

EAESP PROFILE



A GUIDE TO THE
EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF
EXPERIMENTAL SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

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USEFUL ADDRESSES

WEBSITE OF THE EAESP

General information and application forms can be found on the website of the EAESP:
<http://www.eaesp.org>

ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY OF THE EAESP

The only 'permanent' address is that of Sibylle Classen, who is the Administrative Secretary of the Association. She receives all membership and other applications, handles all matters concerning payment of membership fees, maintains the Association's address list, deals with members' inquiries about their subscriptions to the European Journal of Social Psychology, and does much else besides.

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THE EAESP ARCHIVE

All members of the Association are invited to forward relevant documents concerning the history of the Association, its General Meetings, the European Journal of Social Psychology, Summer Schools, East-West Meetings, or any other meetings or activities sponsored by the Association, to:

Professor Jan Roegiers

Head of the Centraal Archief

University of Leuven

Centrale Universiteitsbibliotheek

B-3000 Leuven

BELGIUM

Confidential documents can be sealed in an envelope marked "Archives of the European Association of Experimental Social Psychology", with an announcement about the deadline of the embargo imposed by the owner of the documents and/or the date of the most recent document in the envelope.

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Contents

<i>Chapter 1</i>		<i>Chapter 5</i>	
<i>The EAESP</i>		<i>Sponsorship of Meetings</i>	
▪ The Aims and Scope of the EAESP	3	<i>Organized by Members</i>	
▪ The Origins of the EAESP	7	▪ Small Group and Medium Size Meetings	39
<i>Chapter 2</i>		▪ Applying for Support to Host a Meeting	40
<i>Membership</i>		▪ Early Career Development Awards	41
▪ Membership Categories	15	<i>Chapter 6</i>	
▪ Membership Application Procedure	15	<i>Publications of the EAESP</i>	
▪ Fees	17	▪ European Journal of Social Psychology	45
▪ Historical Information	19	▪ European Monographs in Social Psychology	48
<i>Chapter 3</i>		▪ European Bulletin of Social Psychology	51
<i>The Executive Committee</i>		<i>Chapter 7</i>	
▪ Function, Activities and Composition	24	<i>Distinguished Lectures of the EAESP</i>	
▪ Election Procedures	25	▪ Tajfel Lecture	52
▪ Historical Information	26	▪ Jaspars Lecture	53
<i>Chapter 4</i>		<i>Chapter 8</i>	
<i>Activities of the EAESP</i>		<i>The Articles and Standing Orders of the EAESP</i>	
▪ General Meetings	30	▪ Historical Information	54
▪ East–West Meetings	31	▪ The Articles of the Association	55
▪ Summer Schools	35	▪ The Standing Orders	62
▪ EAESP-SESP Joint Meetings	38		

CHAPTER 1

THE EAESP

THE AIMS AND SCOPE OF THE EAESP

Tony Manstead

THE OVERARCHING AIM of the European Association of Experimental Social Psychology is straightforward: to promote excellence in European research in the field of social psychology. As the accompanying history of the Association demonstrates, the objectives of those who founded the Association were to improve the quality of social psychological research in Europe by promoting greater contact among researchers in different European countries. In the 1950s and 1960s it was not unusual for social psychologists in a European country to enjoy better contacts with their North American counterparts than with their fellow Europeans.

The Association has done much to overcome this state of affairs. The most obvious means by which this has been achieved is through the General Meetings of the Association, a complete listing of which appears elsewhere in this booklet. However, there are several other activities that have been, and indeed continue to be, as important as the General Meetings in promoting contact and cooperation among European social psychologists. Foremost among these are the Summer Schools. These now take place every three years and bring together graduate students in social psychology from all over Europe. In addition to the immediate educational benefits, enduring friendships and research collaborations are often formed at these schools.

The East-West meetings of the Association also take place every three years and are intended to build bridges between social psychologists working in Western countries and those working in what used to be called the Eastern 'bloc' countries. The pace of political change in Eastern Europe has been such that one of the original purposes of such meetings, namely to prise open the 'iron curtain' that divided East from West, is no longer highly applicable. However, the political need to maintain special links between East and West has been replaced by an economic need, in that many of our colleagues in Eastern

countries enjoy very limited access to research resources. Thus the East-West meetings continue to serve an important function.

A final aspect of the Association's activities that has helped to create better knowledge of and appreciation for each other's work are the 'Small Group' and 'Medium Size' Meetings. These are organised around particular themes or topics and therefore bring together social psychologists working in the same area, creating the opportunity to exchange ideas, methods, and findings, and to establish collaborative ventures.

In addition to the improved communication between European social psychologists, the Association has done much to enhance the international visibility of European social psychology. The establishment of the *European Journal of Social Psychology* was undoubtedly a crucial step in this process. In the 24 years since its inception, the journal has become a widely read and well respected forum for social psychology; more than that, it has been effective in presenting a distinctive brand of social psychology to the rest of the world in general and to North America in particular. To speak of "European" and "North American" social psychology as though they were non-overlapping classes of activity is patently absurd, but the tendency to accord a greater role to social and cultural factors in European social psychology is generally recognised and has arguably had some impact on social psychology as practised in North America. The *European Journal of Social Psychology* has played an important role by providing a voice for this more 'social' social psychology.

So much for the aims of the Association; what of its scope? The geographical scope of membership is impressive. There are Full Members of the Association in virtually every European country; details of the geographical spread of members can be found in the Membership section of this booklet. The numerical scope of membership is also impressive, and the membership expands rapidly each year; again, details of the rate of expansion over the years can be found in the Membership section. Another aspect of the scope of the Association concerns the extension of categories of membership. In 1988 two new categories were created: Affiliate Members, i.e., professional or academic social psychologists working outside Europe, most typically in North America, Israel or Australasia; and Postgraduate Members, i.e., graduate students or junior researchers who are registered for a research degree at a European university, although European nationals who are pursuing a research degree outside Europe are also eligible for postgraduate membership. These new categories of membership have also proved to be popular, and have had the welcome effect of attracting significant numbers of non-Europeans and postgraduate students to the General Meetings.

It is clear that the Association has been a success. The increases in contact between European social psychologists, in the size of the membership of the Association, in the range of membership types, in the numbers of submissions to and frequency of

publication of the *European Journal of Social Psychology*, in the numbers of people attending General Meetings, and in the international visibility of European social psychology all testify to the positive effect that the Association has had on social psychology in Europe and beyond. While it is not the case that each of these positive outcomes can be attributed exclusively to the existence of the Association, what is undeniable is that the Association has helped to bring them about.

It is appropriate to finish this opening section of the *EAESP ProFile* by thanking a number of people whose hard work on behalf of the Association turned the idea of producing such a document into a reality. First and foremost, I would like to thank Bernard Rimé, whose idea it was to assemble into one booklet all the information that a member of the Association might need or want to know. Not only did Bernard have the idea of producing this document; he also made several very important steps to creating it. He designed the framework for the booklet by identifying what types of information should be included in it and then, together with Patrick Bouts, who worked as Research Assistant on this project, he actually produced a prototype of the booklet. To do this, Bernard made extensive use of the EAESP Archive, which is held at the University of Leuven, and is managed by Jef Nuttin. Jef and Monika Nuttin have done a great service to the Association by assembling and systematizing a wealth of archival information, without which the historical information in this booklet would have been very much poorer. The task of turning the prototype into a final product was taken on by the present Executive Committee (Luciano Arcuri, Rupert Brown, Nick Emler, Jacques-Philippe Leyens, János László, Jorge Vala, and myself), ably assisted by Sibylle Classen, Administrative Secretary to the Association. Although all those involved in producing this first edition of the *EAESP ProFile* have done their best to ensure the accuracy and completeness of its contents, it is possible that there remain some inaccuracies or gaps. I hope nevertheless that members will find it useful to have so much information about the Association available within one booklet, and that future editions will add to (and if needs be correct) this record of the Association's activities.

THE ORIGINS OF THE EAESP

Social Psychology in Europe: The Role of the European Association of Experimental Social Psychology

Carl F. Graumann

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY as it now exists in Europe developed mainly in the decades after the Second World War. The EAESP has played an important role in this process, since it has been both determinant and product of this development. To understand this dual role better, the background against which and the context within which the "Association" came into being will briefly be sketched.

Background. Before the middle of the 20th century no unitary social psychology existed in Europe. There were, however, individual scholars, most of them psychologists, who occasionally did research or, at least, published on topics that were either then or in retrospect labelled "social psychological." Some of them became known as social psychologists only after their emigration from Germany (Adorno, Fromm, Lewin) or from Austria (Heider, Ichheiser, Lazarsfeld) in the 1930s. It is due to their emigration that they contributed to the growth of social psychology in America, rather than in Europe. On this continent no scientific community of social psychologists developed before the end of the Second World War.

Context. Just as political forces and constraints had had their partly negative influence on the social sciences before the war, so is it impossible to understand their emergence or re-emergence after 1945 without taking the political and economic situation into account. Two historical facts need to be mentioned.

(1) While nazism and fascism still reigned in occupied Europe, leading American politicians had come to the resolution that the reconstruction and evolution of democracy should be achieved with the help of the social sciences which, for that purpose, should be enabled to

1 Acknowledgements

Part of this article is based on a research project on the history of social psychology in postwar Europe, which has been made possible by grants from the *Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft* and the EAESP. I want to thank Jürgen Klüpfel for data and comments. This project makes use of the archives of the EAESP. These archives were established by Jozef Nuttin, at the University of Leuven (see p. 2 for further information about the Archives).

cooperate internationally. That was, from its foundation, the policy of UNESCO. In the first issue of its *International Social Science Bulletin* in 1949 we read

"Immense things were expected of the social sciences by a world which felt that one of the fundamental reasons for the chaotic world in which we live consisted essentially in the social sciences not having kept pace with our knowledge in other fields" (UNESCO, 1949a, p. 9).

Furthermore, we read that :

"there is a wide consensus of informed opinion that a progressive internationalisation of the social sciences is one of the great educational, scientific, and cultural needs of the present age" (UNESCO, 1949b, p. 68).

Two instruments for accomplishing this goal were recommended:

- (a) cross-national comparative research; and
- (b) the foundation of international social science organizations.

Hence, the postwar situation in Europe is not only to be characterized in terms of an immense American investment of money, material and technical know-how, but also by considerable intellectual, personal and financial assistance in the (re)establishment of the social sciences.

In the context of this (re)organization of social science social psychology was also challenged to contribute to UNESCO's task of furthering peace through international understanding. Its truly international protagonist was Otto Klineberg who, for many years, was UNESCO's leading social psychologist.

(2) The other less constructive historical fact was the (almost transitionless) outbreak of the "Cold War" which, for about four decades, separated Europe along the "Iron Curtain," creating and fostering international tension, spreading the fear and threat of nuclear war and, as far as social science was concerned, restricting its resurrection largely to the Western part of Europe.

When, after some delay, social psychology became possible and was established in East European universities it was "politically correct," if not inevitable, to keep it distinct from its "bourgeois" counterparts. It was also, for a long period, politically desirable to restrict its representatives in Socialist countries from engaging in uncontrolled exchange with their Western colleagues.

Foundation. Such was the setting when, in the 1950s, an initial effort was made in Europe to gather social psychologists and sociologists within a common research project and framework. The project, commonly known as the "Seven Nations Study," and its ad hoc "Organisation for Comparative Social Research" (OCSR) have paradigmatic interest for the history of both social psychology in Europe and the EAESP, mainly for two reasons.

First, European social scientists were encouraged by UNESCO and by the (U.S.) Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues (SPSSI), supported by the Ford Foundation, but designed in Oslo, where Erik Rinde, chairman of the Norwegian Institute for Social Research, and David Krech (University of California but at that time a Fulbright Scholar in Oslo), developed the idea of an International Seminar for Comparative Social Research, to prepare a study in which altogether more than 30 European social scientists (from Belgium, France, Germany, Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom) and several American Fulbright scholars (among them Herbert Hyman, Daniel Katz, Stanley Schachter, and Eugene Jacobson) and other visitors (like Leon Festinger) would participate.

A second reason for referring to this first European experiment is the fact that with participants such as Hilde Himmelweit (UK), Joachim Israel (Sweden), Mauk Mulder (Netherlands), Peter Schönbach (Germany), and Ragnar Rommetveit (Norway), together with Stan Schachter and Leon Festinger, we have a substantial set of the subsequent founders of EAESP.

While the scientific goals of this cross-national and interdisciplinary project on threat and rejection, combining experimental and survey methodology, may have been too ambitious to yield consistent results, the purposes of the OSCR, *viz.* to encourage international cooperation and to increase training facilities for social scientists in Europe (Schachter et al., 1954, p.403), were later adopted by the new organization called EAESP.

In any case, it has remained the historical achievement of Erik Rinde and his Norwegian and American advisers to have brought together European social psychologists and sociologists who until then had not known of one another or of their colleagues' work. Through the shared experience of the Seven Nations Study they became interested in an enduring form of international cooperation.

This came about several years later, in 1963, when once again visiting American scholars, John Lanzetta and Luigi Petrullo, under the impression that Europe's social psychologists needed to be brought together, established a Planning Committee, with the help of which Lanzetta convened a "European Conference on Experimental Social Psychology" at Sorrento. According to Jozef Nuttin's report (Nuttin, 1990), of the 28 participants, 21 came from eight European countries, two from Israel, the other five being Americans, four of them visiting scholars and the fifth Ben Willerman (a former MIT assistant of Kurt Lewin's) as representative of the Social Science Research Council (SSRC). SSRC from then on became a kind of foster agency for the European-Association-to-be. John Lanzetta also used the Sorrento Planning Committee (consisting of M. Mulder, R. Pages, H. Tajfel, R. Rommetveit and J. Thibaut) to prepare and submit a more ambitious "Proposal for Contributions to the Development of Experimental Social Psychology in Europe." This "Proposal," submitted to SSRC for financial support, contained in outline some of the future objectives of the EAESP: a further European Conference, a first summer

school, the idea of an exchange program within Europe, specialized seminars, etc. (cf. Nuttin, 1990, p.365).

The next of three steps, leading from the Association's conception (in 1963) to its birth (in 1966), was a "Committee on Transnational Social Psychology," appointed by SSRC in 1964 and chaired by Leon Festinger. Its task was "the stimulation of international cooperation and developments in experimental social psychology" (Nuttin 1990, p.366). Two major elements of the "Proposal" were approved and supported by the SSRC Committee: a second European Conference and a first summer school.

The conference was held in Frascati in December 1964 with about 30 participants, of whom six were Americans. At the end of this conference a "European Planning Committee" was elected, with G. Jahoda, S. Moscovici, M. Mulder, J.M. Nuttin, Jr., and H. Tajfel as members. According to Nuttin (1990, p.366), this Committee was invited "(a) to plan some form of organizational structure for the continuing activities; (b) to plan the detail of these activities; (c) to explore the possibility of finding funds in Europe; (d) to report to the next conference."

Chaired by Serge Moscovici, the Planning Committee devised a name for the Association, its organizational structure, its major objectives, and a Third European Conference on Experimental Social Psychology, which was held from 27 March to 1 April 1966 in the famous Abbaye de Royaumont near Paris. It was there that the foundation of the European Association of Experimental Social Psychology was formally approved and the criteria for membership were laid down. The European Planning Committee, coopting M. Irlé and R. Rommetveit, became the first "Executive Committee," and Serge Moscovici the first president of the Association, which a year later became legally established in the Netherlands.

Development. Like its foundation, the development of the EAESP also has to be seen in the social, political and economic context of the first three decades of its existence. The 1960s and the better part of the 1970s were a time of affluence in Western Europe, leading to the foundation of a series of new universities. Part of this development involved the institutionalization of social psychology with chairs, even institutes, of its own. Social psychology, with a firm place in the psychological curriculum, began to attract more and more students and, hence, to produce textbooks and readers; by the end of the 1960s, the first 2-volume *Handbook of Social Psychology* to be produced outside the United States was published in West Germany. In the Socialist countries of Eastern Europe it was Hiebsch and Vorweg, active members of the EAESP, who established a social psychology program in Jena and who wrote an *Introduction to Marxist Social Psychology* as early as 1966.

On the other hand, there was the undeclared war in Vietnam which toward the end of the 1960s provoked a strong reaction, mainly among students, against the politics of the US Administration. This became one of the major sources of the so-called "student revolution." Among psychology students there developed an attitude of criticizing and questioning the "established" way of doing teaching and research. For quite a few social psychologists this attitude led to what came to be called the "crisis" of social psychology, a debate waged mainly in the 1970s before dying down and almost being forgotten in the 1980s. A collective, but highly diversified, reaction of EAESP members to the unrest in social psychology after "1968" is to be found in the second volume of the *European Monographs* series, under the title *The Context of Social Psychology* (Israel & Tajfel, 1972). The growth of universities (but not of student numbers) also reached a ceiling in the late 1970s, with a corresponding tendency to reduce or "re-dedicate" social psychology positions in the 1980s, when funds became scarcer. These were some of the facilitating and inhibiting conditions for the development of social psychology after the foundation of the EAESP.

Against this background the new Association developed. It soon became visible to the scientific community through the consistent and successful pursuit of its major goals (Jahoda & Moscovici, 1967):

(a) to promote communication among European researchers by means of General Meetings, of specific conferences which brought together social psychologists from Eastern and Western Europe (so-called East-West Conferences), of Medium Size and Small Group meetings on special topics, and (since 1965) by means of a *Newsletter* (now called the *European Bulletin of Social Psychology*);

(b) to promote research by means of Training Seminars (i.e., Summer Schools) to expose young researchers to new theories and advanced methodologies, and by means of a programme of exchange visits;

(c) to disseminate theories and research by two types of publications: the *European Journal of Social Psychology*, and a series of *European Monographs in Social Psychology* (both since 1971). If one counts the Royaumont Conference as the first regular meeting, with about 30 participants, and then proceeds through the first ten triannual assemblies, one may take the tenfold increase of participation as a measure of EAESP's attractiveness.

More distinctive features of the Association were the East-West Meetings and the Summer Schools. The former were designed to extend "our contacts and communication with our colleagues in the socialist countries of Europe" (Tajfel 1972), which until 1980 was possible only in neutral (e.g., Austria) or socialist (Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria) countries. It was not until 1992, at the 9th East-West meeting in Münster, that **all** participants were free to travel. European Summer Schools have been held since 1965 (The Hague). The second Summer School (Leuven 1967) gave birth to the first volume of

the *European Monographs* series, *Social Context of Messages* (Carswell & Rommetveit, 1971); this book was based on one of the working groups of this summer school, followed up by a small-group meeting in Oslo and some “exchange visits” – all of these facilities being provided by the Association. That is why Henri Tajfel (1972, p.312) aptly concluded: “The social context of this message is, one hopes, quite clear.” It is evident from statements made by many participants (cf. Doise 1982; Jaspars 1980, 1986; Tajfel 1972) that they consider the Summer Schools to be one of the highlights in the life of the Association, if not in their own academic lives.

Of the many activities which are either initiated or at least co-organized and co-sponsored by the Association, two special features remain to be mentioned. One is the idea of “Joint Meetings” when, sometimes in connection with an International Congress, EAESP joins forces with its American “cousin,” the Society for Experimental Social Psychology (SESP), as in Paris in 1976, in Leuven and Louvain-la-Neuve in 1992, and in Washington, DC in 1995. Together with the introduction of the category of Affiliate Membership, which is used by many Americans who want to be associated with the EAESP, the Joint Meeting symbolizes and realizes the conception of a peer relationship between American and European social psychologists. The other feature is the establishment of the Laboratoire Européen de Psychologie Sociale (LEPS) at the “Maison des Sciences de l’Homme” in Paris, made possible and sponsored by the former Scientific Director of the Maison, Clemens Heller, who was one of the senior European patrons of many EAESP activities (cf. Doise, 1982).

While it is difficult to single out individual members of the Association as men or woman of merit, the Association itself has treated two of its past presidents with distinction, through the inauguration in 1982 of a Henri Tajfel Lecture (for substantial career achievement) and in 1990 of a Jos Jaspars Lecture (for early scholastic achievement), both lectures being delivered at General Meetings of the Association.

Thirty years after Sorrento it can be said with justification that the European Association of Experimental Social Psychology has become a major institution within the social sciences of Europe and an indispensable element of international social psychology. With respect to all three of its epithets, “European,” “Experimental,” and “Social,” the Association has proven to be very liberal. Members have from the beginning come from countries outside geographical, although not cultural, Europe, and leading representatives of the Association have always stressed the importance of accounting for the cultural diversity of Europe within a social scientific framework. Research, fostered, funded and published by the Association has never been restricted to experimental methodology, although this has, nevertheless, maintained a leading role. The ‘social dimension’ to which, under the editorship of Henri Tajfel, many members of the Association dedicated a two-volume monograph (Tajfel, 1984) is an umbrella term under which all kinds of empirical

social psychology, from 'social cognition' to 'societal psychology,' have been gathered. Nevertheless, for many the social dimension remains an important way of accounting for the relationship between individuals' mental processes, activities and their social environment.

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CHAPTER 2

MEMBERSHIP

Sibylle Classen

MEMBERSHIP CATEGORIES

THE MEMBERSHIP OF the EAESP is fully described in Articles 5 to 17 of the Association (see Chapter 8). It comprises three different types of membership status: (a) **Full Members**, (b) **Affiliate Members**, and (c) **Postgraduate Affiliate Members** (usually referred to simply as **Postgraduate Members**).

Social psychologists living in one of the European countries and who have been awarded a doctoral degree are eligible to become **Full Members**.

Social psychologists who have been awarded a doctoral degree but who live outside Europe are eligible to become **Affiliate Members**.

Postgraduate social psychologists working in a European institution and who are working towards a Ph.D. are eligible to become **Postgraduate Members**. Postgraduate Member status expires when the postgraduate member obtains his or her Ph.D. or, in any case, after a period of four years.

MEMBERSHIP

APPLICATION PROCEDURE

The following procedure applies to persons wishing to join the Association in any capacity (i.e., as Full Member, Affiliate Member, or Postgraduate Member).

1. The applicant should write to the Administrative Secretary of the Association, Sibylle Classen, Hollandtstrasse 61, D-48161 Muenster, Germany (FAX: +49-251-869933; e-mail: sibylle@eaesp.org or eaesp@eaesp.org). She will send the **application form** for Postgraduate or Full/Affiliate Membership. The application form could also be downloaded by the EAESP-webiste. This should be returned enclosing a **curriculum vitae**. The latter

should contain brief biographical details and a complete academic history, **including details of publications**. Ideally, the curriculum vitae should be written in English.

2. The applicant should enclose **two letters of support** which should be written by **Full Members** of the Association. A referee's letter of support should not simply consist of an expression of support. Rather, it should not exceed one page and contain the following type of information:

- how long the applicant has been known to the referee
- in what capacity he/she has been known (e.g., research collaboration, colleague, student, conference presentation, etc.)
- applicant's main research interests
- applicant's most important research contributions
- applicant's international activities
- if social psychology is not the applicant's major research focus, how does his/her work relate to social psychology?
- applicant's other relevant professional activities (e.g., teaching, applied research, consultancy work)

It is recognised that letters of support for those applying for postgraduate membership will usually be shorter and less detailed than those supporting applications for other grades of membership.

3. When the Administrative Secretary is in possession of all the relevant documents (i.e., application form, curriculum vitae, two letters of support), the application will be considered at the next meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association. The committee usually meets twice a year, normally in April and October. Although decisions about applications cannot be taken at other times of the year, those who wish to apply for membership are free to do so at any time.

4. When an application is approved by the Executive Committee, the applicant's name is published in the next issue of the *European Bulletin of Social Psychology* (the Association's newsletter, see Chapter 6). If no objections have been received by the Secretary within one month of publication, the applicant becomes a Full/Affiliate/Postgraduate Member of the Association (as appropriate).

F E E S

Membership fees are yearly contributions that are fixed by the Standing Orders of the Association. The membership fee incorporates an automatic subscription to the *European Journal of Social Psychology*, which is published six times per year (see Chapter 6).

The annual fee payable depends upon membership status (Full, Affiliate, or Postgraduate). All members are asked to pay their membership fee by **credit card**. This is

the least expensive way of paying one's fees, and has the advantage that it is easy to identify who has made the payment (something that is not always possible to do with an interbank payment). If a member is unable or does not want to use a credit card for this purpose, he or she should send the right amount by interbank transfer to one of the accounts listed below, making sure that all bank charges are paid by the sender (average is about 12 € extra charge).

WHEN TO PAY

Fees are payable in advance, and should be received by end of December in order to guarantee uninterrupted receipt of the *European Journal of Social Psychology* in the following year. If you pay by credit card please renew your credit card authorization if the card has been changed or expired. Credit cards will be charged in December for the following year.

HOW (AND HOW MUCH) TO PAY

It should be noted that all details given below were applicable at the time of going to press (November, 1999). The amount payable per year is subject to change, if such changes are approved at a members' meeting. The fee for **retired members** of 20 years or more good standing in the Association is set at 50% of the Full Member fee.

FULL MEMBERS: 76 €

AFFILIATE MEMBERS: 57 €

POSTGRADUATE MEMBERS: 38 €

In case you don't use a credit card, please pay in one of the accounts of the Association:

THE NETHERLANDS:

Account Holder: EAESP Account no: 45.94.97.944
ABN-AMRO Bank, Utrecht

GERMANY:

Account Holder: EAESP Kto.-Nr.: 117 036 350
Stadtsparkasse Münster BLZ: 400 501 50

UK:

Account Holder: EAESP Account no: 45451001

Natwest Sort Code: 60-04-27

Canterbury City Centre

FEES MAY BE WAIVED OR REDUCED UNDER THE FOLLOWING CIRCUMSTANCES:

1. Financial hardship: A one-year waiver is available for those who are having financial difficulties and are unable to pay dues. Please submit a brief description of your reason to the Administrative Secretary.

2. Eastern members: The fee for Eastern members is set at 15 € for full members and at 7,5 € for postgraduate members. Those who are unable to pay dues because of currency restrictions or financial hardship are encouraged to apply to have dues waived. Please submit a brief description of your reason to the Administrative Secretary.

3. Retired members: Upon notification, retired members who have been members for the last 20 years or more will pay half of their yearly fee. Please inform the Administrative Secretary about your retirement, if you have not already done so.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

EARLY MEMBERS

The first members of the EAESP included *de facto* all persons who were invited to participate at the first three European Conferences on Experimental Social Psychology, held in Sorrento (1963), Frascati (1964), and Royaumont (1966). The invited participants to these Conferences are listed below:

Sorrento Conference, December 12–16, 1963

Anger Hans, Germany	Lambert Roger, France
Argyle Michael, England	Lanzetta John, USA
De Montmollin Germaine, France	Meschieri Luigi, Italy
Faucheux Claude, France	Moscovici Serge, France
Fiedler Fred, USA	Mulder Mauk, The Netherlands
Flament Claude, France	Nuttin Jozef M. Jr., Belgium
Foa Uriel, Israel	Oppenheim Abraham, England
Herman Simon, Israel	Pagès Robert, France
Himmelweit Hilde, England	Pepitone Albert, USA
Horowitz Murray, USA	Petrullo Luigi, USA
Hutte Herman, The Netherlands	Rommetveit Ragnar, Norway
Iacono Gustavo, Italy	Tajfel Henri, England
Israel Joachim, Sweden	Thibaut John, USA
Jahoda Gustav Scotland	Willerman Ben, USA
Koekebakker Jaap, The Netherlands	

Frascati Conference, December 11–15, 1964

Ancona Leonardo, Italy	Koekebakker Jaap, The Netherlands
Argyle Michael, England	Lambert Roger, France
Berkowitz Leonard, USA	Lanzetta John, USA (ONR)
Cohen Guido, The Netherlands	Moscovici Serge, France
De Montmollin Germaine, France	Mulder Mauk, The Netherlands
Diab Lufty, Lebanon	Nuttin Jozef M. Jr., Belgium
Duflos André, France	Pagès Robert, France
Faucheux Claude, France	Petrullo Luigi, USA (ONR)
Festinger Leon, USA (SSRC)	Rabbie Jacob, The Netherlands
Flament Claude, France	Schachter Stanley, USA (SSRC)
Foa Uriel, Israel	Schild E.O., Israel
Frijda Nico, The Netherlands	Schönbach Peter, Germany
Herman Simon, Israel	Spaltro Enzo, Italy
Himmelweit Hilde, England	Tajfel Henri, England
Iacono Gustavo, Italy	Thomas Laurie, England
Irle Martin, Germany	Willerman Ben, USA (SSRC)
Israel Joachim, Sweden	
Jahoda Gustav Scotland	

SSRC = Social Science Research Council
ONR = Office of Naval Research

Royaumont Conference, March 27 – April 1, 1966

Anger Hans, Germany	Jaspars Jos, The Netherlands
Apfelbaum Erika, France	Kendon Adam, England
Bouillut Jean, France	Lemon Nigel, England
Brinkman Wim, The Netherlands	Moscovici Serge, France
Cohen Guido, The Netherlands	Mulder Mauk, The Netherlands
De Montmollin Germaine, France	Naus Piet, The Netherlands
Diab Lufty, Lebanon	Nuttin Jozef M. Jr., Belgium
Faucheux Claude, France	Pagès Robert, France
Festinger Leon, USA	Rabbie Jaap, The Netherlands
Flament Claude, France	Rasmussen John, England (ONR)
Frijda Nico, The Netherlands	Rommetveit Ragnar, Norway
Herzlich Claudine, France	Schönbach Peter, Germany
Himmelweit Hilde, England	Tajfel Henri, England
Iacono Gustavo, Italy	Veness Thelma, England
Irle Martin, Germany	Zavalloni Marisa, France
Jahoda Gustav, Scotland	

MEMBERSHIP LIST IN 1968

From 1966 on, a standard procedure for the election of new members was adopted. Each member of the Association had the right to propose new members. Such a proposal had to have the additional support of two other members. This support had to be formally expressed in a letter written by each of them. The Planning Committee then made the final decision about admitting the person proposed, and if no objection was raised by a minimum of three members of the EAESP, the new candidate was accepted. The most important criterion for becoming a member was "active participation in qualified experimental research or quasi-experimental social psychological research of a fundamental nature." In 1967, 18 new members were accepted according to this procedure, such that in June 1968 the membership list was as follows:

Anger Hans, Germany	Jurovsky Anton, Czechoslovakia
Apfelbaum Erika, France	Kendon Adam, UK
Argyle Michael, UK	Koekebakker Jaap, The Netherlands
Bateson Nick, UK	Kullerio Raino, Finland
Bezembinder Thom, The Netherlands	Lambert Roger, France
Bouillut Jean, France	Lemon Nigel, UK
Brinkman Wim, The Netherlands	Malewska Hanna, Poland
Cohen Guido, The Netherlands	Meschieri Luigi, Italy

Defares Peter, The Netherlands
De Montmollin Germaine, France
Diab Lufty, Lebanon
Dufflos André, France
Faucheux Claude, France
Flament Claude, France
Foa Uriel, Israel
Frijda Nico, The Netherlands
Herman Simon, Israel
Herzlich Claudine, France
Hiebsch Hans, DDR
Himmelweit Hilde, UK
Holzkamp Klaus, Germany
Huisman-van Bergen Annie, The Netherlands
Hutte Herman, The Netherlands
Iacono Gustavo, Italy
Irle Martin, Germany
Israel Joachim, Denmark
Jahoda Gustav, UK
Jahoda Marie, UK
Janousek Jaromir, Czechoslovakia
Jaspars Jos, The Netherlands
Jezernik Misha, Yugoslavia

Mika Stanislaw, Poland
Moscovici Serge, France
Mulder Mauk, The Netherlands
Naus Piet, The Netherlands
Nuttin Jozef M. Jr., Belgium
Oppenheim Bram, UK
Pagès Robert, France
Poitou Jean-Pierre, France
Rabbie Jaap, The Netherlands
Rommtevit Ragnar, Norway
Schild E.O., Israel
Schönbach Peter, Germany
Skardal Olav, Norway
Spaltro Enzo, Italy
Tajfel Henri, UK
Thomas Laurie, UK
van Beinum Hans, UK
van Kreveld Dik, The Netherlands
Veness Thelma, UK
Von Cranach Mario, Germany
Vorweg Manfred, DDR
Yadov Vladimir, USSR
Zavalloni Marisa, France

MEMBERSHIP DEVELOPMENT (PER COUNTRY)

1968-1999

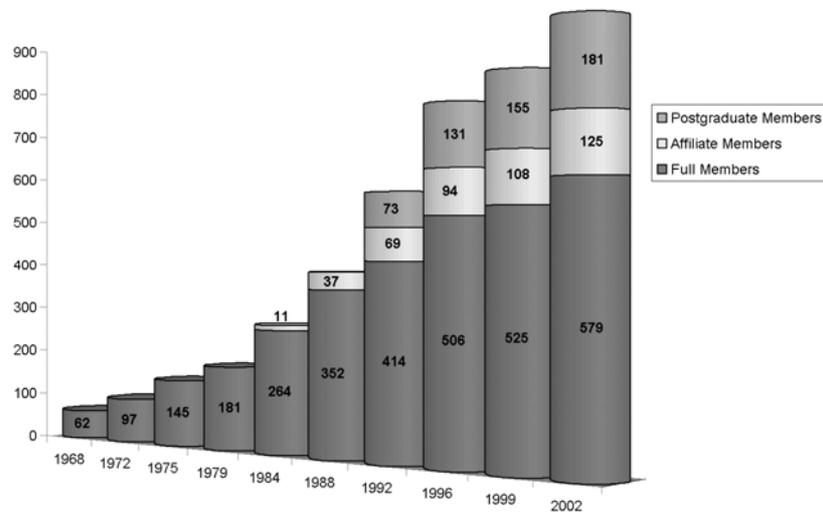
	1968	1972	1975	1979	1984	1988	1992	1996	1999
Western Countries									
The Netherlands	13	14	14	12	17	26	71	114	111
Germany	5	18	34	42	53	64	87	104	118
United Kingdom	12	21	23	32	40	50	59	81	94
Italy	3	2	4	8	24	35	46	47	52
France	12	20	22	24	22	26	32	41	53
Spain			2	3	8	20	33	38	45
Belgium	1	3	4	6	9	12	20	24	33
Portugal					3	6	11	14	15
Switzerland		1	2	5	7	10	10	13	17
Finland		1	4	4	5	6	8	11	9
Austria			1	2	5	7	8	9	10
Norway	2	4	4	4	5	6	7	7	10
Greece					2	3	3	5	8
other countries	3	1	2	4	6	8	8	8	16
total	51	85	116	146	204	276	400	511	591
Eastern Countries									
Poland	2	1	6	12	25	34	38	38	30
Hungary		1	3	4	9	1	15	23	18
Russia							7	9	9
Romania		1	3	3	5	6	4	8	6
Czech Republic								6	5
Bulgaria			2	2	7	9	7	6	5
Slovakia								3	8
other countries	6	9	13	14	14	16	16	12	8
total	8	12	27	35	60	76	87	105	89
Non-European Countries									
USA						7	22	49	63
Israel	3					3	7	8	11
Australia			1		1	5	4	10	18
Canada			1			2	5	8	9
New Zealand						1	2	4	4
other countries							1	2	3
total	3	0	2	0	11	37	69	91	108
TOTAL	62	97	145	181	275	389	556	707	788

LATER MEMBERSHIP DEVELOPMENTS

In 1969 the Articles were discussed and voted upon article by article. In 1975 the Standing Orders were changed: the then prevailing limit on the extent to which membership could increase from one members' meeting to the next was doubled from 15 to 30 new members, and instead of new membership only being possible at a members' meeting, new members were now to be accepted by the Executive Committee, with the right of veto and reversal of rejections being retained by the members. In 1981 there was another vote on changes to the Articles. A new section was added: "Associate Membership of the Association" (available to social psychologists living outside Europe). In 1988 there was a further revision to the Standing Orders: a new section "Postgraduate Affiliates" was added. In 1999 the Articles and Standing Orders have been revised again, but these changes did not affect membership status.

The way in which membership of the Association has developed (in terms of total numbers, numbers within membership categories and numbers within countries) can be seen in the accompanying figure and table.

MEMBERSHIP DEVELOPMENT 1968-1999



THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

FUNCTION, ACTIVITIES AND COMPOSITION

THE FUNCTION AND THE ACTIVITIES of the Executive Committee are stipulated in Articles 25 to 36 of the Association (see Chapter 8) and may be summarized as follows.

The Executive Committee:

- conducts the business of the Association in the periods between members' meetings
- submits issues to the members' meeting for their decision and carries out their decision
- is elected by the full members at a member's meeting.
- consists of only full members who during two years have been full members of the Association.
- appoints from its midst the President, the Secretary and the Treasurer of the Association.
- may delegate part of its duties to others, may be assisted or advised by others, and may appoint full members to represent the Association.

ELECTION PROCEDURES

The basic procedure for electing members of the Executive Committee is described in the Standing Orders of the Association (see Chapter 8). Practical features have been agreed by the Executive Committee. The election process can be briefly summarized as follows:

- At least four months before the members' meeting, the Executive Committee asks Full Members for nominations to fill the forthcoming vacancies.
- Nominations have to be sent to the Secretary not later than three months before the members' meeting. Each nomination must be supported in writing by two Full Members of the Association.
- Each nomination packet should contain: (a) a letter from the nominee, agreeing to serve on the Executive Committee if elected, (b) letters of support from two Full Members of the Association, and (c) brief (maximum half an A4 sheet) background information from the nominee, ready for duplication, containing a summary of the academic positions (s)he has held, a resumé of his/her administrative experience, plus list of representative publications and details of current research interests.
- Full Members receive a ballot form by post not later than one month before the members' meeting. The background information provided by each candidate (see above) will be circulated with the ballot form.
- The voting will be by secret ballot. Members who will not attend the General Meeting can vote by postal ballot, while members who attend the General Meeting should vote in person.
- Those candidates who receive the largest number of votes will be declared elected. However, no more than two candidates from one nation can serve on the Committee.
- The Executive Committee consists of seven full members, elected to serve for two consecutive intervals. These intervals refer to periods between two General Meetings, and should not be longer than three years each. No member may serve for two consecutive intervals as the President of the Association.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

THE FOUNDING PLANNING COMMITTEE

John Lanzetta, then liaison scientist of the Group Psychology Branch of the Office of Naval Research, took the initiative to gather together a number of European scientists involved in experimental social psychology. The objective was to permit informal discussion of common problems and some measure of personal contact both of which could facilitate

the establishment of a 'permanent' international committee to encourage and assist in the development of experimental social psychology in Europe.

John Lanzetta chaired a first meeting in London in March 1963 in which Mauk Mulder, Robert Pagès and Henri Tajfel participated. They all attended a second meeting in Paris in May 1963, together with Ragnar Rommetveit and John Thibaut. None of the European participants had previously met each other. These six persons acted as a Planning Committee and prepared the first European Conference on Experimental Social Psychology held in Sorrento, December 12-16, 1963, and also the second Conference held in Frascati, December 11-15, 1964. Thus, the Founding Planning Committee consisted of John Lanzetta, chairman, Mauk Mulder, secretary, and Robert Pagès, Henri Tajfel, Ragnar Rommetveit and John Thibaut.

ELECTED EUROPEAN PLANNING COMMITTEE

On the last afternoon of the Frascati Conference, a 'business meeting' was held. It was decided to concretise the formal planning of a European Association. Therefore a European Planning Committee was elected by the European participants. The following 5 participants were elected: Gustav Jahoda, Serge Moscovici, Mauk Mulder, Jozef M. Nuttin Jr., and Henri Tajfel. Jozef Nuttin declined to become chairman, but promised to organize within a short period a first meeting of the European Planning Committee.

The First meeting of European Planning Committee took place in Leuven, February 5-7, 1965, and appointed Serge Moscovici as Chairman and Mauk Mulder as Secretary. This Committee organized the third "European Conference on Experimental Social Psychology," which was held in Royaumont, France, March 27 - April 1, 1966

FIRST EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

At the business meeting of the Royaumont Conference, it was decided to elect a formal Executive (rather than 'Planning') Committee, consisting of 7 members (rather than 5). The 5 members of the Frascati Planning Committee were all reelected, the additional 2 being Martin Irlé and Ragnar Rommetveit.

PAST COMMITTEES

1. 1966 (ROYAUMONT) – 1969 (LEUVEN)

President	Serge Moscovici	
Secretary	Mauk Mulder	
Members	Martin Irlé	Ragnar Rommetveit
	Gustav Jahoda	Henri Tajfel
	Jozef M. Nuttin Jr	

In August 1968, Serge Moscovici left for California and Henri Tajfel became Acting President until the next General Meeting.

2. 1969 (LEUVEN) – 1972 (LEUVEN)

President	Henri Tajfel	
Secretary	Jozef Nuttin	
Treasurer	Martin Irlé	
Members	Jaromir Janousek	Claude Flament
	Serge Moscovici	Jaap Rabbie

3. 1972 (LEUVEN) – 1975 (BIELEFELD)

President	Claude Flament	
Secretary	Colin Fraser	
Treasurer	Claudine Herzlich	
Members	Jaromir Jarousek	Jaap Rabbie
	Jos Jaspars	Peter Schönbach

4. 1975 (BIELEFELD) – 1978 (WEIMAR)

President	Jozef Nuttin / Jos Jaspars	
Secretary	Colin Fraser	
Treasurer	Willem Doise	
Members	Jos Jaspars	Peter Schönbach
	Stanislaw Mika	Henri Tajfel

At the Cambridge Executive Committee Meeting (April 2-3, 1977), Jozef Nuttin expressed the desire to be relieved from the duties of President of the Association. The Executive Committee invited him not to resign from the Committee and to retain the title of

President. Nuttin accepted and Jos Jaspars agreed to fulfil the role of Acting President until a new President could be appointed after the election of members of the Executive Committee at the General Meeting in Weimar.

5. 1978 (WEIMAR) – 1981 (SUSSEX)

President	Willem Doise	
Secretary	Wolfgang Stroebe	
Treasurer	Jacques-Philippe Leyens	
Members	Jean-Paul Codol	Augusto Palmonari
	Stanislaw Mika	Henri Tajfel

6. 1981 (SUSSEX) – 1984 (TILBURG)

President	Wolfgang Stroebe	
Secretary	Geoffrey Stephenson	
Treasurer	Jacques-Philippe Leyens	
Members	Jean-Paul Codol	Augusto Palmonari
	Hans Hiebsch	Jaap Rabbie

7. 1984 (TILBURG) – 1987 (VARNA)

President	Geoffrey Stephenson	
Secretary	Gerold Mikula	
Treasurer	Jaap Rabbie	
Members	Janusz Grzelak	Amelie Mummendey
	Hans Hiebsch	Pio Ricci-Bitti

8. 1987 (VARNA) – 1990 (BUDAPEST)

President	Gerold Mikula	
Secretary	Bernard Rimé	
Treasurer	Amelie Mummendey	
Members	Janusz Grzelak	John Rijsman
	Pio Ricci-Pitti	Gün Semin

9. 1990 (BUDAPEST) – 1993 (LISBON)

President	Gün Semin	
Secretary	Tony Manstead	
Treasurer	Luciano Arcuri	
Members	Janos Laszlo	Bernard Rimé
	John Rijsman	Jorge Vala

10. 1993 (LISBON) – 1996 (GMUNDEN)

President	Tony Manstead	
Secretary	Nick Emler	
Treasurer	Luciano Arcuri	
Members	Rupert Brown	Jacques-Philippe Leyens
	János László	Jorge Vala

11. 1996 (GMUNDEN) – 1999 (OXFORD)

President	Jacques-Philippe Leyens	
Secretary	Klaus Fiedler	
Treasurer	Naomi Ellemers	
Members	Rupert Brown	Maria Jarymowicz
	Nick Emler	Anne Maass

12. 1999 (OXFORD) – 2002

President	Naomi Ellemers	
Secretary	Dominic Abrams	
Treasurer	Vincent Yzerbyt	
Members	Klaus Fiedler	Maria Jarymowicz
	Carmen Huici	Anne Maass

ACTIVITIES OF THE EAESP

GENERAL MEETINGS

THE GENERAL MEETING of the Association takes place every three years. It is the largest and most important of the meetings sponsored by the Association, and is the only occasion on which members are able to meet and discuss their work with a large proportion of the membership. It is also the occasion on which the Business Meeting (or 'members' meeting,' as it is called in the Articles) takes place. Among other matters, this is when new members of the Executive Committee are elected, and the roles of President, Secretary, and Treasurer change hands.

The philosophy of the General Meeting is that all members should be able to present their research. With the increasing size of the Association, it is no longer possible to ensure that all members are able to make *oral* presentations. In recent meetings the role played by poster sessions has therefore gained in importance. A typical General Meeting consists of a number of symposia, a number of individual paper sessions, and two or more poster sessions. An attempt is made to strike a good balance between offering a broad choice of presentations, on the one hand, and keeping the number of parallel sessions to a minimum, on the other.

Whereas the task of running a General Meeting used to be one that was taken on by a local organizer, who made local arrangements, and the Secretary of the Association, who looked after the scientific programme, the scope and complexity of the current General Meetings means that local arrangements are dealt with by the Local Organizing Committee, and the setting up of the programme is handled by a specially appointed Scientific Programme Committee.

The Association supports each General Meeting financially. From the 1999 meeting onwards, this level of support will be 18.000 €

PAST GENERAL MEETINGS

1963	December 12 - 16	Sorrento, Italy	[before foundation]
1964	December 11 - 15	Frascati, Italy	[before foundation]
1966	March 27 - April 1	Royaumont, France	[1st official plenary meeting]
1969	April 8 - 12	Leuven, Belgium	
1972	April 12 - 15	Leuven, Belgium	
1975	April 8 - 12	Bielefeld, (West) Germany	
1978	March 28 - April 1	Weimar, (East) Germany	
1981	April 5 - 9	Sussex, England	
1984	May 8 - 12	Tilburg, Netherlands	
1987	May 19 - 24	Varna, Bulgaria	
1990	June 19 - 24	Budapest, Hungary	
1993	September 15 - 20	Lisbon, Portugal	
1996	July 13 - 18	Gmunden, Austria	
1999	July 6-11	Oxford, UK	

EAST–WEST MEETINGS

The East–West meeting also takes place every three years, with the cycle arranged so that it does not clash with the General Meeting. The general purpose of the East–West Meeting has remained the same since its inception: to foster scientific communication between members of the Association who work on different sides of what used to be known as the “Iron Curtain.” The rationale for wanting to encourage this communication between East and West has changed over the years. Whereas once the objective was to maintain scientific links despite political barriers, the goal these days is more similar to that of a standard conference: the exchange of ideas and information.

It is sometimes suggested that the East–West meeting is an anachronism, given the disappearance of the Soviet empire. However, the economic conditions under which members in former ‘Eastern bloc’ countries have to work are such that it remains difficult for them to participate in scientific conferences as often as they might wish to. The East–West meeting provides a forum in which they can meet and exchange ideas with other members of the Association.

At the East-West meeting in Magdeburg (1998), and at the General meeting in Oxford (1999), the Executive Committee discussed with representatives of former ‘Eastern bloc’ countries, to find out whether the East-West meeting still serves the intended purpose. It was suggested that efforts of the Association might be directed at encouraging members who are working under difficult conditions to participate in regular activities of the

Association more generally. The 'early career development awards' (see page 44 for more details) are intended as one way to achieve this, at least for the new generation of young scientists

PAST EAST-WEST MEETINGS

1967	April 9 - 14	Vienna, Austria
1968	Oct. 7 - 11	Prague, Czechoslovakia
1974	May 6 - 10	Budapest (Visegrad), Hungary
1977	Sept. 12 - 16	Warsaw (Grzegorzewice), Poland
1980	May 13 - 16	Bologna, Italy
1983	May 16 - 20	Varna, Bulgaria
1986	May 27 - June 1	Graz, Austria
1989	June 4 - 10	Jablonna, Poland
1992	May 27 - June 1	Münster, Germany
1995	April 26 - May 1	Prague, Czech Republic
1998	April 23 - 27	Magdeburg (Gommern), Germany

The first East-West meeting held in 1967 in Vienna gathered 22 social psychologists from Western Europe, from U.S.A. and from European socialist countries. It was sponsored by the SSRC's Committee on Transnational Social Psychology and by the EAESP. The program of the Conference was set up by a committee ad hoc consisting of Henri Tajfel (chairman), Leon Festinger, Martin Irlé and Serge Moscovici. Participants comprised the members of the Planning Committee and the Staff of the Council's Committee on Transnational Social Psychology:

Leon Festinger, Stanford Univ., Chairman
Harold Kelley, U.C.L.A.
Jaap Koekebakker, Netherlands Institute for Preventive Medicine, Leiden
John Lanzetta, Dartmouth College
Serge Moscovici, Univ. of Paris
Ragnar Rommetveit, Univ. of Oslo
Stanley Schachter, Columbia Univ.
Henri Tajfel, Univ. of Bristol
Jerome Singer, staff

In addition to committee members and staff, participants were

Morton Deutsch, Columbia Univ.
Hans Hiebsch, Fr. Schiller Univ. of Jena
Hilde Himmelweit, London School of Economics

Martin Irle, Wirtschaftshochschule, Mannheim
Jaromír Janousek, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague
Misha D. Jezernik, Univ. of Ljubljana
Anton Jurovsky, Univ. of Bratislava
Hanna Malewska, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw
Stanislaw Mika, Univ. of Warsaw
Jozef M. Nuttin Jr, Univ. of Louvain
Henry Riecken, S.S.R.C.
John Thibaut, Univ. of North Carolina
Manfred Vorwerg, Fr. Schiller Univ. of Jena
Vladimir Yadov, Univ. of Leningrad

The second East–West Meeting, held in 1968 in Prague, was again sponsored by the SSRC's Committee on Transnational Social Psychology (through a grant from Ford Foundation) and by the EAESP. In addition, there was support from the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. The meeting was coorganized by the International Planning Committee (Henri Tajfel, chairman, Martin Irle, Jaromir Janousek, Harold Kelley, Serge Moscovici, Vladimir Yadov) and by a local Organizing Committee chaired by Vladimir Tardy, chairman, with Jaromir Janousek as secretary and Anton Jurovsky, Vera Bokorová and Zdenek Helus as members. Participants at this conference were:

U.S.A.:	Robert Abelson Morton Deutsch Leon Festinger Harold Kelley Donald Campbell Edward Jones Irwin Katz Robert Zajonc Melvin Seeman Jerome Singer	France:	Erika Apfelbaum Michel Pécheux Claude Flament
		Canada:	Wallace Lambert
		Norway:	Ragnar Rommetveit
		Italy:	Maria Carmela Barbiero Anna Maria Galdo Gustavo Iacono
Germany:	Martin Irle Mario von Cranach Peter Schönbach	Yugoslavia:	Misha Jezernik Nikola Rot
Czechoslovakia:	Vera Bokorova Zdenek Helus Jaromir Janousek Anton Jurovsky	Romania:	Tatiana Slama-Cazacu
		U.K. :	Hilde Himmelweit Gustav Jahoda

Jaro Krivohlavy		Henri Tajfel
Ludek Kubicka		
Veronika Kováliková	Poland:	Stanislaw Mika
Jiri Odehnal		
Jan Prucha		
Pavel Ríčan	U.S.S.R.:	Nikolaj Mansurov
Vladimir Tardy		
Eva Vancurová		

The Netherlands: Nico Frijda
Jos Jaspars

Some members of EAESP refused to attend this conference because of the Prague 1968 Spring repression by Russian army.

The third East–West Meeting was held in 1974 in Budapest (Visegrad) and grouped 40 official participants : 20 from Socialist countries, 10 from Western Europe and 10 from the U.S.A.. A formal theme was adopted: “Social psychological aspects of social change.”

The fourth East–West Meeting took place in Warsaw (Grzegorzewice) in 1977. Local organizers were Stan Mika, Krystina Skarzynska and Zbigniew Czwartosz. A conference subcommittee prepared the scientific program, with Stan Mika, Colin Fraser, Peter Schönbach and Willem Doise as members. The theme of the conference was “Socialization and Social Influence.” There were 20 participants from Eastern Europe and 20 from Western Europe. Countries represented were Great Britain, The Netherlands, Switzerland, Austria, Germany, DDR, Sweden, Finland, Italy, USSR, Hungary, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Poland.

The fifth East–West Meeting was organized by Augusto Palmonari and members of his team in Bologna in 1980. It grouped 40 participants around the topic of “Socio-psychological aspects of co-operative behaviour.”

SUMMER SCHOOLS

The Summer School of the Association normally has now a 2-year cycle, and we attempt to ensure that this cycle also avoids clashing with the General Meeting and East-West Meeting cycles. The Summer School is intended to provide graduate students in Europe

with the opportunity to come together for a two-week period to receive instruction and supervision from senior social psychologists drawn from Europe and North America. It also provides graduate students with the chance to meet graduate students from other European countries. Since many of these students go on to become full-time academics, this means that it is possible for even junior academic staff to have an established network of contacts throughout Europe, drawn from fellow-participants in a Summer School.

Because the Summer School costs a great deal of time, effort, and money to organise, any given graduate student is limited to participating in one Summer School, and participants are selected on a competitive basis. A typical Summer School lasts for 2 weeks, and consists of 5 'workshop' groups of students, with about 12 students in each group. The groups are organised around research themes, and each group is supervised by a tutor whose own research specialization falls within that theme. This tutor is usually assisted by a second member person, who is often recruited from the university staff of institutions in the host country. Efforts are made by the Summer School organizer (who is appointed to this role by the Executive Committee) to achieve a balance of research themes, so that the discipline of social psychology is as far as possible covered. Normally no more than one current member of the Executive Committee acts as a tutor at summer schools, and the academic programme of the school is devised in consultation with the Executive Committee.

The intention is that each of the 5 workshop groups receives specialist instruction in a particular research topic, and that on the basis of this instruction members of the group design one or more empirical studies that would address key theoretical questions. Given that the schools take place in the summer months, when the supply of potential research participants is limited, it is usually only possible for students to conduct pilot research during the Summer School. To facilitate the execution of the planned research at one or more of the students' home universities, the Executive Committee makes a sum of money available to each group, designed mainly to meet travel costs incurred in conducting and/or meeting to discuss the research.

A relatively new development is that the Summer School Dean tries to keep 5 of the approximately 60 potential Summer School places open for graduate students from outside Europe. Thus far students from the USA, from Canada, from Israel, and from Australia have attended one of the Summer Schools.

The Association makes 18.000 € available to support such schools, of which 13.500 € is available to the local organizers, the remaining 4.500 € being available to workshop tutors to enable them to help meet the travel costs of students wishing to attend research meetings after the school. Assuming five workshops per summer school, this means that each group has 900 € to cover such costs. The Executive Committee agreed that course

tutors would have the responsibility for deciding how this money could be spent most effectively.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

FIRST EAESP SUMMER SCHOOL, LEUVEN, JULY 31 -
SEPTEMBER 2, 1967 (officially called "European Research Training Seminar in
Experimental Social Psychology")

Dean: Jozef M. Nuttin, Jr

Associate Dean: Jos Jaspars

Staff: Harold B. Gerard (U.S.A.) Robert B. Zajonc (U.S.A.)
Harold H. Kelley (U.S.A.) Philip Zimbardo (U.S.A.)
Ragnar Rommetveit (Norway) Jaap Rabbie (The Netherlands)

SECOND EAESP SUMMER SCHOOL, KONSTANZ, JULY 4 -
31, 1971

Dean: Rudolf Cohen

Staff: Wim Brinkman, Amsterdam Colin Fraser, Bristol
Willem Doise, Paris Jos Jaspars, Nijmegen
Claude Flament, Aix-en-Provence Dik van Kreveld, Leiden.

THIRD EAESP SUMMER SCHOOL, OXFORD, AUGUST 1-21,
1976

Dean: Michael Argyle, Oxford

Assistant Dean: Peter Collett

Staff: Donald Campbell, U.S.A. Ragnar Rommetveit, Norway
Willem Doise, Switzerland Wolfgang Stroebe, Germany
Gerry Ginsberg, U.S.A. Michael Argyle, United Kingdom

PAST SUMMER SCHOOLS AND THEIR DEANS

1967	July 31 - Sept. 2	Leuven	Belgium	Jef Nuttin
1971	July 4 - July 31	Konstanz	(W) Germany	Rudolf Cohen
1976	Aug. 1 - Aug. 21	Oxford	England	Michael Argyle
1981	July 12 - July 31	Aix-en-Provence	France	Jean-Paul Codol
1986	Aug. 17 - Sept. 6	Bologna	Italy	Augusto Palmonari
1989	July 30 - Aug. 20	Tilburg	Netherlands	John Rijsman
1991	July 14 - July 28	San Sebastian	Spain	Jacques-Philippe Leyens Sabino Ayestaran
1994	July 25 - Aug. 8	Serock	Poland	Maria Lewicka Janusz Grzelak

EAESP–SESP JOINT MEETINGS

SESP is the Society for Experimental Social Psychology, the leading association of social psychologists in North America. SESP is in many respects a different type of organization to EAESP. Membership is more selective for example, and there are no graduate student members. The primary function of SESP is the organization of an annual meeting, which usually takes place in October. In an attempt to foster greater awareness of and communication between the two associations, there have so far been three joint meetings, one unofficial and two official. The first was a small, informal affair, which took place in Paris in 1977. The second, much larger meeting was the first formal joint meeting; it took place in Leuven/Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium, in July 1992. The third was the first joint meeting to take place in North America, and took the form of an 'expanded' SESP meeting, held in Washington, DC, in September 1995.

Unlike the other meetings sponsored by the Association, there is no fixed 'cycle' of joint meetings. Rather, the Executive Committee responds to proposals to host such a joint meeting, and liaises with the SESP committee in deciding whether to proceed with such a proposal. The objective of these joint meetings is to strengthen the ties between social psychologists in Europe and North America, and to expose each set of members to the research being conducted on the 'other' continent.

The Executive Committee is currently exploring possibilities for organising joint meetings and other collaborative activities, with different North American associations for social psychologists.

SPONSORSHIP OF MEETINGS ORGANIZED BY MEMBERS OF THE EAESP

SMALL GROUP AND MEDIUM SIZE MEETINGS

POLICY ON SUPPORTING MEETINGS

The Executive Committee uses certain criteria to decide whether or not to support small group and medium size meetings. These criteria are the following.

- The meeting should be attractive to members of the Association (such that Association funds are being used for the benefit of its members). This is why at least 50% of those persons attending small group or medium size meetings sponsored by the Association should be members of the Association.
- There should be sufficient time before the meetings for their existence to be advertised to the membership through the pages of the Bulletin (thereby allowing members to submit abstracts, apply for travel money, etc.). This is why there are strict deadlines for applying for financial support for small group and medium size meetings (see below).
- The meetings should not, in principle, be part of a continuing series, each of which requires support from the Association (to avoid the annual budget for supporting meetings being committed in advance, and thereby leaving no scope for supporting

new activities). The Executive Committee recognises that this criterion could undermine attempts to establish networks of researchers drawn from different European countries, and will therefore try to exercise discretion in applying this criterion. However, applicants who are planning a small group or medium size meeting that is part of an ongoing series should not assume that because one of the previous meetings in that series received financial support, any future meeting in the same series will also be supported.

SMALL GROUP MEETINGS

- The amount of financial support is 3.200 €per meeting.
- At least 50% of the participants at the meeting are members of the Association.
- The total number of participants should be in the range of 15–30.
- There will normally be 4 such meetings per year supported financially by the Association.

MEDIUM SIZE MEETINGS

- The amount of financial support is 4.500 €per meeting.
- At least 50% of the participants at the meeting are members of the Association.
- The total number of participants should be in the range of 30-50.
- There will normally only be one such meeting per year supported financially by the Association.
- Substantial participation of postgraduate students is strongly encouraged. Additional support for this purpose can be expected.
-

APPLYING FOR SUPPORT TO HOST A MEETING

General requirements. Application forms can be ordered from the Administrative Secretary: Sibylle Classen, Hollandtstr. 61, D-48161 Muenster, Germany (sibylle@eaesp.org). Each application should specify (a) the topic of the proposed meeting, together with a brief account of why this forms a suitable topic for such a meeting; (b) the precise dates and location of the proposed meeting; (c) a list of potential participants; (d)

an outline budget, including how much (if anything) participants would have to pay for registration, accommodation, and food, and some indication of sources of funding apart from the Association; and (e) a draft announcement of the meeting, ready for publication in the *Bulletin*.

Small group meetings. In order to facilitate the Association's financial planning and to give adequate time in which to publicise meetings, the Executive Committee considers applications relating to meetings to be held in the *first half* of a calendar year at its *Spring* (normally April) meeting *in the preceding year*; applications relating to meetings to be held in the *second half* of a calendar year will be considered at its *Fall* (normally October) meeting *in the preceding year*. Members are asked to submit applications by March 15 for the Spring Meeting and by September 15 for the Fall meeting.

Medium size meetings. Applications for support for these meetings should reach the Executive Committee in time for either its Spring or Fall meeting (depending on whether the Medium Size Meeting is planned for the first or the second half of the calendar year) *in the preceding year*. The deadlines for applications for support for medium sized meetings are the same as those described above for small group meetings.

EARLY CAREER DEVELOPMENT AWARDS

Starting in 1999, the EAESP has added an Early Career Development Scheme to its initiatives that is designed to promote postgraduates and young scientists who are members of the association in one of three ways: through (a) postgraduate travel bursaries, (b) postdoctoral 'seedcorn' research grants, and (c) manuscript assistance grants.

POSTGRADUATE TRAVEL BURSARIES

Purpose: These bursaries are intended to promote short visits of postgraduates to departments elsewhere in the world in order to conduct new research, complete ongoing projects, or to undergo training in a particular methodological technique.

Eligibility: Postgraduate members of the Association currently registered for a PhD at a European university. No more than one bursary will be awarded to any person during the duration of their doctoral studies.

Amount: The maximum grant to any one individual is not fixed but, in order to permit an equitable distribution of the funds, it is unlikely that any single award will exceed 1.350 €

Application Procedure: Applicants should submit (a) a brief (around 1000 words) proposal outlining the purpose and duration of the visit and its anticipated outcomes, (b) a short letter of support from the applicant's current supervisor explaining the importance and timeliness of the visit, (c) a brief letter from the proposed collaborator in the host institution, agreeing to the visit and to provide access to the necessary facilities and (f) a travel budget. There is no deadline for submissions and decisions will usually be made within 1 month from receipt of application. Successful applicants will be required to provide a brief (around 1000 words) report within three months of completion of the visit, outlining the activities engaged in and outcomes achieved.

Criteria for allocating bursaries:

Academic and financial need with particular preference for postgraduates from countries/departments which have only limited access to travel funds and whose infrastructure or training facilities are less well developed than elsewhere. Thus, proposals should indicate the likelihood /availability of obtaining alternative sources of financial support.

Scientific merit of proposal. Enough details should be provided in the proposal to allow some judgement of the quality of the work envisaged.

POSTDOCTORAL 'SEEDCORN' RESEARCH GRANTS

Purpose: The aim of the 'seedcorn' research grants is to assist researchers in developing new research projects during the immediate postdoctoral period. In particular, 'seedcorn' grants intend to support preliminary research which may facilitate the holder to subsequently obtain larger scale funding from other sources.

Eligibility: Grants are restricted to full members of the Association who have completed their PhD within 36 months prior to the application deadline.

Amount: The maximum grant to any one individual is not fixed but is unlikely to exceed 2.250 €

Application procedure: Applicants should submit (a) a proposal (approximately 1500 words) outlining the nature, objectives and duration of research and its intended outcomes, (b) a letter from the head of the institute/department where the research is to be conducted confirming that access to the necessary facilities will be provided, and (c) a justified budget. Deadline for receipt of applications are end of June and end of December of each year (a post-mark of that date or earlier will be used as

proof of posting). A decision will usually be made within two months of that date. Successful applicants will be required to provide a brief (e.g. around 1500 words) report within three months of the completion of the work, outlining the research conducted and the outcomes achieved.

Criteria: Scientific merit of proposal. Enough detail should be provided to allow an evaluation of the appropriateness of the theoretical rationale, the soundness of the proposed methods, and the feasibility of the project.

Financial need. Proposals should indicate the likelihood/availability of alternative sources of financial support.

MANUSCRIPTS ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Purpose: Small scale manuscript assistance grants are made available to non-native English speaking members of the Association to hire a native English speaker as a istyle consultant to assist them in preparing English versions of their manuscripts., to render the text clearer and more fluent. It is anticipated that English speaking postgraduate students of psychology could be recruited to an ad hoc basis for this task.

Eligibility: Non-native English speakers who are full or postgraduate members of the Association.

Amount: The level of grant would be subject to maximum of 4,500 €

Application procedure: Applicants should submit a brief letter outlining the nature of the article (e.g. length, topic area, targeted journal/outlet) and a sample of the manuscript (e.g. first 2 pages). They should also enclose the name of a senior colleague, preferably with experience of editing or reviewing for EJSP or equivalent, who has read the manuscript and will provide a confidential letter indicating the likelihood that, potentially, the article could be published in a refereed journal. Applications may be made at any time and a decision will usually be made within one month of receipt. Applicants would be required to submit a brief letter within 6 months of receipt of the grant detailing the journal to which the article was submitted and editorial outcome (if any), together with receipts documenting expenditure of grant. On award of grant the services of an English speaking person will be sought by the applicant by email or other circular to postgraduate and other members of the Association (help may be provided for this by our administrative secretary, Ms S. Classen). It will be up to the applicant to negotiate a fair and clear contract with the would-be copy editor regarding the expected level of time commitment and remuneration involved.

Criteria: The primary criterion will be need i.e., quality of English of submitted manuscript. The likely publishability of the article will be taken into account. The

responsibility for the manuscript remains with the author, and copy editors who assist in its preparation should have some disclaimer to this effect. Proposed article will not normally exceed 6000 words in length (excluding references).

For all three grants, the EC reserves the right to seek the confidential advice of other members of the Association in respect of any particular application. Their decision in each case will be final. All applications should be submitted in triplicate and in hard copy form (no emails please) to:

Sibylle Classen, Administrative Secretary
Hollandtstrasse 61, D-48161 Muenster, Germany

The application should state clearly which scheme is being applied for.

CHAPTER 6

PUBLICATIONS OF THE EAESP

EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

The *European Journal of Social Psychology* Psychology is an international forum for original research in all areas of social psychology. It is expected that most published articles will be based on empirical results. Theoretical and methodological manuscripts will also be considered if they provide significant contributions to the understanding of social phenomena. The length of articles depends on their goal and on the scope of the contribution. Both shorter and longer articles have a place in the European Journal. However, manuscripts should not exceed a limit of 40 pages (double spaced, excluding tables and references). Articles may be reports of empirical research, major reviews of research on specific areas or presentation of original theoretical positions.

The journal was originally published by Mouton & Co., The Hague, and the first issues were published in 1971. In July 1977, publication of the journal was taken over by John Wiley & Sons, where it has since remained.

PROCEDURE FOR SUBMITTING MANUSCRIPTS

The editors invite researchers from all over the world to contribute to the Journal by submitting articles, which should not exceed 40 manuscript pages (excluding Abstract, Figures, Tables, and References).

All material for publication should be sent to the EJSP Editorial Office:
EJSP - Sibylle Classen, Hollandtstr. 61, D-48161 Muenster, Germany.

Instructions for the preparation and submission of manuscripts appear on the last page of the Journal.

HOW THE EDITOR IS SELECTED

The Chief Editor of the Journal has a 4-year term of office. Members of the Association are invited to consider carefully who among their colleagues would be well equipped to fill this important role, and are strongly encouraged to submit nominations.

Nominations should only be made with the written consent of the nominee, and should consist of the following: (a) a letter of support from the nominator, (b) the curriculum vitae of the nominee, and (c) a 1-page statement by the nominee of his/her perspective on the editorial process and his/her objectives for the journal.

Nominations are submitted to the Secretary of the Association and are treated in strict confidence. The Secretary sends the details of the nominees to two consultants for their comments. These consultants are the current Editor of the Journal and one of the current Associate Editors. Neither the two consultants nor current members of the Executive Committee of the Association are permitted to be nominators or nominees.

The two consultants comment in writing on the nominations in time for the next meeting of the Executive Committee. At that meeting the Committee makes a final decision, taking into account all the evidence before it. The name of the new Chief Editor is published, but the names of other nominees remain confidential.

PAST EDITORS, ASSISTANT AND ASSOCIATE EDITORS

1971 – 1972	Mauk Mulder (Editor) Gustav Jahoda Serge Moscovici Peter Schönbach
1973 – 1977	Joseph Jaspars (Editor) Serge Moscovici Peter Schönbach Henri Tajfel
1978 – 1981	Arnold Upmeyer (Editor) Willem Doise Colin Fraser Gerard Lemaine
1982 – 1985	Jacques-Philippe Leyens (Editor) Jean-Pierre Di Giacomo (Assistant Editor) Richard Eiser Janusz Grzelak Klaus Scherer
1986 – 1989	John Rijsman (Editor)

	Joop van der Pligt (Assistant Editor)
	Mansur Lalljee
	Anne-Nelly Perret-Clermont
	Peter Petzold
1990 – 1993	Nicholas Emler (Editor)
	Nicholas Hopkins (Assistant Editor)
	Klaus Fiedler
	Maria Lewicka
	Anne Maass
1994 – 1997	Eddy van Avermaet (Editor)
	Guido Peeters (Assistant Editor)
	Fabio Lorenzi-Cioldi
	Neil Macrae
	Amélie Mummendey
	Jerzy Trzebinski
1998 – 2001	Fritz Strack (Editor)
	Leonel Garcia-Marques
	Yechiel Klar
	Bernd Simon
	Charles Stangor
	Paul van Lange
	Roos Vonk

JOURNAL GRANT SCHEME

Although there are no complimentary subscriptions to the *European Journal of Social Psychology*, funds are available from the European Association of Experimental Social Psychology for a limited number of subscription grants to *EJSP*. These grants are intended for educational institutions that are interested in developing local research and scholarship, but lack the financial resources to take out a normal subscription to the journal. Each grant will cover the cost of a single subscription to *EJSP* and will run for an initial period of 3 years. Letters of application should be addressed to the Administrative Secretary: Sibylle Classen, Hollandtstr. 61, D-48161 Muenster, Germany. These letters should include assurances that:

1. The journal will be available to undergraduate and graduate students as well as research and teaching staff.
2. The journal will be controlled by a librarian at an educational institution in which relevant research is carried out.
3. The recipient institution has a shortage of funds that makes it impossible to subscribe to the journal in the normal way.

4. At the end of the three year period, the recipient institution will provide a report on the use that has been made of the journal.

EUROPEAN MONOGRAPHS IN SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

POLICY

Since its inception in 1971, the *European Monographs* series has acquired an international reputation as a major forum for research developments in European social psychology.

The objective of the present Editorial Board is to be the principal outlet for new theoretical and empirical work in European social psychology. At a time when the cultural and political frontiers in Europe are being redrawn there could hardly be a more appropriate time to promote a distinctively European intellectual perspective to the rest of the world. It seeks to do this in two ways: first, by soliciting original contributions from established figures in the discipline; and second, by giving some emphasis to publishing the doctoral or post-doctoral work of people early in their careers. However, these two editorial priorities are not intended to be unduly restrictive. The main criteria for inclusion in the series is, of course, the intellectual quality of the manuscript in question.

PAST AND PRESENT EDITORS

The founding editor of the *European Monographs* series was Henri Tajfel. The series was originally published by Academic Press. In 1983 publication of the series was taken over by Cambridge University Press, under the joint editorship of Dick Eiser and Klaus Scherer. In 1993 Rupert Brown became series editor, and volumes in the series are now published by the Psychology Press (the joint imprint of Taylor & Francis and Erlbaum, UK).

The current Editorial Board consists of (full addresses of Associate Editors can be found in the Association's current membership list):

Series Editor:

Rupert Brown
Department of Psychology
University of Kent
Canterbury
Kent CT2 7NP
United Kingdom
Tel.: 01227 764000 Ext 7468/3839

Fax: 01227 827030
E-Mail: rjb3@ukc.ac.uk

Associate Editors:

Jean-Léon Beauvois (Université Pierre Mendès France, Grenoble)
Willem Doise (Université de Genève)
Carmen Huici (Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia) Miroslaw
Kofta (University of Warsaw)
Jacques-Philippe Leyens (Université Catholique de Louvain)
Anne Maass (Università degli Studi di Padova)
Amélie Mummendey (Universität Münster)
Gün Semin (Free University, Amsterdam)

PROCEDURE FOR SUBMISSION

Anyone contemplating writing a book for the *European Monographs* series or anyone who already has a part or completed manuscript already written should prepare a brief proposal (3-4 pages maximum). This should outline the rationale for the book, its proposed length and contents (including a chapter by chapter summary), its likely audience, and a brief account of the author(s), their professional experience, career, and previous principal publications. This proposal should be in English and should ultimately be sent to Rupert Brown as series Editor. However, prior to this, potential authors may find it helpful to discuss their project with another member of the Editorial Board, particularly if (s)he speaks their language and/or is familiar with their work. This Associate Editor can then advise prospective authors on the form and content of the book and can also assist the series Editor in reaching a decision on the proposal. Based on the Associate Editor's advice, the judgment of the series Editor and, where necessary, the comments of independent reviewers, the series Editor reaches a decision to recommend the book (or not) to the publisher.

In most cases this recommendation will be accepted by the publishers, although formally they do reserve the right not to proceed with any particular proposal. If the publishers agree to accept the proposal they contact the author(s) to negotiate the contract, completion date etc., and discuss questions of translation if these arise. There will be provision for the translation of manuscripts from languages other than English and in particular cases there will be the possibility of publication of the book in languages in addition to the English version.

On receipt of the finished manuscript both an Associate Editor and the series Editor will review it for its academic coherence and clarity and make any suggestions for revision

to the author(s). Once it has met approval it is sent to the publishers to begin its process toward publication.

EUROPEAN BULLETIN OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

The EAESP has its own newsletter, until the late eighties simply called *Newsletter*. From March 1989 on the official title of the *Newsletter* became *European Bulletin of Social Psychology*. Each *Bulletin* issue is numbered by year, volume and issue, and is sent to all members on a regular basis.

The purpose of the *Bulletin* is to circulate information in the Association and to stimulate exchange and communication among its members. Besides offering official information and the announcement of coming events, the *Bulletin* provides information about members' work (e.g., recent publications), and occasionally publishes informal articles and provides a channel of communication between all members. Any member wishing to include an item of article in the *Bulletin* should submit it directly (preferably by email or on a floppy disc, as well as hard copy) to the Administrative Secretary and to the Secretary of the Association, who is its Editor.

DISTINGUISHED LECTURES OF THE EAESP

TAJFEL LECTURE

To honour the late Henri Tajfel, an **Henri Tajfel Lecture** was founded by the Association in May 1982. It was agreed that a social psychologist from the EAESP should be selected by the Executive Committee, and invited to give the lecture as a plenary address at the Association's General Meeting. This address is normally published subsequently in the *European Journal Of Social Psychology*. The Henri Tajfel Lecturer attends the General Meeting as a guest of the Association and receives a medal, suitably mounted and inscribed.

PAST TAJFEL LECTURERS

Tilburg (1984):	Gustav Jahoda "Nature, culture and social psychology".
Varna (1987):	Willem Doise "Individual and social identity in intergroup relations".
Budapest (1990):	Serge Moscovici "New questions for social psychology in a new Europe".
Lisbon (1993):	Amélie Mummendey "Positive distinctiveness and social discrimination: An old couple living in divorce".
Gmunden (1996):	Jaap Rabbie "Is there a discontinuity or a reciprocity effect in cooperation and competition between individuals and groups?"
Oxford (1999):	John Turner "The prejudiced personality and social change: A self categorization perspective"

JASPARS LECTURE

The **Jaspars Lecture** was established by the Association in recognition of Jos Jaspars' outstanding contribution to the life of EAESP. The purpose of the lecture, to be given at the Association's General Meeting, is to encourage and publicise early scholastic achievement in European Social Psychology.

As a tribute to Jaspars' influential editorship of the *European Journal Of Social Psychology*, the publishers of the journal, John Wiley & Sons Ltd., sponsor the lecture financially by making a payment to the Association that covers the registration, travel, and accommodation costs of the lecturer, plus translation costs of the lecture in cases where this is needed. Any remaining money is given to the successful candidate in the form of book tokens.

Candidates for the Jaspars lectureship should either have received their PhD no earlier than January 1 of the year in which the preceding General Meeting took place or should have been under the age of 30 at that time. They need not be members of the Association. To enable the Committee to select the Jaspars lecturer, candidates for the lectureship are asked to submit their curriculum vitae, naming two referees, one of whom should be a member of the Association. Candidates should also submit a 1000-word abstract of the proposed lecture. These items should be sent direct to the Chair of the selection committee.

PAST JASPARS LECTURERS

Budapest (June 1990):	Naomi Ellemers "Individual and collective strategies of identity enhancement"
Lisbon (September 1993):	Neil Macrae "Social stereotypes and mental life: A peak inside the toolbox"
Gmunden (July 1996):	Carsten de Dreu "The negotiator as a pragmatic thinker: Need for closure, concession making, and integrative agreements"

CHAPTER 8

THE ARTICLES
AND
STANDING
ORDERS
OF THE EAESP

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Mauk Mulder, then Secretary of the Association, wrote to the International Association of Applied Psychology (May 11 1967) for a their statutes, rules of membership, etc., in order to have an example for the statutes of the EAESP. The first draft of the Articles of the Association were prepared by an ad hoc sub-committee consisting of G. Jahoda and M. Mulder, assisted by a members' committee of M. Argyle, G. Iacono, H. Malewska, P. Naus and P. Schönbach.

The final version of the Articles of the Association was thoroughly discussed and voted on, article by article, at the members' meeting of the Leuven conference, in April 1969. Final editing was performed by G. Jahoda and J. Nuttin.

This final text was then submitted to the Official Registration Office of the Netherlands. In a 'Koninklijk Besluit' dated November 5 1970, the Articles of the Association were formally approved. This means that the Association is established legally and for legal purposes is located in Utrecht, the Netherlands.

The International Union of Psychological Science informed the Association on November 4 1975 that the IUPsyS General Assembly had officially voted to admit the European Association of Experimental Social Psychology as an affiliate member of the Union.

At the 1981 General Meeting of the Association held in Sussex, the members voted on April 7 for changes to be made to the statutes. Notaris Jan Wouter Voerman at Utrecht, on April 29 1982, and in presence of Jaap Rabbie, then a member of the Executive Committee, composed a new, revised 'notariele akte,' legalizing the changes in the statutes.

At the 1999 General Meeting of the Association held in Oxford, the members voted on July 8 for an update of the Articles and Standing Orders, to formalize certain changes that had developed in the practice of running the Association during the preceding years. These changes were legalized in the presence of Naomi Ellemers, then President of the Association, by Notaris M.E. Amson, at Amstelveen, on August 9, 1999. This resulted in a registration of the Association and its formal representatives at the Chamber of Commerce in Utrecht, under number: 30.158.780.

THE ARTICLES OF THE ASSOCIATION

Name and Place of Residence of the Association

ARTICLE 1 The Association is named: "European Association of Experimental Social Psychology", and is domiciled at Utrecht.

The Association will be governed by the law of the Netherlands.

ARTICLE 2 The Association-year coincides with the calendar-year, and the financial year of the Association runs from January 1st to December 31.

Purposes and Means of the Association

ARTICLE 3 The purpose and objects of the Association are the promotion and development of experimental and theoretical social psychology within Europe and the interchange of information relating to this subject between the European members and other associations throughout the world towards an international achievement of these objects and purposes.

ARTICLE 4 The Association strives to reach the goals paraphrased in Article 3 by:

- (a) the organization of meetings,
- (b) the promotion of mutual scientific communication and research co-operation between members and between members and other scientists,
- (c) the training of social psychologists,
- (d) the publication of manuscripts,
- (e) the promotion of all lawful activities among non-members which are relevant to the main work of the Association and to the objects and purposes contained in paragraph II, Article 3 hereof,

(f) the co-operation with other Associations and Institutions within and outside Europe.

The Members of the Association

- ARTICLE 5 Membership of the Association is confined to those who may be expected to make a substantial contribution to the development of experimental and/or theoretical social psychology, or to those who have already made such contribution by way of research and/or authorship of books, learned articles and other published material.
- ARTICLE 6 The procedure for admission to membership is established by the Standing Orders.
- ARTICLE 7 Membership expires with:
- (a) death,
 - (b) removal from membership (see Articles 8, 9 and 10),
 - (c) withdrawal from membership (see Article 11).
- ARTICLE 8 Removal from membership may take place upon failure to pay the membership-fee for two years or more.
- ARTICLE 9 Removal from membership shall take place upon the following grounds:
- (a) factual injury or damage to the good name of the Association,
 - (b) any behaviour which is unbecoming for a member and prejudicial to the interests and standing of the Association.
- ARTICLE 10 If a member fails to comply with the rules of the Association as stated in Articles 8 and 9, the Executive Committee has the power to take the following action:
- (a) the Executive Committee may suspend a member until the following members' meeting and inform him/her accordingly,
 - (b) the Executive Committee may request a member to resign from the Association,
 - (c) if a member, requested to resign, refuses to do so, the Executive Committee may inform him/her that the membership has been withdrawn; in that case, he/she shall also be notified of the right to appeal to the next members' meeting.
- ARTICLE 11 Any member wishing to resign his membership should notify the Executive Committee in writing at least 30 days before the beginning of the new Association-year.

Affiliate Membership of the Association

- ARTICLE 12 Affiliate membership is available to scientists living outside Europe.

- ARTICLE 13 Affiliate membership is governed by Articles 5–11 set out for full members (and by the Standing Orders of the Association).
- ARTICLE 14 Affiliate members may attend and participate in members' meetings and scientific functions, but not necessarily at the same conditions as full members.
- ARTICLE 15 Affiliate members do not have the right of voting.
- ARTICLE 16 The Standing Orders regulate the admission of new affiliate members.

Contributions of the Members

- ARTICLE 17 Members pay a yearly contribution fixed by the Standing Orders.

Structure and Functioning of the Association

- ARTICLE 18 The Association has a members' meeting, and Executive Committee, working groups and committees.

The Members' Meeting

- ARTICLE 19 All members are admitted to the members' meeting. Guests may be invited by the Executive Committee.
- ARTICLE 20 Only full members have the right of voting.
- ARTICLE 21 The members' meeting normally meets once every three years. At a request of 25% of the full members, an extra-ordinary meeting can be held.
- ARTICLE 22 On the agenda of the members' meeting, there shall always appear the following matters of business:
- (1) the reports of the Executive Committee on the activities of the Association,
 - (2) the accounts of the Association,
 - (3) the advice of the accountant on the accounts of the Treasurer,
 - (4) the estimate for the forthcoming year,
 - (5) the organization of the next members' meeting and the Summer School,
 - (6) the election of new members.
- ARTICLE 23 So far as not stipulated in these Articles, all decisions in the members' meeting are taken by a majority of the recorded valid votes.
- ARTICLE 24 The Standing Orders regulate the order of the members' meeting.

The Executive Committee

- ARTICLE 25 The Executive Committee shall submit issues to the members' meeting for their decision, it shall carry out the decisions of the members' meeting and

- shall conduct the business of the Association in the periods between members' meetings.
- ARTICLE 26 The Executive Committee is elected by the full members at a regular or an extra-ordinary members' meeting.
- ARTICLE 27 Only full members who during two years have been full members of the Association can be elected.
- ARTICLE 28 The procedure of the election and the duration of their term of office are regulated by the Standing Orders.
- ARTICLE 29 After the Executive Committee has been elected, it appoints from its midst the Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer of the Association.
- ARTICLE 30 The Executive Committee immediately before mentioned shall act as the agent of the Association in all business matters and negotiate on its behalf.
- ARTICLE 31 The Executive Committee may delegate part of its duties to separate members, notwithstanding regulation of Article 30.
- ARTICLE 32 The Executive Committee may be assisted or advised from time to time by experts from outside the Association or by other committees on affairs relating to the field of experimental social psychology.
- ARTICLE 33 The Executive Committee may delegate all preliminary organizational work for scientific meetings, conferences, congresses, symposia and seminars, in whole or in part (and whether that committee acts alone or in co-operation with others) to one or more ad hoc committees, (notwithstanding Article 30 hereof) duly established for such purposes. The Executive Committee may delegate administrative work for running the Association and for the organisation of meetings and conferences by hiring professional persons or organisations.
- ARTICLE 34 The Executive Committee may, for the promotion of co-operation with other associations in the field of experimental social psychology, appoint full members to represent the Association in all national and international committees of contact, deliberation or co-operation and invest these full members with special powers, but subject always to the provision contained in Article 30 hereof.
- ARTICLE 35 The Executive Committee may delegate its duties (either wholly or partially) to one or more committees of full members, and notwithstanding Article 30 hereof. The functioning of these committees is regulated by the Standing Orders.
- ARTICLE 36 The members' meeting may itself appoint other committees in addition to those mentioned in Articles 33, 34 and 35 hereof.

The Finances

- ARTICLE 37 The pecuniary resources of the Association consist of:
- (1) contributions of the members,
 - (2) contributions of supporting institutions,

- (3) donations and legacies,
- (4) the proceeds of publications,
- (5) subventions,
- (6) interests,
- (7) other profits.

- ARTICLE 38 The administration of the pecuniary resources shall be the special responsibility of the Treasurer, according to rules laid down in the Standing Orders.
- ARTICLE 39 The administration of the pecuniary resources shall be controlled and reviewed by an independent accountant appointed by the Executive Committee, and the accounts will be reported at each members' meeting.
- ARTICLE 40 The Association shall have power to establish separate funds for research and other purposes connected with its objects and to administer these funds in its own hands, as well as to participate in other foundations or trusts of a national or international type whose purposes are similar to or relevant to those of the Association.

Articles and Standing Orders

- ARTICLE 41 Articles shall be approved by the members' meeting.
- ARTICLE 42 Modifications in these Articles may be proposed by the Executive Committee or by at least 25% of the voting members at the members' meeting.
- ARTICLE 43 A proposal for modification by the Executive Committee is to be notified by the Executive Committee in writing to the full members, at least 20 days before the members' meeting.
- ARTICLE 44 Any proposed modification requires a majority of at least 2/3 of the recorded valid votes before it can be accepted as carried. A modification shall be null and void if less than 20 voting members vote for it.
- ARTICLE 45 The Articles cannot be modified by a poll of all full members.
- ARTICLE 46 Modifications in the Articles shall not take effect before the Royal Assent is obtained.
- ARTICLE 47 For the regulation of matters not determined by the Articles, and for other matters concerning the administration of the Association, Standing Orders must be consulted.
- ARTICLE 48 Standing Orders shall not contain regulations which run counter to these Articles.
- ARTICLE 49 The Standing Orders shall be approved by the members' meeting.
- ARTICLE 50 Modifications in the Standing Orders shall be proposed by the Executive Committee or by at least 25% of the voting members.

ARTICLE 51 Modifications in the Standing Orders must be formally passed by a clear majority of votes, but there must always be not less than 16 valid votes recorded in favour of the modification, otherwise it shall be null and void.

ARTICLE 52 The Executive Committee may act in any situation which is not provided for in the Articles and Standing Orders.

The Dissolution of the Association

ARTICLE 53 The Association may be dissolved by a majority decision of the members' meeting.

ARTICLE 54 A motion for dissolution of the Association shall be in the same way as a motion to modify the Articles.

ARTICLE 55 The Association shall not be dissolved if 20 or more voting members wish to maintain the Association in being.

ARTICLE 56 If dissolution takes place, the social psychology section of the "International Union of Psychological Science" will determine in which way the possessions of the Association will be set apart for the development of experimental social psychology.

THE STANDING ORDERS

Clause 1. Europe

The term 'Europe' is deemed to refer to a geographical area. When full members take up permanent residence outside Europe, their full membership shall lapse automatically. They may elect to continue as affiliate members.

Clause 2. Procedure for the Admission of New Full and Affiliate Members

The Association's total full membership will normally not increase by more than 10 per cent (above replacements) per year. Affiliate membership shall not exceed 20% of the full membership. A candidate for membership will be proposed by a full member of the Association, and the proposal must be supported by at least two other full members, who will act as referees.

The Secretary will refer such a proposal to the Executive Committee, or to a sub-committee appointed by the Executive Committee, for the purpose of deciding upon the admission of new members.

If the Executive Committee, or its sub-committee, considers that a candidate satisfies the requirements for membership, his or her name shall be notified to all full members. The candidate will become a member of the Association one month later, unless a minimum of three full members object to the admission in writing within this period. The Executive Committee has the right to overrule by a unanimous majority a veto by three or more full members.

In a case where either the Committee or a minimum of three full members object to admission, the applicant will not be eligible to attend the next members' meeting, but his candidature can be submitted to the members' meeting for admission by a majority vote.

The annual fee for affiliate members will be set at 80% of the annual fee for full members. The fee for full members is at present 76 € The Treasurer can decide on reducing or waiving the fees because of economical difficulties or currency restrictions on an individual basis. The membership fee incorporates subscription to the *European Journal of Social Psychology*. The fee for retired members of 20 years or more good standing in the Association will be set at 50% of the normal fee.

Clause 3. Postgraduate Members

Postgraduate students working on a doctoral thesis in social psychology at a European University can become postgraduate affiliates of the Association. The procedure of admission is equivalent to that for full and affiliate members. The annual fee for postgraduate affiliates will be set at 50% of the annual fee for full members. The fee incorporates subscription to the *European Journal of Social Psychology*. Postgraduate affiliates may attend and participate in members'

meetings, but not necessarily at the same conditions as full members. Postgraduate affiliate status expires when the postgraduate affiliate obtains a doctoral degree or, in any case, after a period of four years.

Clause 4. Procedure for the Election of Members of the Executive Committee

At least four months before the members' meeting, the Executive Committee will ask the full members for nominations to vacancies.

Nominations by at least two members must be sent to the Secretary not later than three months before the members' meeting.

If insufficient nominations are made (i.e. at least two more than the number of vacancies) the Executive Committee will add its own nominations.

Full members will receive a ballot form by post not later than one month before the members' meeting.

Full members unable to attend the members' meeting can return the ballot paper in a sealed envelope to the Administrative Secretary not later than one week before the start of the members' meeting.

At the election, the Administrative Secretary will hand over the sealed envelopes from absent full members to the scrutineers.

The voting will be by secret ballot and candidates who receive the largest number of votes will be declared elected, subject to the restriction that no more than two candidates from one nation can serve on the Executive Committee. In case of ties, a second ballot confined to the members' meeting will be conducted.

The Executive Committee shall consist of seven full members. The period of office of members of the Executive Committee is defined in terms of intervals, which refer to periods between two members' ordinary meetings.

Members are elected to serve for two consecutive intervals which should no be longer than three years each. No member may serve for two consecutive intervals as President of the Association.