

European Bulletin of Social Psychology

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Editorial

Dear colleagues and friends,

As the local organizers of the next **General Meeting** we would like to invite you to come to Würzburg next year. We are proud to be your hosts and will do our best to make sure your stay will be both inspiring and pleasant.

Paul van Lange has joined us chairing the program committee. Under his competent guidance, the quality and diversity of the scientific program will be guaranteed.

Beyond the intellectual and social stimulation, we hope you will find time to enjoy a few of Würzburg's many non-academic attractions. To ensure that even the most scientifically-minded participants will be exposed to at least some of the local treasures, we have arranged a social programme that will take you to the two best-known landmarks, the "Festung Marienberg" and the "Residenz". In addition, we invite you to join a Franconian wine tasting in one of Würzburg's famous wine cellars, located underneath the "Residenz".

The Würzburgers (among them some 20,000 students) are fond of their city and their university, one of the oldest in Europe. It was founded in 1402 and, after some turmoil, re-established in 1575. The "New University" was completed in 1896, one year after Konrad Röntgen discovered X-rays at the University of Würzburg. Psychologists take special pride in the historical contributions of the "Würzburg School" to the experimental study of higher mental processes and human motivation. The proponents of this innovative movement and their students (e.g. Külpe, Ach, Marbe, Selz, Bühler, Michotte) have greatly expanded the scope of post-Wundtian psychology and have laid the groundwork for modern cognitive and social psychology.

The website (<http://eaesp2005.uni-wuerzburg.de>) we have set up will provide some general information about Würzburg and its surrounding area, as well about the Congress Centrum Würzburg, where most of our meetings are located. More important, it will serve as the main platform of communication between the organizers, the program committee and the conference participants. Therefore, we urge you to check this website regularly, as more and updated information will be added as the meeting approaches.

We are looking forward to the conference and hope that our city's unique and special atmosphere will inspire the academic and social activities and that you will return home with good memories.

On behalf of the organisational team:

*Rita Frizlen
Attila Höfling
Katja Stork
Fritz Strack*

New Books by Members

Identity in Modern Society - A Social Psychological Perspective

Bernd Simon

Oxford, UK: Blackwell Publishing, 2004

ISBN: 0-631-222746-6

The book is an inquiry into identity in modern society. The inquiry starts from the basic social psychological premise that identity results from interaction in the social world and in turn guides interaction in the social world. It builds on and incorporates insights from philosophy, cognitive neuroscience, psychology, cultural studies, anthropology and sociology.

The theoretical heart of the book is an integrative social psychological approach that revolves around the author's self-aspect model of identity (SAMI). The text reviews previous research guided by SAMI, but also further refines the model. In addition, it places emphasis on identity in the context of minority-majority relations, intercultural contact and conflict, and participation in collective action. The book concludes by identifying as yet unexplored areas of identity worthy of future research.

Le dichiarazioni dei diritti fondamentali. Un metodo per il confronto

Paolo Calegari

Verono, Italy: Ombre Corte, 2004 , 280 pages, 20 €

www.deriveaprodi.org/ombrecorte.htm

CONTENT: The book presents a comparative analysis among the contents of three Declarations of rights (1789,1948 and the recent Charter of Nice, 2000). The research has been carried on through a method derived from the Information theory so as from the Living System theory. The major theoretical frames of the research have been the "Psychologie historique" of Ignace Meyerson and the Harré and Secord's ethogenic approach.

The A. studied the evolution of the cognitive, values and rescriptives components taken out of the contents of the three documents, indicating the developmental trend of their specific relevance.

One of the other main findings regarded the functional lack of the norms related to the working activity.

On this latest theme so as on the fundamental rights (and on a possible world rights Charter), the A. promoted a discussion of these subjects and recall the opinions of some scientists (as Habermas, Atlan, Chomsky, Delmas, Marty, Luhmann, Morin) and Nobel prize winners (as Saramago, Gorbatchev, Rigoberta Menchu, Shimon Peres), writers (as Forrester, Lessing) and other personalities of the world of sciences, culture, arts, and letters.

Future EAESP Meetings - Calendar

June 2-5, 2004, La Cristalera (Madrid), Spain

Small Group Meeting on Conscious and Unconscious Attitudinal Processes

Organisers: Geoff Haddock, Greg Maio, Pablo Briñol & Richard Petty

Contact: Geoff Haddock (haddockgg@cardiff.ac.uk)

June 9-12, 2004, Paris, France

Small Group Meeting on Understanding the Academic Underachievement of Low Status Group Members

Organisers : Jean-Claude Croizet, Steve Spencer & Claude Steele

Contact: Jean-Claude Croizet (croizet@srvpsy.univ-bpclermont.fr)

June 16-19, 2004, Aix-en-Provence, France

Small Group Meeting on Collective remembering, collective emotions and shared representations of history: Functions and dynamics

Organisers: Denis Hilton, James Liu, Bernard Rimé & Wolfgang Wagner

Contact: Denis Hilton (hilton@univ-tlse2.fr)

June 16-19, 2004, Brussels, Belgium

Small Group Meeting on Social Connectionism

Organisers: Frank Van Overwalle & Christophe Labiouse

Contact: Frank Van Overwalle (Frank.Van.Overwalle@vub.ac.be).

June 16-20, 2004, Schloss Oppurg, Germany

Medium Size Meeting on Change in Intergroup Relations (7th Jena Workshop on Intergroup Processes)

Organisers: Immo Fritsche & Amelie Mummendey

Contact: Immo Fritsche (Immo.Fritsche@uni-jena.de) or Amélie Mummendey (Amelie.Mummendey@uni-jena.de)

September 9-11, 2004, Geneva, Switzerland

Small Group Meeting on War and peace: social psychological approaches to armed conflicts and humanitarian issues

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

Contact: Juan Manuel Falomir (Juan.Falomir@pse.unige.ch)

June 8-10, 2005, Leiden University, The Netherlands

Medium Size Meeting on Social Identity in Organizations

Organisers: Naomi Ellemers, Etty Jehn, Fieke Harinck, Floor Rink

Contact: Naomi Ellemers

July 13-15, 2005, Exeter, UK

Small Group Meeting on 18 Years On: Progress in Social Identity Research

Organisers: Alex Haslam, Jolanda Jetten, Thomas Morton, Anne O'Brien, Tom Postmes, Michelle Ryan

Contact: Jolanda Jetten (J.Jetten@ex.ac.uk)

July 19-23, 2005, Würzburg, Germany

14th General Meeting

Organisers: Fritz Strack

Meeting website: <http://eaesp2005.uni-wuerzburg.de>

Future EAESP Meetings

Medium Size Meeting

Social Identity in Organizations

Leiden University, The Netherlands, June 8-10, 2005

[Organizers: Naomi Ellemers, ETTY Jehn, Fieke Harinck, Floor Rink (Leiden University)]

The application of social identity theory to issues in organizational psychology currently is a 'hot topic'. This is evident from different indicators, for example, nearly 300 citations of Ashforth and Mael's (1989) seminal paper on social identity in organizations, the recent publication of several books and journal special issues devoted to research in this area and the exponential rise in articles that make reference to the terms social and/or organizational identity. On the one hand, this has clearly revealed the potential and added value of this approach. On the other hand, however, it has also become clear that there have been misunderstandings that can impede further progress in this area, and this is evident from recent debates on this issue.

The meeting will focus on *three central themes* that have emerged as important areas of scientific debate, namely: (a) multiple identities at work, (b) motivation and collective performance, and (c) diversity and conflict. Each topic will be addressed by representative senior scholars from both scientific perspectives (i.e., social psychology, organizational studies), as well as more junior researchers who are working on these topics. The program will provide ample opportunity for structured discussion and debate to establish a common perspective on the current state of the art, and outline directions for future research and theoretical development.

Prospective senior speakers are:

General introduction	John Turner, Blake Ashfort
Multiple identities	Kay Deaux, Matthew Hornsey, Tom Postmes, Russell Spears
Motivation and collective performance	Tom Tyler, Stephen Blader, Michael Platow, Alex Haslam
Diversity and conflict	Bill Swann, Jennifer Chatman, Daan van Knippenberg, Etty Jehn

Call for presentations:

We encourage junior researchers and ph.d. students in particular to apply.

Please submit an abstract (max. 300 words) with contact details

before November 1, 2004 to:

Naomi Ellemers, Social and Organizational Psychology, Leiden University,
P.O. Box 9555, 2300 RB Leiden, the Netherlands.

Practical details of the meeting:

The meeting will be hosted by the University of Leiden, the Netherlands,
June 8-10, 2005.

We are still in the process of applying for funding for the meeting. We hope this will be sufficient to cover direct expenses associated with the meeting, so that no registration fee will be necessary. At this stage we do not know whether it will be possible to reimburse additional costs associated with travel and accommodation.

Small Group Meeting

18 Years On: Progress in Social Identity Research

Exeter, UK, July 13-15, 2005

[Organizers: Paul Hutchison, Jolanda Jetten, Thomas Morton, Anne O'Brien, Julian Oldmeadow, Tom Postmes, Michelle Ryan (University of Exeter)]

Eighteen years ago, a substantial number of social identity researchers met in Exeter to discuss their research. In the recollection of some of the participants this meeting has been one of the most influential of their careers, shaping social identity research for the next decades. This small group meeting, to be hosted by the current social psychology group at Exeter, reflects our desire to build on and continue the tradition of the successful meeting held in 1987.

The main objective of this small group meeting is to recognise and celebrate the diversity of social identity research. Three main themes are planned. The first is to look back on the past 18 years and take stock of the developments since then. The second, and more important, is to develop a picture of current social identity research, identifying the areas into which social identity has expanded to pre-existing theoretical perspectives, as well as understanding the theoretical fertilization that has taken place over the last 18 years. The third is to facilitate vigorous discussion regarding possible directions of future social identity research: What questions have not been addressed? What are we missing? What theoretical frameworks do we need to engage with to help address unanswered issues? Through these three themes we aim to actively link senior researchers in the field (in particular those who attended the 1987 meeting) with emerging researchers and others that have developed and expanded SIT and SCT in important ways over the last decade.

People interested in participating should send an abstract of 250 words to m.ryan@exeter.ac.uk. Junior researchers and researchers who are applying social identity to new and emerging areas are particularly encouraged to apply.

General Meeting

Würzburg, Germany, July 19-23, 2005

Introduction

The next General Meeting will take place in Würzburg, July 19-23, 2005. We are pleased to offer you some general information about this upcoming EAESP meeting.

Würzburg, a Baroque city, is located in central Germany, in the heart of the wine region of Franconia. Würzburg is dominated by its most prominent landmark, the Marienberg Fortress, but offers many other famous sights, such as the Residenz, a UNESCO World Heritage site. We invite you to enjoy these wonderful places on your own and to join us for our social events at these locations.

The Congress Centrum Würzburg (CCW) and the adjoining Hotel Maritim offer a convenient and functional setting for our General Meeting. The CCW is located on the banks of the river Main and affords a wonderful view of Marienberg Fortress and of the beautiful surrounding countryside.

This brief overview provides only the most essential information regarding the submission of proposals, registration/accommodation, and important dates.

Anything you may want to know about the General Meeting in more detail (e.g. schedule, travel) will be available on the official website, which is open now:

<http://eaesp2005.uni-wuerzburg.de>

The website can also be accessed via a link at the Association's own website

<http://www.eaesp.org>

Submitting proposals

Submissions can be made exclusively on line through the website indicated above, from now on. Rita Frizlen, head of the Conference Office, will notify you by email that your submission has been received.

We invite proposals for symposia and for individual contributions (poster and oral presentation). Each participant can be a first author for only one oral presentation at the Meeting (not including the role of a discussant at a symposium).

Detailed instructions for submission may be found on the website.

Scientific Committee

Responsibility for the scientific program of the General Meeting rests with a Scientific Committee chaired by Paul van Lange. The committee is structured into four editorial boards which correspond to the four thematic categories of the scientific program (see list below for an overview).

- 1) *Social cognition***
- 2) *Attitudes and emotions***
- 3) *Interpersonal processes***
- 4) *Group processes***

Registration and accommodation

Our partner, Congress and Seminar Management (CSM), is responsible for registration and hotel reservations. To make registration as easy as possible, only one form is required to register for the meeting and book a room. The registration and hotel reservation form is available on the website. Please remit your payment in Euro.

Registration fees

As always, the conference fee varies, depending on the category of the attendee and the time of registration. The fee includes a welcome reception in the "Residenz," coffee breaks and luncheons Wednesday through Saturday, admission to all conference sessions, and a copy of the conference proceedings. Registration also helps defray the cost of running the General Meeting and renting all conference facilities.

In addition, you can purchase extra tickets for social events (labelled "optional"). The cost for these tickets also depends on the time of registration.

The table below provides an overview of conference fees and costs for extra tickets. Prices are given in Euro.

	Registration & Payment	
	until March 31, 2005	after March 31, 2005
Full / Affiliate Member	220.00	260.00
Postgraduate / Eastern Member	150.00	200.00
Non-Member	330.00	380.00
Wine-Tasting (optional)	35.00 per person	45.00 per person
Farewell Banquet (optional)	60.00 per person	70.00 per person

Accommodation

The local organiser has reserved a sufficient number of rooms in various categories (depending on distance to the hotel and price).

To make your stay as comfortable as possible, we recommend the official conference hotel, the Hotel Maritim. Directly adjoining the Congress Centrum Würzburg, the Hotel Maritim offers the shortest and easiest access to all conference rooms. The hotel is in an excellent location (right on the banks of the Main River, close to the Main Station) and has good recreational facilities (e.g. a health club with sauna, solarium, and

swimming pool, cocktail bar). Given the limited number of rooms, reservations at the Hotel Maritim should be made as early as possible.

Important Dates

November 15, 2004	Deadline for receipt of submissions
December 2004 - January 2005	The Scientific Committee decides on the papers to be included in the program
February 2005	Submitters are informed whether their proposals have been accepted
March 31, 2005	End of discounted registration

Contact Persons

For question regarding

... registration and accommodation

CSM
Congress&Seminar Management
Industriestraße 35
D- 82194 Groebenzell/Munich
off.: +49/ 8142 / 57 01 83
fax: +49/931/ 5 47 35
mail to: info@csm-congress.de

...the scientific program

Paul van Lange
Department of Social Psychology
Free University
v.d. Boechorstr. 1
NL-1081 BT Amsterdam
mail to: pam.van.lange@psy.vu.nl

...conference office

Rita Frizlen
Universität Würzburg
Lehrstuhl für Psychologie II
Röntgenring 10
D- 97070 Würzburg
mail to: frizlen@psychologie.uni-wuerzburg.de

Last but not least...

We sincerely hope that the above information and the website will pique your interest and will be helpful in your preparations to participate in the 14th General Meeting.

You can help to make the planning as smooth as possible by paying close attention to all instructions and deadlines. Please also check the website regularly, where more and updated information will be posted as the meeting draws closer.

If you have any other questions, please feel free to get in touch with the appropriate contact person.

We are looking forward to receiving your proposals and registrations, and above all to welcoming you in Würzburg!

Sincerely,

Fritz Strack

Paul van Lange

Grants

Kirsten Ruys (travel grant)
Marielle Stel (travel grant)
Arnaud Wisman (travel grant)
Orsolya Vincze (regional support grant)
Tania Tam (travel grant)
Martin Bruder (travel grant)

GRANT REPORTS**Sophie Berjot**

(Université René Descartes – Paris 5)

Postdoctoral Seedcorn Grant

Owing to a European Association of Experimental Social Psychology seed corn grant, I was able to accept the generous invitation of the Centre for Research on Self and Identity, University of Southampton, UK, to visit between October and December 2003.

In addition to being provided with office space and access to research facilities (e.g., library, computer, photocopying), I was warmly welcomed by all staff members, with whom I had many constructive and enjoyable professional as well as social exchanges. Also, I was able to attend informative and interesting seminars from international visitors (e.g., Professors Russell Spears, Robert Vallerand) and participate in stimulating discussions.

The objective of the seedcorn grant was to initiate research linking my interest in identity and coping strategies to the broader literature on the self, in collaboration with Professor Constantine Sedikides. The mission was accomplished, as we designed a series of studies on the relation between self-enhancement, and psychological health with special attention to mediators this relation. We began data collection for a correlational study, with several experimental studies to follow. Thus,

although my stay at the Center was rather brief, its implications for my career will be long-lasting.

My visit at the Center was most exciting and challenging. Not only did I have insightful and enjoyable conversations with Professor Sedikides, but I also initiated collaborations with members of the centre (e.g., Dr Aiden Gregg), such as validation in French of some individual difference scales. This team is the most warm and open-minded that there is, and is also productive and efficient on top of it. I will return back to France with new friends and an irreplaceable professional and social experience.

Alain Bonacossa

(Graduate Faculty, New School University)

Postgraduate travel grant

Visiting Period: 1st-22nd September 2003, Jerusalem, Israel

Thanks to a Postgraduate Travel Bursary offered by the EAESP I was able to spend almost a month as a visiting student at the Open University of Israel and at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. The primary aim of my visit was to collaborate with Dr. Sonia Roccas on a research project whose aim was to investigate how different appraisals of the intergroup relations elicit differential emotional reactions to outgroups and how these in turn affect majority group members' attitudes. Specifically, we intended to examine the relationship between appraisals, emotions and attitudes in two different intergroup contexts, namely the acculturation context between Israelis and immigrants, and the conflictual interethnic context between Israelis and Palestinians.

I had the chance to work on my research project with Sonia several times a week, and once a week a small group of PhD students was organized to discuss the project and the questionnaires as they were taking a definite form. After intensive discussions two studies were constructed, an experiment and a survey. The aim of the experiment was to investigate the extent to which the salience of different levels of self-categorization affected Israelis' willingness to forgive Palestinians for having harmed their

ingroup. The aim of the manipulation was to make participants focus either on their ingroup's wrongdoings towards the outgroup (social identity-ingroup focus) or on outgroup members' sufferings (social identity-outgroup focus), or on human sufferance from both sides (superordinate identity).

The aim of the survey was to examine whether and the extent to which the five representations of the outgroup proposed by Intergroup Image Theory primarily in the context of international relations could be significantly found in the context of acculturation between Israelis and immigrants. We wanted to test the idea that different representations of the outgroup could elicit differential attitudes and behavioral orientations towards it, and more specifically to investigate the conditions under which majority group members' acculturation orientations could be shifted towards more integrationist preferences. Data collection for both the studies has been carried out over the whole Fall semester at the Hebrew University and data analysis has just begun, so far showing promising results.

Apart from the fruitful and extremely productive time we spent working on the above research project, I found very welcoming and nice colleagues at the personal level. Among those whose presence was indeed essential, I feel a strong sense of gratitude towards Sonia Roccas, Lilach Sagiv and Nir Halevi for taking care of me during my stay. All in all, I look back at the time spent in Jerusalem as a very positive experience I look forward to repeating in the future, and at the people I met there as present and future 'travel-mates'.

Bruno Chappe

(Université Blaise Pascal, Clermont-Ferrand, France)

Postgraduate Travel Grant

Thanks to the EAESP postgraduate travel grant, I visited the Department of Psychology at the Pennsylvania State University (PA, USA), from January 7th to April 6th 2004.

The general goal of this research trip was to benefit from the expertise of Theresa K. Vescio on the influence of situational power and gender differences on behavior, group perception and stereotyping.

Theresa Vescio and all the psychology department members gave me a very nice welcome at PennState. Very quickly, I was given a desk with a computer, in an office with other graduate students, and access to the department facilities and services. Then, I rapidly met all the people working there. I was invited to and attended various social and work events organized by the department, which were great occasions to talk with everybody, including other graduate students and professors. I participated in weekly lab meeting and lessons with other grad students and attended very interesting talks and presentations given by graduate students and faculty members. I also attended various seminars given by famous invited speakers like Susan Fiske, Rebecca Bigler or Eddie Armon-Jones.

While in the United States, I also attended the SPSP annual meeting which took place in Austin from January 28th to January 31st 2004. It was a great opportunity for me to attend very interesting talks and to meet a lot of various famous researchers in my field.

My main research interest concerns the influence of social power on behavior and expression of attitudes. During my stay at PennState, Theresa Vescio and I were interested in how power influences the way women are likely to behave and how they express attitudes in gender relevant domains (in a masculine domain, for example) compared to gender irrelevant domains. More precisely, we wanted to investigate the influence of meta-stereotypes on the tendency to behave and to express attitudes. Meta-stereotypes are the beliefs that individuals have about how they are perceived by other people. For example, women may have meta-stereotypes concerns, or beliefs that men view women in stereotypic ways. Our main expectation was that women would experience more meta-stereotypes compared to men, and in turn, meta-stereotypes would lead women to express less attitude extremity than men on gender relevant domains and to display less willingness to do some behaviors which demand disinhibition. We expected these effects to be stronger for powerless women in a gender relevant situation (i.e. in a situation in which women expect to do a masculine task).

We conducted 2 studies to test our hypotheses. In the first study, participants (men and women) were run in group of 5 to 8 people at the same time and were led to believe that they would work together either on a football task (masculine domain, gender relevant domain) or on a task aimed at promoting the university (gender neutral task, gender irrelevant domain). This was our gender relevance manipulation. Participants were also led to believe that some people would be assigned to the role of team leaders (powerful situation) whereas others would be assigned the role of team members (powerless situation) based on an apparent leadership questionnaire. This was our power manipulation. All the participants were of course randomly assigned to gender relevance and power condition. Then, presumably before starting the tasks, participants were asked to fill out 2 questionnaires in which we collected our DV's.

In the first questionnaire we measured participant's stigma consciousness, which assesses the degree that women expect to be stereotyped by men (e.g. "When interacting with men, I feel like they interpret all my behaviors in terms of the fact that I am a woman"), participant's self stereotyping (e.g. "To what extent do each of the following traits describe you"), participant's expectations of how their own group is perceived by the out-group (e.g. "To what extent do you think that women are viewed by men as being..."), and in-group and out-group perceptions. These 5 measures were all made on the same 22 pre-tested traits which were either stereotypic of men or stereotypic of women.

In the second questionnaire, we assessed participants' attitude extremity (i.e. the absolute difference between participant's attitude and scale midpoint). They were asked to indicate their position toward issues which were either relevant (e.g. football issue in the gender relevant condition), or irrelevant to the task. To create the expectation of being judged by the out-group, participants were told that the second questionnaire would be exchanged among team leaders and team members (i.e. leaders would see team members' questionnaires and vice-versa). Finally, participants were asked to fill out a behavioral intention questionnaire. (i.e. "How likely is it that you will volunteer to . . ." and different kind of pretty daring behaviors were proposed).

The results of this study were very promising and particularly in respect to the relationship between gender, stigma consciousness and attitude extremity on gender relevant domain. Indeed as expected, we found a moderation of the effect of gender on attitude extremity on gender relevant items by the stigma consciousness score. In this study, women experienced more stigma consciousness than men and also expressed less attitude extremity than men on gender relevant domain (after controlling for the initial knowledge differences between men and women). Stigma consciousness also negatively predicted attitude extremity. Finally, when controlling for stigma consciousness score, the effect of gender on attitude extremity was significantly reduced (but did not disappear, Sobel test's $p = .029$). That means that if women express less attitude extremity on stereotypically male domains, it can be at least in part because they expect men to view them in a stereotypic way.

Because it seemed that power and the relevance of the situation did not moderate this effect, and also because we did not have any effect on the behavioral measure, we decided to conduct a second study. This second study replicated the first, with one exception. We re-formulated the stigma consciousness scale and the trait meta-stereotype measure such that the items really measure *expectations* of being judged (in the first study, the items were formulated in a general way and measured general though rather than expectations). To date, the results of this study are still under analysis, and we plan to conduct a follow up study as soon as the remaining analyses are done.

In sum this trip was a great personal and professional experience. I will remain in touch with Theresa Vescio in order to finish this research program.

Once again, I would like to thank the EAESP for providing me the funds which made this very enriching trip possible.

Catharine Evers*Postgraduate travel grant*

I am grateful to the European Association of Experimental Social Psychology for the financial support that made my stay at Stanford University in the USA possible. I stayed there for four months (August to December 2003).

Between the palm trees, the Californian sun, and temperatures of above 30 degrees until November, I joined the Psychophysiology Laboratory of James Gross and his research group. All the projects of this lab focus on emotion and emotion regulation. Besides joining the weekly lab group meetings and colloquia, my main goal was to anger Stanford students. Not because I personally like to see people angry, but because my research activities focus on anger and anger regulation.

In my dissertation it is assumed that although men and women are feeling equally angry, they express their anger differently due to sex differences in social appraisals. In the study I conducted at Stanford, anger was experimentally induced in men and women. To induce a realistic anger-inducing context, respondents participated in a task comprising a mental arithmetic task. Participants had to subtract in steps of 7 from high numbers (like 22,345). The experimenter acted rudely and unfairly by telling participants that they did not speak loudly enough and that they were moving too much around in their seats. Anger experience was measured implicitly and by self-reports. Anger expression was measured by (anonymous) evaluations of the anger provoker, by coding the facial expressions, and by measuring the physiological responding.

I believe my visit to Stanford was very useful. I have learned incredibly much. My research visit was not only a very inspiring, productive and useful experience to me, but also a personally enriching event. Thank you EAESP for the financial support.

Antonis Gardikiotis

(University of Macedonia, Thessaloniki, Greece)

Regional Support Grant

Supported by an EAESP regional support grant I recently attended and presented my research at the Small Group Meeting on Minority Influence Processes which was held at New College, Oxford, UK, from September 22 till September 26, 2003. The meeting was organized by Robin Martin (University of Queensland, Australia) and Miles Hewstone (University of Oxford, UK) and co-sponsored by the European Association of Experimental Social Psychology and the Department of Psychology, University of Queensland.

The aim of the meeting was to provide a forum for presentation of recent research in the field of minority influence and social influence in general and an opportunity for discussion and collaboration. Most of the contributors were leading figures in the area of minority and majority influence research and all the papers presented at the meeting were of high quality in methodological and theoretical terms.

In the first day presentations were given under the organizing theme of '*Process and theoretical issues*'. B. Crano talked about the 'Leniency contract', J. Falomir-Pichastor et al. about the effect of regulatory focus, J. Kenworthy et al. about minority status and argument generation, A. Quiamzade et al., about correspondence hypothesis and social influence, C. Smith about minority status and divergent thinking, R. Martin, et al., about attitude resistance to and cognitive elaboration of majority vs. minority messages and H. Erb about the relationship between risk and minority influence.

In the second day the first session was titled '*Factors affecting majority and minority influence*'. After A. Mucchi-Faina et al. who talked about the distinction between divergence and ambivalence, I (with R. Martin and M. Hewstone) presented a paper with the title:

'Consensus information and social influence: Consensus attributes and percentage informaton can moderate majority and minority influence'.

In three experiments we investigated the effect of consensus information on majority and minority influence. Experiment 1 examined, for the first time, the effect of consensus information expressed by descriptive attributes ('large' vs. 'small') on majority and minority influence. A 'large' source resulted in more influence than a 'small' source, irrespective of source status. Experiment 2 manipulated message quality (strong vs. weak) to determine the type of message processing. The results showed that a 'large' source affected attitudes via heuristic processing, while a 'small' minority instigated systematic processing of the message (as shown by a reliable difference between the strong and weak messages). Experiment 3 manipulated the type of consensus information in terms of attributes ('large' vs. 'small') or by percentages (82%, 52%, 48% 18%). When consensus was expressed in terms of adjectives, a 'large' source led to more influence than a 'small' source irrespective of source status (replicating Experiments 1 and 2). However, when consensus information was in terms of percentages, the majority led to more influence than the minority irrespective of consensus information (replicating Mackie, 1987; Martin, Gardikiotis & Hewstone, 2002). These results show that the way consensus information is expressed moderates majority and minority influence.

After my talk, H. Nonami presented his paper on a belief majority in a categorical minority, G. Bohner et al. on inferences about message validity vs. social comparison, and W. Stroebe, as an outsider to the field, commented on the current status of minority influence research. The second session of the day was about the *'Application of minority influence to work settings'*. C. De Dreu talked about minority dissent and work team innovation and M. West about dissent in teams and organizations.

In the third day the first session was on *'The role of norms and motives on majority and minority influence'*. F. Butera talked about the social cryptomnesia phenomenon and S. Tindale about minority influence and the discontinuity effect. The final session titled *'Majority and minority relations in groups'* included talks by J. Levine (on newcomers as a source of influence), R. Clark (on 'minority influence: from radical dissent to the mainstream'), R. Prislin (on the effects of successful minorities) and B. Latane (on the role of minorities in the evolution of culture).

Overall, the meeting was excellent; the discussion and criticism that followed every paper was constructive and illuminating. This has been a very useful and inspiring experience to me.

Elena Morales

Postgraduate travel grant

I have taken advantage of the EAESP postgraduate travel grant to travel to USA last summer with two main purposes. First, to attend the Summer Institute of Political Psychology (SIPP) held in Columbus Ohio from July 11th to August 1st and sponsored by the International Society for Political Psychology, the Mershon Center for Studies in International Security and Public Policy, and the Departments of Psychology and Political Sciences of the State University of Ohio. Second, to stay, as a research visitor, in the Psychology Department of the University of Connecticut from August 1st to September 30th working under the supervision of Professor Felicia Pratto.

The SIPP consisted in a three-week summer program that provided participants the opportunity to work with scholars of Political Psychology, to learn about the most important questions being addressed in these fields nowadays, and to investigate empirically these questions. Some of the professors we had the opportunity to work with were Marilyn Brewer, Richard Herrmann, Jon Krosnick, Arthur Lupia, Paul Sniderman, Faye Crosby and Jim Sidanius. We had also the opportunity to meet graduate students from universities all over the world with common interests in research. It was specially helpful the experience of developing a research project working in small groups of students from both disciplines, Psychology and Political Sciences. As a result of this experience we have been in touch and some research links have been created between some of us.

Regarding my stay at the Psychology Department of the University of Connecticut I should say that it constituted a great impulse in the developing of my dissertation project. Professor Pratto and the rest of her research group gave me a very warm welcome to their lab. They provided

me with an office as well as with full access to the departmental and university facilities from the beginning of my visit. During the two months I spent there I attended several Social Psychology talks, including those given by Felicia Pratto, Blair T. Johnson, Constantine Sedikides. I attended some graduate courses as the one about close relationships given by Dave Kenny. I also interchanged data and ideas with several faculty members with whom I had very interesting discussions (e.g. Mary Crawford, Constantine Sedikides, and David A. Kenny). Furthermore I had the opportunity to join Pratto's lab, in which we designed several new studies which are now being carried out both in Connecticut and Granada. I also presented some data from my studies to get more feedback from other colleagues. But, for me, the most helpful and important event of my visit to the Psychology Department of the University of Connecticut was to work under the supervision of professor Pratto and to experience not just her stimulating and interesting points of view as social psychologist, but also her extraordinary warmth and enthusiasm.

I am really glad after this experience at the University of Connecticut because for sure that visit has stimulated my research in exciting and new directions. As a consequence of my stay at the University of Connecticut, professor Pratto and the research group to which I belong will develop several common projects in the future.

I am really grateful to EAESP for financially supporting me on this trip, which I regard as a great contribution to my development as a researcher and, not less important, as a person.

Kirsten Ruys

(University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands)

Postgraduate travel grant

Thanks to the EAESP postgraduate travel grant I visited Prof. Russell Spears at Cardiff University from December 1st to December 10th 2003. The purpose of this visit was to continue our collaborative research on social comparisons. Together with dr. Ernestine Gordijn from Groningen

University (The Netherlands), who also joined us in Cardiff for a couple of days, we have developed the FACE (Frame And Compare Evaluation) model of affective person judgments. The FACE model predicts when we compare people to form a judgment and the way a possible comparison may influence this person judgment. Besides fine tuning the FACE model, we developed new ideas for further collaboration.

A central aim of our collaborative research is to integrate elements of existing theories on person comparison and affective priming by developing a two stage model, which we call Frame And Compare Evaluation (FACE), in which we address factors that determine whether or not people are compared, and the outcome of the comparison process. The *frame* stage involves placing the stimulus in a comparison frame, whereas the *compare* stage concerns a feature matching process. In contrast to previous theories of comparison processes, we explicitly characterize the frame stage as necessarily automatic, and the compare stage as (usually) relatively less automatic. An explicit distinction between two contrasting functions of similarity is also introduced, reflected in the two stages of the model and results in the novel prediction that similarity perceived during the two stages has opposite effects on outcome evaluations. This two-stage model can be applied to social judgment phenomena in general, as well as affective processes.

The FACE model of person judgment extends previous research in several key ways. First, we explicitly distinguish two functions of similarity and study these functions within one theoretical framework. Depending on the stage in which similarity is activated, opposite effects can be expected because of the different functions similarity may serve. In keeping with the Interpretation/ Comparison Model (ICM, Stapel & Koomen, 2000, 2002), similarity in the first (frame) stage should increase comparability, the likelihood that people will be compared, and thus increase the chance of resulting contrast. However, in keeping with the Selective Accessibility Model (SAM, Mussweiler, 2001a, 2001b), similarity perceived at the second (compare) stage, should increase the likelihood that the people are judged as similar and thus leads to assimilation, with perceived differences leading to contrast. The effect of similarity is therefore crucially dependent on the stage at which it is perceived.

In order to test the FACE model, I conducted several experiments in the past in which I manipulated the two functions of similarity: comparability (frame stage) and matching features (compare stage). The implication of making this distinction explicit is that the same similarity-relevant information can serve either function, often with contrasting consequences, depending on the stage in which it occurs. Although these experiments collectively support the FACE Model, there were several limitations to these experiments.

Therefore, during my stay in Cardiff we discussed and designed possible new experiments to test the FACE model. The main objective of these new experiments is to demonstrate reliable assimilation effects as a consequence of comparison and the necessity of two stages in the comparison process. Earlier experiments only showed an unreliable assimilation pattern or an absence of contrast instead of assimilation. A second goal is to eliminate possible alternative explanations.

My work on the FACE model strongly benefited from my stay with Prof. Russell Spears in Cardiff, because we had ample time for exchanging ideas and discussion, and developing our research program. Therefore I very much appreciated the travel bursary from the European Association of Experimental Social Psychology.

Nicole Tausch

(University of Oxford, UK)

Postgraduate travel grant

Thanks to the EAESP postgraduate travel grant I visited the Department of Psychology, Allahabad University in India, from November 17 2003 until February 14 2004. The purpose of my visit was to work with Prof. Emmanuel Ghosh and Dr. Purnima Singh on a questionnaire measuring inter-communal contact, perceived threats and attitudes in the context of Hindu-Muslim relations in India; and to conduct a large survey on Hindu and Muslim students at two Indian universities.

I was welcomed very warmly to the Department of Psychology. I was given my own office space; I could participate in departmental seminars and had the chance to discuss my research with the faculty and other graduate students.

Prof. Ghosh, Dr. Singh and I spent the first few weeks discussing and extending the questionnaire. We developed an intergroup-knowledge-scale and a scale on perceived interdependence of the two communities in a number of focussed discussion groups with students. The whole questionnaire was then translated into Hindi and back-translated; and piloted in a small (N=30) sample. The participants of our main study were 750 Hindu and Muslim students at two universities: Allahabad, which has not seen a Hindu-Muslim riot in the last 40 years or so, and Baroda (in Gujarat) where clashes between the two communities occur rather frequently. This allowed us a comparison of contact, levels of threat and attitudes etc. in a peaceful vs. a violent city. After this data collection was completed, we also conducted an experiment on implicit intergroup attitudes.

In sum, my stay in India was very successful. I collected a large amount of data for my thesis; the results of this study will be presented at a number of conferences this summer. This trip also served as the first step to build up a research group on Hindu-Muslim relations and collaboration between the psychological departments of Allahabad and Oxford. Last but not least, it was a fantastic experience for me to live in India for 3 months and learn about a different culture. Thanks again to the EAESP for their support!

Jeroen Vaes

(University of Padova, Italy)
Postdoctoral Seedcorn grant

Thanks to the support of an EAESP Seedcorn grant, I have been able to develop and carry out a research project on the differential perception of ingroup and outgroup members in human terms. The present project was based on the work of Leyens and his colleagues (2000, 2001) on infra-

humanization and intergroup relations. Leyens et al. argued that people tend to reserve the human essence for their own group and are reluctant to attribute some uniquely human characteristic (e.g. intelligence, language, and uniquely human emotions) to an outgroup. Concretely, Leyens et al. (2000) focused on uniquely human or secondary emotions (e.g. disillusion, admiration, love, resentment), compared to non-uniquely human or primary emotions (e.g. fear, anger, surprise, joy). When asked to describe their own group and a relevant outgroup in terms of different emotions, individuals ascribed less uniquely human emotions to the outgroup than to the ingroup (Leyens et al., 2001). Given that all uniquely human characteristics are necessary, but none of them is sufficient to be considered fully human, Leyens et al. (2000) interpreted this differential attribution of uniquely human emotions in terms of infra-humanization.

While the research of Leyens et al. (2000, 2001) largely aimed at documenting prejudice in terms of infra-humanizing the outgroup, Vaes et al. (2003) recently extended this focus to the behavioral consequences of infra-humanization, that is, the discrimination of others on the basis of the expression of secondary emotions. Based on Leyens et al.'s (2000, 2001) work, it was anticipated that the expression of secondary emotions would result in a better treatment for ingroup than for outgroup members. Primary emotions, on the other hand, are selected on the basis that humans and animals share them and as such should not result in differential reactions towards ingroups and outgroups. Indeed, people who received a lost e-mail from a person expressing secondary emotions were more willing to help him and sent him 'nicer' replies when it concerned an ingroup compared to an outgroup sender; conformity was more likely in the case of an ingroup target, compared to an outgroup target; and participants showed to approach an ingroup and avoid more readily an outgroup member (Vaes et al., 2003). On the other hand, as expected, primary emotions, not being a uniquely human characteristic did not result in a better treatment for ingroup, compared to outgroup members. As such, these results supported the hypothesis, in that, the expression of not all emotions but of only uniquely human emotions results in differential behavioral consequences for ingroups and outgroups.

Extending the previous work of Vaes et al. (2003) the present research project aimed at identifying the processes that underlie people's tendency

to discriminate others on the basis of the expression of secondary emotions. To do so, we propose that ingroup and outgroup members, who express themselves with secondary emotions activate the human concept to a different extent. The theory of Leyens et al. (2000) states that ingroups and outgroups are differentially associated with the human category. Since secondary emotions are a uniquely human characteristic, they should always be positively associated with the concept of humanity. Following the parallel-constraint-satisfaction theory of Kunda and Thagard (1996) in which different traits constrain each other's meaning and influence impressions of individuals, the human concept should only be activated when an ingroup member makes use of secondary emotions. The outgroup, on the other hand, is negatively associated with the human category and will therefore constrain the activation of the human concept, when expressing secondary emotions.

This hypothesis was tested in three experiments. The first two adapted a conceptual priming paradigm. Participants were instructed to resolve a scrambled sentence task in which some sentences clearly connect an ingroup or an outgroup member with a positive or negative, primary or a secondary emotion (e.g. Almad feels disappointed today). Afterwards, participants were presented with a word completion task, in which some target words had, among other solutions also an answer in terms of a uniquely human concept (e.g. TA_K can be resolved as TASK (neutral) or TALK (uniquely human)). Participants were given 20 seconds to find as many solutions as possible for each word. The amount of uniquely human solutions was used as an index of the activation of the human concept. The results of both experiments confirmed our hypothesis and showed that less uniquely human solutions were found when participants were primed with outgroup than with ingroup names, in the case of secondary emotions. On the contrary, when primary emotions were primed no differences were observed between the ingroup and the outgroup condition. In addition, the second experiment allowed us to exclude the possibility of a confound in terms of valence. Uniquely human words tend to be positive so that finding more human words could simply be an index of a positivity effect. Controlling the valence of all the words found in the critical trials, however, did not reduce the effect of our manipulations on the humanity index.

Only including the expression of secondary emotions, similar results were obtained with a lexical decision task. Participants, allegedly recruited for an experiment on person impression formation, were introduced to either an ingroup or an outgroup member that expressed positive or negative secondary emotions. Subsequently, they were asked to perform a lexical decision task. Different letter strings appeared on the computer screen. Participants' task was to distinguish as fast as possible words from non-words. The target words consisted of either pre-tested uniquely human words (e.g. reasoning, language, culture, ...) or irrelevant words (e.g. tree, sound, air, ...). For each word the reaction time was registered. The faster a word is recognized as a word the more likely that word is part of an activated concept. In line with our hypothesis, the faster reaction times were found when participants were primed with an ingroup compared to an outgroup target.

Finally, a fourth experiment was set up to explore the importance of an animality concept. The outgroup is seen as less human, however, this does not necessarily imply that its members are more easily associated with animals. To test this possibility a flanker task (Macrae et al., 1998) was adapted. Participants were introduced to two targets an ingroup and an outgroup member that either expressed primary or secondary emotions, depending on the condition. Directly afterwards, they had to categorize human- and animal-related words by pressing a corresponding key as fast as possible. Adjacent to these target words the flanking stimuli appeared. Participants were instructed to ignore these stimuli that consisted of ingroup and outgroup names. Of interest is the extent to which the unintentional activation of the distracting stimuli affects participants' task performance. When the implications of the distracter word are incompatible with the desired response, task performance is consequently impaired. In this experiment, it was expected that outgroup and ingroup names would interfere with respectively human- and animal-related words in the case of secondary emotions. The results, however, did not confirm this hypothesis. When secondary emotions were expressed, a marginally significant effect showed that reaction times to both human- and animal-related words were impaired by the outgroup names in comparison to the ingroup names. This preliminary result tends to indicate that both the human and the animal concept are activated when participants are primed with an ingroup target expressing secondary emotions. Surely it is too

early to interpret this result, however, it could be an instance of dialectical thinking. That is, if a construct includes the concept in itself and its opposite, then focusing on one aspect should also increase awareness of the opposite. Silvia (2001) found a similar result observing the activation of death- and life-relevant concepts.

All and all the study of the human concept in this research project has been fruitful and has obtained some interesting results. Clearly, future research will be needed to clarify the relation between the human and the animal concept in an intergroup context. In addition, it will be a challenge to show that the activation of the human concept mediates people's discriminatory reactions towards outgroup members expressing uniquely human emotions.

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Helma van den Berg

(University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands)

Postgraduate Travel Grant

Thanks to the EAESP Postgraduate Travel Grant, I visited the Ohio State University (OSU) at Columbus, Ohio, from September 15th till December 15th 2003. In all, this has been a most satisfying and rewarding visit.

Main aim of my visit was to work with Russ Fazio on the influences of affective or cognitive focus on response times when evaluating. Previous research I had done in the Netherlands showed that an affective focus resulted in faster evaluating and a better memory for affective attitudinal information. Also, we found that an affective focus resulted in an attitude formation that was more in line with the valence attached to affective information, and not to the opposed valence that was attached to cognitive information.

Fortunately, Prof. Russ Fazio turned out to be delighted with the topic of affective and cognitive components of attitudes. Other factors about my visit were advantageous as well: A large and active social psychology department (40 PhD students) with a lot of scientific activities, and almost as many social activities...; a great Lab Group, (R)ASCL with five cunning and delightful Graduate students; and a more than great Professor, who was always there when needed with advise and encouragement. These factors made the visit more than just a visit to another University, and I want to thank them all for it.

During my stay at we developed a paradigm to investigate the question why an affective focus leads to faster evaluating. A challenging part of the experiment was when we had to create a situation where participants processed information about a relevant topic but at the same time to prevent them from evaluating this topic. We ended up with presenting them with a video of a so-called student teacher whose non-verbal communication skills (e.g. tone of voice) were to be evaluated. In fact, the topic the teacher spoke about was our focus of interest. Fortunately, the psychology students of OSU did buy our cover story. Findings of this experiment proved not only to confirm previous findings, but also to

reveal exciting new insights into the effects of focus on evaluation response latencies.

This visit has resulted in new insights into the topic of focus on evaluations. Our collaboration will be continued in the future. The EAESP travel grant has helped enormously to make this all happen; Thank you.

News about Members

It is with great sadness that we have to share the news that **Dr. Lorne Hulbert**, a long standing member of the department of psychology at Kent, died suddenly on Friday January 2nd at home at the age of 40. Lorne was one of the 'crack staff' trained by Jim Davis at the University of Illinois, and joined Kent after working for at the Centers for Disease Control (Atlanta) with Martin Fishbein. Lorne was an expert in the area of small group decision processes, and was particularly interested in how groups manage risk. He was active in bringing distinguished colleagues from the US to visit the UK (last year he organised a symposium including the BPS Annual conference fellow Norbert Kerr), and was a member of the editorial boards of JPSP and Group Processes and Intergroup Relations. As well as his significant contribution to teaching statistics and methodology at undergraduate and masters level, Lorne was a major part of the social and intellectual fabric of our department here at Kent, and a great source of support for many of us in many different ways. His funeral was attended by over 100 people. Our thoughts and condolences are with his wife Sabina and their families.

Dominic Abrams

NEW MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

The following applications for membership were approved by the Executive Committee at its meeting in May, 2004. Names of members providing letters of support are in parentheses:

Full Membership

Dr. Bianca **BEERSMA**,
Amsterdam, The Netherlands
(C. de Dreu, B. Nijstad)

Dr. Matej **CERNIGOJ**
Ljubljana, Slovenia
(V. Rus, J. Becaj)

Dr. Anna **CHYBICKA**
Gdansk, Poland
(M. Jarymowicz, R. Ohme)

Dr. Michaël **DAMBRUN**
Clermont-Ferrand, France
(J.-C. Croizet, S. Guimond)

Dr. Marie-Aude **DEPUISET**
Grenoble, France
(R. Ommundsen, F. Butera)

Dr. Irena **DZWONSKOWSKA**
Opole, Poland
(D. Dolinski, K. Lachowicz-
Tabaczek)

Dr. Itziar **FERNANDEZ**
Madrid, Spain
(P. Carrera-Levillain, C. Huici)

Dr. Ginette **HERMAN**
Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium
(B. Rimé, V. Yzerbyt)

Dr. Eva **JONAS**
München, Germany
(D. Frey, M. Dechesne)

Dr. Rudolf **KERSCHREITER**
München, Germany
(V. Brandstätter-Morawietz,
D. Frey)

Dr. Dorota **KOBYLINSKA**
Warsaw, Poland
(M. Jarymowicz, M. Kofta)

Dr. Malgorzata **KOSSOWSKA**
Krakow, Poland
(M. Jarymowicz, R. Ohme)

Dr. Catherine **LIDO**
Sussex, UK
(K. Long, H. Dittmar)

Dr. Andreas **MOJZISCH**
Dresden, Germany
(F. Försterling, M. Boos)

Dr. Liisa **MYRY**
Helsinki, Finland
(A.-M. Pirttilä-Backman, K.
Helkama)

Dr. Michael **RIKETTA**
Tübingen, Germany
(R. van Dick, M. Diehl)

Dr. Michelle **RYAN**
Exeter, UK
(A. Haslam, T. Postmes)

Dr. Anke **SCHMERMUND**
Münster, Germany
(M. Blanz, U. Piontkowski)

Dr. Carmen **TANNER**
Zürich, Switzerland
(K. Jonas, S. Sczesny)

Dr. Jean-Pierre **VERNET**
Grenoble, France
(F. Butera, J.-C. Croizet)

Dr. G. Tendayi **VIKI**
Canterbury, UK
(R. Giner-Sorolla, A. Rutland)

Dr. Hazel **WILLIS**
Cheltenham, UK
(G. Maio, T. Meiser)

Affiliate Membership

Dr. Vanessa **SMITH CASTRO**
Costa Rica, Central America
(R. van Dick, U. Wagner)

Postgraduate Membership

Helder **ALVES**
Lisbon, Portugal
(L. Amancio, J. Vala)

Gamze **BARAY**
Exeter, UK
(T. Postmes, A. Haslam)

Michal **BILEWICZ**
Warsaw, Poland
(W. Narkiewicz-Jodko, M. Kofta)

Martin **BRUDER**
Cambridge, UK
(T. Manstead, G. Duveen)

Marcin **BUKOWSKI**
Krakow, Poland
(M. Kofta, S. Spiewak)

Nadine **CHAURAND**
Clermont-Ferrand, France
(M. Brauer, P. Niedenthal)

Sezgin **CIHANGIR**
Leiden, The Netherlands
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Sharon **COEN**
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Erik W. **DE KWAADSTENIET**
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Belle **DERKS**
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(E. van Dijk, N. Ellemers)

Benoit **DOMPNIER**
Grenoble, France
(D. Muller, F. Butera)

Laurence **FILISSETTI**
Grenoble, France
(D. Muller, F. Butera)

Francesco **FORONI**
Oregon, USA
(A. Maass, M. Cadinu)

Rainer **GREIFENEDER**
Mannheim, Germany
(H. Bless, D. Stahlberg)

Katarzyna **GUSZTYLA**
Wroclaw, Poland
(D. Dolinski, D. Maison)

Liselotte **HEDEBOUW**
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Ewa **KALECINSKA ADAMCZYK**
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Dolinski)

Jean-Baptiste **LÉGAL**
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(J.-F. Verlhac, F. Ric)

Marijke **LELIVELD**
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(E. van Dijk, I. van Beest)

Karin **LEMMENS**
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Andrew **LIVINGSTONE**
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Annemarie **LOSEMAN**
Utrecht, The Netherlands
(K. van den Bos, M. Dechesne)

Karlijn **MASSAR**
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Sheffield, UK
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Esther **PAPIES**
Utrecht, The Netherlands
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Gordy **PLEYERS**
Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium
(O. Corneille, O. Luminet)

Harriet **ROSENTHAL**
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(R. Crisp, S. Redersdorff)

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Rhiannon **TURNER**
Oxford, UK
(M. Hewstone, R. Brown)

Pamela **WALKER**
Oxford, UK
(M. Hewstone, B. Parkinson)

Anja **ZIMMERMANN**
Canterbury, UK
(D. Abrams, R. Neumann)

Announcements

European Journal of Social Psychology Midterm editorial report

EJSP's current editorial team is now halfway through its term and so this appears to be appropriate point to take stock of the journal's situation and to report on plans for the final two years of our term. We are keen to share this information with members of the European Association — the key audience for, and contributors to, the journal — in order that they can be aware of the various exigencies which impinge upon its operation and which structure the decision making of the editorial team. We also hope that if any members have any concerns about our performance or our plans, they will communicate these to us so that we can take these on board and respond appropriately.

The state of the journal

It is very pleasing to be able to report that the journal currently appears to be in a very healthy situation and to be building on the very substantial progress achieved by previous editorial teams. This is reflected in what we take to be three key indicators of performance: submission levels, handling time, and impact.

Submission levels

The number of papers currently submitted to the journal is now at an all-time high. Looking back over the history of the journal, the number of submitted manuscripts has increased steadily. However, in each of the last three years, we have received **more than 200 submissions**. This is an extremely positive development which suggests that *EJSP* is seen as an increasingly attractive outlet for researchers.

Of course, this in turn creates two distinct pressures: the first upon journal space, the second upon editors and reviewers. In relation to issues of space, our key response (signalled in an earlier editorial) has been to reintroduce short reports in the hope of encouraging researchers to present their work in as succinct and punchy a form as possible. This, of course, does not preclude longer submissions and we are well aware that certain forms of research are not amenable to this particular form of presentation. Nevertheless, evidence suggests that this has been seen by both authors and readers as a positive development, and at present around 30% of submissions meet the short paper criterion of being less than 5,000 words long. Importantly too, we believe that this has been achieved without any decline in the quality of submissions. Indeed, if anything, the opposite is true.

Handling time

The second pressure created by the rise in number of submissions is upon the journal's administrative functions: specifically, upon Sibylle Classen and Wolfgang Boban in the journal office, the editors and reviewers. To a certain extent, this was dealt with by appointing a 10-person editorial team (where the previous three teams had contained only 7, 6 or 5 handling editors). Nevertheless, the pressure on the journal office in terms of processing papers, contacting, and chasing up reviewers is unremitting. We are aware too, that the journal is more reliant than ever on the goodwill of reviewers and their devotion of time and energy to the demanding task of providing constructive feedback on submissions. In this regard, we are continually buoyed by the dedication of reviewers and their commitment to this process. The journal's editorial consultants also deserve particular praise as many of them provide comments on more than half a dozen papers a year. This level of commitment has meant that, on average, we have been able to provide an initial decision on manuscripts in **113 days** (≈ 16 weeks). Our goal is to do all we can to reduce this to below 100 days, but, at the same time, we suspect that reasonably fast manuscript turnaround is one key factor that is encouraging researchers to submit their work to the journal.

No comparison statistics are available, but our sense too is that *EJSP's* handling time compares very favourably with that of many other leading

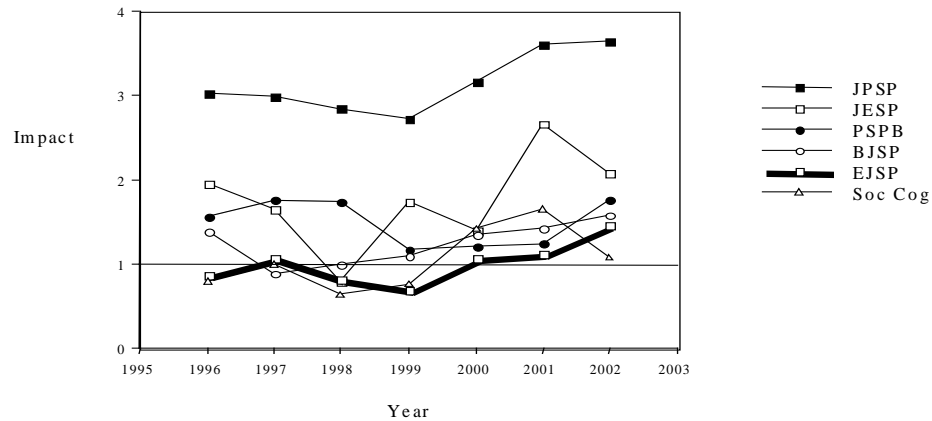
journals — several of which now routinely take up to a year to provide feedback. In our view, delay of this form is having a very damaging impact on social psychology as a whole. In particular, it has adverse consequences for young researchers (who need to accumulate publications in order to find employment or secure tenure) and can often mean that research findings are stale or ‘old hat’ by the time they arrive in print. We will therefore work hard to maintain our commitment to providing high quality but timely feedback.

One way in which other journals have tried to deal with this problem is to introduce electronic publication systems which allow manuscripts and correspondence to be sent electronically and also allow authors to track their submissions as they progress through the system (or fail to). In line with these developments, we now encourage authors to submit papers via e-mail and have worked with Wiley to make publications available on-line prior to their publication (through the *EarlyView* system). However, as a team we have taken a decision not to embrace electronic publication technology fully, and rather continue to put our trust in traditional methods which involve writing personally to authors and sending reviewers hard copies of manuscripts to read and comment on. Again, because most of this work goes via the journals office, this places extra demands on Sibylle and Wolfgang, but our sense is that these methods are worth preserving — not least because they reinforce the view that social psychology is a living, breathing community of scholars not some remote outpost of cyberspace.

Impact factor

The journal impact factor is certainly a limited performance indicator — not least, because it measures a publication’s impact within a very small short-term window (i.e., 2 years after publication) rather than its capacity to have long-term impact. Nevertheless, this measure is becoming increasingly important in a range of domains (e.g., appointment and promotion decisions; ratings of institutional performance) and for this reason it would be remiss to pay it no heed. Indeed, in previous meetings of the editorial team we have devoted attention to the task of ensuring that *EJSP* maintains a high level of impact within the discipline (i.e., above the ‘threshold’ value of 1.00) and, if possible, continues on an upward

trajectory. As can be seen from the figure below, the evidence here is encouraging. The journal's impact has thus increased for each of the last three years and is now as high as it has ever been.



The future of the journal

Although there are reasons to be satisfied with things as they stand, we are committed to doing what we can to work with the Association in order to enhance the journal's quality, profile and impact. In large part, this involves maintaining the course we are on. There are, however, a couple of initiatives that we plan to introduce in order to recognize and celebrate particular facets of the life of the Association and the journal.

The Agenda series

The first of these initiatives involves reintroducing of an idea pioneered by Fritz Strack and his colleagues in the previous editorial term. In 2000 they signalled the arrival of the new millennium by inviting leading social psychologists to write position pieces that signposted major advances in particular empirical and theoretical areas of the discipline. These were very successful in a number of regards — not least because they located the

journal at the centre of key debates and developments. We plan to reinstate the series by inviting a leading figure to write an Agenda article to appear in the first issue of the journal each year. We will endeavour to commission contributions that reflect the diversity and richness of the discipline, that speak to issues that are both topical and thought-provoking, and that are likely to help define understanding in a particular area for both contemporary and future audiences. The first such piece will appear in 2005.

The EJSP early career best paper award

As a counterbalance to the Agenda articles — which will serve to recognise established scholars — we would also like to introduce an award that recognizes the achievements of researchers who are setting out on their careers. To this end, each year the editorial team will award a prize to what we see as the best paper to have been first-authored by a researcher within three years of the award of their doctoral degree and which has been published in *EJSP* in the preceding year. This, we hope, will encourage young researchers to submit their best work to the journal and also signal the journal's desire to be a forum for researchers at every stage in their career. The prize will have a small monetary value (£150), and the journal's publisher, Wiley, has kindly agreed to fund this. The recipient of this year's award is announced on page 45 in this volume of the Bulletin.

Special issue

As previously announced, after submitting a detailed proposal for editorial consideration, Markus Brauer and Richard Bourhis, have been invited to guest edit a special issue of the Journal on the topic of 'Social power and group processes'. The deadline for initial receipt of submissions is June 30, 2004, and the plan is for the special issue to be published in late 2005. As the editors noted in their original submission, heightened interest in this topic reflects the fact that power is central to a range of social processes and has wide-ranging impact on both social judgement and behaviour. The purpose of the special issue will be to explore a broad range of theoretical and empirical perspectives on this subject and to provide a focal point for debate that is not only extremely interesting and topical in its

own right but also highly relevant to the social psychology–society interface.

Again, our hope is that these various initiatives will help to keep the journal on the course that it is pursuing, and that in the process we ensure that the journal is a scholarly outlet in which all members of the Association have justifiable pride. As always, it needs to be emphasised that all of these efforts would be as nought without the broad range of contributions that are made by the journals' many supporters. As editors, we are most aware of the debt we owe Sibylle and Wolfgang in the journal office, but we are very conscious too of the considerable trouble that our colleagues go to in preparing articles for submission and revising them in the light of the equally conscientious comments of reviewers. We hope that this level of commitment is maintained for the final two years of our term, and want to assure you that we, in turn, will do all that we can to serve the journal and, through it, the broad scientific community.

Alex Haslam, Fabrizio Butera, Mara Cadinu, Ap Dijksterhuis, Kenneth Dion, Thomas Mussweiler, Sabine Otten, Heather Smith, Deborah Terry, Bogdan Wojciszke

The EJSP Early Career Best Paper Award

Each year the editorial team will award a prize to the best paper to have been first-authored by a researcher within three years of the award of their doctoral degree and which has been published in *EJSP* in the preceding year.

Having deliberated upon the papers that appeared in the journal in 2003, we are pleased to announce that the first such prize has been awarded to **Bertram Gawronski** for his article *Implicit bias in impression formation: Associations influence the construal of individuating information* (*EJSP*, 33(5) 573-589).

Abstract of the article:

The present research investigated the influence of group-related evaluative associations on the process of impression formation. In particular, we expected the impact of a target's category membership on the construal of ambiguous behavior to be moderated by perceivers' evaluative associations related to the target category. Associative strength was further expected to have an indirect effect on dispositional inference, mediated by its impact on behavior identification. Results support both of these assumptions. Moreover, the influence of evaluative associations on impression formation was not moderated by perceivers' motivation to control prejudiced reactions. Rather, motivation to control moderated only the relation between evaluative associations and the explicit endorsement of prejudiced beliefs about the target group in general, such that explicit prejudice endorsement was correlated with evaluative associations only for perceivers low, but not for those high in motivation to control. Implications for prejudice control are discussed.

Announcements from the Executive Committee

New EAESP Awards

It has been a long tradition of the EAESP to honor its members every three years by inviting them to deliver the Jos Jaspars Lecture (for junior excellence) or the Henri Tajfel Lecture (for more senior excellence). Today, however, these two awards no longer deem sufficient to recognize our members' many scientific achievements and their various contributions to our society. Moreover, we are aware that learned societies in fields are much more generous in the number of their awards. As a consequence, social psychologists are at a disadvantage and cannot profit in their institutions from the recognition of their achievements. The Executive Committee has therefore decided to extend the nature and number of awards made at the General Meeting starting at the next General Meeting in Würzburg.

The **Tajfel Lecture** will remain as before, and the award associated with it will be made to recognize a distinguished "lifetime achievement" contribution made by a full member of the association (The Tajfel Award).

The Jos Jaspars lecture will be replaced by three early career awards bearing this name but the associated lecture will disappear. As before the **Jos Jaspars Awards** will be made to young scholars who have made an outstanding research contribution, according to the existing criteria regarding time from PhD for this award.

In addition, up to three awards will be made at each General Meeting for a significant research contribution in social psychology: **The Kurt Lewin Awards**. The aim of this new award is to reward full members for outstanding research contributions to social psychology and to "bridge the

gap” in the old system whereby only people at the beginning and towards the end of their careers (i.e. the Jaspers and Tajfel Lectures respectively) were recognized for their research contributions by the Association (see further below for conditions and procedure).

Finally a second new award, The **Jean-Paul Codol Award** is also being introduced to recognize an outstanding service contribution of a member of the Association. The Codol Award will be awarded to a member who has significantly advanced the cause of social psychology in Europe by dint of their service to the field (i.e. a non-research contribution such as advancing the cause of social psychology in one or more member countries). To summarize the awards made at the next general meeting will be as follows:

- 3 Jos Jaspers Awards for early career contribution
 - (see call for applications, p. 50)
- 1-3 Kurt Lewin Awards for a significant research contribution
 - (see call for nominations, p. 51)
- The Tajfel Award for lifetime achievement
 - (The recipient is chosen by the Executive Committee, and gives the Tajfel lecture at the General Meeting).
- 1-3 Jean-Paul Codol Awards for a distinguished service contribution to Social Psychology In Europe
 - (The recipients are chosen by the Executive Committee)

Jos Jaspars Awards - Call for Applications

Criteria and application procedure for the Jos Jaspars Awards for early career contribution

Candidates for the Jos Jaspars Awards either should have obtained their PhD not earlier than January 1st of the previous General Meeting (i.e. January 1st, 2002) or, if their PhD was obtained before that date, they should have been under the age of 30 on January 1st of the year of the previous General Meeting (i.e. January 1st, 2002).

They need not to be members of the Association.

Recipients of the Jos Jaspars Award will be decided by a three-person panel comprising one member of the Executive Committee and 2 external members [Carmen Huici (Chair), Fabio Lorenz-Cioldi, Grzegorz Sedek]

Candidates are asked to submit their curriculum vitae, naming two referees, one of whom should be a member of the Association. These items should be sent to the Administrative Secretary, before **October, 1st, 2004** who will forward it to the selection committee.

Members of the Association are asked to encourage suitable candidates to apply at the appropriate time.

As a tribute to Jaspars' influential editorship of the European Journal of Social Psychology, the publishers of the Journal are sponsoring the Awards financially. This funding will cover the registration fees of the awardees for the General Meeting in Wuerzburg.

Address for correspondence:

Sibylle Classen, P.O. Box 420 143, D-48161 Muenster, Germany, e-mail: sibylle@eaesp.org

Kurt Lewin Awards – Call for Nominations

Criteria and application procedure for the Kurt Lewin Awards for a significant research contribution.

The Kurt Lewin awards are designed to recognize significant research contributions made by any full member of the Association who has passed beyond the age/time criteria of the Jos Jaspars award. This can be seen as similar to mid-career contribution awards in other associations although no age-limit is placed on the recipient: it is their contribution to the field through a particular research program or area of research that is being recognized.

The procedure for this award is that candidates are nominated by two full members of the Association, who motivate in their letters why, in their view, the candidate deserves this award. Nominators should inform the proposed candidate of their intention to nominate in order to coordinate the procedure (e.g., ensure a minimum of two nominations being proffered). Both nominators should state in writing that they have permission of the candidates as their official nominators (i.e. to ensure that no more than two “official” nominations are considered per candidate by the panel). These nominations including the curriculum vitae of the candidate should be received before the end of the year that precedes the next General meeting (i.e. postmarked before **31st of December 2004**).

Recipients of the Kurt Lewin Award will be decided by a five-person panel comprising one member of the Executive Committee and 4 external members [Vincent Yzerbyt (Chair), Tony Manstead, Amélie Mummendey, Janusz Grzelak, José F. Morales]

Address for correspondence:

Sibylle Classen, P.O. Box 420 143, D-48161 Muenster, Germany, e-mail: sibylle@eaesp.org

Election of New Executive Committee Members - Call for Nominations-

Three members of the current Executive Committee will have served their term of office and are due to be replaced on the General Meeting next year in Würzburg.

According to the Standing Orders of the Association, the nomination procedure is as follows:

- (1) At least four months before the election, full members are asked for nominations.
- (2) Each nomination must be supported by two full members and addressed to the Secretary Eddy Van Avermaet (Laboratory of Experimental Social Psychology, University of Leuven, Tiensestraat 102, B-3000 Leuven, Belgium) at least three months before the members' meeting. Thus, the deadline for receiving nominations is **March, 21st, 2005**.
- (3) Each nomination packet has to contain:
 - A letter from the nominee, agreeing to serve on the Executive Committee, if elected
 - Letters of support from two full members of the Association
 - Brief background information from the nominee (max. half an A4 page maximum), with a summary of academic positions, administrative experience, representative publications, and current research interests.

Please see the Standing Orders in the EAESP *Profile* (p. 63) or on the EAESP website (Profile - Articles and Standing Orders) for more detailed information.

Deadlines for Contributions

Please make sure that applications for meetings and applications for membership are received by the Administrative Secretary by **September, 15th, 2004** 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 **August, 1st, 2004**.

Executive Committee

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