

European Bulletin of Social Psychology

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Editorial

It will come as no surprise that this issue of the Bulletin is devoting quite a bit of attention to the Association's recent General Meeting at San Sebastián. The XIIIth General Meeting was by all counts a tremendous success: the largest ever, contributions of excellent quality, superb food, in a lovely environment, and organised locally in the smoothest and most charming of ways.

For those who regretfully could not attend and for those who were perhaps inattentive (tired as they were, following a full day's scientific activities) Naomi Ellemers' presidential report and Vincent Yzerbyt's treasurer's report will make for interesting reading. Their reports testify to the strength of our Association, but also to the challenges ahead.

We invited three participants in the General Meeting to share the way they have experienced this Meeting. Colin Fraser (a member who has seen it all), Vivian Vignoles (a member of the younger generation), and Linnda Caporael (a non-member with a warm heart towards the Association) each tell their own story.

A General Meeting also means a change in the composition of the Executive Committee for the next three year period. You will find the coordinates and the responsibilities of the members of the Executive Committee on page 47 of this Bulletin. As his predecessor Naomi Ellemers (who was thanked extensively during the General Meeting, deservedly so, as were the other departing members), our new president, Vincent Yzerbyt, will vigorously support the activities and interests of the Association. And, knowing Vincent, he will definitely also add his own creative ways.

The remainder of this issue is devoted to the more familiar topics of book reviews, announcements of future meetings, reports of past meetings, grant reports, and the like.

After three very enjoyable years co-editing with Sibylle Classen, Dominic Abrams is passing the role of academic editor to Eddy van Avermaet. He is very grateful to all of the people who have so willingly contributed articles and book reviews, and also to Anne Maass and Maria Jarymowicz for encouraging authors to write on various themes. The Bulletin has seen many changes during this period and it will continue to develop and reflect the interests of the members of the Association.

The new editorial team of the Bulletin (Eddy and Sibylle) is looking forward to receiving your challenging contributions to future issues (deadline for the next issue: November 15th).

Eddy Van Avermaet, Sibylle Classen, and Dominic Abrams

XIIIth General Meeting

At San Sebastian, Spain, 26th–29th June, 2002

Organised by Sabino Ayestarán and Eddy Van Avermaet

President's report

Membership development

During the past three years, our Association has again grown. Whereas the EAESP had 788 members during the Oxford General Meeting in 1999, the Association currently has 881 members in total. This growth is visible in all membership categories, with postgraduate members having increased from 155 to 183, and affiliate members from 108 to 126. In view of the goals of the Association it is also important to note that the number of Eastern members has increased from 89 in 1999, to 100 at present. Indeed, while this General Meeting has attracted a larger-than-ever number of non-member participants, it has also been an important impetus for new membership applications, and we hope that more will decide to join our Association afterwards – in particular our Spanish colleagues who are attending the conference.

Web-site

One important innovation during the past three years has been the development of a web-site for the Association (EAESP.org), which has been operational since November 2000. At this website all relevant information about the Association can be found, including the Articles and Standing Orders. The website provides updated information about meetings and activities of the Association, as well as information about job vacancies in our field. Additionally, various forms to apply for membership, for meetings, or for different forms of financial support can be downloaded from this website. The website also includes a membership list. However, each member has to decide for him/herself whether or not to make available further address details through this list. Many people have already started using this website, and use it to obtain information about the EAESP. Indeed, with the different queries and applications coming in through the website, Sibylle Classen currently handles about 100 emails per week.

Activities and accomplishments

The main activities and accomplishments of the Association during the past three years can be subsumed under three categories: meetings, grants, and publications. I will now briefly summarize the activities in each category.

Meetings

During the past three years, the level of scientific activity that was undertaken under the auspices of the EAESP has been substantial. During this period, the Association sponsored 14 Small group meetings, 5 medium sized meetings, and 2 summer schools (2000 in Clermont-Ferrand (Markus Brauer, Jean-Claude Croizet, Serge Guimond & Pascal Huguet), 2002 in Marburg (Uli Wagner & Rolf van Dick).

Grants

The new system of grants for early career development was implemented. In total we were able to award 7 seedcorn grants, and 13 travel grants, to support members in the early stages of their scientific career. No applications for translation grants were received. Therefore we decided to instead make available funds for 'regional support' grants, to increase financial support for members from underprivileged areas who wish to attend activities of the Association (meetings, summer schools), and for activities catered to enhance exchange between underprivileged and privileged members (workshops, lab visits). The policy of the EC has been to support the research of the Association's members in a broad way, trying to find ways to fund members at different stages of their career, and from different geographical areas. It seems that we managed to accomplish this. If we calculate the number of people who during the past three years were supported by the Association in one of the ways mentioned, this amounts to 850 in total, which is approximately the number of members in the EAESP.

Publications

The *European Journal of Social Psychology* is in a way the flagship publication of our Association, as it constitutes a principal forum of scientific exchange and dissemination among our members, as well as to the wider scientific community. Despite the increasing competition in social psychology journals, during the past years circulation of the journal

has remained steady at around 1500 copies. The current impact is above 1 (1.069), as a result of which it can be ranked among the top international journals in social psychology.

This is an important achievement, which could be realized due to the high quality contributions submitted by all of you who are authors in this journal, and to the dedication shown by those of you who acted as reviewers for the journal. But a most crucial factor of course has been the input of Fritz Strack and his team, who guided all these efforts with impressive dedication and scientific rigor. Fritz Strack in particular has been instrumental in enhancing the visibility of the journal through different initiatives, among which the stronger involvement of colleagues from across the Atlantic in the editorial process, a change in format and cover, and the very successful series of Agenda 2000 articles. Now that their editorial term has come to an end, on behalf of the Association I would like to extend my sincere thanks to: Fritz Strack, Leonel Garcia-Marques, Yechiel Klar, Bernd Simon, Charles Stangor, Paul van Lange, Roos Vonk.

At the same time, we are very happy with the new team that has come on board, headed by Alex Haslam, and consisting of: Fabrizio Butera, Mara Cadinu, Ap Dijksterhuis, Kenneth Dion, Thomas Mussweiler, Sabine Otten, Dario Paez, Deborah Terry, and Bogdan Wojciszke. They have already started processing an impressive number of manuscripts, and we have full confidence that they will continue and expand the successful tradition of the Journal. An important factor in this whole process has as yet remained unmentioned, is the crucial support to both teams, offered by Sibylle Classen and Wolfgang Boban, run the editorial office for the Journal. A sincere thank you to you as well!

During the past years we have had regular interactions with the publisher of the Journal, Wiley, to discuss current policy with respect to the journal as well as future policy. As part of the general development in journal publication, the European Journal now is also available as an electronic publication alongside the the printed version. Consultation of the electronic version is clearly on the rise, and further electronic facilities are being developed, for instance to facilitate reference linking and citation. Undoubtedly there will be further developments in this area during the

coming years, and perhaps some printed journals will be completely replaced by electronic versions in the future. However, a.o. because not all our members have easy access to electronic publications, we have agreed that for the time being the European Journal will continue as a printed journal, and will also be made available in printed form to our members. Another recurrent topic in our exchanges with Wiley concerns pricing of the Journal. Here it seems that there is some difference of perspective, in the sense that the publisher's primary concern is the profitability of the journal, while the Association strongly emphasizes the dissemination of scientific knowledge (even though we do also profit from the income generated by the journal). Over the past years, we seem to have been able to slowly convince the publisher to be extremely cautious with any price increases, as academic libraries have fixed or even shrinking budgets and are forced to cancel subscriptions when they become too costly.

As a result of our efforts, we were able to negotiate that the price we pay for the journals supplied to our members will remain at the current level for another three years. Additionally, and perhaps even more importantly, after we had persuaded the publisher to freeze the institutional price for two years, we have now negotiated that institutional subscribers can guard themselves against future price increases, provided that they commit themselves to continue their subscription for another three years. As a result, we hope to limit cancellations due to budgetary problems, as institutions that opt for this arrangement enable themselves to receive the journal for the same price for five consecutive years (instead of being confronted with an annual raise of 5% to 8%). We are very happy with this outcome, as we think this optimally serves both purposes: to facilitate broad dissemination of knowledge through the journal, as well as securing a steady income from the journal for the next three years.

Thanks to the efforts of Wolfgang Stroebe and Miles Hewstone, the European Review of Social Psychology, which currently consists of 12 published volumes, has become a huge scientific success. Authors are eager to publish overviews of their work in this prestigious outlet, and it is widely used as a convenient source of reference for larger research programs. In fact, our impression that the volumes are widely read and often cited, was confirmed by statistics showing that both in European and in American outlets the citation rate for the Review is relatively high;

it is about twice the rate obtained for the European Journal, and approaches the rate observed for JPSP.

Despite these academic accomplishments, Wiley felt that the series was not commercially viable in its present form. Hence they proposed various changes and adaptations, which we felt were not in the interest of the Association or the series. Additionally, there had been problems with production, marketing, and sales of the series at Wiley. Accordingly, we came to the mutual agreement that it would be better for the publisher as well as the series, to discontinue the agreement with Wiley.

To be able to secure the continuity of the series, Wolfgang and Miles worked hard to find another publisher for this outlet. We also took advantage of this opportunity to reconsider the relationship between the series, the editors, the Association, and the publisher – in view of what we had learned from our previous experiences.

I am delighted to be able to announce that Michael Forrester at Psychology Press expressed his interest in publishing the series from now on, and has committed himself to publish the series for the next seven years. With the benefit of previous experiences, and after extensive negotiations between all parties involved, we reached an agreement that is very favourable for the Association. The new contract has been signed, and publication of the next volume will proceed without a gap. Important terms of the contract from the Association's point of view are:

- Wolfgang and Miles, who initiated the series and developed it into what it is today graciously consented to grant ownership of the title to the Association, instead of maintaining rights on the title for themselves, or transferring ownership to the publisher.
- In addition to electronic publication of each chapter as it becomes available, Psychology Press will continue to produce an annual printed volume
- We managed to negotiate not only a generous royalty arrangement but also secured an extremely attractive fixed price of these volumes for our members. This implies that we can continue to include subscriptions to the Review as a general service to our full and postgraduate members, while affiliate members may subscribe to the series for a very attractive price (8 Pounds sterling per volume)

- We have now made good provisions to secure continuity of the series as an official outlet of the Association if and when Wolfgang and Miles decide to step down.

The *European Monographs in Social Psychology* continue to be published internationally by Psychology Press in conjunction with the Association. Together with the publisher, we have come to the conclusion that the main concern for this series is its visibility. As a result, we have reached agreement about several measures that should help publicize the series, including enhancement of its prominence in the publisher's marketing activities, and offering discounts to members of EAESP.

Rupert Brown has been continuing his activities as editor of this prestigious series, aiming to provide an outlet for sustained programmes of theoretical, empirical or applied research some of which may have been published elsewhere but never before integrated into a coherent corpus of work. He has been extremely successful in doing so, as in the past 3 years the following volumes have appeared:

Monteil & Huguet (1999) Social Context and Cognitive Performance

Kirchler, Rodler, Hozl & Meier (2001) Conflict and decision-making in close relationships

Hagendoorn, Linssen & Tumonov (2001) Intergroup relations in States of the former Soviet Union

Further volumes in the Series will include Fiedler & Walther's

"Stereotyping as hypothesis testing", and Maio's "The passionate intersection of desire and knowledge". The Series Editor welcomes informal or formal approaches from colleagues who think that they may have a potential project for this prestigious series.

The European Bulletin of Social Psychology

From 2000 onwards, the Bulletin was published in a new – A5 – format.

Three regular issues are published annually. In addition, separate annual editions contain the updated membership list (in November of each year), and starting in November 2001, the abstracts from the small group meetings that were held during the past year are collected in a special issue of the Bulletin. After the General Meeting a new version of the *ProFile* will be distributed to the members.

Along with the change of format, there has also been a change in the content of the Bulletin, which now includes series of articles on relevant developments in science, as well as an extensive section of book reviews. Since 2000, 10 such articles were published in the Bulletin, and 24 book reviews.

Sibylle has become an important contributor to the Bulletin, as she is the one who makes sure that all announcements, reports and other relevant information about the Association are included, while the Secretary, Dominic Abrams has been in charge of the articles and book reviews. This division of labour is now also acknowledged in their joint editorship of the Bulletin.

New Initiatives and future challenges

I will conclude my report with an overview of some new activities that were initiated during the past three years, and will further develop in the future to continue meeting the needs of our expanding and changing Association.

Links with other learned societies

Together with SPSP we have undertaken to organize joint summer schools. This initiative – which also extends to further collaboration between SPSP and the Australian Social Psychology Society - has been well received in the United States, and received financial support from NSF. The summer schools will be tailored to the model developed by EAESP, with the specific agreement that European and US summer schools will be held in alternate years, and will take turns in inviting and sponsoring one foreign teacher for one's 'own' summer school, and selecting and sponsoring five 'own' graduate students to go to the 'other' summer school.

Additionally, the programme of international teaching exchanges with SPSP has begun to take shape; so far visits from Mark Snyder to Kiel, Gün Semin to Ohio State, and Charles Judd to Clermont-Ferrand have been very successful.

The collaboration with SPSSI has so far resulted in a joint meeting organised by Miguel Moya, Jacques-Philippe Leyens, Armando Rodriguez and Jack Dovidio in May 2001 at Granada. Additionally, SPSSI has

developed an initiative to provide assistance to non-native English speakers with the preparation of manuscripts for publication.

Fund raising

Although different members of the Association have been successful in securing support from the EU for some specific activities (notably, several summer schools), so far there has not been a systematic effort to look into the possibilities for the European Association as a whole to obtain funding from the European Union. However, it would seem that the Association is unique in the quality, number and geographical spread of its members, tying together virtually all active researchers in social psychology in Europe, and might in this capacity provide access to funds that would not be available to individual members or more small-scale networks of researchers.

Within the EU a new initiative has emerged to support networks of scientific excellence. This program aims to support rather extensive networks, and emphasizes the importance of dissemination of knowledge to the wider scientific community. Initial contacts with the EU confirmed our impression that the Association might qualify to apply for such a network grant, and that doing so would be unlikely to compete with other initiatives that might be taken by our members. In fact, it seems that recognition as a network of excellence should release considerable funds for the Association as a whole to do exactly the same things that we have always been doing, such as organizing meetings and summer schools, facilitating scientific exchange between junior as well as senior researchers, and providing links to less privileged areas in Europe. In order not to forego this possibility, we have decided to submit an Expression of Interest, in order to keep open the opportunity to further examine whether it would be possible to obtain this source of funding for the Association once formal applications are invited.

Topical specialization

One possible way to continue serving the goals of the Association in view of its growing number of members, might be to start organizing a series of European Symposia, concentrating on specific interest groups. These could be relatively large-scale annual or bi-annual meetings (in between medium sized meetings and general meeting), aiming to facilitate

exchange between scholars working on a similar topic. Perhaps such meetings could also result in printed volumes presenting the state of the art in research around a particular topic or area of social psychological research – indeed this might be a new category of volumes that might be published as part of the European Monographs series.

In closing

During the past years we have made the transition from a small-scale, and relatively informal Association to a larger, professionalized and more complex organisation. This is evident from several developments, such as the ones I have summarised in my report. These ongoing developments within the EAESP pose a number of important challenges but are also an important sign of the excellent health of our Association.

During the past three years, I have had the privilege to work with an extremely dedicated, professional and inspiring group of people who had been entrusted by the membership to serve the Association in conducting its daily business to the best of their ability. I have been impressed with the eagerness of each and everyone of these colleagues to undertake various additional responsibilities, on top of their already abundant professional obligations – I would like to thank Vincent Yzerbyt, Dominic Abrams, Klaus Fiedler, Carmen Huici, Maria Jarymowicz, and Anne Maass. All of us worked hard, but we also had a lot of fun!

But of course the person who actually manages us all is Sibylle Classen: she provides us with the necessary information, she keeps track of what needs to be done, she points out which of our ideas are impossible, and she makes sure that the decisions she approves of are implemented. Without her, and her partner Wolfgang Boban, the Association would not function as smoothly. It has been a privilege and a pleasure to work with her, and on behalf of the Association I would like to express my sincere thanks for her unrelenting efforts to make our lives easier.

Naomi Ellemers

Treasurer's report

I am happy to inform our members that the 1999-2002 has been an excellent period for the finances of the EAESP. Indeed, the cash flow of the Association has increased substantially, allowing to devote more money than ever before to support our members' scientific activities. Still, the individual member of the Association may not be so much aware of the increase in incomes and costs because there has been no change in membership fees for the last 12 years (in fact, due to the conversion of the fees into Euro which took place before we knew about its exact rate the fees even decreased a bit). One thing that needs to be said is that, in line with our statutes, the finances of the Association are being controlled on a yearly basis by a lawyer and accountant. However, this yearly control is a bit difficult to reconcile with the fact that our association really lives on a three-year basis. This is why I decided to make the appraisal of the finances of our Association easier by collapsing the balance sheet over a three-year period. In this report, I will first provide an overview of the incomes and the costs of the last three years. Next, I will propose the budget for the period ranging from 2002-2005. Also, I will present an overview of the costs per member and compare these costs to the incomes.

The incomes for the period 1999-2002 amount to a total of 715 500 Euro. The fees represent 18% of this amount. The largest portion of our incomes (55%) corresponds to the royalties and profit share we receive from Wiley. We also need to take into account the production costs of the Journal which we do not need to pay and can thus be seen as some sort of income (21%). The rest corresponds to interests and a series of minor sources of income. A general comment is that we are probably overly dependent on Wiley. Therefore, we need to keep a special eye on any development in our relations with Wiley.

The costs for the period 1999-2002 amount to a total of 623 000 Euro. These costs can be divided approximately into three big sections (administration 20%, publication 46 % and group/individual support for scientific activities 34%). Importantly, a constant policy of the EC has been to make sure that our assets remain approximately at the same level as our costs for the last three-year period, allowing us to face any major interruption in our incomes. This continues to be the case.

As for the budget for the 2002-2005 period, we expect to increase the incomes in all posts. The incomes should amount to a total of 754 000 Euro. In particular, due to the increase in the membership, we are hoping to collect some 150 000 Euro in fees alone. The projected costs amount to 727 000 Euro. Our policy is to fund the various sections (publications, scientific activities, and administration) at the same levels as they currently are.

An interesting issue concerns the comparison between the fees paid by the individual member and the benefits from the Association. The 881 members (as of June 1, 2002) pay an average of 69 Euro per member (taking into account the respective numbers of full western, full eastern, postgraduate western, postgraduate eastern, and affiliate members). Summing the costs of the Journal, the Review, and the Bulletin, one reaches an impressive 95 Euro. For affiliate members, the Review is not included in the package but one still gets to some 82 Euro. This means that the current fees should in fact be increased by a substantial amount to match the benefits each member receives through the publications alone. As a matter of fact, this is without taking into account the potential benefits via the scientific activities.

Fortunately, the financial situation of the Association is sound and we can certainly look up to the future challenges with resolute optimism. It may be wise however to plan an increase of the fees for the future general meeting so as to keep the contribution of each individual member more closely connected to the level of benefits. Also, it is important to closely monitor our relation with Wiley and this will be a major item on the next committee's agenda.

One final note concerns the fact that, as a treasurer, I would have been totally unable to carry out my function were it not for the incredible efficiency of Sibylle Classen. Let me thus express my deepest gratitude to Sibylle for her extreme competence and constant dedication in the daily management of the finances of the EAESP.

Vincent Yzerbyt

Can Bigger Still Be Beautiful?
by Colin Fraser, University of Cambridge

I attended my first EAESP General Meeting about 30 years ago. If I remember correctly, it was in a old former monastery near Leuven and there were probably fewer than 100 people there. Since then, I've attended most General Meetings, apart from two in the 1990s when other duties prevailed, up to San Sebastian with over 800 of us in a brand new conference centre.

Many features of General Meetings have remained constant. There's the academic enthusiasm for learning what others have been working on recently, which permeates the entire meeting. There's the 'kick' that comes from noticing that the groups you're part of, in the conference or the restaurants, are colleagues from all over Europe and beyond. There's the pleasure of visiting a very attractive place you've long wanted to visit, with the perfect excuse for visiting it. There's the relief that the Meeting, and for that matter the Association, hasn't become bureaucratised. Everything is still run by one splendid administrator - and her husband - and a small number of committees, that haven't even swollen in size, of really dedicated members. No CV-enhancing posts of 'Vice-Chairs of Terribly Important Sub-Committees'; no professional conference organisers who specialise in soulless conferences at exorbitant costs. And early in the proceedings of every Meeting there is another constant; the President proudly announces that 'this is the largest meeting in the entire history of the Association'. The inexorable increase in size of the Association and its General Meetings has inevitably been accompanied by changes.

In San Sebastian, and at its fine predecessor in Oxford, many of these changes were for the better. The fact that participants actively contributing to social psychology in Europe are now counted in hundreds rather than tens is a sign of the Association's progress, as is the presence of many newcomers in their twenties rather than the handfuls of recent members in their thirties at Leuven. And the Association's Meetings are no longer the overwhelmingly male events of 30 years ago. In addition, Meetings have become ever more efficiently organised, with San Sebastian being the most efficient I can remember. The nature of the venue can't

entirely account for everything starting on time, speakers and entire symposia finishing on time, an invited lecture being impressively delivered by video, and an abundance of good food and very drinkable wine. I was equally impressed by the general academic standard of papers at San Sebastian being the highest in my experience. In the sessions I attended, the quality of papers and presentations - even without Powerpoint - was consistently good, and particularly impressive in the cases of several of the youngest presenters. Gone were the minority of rambling, data-free ruminations and the disorganised presenters reluctant to finish when they overran. Everyone now seems to know how to give a well organised account of sound research in an intelligible manner, which was certainly not always the case. Of course, part of the enhanced intelligibility results not from all of us having acquired comprehension of the main European languages but from the non-native English speaking members throughout Europe having mastered English impressively. Cultural imperialism has some benefits. As a result, a confession I almost hesitate to admit to is that at San Sebastian the native language of speakers finally became an irrelevance for me in deciding which sessions to attend.

But increasing size of Meetings, and of the Association, can have its less positive consequences. The most immediate I experienced, as I approached waiting throngs at coffee or lunch time, was the flutter of anxiety that no one I knew would actually be there. Given the undoubted, if as yet under-researched, fact that the relationship between number of years of conference going and percentage of people you know at a large conference is curvilinear, this anxiety afflicts grizzled veterans as much as brand new members. We tackle it by scanning the crowd ahead for signs of grey hair, or no hair at all, which can result in our locating people we do know...but fail to recognise. Many veterans may also have lost, not just hair, but the sense of being a dangerous band of conspirators out to change the world. Now we are but part of a much larger, much more proper professional organisation. The success of the Association means that it is now the respectable, conventional status quo, not the innovative upstart. Increased size has, to its credit, largely avoided bureaucracy – though there are the medals and proliferating certificates ; what do recipients do with such things? But is increasing size sustaining creativity and innovation? San Sebastian demonstrated that well established research areas such as intergroup relations and social cognition are thriving in both Europe and

North America. It was harder to detect emerging, exciting new issues from Europe. As part of asking ourselves what might be done to enhance intellectual innovation and excitement, we might look at the format of Meetings. Despite the enormous success of San Sebastian, perhaps our General Meetings are now a little too serious and a day too long. Four days of nine parallel sessions lasting forever, with no breaks for culture or tourism, may be too much of a solemn thing. Three day Meetings could continue the admirably democratic tradition of permitting everyone to present their work, with even a little more time for fun, if, for example, everyone's presentations were by poster, supplemented by a moderate number of invited lectures and invited symposia which would particularly address 'recent developments and innovations in European social psychology'. There is a case for the proposal aired at the Business Meeting to fund continuing workshop groups, but only if such groups tackle emerging, or even neglected, research issues rather than the well established topics which already attract funding. Above all, for the sake of intellectual health and progress, the Association should use such groups, and General Meetings, as part of an initiative to halt the emerging schism between the proponents of our two most important intellectual frameworks, SIT and SRT. At San Sebastian, the former dominated the Meeting while the latter, with a few honourable exceptions, stayed away.

The Association, and its Meetings, will almost certainly continue to increase in size. Yet, compared with various national psychological societies, we are not enormous. For us, bigger can remain beautiful, provided we devote thought and effort to ensuring that it does.

Colin Fraser

"Old, New, Borrowed and Blue: A Non-Member's View"
by Linnda Caporael, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, NY 12180

Non-members at a conference, especially one as large as 2002's EAESP, dread feeling left out. They dread looking in on all the fun with their nose pressed against the window, wishing that they, too, could be in on the grand party. At least, that's what I feared when, having first said, "no," to an invitation, I then said "yes" against my better judgment. But, in the

end, I felt more like a bride than an outsider. In the U.S. there is a custom that a bride should wear something old, something new, something borrowed and something blue at the ceremony. In my memories of the EAESP meeting, I have something old, new, borrowed and blue, too.

What was *old* was a surfeit of friends, from the conference organizer, Eddy Van Avermaet and very old friend, Marilynn Brewer, to colleagues from the University of Jena and universities in Italy and the U.K. There were also old ideas that I treasured seeing in new forms. In particular, were social psychology's special and long-term concern with issues related to social justice such as understanding judgments of fairness, juries, stigmatization, and social comparison at individual and group levels. Issues of identity and conflict take on a pressing importance as others in the world look to Europe and the E.U. for new ideas and approaches to understand and resolve intergroup conflict.

There were also *new* friends and ideas, well appreciated over a cold beer or txakoli in a tavern or lounge overlooking the beach. I was fascinated by the novel directions Asian social psychology is taking in the notion of "indigenous psychology" or the idea that authoritarianism creates affordances in the East that, given cultural differences, cannot be appreciated in the West. Still underappreciated in the U. S. is the significance of history and culture as a background to social psychology, for example, as in changes of memories about traumatic events.

Of course, one can't borrow people very easily, but there were plenty of *ideas to borrow*. My own work on evolution and the social self is actually evolutionary-developmental ("evo-devo") in its focus. Several papers on children's development of the collective self started to fill a gap I feel in my own work. I was delighted, too, to see papers on structural influences on cooperation in social dilemmas, particularly work on social identity as "glue" holding groups together in hard times.

And something *blue*? I felt blue to have missed so many presentations because there were too many good choices. Blue to leave the phenomenally well-organized world created for us by the local organizing committee led by Sabino Ayestarán (and the fabulous lunches of the

Kursaal). And blue to leave the friends and colleagues and the avenues and alleys of beautiful San Sebastián.

Linda Caporael

“The rain in Spain ...”

by Vivian L. Vignoles, University of Sussex

..., our Andalucian friend warned us, “stays mainly in the North Atlantic coastal region” - and not in the plain, as erroneously reported by Lerner and Loewe (1956/1959). Confirmation biases being what they are, we didn't listen of course, and so we went shopping for new swimming costumes and beach towels: how could nine parallel sessions compete for four days with basking in the sun just outside the conference centre on Playa de la Zurriola?

As it turned out, the brightest thing in San Sebastián between 26th and 29th June was not the sun - mostly hidden by cloud and torrential rain - but was surely Sheldon Solomon's tie-dyed T-shirt. If you don't remember it, you were somewhere else: you may have been in a different symposium, or perhaps you were shivering hopefully on the beach, but certainly you were not in the Kursaal Room 7. Sunglasses were needed. Incidentally, the wearer gave what was surely the most 'rock-and-roll' performance of the week, proving that, with a clear and important argument, you don't need visual aids (T-shirt excepted) to hold the attention of an audience, even at 9.00 in the morning after a night of tapas and cervezas.

On the other hand, the most 'surreal' moment of the conference was, by popular consent, Jacques-Philippe Leyens' Tajfel Lecture. Many of us experienced the momentary feeling that we were attending a televised awards ceremony: “Unfortunately, Professor Leyens can't be with us today to receive his Oscar ... but he did send us this message by satellite link-up”. Hopefully this is not the shape of things to come - imagine if you could do all of your 'conferencing' without the inconvenience of expenses-paid trips to beautiful places like San Sebastián or the nuisance of having to meet other social psychologists doing interesting new research in your area! Having said this, we were undoubtedly very fortunate indeed to have the benefit of Jacques-Philippe Leyens'

intellectual presence at the conference, despite his unavoidable physical absence.

This was only my second EAESP General Meeting, but despite a small sample size ($n = 2$) this represents slightly over 15% of the entire population of such events ($N = 13$). Hence, I feel entitled to draw some tapas-sized generalisations, albeit with a large serving of 'appropriate caution' and certainly a 'need for further data collection'. I have observed the following common features:

1. Engagement with a comparatively broad range of theoretical perspectives and an openness to diverse research methods (despite the misleading third initial of EAESP).
2. A good opportunity to catch up with old friends, meet new people working in your area, and learn about areas of research you should have known backwards already but didn't.
3. An open exchange of ideas and stimulating intellectual debate.
4. Participants from all over the world, and not just Europe.
5. Great coffee (actually I can't remember the coffee in Oxford, but I'm giving it the benefit of the doubt ... Hmmm ... well, let's say at least 50% good coffee).
6. The frustrating feeling that you will never manage to see even half of the things you wanted to see - perhaps especially if, like me, you are interested in both 'self' and 'identity' (but this is the inevitable downside of points 1 to 4).
7. Very little chance of getting a sun-tan: given points 1 to 4, this is arguably a good thing - why did you come here anyway? - but it would be nice to stay dry next time!

In conclusion, I offer congratulations and a big 'thank-you' to all those who were involved in organising the San Sebastián General Meeting. I'm already looking forward to the next one!

Reference:

Lerner, A. J. & Loewe, F. (1959). *My fair lady: A musical play in two acts based on Pygmalion by Bernard Shaw*. Harmondsworth, UK: Penguin. (Original work published 1956)

Viv Vignoles

Book Reviews

The Navigation of Feeling: A Framework for the History of Emotions, by William

M. Reddy (2001)

Cambridge University Press, ISBN #0-521-80303-9

Review by **Roger Giner-Sorolla**¹⁾

William Reddy, an eminent historian and anthropologist at Duke University, is interested in the ways cultural forces shape the expression of emotion. This book, aimed at a cross-disciplinary academic audience, is especially interesting for experimental social psychologists because he draws on familiar social cognition research, as well as on the anthropological and social constructionist perspectives on emotions. Just finding a middle ground between these camps would be an achievement. However, Reddy has a larger agenda, bringing anthropology and politics into his analysis to develop a descriptive and prescriptive theory of emotions and language, and applying this theory to the historical period surrounding the French Revolution.

The emotion theory developed in the first half of *The Navigation of Feeling* is somewhere between the biological and constructionist perspectives, but leaning toward the latter. Emotions are seen as responding to motivational concerns, but these concerns and their expression are shaped by language practices. In particular, he cites recent theories of appraisal and automaticity, as well as Bless, Clore, and Schwarz's emotion-as-information view, to counter naïve views of emotion as separate from cognition. (In fact, it's precisely the development of such views in Western culture that the second half of the book covers.) At the same time, Reddy challenges post-structuralism to recognize the limitations of effortful,

¹⁾ Roger Giner-Sorolla (R.S.Giner-Sorolla@ukc.ac.uk) is a lecturer at the University of Kent at Canterbury. His research interests include emotions, attitudes, self-control, and (most recently) ways in which these topics relate to groups.

linguistic attempts to construct our own emotions, citing the work of Wegner and Wenzlaff on the counterproductive nature of thought suppression. Although it's not mentioned by Reddy, some of the recent work of Baumeister, Tice and Heatherton showing that self-control is a limited resource could also support this point. I was reminded of its relevance in his description of the demands which the Revolutionary regime placed on emotional expression, leading to fatigue as citizens worked overtime to produce the "sincere" expressions required.

Reddy offers a novel definition of emotion as a goal-relevant structure of thought material that exceeds our attentional capacity to translate into language or action. The struggle between emotion and cognition, then, is redefined as the effort of attention to identify and control material activated outside awareness. Reddy argues that even an abstract use of implicit material, such as "proving a theorem in topography," can be seen as emotional, because the activation of implicit knowledge can be described as having a "feeling" (p. 95). This definition opposes the post-structuralist claim that language exists independently, and in a way it captures the dynamics of emotion well. Yet as a definition of emotion it has some weaknesses. I see value in distinguishing between, for example, what's felt when solving a puzzle, and what's felt in a reunion with one's beloved. Both might be "feelings" or "affect," but for me the term "emotion" better fits the more personally relevant and autonomically arousing phenomenon. Reddy's definition of emotion leads to a model of the self as constantly under revision, via the interplay of attention and preattentive material. In Damasio's recent study of the biological underpinnings of the self-concept, *The Feeling of What Happens*, this corresponds well with the cortical "autobiographical self." However, underpinning this flexible linguistic self is the "core self" in the limbic system, which reacts to more primitive appraisals.

It is this self and its biological basis that I suspect to be the missing piece in Reddy's account of emotion. Its involvement ultimately distinguishes a strong, endocrine passion from an abstract, cortical intuition. While the core self can respond to reflective appraisals given by the autobiographical self, it can also be activated prefrontally, as in a phobia or a post-traumatic response. The existence of a basic emotional self does not lessen the importance of language, but adds additional depth to the constraints

placed on language. For Reddy's purposes it may be immaterial whether self-construction is constrained by inflexible passions or by inflexible cognitive habits. But adding the motivational element is crucial if we want to know whether talk and thought will be converted into sustained action.

Reddy also offers a prescriptive theory of emotions in society, another element lacking from the poststructuralist view. This view is hedonic-utilitarian: society should minimize suffering caused by clashes between private and public emotional goals. As Reddy sees all societies as imposing a set of normative emotions, he tends to support the loosest set of norms possible, but acknowledges that even restrictive societies would do well to tolerate private "emotional refuges" such as diary writing, secret societies, or artistic expression. By this standard, totalitarian societies from the French revolutionary Terror onward fail Reddy's test more dismally than merely authoritarian ones that seek no control over private emotions. Of course, the objection can be raised that a society that allows emotional refuges is just enforcing a more durable system of domination through false consciousness, by ensuring that emotional disquiet is only privately mollified. Still, Reddy's attempt to enter the prescriptive debate is a welcome improvement over value-free post-structuralism.

In the second half of the book, Reddy narrows his focus to construct a history of emotions in France from the *ancien régime* to the Bourbon restoration. The picture of the changes in emotional norms is fascinating – emotions were seen as malleable and strategic under the monarchy, as laudable signs of sincerity during the Revolution, and as powerful but dangerous forces in the Romantic period. To me, at least, this historical perspective suggests that social and cognitive psychologists who study emotions could do more work to explore the norms surrounding emotional expression and regulation in present-day societies. Recent theories of metacognition, such as those proposed by Wilson and Brekke or Wegener and Petty, emphasize that our attempts to regulate information processing depend upon the lay beliefs about external influences that we bring to the situation. A current accounting of these lay beliefs across cultures, then, would be extremely valuable in helping to generate ideas for bringing assumptions about emotions to an experimental test -- in the same way as Baumeister has recently tested (and found wanting) lay beliefs about emotional catharsis.

New Books by Members

Attitudes and Attitude Change

Gerd Bohner and **Michaela Wänke**

Hove, UK: Psychology Press, 2002; ISBN pbk: 0-86377-779-1; £13.95; hbk: 0-86377-778-3; £39.95

www.psypress.co.uk/socialmodular/titles/attitudes.html

What are attitudes, how do we form them and how can they be modified? Attitudes are summary evaluations of an infinite range of things from ourselves and other people, to actions, events and ideas. The question of how attitudes are formed and how they can be modified has always been a central concern in social psychology.

This textbook (a volume of Psychology Press' modular course in Social Psychology) provides the student with a comprehensive and accessible overview of this important topic. It covers both traditional and modern approaches to attitudes and attitude change, drawing on key research and real life examples. In the three main parts of the book the authors address basic issues in attitude research (with chapters on definitions and functions, measurement, and attitude structure and strength), the antecedents of attitudes (featuring chapters on nature and nurture as sources of attitudes, the cognitive construction of attitudes, persuasion processes, and behavioural influences) and the consequences of attitudes (with chapters focusing on information processing and behaviour, respectively). A final chapter provides a concluding evaluation of attitude research.

With chapter summaries, further reading lists and study exercises at the end of each chapter, as well as numerous tables, illustrations and boxes, Bohner and Wänke have provided essential reading for students in psychology and sociology, and a valuable resource for those interested in intrapersonal processes and the psychological study of attitudes.

Contents:

Part I: Basic Issues in Attitude Research. What is an Attitude, and Why is it Important? The Measurement of Attitudes. Beyond Valence: Structure and Strength. Part II: Where do Attitudes Come From? Nature and Nurture as Sources of Attitudes. Attitudes as Temporary Constructions. Persuasion I: From Effortless Judgments to Complex Processing. Persuasion II: The Dual-processing Approach. Behaviour Influences on Attitudes. Part III: Consequences of Attitudes. Attitude Influences on Information Processing. Attitude Influences on Behaviour. What's Left?

Psychologie des émotions. Confrontation et évitement.

Luminet, O. (2002)¹⁾

Brussels: De Boeck Université, 254 pp. ISBN 2-8041-4014-8

Summary:

Un premier chapitre introductif permet de fixer quelques notions essentielles de la psychologie des émotions. Notamment, on montre que l'émotion se conçoit sous forme de trois réponses principales: les réponses physiologiques de l'individu; ses réactions expressives et comportementales et des réponses cognitives et expérientielles.

Une fois ces bases acquises, le deuxième chapitre aborde la question de fond de l'ouvrage : l'observation de deux modes de réactions d'apparence antagonistes qui font suite aux événements émotionnels : la confrontation et l'évitement. On montre que certaines caractéristiques stables des individus les conduisent en général à préférer la confrontation mais

¹⁾ Author: Olivier Luminet is Research Associate at the Belgian National Fund for Scientific Research and associate professor at the Catholic University of Louvain and at the Free University of Brussels. His main research interests are on the moderating effects of individual differences in emotion regulation (e.g., alexithymia) on emotional perception, categorization and memory and on the formation of flashbulb memories at an individual and at a collective level.

également que des caractéristiques particulières du contexte environnant expliquent un choix préférentiel pour l'évitement à d'autres moments. Un processus particulier de confrontation à long terme concerne l'ensemble des pensées que l'on peut développer en rapport avec une situation émotionnelle. Le terme de rumination a été proposé pour en rendre compte.

Dans cet ouvrage, on décrit plusieurs modèles issus à la fois d'observations cliniques et de recherches de laboratoire (Horowitz, Janoff-Bulman, Wortman, Rachman, Nolen-Hoeksema, Wegner, Martin, Tesser). La confrontation se manifeste également sous forme d'interactions verbales avec l'entourage. Ce partage social de l'émotion remplit une série de fonctions essentielles autant pour maintenir la cohésion d'un groupe, que pour permettre des processus de comparaison sociale ou encore de renforcement de la mémoire collective. A cet égard, quelques exemples récents, dans lesquels des manifestations de partage social à très large échelle ont été observés, sont documentés (disparitions de personnages marquants, attentats du 11 septembre). La question de l'efficacité respective de la confrontation et de l'évitement fait l'objet d'un développement particulier qui inclut des applications au domaine de la psychothérapie. On tente de répondre à la vieille question qui a opposé depuis l'Antiquité les tenants du stoïcisme selon lesquels le bonheur n'est possible qu'en l'absence d'émotions et les adeptes de la catharsis qui mettaient en évidence le rôle toujours bénéfique de l'expression des affects. Enfin, une place toute particulière est réservée à l'influence de facteurs de personnalité sur les processus de confrontation et d'évitement.

Future EAESP Meetings - Calendar

June 18-21, 2003, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Small Group Meeting on Leadership Research

Organisers: Barbara van Knippenberg, David de Cremer, Daan van Knippenberg, & Michael A. Hogg

Contact: Barbara van Knippenberg (B.M.van.Knippenberg@psy.vu.nl) or David de Cremer (d.decremer@psychology.unimaas.nl).

September, 2003, Oxford, UK

Small Group Meeting on Minority Influence Processes

Organisers: Miles Hewstone & Robin Martin

Contact: Robin Martin (r.martin@psy.uq.edu.au)

Future EAESP Meetings

Small Goup Meeting

On New Directions in Leadership Research

June, 18-21, 2003, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

[Organizers: Barbara van Knippenberg (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam), David de Cremer (Maastricht University), Daan van Knippenberg (University of Amsterdam), & Michael A. Hogg, University of Queensland]

June 18 - 21, 2003 an EAESP Small Group Meeting on new directions in leadership research will be held in Amsterdam, The Netherlands. The meeting aims to bring together a group of active researchers in this rapidly re-emerging field in social psychology. We intend to provide a forum for the presentation of research and at the same time provide an opportunity for discussion and collaboration. We hope to amass a variety of theoretical and methodological approaches to leadership research and are interested in

broad range of topics associated with leadership (i.e., charismatic/transformational leadership, the social identity perspective of leadership, LMX, effects and determinants of leadership styles or behavior, perceptions of leadership, leadership in social dilemmas, etc., etc.). Researchers interested in participating in the meeting are invited to submit a 250 word summary of their proposed presentation to Barbara van Knippenberg (BM.van.Knippenberg@psy.vu.nl) or David de Cremer (d.decremer@psychology.unimaas.nl).

Small Goup Meeting

On Minority Influence Processes

September 2003, Oxford, UK

[Organisers: Miles Hewstone (University of Oxford, UK) & Robin Martin (University of Queensland, Australia)]

An EAESP Small Group Meeting on Minority influence processes will be held in New College, Oxford (UK). The meeting aims to bring together a group of active researchers in this area and to provide a forum for the presentation of research and an opportunity for discussion and collaboration. We are also keen to include scholars who may not be active researchers in this area, but who can bring new perspectives in understanding minority influence processes. The meeting will cover a range of issues, such as theoretical development, new methodologies and practical applications. Potential participants in the meeting are invited to submit a 250-word summary of their proposed presentation to Robin Martin (r.martin@psy.uq.edu.au) by date to be arranged.

Reports of Previous Meetings

Small Group Meeting

On Differentiation Within Groups

At Porto, Portugal, 20th–23rd June, 2002

Organized by José Marques, Michael Hogg

Research on small group processes was one of the main topics of social psychology, between the 1940s and the 1960s. Since the late 1960s social psychologists have increasingly focused on stereotypes, intergroup perception and behavior, and social identity-related phenomena, and research on intragroup processes was increasingly conducted outside social psychology. More recently, a growing number of researchers started to re-focus on phenomena such as conformity to, and deviance from, group norms, interdependence for goal-achievement, role differentiation and leadership within groups, power differentials, the emergence of subgroups and diversity, etc, and attempted to reframe the study of intragroup differentiation from an intergroup perspective. The Small Group Meeting on Differentiation Within Groups aimed to provide a context in which leading researchers from around the world who are working on intragroup structural differentiation issues could gather and exchange ideas on these topics.

The meeting was organized by José Marques and Michael Hogg, with the valuable help of Miguel Cameira, Rui Serôdio, and Isabel Pinto. It received generous financial support by the Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology (*Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia*), the European Association of Experimental Social Psychology, the Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences at the University of Porto, the Gulbenkian Foundation, the Rectorate of the University of Porto, and the Portuguese Support Fund for the Scientific Community (*Fundo de Apoio à Comunidade Científica*).

The meeting was held for three full days. Delegates arrived on Thursday, June 20, at a reception party in the grounds of the Faculty of Psychology.

It was a clear evening under the tall trees, made memorable by the live music of the “Concordas” string quartet that played from Bach to Gershwin. Also memorable were the white wine, the red wine, the rosé wine, the port wine (red and white), and the hors-d’oeuvres. On Friday, June 21, delegates had lunch at the 19th century University Club, and, in the evening, they strolled around the old town, where they actively engaged on field research in coffee shops, wine bars, and restaurants. The field appeared quite heuristic, since most delegates showed eagerness to do a follow-up on Saturday, June 22, after the wine tasting party at the Port Wine Institute, overlooking the river. As the sun went down to the sea below Arrábida Bridge, and as the port wine slipped down their throats, delegates’ frame of mind raised up, which surely contributed to elevate the typical atmosphere of Porto by night. On Monday, June 23 and St. John’s Eve, delegates tasted the Portuguese nouvelle cuisine in a farewell dinner held at a restaurant by the river. They then went to the night, and joined the city in celebration of the summer solstice. It was far from the quietness of a *Midsummer Night’s Dream*, though. The celebration involved music in every street corner, fireworks, hot air balloons flying over their heads, and the entire population of the city roaming the streets and hitting each other over the head with garlic cloves and plastic hammers! Delegates had the direct experience of one reliable fact: Porto inhabitants do not discriminate against foreigners. Most delegates thus departed on the morning of Monday June 24 with sore heads, generally heading for the EAESP General Meeting in San Sebastian.

The above-mentioned action notwithstanding, delegates gathered from nine to five for three full days, at the University Club, where they presented and discussed their current work and exchanged ideas. They enjoyed the active participation of Miguel Cameira, Rui Serôdio, and Isabel Pinto, of the organizing committee, as well as that of Diniz Lopes, Jamie McMinn, Eunice Seixas, and Gabrielle Poeschl in these sessions.

There were 20 presentations. The proceedings started on Friday, June 21, with a talk by Nyla Branscombe (co-authored by Michael Schmitt, Paul Silvia, Russell Spears, and Donna Garcia). Nyla examined the consequences of social comparison for in-group identification depending on whether the social context is interpersonal or intergroup, and argued that social identification increases when comparison others who perform better than

participants are categorized as in-group members, but decreases when the comparison context is interpersonal rather than intergroup. Marilynn Brewer discussed the role of entitativity in increasing social identification and in-group loyalty, and argued that entitativity and diversity can co-exist if the basis of superordinate group entitativity is different from the basis of intragroup differentiation. Susan Fiske reported stimulating data indicating that group-related emotions are associated with amygdala activity, but only when the person is viewed in category-based, rather than individuating, ways; social goals determine even brain-based indicators of social emotion in groups. Based on the self-categorisation theory of leadership, Mike Hogg analysed the role of group prototypicality on leader effectiveness, as shown by respect from followers and normative innovation by leaders. Matthew Hornsey presented a research program based on the inter-group sensitivity model, showing that in-group criticism is well tolerated in in-group contexts, but generates sensitivity and defensiveness in the presence of an out-group audience, mainly when the in-group's position is unstable. Chick Judd illustrated one dramatic outcome of individuals' better capability to differentiate among in-group than out-group members. In a simplified videogame, White participants correctly decided to shoot armed African American targets more quickly than armed White targets, but decided to "not shoot" unarmed White targets more quickly than unarmed African American targets. This was predicted by perceptions of the cultural stereotype of African Americans as dangerous, and by high levels of contact with the group. Daan van Knippenberg (co-authored by Alexander Haslam and Michael Platow) presented compelling evidence for the positive effects of group diversity when diversity is incorporated as an aspect of the group's identity.

The second day (Saturday, June 22) started with Bibb Latané's talk. Based on dynamic social impact theory, Bibb focused on groups' capability to internally differentiate in subgroups in response to external and structural change. These subgroups' reciprocal influence tends to generate reduction in minority sizes, increased sharing of attributes, loss of independence, but continuing diversity. Esther van Leeuwen (co-authored by Daan van Knippenberg and Naomi Ellemers) analysed how people react to group mergers, and proposed that the internalisation of the post-merger group is contingent on the preservation of the pre-merger group identity and on effort and performance on behalf of the post-merger group. John Levine

discussed the origins and consequences of group loyalty and disloyalty. He presented research on the role of social identification in producing loyalty (i.e., progroup behavior involving personal sacrifice) when loyalty is operationalized as (a) staying in a group even though one would personally benefit by leaving or (b) leaving a group even though one would personally benefit by staying. In addition, he presented an analysis of factors underlying group responses to loyalty and disloyalty on the part of both ingroup and outgroup members. Fabio Lorenzi-Cioldi explored the role of group status on perceptions of in-group and out-group homogeneity. Fabio presented evidence that, contrary to equal status groups, dominated groups are perceived as more homogeneous than dominant groups, both by in-group and by out-group members, and that this effect increases with the salience of comparisons and dominance relationships between the groups. José Marques (co-authored by Rui Serôdio, Miguel Cameira, and Isabel Pinto) focused on the complementary aspects of descriptive and prescriptive foci in judgments of groups and their members. He reported evidence that the deviants' representativeness to the in-group, normative members' commitment to the violated norm, and the threat experienced by norm-violation are reliable predictors of negative reactions towards in-group deviants. Robin Martin, discussed leadership as a structural variable that is important in determining group performance and well-being. Based on a model linking leader characteristics, leadership style, quality of leader/subordinate relationship, and outcome factors, Robin presented research showing that the leader/subordinate relationship is a reliable mediator of the leader characteristics to psychological outcomes. Francisco Morales (co-authored by Rosa Rodriguez) discussed leadership as a consequence of depersonalization and leader prototypicality. Paco presented research showing that leadership is contingent on changes in the group context, that it occurs at the intermediate level of in-group/out-group categorization, and that, because the leader should be perceived as a 'group leader' by all members, this precludes the possibility of 'dyadic' leadership. Richard Moreland (co-authored by Jamie McMinn) explored how group members can become differentiated through their involvements with outsiders, in terms of status, special roles, relationships among group members and between the group and its members, and how this provides channels through which various resources (e.g., people, information, goods, funds) can enter or leave the group.

Sunday, June 23 started with a cross-cultural analysis of the relationship between values and rejection of in-group deviants, presented by Dario Paez (co-authored by Roberto Mendoza). Dario showed how rejection is stronger in High Power Distance cultures, in cultures with a lower Human Development Index, and in cultures with higher cultural masculinity. Based on these data, he argued that derogation of in-group deviants seems to be due to the threat to core values associated with explicit prescriptive norms that equally applies at the societal and at the small-group levels. Katherine Reynolds (co-authored by Rachael Eggins and Alexander Haslam) argued that, contrary to the more traditional focus on demographic characteristics of organizations as a means to ensure organizational cohesiveness and performance, focus on group identities that are directly relevant to the work place and are not imposed on the basis of externally defined criteria, increases the likelihood of positive organizational outcomes. Based on expectancy-states theory, Cecilia Ridgeway examined the reciprocal relationship between behavioral hierarchies within groups and cultural beliefs about the status value of social identities, and emphasized the role behavioral hierarchies within groups play in the social construction of beliefs about the status value of social identities in a society. Jorge Vala (co-authored by Diniz Lopes) examined the role of group consensus and heterogeneity in the attribution of validity, certainty, and truth to group beliefs. Jorge reported evidence that credibility of beliefs increases with their degree of consensus within a group, and with the psychological, sociological, or structural diversity of those who share those beliefs in a group. Kipling Williams had the hard task of giving the final talk. Kip presented a research program on the effects of ostracism on the ostracized person's sense of belonging, control, self-esteem, and meaningful existence, and on the ostracizers' stronger bond and heightened control. He showed how ostracized individuals are more likely to conform in a subsequent and unrelated setting, especially when the ostracizers are in-group members, but they may turn to aggression when their control was further depleted, and proposed that ostracism may help forming a more cohesive and potentially provocative in-group.

As shown by this vast array of themes and research questions, the gathering was scientifically stimulating, and, if anything, convinced us that there is much to be done by social psychologists who are interested

on processes of differentiation within groups. There were at least 6 cross-cutting themes that emerged: (a) how individual group members relate to out-groups, individual out-group members, and people who are simply outside the in-group; (b) how does leadership and patterns of influence develop among group members and how do they affect intergroup and intragroup relations and group effectiveness; (c) how do group members react to deviants, marginal group members, and members who violate or do not embody core group-defining values, and how do these reactions contribute to the reinforcement of group cohesiveness and group values; (d) how do individuals and groups deal with subgroups nested within a superordinate identity; (e) how do individuals construct representations of group homogeneity, heterogeneity and entitativity, and what factors influence such representations; (f) how do relations among group members, demographic differences and other forms of intragroup diversity function as a nexus for larger intergroup relations. In turn, for the whole three-days, we noticed no salient leadership emerging, there was clear diversity, some mergers, useful consensus, satisfactory heterogeneity, no ostracism or deviance, lots of socialization, a few special roles assigned to and freely accepted by, some of us, many positive group-emotions, and... no one was shot!

José Marques, Michael Hogg, Miguel Cameira, Isabel Pinto & Rui Serôdio

Grants

Dorota Kobylinska (travel grant)
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Christine Stich (travel grant)
Jan-Willem van Prooijen (seedcorn grant)

GRANT REPORTS**Camiel Beukeboom (Free University Amsterdam, The Netherlands)**
seedcorn grant

Visit to: Eliot R. Smith, Department of Psychology, Purdue University.
West Lafayette, Indiana, USA, January 15 till April 15, 2002

From January 15th till April 15th of this year I visited the department of Psychology at Purdue University in Indiana, USA. The main reason of my visit was to work with Eliot Smith since he is, together with Gün Semin my supervisor, the initiator of the project I am working on. My project focuses on the effects of mood on cognitive processes and the use of language (i.e. linguistic abstraction). My visit turned out to be a very inspiring and instructive one. I will shortly describe why it turned out to be such a meaningful visit.

Eliot Smith and the rest of the people at the social psychology area at Purdue University have given me a very warm welcome at their department and I participated in all activities as if I were a regular department member. I participated in 4 group meetings each week on topics that were very relevant to my research interest (e.g., social cognition, situated cognition). I was very impressed by the broad knowledge of the PhD students and by the high quality of the research they work on. Just by participating in these meetings I learned a great deal about the discussed topics, and it helped me to see my own research in

another light. I also met weekly with Eliot Smith to talk to him about the projects I am working on now, and I am planning to work on in the near future. In these meetings I learned a lot and it helped me a great deal in making progress on my dissertation. Eliot pointed me to highly relevant literature, which has improved the quality of the paper I was working on at Purdue. He also helped me to get a better and more specific understanding of the theoretical basis of my results.

In February, I attended the SPSP conference in Savannah, Georgia. This conference was in one word 'great'. It was fantastic to see the famous names in person and attend their talks, and I learned a lot by hearing the most recent developments in my area. At the conference I presented a poster about the effect of mood on the use of concrete versus abstract language. During another poster session I met with Karen Gasper, a former PhD student of Gerald Clore, who are some of the leading researchers in the mood and cognition field. Karen Gasper presented a poster about the effects of mood on global versus local processing, which fits perfectly with the studies I have done on mood and linguistic abstraction. The theory she and Gerald Clore uses (the level of focus hypothesis) is a perfect basis for my findings that a positive mood leads to the use of more general, abstract language, and a negative mood to the use of more specific, concrete language. I now keep in touch with Karen Gaper and I use their findings as a foundation of my theoretical model.

At Purdue I attended to a large number of talks that were given at the department by visiting researchers. Among several others, John Skowronsky and Yoshi Kashima, who do research in my area. I was also given the opportunity to give a brown-bag talk about my research myself. After giving this talk I received very nice comments from the students and faculty members. Among them Don Carlston, Amanda Diekman and Duane Wegener who have done work that is relevant to what I focus on. Duane Wegener has done important research to the effects of mood on cognitive processing and it was very nice to be able to talk to him about my research.

At the end of my stay I designed a two-part study in collaboration with Eliot Smith. This study will be run after my departure and the results will be sent to me. By proposing and designing this study I learned a lot about

the highly professional and strict regulations of getting approval for a study at an American University, which was very instructive. If the study works out it will be something that will round off the story of my dissertation. It will also be great to work on a publication in collaboration with Eliot Smith.

My stay at Purdue was all in all even better than I had hoped it would be. I made a lot of progress in my work, and had a lot of fun as well. My trip inspired and improved my current research a great deal and it motivated me to continue working as a social psychology researcher. I would definitely like to recommend visiting a foreign university to all post-graduate students. I am very thankful to Eliot Smith, everyone at the social psychology area at Purdue, and also to the EAESP for providing me with the necessary finances to make this trip possible.

Dorota Kobylinska (University of Warsaw, Poland)
travel grant

Thanks to EAESP postgraduate travel grant I spent a few last days of May in Geneva, participating in the VIIIth Geneva Emotion Week organized by Professor Klaus Scherer of Geneva Emotion Research Group. The aim of the visit was to confront my ideas of emotional competence with those of most famous researchers.

I am just about to finish my dissertation referring the implicit affect and affect regulation. I do research in the affective priming paradigm and I try to check whether people may have any control over the influence of affective stimuli, they do not consciously perceive, on their judgments concerning other stimuli. This is closely related to emotional control and also to emotional intelligence or competence, as I take individual differences into consideration. This year Emotional and Cognitive Competence was the theme chosen for Geneva emotion Week, which makes that relation still closer.

As I plan some new studies in which I intend to measure individual differences in emotional competence, participating in the conference gave

me some ideas of how is this term defined and measured by different scientists, like Professor Peter Salovey, Professor Klaus Scherer or Professor Gerald Matthews. I learned what aspects of emotional competence may be crucial in predicting one's susceptibility to implicit affect influence, which is connected to one of my most important research questions.

Moreover, I had the opportunity to listen to several panel discussion and to talk to the speakers and other conference participants, which I found very stimulating and interesting.

One more reason for my interest in the conference was that I teach Psychology of Emotion and Motivation at University of Warsaw and at Warsaw School of Advanced Social Psychology. It is very important for me to share the contemporary knowledge of emotion with my students (I am taking care of some students' research projects) and I believe that participating in the conference added a lot of new knowledge.

To sum up I can say I learned a lot and hope to use this knowledge in both doing research and teaching students. I would like to thank the association for providing the funds that enabled my travel.

News about Members

The sad news has reached us that an EAESP member, Tadeusz Madrzycki, has died. He was born in 1931 and two years ago he retired from the University of Gdansk. He wasn't active recently, nevertheless Tadeusz Madrzycki was a decent colleague.

Announcements

European Summer Institute in Political Psychology

This summer was opened in Warsaw the European Summer Institute in Political Psychology (ESSIP) co-sponsored by the Warsaw School of Advanced Social Psychology and the Higher Education Support Program (HESP) of the Open Society Institute (OSI) under the auspices of the International Society of Political Psychology (ISPP). It is co-directed by Janusz Reykowski of the Warsaw School of Advanced Social Psychology and Daniel Bar-Tal of the Tel Aviv University.

The objectives of the Institute are:

- To promote knowledge of and interest in political psychology among students, faculty members, and professionals in social sciences
- To acquaint students from the former East Bloc with contemporary political psychology
- To develop curricula as well as innovative teaching methods and materials in political psychology
- To improve the methodological skills of researchers in political psychology
- To facilitate development of cooperative research projects
- To establish a forum for intellectual and social exchanges between participants from Europe and other continents
- To increase awareness of the role of socio-cultural context in political psychology

The first group of 44 students participated in the training program between June 30- July 14, 2002. The participants came from 24 countries which included Taiwan, Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan, Georgia, Ukraine, Russia, Romania, Bulgaria, UK, Australia, USA, Israel, France, Holland, Italy and others. The program consisted of plenary lectures, group discussion, special theme workshops, workshops about teaching and special events.

The following faculty lectured in ESSIP this summer

- Daniel Bar-Tal, School Of Education, Tel-Aviv University, Israel
- Adam Fraczek, Academy of Special Education, Poland
- Barbara Fraczak-Rudnicka, IPSOS, Demoskop, Poland
- Helen Haste, School of Social Sciences, University of Bath, UK
- George Marcus, Department of Political Science, Williams College, USA
- Richard Markowski, Institute of Political Studies, Polish Academy of Science, Poland
- Steven Reicher, Department of Psychology, University of St Andrews, UK
- Janusz Reykowski, Warsaw School of Social Psychology and Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland
- Leonard Saxe, Heller School of Public Policy, Brandeis University, USA
- Helen Shestopal, Department of Political Science, Faculty of Philosophy, Moscow State University, Russia
- David Winter, Department of Psychology, University of Michigan, USA

**European Summer Institute in Political Psychology:
Memories of an intellectual inspiration**

The SWPS - Warsaw School of Social Psychology - welcomed the first European Summer Institute in Political Psychology (ESIPP) under the auspices of the International Society of Political Psychology (ISPP) at the beginning of July for two weeks. This first experience was in fact very stimulating both in human relation and in political field. The main purpose of this meeting was to learn and discuss about the social world, as well as politics events and the fast growing changes of the newborn century. The use of social psychology and political science as focus points and tools set has given tracks, theory and ideas that had serve the goals of the institute. Because of the open structure wished by organisers, that became far more than just another round table about social issues. The first motivation that emerges from the institute was to replicate the large diversity of the ISPP, and the source of inspiration for this endeavour. This diversity includes countries diversity, scientific and cultural diversity. Student and teachers came from all over the world, from Europe

(Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, England, France), from eastern countries (Russia, Ukraine, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Poland, Romania, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia), from USA and from Australia. Thus, twenty-four different countries were represented in the summer institute. We all came with the idea of sharing knowledge, not only to listen to lecture, but also to meet other points of view, other kind of perception. Social psychology is and should be even more, as pointed by one lecturer, Steven Reicher, as political as social, not only because we want to see how theories work in reality, but also because the world is challenging us, more and more, and because we have already some good clues that on how people behave, interact, think about their world. The participation of Eastern and Western cultures soon became a very delightful experience for participants who could confront themselves to different kind of foreign policies, and certainly to one of the major changes in world politics of the end of the last century, the arousal of new democracies, where economic and social functions sometimes undermined political renewal. The discussion that took place between the participants make us believe in the needs of social science and in the usefulness of dealing with such important issue on which we could certainly help to get some part of the answers. But not only were people from 24 countries, they were from different disciplines. Some of the participants came from social psychology, but they also came from political science, sociology, history, philology reproducing the fields already present in the International Society for Political Psychology. The discussion went on the level of watching the world but also on the methods, the theories that were able to be the more powerful both to explain and to offer the best option for dealing with social phenomena. That of course doesn't take in account the lectures, but we all came with some knowledge as said before, and maybe this is what will last for long is this particular feeling of having met other path in social science. Next to that feeling were some professors that drive us through some of the most recent insightful topics. George Marcus gave us a look of neuroscience and emotion in political issues such as voting behaviour and the perception of political behaviour and cognition in emotional states while Steven Reicher was passionately trying to show how social categories, social identity and leadership could mean something in the hope of dynamic social changes and maybe even create some part of a future. Daniel Bar-Tal came from Israel with a deep corpus of what we should all know about conflicts, and especially intractable conflict, with special meanings in regard to the

current political situation in his area. The understanding of important American policies issues are particularly common for Leonard Saxe from Brandeis University, as he deals with large studies that make policy go one, and sometimes offers some real answers to the politician. Not to say he is very hopeful of the future, he still thinks we got both some methodological and theoretical power to argue with politician that are, to trust him, not so closed-minded as they sometimes seems to be. Helen Haste, current President of ISPP, spoke about a social and political issue, the genders. Some enthusiastic discussions arise about what seems still unacceptable or just irritating and about what should be done, again an especially polemical topic. David Winter gave an overview how to use a method of content analysis and lectured about leaders, taking motivational perspective. An interesting overview of Poland's politics was presented by Janusz Reykowski, one of the founders of the Warsaw Social Psychology School and co-director of this institute with Daniel Bar-Tal. He offered us both lecture of his work about psychological analysis of democracy and description of Agnieszka Golec's study on the cognitive complexity of politicians. We also had a discussion with one of the founder of Solidarity movement reminding us of the deep social problems underlying political changes. Following that path, some political scientists and psychologists presented large descriptive surveys on political transformation in former eastern bloc and in civic education, in Poland with Radoslaw Markowski, some more experimental part on political representation, on Russia with Helen Shestopal on authoritarianism and finally on citizenship education of children with Adam Fraczek and Barbara Fraczak-Rudnicka. Some of the professors conducted workshops about teaching of political psychology (Helen Haste, George Marcus and David Winter), so we not only knew more but we could pass on more.

This short overview of the lecturers is just telling us one thing: it is possible to use social psychology, and political psychology, to grasp the world complexity and finally do what we should do as social researcher - perhaps just why we choose this path some time ago - to dare present our work, share it with other researcher, challenge our theories and use them as a political force to help and be part of social evolution.

The main conclusion to be drawn here is the crucial weight of diversity of thought, methods and theories, again, not in an erratic way, but as a

source for a wonderful feeling of working in a rich, living and creative scientific discipline. Furthermore I must say, as European citizen, that it's quite time to really construct an European field in political psychology, and this kind of great experience could certainly be the roots of it.

Special thanks to the two sisters who worked so hard to make our stay enjoyable: Agnieszka and Maya Golec. And to the junior teachers who made alive the discussions, always open and fruitful: Elzbieta Wesolowska from Poland, Bojan Todosijevic, from Yugoslavia and Christopher M. Frederico from USA.

Links: www.swps.edu.pl/esipp/ and ispp.org, home page of the International Society of Political Psychology

Thomas Arciszewski

**INVITATION TO THE SIXTH ANNUAL
SYDNEY SYMPOSIUM OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY
18-20th March, 2003
Convened by Joseph P. Forgas, Kip Williams and Bill von Hippel**

Applications are now invited from researchers wishing to participate in the Sixth Annual Sydney Symposium of Social Psychology, to be held between the 18-20th March 2003. The theme of the symposium will be: SOCIAL MOTIVATION: CONSCIOUS AND UNCONSCIOUS PROCESSES

Approximately 12-15 participants will be invited, and funding will be available to assist with travel expenses.

The aim of the symposium is to survey and integrate the most recent research and theories related to explicit and implicit, conscious and unconscious mechanisms of social motivation. Invited participants will be asked to prepare an advance draft of their paper before the symposium, presenting a review and synthesis of their empirical and theoretical

contribution to this field. The symposium will be devoted to the presentation and detailed discussion of each of the papers. There will also be ample opportunity for informal social activities, as well as exploring Sydney, a beautiful cosmopolitan city with numerous natural and cultural attractions.

We expect that symposium contributions will be subsequently published in an integrative volume. Five Sydney Symposia have been held so far, and all attracted a highly distinguished group of contributors (for an overview of past symposia, see below; see also our website at www.sydney Symposium.unsw.edu.au). If you are interested in participating please contact the Conveners as soon as possible but not later than the 30st July 2000, at: School of Psychology, University of New South Wales, Sydney 2052, Australia; email jp.forgas@unsw.edu.au, kip@psy.mq.edu.au, w.vonhippel@unsw.edu.au. Please attach a recent CV and a 300-400 word abstract of your proposed contribution. We look forward to hearing from you, and hope to welcome you in Sydney in 2003!

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OVERVIEW OF PAST SYDNEY SYMPOSIA

(see www.sydney Symposium.unsw.edu.au for details)

Each year the Sydney Symposium of Social Psychology deals with an important integrative theme in social psychology. Contributors are leading researchers invited to Sydney and their papers are published in a book form every year. The aim of the Sydney Symposium series is to provide new, integrative insights into a key area of research. The following Symposia have been held and published so far:

SSSP Volume 1. FEELING AND THINKING: THE ROLE OF AFFECT IN SOCIAL COGNITION. (ED. J.P. FORGAS, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS, NEW YORK; ISBN 052164223). Contributors: Robert Zajonc (Stanford), Jim Blascovich & Wendy Mendes (UCSanta Barbara), Craig Smith & Leslie Kirby (Vanderbilt), Eric Eich & Dawn Macauley (British

Columbia), Len Berkowitz et al. (Wisconsin), Leonard Martin (Georgia), Daniel Gilbert (Harvard), Herbert Bless (Mannheim), Klaus Fiedler, (Heidelberg), Joseph Forgas (UNSW), Carolin Showers (Wisconsin), Tony Greenwald, Marzu Banaji et al. (U. Washington/Yale), Mark Leary (Wake Forest), Paula Niedenthal & Jamin Halberstadt (Indiana/Otago).

SSSP Volume 2. THE SOCIAL MIND: COGNITIVE AND MOTIVATIONAL ASPECTS OF INTERPERSONAL BEHAVIOR. (ED. J.P. FORGAS, K. R. WILLIAMS & LADD WHEELER; CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS, NEW YORK; IN PRESS). Contributors: William & Claire McGuire (Yale), Susan Andersen (NYU), Roy Baumeister (Case Western), Joel Cooper (Princeton), Bill Crano (Claremont), Garth Fletcher (Canterbury), Joseph Forgas (UNSW), Pascal Huguet (Clermont), Mike Hogg (Queensland), Martin Kaplan (N. Illinois), Norb Kerr (Michigan State), John Nezelek (William & Mary), Fred Rhodewalt (Utah), Astrid Schuetz (Chemnitz), Constantine Sedikides (Southampton), Jeffrey Simpson (Texas A&M), Richard Sorrentino (Western Ontario), Dianne Tice (Case Western), Kip Williams & Ladd Wheeler (UNSW).

SSSP Volume 3. SOCIAL INFLUENCE: DIRECT AND INDIRECT PROCESSES. (ED. J.P. FORGAS & K. WILLIAMS; PSYCHOLOGY PRESS, PHILADELPHIA. IN PRESS). Contributors: Robert Cialdini (Arizona), Bibb Latané (Florida Atlantic), Rich Petty (Ohio State), Ap Dijksterhuis (Nijmegen), Mark Schaller (British Columbia), Barbara David and John Turner (ANU), Joseph Forgas (UNSW), Herbert Bless (Mannheim), Steve Harkins (Northeastern), Eric Knowles (Arkansas), Robin Martin (Cardiff), Sik Hung Ng (Wellington), Russell Spears (Amsterdam), Kip Williams and Lara Dolnik (UNSW), Chuck Stangor (Maryland), Fritz Strack (Wuerzburg) Debbie Terry and Mike Hogg (Queensland), James Tedeschi (SUNY).

SSSP Volume 4. THE SOCIAL SELF: INDIVIDUAL, INTERPERSONAL AND INTERGROUP PERSPECTIVES (Psychology Press, New York, 2002). Contributors: Art Aron (SUNY), Monica Biernat (Kansas), Roy Baumeister (Case Western Reserve), Marilyn Brewer (Ohio State), Joel Cooper (Princeton), Chris Crandall (Kansas), Joe Forgas (UNSW), Tom Gilovich (Cornell), Ed Hirt (Indiana) Mike Hogg (Queensland), Bill Ickes (Texas), Yoshi & Emiko Kashima (Melbourne), Mark Leary (Wake Forest), Diane

Mackie (Santa Barbara), Bertram Malle (Oregon), Sabine Otten (Jena), Fred Rhodewalt (Utah), Constantine Sedikides (Southampton), Eliot Smith (Purdue), Dianne Tice (Case Western Reserve), Kip Williams (Macquarie), Steve Wright (Santa Cruz).

SSSP Volume 5. RESPONDING TO THE SOCIAL WORLD: SOCIAL JUDGMENTS AND DECISIONS (in press, Cambridge University Press, New York). Contributors: Herbert Bless (Mannheim) & Norbert Schwarz (Michigan), Marilyn Brewer (Ohio State), Tanya Chartrand (OSU), Klaus Fiedler (Heidelberg), Joe Forgas (UNSW), David Funder (UC, Riverside), Adam Galinsky (Northwestern), Martie Haselton (UCLA) & David Buss (Texas), Bill von Hippel (UNSW), Lucy Johnston (Canterbury), Arie Kruglanski (Maryland), Matt Lieberman (UCLA), Phil Shaver (UC, Davis) & Mario Mikulincer (Bar-Ilan), Diederik Stapel (Groningen), Jerry Suls (Iowa), Kip Williams (Macquarie University), Michael Zarate (Texas).

Deadlines for Contributions to the Executive Committee

Please make sure that applications for meetings and applications for membership are received by the Administrative Secretary by **March, 1st, 2003** latest. Applications for personal grants and for the International Teaching Fellowship Scheme can be received at any time. The deadline for the next issue of the Bulletin is **November, 15th 2002**.

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