northern Ireland: Social psychological dimensions of 'The Troubles'. 12. *Arie Nadler, Ido Liviatan,* Intergroup reconciliation processes in Israel: Theoretical analysis and empirical findings. 13. *Martha Augoustinos, Amanda LeCouteur,* On whether to apologize to Indigenous Australians: The denial of white guilt. 14. *Aarti Iyer, Colin W. Leach, Anne Pedersen,* Racial wrongs and restitutions: The role of guilt and other group based emotions. 15. *Michael J. A. Wohl, Nyla R. Branscombe,* Importance of social categorization for forgiveness and collective guilt assignment for the Holocaust. 16. *Elazar Barkan*, Individual versus group rights in Western philosophy and the law. 17. *Nyla R. Branscombe,* A social psychological process perspective on collective guilt.

Société contre fumeur: une analyse psychosociale de l'influence des experts.

Juan Manuel Falomir-Pichastor and Gabriel Mugny (University of Geneva, Switzerland)

Grenoble, France: Presses universitaires de Grenoble (2004). 296pp.
For further information, please visit:
http://www.pug.fr/Titre.asp?Num=795

Description

This book presents a social psychological analysis of the impact that messages which are attributed to experts have on strong attitudes and behaviors involving recipient's social identity. Empirical illustration is offered considering the influence processes induced by anti-tobacco campaigns aiming to motivate smokers to give up smoking.

The first part highlights the extent to which smoking behavior contributes to smokers' identity, in a societal context in which they nowadays represent a target group that has been symbolically (and even legally) weakened due to the fight against tobacco. Their behavior lacks validity and social legitimacy, and the shared representation of their group are largely defined in negative (and even psychopathological) terms. Smokers themselves often have internalized such an identity threat. They question their own behavior and identity, and acknowledge the fact that their group is associated with an inferior and stigmatized social status. At first glance, this self representation should constitute an internal constraint leading to change. However, smokers often react to these social identity threats developing a defensive motivation that biases message processing and conflict elaboration. As a consequence, they may resist to change their behavior and social identity rather than give up smoking and move to an ex- or non-smokers' identity.

The core argument is then that because of this threatening nature of the social context, smokers are particularly sensitive to the meaning of change, and hence to the influence process itself. In particular, the weakened smokers' identity asks for a decent and respectful treatment for a change to occur. Now, it is suggested that the experts' status introduces a salient constraining influence relationship as they are perceived as trying to convince and to persuade –rather than to inform. This external constraint

would motivate individuals to protect their threatened identity without considering to change towards the direction aimed by the campaigns. Supported by a large range of experimental studies, this volume highlights the factors associated to the influence of experts that are at work in the change and resistance to change processes. It turns out that the experts obtain more influence when smokers perceive their position and identity as respected, valid, and valuable, when their social identity is less salient, or when they are able to maintain a positive personal identity in spite of their stigmatized social identity. These processes are specific to the source's expert status: It turns out that where the experts fail to influence, non-experts may be successful, as they induce more change when the context is particularly identity threatening.

Emotion in Social Relations . Cultural, group, and interpersonal processes
Brian Parkinson, Agneta H. Fischer & Antony S.R. Manstead
Psychology Press 2005
ISBN 1 84169 046 5
www.psypress.com or www.psypress.co.uk

Summary
Within psychology, emotion is often treated as something private and personal. In contrast, this book tries to understand emotion from the "outside," by examining the everyday social settings in which it operates. Three levels of social influence are considered in decreasing order of inclusiveness, starting with the surrounding culture and subculture, moving on to the more delimited organization or group, and finally focusing on the interpersonal setting. At all these levels, emotion is influenced by social factors and has an impact on the way social life proceeds. For example, there are no direct equivalents in many cultures for some of the particular forms of emotion experienced in Western societies, suggesting that not all aspects of emotion are universal or biologically determined. Further, our various social identifications and allegiances partly determine what is emotionally relevant in a situation and how we respond to ingroup and outgroup members' emotions. Finally, emotions are usually occasioned by things that other people say, do or have done to

them, and they often change the way interaction with those others proceeds. The book provides a critical review of existing theory and research on these topics from a social psychological perspective and develops its own distinctive approach by recontextualizing emotion in an integrated cultural, organizational, and relational world.

Comments

"This is one of the best and most comprehensive treatments of emotion available today. The authors, each an accomplished researcher in his or her own right, have done a superb job of integrating a large and diverse set of data. Theoretically sound, empirically grounded, and global in scope, the book is also clearly and engagingly written. A major accomplishment."

James R. Averill, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

"At first glance, emotions are simple, biological events inside a person. This important book by three distinguished researchers argues, convincingly, that emotions are not so simple. Instead, they are deeply social events. This book is required reading for anyone who deals on a practical or a scientific level with emotion."

James A. Russell, Boston College

"An exciting movement is occurring in the psychology of emotions. Rather than seeing emotions only in the heads and bodies of individuals, psychologists are beginning to explore how emotions align and realign relationships between people. Anyone interested in this fascinating new direction could do no better than to read the book by Brian Parkinson, Agneta Fischer, and Tony Manstead: a fine book on an up-to-the-moment topic."

Keith Oatley, University of Toronto

"The authors present a deeply social conception of emotion with arguments that are passionate yet balanced, scholarly yet accessible. Anyone with an interest in human emotions will want to read this book."

W. Gerrod Parrott, Georgetown University

The Psychology of Closed Mindedness
Arie W. Kruglanski
Psychology Press 2004
ISBN 0 86377 580 2
www.psypress.com or www.psypress.co.uk

Summary
The fundamental phenomenon of human closed mindedness is treated in this volume. Prior psychological treatments of closed mindedness have typically approached it from a psychodynamic perspective and have viewed it in terms of individual pathology. By contrast, the present approach stresses the epistemic functionality of closed mindedness and its essential role in judgment and decision-making. Far from being restricted to a select group of individuals suffering form an improper socialization, closed mindedness is something we all experience on a daily basis. Such mundane situational conditions as time pressure, noise, fatigue, or alcoholic intoxication, for example, all known to increase the difficulty of information processing, may contribute to one's experienced need for nonspecific closure. Whether constituting a dimension of stable individual differences, or being engendered situationally – the need for closure, once aroused, is shown to produce the very same consequences. These fundamentally include the tendency to "seize" on early, closure-affording "evidence," and to "freeze" upon it, thus becoming impervious to subsequent, potentially important, information.

Though such consequences from a part of the individual's personal experience, they have significant implications for interpersonal, group, and intergroup phenomena as well. The present volume describes these in detail and grounds them in numerous research findings of theoretical and "real-world" relevance to a wide range of topics including stereotyping, empathy, communication, in-group favoritism, and political conservatism. Throughout, a distinction is maintained between the need for a nonspecific closure (i.e., any closure as long as it is firm and definite) and needs for specific closures (i.e., for judgments whose particular contents are desired by an individual).
Theory and research discussed in this book should be of interest to upper level undergraduates, graduate students, and faculty in social, cognitive,

and personality psychology, as well as in sociology, political sciences, and business administration.

Comments

"This book is testimony to the creativity and scientific commitment of its author. Arie Kruglanski has used the key concepts of this theory of lay epistemology to build a remarkably cumulative research program that bridges social and personality psychology as well as the laboratory and the real world."

Philip E. Tetlock, University of California at Berkeley

"This is one of the most impressive research programs in social psychology from one of the most dynamic researchers in the field, addressing one of the most timely topics in the field: the need for closure and its motivational bases. This work has profound implications for why individuals, groups, and nations succeed or fail as they try to grapple with information and make sound decisions."

Carol S. Dweck, Columbia University

Social Groups in Action and Interaction
Charles Stangor
Psychology Press 2004
ISBN 1 84169 407 X
www.psypress.com or www.psypress.co.uk

Summary

Social Groups in Action and Interaction reviews and analyzes the human group as it operates to created both social good and, potentially, social harm. This book provides relatively equal emphasis on topics traditionally considered from an intra-group perspective (e.g. conformity, minority influence, group decision-making, leadership, and task performance) as well as topics derived from an inter-group perspective (e.g. social categorization, social identity, intergroup conflict, stereotyping, prejudice, and discrimination). In addition, topics that are not unique to either of

these two approaches, and yet which are important aspects of group relations, such as culture, crowd behavior, social representations, and negotiation are also covered. This textbook is an essential resource for courses on group dynamics and behavior.

Comments

"A very readable, informative text about group life that presents an excellent balance between classical and modern perspectives with a minimum of jargon. Stangor addresses the reader personally with the use of revealing examples and carefully crafted descriptions of selected studies that illustrate important group processes."

Sam Gaertner, University of Delaware

"Social Groups in Action and Interaction is a well organized and thorough introduction to the social psychology of groups. Writing in a highly accessible style, Professor Stangor achieves a fine balance between classic literature and contemporary approaches. Consequently, this volume would serve well as a stand-alone text for a group dynamics seminar, or as a supplemental text for a broader course in social psychology."

Janet B. Ruscher, Tulane University

"This book provides a thorough and readable review of the major theories and findings in inter- and intra-group relations. These areas are rarely covered in a single treatment, and the author has done a superb job interweaving these two topics to the benefit of both. The author's considerable expertise is evident in the clear perspective that underlies this book and this would make an excellent text for advanced undergraduate or graduate classes."

William von Hippel, University of New South Wales

"It is nice to see a new textbook that covers groups in all its various manifestations – from social categories to work groups to families. The author has contributed to a number of different group-oriented research domains, so he is in a unique position to bring theory and research from the various perspectives together into a coherent volume."

R. Scott Tindale, Loyola University Chicago

"Charles Stangor takes us on a fascinating journey, exploring both classic contributions and more novel research on the way individuals behave in and deal with social groups. Although all major phenomena are being reviewed, the storyline remains clear and the style is engaging. This book comes across as a definite must-read for anyone who wants to get acquainted with this key aspect of human behavior. A job well done."

Vincent Yzerbyt, Catholic University of Louvain-la-Neuve

Contemporary Perspectives on the Psychology of Attitudes
Edited by Geoffrey Haddock and Gregory R. Maio[1)]
Psychology Press 2004
ISBN 1 84169 326 X
www.psypress.com or www.psypress.co.uk

Summary

What is an attitude? How do different research approaches characterise "attitude" and its applications in social psychology?

The attitude concept has long formed an indispensable construct in social psychology. In this volume, internationally renowned contributors review contemporary developments in research and theory to capture the current metamorphosis of this central concept.

This book draws together the latest developments in the field to provide a scholarly and accessible overview of the study of attitudes, examining the implications for its position as a paradigm of social psychological understanding. Dividing the subject into two main parts, this book first addresses the structural and behavioral properties of attitudes, including the affective-cognitive structure of attitudes, the nature of attitude ambivalence and intention-behavior relations. The second section focuses on representational and transformational processes, such as meta-

[1)] Geoffrey Haddock and Gregory R. Maio are established researchers in the field of attitudes and social cognition. They are both members of the Social Psychology Research Group at Cardiff University.

cognitive attitudinal processes, the role of implicit and explicit attitudinal processes, cultural influences and attitude change. In a third, concluding section, the Editors draw together these contemporary perspectives and elaborate on their impact for future theorizing and research into attitudes. Empirically supported throughout, this collection represents a timely integration of the burgeoning range of approaches to attitude research. It will be of interest to social psychologists, sociologists, political scientists and researchers with an interest in attitudinal phenomena.

Book Reviews

Estudios de Psicologia Social (Studies on Social Psychology) by **José Francisco Morales Dominguez** and **Carmen Huici Casal** (Editors)
Madrid: UNED Ediciones. ISBN: 84 362 4855 4, pp 538.
Review by **Jorge Vala** (University of Lisbon)

This book is part of the "Cuadernos de la UNED"(Universidad Nacional de Education a Distancia, Madrid), an extensive range of UNED publications, intended to promote the dissemination of research in social psychology. J. Francisco Morales, one of the editors of this series, is a specialist in social identity and intergroup relations and he is a co-editor of an important handbook of social psychology, published in Spain by McGraw Hill. The other editor, Cármen Huici, focuses in her research on group processes and intergroup relations in the context of national identities.

The book is meant for undergraduate and postgraduate students. It presents empirical research and theoretical approaches in the field of intergroup processes and collective behaviour. One of the major qualities of this book is that it reveals the vitality of social psychological research in analysing major problems of contemporary society.

The book covers a wide range of research on group and collective processes. The book chapters, written by experts of different Spanish universities, analyse such significant topics as: racial and sexist prejudice, social exclusion, prejudice reduction and the experience of stigmatization; processes of causal attribution and health care; collective behaviours and mass media; intragroup conflicts and processes of coerciveness within groups; construction of social categories and of social representations; cultural dimensions in a longitudinal perspective. These research topics are addressed with methodological pluralism. Laboratorial studies, quasi-experimental studies and correlational studies are presented. In the same vein, the empirical studies that are presented use a diversified number of techniques: questionnaires, implicit measures, content analysis; systematic

observation, etc. This methodological pluralism enriches the book and makes it very stimulating.

Since it is not possible to comment on all chapters with the detail they each deserve, this reviewer decided to present the three chapters most closely related to his own research.

In the chapter on "Comparative identity, intergroup differentiation and cultural identity", Huici, Rós and Gomez use the concept of comparative identity to analyse the strategies of cultural relations between different autochthonous communities in Spain. As the authors recall, the concept of comparative identity is based on the idea of different levels of categorization and the possibility of simultaneous identification with two categories at two different levels of inclusion. A high comparative identity corresponds to a high identification with a given category and to a low identification with the corresponding high-order category. After having used this concept to understand the dynamics of European identity in an earlier publication (Huici, Rós, Cano, Hopkins, Emler, Carmona, 1997), Huici, Rós and Gomez apply it now successfully to the comprehension of the dynamics of cultural relations between the communities within Spain. As the authors argue, the concept of comparative identity (and its operationalisation) lends itself to theoretical articulations with the theory of self-categorisation, with Berry's theory of acculturation, with the concept of entitativity, or even with Gaertner and Dovidio's model of dual identity.

Another chapter I would like to mention is Rodriguez-Torres, Rodriguez-Perez and Leyens' chapter on the model of infra-humanization. At the date of its publication, this chapter was one of the first papers to diffuse this model. Infra-humanization is defined as the negation of the capacity of outgroups to express sentiments or secondary emotions. In this chapter, the authors present empirical research about the implicit distinction in social thinking between primary emotions and secondary emotions and about the consequences of that distinction for intergroup relations. The authors underline the fact that most studies have consistently considered prejudice as a privilege of majorities, implicitly denying dominated groups the capacity of considering themselves as superior to dominant outgroups. Contrary to this perspective, the authors present data that allow them to

state that dominant as well as dominated groups consider themselves as more human than relevant outgroups. This finding is important in the context of the debate on the analytical distinction between the love for one's own group and the sense of superiority over other groups.

The chapter by J. Francisco Morales analyses immigration in the broader context of social exclusion processes. What should be stressed about this chapter is the articulation of different theoretical approaches, thereby avoiding the reduction of the problem of exclusion to just one manifestation of ethnocentric thought or to just a category of behaviours that are currently described under the concept of discrimination. Particularly interesting is the conceptualization of the exclusion phenomena, namely the exclusion of immigrants, as a process of "moral exclusion". This means that immigrants are seen as a group to which the principles of justice that guide the human action are not applied. This perspective outlines a problem that is beyond outgroup/ingroup relations, a problem placed at the level of the relations between those who are human and the others, who are represented as non-entities.

This book demonstrates the vitality and diversity of research in social psychology. It is a very stimulating piece of work and the messages it contains would certainly justify its publication in other languages besides Spanish.

Huici, C., Ros, M., Cano, I., Emler, N., Hopkins, N. & Carmona, M. (1997). Comparative Identity and Evaluation of Socio-Political Change: Perceptions of the European Community as a Function of the Salience of Regional Identities, *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 27, 97-114.

Communication under the microscope by **Peter Bull**
London: Routledge 2002. Pp.184. IBSN 0-415-04688-2 (pbk)
Review by **Steve Reicher** (University of St. Andrews)

Sometimes I think that we social psychologists must be a rather sad bunch leading rather lonely lives. Our image of the human subject is largely of one who views and comes to an understanding of the world from a position of Olympian detachment. Whether we are misers, strategists or realists, our endeavours are essentially solitary. If there is anything social to our activities, that too is cerebral: our understanding of our position and that of others, but one which, again, we come to alone. Our world, in other words, is a silent and cerebral world. Don't people ever discuss and debate and argue where we come from? Don't people ever *talk* to each other?

And the answer, of course, is no. At least not in the world that we research. As Haslam & McGarty (2001) have pointed out, interaction has all but disappeared from social psychology experiments. Typically, participants sit quietly while attending to some information and then respond in some way, typically by ticking boxes on a sheet of paper. God forbid that they should speak up, for then they might contaminate the responses of those others who are sitting quietly beside them. So we produce a model of the human condition which reflects the nature of method rather than tailoring method to the nature of our subject – something which, as Moscovici noted as long ago as 1972, can only weaken a science.

Moscovici also noted in another place (Moscovici, 1981) that one symptom of our weakness was the fragmentation of social psychology. His particular focus was the division between psychological and sociological social psychology. For instance, symbolic interactionism (an approach which puts considerable focus on the ways in which people *jointly* create understandings of their world) may be largely ignored in psychology departments but is very much alive and kicking in sociology. However it could equally be argued that there are a number of essentially social psychological approaches within departments of communication and journals of communication which are equally unfamiliar to social

psychologists. Peter Bull has therefore performed a valuable service by bringing together a range of approaches to the ways in which people create and share information together. These approaches span psychology, sociology and communication. All of them will be familiar to some. Regrettably few will be familiar to all.

The book is concerned with the 'microanalysis' of communication, which, as Bull argues is both a conceptual approach and a method. That is, it starts from the premise that communication is not an epiphenomenon – something like the neutral salve of an ointment which merely carries the 'active ingredients' that are of real interest; attitudes, beliefs, explanations or whatever. Rather communication is something that is of interest in its own right; something that has its own regularities, its own structure and its own independent consequences. As a consequence, communication is something that needs to be studied as it occurs rather than shaped or limited for the convenience of the researcher.

What makes this possible has been the development of new recording technologies over recent decades. Audio and video technologies now make it possible to record interactions unobtrusively and then to conduct systematic analyses on what happens rather than on our notes of what happened. There is an important lesson here about the relationship between technology, research and theory. Just as the microscope opened up the natural world to our gaze and transformed our knowledge of individual bodies, so the video recorder reveals our interactions in a new way and promises to transform our knowledge of the social body.

That knowledge does not just pertain to how we communicate, and how communication constitutes our understandings, frames our actions and therefore contributes to the creation of the social world. It also pertains to how we *mis*communicate. In many ways this has more impact on our social world and is often overlooked by conventional approaches which take meaning for granted. To take just one example, most studies of intergroup relations presuppose the ways in which people construe their group memberships and assume that everyone shares the same understanding. We ask about the relationship between blacks and whites, men and women, Israelis and Palestinians, assuming that all protagonists see things in these terms. But very often, the conflicts are intimately

bound up with the ways in which people differ in their views of the world: Israeli's see themselves as embattled with a powerful Arab world while Palestinians see themselves as powerless before an outpost of the Western world. No resolution is possible unless one unpicks this play of contested understandings.

This points to another critical aspect of the 'microanalysis' approach which Bull outlines at length. It is an eminently practical perspective. It resists a view which sees communication fixed by either individual abilities or social conditions. Communication is a skill which can be taught and practised and improved. People can be helped to become more effective participants in the social world. Equally, miscommunication, especially between different groups, is something that can be identified analysed and overcome. This is not to suggest that such analysis provides a magic panacea for overcoming all social conflicts. Sometimes different groups understand each other al too well, but simply have opposed aims and interests. However at least one can avoid the situation where those who have an interest in conflict are able to recruit others who do not by exploiting miscommunications and misunderstandings.

All this might seem to suggest that 'microanalysis' itself is a homogenous domain characterised by harmony and consensus. Nothing could be further from the truth. Like any thriving area it is full of sharp debates and furious polemics. Bull documents a range of theoretical frameworks that range from evolutionary models of emotional expression to the varying forms of discursive psychology. It is not enough to record and document interaction, however closely. How one looks for patterns in communication and how one relates these to different orders of phenomena is necessarily dependent upon the conceptual frameworks that are brought to the inquiry. It is here that much remains to be done. For if it is true that much of psychology ignores communication, it is equally true that much work on communication ignores psychology.

There are clearly honourable exceptions on both sides. For instance Haslam's work on consensualisation (Haslam, Oakes, Turner, McGarty & Reynolds, 1998) shows how conversations are shaped and develop as a function of categorisation processes. Likewise Tyler's work on trust begins to show how large scale social variables gain their power by framing the

nature of interpersonal interactions and communications (Tyler & Blader, 2000). Within the microanalysis literature, Giles' classic work on accommodation mirrors this by showing how the minutiae of communication are structured in relation to our social position and that of the other (Giles & Smith, 1979).

Nonetheless, far too often we confuse the phenomena we seek to explain with the level at which we seek to explain them – as if an analysis of the interaction between two individuals cannot be a group level analysis. Quite the contrary. We will only understand the impact of societal and collective factors by examining how they shape the details of interactions between persons. We need to integrate the high level insights of social psychological theory with the microanalysis of how people communicate and Peter Bull's book helps us along that path. Progress means not only overcoming conceptual dualities but also methodological dualities. Indeed perhaps it means developing new methodological strategies to address the nature of our subject matter. It might make us less like physics, but it would mark our maturity as a science.

References

Giles, H. & Smith, P.M. (1979) Accommodation theory: optimal levels of convergence. In H. Giles & R. St. Clair (Eds.) *Language and Social Psychology*. Oxford: Blackwell.

Haslam, S. A. & McGarty, C. (2001). A hundred years of certitude? Social psychology, the experimental method and the management of scientific uncertainty. *British Journal of Social Psychology, 40,* 1-21.

Haslam, S.A., Oakes, P.J., Turner, J.C., McGarty, C. & Reynolds, K.J. (1998) The group as a basis for emergent stereotype consensus. *European Review of Social Psychology, 9*, 203-239.

Moscovici, S. (1972) Society and theory in social psychology. In. H.Tajfel & J. Israel (Eds.) *The Context of Social Psychology*. London: Academic Press.

Moscovici, S. (1981) L'Age des Foules. Paris: Fayard

Tyler, T. R., & Blader, S. L. (2000). *Cooperation in groups. Procedural justice, social identity, and behavioral engagement.* Philadelphia, PA: Psychology Press.

Future EAESP Meetings - Calendar

June 8-10, 2005, Leiden University, The Netherlands
Medium Size Meeting on Social Identity in Organizations
Organisers: Naomi Ellemers, Etty Jehn, Fieke Harinck, Floor Rink
Contact: Naomi Ellemers

July 13-15, 2005, Exeter, UK
Small Group Meeting on 18 Years On: Progress in Social Identity Research
Organisers: Alex Haslam, Jolanda Jetten, Thomas Morton, Anne O'Brien, Tom Postmes, Michelle Ryan
Contact: Jolanda Jetten (J.Jetten@ex.ac.uk)

July 19-23, 2005, Würzburg, Germany
14th General Meeting
Organisers: Fritz Strack
Meeting website: http://eaesp2005.uni-wuerzburg.de

July 16-20, 2005, Schloss Oppurg, Germany
Medium Size Meeting: Social and Cognitive Change in Intergroup Relations (8th Jena Workshop on Intergroup Processes)
Organisers: Thomas Schubert & Amélie Mummendey
Contact: Thomas Schubert (sth@uni-jena.de)

July 24-28, 2005, Kraków, Poland
Medium Size Meeting: XI International Conference on Social Dilemmas
Organisers: Janusz Grzelak, Grazyna Wieczorkowska, Marzena Mazur, Andrzej Nowak
Contact: Janusz Grzelak (januszg@uw.edu.pl; icsd@psych.uw.edu.pl)
website: http://www.come.uw.edu.pl/icsd2005

September 21-25, 2005, Lisbon, Portugal
Small Group Meeting on Justice and Intergroup Conflict
Organisers: Jorge Vala & Isabel Correia (ISCTE Lisboa, Portugal)
Contact: Jorge Vala (jorge.vala@ics.ul.pt) & Isabel Correia (isabel.correia@iscte.pt)

Spring 2006, The Frisian "Wadden" Islands, The Netherlands
Small Group Meeting on Gender and Career Advancement: Social Psychological Approaches
Organisers: Marloes van Engen & Claartje J. Vinkenburg
Contact: Marloes van Engen (m.l.vengen@uvt.nl)

Future EAESP Meetings

General Meeting

Würzburg, Germany, July 19-23, 2005

The preparations for the General Meeting are progressing smoothly. Thus far, almost 750 participants have registered.

As you may have noted from the conference website, the program committee under Paul van Lange's most competent leadership has compiled an exceptionally attractive scientific program. Special thanks go to the members of the scientific committee Markus Brauer, José Fenandez-Dols, Anne Maass, Mark Snyder, and Paul van Lange.

There are a few suggestions from the local organizers:

1) Most important: Please **check the conference website regularly** for news. From now on, this will be our only means of communicating with you. http://eaesp2005.uni-wuerzburg.de/

2) If you have not made a hotel reservation yet, you should be reminded that **hotel rooms and their rates can be guaranteed only until May 10, 2005**. After this date, hotel bookings must be made individually either through the Würzburg Tourist Office (hotels@wuerzburg.de) or the internet (e.g., www.hrs.com). The organizers can assume no responsibility for the availability of rooms or their rates. The **Maritim-Hotel** has offered a substantial discount on the rent of the meeting facilities if more than 170 hotel rooms are booked. Thus, by choosing the Maritim you will not only enjoy the amenities of a 4-star conference hotel but you will also support the General Meeting.

3) **Late and on-site registration.** For logistical reasons, the organizers need to know the number of participants one week before the General Meeting. Registrations that are made shortly before the conference or on site cause additional efforts and expenses. Therefore, we need to

increase the fees by € 50,- for all registrations that are made after July 11, 2005. At the same time, we encourage you to register as early as possible

3) If you are a first author of a contribution to the scientific program and have not yet registered for the conference, you should know that **"active" participants must have completed their registration before June 1, 2005**. Otherwise, we have to remove their contribution from the scientific program before it goes to print.

4) The organizers have made a special effort to turn the **Farewell Banquet** into the social highlight of the General Meeting and into a memorable event for the EAESP. The banquet will be held at a historic site overlooking the city, the food will be prepared by Würzburg's most acclaimed chef, and there will some exquisite (but unobtrusive) musical entertainment. While there are still tickets left, we anticipate a high demand at the conference. Because admission is strictly limited, we urge you to book as early as possible.

5) In addition to the social events, there will be two **sports activities:** Jogging and football (soccer). Frank van Overwalle (Frank.VanOverwalle@vub.ac.be) will be in charge of the jogging event, Rupert Brown (r.brown@sussex.ac.uk) will organise a football tournament. For further information, please directly contract Frank or Rupert.

Fritz Strack
on behalf of the organizational team

Small Group Meeting

On Gender and Career Advancement: Social Psychological Approches

Spring 2006, The Frisian "Wadden" Islands, The Netherlands

The past decade has shown a dramatic increase in the number of women entering the workplace and management. However, this revolution has not resulted in an increase in the number of women at the top level of organizations. Social psychological theory, especially social role theory and social identity theory, has contributed significantly to current thinking about this so-called 'Glass Ceiling' phenomenon. The aim of the small group meeting is to bring together and further international collaboration and debate among social psychologists studying processes related to career advancement of women and men from different experimental, field and theoretical perspectives. The field is currently characterized by a diversity of (sometimes contrasting) approaches in which gender in the workplace is often used as application of more general theory and research. By bringing together researchers with different expertise, we hope to stimulate research and theory that is able to both integrate these perspectives and to find new routes to explore gender and career advancement. We propose to invite both empirical and theoretical papers on the following themes (but are open to other innovative themes):

- Normative and injunctive aspects of stereotypes and social roles of men and women and their relation to career expectancies, promotion opportunities and social acceptance of female leaders;
- Identity processes at work:
    - identity, inclusion, and organizational- and career commitment;
    - gendered mentoring relationships and career development;
    - identification with the organization and/or top management as a predictor of career advancement;
    - masked masculinity in organizations;

- 'Arena' behavior and other impression formation strategies as determinants of career success;
- Gender differences in career related behaviours, attitudes and cognitions;
- Methodological approaches to exploring the issues above such as experiments, meta-analysis, discourse analysis etc.

The 3-day meeting will have about 20 participants and will take place at one of the Frisian "Wadden" Islands of the Netherlands. We would like to invite proposals for contributions (maximum length 750 words) to be sent to Marloes van Engen at m.l.vengen@uvt.nl before October 15, 2005.

Reports of Previous Meetings

Small Group Meeting On Conscious and Unconscious Attitudinal Processes

At La Cristalera (Madrid), Spain, 2nd-5th June 2004
Organisers: Geoff Haddock, Greg Maio, Pablo Briñol, and Rich Petty

Much recent research within the attitudes literature emphasizes the role of conscious and unconscious processes. For example, research on implicit and explicit measures of attitudes, conscious and unconscious processes of attitude formation and attitude change, automatic and deliberative processing of attitude-relevant information, and neuropsychological aspects of attitudes are all concerned with how conscious and unconscious processes influence individuals' attitudes. The aim of the meeting was to integrate the advances in theories and methods about these types of attitudinal processes, as well as consider basic and applied issues regarding the use of implicit and explicit measures of evaluation.

After a welcoming reception and dinner that included a lively demonstration of Flamenco dancing, the first day of talks included two sessions. The meeting commenced with an overview session that introduced the main themes regarding conscious and unconscious attitudinal processes. **Tony Greenwald** described recent conceptual and methodological issues regarding the IAT, highlighting how these developments have informed our understanding of the attitude concept. **Mahzarin Banaji** discussed recent research on the origins of attitudes, focusing on the relation between the IAT and cortical activation as well as developments in using the IAT to assess children's racial attitudes. **Tim Wilson** considered whether attitudes can truly be unconscious, discussing this overarching and important question from methodological, theoretical, conceptual, and historical perspectives. **Rich Petty** asked whether individuals can be unaware of their ambivalence about an attitude object, and described a series of studies regarding the sources and consequences of such implicit ambivalence. **Russ Fazio** discussed how the MODE model

offers a framework for understanding discrepancies between implicit and explicit measures of attitude. To complete the session, **Geoff Haddock** introduced some broad themes and oversaw a general discussion in which contributors raised a number of issues that helped set the stage for the remainder of the meeting.

The theme of the second session was implicit-explicit discrepancies. **Roland Deutsch** focused on whether conscious and unconscious evaluative responses reflect common mechanisms, concluding that these types of evaluative responses are accompanied by propositional versus associative processing. **Kerry Marsh** addressed how implicit and explicit measures of attitude differentially influence impulsive and deliberate behavior regarding condom use. **Michael Olson** discussed how dissociations between implicit and explicit measures of self-esteem can be accounted for by conscious differences in self-evaluative tendencies. **Patrick Vargas** introduced research using implicit and explicit measures of sexual orientation, explaining how implicit-explicit relations on this dimension are associated with differences in psychological well-being. **Christian Jordan** described research addressing how inconsistency between implicit and explicit measures of self-esteem lead to prejudice, demonstrating that the highest levels of prejudice are expressed by individuals high in explicit and low in implicit self-esteem. **Yaël de Liver** described new developments in assessing the implicit associative structure underlying ambivalent attitudes. **Jeff Sherman** described the quadruple process model, which aims to estimate simultaneously the primary components of automatic and controlled processes in social judgment. To complete the session, **Gerry Clore** made some integrative comments about implicit-explicit discrepancies and chaired a stimulating question and answer session.

The second day of talks included sessions on group attitudes and implicit attitude formation and change. The first speaker in the group attitudes session was **Keith Payne**, who presented a series of studies that introduced the Affect Misattribution Procedure as a new implicit measure of attitude. **Robert Livingston** described evidence that implicit measures of attitude strongly predict deliberative decisions about legal sanctions against minority defendants. **Miguel Moya** described research in which the IAT was used to assess implicit stereotypes of groups that differ in

social power. **Bernd Wittenbrink** introduced research testing how racial attitudes and stereotype accessibility contribute to race biases in shooting decisions. He showed how such biases are affected by working memory and are difficult to overcome. **Ángel Gómez** presented research demonstrating that priming a meta-stereotype and rendering salient value similarity did not affect responses on a measure of implicit outgroup stereotypes. **P.J. Henry** described work that assessed status asymmetries in the effects of intergroup contact on explicit and implicit measures of prejudice, finding that variability in contact has different effects on these types of measures. **Greg Maio** discussed how ambivalence moderates the effect of anti-racism messages, such that potential ambivalence more powerfully predicts the effects of such messages on implicit measures of attitude than does subjective ambivalence. **Trish Devine** provided EEG evidence that individual differences in regulatory ability among low-prejudice people are associated with different error-related negativity patterns in response to race-based evaluations. To complete the session, **Christian Wheeler** introduced a number of themes common across the talks and oversaw the general discussion.

The session on implicit attitude formation and change involved eight speakers. **Ap Dijksterhuis** led off this session by discussing the role of conscious and unconscious processes in attitude formation, demonstrating that unconscious thought leads to more optimal decision making. **Melissa Ferguson** reported evidence that automatic attitudes toward a stimulus object represent not only the valence of salient information about the stimulus, but also the respondent's motivational status regarding the object. **Michaela Wänke** examined how implicit measures of brand attitudes are affected by persuasive appeals, finding that IAT scores are sensitive to different types of persuasive appeals. **Henning Plessner** also addressed the theme of consumer brands to test whether the attitude-behavior relation varies as a function of the processing components of direct and indirect measures of attitude. **Bertram Gawronski** drew upon the distinction between associative and rule-based processes to investigate the role of cognitive balance in the formation of implicit and explicit interpersonal attitudes. **Dominika Maison** reported research on implicit consumer ethnocentrism. Her findings demonstrated that individuals prefer foreign products on explicit measures and local products on implicit measures. **Rob Holland** discussed a series of

experiments in which the relation between an implicit measure of attitude and behavior differed as a function of an individual's mood. **Pablo Briñol**, who showed that implicit measures of attitude can be affected by thinking carefully about persuasive messages, even in the absence of change on explicit measures. **Bill Crano** ended the session by introducing a number of important questions and concerns that produced a provocative end to the working day.

The second day of the meeting ended with an evening in Madrid. After an enthusiastic bus tour of the city by our guide Maria and driver Kiko, it was time for another superb demonstration of Flamenco, this time at one of Madrid's clubs. As a result, many speakers later promised to demonstrate their own Flamenco. Alas, we are still waiting ……

The final day of the meeting consisted of a series of talks on methodological issues. **Jan de Houwer** discussed recent research on affective priming of pronounciation responses, showing that such effects are robust to the extent that the targets are processed at a semantic level. **Christoph Klauer** considered the mechanisms underlying affective priming effects, finding that response priming is stronger than attitude priming. **Miguel Brendl** introduced the Evaluative Movement Assessment, a new RT measure of evaluative responding that allows multiple attitude objects to be mapped on a single scale. **Marco Perugini** focused on the role of counterbalancing, arguing that while counterbalancing enhances internal validity, it diminishes predictive validity. **Dick Eiser** critically examined how social psychologists employ concepts and terms such as consciousness, automaticity, and determinism. **Greg Maio** ended the session by integrating the talks and leading a general discussion about the link between theory and method. o end the formal component of the conference, **Rich Petty** closed the meeting by addressing and synthesizing the major themes that were evident throughout the conference. He indicated that while we have made significant progress in developing our conceptualizations, theories, and methodologies of implicit and explicit social psychological processes, there are yet many important issues and questions that need to be resolved.

Individuals who attended the meeting were impressed by both the beautiful venue and local organization. The mountain locale was very

comfortable and the surrounding views were spectacular. From the organizational end, special thanks must be extended to graduate students from the Universidad Autonoma de Madrid: **Carmen Valle, Dario Diaz, Francisco Ordoñez, Ismael Gallardo,** and **Javier Horcajo**. Together with Pablo Briñol, they ensured that everyone's needs were met.

We would also like to thank the EAESP, Cardiff University, the Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, and the Ohio State University for their support of the meeting.

Small Group Meeting On War and Peace: Social Psychological Approaches to Armed Conflicts and Humanitarian Issues

At Geneva, Switzerland, 9th-11th September 2004

Organisers: Juan M. Falomir-Pichastor, Daniel Muñoz-Rojas, & Xenia Chryssochoou

Our purpose in organizing this meeting was to bring together current research and theoretical perspectives in the field of social psychology in order to debate issues related to armed conflicts and associated humanitarian issues, and to highlight the social-psychology contribution to its understanding. In addition to providing this space to scholars we also wanted to confront our theoretical frameworks to some of the current difficulties faced by practitioners and workers on the ground. To our delight this challenge was taken up by the *International Committee of the Red Cross*, who significantly participated in the conference. Therefore, the meeting provided a unique opportunity for researchers to meet, exchange ideas and debate with members of the *ICRC* who participated and presented their experiences and concerns.

The meeting took place at the *University of Geneva* (Switzerland). Geneva is a city with a tradition in humanitarian concerns and with a specific position in the scene of international issues as exemplified by the presence

of international human rights and humanitarian organizations and in particular by the *ICRC*. Considering both speakers and attendants, we were over 40 participants. A reception was held on the 8th of September, allowing an informal conversation among participants coming from very different countries. The meeting started with a welcome conference by *Juan M. Falomir* (one of the organizers) and *René Kosirnik* (ICRC, head education and behavior unit) highlighting the aims and directions of the meeting.

The contributions covered armed conflicts at different stages, integrating different theoretical and methodological perspectives, and examining conflicts with different nature and geographical location. Contributions were structured into five overall subjects. On Thursday the 9th of September the talks during the morning focused on 'social representations of armed conflicts and identity issues'. *Daniel Bar-tal* started the meeting by analyzing the relationship between Ethos and Identity. He described the changes in the conflictive ethos and discussed the implications of these changes for the meaning of the Israeli Jewish identity. *Stephen Reicher*'s contribution proposed an analysis of the rescue of Bulgaria's Jews during the Second World War using a social identity model of helping. The talk by *Marina Herrera* examined mass social mobilization as a function of category definitions, as proposed by self-categorization theory, and suggested that the way in which categories are construed influenced attitudes towards war. The effects of fairness and group identification on aggression in an inter-group situation were examined by the fourth presentation, given by *Tomohiro Kumagai*. Finally, *Gerasimos Prodromitis* analyzed issues of legitimacy and queries of legitimation in the war in Iraq as a function of individuals' ideologies.

In the afternoon we focused on factors underlying public support to armed conflicts. *Alexander Todorov* focused on the discrepancies between actual and perceived public opinion that affect the perceived legitimacy of American foreign policy, which results in support to unilateral military actions (e.g., bombing in North Korea). The talk by *Christopher Cohrs* focused on individuals' attitudes towards military intervention in Afghanistan as a function of moral disengagement. *Felicia Pratto* analyzed individual differences in tolerance for war and peace as a function of four factors: social ideologies, threat, social identity, and social values. *Juan M.*

Falomir's talk centered on perceived legitimacy of collective punishment and collateral damages as a function of group characteristics such as their democratic vs. authoritarian political structure. *Lyle E. Bourne* gave the final talk of the day in which he examined how individuals understand and react to press reports about episodes of armed international conflicts. At the end of the day, *Willem Doise* and *Xenia Chryssochoou* discussed the contributions of the day, and we finished with a rich and stimulating general discussion with *Antonella Notari* (ICRC, head, media relations).
On Friday the 10th of September the presentations during the morning focused on social psychological factors in understanding violence in armed conflicts. *David R. Mandel* gave the first morning talk. He proposed a distinction between instigators and perpetrators, and offered a situationist view about the origins of collective violence. The following talk, given by *Daniel Muñoz-Rojas,* examined the psycho-sociological factors underlying violations of International humanitarian law in different international conflicts. *Joyce Silva*'s talk re-examined arguments used to justify and legitimate the protracted civil war in Sri Lanka, in the light of the narratives of participants/survivors. *Emanuele Castano* focused on the de-humanization of victims after considering the killing of outgroup members by the ingroup. Finally, *Herbert C. Kelman* spoke about the social context of torture: when torture becomes an instrument of state policy and how the authority structure of the state is fully utilized to implement that policy. In the afternoon session, the talks focused on the victims' reactions to military conflicts and issues of community reconstruction. *Christian Staerklé*' focused on factors leading to the endorsement of ethnic nationalism and authoritarianism in a region with recurrent armed conflicts (i.e. the South Caucasus), and *Dean Ajdukovic* taught us about social factors affecting reconstruction of communities destabilized by war in Croatia and Bosnia Herzegovina. *Nelson Molina Valencia* focused on how community resistance strategies contribute to transform armed conflicts in Colombia by restoring social contracts, allowing coexistence and new forms of citizenship. *Hanna Zagefka's* intervention explained to us an intervention program aimed at improving the relationship between the Mapuche and Non-Indigenous Chileans, and, finally, *Alina Mitskovska*'s presentation about the Crimean Tatars in Ukranie focused on the social psychological factors preventing conflict. These contributions were followed by a general discussion led by *Daniel Bar-Tal* and *Stephen Worchel*, in which *Balthasar Staehelin*, the ICRC Delegate-General of the Middle

East and North Africa, discussed the potential contribution of these presentations to the ICRC work.

The last day consisted of only one session in which talks focused on social psychological factors underlying conflict resolution, reconciliation and peace building. *Arie Nadler* gave the first talk about the effect of trust, expression of empathy, and acceptance of responsibility on inter-group reconciliation in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and proposed a model based on the different psychological needs of victims and perpetrators. *Ed Cairns* focused on the role of cross-community (Catholic-Protestant) contact in conflict reduction and reconciliation, by stressing concepts such as guilt, trust and forgiveness. *Giovana Leone* taught us about intergroup reconciliation processes based on socio-emotional negotiation of guilt-forgiveness in ingroup situations, and on instrumental collaborative exchanges in intergroup encounters. In the next presentation, *Spyridoula Ntani* focused on social psychological factors (i.e. individual differences, group power) leading to lack of trust between groups with a history of conflict (i.e. Greeks and Turks). *Ifat Maoz*'s contribution centred on the influence of news coverage concerning the opponents' reaction to a proposed concession on its evaluation in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Finally, *Stephen Worchel* talked about the social psychological factors underlying the effect of camp interventions, bringing together adolescents from ethnic groups engaged in violent and protracted conflicts. The general discussion of the day was led by *Herbert C. Kelman*, and *Marion Harroff-Tavel* (ICRC, political adviser) who discussed the interventions of the social psychologists in the realm of the ICRC work.

In conclusion of our meeting, and despite being exhausted by the very condensed program, we visited the ICRC museum, which made all of us sharply shift from theories and data to the reality of armed conflicts and related humanitarian issues. Fortunately, we also had planned a conference dinner at a very nice place with a great view over Geneva and the lake, where we were able to enjoy an excellent meal and each others company.

In general, the meeting was a motivating and fruitful experience, and the goals set were greatly reached. Firstly, we created the necessary space for confronting the theoretical assumptions of social psychology to the particular nature of contemporary armed conflicts. Secondly, we put

together social psychologists from different perspectives in order to discuss conflicts of different nature and geographical location. Thirdly, we provided a forum for scientific exchanges and for an essential debate between academics and humanitarian workers in order to create a network and to foster future research collaborations that will be meaningful both to the scientific and applied domains. We hope that this meeting will be followed by others in the future.

To conclude, we would like to say a few words of thanks. First of all, we thank the participants for their enthusiasm and support before and during the meeting, and for their warmly and encouraging positive feedbacks afterwards. We are very grateful to *Willem Doise* and *Gabriel Mugny,* for their support and scientific advice at different stages of the organisation. We would also like to address our warmest thanks to our colleagues at the social psychology department at the University of Geneva, and in particular to *Erika Hofmann*, for their help in the practical aspects of the organisation, and to the members of the ICRC, in particular to *René Kosirnik,Toni Pfanner, and Laurence Bozetto*. Finally, we would like to express our thanks to the institutions who co-sponsored this meeting: the *International Committee of the Red Cross*, the *Swiss National Science Foundation*, the *European Association of Experimental Social Psychology*, the *Académie Suisse des Sciences Humaines et Sociales*, the *Société Académique de Genève*, the *University of Geneva*, and the *Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences*.

Other Reports

Social Psychology in India: A report of a collaborative research training programme held in Allahabad

At Allahabad (India), March 7th-21st 2005

Nick Hopkins (Dundee, Scotland)

One of the great pleasures of academic life is the opportunity to meet academics from different countries. The most obvious venues are conferences, and each year a large number of air miles are clocked up by academics criss-crossing the globe. However, if the opportunities for international travel are often taken for granted by US and European academics, such opportunities are much less readily available for those working in the rest of the world. The internet, email, the expansion of international publishing etc., all work to overcome distance and ease communication. However, any number of constraints remain, and most social psychologists in Europe, unless they are specifically interested in cross-cultural psychology, will have relatively few contacts in the world's developing countries. Inevitably, this means that those working in these latter have limited opportunities to participate in many academic debates, and all of us are therefore the poorer.

These impressions were confirmed when I met Prof. Janak Pandey in India a couple of years ago. I was on a sabbatical visit from the UK to Banaras Hindu University in Varanasi where Prof. Pandey was a guest seminar speaker. Out of this chance meeting there gradually emerged an idea for a programme of activity that could facilitate research collaboration between UK and Indian academics. More specifically, we embarked upon the process of organising a short intensive course devoted to considering recent developments in social psychological theory. Addressed to junior scholars in India, the course was envisioned as allowing a two-way sharing of academic expertise, theories and skills between the two countries. Some ideas do not progress far beyond the early planning stage and we were

rather surprised to find that ours did. As a result, myself and three UK colleagues (Clare Cassidy, Mark Levine and Steve Reicher) found ourselves in Allahabad. Here we joined a team of social psychologists from across India (including A.K. Dalal, E.S.K. Ghosh, Udai Jain, Lila Krishnan, R. C. Mishra, Girishwar Misra, A.K. Mohanty, N. Pande, Janak Pandey, Fakir Mohan Sahoo, Purnima Singh, R.C. Tripathi, and Niharika Vohra), and together, delivered a course held in the University of Allahabad's Psychology Department.

The programme (running between 7th - 21st March, 2005) was intensive and the days long. Each day involved lectures, panel discussions, and group activities, with a class of thirty-two junior academics and PhD students. Each evening, we returned to the state-run Tourist Bungalow quite exhausted. And each morning we rose early as our noisy neighbour – the main bus station – sprang into life. However, these long days and short nights were a pleasure. The classroom activities were enormously rewarding, and the kindness and hospitality extended to us by staff and participants alike was amazing and humbling. We also found Allahabad to be a very welcoming city with much of interest, and alongside our daily classes and project meetings we managed trips to the old city, Mughal tombs, and to the Sangam (the confluence of the holy Ganges, Yamuna, and Saraswati).

Our visit to India was an unforgettable academic and personal experience. The feedback from the participants has been very positive, and we hope to run a similar programme next year. So too, we intend to maintain our contacts with those we met in March and pursue longer-term programmes of collaborative work. Certainly, there is considerable interest in India in the work of European social psychologists and how this may be applied in India. In turn, we all found the task of thinking through the application of our perspectives in an Indian context a stimulating experience in which we learned much about the nature and adequacy of our theoretical assumptions (and we all hope that this will contribute to how we approach the social phenomena that interest in Europe). Furthermore, the opportunity to work alongside Indian colleagues provided a wonderful opportunity to learn much about contemporary developments in Indian psychology. At a personal level, a visit to India cannot fail to surprise and fascinate, and we all brought home wonderful memories of the sights and

sounds of an amazing country (including those of an amazing bus station).

Much of the organisation for the course was undertaken by Prof. Janak Pandey and Dr. Purnima Singh (both at Allahabad). It was they who shaped the course structure, co-ordinated the input of the Indian academics, and recruited the 32 participants, and it is easy to see why the Psychology Department in Allahabad is one of the most respected in India, and why it is recognised by the Indian University Grants Commission as one of limited number of 'Centres of Advanced Study'. Whilst much of the programme's funding was obtained from the Indian University Grants Commission, those from the UK could only participate through the support we received from the British Council. The British Council office in New Delhi took great interest in the project and kindly funded our travel and accommodation. Finally, we would like to record our thanks to a number of publishers and journal editors who agreed to provide (free of charge) some textbooks and journal backcopies for the course library. In this regard we owe our sincere thanks to the EAESP for providing several years' backcopies of the EJSP. In particular, Sibylle Classen deserves special thanks for her personal interest in our request and for her considerable help in finding some spare copies and then forwarding them to Allahabad (where they now have a permanent home in the Departmental library).

Meeting on The Social Psychological Analysis of Social Inclusion and Exclusion

At Kent, Canterbury, 12th-14th September 2003

Organisers: Dominic Abrams, Miles Hewstone & Vicki Esses

This meeting asked social psychologists to reflect on the linkage between basic and applied research in social psychology, and the wider policy arena (see also www.social-inclusion.org.uk). It was attended by researchers and postgraduates from Europe, North America, and Australisia and provided an opportunity to share different perspectives and approaches to these questions, as well as to think about how different political and

institutional structures might affect the ways social psychology can relate to policy initiatives.

A main theme of this meeting was exploration of the criteria that people use for including or excluding others in their social groups and relationships. Several of the papers explored the mechanics of inclusion and exclusion. Others focused on the role of intergroup contact as a means of breaking down barriers between members of dominant and minority groups. A third theme was the role of emotions, either perceived or experienced, as a medium for prejudice and prejudice reduction. Several of the presentations focused on non-laboratory (i.e. real-world) settings, ranging from prisons to schools. The conference concluded with a review of the use of bias reduction techniques outside the laboratory, and a discussion of how social psychology can be brought to the attention of policy makers in the most effective and useful way. As well as the papers themselves, the meeting provided an excellent opportunity for discussions and planning future research. At the main conference dinner the delegates were joined by other colleagues from the Centre for the Study of Group Processes at the rather unusual but highly enjoyable venue of a Farmer's market restaurant.

Authors of the papers included Betsy Levy Paluk, Mark van Vugt, Chris Stiff, Richard Crisp, Catriona Stone, Julie Christian, Rhiannon Turner, Miles Hewstone, Alberto Voci, Barbara Masser, Angel Gomez, J. Francisco Morales, Pablo Espinosa, Roger Giner-Sorolla, Rupert Brown, Tendayi Viki, Dominic Abrams, Anja Eller, Sarah Leeds, Kim Stace, Nicole Tausch, Tania Tam, Gordon Hodson, Lindsay Cameron, Adam Rutland, Brian Mullen, Tirza Leader, Diana Rice, John Drury, Rod Bond, Jessica Redshaw, and Donald Green. Some of the research and work from the meeting is included in a forthcoming special issue of the *Journal of Social Issues*, on which Betsy Levy Paluck is a co-editor, and some is reflected in the recently published book on social inclusion and exclusion (Abrams, D., Hogg, M.A. & Marques, J.M. (2005) *The Social Psychology of Inclusion and Exclusion.* New York, Psychology Press.

Grants

Drogosz, Marek (regional support grant)
Jostmann, Nils (travel grant)
Lasticova, Barbara (regional support grant)
Nieweg, Myrke (travel grant)
Spiewak, Slawomir (seedcorn grant)
Vliek, Michael (travel grant)
Xenias, Dimitrios (travel grant)
Zimmermann, Anja (travel grant)

GRANT REPORTS

Ruud Custers
(Utrecht University, The Netherlands)
postgraduate travel grant

After attending the annual SESP meeting in Fort Worth, TX, I visited Gordon Moskowitz at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, PA from October 17 to December 12, 2004, thanks to the EAESP postgraduate travel grant. Lehigh University is beautifully located on a hill, overseeing the Lehigh river and the old city centre. An excellent place to get a lot of work done. Prof. Moskowitz is a leading expert in the field of (nonconscious) goal-pursuit and I had hoped to meet him once a week. Hence, I was pleasantly surprised when he insisted on meeting two to three times a week. Discussions were always interesting and most of the time very relevant to the topic of my dissertation: nonconscious goal-pursuit. Other, less related topics included the social psychology of ordering food in diners and anything remotely related to music.

Although these afternoon discussions were a very agreeable way to spend time, they also very quickly produced some interesting ideas. Most of these idea's were centred around the concept of discrepancy reduction. One of the characteristics of goal-directed behavior is that it is aimed at

reducing the discrepancy between a goal-state and the actual state. In earlier studies for my dissertation I had found that the perception of such a discrepancy facilitates the instigation of goal-directed actions when the representation of the goal is mentally accessible. During my time in Lehigh we designed two lines of studies that enable us to test whether this process of discrepancy reduction can operate without conscious awareness.

Apart from the collaboration with my host, the department offered the opportunity to participate and present in brown bag and lab meetings. I quickly felt at home in the group and enjoyed the discussions with various members of the department, particularly those with Heidi Grant. Furthermore, I visited Cornell University to discuss research with Melissa Ferguson, which turned out to be a very fruitful meeting.

The rest of my working time (which still was a lot) I used for writing. Being provided with a huge quite office, it almost felt like being on sabbatical. Without having to worry about the daily hassles of the department, I got a lot of work for my dissertation done.

Hanging out with the people from the department was also great. The PhD. students quickly showed me around town, whereas Gordon took me on trips to New York city and Philadelphia, with a Pixies concert as highlight!

In short, I really enjoyed my stay at Lehigh University and I am confident that valuable collaborations will come out of it. I would recommend all postgraduate students to embark on a similar adventure.

Szymon Czaplinski
(University of Krakow, Poland)
postgraduate travel grant

Thanks to the EAESP postgraduate travel grant I visited the Department of Psychology at the New York University (NY, USA) between the 1st and 30th October, 2004.

The general goal of this research trip was to benefit from the expertise of John T. Jost on the group perception and stereotyping in the context of social attitudes.

I was welcomed very warmly at the Department of Social Psychology. I had my own desk, computer, and an access to the library resources. For one month I had a status of a regular Ph.D. student at the NYU. I was able to attend to all meetings and lectures given at that time. I had a pleasure of joining the weekly "brown bag" meetings and lectures, at which I could meet students and faculty members of Yacov Trope, or invited lecturers Henning Plessner and Klaus Fiedler, among the others.

Since the very beginning I was involved in laboratory works. Prof. John Jost and I spent the first days discussing the data I had gathered in Poland. Two weeks later we developed a project for further experiments I would carry out in my country. This collaboration constituted a great impulse for my dissertation development.

My main research field is political psychology. My present studies focus on potential mechanisms of myth application which "legitimize" social inequality. I will give an in-depth look into the role of political beliefs in modification of social inequality acceptance.

The theoretical research background is Prof. Jost's System Justification Theory. I am curious if the Poles apply stereotypes to poor and rich people as the Americans do. Having obtained a detailed analysis of my data we came to the following conclusion: depending on one's political beliefs, traits such as happiness and honesty are associated differently to poor and rich people. Rightists, with their conservative attitudes consider the poor to be dishonest and the rich to be honest. This statement turns out to be

incompatible with mechanism of compensation. Leftists, on the other hand, internalize the stereotype that the poor are more honest than the rich.

What is more, I had a great opportunity of living in New York City, which was a great experience. I believe that my stay at the New York University was very valuable. I have learned a lot, and apart from the scientific profits, the visit was also personally enriching. I stay in touch with Prof. Jost in order to finish my Ph.D. dissertation.

One more time, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the EAESP for the financial support which made this trip feasible.

Tania Tam
(University of Oxford, UK)
postgraduate travel grant

With the support of an EAESP travel grant, I was able to conduct two studies in Northern Ireland in the summer of 2004 with the help of Prof. Ed Cairns of the University of Ulster at Coleraine. Prof. Cairns is renowned for his research on Catholic-Protestant relations in Northern Ireland and generously provided facilities and assistance in conducting my studies.

Northern Ireland has been described as 'one of the most deeply divided countries in the world and one of the most violent' (Greer, 1985, p. 275). Since 1969, over 3600 people have been killed in sectarian violence in Northern Ireland, and more than half the Northern Irish population has known someone who had been injured or killed in 'the Troubles' (Smyth & Hamilton, 2003). Some people in Northern Ireland, especially the mainly Protestant community, believe it should remain part of the United Kingdom. Others, particularly the mainly Catholic community, have the diametrically opposite perspective and believe it should leave the UK and become part of the Republic of Ireland. Religious polarization in Northern Ireland is so strong that almost every aspect of life (e.g., political parties,

areas of residence, schools, shops, sports, first and last names) can be identified as either Catholic or Protestant (Hargie & Dickinson, 2003). Despite resolution of initial issues (differential employment, education, and housing for Catholics and Protestants), division is still highly symbolic and psychologically real. The conflict pervades the everyday lives of Northern Irish citizens, and it is important to examine intergroup relations in this context of real intergroup conflict.

Research on prejudice has traditionally focused on the darker aspects of intergroup relations, and existing theories such as the frustration-aggression hypothesis (Berkowitz, 1989), scapegoat theory (Miller & Bugelski, 1948), and intergroup anxiety (Stephan & Stephan, 1985) concentrate on fear, hatred, and aggression toward outgroups (Mackie, Devos & Smith, 2000) – to the exclusion of more positive aspects such as empathy, respect, admiration, and curiosity toward outgroup members. I addressed this imbalance by examining some of the factors that are likely to promote intergroup harmony rather than conflict. One of the keys for positive intergroup relations is intergroup contact, and I examined the role of contact in eliciting positive as well as negative emotions and behaviors toward the outgroup in this area of sectarian conflict. The data confirmed my hypotheses. Contact elicited both positive and negative intergroup emotions, which then independently predicted intergroup behavior.

I also investigated the relation between intergroup contact and *implicit* attitudes. Few studies have examined the effect of contact on automatically activated (implicit) attitudes, but previous research suggests this is possible because automatically activated attitudes can be changed. However surprisingly few studies have investigated the influence of contact on attitudes that were not self-reported. Thus I designed an Implicit Association Test (IAT) to assess automatic attitudes towards Catholics and Protestants (using Catholic and Protestant names) as well as towards the more extreme paramilitary Catholics and Protestants groups (using loyalist and republican symbols), a yet explored area of psychological research. I found that threat, both symbolic and realistic, were key predictors of these automatic attitudes.

This research furthers our understanding of the psychological mechanisms behind (and consequences of) intergroup contact and the building of

intergroup harmony in Northern Irish society. I thank EAESP for giving me the opportunity to conduct these studies.

Rhiannon Turner
(University of Oxford, UK)
postgraduate travel grant

With the support of an EAESP travel grant, I spent from October to November 2004 working in the Social Cognition laboratory of Professor Mahzarin Banaji at Harvard University. Professor Banaji and her lab group are internationally renowned for their research into unintended and unconscious social attitudes and in particular, the implicit association test (IAT; Greenwald, McGee & Schwartz, 1998).

The purpose of my visit to Harvard was to gain a greater understanding of the IAT as an implicit measure of intergroup attitudes. As part of my D.Phil I am investigating the potential consequences of different types of intergroup contact, from casual contact with out-group members to cross-group friendship (Pettigrew, 1997). The majority of research in this area has focused on its explicit consequences for intergroup relations, but such a limited approach may mean we are failing to consider very important effects that contact might be having. I therefore became interested in the role of implicit intergroup bias. The use of implicit measures when looking at intergroup attitudes is particularly useful, because they do not require participants to report their attitudes directly and are therefore less likely to be influenced by social desirability than are explicit measures. Dasgupta, Greenwald and Banaji (in press) have argued that "lack of experience with out-groups is partly responsible for fanning the flames of…implicit prejudice" (p. 11). I was therefore interested in discovering the extent to which intergroup contact influences implicit intergroup bias, using the IAT.

With the help of members of the Social Cognition lab who had expertise in web design and on-line research, I designed a research website on which I can run questionnaire studies and versions of the IAT that participants can access on-line, to investigate South Asian – White relations in the UK

and Black – White relations in the United States. I plan to run this study on my return to the UK.

Asides from working on my own research I have learnt a lot about the IAT and on-going research using this technique from being a member of the lab. I attended weekly presentations given by visiting social and developmental psychologists visiting the department. I met individually with Professor Banaji's graduate students, post-doctoral researchers and research assistants to learn about their research and share research ideas. In addition, I attended weekly lab meetings where a different member of the lab presented their research ideas or data for discussion. I presented my own research at one of these meetings, where I received interesting and helpful ideas and feedback on my intergroup contact and IAT research. During my visit, I also took the opportunity to learn more about the methodology of the IAT, which will help me with the design, analysis and interpretation of my research.

My visit to Harvard was undoubtedly of great benefit to me. I would like to thank the EAESP very much for providing me with this wonderful opportunity to study in a different environment, and expand my knowledge of an interesting and rapidly developing area of research. I would also like to thank Professor Banaji and her students and staff for welcoming me into their lab and giving me their time and help. I hope my visit will foster future collaborations between the social psychology research groups of Harvard and Oxford, and encourage links between intergroup contact and implicit attitude research.

References

Dasgupta, N., Greenwald, A.G., & Banaji, M.R. (in press). The first ontological challenge to the IAT: Attitude or mere familiarity? *Psychological Enquiry*.

Greenwald, A. G., McGee, D. E., & Schwartz, J. L. K. (1998). Measuring individual differences in implicit cognition: The implicit association test. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 74,* 1464-1480.

Pettigrew, T. F. (1997). Generalized intergroup contact effects on prejudice. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, 23,* 173-185.

Arnaud Wisman
(Free University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands)
postgraduate travel grant

Thanks to the EAESP travel grant I had the opportunity to visit the annual SPSP meeting in Austin, USA. It was inspiring to meet so many famous social psychologists. I attended to many talks and poster sessions. It was amazing how much new and interesting ideas were presented. Likewise, I presented a poster about my paper entitled: 'The immortal desire for offspring; Can mortality salience engender family size?'. The numerous suggestions I got from many experts through out the field contributed significantly to the standard of the development of this paper. Of course I also enjoyed my chance to participate in the life and culture of Austin. On the whole, the SPSP conference in Austin was a notably and enriching experience.

After the conference I visited Prof. L. L. Martin in Athens, Georgia. He has done very important work in the field of cognition and emotion (Martin,1999; Martin, Shelton, & Shrira, 2002). Since Prof. Lenny Martin is a creative and stimulating thinker on a wide range of topics, including the Terror Management Theory (Martin, Campbell, & Henry, 2003), it was very important for me to get the chance to visit him. During my stay I found working with Prof. Martin extremely inspiring and fruitful. Together, we developed new and promising projects related with implicit and explicit self-regulation resulting in one successful experiment. I am looking forward to continuing this research collaboration, as well as collaborating with other members of the social psychology faculty in Athens. It is also noteworthy that I also got the opportunity to attend and participate at the meetings of the Center for Optimal Self-functioning were I met and discussed with notable members such as Prof. A. Tesser.

In addition, I visited Prof. Jeff Greenberg in order to discuss the results I have obtained so far in my project entitled 'Terror and the need to belong: The role of belongingness strivings in coping with existential threat'. Since Jeff Greenberg is one of the founders of the Terror Management Theory (Greenberg, Pyszczynski, Solomon, Rosenblatt, Veeder, Kirkland, & Lyon,1990; Solomon, Greenberg, & Pyszczynski, 1991; Greenberg, Solomon & Pyszczynsky, 1997; Pyszczynski, Greenberg, & Solomon,

1999), the main topic of my research project, it hardly needs explanation that it was very important for me to get the chance to visit him to discuss recent papers (Wisman & Koole, 2003;Wisman, 2003) and, especially, manuscripts I had in preparation (Wisman, 2003; Wisman, 2003). During my stay I was impressed by Prof. Jeff Greenberg's seemingly boundless knowledge and his ability to explain things in an understandable manner. With the great support of one of his PhD students (Mark Landau), we conducted one experiment that already looks promising. I am certain that discussing the chapters of my dissertation with him was extremely useful and I hope that the ideas we developed can lead to new research for the future.

Altogether, my trip to the USA was an extremely motivating, inspiring, and useful professional experience. I made a lot of progress in my current work, got inspiration in my dissertation project and I am highly motivated to also continue the collaboration with Prof. Martin and Prof. Greenberg. I am very thankful that the EAESP contributed for the financial aid provided by the travel grant and for making my visit to the USA possible.

News about Members

In Memoriam: Ken Dion

Ken Dion — one of the European Association's great friends and scholars — died suddenly in Toronto in November 2004. His death was a great shock, coming at a time when he was still an incredibly active researcher and a serving editor of the *European Journal of Social Psychology*.

Ken's main work was in the area of intergroup relations and the psychology of prejudice, studied particularly from the perspective of those who were its targets. He did seminal work in this area and continued this over his career, working with a number of distinguished colleagues (including Kerry Kawakami, who was one of Ken's former graduate students at the University of Toronto, and Jack Dovidio), With his wife Karen he also conducted ground-breaking work into close relationships. He was also involved in major collaborative work on ethnic diversity, cohesion and social justice, and was part of an interdisciplinary research team committed to bringing social psychological insights to bear in the understanding of immigrants' experience of homelessness and discrimination.

This work had a massive impact within and outside social psychology, and led to a number of ground-breaking articles that had far-reaching impact. Some testament to this is provided by the fact that Ken was an author on well over 100 papers in over 25 different journals (from the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* to the *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*; from the *Journal of Clinical Psychology* to the *Journal of Social Issues*) with around 30 of these being cited more than 20 times — and several being recognized as genuine classics. In recognition of his achievements, in 2001 Ken was a recipient of the prestigious Donald O. Hebb award from the Canadian Psychological Association for his distinguished contributions to psychological science.

But Ken was much more than an outstanding scholar. In particular, those of us who had the pleasure of working with him on *EJSP* knew him as someone who gave his all to whatever he was doing and who worked hard to make

those around him feel valued and part of something worthwhile. He loved life and lived it to the full — giving rein to passions for travel, culture, food, people. He had a probing wit, a penchant for stories from the university of life, an infectious laugh. All these things made him not only the very best of colleagues but also enormous fun to spend time with.

To Karen, with whom his tastes and passions were shared and lived out, we extend our deepest sympathy. With our colleagues, we salute the passing of a great scholar, a true citizen, and a wonderful friend.

Alex Haslam, on behalf of the *EJSP* editorial team[1)]

In Memoriam: Peter Schönbach *4.2.1928 †24.10.2004

Peter Schönbach, founding member of the European Association of Experimental Social Psychology, died October 24th, 2004, at his retirement home in Bad Homburg, Germany. He was 76.

Peter Schönbach was the first speaker of the Social Psychological section of the German Psychological Society (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Psychologie) and a member of the first Editorial Team of the European Journal of Experimental Social Psychology.

Peter Schönbach studied Psychology and German. As a participant in an international research project he followed an invitation from Stanley Schachter to Minnesota, where he finished his PhD thesis in 1956. After employments in marketing research, a collaboration with Max Horkheimer and Theodor Adorno at the Frankfurt Institute of Social Research, and a guest professorship at Duke University, he received his advanced doctorate (habilitation) in Frankfurt in 1968.

---

1) The editors are in the process of finalizing plans for a special issue of *EJSP* as a tribute to Ken's contribution to social psychology. his will include a range of papers on gender, relationships, discrimination and group dynamics that Ken was in the process of handling for the journal at the time of his death.

In 1969, Peter Schönbach was appointed chair at the newly established Ruhr-University in Bochum, Germany, where he stayed until his retirement in 1993. His research interests included dissonance and reactance, the effects of language structure on social decision making and behavior, intergroup processes and conflictual interactions. Often his research projects had a clear focus on application, as for instance his study of traffic accidents in the fog, a research project he worked on for a long time after his retirement and for which he received a social science award from the Fritz Thyssen foundation in 1996. His publications include "Postdecision exposure to relevant information" (together with Ehrlich, Guttman and Mills, 1957), "Sprache und Attitüden" (Language and attitudes, 1970), "Education and intergroup attitudes" (1981), "Severity of reproach and defensiveness of accounts" (1990) and "Massenunfälle im Nebel" (mass traffic accidents under foggy road conditions, 1996).

Peter Schönbach was a modest man who did not seek prominence in the scientific community. With his international focus and his international contacts in North America and in Europe he contributed significantly to the identity building and international networking of German social psychology. He supported many young scientists in their careers. We shall sadly miss his kindly presence.

U. Wagner and Harro Kähler

New Members of the Association

The following applications for membership were approved by the Executive Committee at it's meeting in April, 2005. Names of members providing letters of support are in parentheses:

Full Membership

Dr. A. Isabella Alberici
Milano, Italy
(A. Maass, P. Catellani)

Dr. Maria Augustinova
Ohio, USA
S. Redersdorff, F. Ric

Dr. Tomasz Baran
Warsaw, Poland
(D. Maison, M. Kofta)

Dr. Camiel Beukeboom
Amsterdam, The Netherlands
(J.-W. van Proojen, J. Karremans)

Dr. Wojciech Blaszczak
Lublin, Poland
(M. Jarymowicz, R. Ohme)

Dr. Peggy Chekroun
Nanterre, France
(M. Brauer, P. Niedenthal)

Dr. Oliver Christ
Marburg, Germany
(R. van Dick, U. Wagner)

Dr. Céline Darnon
Grenoble, France
(F. Butera, G. Mugny)

Dr. Per Eisele
Copenhagen, Denmark
(B. Verplanken, K.-H. Teigen)

Dr. Rossella Falvo
Padova, Italy
(D. Capozza, A. Contarello)

Dr. Bob Fennis
Enschede, The Netherlands
(N. de Vries, A. Pruyn)

Dr. Agnieszka Golec
Warsaw, Poland
(M. Kofta, J. Reykowski)

Dr. Michel Handgraaf
Amsterdam, The Netherlands
(C. de Dreu, B. Nijstad)

Dr. Derek Heim
Glasgow, UK
(G. Jahoda, H. Foot)

Dr. Machos Iatridis
Athens, Greece
(X. Chryssochoou, A. Hantzi)

Dr. Gabriele Jacobs
Rotterdam, The Netherlands
(D. van Knippenberg, S. Abele)

Dr. Johannes Keller
Mannheim, Germany
(D. Stahlberg, H. Bless)

Dr. Ulrich Klocke
Berlin, Germany
(W. Scholl, M. Boos)

Dr. Sabine Koch
Heidelberg, Germany
(K. Fiedler, L. Kruse)

Dr. Alina Kolanczyk
Sopot, Poland
(M. Jarymowicz, B. Wojciszke)

Dr. Ankica Kosic
San Domenico di Fiesole, Italy
(L. Mannetti, P. Catellani)

Dr. Madoka Kumashiro
Amsterdam, The Netherlands
(P.A.M. van Lange, C. Sedikides)

Dr. Evanthia Lyons
Surrey, UK
(X. Chryssochoou, C. Fife-Schaw)

Dr. Beatriz Montes Berges
Jaen, Spain
(M. Moya, E. López-Zafra)

Dr. Laetitia Mulder
Leiden, The Netherlands
(N. Ellemers, E. van Dijk)

Dr. Marisol Palacios
Huelva, Spain
(M. Moya, R. Rodriguez-Bailon)

Dr. Jasia Pietrzak
Warsaw, Poland
(M. Lewicka, J. Grzelak)

Dr. Tibor Polya
Budapest, Hungary
(F. Eros, J. Laszlo)

Dr. Maria Carmen Ramirez de la Fe
Murcia, Spain
(J.-Ph. Leyens, A. Rodriguez-Perez)

Dr. Angela Rowe
Bristol, UK
(M. Crawford, R. Spears)

Dr. Marianna Sachkova
Moscow, Russia
(E. Doubovskaya, A. Dontsov)

Dr. Denis Sindic
Lancaster, UK
(S. Reicher, R. Spears)

Dr. Pamela Smith
Amsterdam, The Netherlands
(D. Wigboldus, A. Dijksterhuis)

Dr. Chris Stiff
Bristol, UK
(C. Sedikides, M. Crawford)

Dr. Malgorzata Stysko
Warsaw, Poland
(M. Kofta, W. Narkiewicz-Jodko)

Dr. Roman Trötschel
Kiel, Germany
(B. Simon, S. Stürmer)

Dr. Tim Wildschut
Southampton, UK
(C. Sedikides, H. Lodewijkx)

Affiliate Membership

Dr. Patricia Garcia-Prieto Chevalier
Santa Barbara, USA
(K. Scheerer, V. Yzerbyt)

Dr. Annie Montreuil
Montreal, Canada
(A. Mummendey, K. Phalet)

Dr. Ann C. Rumble
Ohio, USA
(M. van Vugt, P.A.M. van Lange)

Dr. Kipling D. Williams
Ohio, USA
(H. Plessner, J. Ouwerkerk)

Postgraduate Membership

Agata Anisimowicz
Warsaw, Poland
(M. Kaminska-Feldman, D. Kobylinksa)

Theodore Alexopoulos
Boulogne, France
(F. Ric, D. Muller)

Katarzyna Aluchna
Warsaw, Poland
(D. Dolinski. G. Sedek)

Julie Ashby
Exeter, UK
(M. Ryan, A. Haslam)

Edwige Ayme
Clermont-Ferrand, France
(P. Huguet, J.-C. Croizet)

Sabine Backes
Zürich, Switzerland
(V. Brandstaetter-Morawietz, K. Jonas)

Dennis Bleeker
Leiden, The Netherlands
(N. Ellemers, C. van Laar)

Janine Bosak
Mannheim, Germany
(S. Sczesny, D. Stahlberg)

Zwenny Bosch
Groningen, The Netherlands
(F.W. Siero, A.P. Buunk)

Lieven Brebels
Tilburg, The Netherlands
(C. Sedikides, D. de Cremer)

Armand Chatard
Geneve, Switzerland
(F. Lorenzi-Cioldi, S. Guimond)

Lavinia Cicero
Rome, Italy
(M. Boniauto, D. van Knippenberg)

Julie Collange
Boulogne, France
(D. Muller, R. Sanitioso)

Margo Cory
Southampton, UK
(C. Sedikides, M. Luke)

Lysann Damisch
Wuerzburg, Germany
(F. Strack, T. Mussweiler)

Leyla De Amicis
Brighton, UK
(R. Brown, L. Castelli)

Soledad De Lemus
Granada, Spain
(M. Moya, R. Rodriguez-Bailon)

Marieke De Vries
Nijmegen, The Netherlands
(A. van Knippenberg, R. Holland)

Julanie Degner
Saarbruecken, Germany
(D. Wentura, T. Meiser)

Sylvain Delouvée
Boulogne, France
(E. Drozda-Senkowska, G. Moser)

Federica Durante
Padova, Italy
(C. Volpato, X. Chryssochoou)

Alice Follenfant
Nanterre, France
(F. Ric, O. Corneille)

Daniel Frings
Canterbury, UK
(D. Abrams, A. Rutland)

Anke Görzig
Mannheim, Germany
(H. Bless, D. Stahlberg)

Thomas Haar
Heidelberg, Germany
(K. Fiedler, H. Plessner)

Natalie Hall
Birmingham, UK
(R. Crisp, S. Redersdorff)

Nina Hansen
Jena, Germany
(K. Jonas, K. Sassenberg)

Charlotte Hardy
Canterbury, UK
(D. Abrams, M. van Vugt)

Tanja Hundhammer
Wuerzburg, Germany
(F. Strack, T. Mussweiler)

Bianca Jansen
Brighton , UK
(J. Drury, R. Brown)

Jana Jelinkova
Brno, Czech Republic
(P. Macek, M. Tyrlik)

Severine Koch
Nijmegen, The Netherlands
(R. van Baaren, R. Holland)

Eva Krumhuber
Cardiff, UK
(T. Manstead, A. Kappas)

Tina Langer
Heidelberg, Germany
(E. Walther, H. Plessner)

Lambros Lazuras
Thessaloniki, Greece
(R. Eiser, C. Sedikides)

Caroline Leygue
Nanterre, France
(J.-F. Verlhiac, F. Ric)

Silvia Mari
Padova, Italy
(R. Brown, D. Capozza)

Marcus Maringer
Leiden, The Netherlands
(D. Stapel, S. Otten)

Chuma Owuamalam
Staffordshire, UK
(G. Randsley de Moura, G. Viki)

Markus Quirin
Osnabrück, Germany
(S. Koole, M. Schmitt)

Claire Rastoul
Clermont-Ferrand, France
(P. Huguet, J.-C. Croizet)

Svenja Schattka
Mannheim, Germany
(H. Bless, D. Stahlberg)

Jorge Sinisterra
Helsinki, Finland
(A.-M. Pirttilä-Backman, K. Helkama)

Madelijn Strick, Nijmegen
The Netherlands
(van Knippenberg, R. van Baaren)

Claudia Toma
Grenoble, France
(F. Butera, F. van Overwalle)

Maureen Tumewu
Utrecht, The Netherlands
(E. Kluwer, K. van den Bos)

Christian Unkelbach
Heidelberg, Germany
(K. Fiedler, H. Plessner)

Lotte Van Dillen
Amsterdam, The Netherlands
(S. Koole, W. van Dijk)

Femke Van Horen
Berlin, Germany
(B. Hannover, C. Sedikides)

Niels Van Quakebeke
Hamburg, Germany
(E. Witte, B. Orth)

Dimitri Vasiljevic
Nanterre, France
(D. Oberlé, E. Drozda-Senkowska)

Christiana Vonofakou
Oxford, UK
(H. Willis, M. Hewstone)

Piotr Wasilewski
Warsaw, Poland
(M. Lewicka, J. Grzelak)

Mario Weick
Canterbury, UK
(D. Abrams, A. Guinote)

David Weiss
Kiel, Germany
(B. Simon, S. Stürmer)

Daphne Wiersema
Amsterdam, The Netherlands
(F. van Harreveld, J. van der Pligt)

Remco Wijn, Utrecht
The Netherlands
(K. van den Bos, H. Aarts)

Announcements

EJSP Early career paper award 2005

The editors of the *European Journal of Social Psychology* are pleased to announce that **Dr. Eva Traut-Mattausch** (Institute of Psychology, Ludwig-Maximilians University) has been awarded the 2005 prize for the best paper by an early-career researcher. This was awarded for her paper "*Expectancy confirmation in spite of disconfirming evidence: The case of price increases due to the introduction of the Euro*" (*EJSP*, *34*(6) 739-7660), co-authored with **Stephan Schulz-Hardt**, **Tobias Greitemeyer** and **Dieter Frey**.

The abstract of the paper was as follows:

People in Germany overwhelmingly believe that the Euro introduction caused an overall price increase, however no such increase actually took place. To investigate whether this disparity could be based on biased perceptions of the average price trend, four studies were conducted. Participants received two menus from a restaurant (one 'old' menu with German Mark (DM) prices and one 'new' menu with Euro prices) and were asked to estimate the price trend (in per cent). In all of these studies, price trend judgements were biased towards rising prices. If the prices had in fact been raised, the magnitude of this price increase was over-estimated. If prices had remained stable, significant price rises were perceived. And if the prices had fallen prices were perceived as having remained stable. The bias was systematically related to participants' expectations concerning price increases. A 'selective outcome correction' hypothesis proved best fit to the data: incorrect calculation outcomes that are in line with one's expectations are overlooked, whereas incorrect inconsistent outcomes are detected and corrected. The results imply that expectations can influence judgements even when clear disconfirming information is available that can be compared with an objective standard, thus leaving no room for interpretation.

In recognition of her achievement, Dr. Eva Traut-Mattausch - who received her PhD in 2004 - will receive a prize of £150 from *EJSP*'s publisher, Wiley.

Alex Haslam, Editor, EJSP

European Journal of Social Psychology
New Editor appointed

The Executive Committee is pleased to announce that **Leonel Garcia-Marques** (University of Lisbon, Portugal) has accepted to become the new chief editor of EJSP.

In the coming months Leonel will put together his team of associate editors. The new team will begin its term on January 1, 2006, and it will be in charge for a three year term (2006-2008).

The Executive Committee wishes Leonel and his team the best of luck. We are convinced that he will do as fine as his predecessor, Alex Haslam, who is hereby thanked for all his efforts to uphold the high standards of the journal.

Wolfgang Stroebe is the Henri Tajfel Award winner

The Executive Committee unanimously agreed to confer this year's Henri Tajfel Award upon Wolfgang Stroebe (University of Utrecht), as an expression of its great respect for a lifetime's contribution to social psychology and to EAESP, which he served as a president.

Wolfgang will receive the award on the occasion of the General Meeting at Würzburg, where – during the opening session – he will deliver the Henri Tajfel Lecture.

Summer Institute for Social Psychology (SISP)

This summer 5 European students will participate in the American counterpart of the European Summer School. This year's edition takes place in Ann Arbor, Michigan. The Association wishes them a fruitful and enjoyable stay.

The following students were selected by the Executive Committee:

Janine Bosak, Cambridge, UK (German)
Barbara Lastikova, Bratsilava, Slovak Republic (Slovakian)
Rosie Meek, Sussex, UK (British)
Maureen Tumewu, Utrecht, The Netherlands (Dutch)
Martijn van Zomeren, Amsterdam, The Netherlands (Dutch)

The **Journal of Cultural and Evolutionary Psychology** is a new quarterly outlet for publishing social psychological research that places cognitive processes in cultural and evolutionary perspective.

It is published by Akadémiai Kiadó
(member of the Wolters Kluwer Group).

The journal can be ordered electronically through
journals@akkrt.hu or www.akkrt.hu
Subscription price per volume: 124 EUR + VAT
(incl. online access and postage).

Manuscripts and editorial correspondence should be addressed to
János László (University of Pécs, Faculty of Humanities, Institute of Psychology. Ifjúság útja 6, H-7624 Pécs, Hungary). E-mail:
laszlo@btk.pte.hu or antita@btk.pte.hu

From the contents of the recent issues:

Daniel Dennett:
Explaining the "Magic" of Consciousness

Vladimir M. Petrov:
Cyclic Cultural Evolution against the Background of Long-range Progressive Trends:
Information Approach

Zsuzsanna Szvetelszky:
Ways and Transformations of Gossip

E. Tory Higgins:
Regulatory Fit: An Experience that Creates Value

Klaus Fiedler and Michaela Wänke:
On the Vicissitudes of Cultural and Evolutionary Aproaches to Social Cognition: The Case of
Meta-cognitive Myopia

Joseph P. Forgas, William von Hippel and Simon M. Laham:
An Evolutionary Model of Managing Moods: Evidence for the Role of Homeostatic Cognitive Strategies in Affect Regulation

Constantine Sedikides, John J. Skowronski and Lowell Gaertner:
Self-enhancement and Self-protection Motivation: From the Laboratoray to an Evolutionary Context

Johannes Keller and Herbert Bless:
Evolutionary Thought and Psychological Essentialism: The belief in Genetic Predisposition and its Relationship to Basic Processes of Social Cognition

Arie W. Kruglanski, Mark Dechesne and Woo Young Chun:
Culture, Thought and the Unimodel

Robin I. M. Dunbar:
Social Cognition as a Constraint on Social Interaction

Mark Schaller, Jason Faulkner, Justin H. Park, Steven L. Neuberg and Douglas T. Kenrick:
Impressions of Danger Influence Impressions of People: An Evolutionary Perspective on Individual and Collective Cognition

Wolfgang Wagner:
Detector-indicator Systems, Culture and Trans-individual Modularity – a Proposal

Daniel Nettle:
The Wheel of Fire and the Mating Game: Explaining the Origins of Tragedy and Comedy

James Stiller and Matthew Hudson:
Weak Links and Scene Cliques within the Small World of Shakespeare

Paul Matthews and Louise Barrett:
Small-screen Social Groups: Soap Operas and Social Networks

Announcements from the Executive Committee

Executive Committee decisions and proposals following its April 16-17, 2005 meeting

The following are among the topics discussed, proposed or decided upon by the Executive Committee.

A Meeting with Eastern European social psychologists

To further promote the integration of Eastern European social psychologists in the Association, a meeting has been organised at Budapest (late April 2005), in which social psychologists from Bosnia Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Serbia/Montenegro will discuss present and future developments with representatives of the Executive Committee.

Website: a call for additions

The new EAESP website is receiving about 50 visitors a day. The EC repeats its call for members to contribute any kind of information they would consider relevant, in particular *pictures* of recent and past EAESP related events and *research resources* that they are willing to share with others. Please send your materials to Sibylle Classen.

Support for meetings increased

The EC decided to increase its support for small group meetings from 3.200 to 4.000 €. For medium sized meetings support goes up from 4.500 to 6.000 €.

Grants

The Grants Scheme is being used less efficiently than the EC had hoped for. At the General meeting a special session will be organised in which the Grants Scheme will be presented. It is hoped that this presentation will make the scheme better known to and among the members.

Deadlines for Contributions

Please make sure that applications for meetings and applications for membership are received by the Administrative Secretary by **September, 15th, 2005** latest. Applications for personal grants and for the International Teaching Fellowship Scheme can be received at any time. The deadline for the next issue of the Bulletin is **September, 1st, 2005**.

Executive Committee

Dominic Abrams, Centre for the Study of Group Processes, Department of Psychology, University of Kent at Canterbury, Kent CT2 7NP, UK
e-mail: D.Abrams@kent.ac.uk

Patrizia Catellani, Department of Psychology, Catholic University Milano, Largo A. Gemelli 1, I-20123 Milano, Italy
e-mail: catellan@mi.unicatt.it

Carmen Huici, Faculdad de Psicologia, Universidad Nacional de Educazion, P.O. Box 60148, E-28040 Madrid, Spain
e-mail: mhuici@psi.uned.es

Russell Spears, School of Psychology, Cardiff University, PO Box 901, Cardiff, Wales CF10 3YG, UK
e-mail: SpearsR@Cardiff.ac.uk

Fritz Strack (Treasurer), Lehrstuhl fuer Psychologie II, University of Wuerzburg, Roentgenring 10, D-97070 Wuerzburg, Germany
e-mail: strack@psychologie.uni-wuerzburg.de

Eddy Van Avermaet (Secretary), Laboratory of Experimental Social Psychology, University of Leuven, Tiensestraat 102, B-3000 Leuven, Belgium
e-mail: Eddy.VanAvermaet@psy.kuleuven.ac.be

Vincent Yzerbyt (President), Université Catholique de Louvain, Faculté de Psychologie, 10 Place Cardinal Mercier, B-1348 Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium
e-mail: vincent.yzerbyt@psp.ucl.ac.be

****

Administrative Secretary:
Sibylle Classen, P.O. Box 420 143, D-48068 Muenster, Germany
fax: +49-2533-281144
e-mail: sibylle@eaesp.org

web site of the EAESP:
http://www.eaesp.org