# European Bulletin of Social Psychology

#### Editors: Russell Spears & Sibylle Classen

#### 1 Editorial

#### 5 New Books by Members

Multidisciplinary Handbook of Social Exclusion Research (2008) ed. by D. Abrams, J. Christian & D. Gordon

Stigmatization, Tolerance and Repair. An integrative psychological analysis of responses to deviance (2008) by A.J.M. Dijker & W. Koomen

The Science of Stories: An Introduction to Narrative Psychology (2008) by J. László

The learner and the scholar (2008) ed. by A.N. Perret-Clermont & J.M. Barrelet

Qui a droit à quoi & Représentations et légitimation de l'ordre social (Who is entitled to what & Representations and legitimation of Social Order (2007) by C. Staerklé, C. Delay, L. Gianettoni & P. Roux

Applying Social Psychology – From Problems to Solutions by B. Buunk  $\otimes$  M. Van Vugt

## 18 Future EAESP Meetings - Calendar

#### 19 Future EAESP Meetings

Small Group Meeting on Cognitive Consistency as an Integrative Concept in Social Cognition, June 11-15, 2009, Kloster Bronnbach, Wertheim, Germany

#### 22 News about Members

New Members of the Association

# EBSP, Volume 20, No. 1, July 2008

## ISSN 1563-1001

## 31 Grants and Grant Reports

#### 49 Announcements

Executive Committee – New Members

The EAESP Awards 2008

EJSP early career manuscript award 2006 and 2007

ERSP: now included in the Social Science Citation Index

EJSP: New Editors 2009-2011

Open call for offers to host the next General Meeting (2011)

2010 EAESP Summer School: in search of a location

## 62 Deadlines for Contributions

#### 63 Executive Committee

## **Editorial**

Dear colleagues and friends,

Not long after the Opatija departure (these last two words should rhyme in case you were wondering how to say Opatija) I now write my last editorial for the Bulletin. Technically I am no longer Secretary (more on the election of our new officers below and later in these pages) but as I hand over the reins to your new secretary, Xenia Chryssochoou, it is perhaps appropriate that I announce of these changes and communicate the various pieces of important news leading up to and including the General Meeting.

I trust you all enjoyed the **General Meeting** as much as I did! Opatija looked good even in the rain and we will have many fond memories of this beautiful part of the world. On behalf of the executive committee, and the Association as a whole, I want to give a very big Thank You to our friends and hosts in Croatia for organizing such a wonderful General Meeting. I know you will agree with me that the local organizers Dinka Corkalo and Dean Ajdukovic, and their excellent support staff and students, did a wonderful job on running the meeting so smoothly and making it memorable, for all the right reasons. This will be a tough act to follow but the word is that the new committee is already on the case and some exciting proposals are already being discussed. Watch this space (I know from my time on the committee that it is never too soon to start organizing the next meeting, and this says a lot about how much hard work our Croatian friends have put in).

Speaking of the committee, we elected **four new committee members** and committee posts were assigned while we were in Opatija. I stepped down along with Patrizia Catellani, Fritz Strack, and Eddy Van Avermaet. I will miss our extremely convivial and

constructive meetings with the earlier and the remaining colleagues (and I am sure I speak for my fellow Opatija departures!). The remaining members Miguel Moya, Carsten de Dreu and Bogdan Wojciszke, are now joined by Sabine Otten, Xenia Chryssochoou, Fabrizio Butera, and Alex Haslam. Please join me in welcoming the excellent new committee members and new team! Statements by the new members can be found later in the bulletin. Carsten is your new president; Alex is treasurer, Xenia secretary, Fabrizio is in charge of meetings, Sabine will join Miguel with responsibility for grants and Bogdan remains in charge of international liaison.

Let me also take this opportunity (Opatijunity?) to congratulate all the winners of the various honours given by the Association, also announced in Opatija. One of the decisions taken during our term in office was to extend the number of awards given, to include up to three Jos Jaspars awards to recognize young research talent in the Association, as well as up to three Kurt Lewin awards to reward outstanding achievements mid career, in addition to the Tajfel award and lecture for distinguished contribution to the field. In addition, the Jean-Paul Codol awards recognize the contribution to social psychology in Europe in other ways, and by more general service to the field. Needless to say the committees had no trouble in choosing the maximum number of deserving candidates in all categories. For people who did not make it to Opatija further details are also contained later in the Bulletin and show the depth and breadth of talent among the men and women of our Association.

This brings me to a final announcement of new appointments also made in Opatija: the **new editors of EJSP** (to be effective from January next year). In an exciting new development the committee appointed a "tandem team" of two chief editors for the new term, Anne Maass and... myself (believe me when I say this was not an abuse of power of my position on the committee to take this position! The idea did not come from me!). Anne and I are extremely excited about taking on this important responsibility and

hope to announce our team of associate editors in due course in the Bulletin. So, the Association has not managed to get rid of me completely as I will be moving from this esteemed Association publication to another!

Meanwhile we have some good news about that other esteemed publication of the Association: **the European Review of Social Psychology** (ERSP). You will be pleased to hear that this has now (at last!) officially been accepted by the Web of Science (ISI) for inclusion in the Social Science Citation Index for citation impact. This is timely to say the least (and to put it diplomatically), given the high impact of this outlet for much high quality work reported over many years already by scholars in Europe but also from elsewhere. So what we have unofficially known for some time will soon be public knowledge and officially recognized. Our thanks as always go to Wolfgang Stroebe and Miles Hewstone of all their sterling work in maintaining in ERSP!

The other big decision taken at the General Meeting concerns the (not so small) matter of **our name**! We took the decision to simplify the name of our Association to EASP (now the European Association of Social Psychology). This was passed by an overwhelming majority with 80% in favour. Some of our members may understandably have some nostalgia for the old name -- names after all convey identity - (not a small matter for us social psychologists) and such views need to be respected. However the committee felt that simplifying the name would make clear that the Association is the main organization representing all forms of social psychology in Europe and the vote clearly suggests that you, our membership, supported this move. As a result of these change there will be related changes to the website address and to the logo and letterheads which will come into force as soon as possible. Needless to say we will try to minimize any inconvenience to you. The name change brings EASP nicely into alignment with EJSP and also ERSP.

So it only now only remains for me to bid farewell, adieu! and thank you for the patience in reading my editorials (and withstanding some bad puns) over the last three years. In the meantime I leave you in the capable hands of Xenia and of course the one and only Sibylle Classen. Xenia may be reassured to know that Sibylle is the one who really puts the Bulletin together (like so much in the Association, as Fritz said in his vote of thanks to Sibylle). So I would especially like to thank Sibylle for all her help and support during my time on the committee and in working on the Bulletin.

Russell Spears

# New Books by Members

Multidisciplinary Handbook of Social Exclusion Research

# Dominic Abrams, Julie Christian & David Gordon (Eds.) (2008)

ISBN 978-0-470-77317-8

Hardback 272 pages RRP £75.00/\$150.00

The book can be ordered from www.wiley.com

Social exclusion remains one of the key problems nationally and globally for policy makers, researchers and professionals. In spite of its prominence today, social exclusion policy debate lacks a dominant disciplinary focus. This innovative book covers evidence from key research and policy to provide readers with cross-disciplinary perspectives on major areas of social exclusion.

The book describes the international context and framework for analysing social exclusion in social research, the history of such research, and explores in detail the social and psychological components of social exclusion. Different chapters review and critically analyse social exclusion research in particular domains (education, health, children in care, crime, business, race and ethnicity). All chapters propose practical implications and policy recommendations that follow. The book concludes with an integrative framework for analysing social exclusion, reflecting the interplay and connection between exclusion at different levels of analysis.

### Professor Peter Townsend, London School of Economics

describes the book thus, "Original multi-disciplinary research is rare – and very welcome, ....readers will value this searching and comprehensive handbook."

Contents Overview: Social Exclusion and Social Policy Research (Jane Millar); Women's Social Exclusion (Diane Houston); The Social Psychology of Exclusion (Paul Hutchison et al., ); Stigma and Exclusion in Healthcare Settings (Elizabeth Mason-Whitehead and Tom Mason); Homelessness and Social Exclusion (David Clapham); Education and Social Exclusion (Peter Hick et al.); Care Leavers, Exclusion and Access to Higher Education (Sonia Jackson); Social Exclusion and Crime (Chris Hale & Marian Fitzgerald); Social Inclusion, Race and Ethnicity Policies (Greville Percival); Business and Social Inclusion (Ken Peattie); History and Development of Social Exclusion and Policy (David Gordon); A Relational Analysis of Social Exclusion (Dominic Abrams & Julie Christian)

The cross-disciplinary approach offered in the *Multidisciplinary Handbook of Social Exclusion Research* gives the book a broad appeal across a range of professions and disciplines. It will be an unrivalled reference on social exclusion for academics and practitioners working across different disciplines including psychology, education, housing, political science, healthcare, sociology, social policy and law.

Stigmatization, Tolerance and Repair:

An integrative psychological analysis of responses to deviance

Anton J. M. Dijker & Willem Koomen (2007)

Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

ISBN-13:9780521793681 ISBN-13:9780521790192

http://www.cambridge.org/catalogue/catalogue.asp?isbn=9780521

793681

Society is faced with a variety of undesirable behaviours and conditions such as crime, mental and physical illnesses and disabilities, that usually provoke different responses in people such as emotions of anger, fear or pity. In our evolutionary past, these emotions adaptively motivated the repair of interpersonal relationships, whereas more recently they may also result in other types of social control such as stigmatization or tolerance. Dijker and Koomen show, on the basis of elementary psychological processes, how peoples' responses are not only dependent on type of deviance but also on personality, situation, historical period and culture. They also examine the implications of these responses for the well-being and coping of people with deviant conditions or stigmas. This book provides conceptual tools for developing interventions to reduce stigmatization and offers a deeper understanding of the psychological basis of social control as well as opportunities to influence its potentially harmful consequences.

- Offers a deeper understanding of the psychological basis of social control and opportunities to influence its potentially harmful consequences
- A strong focus on the emotional and motivational aspects of responding to deviance
- Encourages critical thinking on core theoretical issues in social psychology

#### Contents

- 1. Introduction;
- 2. Evolutionary origins of social responses to deviance
- 3. Mental representations of deviance and their emotional and judgmental implications
- 4. Meeting individuals with deviant conditions: understanding the role of automatic and controlled psychological processes;
- 5. Individual differences in responding to deviance;
- 6. Variations in social control across societies, cultures, and historical periods;
- 7. A focus on persons with a deviant condition I: their social world, coping and behavior
- 8. A focus on persons with a deviant condition II: socio-economic status, self-esteem and well-being;
- 9. Theorizing about interventions to prevent or reduce stigmatization.

The Science of Stories: An Introduction to Narrative Psychology

By **János László** 

May 2008: 6 x 9: 256pp

Hb: 978-0-415-45794-1: £39.95 Pb: 978-0-415-45795-8: £14.95

Please visit <u>www.socialpsychologyarena.com</u> for more information 10% discount for ordering title online!

The Science of Stories explores the role narrative plays in human life. Supported by in-depth research, the book demonstrates how the ways in which people tell their stories can be indicative of how they construct their worlds and their own identities.

Based on linguistic analysis and computer technology, László offers an innovative methodology which aims to uncover underlying psychological processes in narrative texts. The reader is presented with a theoretical framework along with a series of studies which explore the way a systematic linguistic analysis of narrative discourse can lead to a scientific study of identity construction, both individual and group.

The book gives a critical overview of earlier narrative theories and summarizes previous scientific attempts to uncover relationships between language and personality. It also deals with social memory and group identity: various narrative forms of historical representations (history books, folk narratives, historical novels) are analyzed as to how they construct the past of a nation.

The Science of Stories is the first book to build a bridge between scientific and hermeneutic studies of narratives. As such, it will be of great interest to a diverse spectrum of readers in social science and the liberal arts, including those in the fields of cognitive science, social psychology, linguistics, philosophy, literary studies and history.

"László has put together one of the most intellectually compelling books on narrative psychology that has been written. This book should be studied by scholars across all the social sciences and humanities." - James W. Pennebaker, University of Texas at Austin, USA

"This book combines an excellent overview and expansion of the field of narrative psychology. Its scholarship is outstanding: it is comprehensive, integrative, and advances the state of the art. It is a text that I would use for my own research and that I would definitely recommend to my students." - Sandra Jovchelovitch, London School of Economics, UK

The learner and the scholar

## A.N. Perret-Clermont & J.M. Barrelet (Eds.) (2008)

Psychology Press

#### About the Book

Jean Piaget is widely acknowledged as one of the most important scholars of the twentieth century. His passionate philosophical search for an understanding of the nature of knowledge led him to make major contributions to the study of child development and epistemology. But how did his early life in Neuchâtel inspire him to embark on this search?

Taking a socio-historical and cultural perspective, this book outlines the development of Piaget's understanding of major issues regarding mind, faith, science, logic, peace, and social rights in a time of anxiety. and world wars The international and multidisciplinary contributors investigate Piaget the adolescent as he begins his quest for autonomy of reason and sets out to create his own explanatory system for cognitive growth. The latter part of the book goes on to consider the early reception of Piaget's work in different cultural contexts and his impact on issues of psychology and educational reform.

Piaget's theoretical system can be seen as an expression of the values he developed during his childhood and adolescence as he searched for the conditions of reciprocal relationships and rational dialogues. Jean Piaget and Neuchâtel demonstrates that in today's climate, the questions Piaget addressed remain very relevant and invite new enquiries from different standpoints. This book will therefore be of interest to psychologists, educators, and philosophers.

#### Reviews

"This is a unique book that presents some wonderful new material on Piaget. New light is cast on his own developmental history and on the development of genetic epistemology. As a result, it will become essential reading for any serious student of Piaget." - Professor Gerry Finn, Department of Educational and Professional Studies, University of Strathclyde, UK

"Jean Piaget [1896–1980] was regarded as the 'Giant of Developmental Psychology' in the 20th century and his influence on developmental psychology can be compared to that of Shakespeare on English literature in the 16th century. In the 21st century, although every textbook in the area continues to include coverage of his work, a biography of Piaget has been largely conspicuous in its absence. There is no competitor to Piaget and Neuchâtel which sets out to remedy this stark omission." - Leslie Smith, Emeritus Professor Lancaster University and freelance researcher, Lake District, UK.

#### Table of Contents

A.-N. Perret-Clermont, J.-M. Barrelet, Foreword. Part 1: Growing Up in Neuchâtel. J.-M. Barrelet, Neuchâtel. J.-P. Jermini, Neuchâtel, Jean Piaget's Hometown. M. de Tribolet, Arthur Piaget (1865-1952): Background of Jean Piaget's Father. A.-F. Schaller-Jeanneret, Early Schooling. J.-P. Schaer, Studies at the University of Neuchâtel. M.-J. Liengme Bessire, S. Béguelin, Did Jean Piaget's 'Conversion' From Malacology to Psychology Happen in the Faculty of Arts? F. Vidal, Jean Piaget, 'Friend of Nature'. C. Thomann, Christian and Social Commitment. C. Robert-Grandpierre, Grandchamp and Pierre Bovet. Part 2: A Savant of his Age. T. Zittoun, A.-N. Perret-Clermont, J.-M. Barrelet, The Socio-intellectual Genealogy of Jean Piaget. J. Rijsman, An Intellectual and Technological Panorama of Piaget's World. J. Oelkers, The New Education. J.-J. Ducret, The Intellectual Journey after the Neuchâtel Period. R. van der Veer, The Reception of Piaget's Early Ideas in the Soviet Union. D.

Hameline, The Great Images of Jean Piaget. A.-N. Perret-Clermont, Epilogue: Piaget, His Elders and His Peers.

### About the Author(s)

Anne-Nelly Perret-Clermont is Professor at the University of Neuchâtel. Her main areas of interest are the social psychology of cognitive development, the transmission of knowledge, and the transition from youth to adulthood. She has also been awarded the National Latsis Prize by the Swiss National Science Foundation.

Jean-Marc Barrelet is a specialist in history of economy and social history of the nineteenth century. He was Archivist at the Record Office of Neuchâtel between 1988 and 2003. He has also edited many publications of the Canton of Neuchâtel.

Staerklé, C., Delay, C., Gianettoni, L., & Roux, P. (2007).

Qui a droit à quoi & Représentations et légitimation de l'ordre social (325 pp.). Presses Universitaires de Grenoble.

Who is entitled to what ! Representations and legitimation of social order

### Abstract

Drawing upon theories of social representations, intergroup relations and social justice, this book introduces a social psychological framework centred on the concept of social order. It describes how differential representations of social order account for individual and group-level variation of public attitudes towards social policies. Based on findings of a representative survey study on the public legitimacy of the Swiss welfare state, the authors argue that legitimation of social order is a basic, yet contested process in any organised group. They present a heuristic model of lay conceptions of social order which is used to organise lay political

thinking, in particular with respect to issues of social justice and the welfare state as well as disciplinary and repressive state action. Intersections between social psychological research and sociological, feminist and criminological theories are presented, and discussed in terms of strategies of domination and the legitimation of social inequality. As a comprehensive account of the construction of social policy attitudes, the book provides a social psychological analysis of various contested issues on the political agenda, including welfare reform, the culture of control and the new punitiveness paradigm, group rights and the role of prejudice in policy attitudes.

#### **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

#### INTRODUCTION: QUI A DROIT A QUOI ?

## 1. UN ORDRE SOCIAL EN TRANSFORMATION

- L'effritement du consensus
- L'universalisme des droits sociaux en question
- La nouvelle punitivité

#### 2 . PENSER L'ORDRE SOCIAL

- Images du vivre ensemble
- La conception de l'ordre moral
- La conception du libre marché
- La conception de la diversité sociale
- La conception des inégalités structurelles
- Prendre position
- Stabilité et changement de l'ordre social

#### 3 . L'ENQUETE

- Opinion publique et pensée profane
- Procédure

Positions sociales

#### 4. CONCEPTIONS ET REGULATIONS DE L'ORDRE SOCIAL

- Quatre manières de penser l'ordre social
- Qui perçoit quoi ? Ancrage social des conceptions
- Déclassement et ressentiment
- Légitimation de l'ordre social
- Conceptions et expériences quotidiennes
- Régulations institutionnelles

#### 5 . ORDRE MORAL: CONTROLE ET SANCTION

- L'Etat disciplinaire : gare aux incivilités
- Prises de position sur l'Etat disciplinaire
- Les fondements de l'adhésion à l'Etat disciplinaire
- Action disciplinaire et défense d'un ordre social moral

# 6 . LIBRE MARCHE: MERITE ET RESPONSABILITE INDIVIDUELLE

- Prises de position sur l'Etat minimal
- Le droit à la retraite joue l'égalité contre l'équité
- Universalisme ou ciblage de l'aide sociale ?
- L'insuffisance libérale

# 7 . DIVERSITE SOCIALE : RECONNAISSANCE ET REDISTRIBUTION

- Les nouvelles bases du droit
- Les droits collectifs : des outils de transformation des rapports sociaux
- Prises de position sur les droits collectifs
- Prises de position sur le droit de vote des étrangers
- La légitimité des groupes revendicateurs
- La force égalitaire des droits collectifs
- Du danger de l'essentialisation des groupes dominés

# 8 . INEGALITES STRUCTURELLES : LEGITIMITE ET CONTESTATION

- Correction et justification des inégalités
- Prises de position sur les inégalités économiques

# 9 . POLITIQUES DE DOMINATION : LES RAPPORTS DE SEXE, NATION ET CLASSE

- L'analyse psychosociale de la domination
- Qui domine qui et pourquoi ? L'ancrage des politiques de domination
- Légitimité et perméabilité de la structure sociale
- Des systèmes de domination articulés
- Genre, classe, nation : stratégies légitimatrices de la hiérarchie sociale

## 1 0 . LOGIQUES DOMINANTES ET LOGIQUES DOMINEES

- Soutiens différenciés aux rapports de domination
- Les serre-vis et les socio-répressifs
- La double tension que les groupes dominés doivent résoudre

#### 1 1 . CONCLUSION

- Structure de la pensée politique profane : une analyse récapitulative
- La fusion du social et du disciplinaire
- Pour une psychologie de la légitimité et de l'ordre social

#### BIBLIOGRAPHIE

Applying Social Psychology - From Problems to Solutions

Authored by: Bram P. Buunk University of Groningen, The Netherlands & Mark Van Vugt University of Kent, UK

To order a copy (£19.99) please go to the SAGE website: <a href="http://www.sagepub.co.uk/booksProdDesc.nav?level1=K00&currTree=Subjects&level2=KE0&prodId=Book227007">http://www.sagepub.co.uk/booksProdDesc.nav?level1=K00&currTree=Subjects&level2=KE0&prodId=Book227007</a>

Introducing a new methodological approach for doing applied psychology, the PATH model, this book offers a simple, systematic, step-by-step, easy-to-use methodology for applying primarily social psychological theory to a wide range of social problems, from tackling crime and prejudice to fostering environmental conservation and team performance.

It helps and guides students to define a problem, conduct a theory-based analysis, develop an explanatory model, set up and execute a research project to test the model, and develop an intervention.

**Applying Social Psychology** is a highly practical text, which can be used by introductory and advanced level students who want to learn how to analyze practical problems and develop solutions for these problems based upon social psychological theory and research.

Written in an engaging and accessible way, this book offers:

- 1. A new methodological model put forward by the authors (PATH model);
- 2. Real world case studies;
- 3. End of chapter exercises;
- 4. Interviews with leading social psychologists;
- 5. Glossary of key theories and concepts in social psychology;
- 6. Recommended further reading.

#### Some reviews:

`I think this is a wonderful book. The social psychological theories are exceptionally well presented for practical use. Anyone studying social psychology will find this book extremely relevant and accessible' - Gerjo Kok, Professor of Applied Psychology, Department of Work and Social Psychology, Maastricht University

This is a highly readable book dealing with an exciting topic, applied social psychology, which is at the heart of many urgent problems of the new millennium. It is well suited for curing the disease of those who still believe there is an opposition between fundamental and applied research, between theories and practice. The major asset of this volume lies in the originality and strength of the PATH concept -- from problem definition, over analysis, and test, to helping. I like the idea to implement and institutionalize this framework in teaching and in education' - Klaus Fiedler, University of Heidelberg

# Future EAESP Meetings - Calendar

August 28-30, 2008, Marburg, Germany

# EAESP-SPSSI Joint Meeting on Intergroup Contact: Recent Advancements in Basic and Applied Research

Organisers: Oliver Christ, Miles, Linda Tropp, Ulrich Wagner

Contact: Oliver Christ (christ@staff.uni-marburg.de)

June 11-15, 2009, Kloster Bronnbach, Wertheim, Germany

# Small Group Meeting on Cognitive Consistency as an Integrative Concept in Social Cognition

Organisers: Fritz Strack & Betram Gawronski Contact: Bertram Gawronski (bgawrons@uwo.ca)

# **Future EAESP Meetings**

# **Small Group Meeting**

On Cognitive Consistency as an Integrative Concept in Social Cognition

June 11-15, 2009, Kloster Bronnbach, Wertheim, Germany

Organisers: Fritz Strack & Betram Gawronski Contact: Bertram Gawronski (<u>bgawrons@uwo.ca</u>)

Despite its "fall from grace" during the closing decades of the last century, research at the dawn of the 21<sup>st</sup> century is rediscovering cognitive consistency as a powerful and integrative concept in social psychology. To a considerable extent, this rediscovery has been emerging from the application of new methodologies (e.g., implicit measures, neuropsychological measures), which provided deeper insights into classic and contemporary questions in social psychology. Even though systematic elaborations of these findings in terms of consistency theories are still relatively rare, the basic notion of cognitive consistency seems applicable to a large variety of phenomena, including attitudinal ambivalence, processing fluency, counterfactual reasoning, expectancy violation and surprise, stereotype threat, consistency between explicit and implicit attitudes, and the regulation and experience of regret.

The meeting aims at bringing together researchers from a variety of areas that make either explicit or implicit reference to the notion of cognitive consistency, and to explore the range and the limits of cognitive consistency as an integrative concept in social psychology. Contributions to the meeting are encouraged to discuss (a) how a theoretical conceptualization in terms of cognitive consistency may

inform research on classic and contemporary phenomena, or (b) how the application of new methodologies can provide deeper insights into the fundamentals of cognitive consistency. The meeting will be co-organized by Bertram Gawronski (University of Western Ontario, Canada) and Fritz Strack (University of Würzburg, Germany) and held at Kloster Bronnbach (Germany) from June 11<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup>, 2009 (<a href="http://www.kloster-bronnbach.de">http://www.kloster-bronnbach.de</a>). Applications for participation (incl. contact information, title of presentation, and abstract of not more than 150 words) should be sent electronically to Bertram Gawronski (<a href="mailto:bgawrons@uwo.ca">bgawrons@uwo.ca</a>). The deadline for applications is January 31<sup>st</sup>, 2009.

# **Reports of Previous Meetings**

# 15th General Meeting of the EAESP

June 10-14, 2008, Opatija, Croatia

Organisers: Dinka Corkalo Biruski & Dean Ajdukovic

Meeting reports as well as the Presidential report from the Business Meeting will be published in the next issue of the Bulletin (November 2008).

## **News about Members**

## New Members of the Association

The following applications for membership were approved by the Executive Committee at its meeting in March 2008. Names of members providing letters of support are in parentheses:

## Full Membership

Dr. Hugo Alberts Maastricht, The Netherlands (N. de Vries, C. Martijn)

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

Dr. Anne Susann Bachman Kiel, Germany (B. Simon, J. Schmidt)

Dr. Michal Bilewicz Warsaw, Poland (M. Kofta, M. Lewicka)

Dr. Matthias Blümke Heidelberg, Germany (K. Fiedler, H. Plessner) Dr. Virginie Bonnot Boulogne, France (J.-C. Croizet, B. Sanitioso)

Dr. Janine Bosak Bern, Switzerland (D. Stahlberg, S. Sczesny)

Dr. Sharon Coen Canterbury, UK (R. Brown, A. Maass)

Dr. Julie Collange Boulogne, France (S. Krauth-Gruber, B. Sanitioso)

Dr. Erik De Kwaadsteniet Leiden, The Netherlands (E. van Dijk, N. Ellemers) Dr. Soledad De Lemus Granada, Spain (M. Moya, R. Spears)

Dr. Daantje Derks Leiderdorp, The Netherlands (J. Syroit, A. Bos)

Dr. Henrique Duarte Lisbon, Portugal (J.C. Jesuino, M. Barreto)

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

Dr. Malte Friese Basel, Switzerland (A. Florak, M. Wänke)

Dr. Winifred Gebhardt Leiden, The Netherlands (N. de Vries, N. Ellemers)

Dr. Ingrid Gilles Lausanne, Switzerland (E. Green, A. Clémence)

Dr. Ilka Gleibs Exeter, UK (A. Haslam, R. Spears) Dr. Anna Rita Graziani Modena, Italy (N. Cavazza, A. Palmonari)

Dr. Rainer Greifeneder Mannheim, Germany (H. Bless, J. Keller)

Dr. Roberto Gutierrez Kent, UK (G. Randsley de Moura, D. Abrams)

Dr. Gayannée Kedia Toulouse, France (D. Hilton, P. Niedenthal)

Dr. Wojciech Kulesza Warsaw, Poland (D. Dolinski. B. Wojciszke)

Dr. Barbara Lasticova Bratislava, Slovakia (J. Plichtova, M. Augustinova)

Dr. Lambros Lazuras Thessaloniki, Greece (D. Eiser, P. Sheeran)

Dr. Diniz Lopes Lisbon, Portugal (J.-P. Leyens, S. Waldzus) Dr. Tiziana Mancini Parma, Italy (E. Cicognani, N. Cavazza)

Dr. Eugenia Mandal Katowice, Poland (D. Dolinski, K. Lachowicz-Tabaczek)

Dr. Fridanna Maricchiolo Rome, Italy (S. Livi, M. Bonaiuto)

Dr. Marcus Maringer Clermont-Ferrand, France (P. Niedenthal, D. Stapel)

Dr. Rosie Meek Southampton, UK (J. Drury, P. Sparks)

Dr. Michaela Menegatti Bologna, Italy (M. Rubini, G. Semin)

Dr. Elena Morales Huelva, Spain (R. Rodríguez-Bailón, M. Moya)

Dr. Silvia Moscatelli Bologna, Italy (M. Rubini, K. Douglas) Dr. Michal Olszanowski Warsaw, Poland (G. Sedek, B. Wojciszke)

Dr. Isabel R. Pinto Porto, Portugal (J.M. Marques, G. Poeschl)

Dr. Charis Psaltis Nicosia, Zyprus (M. Hewstone, G. Duveen)

Dr. Marc-André Reinhard Mannheim, Germany (H. Bless, D. Stahlberg)

Dr. Mauro Sarrica Padova, Italy (A. Contarello, B. Mazzara)

Dr. Leila Selimbegovic Boulogne, France (G. Mugny, B. Sanitioso)

Dr. Verónica Sevillano Madrid, Spain (C Huici, M. López-Saez)

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Dr. Mathew White Plymouth, UK (N. Wyer, J.R. Eiser)

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## Grants

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Sabina Cehajic (postgraduate travel grant)
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Anna Gluchowska (postgraduate travel grant)
Dr. Adam Grabowski (postdoctoral travel grant)
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Faris Nadhmi (postgraduate travel grant)
Nadzeya Svirydenska (postgraduate travel grant)
Katerina Tasiopoulou (postgraduate travel grant)

#### **GRANT REPORTS**

#### Luciana Carraro

(University of Padova, Department of Developmental Psychology and Socialization, Italy)

Postgraduate travel grant

The European Association of Experimental Social Psychology provided me with a postgraduate travel grant in July 2007. This generous financial support allowed me to participate in the Summer Institute in Political Psychology (SIPP) organized by the International Society in Political Psychology (ISPP). The SIPP took place at Stanford University (CA, USA) from 8th July 2007 to 27th July 2007. The Summer Institute was directed by Dr. Jon Krosnick, who is the Frederic O. Glover Professor in Humanities and Social Sciences at Stanford. For me it was very important to attend this Summer Institute because the core of my PhD topic is in the field of political psychology. In particular I'm interested in studying the effects of political communication in general, and, specifically,

negative political advertising, changing attitudes and inter-group dynamics.

The Summer Institute was a three-week intensive training program that introduced graduate students, faculty members, and professionals to the world of political psychology. The SIPP was for me an important opportunity to meet many prominent professors working on this topic. The SIPP was organized in morning and afternoon sessions, devoted to two and a half hour lectures by faculty on classical theories and recent research developments in the area of political psychology. Topics included voting and elections, international relations, media and politics, foreign policy, decisionmaking, public opinion formation, racism and prejudice, terrorism, bargaining and negotiation, social protest movements, group identity, political culture, and much more. Every day and for the whole day, there was a specific lecturer and the schedule was very rich: Albert Bandura, Lawrence Bobo, Faye Crosby, Douglas McAdam, Dale Miller, Robert Huckfeldt, Shanto Iyengar, Roderick Kramer, Jon Krosnick, Lee Ross, Paul Sniderman, Claude Steele, Laura Stoker, Philip Tetlock and Jeremy Weinstein. During the lunch break, between the morning and the afternoon sessions, there was the possibility to talk with these lecturers. Moreover, every day, after lunch there was a group discussion for an hour. In the group discussion we were about 15 people from very different backgrounds (there were 4 discussion groups), coordinated by a chairperson who let us talk about the implications of the topic presented during the morning lecture. The discussions were focused on applying the concepts and theories addressed in the lectures to general themes in political psychology, debating the merits of various approaches to political psychology. Moreover some opportunities to stay together were organized outside the classroom: for example the opening and the final banquet and a picnic at New Brighton Beach in Santa Cruz.

The Summer Institute, I believe, has been a very important experience not only for the program in itself but also because I was able to establish interpersonal relationships with the many people I met. Sixty participants from all over the world took part in this Summer Institute: 3 from Canada, 1 from Chile, 1 from Czech Republic, 1 from Finland, 1 from Holland, 1 from Italy, 1 from Mexico, 3 from Poland, 1 from Portugal, 1 from Turkey and 47 from USA. We were a very heterogeneous group not only because of our different nationalities but also because of our cultural backgrounds. In fact, in the group there were many PhD students in Psychology and in Political Science, sociologists and people who were working for the government. We had the opportunity to compare opinions not only during the discussion groups but also during the whole day because we experienced a lot of things together as we were in the same dorm on campus. Living in a dorm was for me a great experience: every day we had breakfast, lunch and dinner together. In the evening and during the weekend we spent a lot of free time together.

In conclusion I think that this experience has been very important for my cultural, scientific, and personal growth. For this reason I would like to thank the Association that provided me with this opportunity. I also would like to take the opportunity to thank the persevering and patient Sibylle Classen for her kindness.

#### Adam Grabowski

(University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, Poland)

\*Postdoctoral travel grant\*

The postdoctoral travel grant I received from the EAESP enabled me to participate in the third EAESP Meeting on the Psychology of Attitudes held in Nijmegen, Holland, in June 2008. This conference

was devoted to affective processes in evaluation and was a great opportunity to become acquainted with the latest results in the field obtained by European as well as American researchers. I was especially glad that among the key speakers there were such celebrities in the world of social psychology as Russel Fazio, Richard Petty, Gerald Clore, Roger Giner Sorolla, Robert Livingstone or Duane Wegener - to name just a few. It gave me the rare opportunity to listen to and see "in the flesh" the people whose papers I have read and quoted so often thus far.

The conference was a three-day event offering a possibility to reflect both on empirical research emphasising the role of affective processes and on new developments in the theories of emotion. The studies presented demonstrated the contribution of affect to assessment of attitude, measured both explicitly and implicitly. The role of mood and affective orientation in attitude formation and change was also pointed out. Specifically, there was, for instance, evidence presented that incidental emotions influence attitudes and other judgements as the emotions can serve as a simple cue, be evaluated as an argument, influence the amount of thinking, bias the thoughts generated, and validate one's thoughts. The mechanisms underlying evaluative conditioning were also demonstrated. The proposed model postulated that evaluative conditioning could occur through an implicit misattribution mechanism in which an evaluative response evoked by a valenced stimulus was incorrectly and implicitly attributed to another stimulus, forming or changing an attitude towards this other stimulus.

As for myself, the conference gave me a chance to present the research into the role of contact stage and incongruent liking and respect towards other people as factors affecting interpersonal attitudinal ambivalence. Not only could I demonstrate the results of my studies, but also discuss them with many other participants of the conference, which I found intellectually stimulating and

inspiring as I was offered really helpful feedback that gave rise to new ideas concerning my future studies in the domain of attitudinal ambivalence.

What also should be mentioned, the local organisers: Rob Holland, Maarten Bos, and the students from Radboud Universiteit in Nijmegen did an excellent job preparing and organising the conference. The conference was held in a very nicely located Erica Hotel, which also contributed to the very pleasant atmosphere of the whole event.

I would like to express my gratefulness to the EAESP for supporting me with the travel grant and thus making my participation in this conference possible.

#### Katarzyna Gusztyla - Stasiuk

Institute of Psychology, University Marie Sklodowska – Curie, Lublin

Institute of Sociology, EastEuropean Higher State School, Przemysl Seedcorn grant

Thanks to the European Association Experimental Social Psychology I received postdoctoral seedcorn grant in July 2007. The seedcorn grant has been strong financial support for my research project, which concerns social – cognitive conditions of the efficiency of contact between the Polish and Ukrainian youth<sup>1</sup>. It it was carried out in Przemysl, a 70 – thousand people town, situated ten kilometres from the Ukrainian boarder, as well as in the area outside the town. Przemysl is a very important centre of cultural

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 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$  I conduct the studies in co- operation with Michal Bilewicz from the Centre for Prejudice Research in Warsaw whom I thank very much.

and religious life of the Ukrainian minority in Poland, it is also the biggest settlement of Ukrainians in the country. Polish – Ukrainian neighbourhood is as old as ten centuries, and its history has been to various ups and downs. The contacts of Polish and Ukrainians citizens are still full of emotions, lack of trust and prejudices. Memories of old borderland conflicts from after World War II, some of them bloody and painful, are still present in talks and discussions. The reasons for these conflicts are differently interpreted by representatives of both parties, which put the blame for them on each other.

It seems that the history of these misunderstandings affects younger generations as well. The aim of the first research was to investigate of young Przemysl citizens' attitudes toward the Ukrainians. A sample of 550 students aged 16 – 18, from Przemysl high - schools completed a questionnaire including the procedure for testing the stereotypes worked out by Esses and Zanna (1995). The respondents were asked to name a few features characteristic of the three nationalities: Poles, Ukrainians and Jews and then they were supposed to classify them positive or negative by giving pluses or minuses. The results' analysis showed, that in the questioned group the stereotypes of Poles and Jews are positive, while the stereotype of the Ukrainians is negative (they were assigned the fewest positive features, and the most negative ones.)

The main aim of the second and third researches was to check if the information about the similarity of the outgroup (the Ukrainians) to the ingroup reduces the prejudices. According to Miller there are three types of contact. In one of them is the contact based on personalization. In this process, members of a group focus on information about an outgroup member that is relevant to the individual person rather than to the member of the group. Persons are categorized primarily in terms of their similarity or dissimilarity to self. Thus, in a personalized interaction, some outgroup members are seen as similar to self as are ingroup members. The effect of the

above type of contact is reducing of prejudices and improvement of intergroup relationships (Brewer, Miller, 1984).

Collective guilt was introduced as the dependent variable (Doosje, Branscombe, Spears, Manstead, 1998). It is an emotional reaction in which a person feels guilty for the harm done by the ingroup to the members of other groups. The feelings of collective guilt can lower racism (Powell, 2005) and lead to support for affirmative action polices as well as monetary reparations for the harmed group (Doosje et al., 1998; Iyer, 2003). It was of my interest if secondary school students experience such a feeling towards the harm, which the Poles living in the east of the country did to the Ukrainians after the Second World War. The respondents were also questioned about their estimate of the perceived role of the Ukrainians in the city history and in the world in general, and about the estimate of Polish – Ukrainian co – operation during the Euro 2012. They were also questioned if przemysl citizens should take care of Ukrainian properties which are still in Przemysl (cemetary, church). It was assumed that a perceived similarity will be significantly connected with all these variables. To test this hypothesis an experiment with a between – participant design (2 control and 2 experimental groups) was conducted. The participants were 300 (in the second experiment) and 200 (in the third experiment) secondary school students from Przemysl. In the experimental groups they were given a text describing mutual relationships between Poles and Ukrainians after the Second World War, emphasizing that the Ukrainian minority suffered a lot of harm from the Poles. Depending on the condition, the text included information concerning cultural similarities of both nationalities or their cultural differences. In the control groups the text provided neutral information about the life of the Ukrainian minority in Poland, also emphasizing the presence or lack of similarities between them. All respondents were also asked the same questions about the quantity of contacts with the Ukrainians, their role in the history of Przemysl and the world as well, perspective – taking, perceived

similarity and collective guilt. The results showed that perceived similarity increases collective guilt (connected with hostile Poles' activities towards Ukrainians). It also appeared that the bigger the perceived similarity, the better the respondents assessment of the role of the Ukrainians in the history of Przemysl and the world as well. They also declared a more positive attitude towards the pe ople of Ukrainian origin, and were more convinced that the Polish and Ukrainian governments, as well as the citizens of the borderline should take steps towards reducing mutual misunderstandings.

An interesting result appeared in the second research (it replicate in the third research. The respondents were to answered the question if they often met Ukrainians, and if their grandparents did so too. It turned out that the grandparents contacts with Ukrainians are much stronger connected with the respondents' attitudes towards them than their personal contact with Ukrainian people. The persons whose grandparents met Ukrainians declared more positive attitudes towards the nation. The aim of the next research will be further exploration of this issue.

## Nicolas Kervyn

(Catholic university of Louvain, Belgium)

\*Postgraduate travel grant\*

Thanks to the financial support of the European Association of Experimental Social Psychology, I visited the Department of Psychology at the University of Colorado in Boulder (USA) during the months of August, September, October November and December 2007.

The main goal of my visit was to have the opportunity to work on project started in 2004-2005 with Pr. Charles Judd while Pr. Judd was on sabbatical at the Catholic University of Louvain. In the 4 months I spent at the University of Colorado, I was able to design, set up and collect data for three experiments.

In our experiments, using the two fundamental dimensions of social judgment, warmth and competence, we were able to show that, contrary to general models of impression formation, negative information on one dimension has positive consequences on the way a group is judged on the other dimension. Participants learned about two groups which were either congruent on warmth and competence (one group high on both and the other low on both) or they were compensatory (one group high on warmth and low on competence, the other high on competence and low on warmth). Our results show that in the compensatory condition, the groups were rated more extremely than in the congruent condition and that this was especially the case for the dimension on which the groups were high. These results are interesting for they run counter to traditional theories of impression formation and they extend our understanding of the fundamental dimensions of social judgment.

My visit in Boulder also gave me the opportunity to sit in on Pr. Judd and McLelland's graduate level statistical course as well as to meet and exchange research ideas with the Social Psychology professors and graduate students at Colorado University.

I am very grateful to the European Association of Experimental Social Psychology for making this visit possible.

#### Wocjciech Kulesza

Warsaw School of Social Psychology

Postdoctoral travel grant

For two weeks in January and February 2008 (01/29 – 02/12) I have I have visited Florida Atlantic University. This trip was made possible due to a financial support European Association of Experimental Social Psychology (travel grant). I was invited by Professor Robin Vallacher; this invitation was supported by Professor Andrzej Nowak. Florida Atlantic University was targeted by me not by accident. In recent years I am more and more interested in social psychology theory of Robin Vallacher and Daniel Wegner (1984, 1986, 1987) known as Action Identification Level, which is widely recognized and in my opinion may be applied in conflict solving. During an international conference in Poland (Dynamics and Complexity of Intractable Conflicts, October, 2007) organized by Warsaw School of Social Psychology and Columbia University) I had an opportunity to discuss my ideas with Robin Vallacher. Professor Vallacher expressed his interest in my approach and suggested some areas to be researched more specifically. To follow this, it was necessary for me to visit Florida Atlantic University to discuss the idea further, to benefit from Robin Vallacher's guidance and to design research project, particularly in the area of intractable conflicts, to which I refer below.

At the beginning of 21st century some hundreds of military and economical conflicts took place around the world. Portion of them have terminated so far; other conflicts are burning still and none is able to predict their ending. Difficulties of the latter are fed by extreme differences of interest and goals of competing parties. This makes them to be in deadlock: nobody can win, nobody will lose (that situation is called an intractable conflict). Clashes of NATO troops with talibans in Afganistan, an US attempt to bring democracy to Iraq, establishing and acceptance of Palestinian

independent state by Israel serve as apparent examples of military conflicts of that kind. At social platform we would identify the following: pro- and anti-abortion campaigns (prochoice versus prolife), ecologist organizations opposing the dynamic development of highway system (in Poland: construction of Via Baltica across natural preserve). In the area of economy let us quote Polish-German-Russian discussion on oil direct undersea pipeline from Russia to Western Europe or lack of agreement between Russia and Georgia in regard to regional influence. In general I claim that a level of understanding of own/another person's behavior in terms of Action Identification Theory may be a useful tool to understand changes and dynamics of conflicts (i. e. differentiation between tractable vs. intractable conflicts).

In Europe in-depth research using this approach (Action Identification Theory) have not been widely conducted so far, which made difficult to benefit from other, continental researchers' experience. The other challenge was that in Poland availability of recent publications I was interested in had been very limited. To say more I was not in a position to review tools, questionnaires, methods of training of judges which made hardly possible to design series of experiments I have planned to verify application of AIL theory in regard to intractable conflicts. During my two-week visit to Florida Atlantic University I have granted an opportunity to discuss my research project with Professor Vallacher, to review numerous valuable publications not available in my country and to run a pilot study (findings are under analysis). In that period I have authored an theory review paper and on further replication experiments as well as on applications to theory to social influence and/or therapy. I have completed detailed project regarding methods of training judges.

In my spare time I have benefit a lot from facilities of Florida Atlantic University. I have been offered a computer equipped workplace which allowed me to review extensive database of newest publications and periodicals. Due library privileges I have got an opportunity to extend my knowledge of Vallacher-Wegner theory and of other areas of my interest. I take the liberty to mention that a portion of spare time I used to relax in an active manner and to enjoy glamour of Florida.

I wish to extend my sincere appreciation to all persons who generously contributed to organization of my visit: Robin Vallacher, Andrzej Nowak, Avia Huisman, Maciej Tarnawski and Urszula Strawi ska. Ms. Sibylle Classen was very helpful in assisting me to meet all EAESP requirements. Special words of appreciation go to Professor Krystyna Skar y ska - direct superior of who kindly accepted and supported my research trip.

#### Marcella Latrofa

Università degli Studi di Padova Postgraduate travel grant

The EAESP postgraduate travel grant supported me in visiting the School of Psychology at the University of Newcastle in Australia. I spent there the last four months of my PhD with the main goal of writing up my doctoral thesis.

The Doctoral School of Cognitive Science at University of Padova demands PhD's students to go abroad for a period of time. Now I can say that sharing, collaborating and comparing my own work with researchers of another University and Country is an important stage in completing the formation of a doctoral student.

During my doctoral research period I conducted several studies that show the differences between minority and majority groups in the process of self-stereotyping linking this effect to differences in the representation of the self and the ingroup in minority and majority groups and showing that in some cases self-stereotyping can even be beneficial for members of minority groups. As such, my trip to the University of Newcastle was particularly fruitful because there I met prof. Mark Rubin who has great expertise in the fields of stereotyping, prejudice and discrimination. The meetings with Mark Rubin provided me with insightful suggestions to look at my data and to reanalyze them allowing me to improve my dissertation.

Moreover, one month after my arrival at the department I was invited to give a talk about my research. This provided an excellent opportunity to receive feedback from other researchers of the School of Psychology. Furthermore, I attended a series of interesting talks, mostly at the Colloquium Series of the Psychology Department.

Spending this period in Australia I also had the possibility to considerably improve both my spoken and written English, giving me the opportunity to exchange research ideas with other foreign researchers and to write up my PhD. thesis in English. Last but not least, I had a great time there meeting other PhD. students and visiting some beautiful, unforgettable Australian places.

In conclusion I would like to thank all the people I met in Newcastle for contributing both professionally and amicably for giving me a great time in Australia. Finally, I would like to thank the EAESP for helping me to realize this experience.

#### Sjoerd Pennekamp

University of Amsterdam *Postgraduate travel grant* 

From February until May 2007, I visited the Psychology department at the University of Queensland in Brisbane. With the financial support of the EAESP, I was able to spend 3 very exciting and instructive months under the warm Australian sun.

The purpose of my visit to UQ was to conduct research with Matthew Hornsey on the intergroup sensitivity effect. This effect shows that criticism of the ingroup is usually received better from ingroup sources than from outgroup sources. These ingroup critics are seen as more constructive when they voice criticism, and as a result are evaluated more positive than outgroup critics. The work conducted by Matthew Hornsey has shown that this effect is very robust and is independent for instance, of the experience a source has with the group. In our own work we have shown that outgroup sources are not only evaluated worse than ingroup sources when they voice a negative opinion about the ingroup, but also arouse more anger.

The aim of the study I wanted to conduct with Matthew was twofold. Firstly we wanted to test some of the limits of the intergroup sensitivity effect. Secondly we wanted to explore how evaluations and emotions affect subsequent behavior towards sources of (inter-)group communication. To do so, we conducted an experiment in which we manipulated both the outgroup's evaluation of the ingroup and the group membership of the critic. We hypothesized that when the ingroup was evaluated very negative by the outgroup, ingroup sources criticizing the ingroup in front of the outgroup, would arouse more negative reactions, than when the outgroup had evaluated the ingroup positively.

Although Matthew and I had become quite convinced of our own hypotheses, the preliminary results of the experiment proved us wrong. Outgroup evaluation didn't affect the evaluations and emotions that were experienced towards ingroup critics, and these ingroup critics were still evaluated more positive than outgroup critics, again showing the robustness of the intergroup sensitivity effect. Of course our hypotheses need not be completely wrong but more intense forms of conflict seem to be needed before ingroup members start to derogate ingroup critics.

With regard to the second aim we did find interesting results. The results show that although anger results in the experience of stronger offensive action tendencies against the source, evaluation of the source influence the willingness to engage in contact with the source. Even though we didn't find what we were looking for, this experiment has given us plenty ideas, which we can hopefully explore in more detail in the future.

Besides gaining insights on how to do research from Matthew, spending some time in Australia I also gained the insight that there are many fruitful ways to do research. I believe my time abroad has made me a more independent researcher. The Psychology department at UQ is a great place to be, and the warmth of the people there is only matched by the outside temperature. I would like to thank all those who have called me 'Shorty' (Sjoerd is a tongue twister for anybody who isn't Dutch), for showing me such a good time. In particular, I want to thank Dan Healy and Beth O'Brien for getting me acquainted with the 'Aussie'-lifestyle, which proved to be very enjoyably.

I sincerely thank the EAESP for making this experience possible.

#### Martijn van Zomeren

Free University of Amsterdam

Postdoctoral travel grant

Thanks to the Postdoctoral Travel Grant I received from the EAESP, I was very fortunate to visit the University of Queensland, in Brisbane, Australia, in February 2008. The travel grant allowed me to travel all the way to Brisbane as a visiting scholar at the Centre for Research on Group Processes (CRGP), which is led by Prof. Jolanda Jetten and Dr. Winnifred Louis. My visit was a very fruitful one, as I gave a talk on collective action for the CRGP members, a workshop for the Ph. D. students associated with the CRGP, I exchanged ideas with a number of CRGP members, and I started a research collaboration. Moreover, the beautiful scenery and great atmosphere surrounding the University of Queensland campus inspired me to write up the results of studies on moral conviction I have conducted in the past year.

As noted, I gave a colloquium on my Ph. D. research on group-based emotion and collective action in general, and more specifically on a meta-analysis on collective action that I have done with Prof. Tom Postmes and Prof. Russell Spears. At the CRGP, group-based emotion and collective action are studied by some of its members (e.g., Dr. Winnifred Louis, Dr. Matthew Hornsey, Dr. Aarti Iyer), and my discussions with them about my and their research complemented my thinking on these issues.

I also met with the CRGP Ph. D students to discuss their work, as well as the issues one might run into when you are starting, doing, or finishing your Ph. D. We also talked about the differences between Australian and European Ph.D. programs, and the importance of visiting conferences like the general meeting of EAESP.

Furthermore, I started a collaborative line of research with Dr. Matthew Hornsey on the dynamics of moral conviction in group contexts. We both have done some work on moral conviction, but had not considered the similarities in our work. Different from other literature on moral conviction, this line of work focuses on the group dynamics that result from moral conviction, and in fact it turned out that both Matthew`s and my work can be easily integrated into a new and exciting series of studies. I also had good discussions with other staff members (Prof. Jolanda Jetten, Dr. Winnifred Louis, Dr. Aarti Iyer) about the role of moral conviction in activism, which obviously relates to my interest in collective action.

Finally, both the natural and scholarly atmosphere at the CRGP allowed me to work effectively on writing up a series of studies on moral conviction, and on inter-group contact. These manuscripts have either been submitted to various journals, or they soon will be.

Aside from thanking EAESP again, I'd also like to thank, among others, Aarti Iyer, Winnifred Louis, Matthew Hornsey, Jolanda Jetten, Bill von Hippel, Courtney von Hippel, Eric Vanman, and Brandon Stewart for their hospitality. Because of my very positive experience with Australian social psychology, I would like to encourage any member of EAESP to strengthen the links between Australian and European social psychology. Although, admittedly, it is quite a long way to travel (and you will no doubt spend hours on an Asian airport wondering whether you are already experiencing jet-lag, or whether the worst is yet to come), the experience of visiting Australia is definitely worth it, and on all imaginable dimensions. I would therefore like to thank EAESP once more for providing the financial assistance that allowed me to visit the Centre for Research on Group Processes at the University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia. I encourage any member of EAESP who would like to bridge European and Australian social

psychology to strengthen the links between them to visit this amazing country and continent.

## **Announcements**

#### **Executive Committee - New members**

Patrizia Catellani, Russell Spears, Fritz Strack, and Eddy Van Avermaet, have come to the end of their 6 year term of office on the Association's Executive Committee. They have been replaced by four new members, who have been elected by postal ballot or by handing over the ballot form in Opatija. Together with the remaining three members, **Carsten de Dreu**, **Miguel Moya**, and **Bogdan Wojciszke**, they will form the new EC of the Association. In the following, please find biographical sketches of the 4 new Executive Committee members:

#### Fabrizio Butera

University of Lausanne, Switzerland Professor of Social Psychology (e-mail fabrizio.butera@unil.ch)

After growing up in Italy, I studied in Switzerland, at the University of Geneva, where I received my PhD in 1994 and started working as an assistant professor. In 1997, I moved to Grenoble, France, where I worked as professor of social psychology and director of the Grenoble-Chambéry social psychology laboratory. Since 2004, I have been professor of social psychology at the University of Lausanne (CH) and director of the social psychology department. In addition, I have been visiting professor at the universities of Milan (I), Geneva (CH), Hanoi (VN), Brussels (B), Iasi (RO) and Toulouse (F), and visiting fellow at the University of

Pittsburgh (USA). A member of the EAESP since 1994, I have also served as an Associate Editor of the *European Journal of Social Psychology* from 2002 to 2005.

I was brought to research by the curiosity to understand the constructive and destructive effects of conflict. With this idea in mind, I engaged in the study of social change, from the structural processes founding social influence (power, norms, interdependence, ...) to the cognitive and motivational mechanisms that determine individual change. My research programme has therefore been devoted to the study of the mechanisms, in particular conflicts, underlying change. This programme has been applied to five domains of human activity: perception, reasoning, motivation, learning and attitudes. For instance, a recent research project focuses on the impact of evaluative practices (grading students and pupils) on motivation and learning. This research has greatly benefited from the input of my PhD students, and from the financial support of the Swiss National Science Foundation as well as the French Ministry of Research.

#### Selected publications:

- Butera, F., & Mugny, G. (1995). Conflict between incompetences and influence of a low-competence source in hypothesis testing. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 25, 457-462.
- Butera, F., & Mugny, G. (Eds.) (2001). Social influence in social reality. Seattle, Göttingen: Hogrefe & Huber.
- Darnon, C., Muller, D., Schrager, S., Pannuzzo, N., & Butera, F. (2006). Mastery and performance goals predict epistemic and relational conflict regulation. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 98, 766-776.
- Falomir, J.M., Staerklé, C., Depuiset, M., &. Butera, F. (2005).

  Democracy justifies the means: Political group structure moderates the perceived legitimacy of intergroup aggression. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, 31,* 1683-1695.

Muller, D., & Butera, F. (2007). The distracting effect of selfevaluation threat in coaction and social comparison. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 93, 194-211.

## Xenia Chryssochoou

Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences Athens, Greece (e-mail: xeniachr@panteion.gr)

I have obtained my first degrees in Psychology from the University of Athens and Rene Descartes - Paris V. In 1996 I was awarded my PhD (Paris-V) on National and European Identity doing comparative research among Greek and French nationals. I worked in France as an Associate Lecturer at the Universities of Lille, Paris and Reims and as a Lecturer in the University of Surrey, (Britain) before moving in 2004 at Panteion University (Athens) as an Associate Professor.

My research interests concern the social psychological processes in multi-cultural societies and in particular the understanding of identity construction. My research has focused on investigating the social psychological processes of mobility and migration, justice issues and resource allocation between different groups in the context of intergroup conflict. Currently, I work on perceptions of globalization and political participation. My theoretical concerns lie in identity and intergroup relations and in common sense knowledge and social representations.

I have been an Expert for the Council of Europe in 2004 (cultural section) and a visiting professor at different institutions (Université Libre de Bruxelles 2005, Université de Lausanne 2003, Visiting

Fellow Graduate Centre City University of New York 2001, Visiting Fellow University of Trieste 2001). I am in the steering committee of an ESF funded network on *Identity and Socio-Political Participation* and a member of an INTAS research network on *Political Trust and Political Participation amongst Young People from Ethnic Minorities in the NIS and EU.* I am in the editorial team of Papers on Social Representations, and I have been a Consulting Editor for the European Journal of Social Psychology. I have also reviewed for *Ethnic and Racial Studies, British Journal of Social Psychology, Journal of Community and Applied Social Psychology, Revue Internationale de Psychologie Sociale, Cahiers Internationaux de Psychologie Sociale, Social Psychology Review, Social Justice Research.* 

## Selected Publications in English

- Chryssochoou, X. (2005) Social Representations. Encyclopaedic Dictionary of Psychology. London: Hodder Arnold Publishers.
- Hegarty, P., & Chryssochoou, X. (2005). Why "our" policies set the standard more than "theirs": Category norms and generalization between European Union countries. *Social Cognition*, 23, 507-544.
- Chryssochoou, X. (2004) Cultural Diversity. Its Social Psychology Oxford: Blackwell.
- Chryssochoou, X. and Volpato, C. (2004) Social Influence and the Power of Minorities: An Analysis of the Communist Manifesto. *Social Justice Research*, 17 (4) 357-388
- Chryssochoou, X. (2003) Studying identity in social psychology. Some thoughts on the definition of identity and its relation to action. *Language and Politics*. 22:225-242

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#### Alex Haslam

University of Exeter, UK (e-mail a.haslam@exeter.ac.uk)

I am a professor at the University of Exeter where I work in an international research group with colleagues from a range of countries (the UK, the Netherlands, Germany, Australia, Canada, the US). I obtained my undergraduate degree from the University of St Andrews and after a pre-doctoral year in the US, I gained my PhD from Macquarie University in Sydney, before moving on to a post-doc at the Australian National University and then returning to the UK in 2001.

Throughout my career I have maintained very strong links with EAESP, having been a member of the Association for 17 years. In this time I have attended all the General Meetings and a large number of small group meetings. I also worked very closely with the Association in my term as Editor of the European Journal of Social Psychology (from 2001-2005). This was an invaluable experience that gave me first-hand exposure to the broad range of backgrounds, approaches and interests that the Association's members bring to the discipline.

My own research is focused on three core themes: stereotyping and prejudice, organizational dynamics, and research methodology. This uses a range of approaches (experimental, survey-based, archival, observational) and has contributed to debate with researchers in a range of sub-disciplines (in social, organizational, and political psychology). This has been published in most of the mainstream social and organizational journals, with many of my most-highly cited papers appearing in the European Journal of Social Psychology and the British Journal of Social Psychology. I currently serve on the board of ten journals (e.g., EJSP, PSPB, JPSP, Political Psychology, Scientific American Mind), and am also a former Associate Editor of

*British Journal of Social Psychology* and a former recipient of EAESP's Kurt Lewin award.

## Selected publications:

- Haslam, S. A., Turner, J. C., Oakes, P. J., Reynolds, K. J., Eggins, R. A., Nolan, M., & Tweedie, J. (1998). When do stereotypes become really consensual? Investigating the group-based dynamics of the consensualization process. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 28, 755-776.
- 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., van Knippenberg, D., Platow, M., & Ellemers, N. (Eds.) (2003). Social identity at work: Developing theory for organizational practice. New York: Psychology Press.
- Haslam, S. A., Ryan, M. K., Postmes, T., Spears, R., Jetten, J. & Webley, P. (2006). Sticking to our guns: Social identity as a basis for the maintenance of commitment to faltering organizational projects. *Journal of Organizational Behavior*, 27, 607-628.

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#### Sabine Otten

University of Groningen, The Netherlands (e-mail: s.otten@rug.nl)

I received my PhD in Psychology from the University of Muenster. After having held positions at the University of Muenster and the University of Jena, I am currently Professor at the Department of Social and Organizational Psychology at the University of Groningen. The EAESP has definitely had a strong impact on my career; it has provided me with many occasions to meet and learn from junior and senior colleagues in the field, such Small Group Meetings and General Meetings. A great experience was the EAESP-Summer School in Bologna (1986), which I attended as PhD student; therefore, I was very enthusiastic to be co-organizer and co-teacher of the 2004-Summer School in Groningen.

From 2002 until 2005, I was Associate Editor of the European Journal of Social Psychology. Currently, I am Consulting Editor for the European Journal of Social Psychology, the Journal of Personality and Social Psychology (Section 2), the Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, and the Personality and Social Psychology Review.

My research interests all relate to the domain of intergroup relations, and herein especially the interplay between intra- and intergroup processes. A relevant observation is that ingroup favouritism is not only determined by intergroup comparisons, but also, and sometimes predominantly, by intra-group processes, namely the projection of (positive) features of the individual self to the ingroup as a whole. Moreover, I am involved in several projects about the role of group affiliations in social conflicts; important aspects here are power relations, intergroup emotions, and (meta-)stereotypes. Finally, I am interested in the social-psychological analysis of cultural diversity, and hereby especially in the

conditions under which diversity in work-settings can result in positive outcomes.

#### Selected publications:

- Otten, S. (2005). The in-group as part of the self: Reconsidering the link between social categorization, in-group favoritism and the self-concept. In A. Alicke, D. Dunning, & J. Krueger (Eds.), *The self in social perception*. Philadelphia: Psychology Press.
- Otten, S. & Epstude, K. (2006). Overlapping mental representations of self, ingroup and outgroup: Unraveling self-stereotyping and self-anchoring. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 32, 957-969.
- Otten, S. & Moskowitz, G. B. (2000). Evidence for implicit evaluative ingroup bias: Affect-biased spontaneous trait inference in a minimal group paradigm. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 36, 77-89.
- Otten, S. & Stapel, D.A. (2007). Who is this Donald? How social categorization shapes aggression priming effects. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 37, 1000-1015.
- Otten, S. & Wentura, D. (2001). Self-anchoring and ingroup favoritism: An individual-profiles analysis. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 37, 525-532.

## The EAESP awards 2008

## Henri Tajfel Award

To honour the late Henri Tajfel, an Henri Tajfel Lecture was founded by the Association in May 1982. It was agreed that a full member from the EAESP should be selected by the Executive Committee, and invited to give a lecture as a plenary address at the Association's General Meeting. The award associated with it recognises a distinguished "lifetime achievement" contribution by a full member of the association. The person chosen by the executive committee to receive this award and present the Tajfel Lecture at the General Meeting was:

#### Tony Manstead

#### Lewin Awards

Up to three Kurt Lewin awards will be extended at each General Meeting in recognition of a significant research contribution in social psychology. The aim of this new award is to reward full members for outstanding scientific contributions to social psychology. In recognition of their research contribution to the field the Kurt Lewin award committee (Miguel Moya, Miles Hewstone, Anne Maass, and Ad van Knippenberg) recognized the work of the following members of the Association:

Naomi Ellemers Neil Macrae Vincent Yzerbyt

#### **Codol Awards**

In memory of the enormous input in the EAESP from Jean-Paul Codol, up to three Codol Awards will be introduced to recognize an outstanding service contribution of a full member of the Association. The Codol Award will be awarded to a member who has significantly advanced the cause of social psychology in Europe by means of their service to the field (i.e. a non-research contribution such as advancing the standing and prominence of social psychology in one or more member countries). The executive committee chose to award this distinction to:

Luciano Arcuri Dave Hamilton Maria Lewicka

#### Jos Jaspars Awards

The Jaspars Lecture was established by the Association in 1990 in recognition of Jos Jaspars' outstanding contribution to the EAESP. In 2005 the Jaspars Lecture had been replaced by three early career awards bearing the same name. The three Jos Jaspars Awards will go to young scholars who have made an outstanding research contribution. The members of the Jos Jaspars award committee (Miguel Moya, Fabrizio Butera, Naomi Ellemers, and Paula Niedenthal) chose to recognise the contributions of the following young scholars:

Aarti Iyer Jeroen Vaes Gerben van Kleef

## EJSP early career manuscript award 2006 and 2007

Each year, from 2003 onwards, the editorial team of the EJSP awards a prize to the best paper published in *EJSP* to have been first-authored by a researcher within three years of their doctoral degree. The EJSP early career manuscript award winners for 2006 and 2007 are:

#### 2006: Peter Fischer

Peter Fischer, Tobias Greitemeyer, Fabian Pollozek & Dieter Frey (2006). The unresponsive bystander: Are bystanders more responsive in dangerous emergencies?, EJSP, 36(2) 267-278.

#### 2007: Karen Gonsalkorale

Karen Gonsalkorale & Kipling D. Williams (2007). The KKK won't let me play: Ostracism even by a despised outgroup hurts, EJSP, 37(6) 1176-1186.

## ERSP: now included in the Social Science Citation Index

The European Review of Social Psychology will now be included in the Social Science Citation Index. The coverage will begin with volume 18, 2007.

## EJSP: new editors 2009 -2011

The new joint chief editors of The European Journal of Social Psychology are: **Anne Maass** (University of Padova) and **Russell Spears** (Cardiff University)

# Open call for offers to host the next General Meeting (2011)

The Executive Committee calls for offers to organize and host the next General Meeting in three years time (2011). We are particularly interested in offers form countries (and parts of Europe more generally) that have not staged our most important meeting before. However the most important concern for us is to host a successful meeting so offers from members of the Association form all parts of Europe are very welcome and will be given full consideration at our next committee meeting in April.

We expect around 900 people, and will therefore need the necessary hotel

capacity (bear in mind that demand as well as prices may also be high in the months we typically hold the meeting), and a conference centre with one big room of about 900 seats and 10 rooms for between 25 and 150 people ion each case. The typical time of the conference is somewhere in July or August but flexibility is also possible here (the meeting was once held in April for example).

These are the basic requirements but it is important also not to underestimate the work involved in planning and hosting event of this magnitude. Although some of the more mundane tasks (e.g. hotel reservations and registration) can be devolved to a professional conference organizing firm, the executive committee consider it essential for the host organizers to take the initiative in organizing the other aspects of the conference. Experience has shown that this is important not only to keep costs down but also to stamp the identity of the organizing team on the conference. Although the task can seem onerous, the executive committee is of course willing to help in any way it can, particularly in terms of advice and experience derived from previous organizers. A program

committee will be responsible for the scientific program but this will also include representation of the local organizers. Despite the work involved the benefits can also be enormous, not only in terms of our gratitude, but more importantly in terms of raising the profile of the social psychology in the university, region and country of the host organizers, and stimulating social psychology in this area.

**Deadline**: In view of the date of the next committee meeting please send letters of interest, detailing the basic facilities and feasibility of your offer in line with the requirements outlined above to our Executive Officer, Sibylle Classen **as soon as possible** but in any case by **September 15th, 2008**.

#### 2010 EAESP Summer School: in search of a location

While the Cardiff team is preparing the 2008 EAESP Summer School, the Executive Committee has already started its search for a location to host the 2010 edition. The Executive Committee is of course taking its own initiatives in this respect, but at present it is open to any suggestions. Some of you who still have lively memories of earlier schools, either as participants, teachers, or as sponsors of participants, may perhaps consider becoming responsible for organising a summer school themselves. The Executive Committee welcomes all proposals (just drop a note to Sibylle Classen by **mid of September 2008**, latest).

## **Deadlines for Contributions**

Please make sure that applications for meetings and applications for membership are received by the Administrative Secretary by **September**, **15**<sup>th</sup>, **2008** latest. Applications for grants and for the International Teaching Fellowship Scheme can be received by the deadlines end of March, June, September, and December. The deadline for the next issue of the Bulletin is **September**, **15**<sup>th</sup>, **2008**.

The next Executive Committee Meeting will take place October 10-12, 2008.

## **Executive Committee**

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**Bogdan Wojciszke**, Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Science, Chodakowska 19/31, PL-03-815 Warsaw, Poland e-mail: bogdan@psychpan.waw.pl

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