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Editorial

As the incoming editor of the Bulletin I first want to thank my predecessor Eddy Van Avermaet, the outgoing secretary. He has done a wonderful job over the last three years in making the Bulletin not only informative and useful, in keeping us up to date with the burgeoning activities and outputs of the Association, but also a pleasure to read (not least his Eddy-torials!). The Bulletin would not have been the same without Eddy's characteristic energy, efficiency and élan and I will try to follow in his footsteps as best I can. In particular I will maintain the features that he has maintained or initiated (although there are no book reviews ready for this issue, these will return next time, so please send us suggestions for recent books you want reviewed, ideally with full details of publishers).

Of course this is not about me: the Bulletin is the mouthpiece of the Association and has been the primary forum for the members to voice their views as well as (together with the website) a key source of information on our activities. I hope that we will continue give voice to the views of our members and get discussion and debate going on topics of interest. I will do my best to ensure these voices are heard. One issue that we think might invite plenty of discussion over the next three years in the lead up to the next General Meeting is the very name of the Association (see the proposal after this editorial which the Executive Committee would like you to consider).

The changeover at the Bulletin also reminds us that we have a new team on the Executive Committee. We welcome Carsten de Dreu, Miguel Moya and Bogdan Wojciszke to join the remaining committee members of Eddy Van Avermaet, Patrizia Catellani, myself, and Fritz Strack. Those of you who were at the General Meeting will know that Fritz was elected as our new president. Carsten is our new treasurer, Patrizia and Miguel have responsibility for grants, Bogdan will be responsible for international liaison and Eddy will take on the increasingly important role of liaising with the European Union. Those who heard the president's report at the General Meeting, reproduced later in these the pages, will know just how

important that these additional European sources of funding are going to be for the Association. We are delighted that Eddy's safe pair of hands, close to the administrative heart of Europe, will keep an eye on these issues (excuse the horribly mixed metaphor!). I would also like to take this opportunity to thank once again the outgoing members of the committee, who made the last three years so enjoyable in the process of doing excellent work for the Association: Dominic Abrams, Carmen Huici and last but by no means least Vincent Yzerbyt.

Speaking of the General Meeting I want to give a special thanks on behalf of Executive Committee and Association to Fritz and his team, for organizing such a wonderful conference in Würzburg. Without the efforts Fritz, Mrs Frizlen, and their staff, this conference would not have been the great success it was (in the committee Würzburg came to be known as Fritzburg as a result!). It was not only a scientific success (and for that I also thank the program committee) but fittingly also a social success in a wonderful setting. It truly continued the trend of ever rising standards set by previous meetings in terms of talks, organization, facilities and location. So thanks from the Association for doing such a great job! Various reports relating to the General Meeting are also presented in these pages to remind us of our fond memories of the summer.

Of course as well as looking backwards with nostalgia, we also need to look forwards. The people on the committee appreciate perhaps more than most just how much work organizing a General Meeting is for the local host. With this in mind it is never too early to start planning the next General Meeting in three years time. The Executive committee has already been considering possibilities informally, but we would now formally like to invite offers from our members who might be interested in taking on this important task (see announcement in the Bulletin). Considering these options will be our first and biggest task in the coming months.

One of our continuing concerns in the Committee is to ensure that the Association continues to represent the interests of social psychology in all of Europe, especially as this is an expanding category. One of the many successes of the General Meeting was the meeting held by Patrizia and Carmen to remind members of the different funding possibilities within the Association and this is an ideal source of support for social

psychologists who are perhaps less well supported financially for travel and activities in their home country or host institutions. In this regard one of the initiatives that will continue is to consolidate links with our colleagues in Eastern and Central Europe. We were therefore especially delighted to welcome Bogdan on to the committee as we have sorely missed a representative from this part of Europe in the past three years, not least because our Eastern and Central European members have played such an important and active role in the association, and also in the committee, down the years. In this Bulletin I report on a meeting we organized in Budapest to survey social psychology in this part of Europe and the next Bulletin should include reports from the people who took part in that meeting. We also hope to encourage participants in countries that are perhaps less active or represented than some others (see for example the statistics on attendance at the General Meeting in these pages).

Finally I want to draw members attention to a less inspiring perhaps, but no less important “housekeeping” (or bookkeeping) issue important for the good functioning of the Association: the adjustment to the fees structure. The changes we agreed at the General Meeting means that people will have to adjust their bankers’ drafts, credit card authorization, or other methods of payment (see details of changes announced later in the Bulletin).

On a more salutary note I look forward to the next three years bringing you exciting news of developments around the continent, and to provide as a forum for your own views and reports.

Russell Spears

**Proposal for changing the name of the *European Association of Experimental Social Psychology (EAESP)* into
*European Association of Social Psychology (EASP)***

The Executive Committee (EC) considers proposing a change of the name of the *European Association of Experimental Social Psychology (EAESP)* into *European Association of Social Psychology (EASP)*. The reasons for this initiative are the following:

- ◆ While at the time the EAESP was founded it was essential to emphasize its experimental orientation as a core feature of its identity, this necessity has become obsolete. Today, the experiment is the most widely used method in social psychology. As a consequence, social psychology is predominantly understood as *experimental* social psychology.
- ◆ If this is the case, emphasizing its experimental orientation is not necessary and may even be misleading in dealing with external organizations. For example, politicians and administrators of the European Union may wonder if experimental social psychology is a subdivision of social psychology.
- ◆ Although most of the research that is published in our publications (EJSP, ERSP, EBSP) is experimental in nature, this attribute is not used in their titles. Thus, dropping it from the name of the Association would remove an element of inconsistency from our profile.
- ◆ Last but not least, the proposed new name is shorter and therefore easier to pronounce, write, and spell.

The EC would like to submit this proposal to the membership at the next General Meeting in 2008. In the meantime, we invite comments on this topic which will be published in the next issues of the Bulletin.

New Books by Members

Handbook of interventions for changing people and communities
by **Bernard Guerin** (University of Waikato, New Zealand)
Reno, Nevada: Context Press. (2005). 245pp.

Description

If you have ever wanted to teach interventions to your students so they can go out and change the social world, rather than merely understand it, then this is the book for your new course! It provides a frame but allows you to put your specialties in there as well. There is even an introductory section for teachers on how to adapt the frame for their own uses.

This book stems from watching intervention practitioners in different disciplines carry out the same procedures but using a different label and having no idea that someone else was doing the same thing. Interventions must become multidisciplinary, and in the future knowing only one perspective, from psychology, social anthropology, health promotion or social work, will not be enough.

This book pulls apart the components of all interventions, shows you the basic things that are being done by people and communities, and gives you a way of talking about interventions that synthesizes all the different approaches—without the jargon. Underlying all this is the idea that all interventions are social, not just those labeled as such.

By the end of *Handbook of Interventions for Changing People and Communities* you should be comfortable in planning interventions of all sorts—from individual therapy and skills training to community and societal interventions—and even if you do not have the skills and experience yourself at that point to carry them out, you will at least know the sort of person you must hire to do it.

This book covers all sorts of interventions from the social sciences and beyond, and includes a plethora of examples to illustrate. There are interventions for drug and alcohol abuse, sports psychology, hypnosis,

violence, health promotion, organizations, self-help groups, peer mediation, family planning, education, cognitive therapy, counseling, social marketing, injury prevention, and lots more.

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For the Teacher

CONCEPTUALIZING AND CARRYING OUT INTERVENTIONS

1. The Basic Issues of Interventions
2. Who Should be Involved in the Intervention?

INTERVENTIONS SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES

3. Making Basic Changes with Individuals
4. More Complex Skills Training
5. Changing What People Say and Think
6. Changing Communities and Societies
7. Putting it All Together: Negotiation, Mediation, Conflict Resolution & Problem Solving
8. Family Planning Interventions: An Extended Example

References

*Handbook of Attitudes*by **Dolores Albarracín, Blair T. Johnson, Mark P. Zanna (Eds.)**

Lawrence Erlbaum. (2005)

brochure at: www.erlbaum.com/webdocs/albarracinonline.pdf

references are also available in a Word document here:

http://socialpsych.uconn.edu/HB_references.doc**Book Description**

This new handbook presents, synthesizes, and integrates the existing knowledge of methods, theories, and data in attitudes. The editors goal is to promote an understanding of the broader principles underlying attitudes across several disciplines. Divided into three parts: one on definitions and methods; another on the relations of attitudes with beliefs, behavior, and affect; and a final one that integrates these relations into the broader areas of cognitive processes, communication and persuasion, social influence, and applications, the handbook also features an innovative chapter on implicit versus explicit attitudes.

With contributions from the top specialists, this handbook features unique collaborations between researchers, some who have never before worked together. Every writer was encouraged to work from as unbiased a perspective as possible. A "must have" for researchers in the areas of social, political, health, clinical, counseling, and consumer psychology, marketing, and communication, the handbook will also serve as an excellent reference for advanced courses on attitudes in a variety of departments.

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The Value of Children in Cross-Cultural Perspective. Case Studies From Eight Societies.

by **Gisela Trommsdorff** and **Bernard Nauck** (Editors)

Lengerich: Pabst Science, 2005, 288 pages, Paperback

Available from www.pabst-publishers.de

This volume provides the first comprehensive overview on a large international study on the value of children and families in eight different sociocultural contexts. The editors and initiators come from a psychological (Gisela Trommsdorff) and a sociological (Bernhard Nauck) background, thus enabling an interdisciplinary perspective on the value of children. Nineteen researchers from different countries have contributed to the chapters of this volume. The primary goal of the current project is to improve our understanding of dramatic socio-demographic changes all over the world, and to investigate the social and psychological conditions for having children and for child-rearing practices in different cultures.

More than 30 years ago, economists, demographers, and psychologists first began an interdisciplinary, international research program investigating the value of children which refers to the functions children serve or the needs they fulfill for parents. The value of children approach was conceptualized in order to develop an instrument for cross-cultural comparisons of the influences on parents' fertility decisions comprising objective (economic) and normative as well as psychological factors. These aspects were seen as crucial determinants of the births of children with value of children as central mediator variable at the individual level.

After more than three decades, the topic of the value of children has been revisited in order to carry out a large cross-cultural study. Unlike the previous research, this work is not limited to the question of fertility but also includes important questions pertaining to childbearing and intergenerational relations and comprises a major theoretical revision of the basic explanatory model. This study is based on large samples of persons from three biologically related generations (grandmothers, mothers, adolescent children) (300 families in each country) plus a sample of young mothers with a preschool-child (300 in each country). To date, the countries included in this study are Germany, Czech Republic, France, Turkey, Israel and Palestine, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, People's Republic of China, India, South Africa and Ghana. Some of these countries also participated in the original VOC study and therefore provide data sets which now can be studied with respect to socio-economic and cultural change.

The chapters included in this volume deal with selected aspects of our presently ongoing study on the value of children with each chapter focusing on one country. All chapters first describe some relevant features of the specific country with respect to socio-demographic conditions, family structure, fertility, and education. Also, all chapters deal with issues of the psychological structure of the value of children. Furthermore, contextual factors, including social change, are related more or less explicitly with issues of family and the value of children.

The first chapter by Daniela Klaus, Bernhard Nauck, and Thomas Klein focuses on differences in reproductive behavior between East and West *Germany*, and different age-cohorts. Although highly educated and

gainfully employed women show lower instrumental values of children, the overall difference in the value of children is a marginal predictor of child-related decisions in Germany.

The second chapter by Mayer and colleagues introduces aspects of the value-of-children project in *Germany*. The analyses focus mainly on the VOC-construct itself, i.e. on its dimensionality in Germany, on generational and cohort differences on the VOC dimensions, and on the relevance of VOC for mothers' parenting goals and future expectations of children.

Petr Mareš and Ivo Možný describe the status of women in the *Czech Republic* before and after the transformation process and the consequences of the high percentage of working mothers. They find remarkable changes in family formation over time, especially with regard to extra-marital births.

The chapter on *Turkey* is co-authored by Cigdem Kagitcibasi, a member of the original VOC study's research team, and Bilge Ataca. The authors take advantage of the fact that Turkey participated in both waves of data collection and compare results from both data sets with regard to changes in the value of children for Turkish mothers.

Jana Suckow presents data from the 2002 VOC study conducted in *Israel*. Of special interest is the comparison of Jews and Muslims in Israel with respect to their different reproductive behavior. Although they live under similar institutional regulations, their distinct religious affiliations influence the value of children.

The chapter by Mishra and colleagues presents the value-of-children study in *India*. After a general overview of the cultural background of India and traditional and current family situations, a detailed description of the urban and rural sites of data collection and the cultural background of the samples is given. Results indicate that VOC-dimensions in India can be conceptualized broadly as emotional and traditional, and that both dimensions are highly valued across generations and regions, though generational differences occurred in the urban samples.

The chapter by Albert and colleagues on *Indonesia* presents and discusses selected results from the current VOC study in this country. A general introduction to sociodemographic features, anthropological facts, and cultural values is given. Following this, the authors describe their empirical analyses on the value of children and its relations with fertility and parenting goals.

The chapter on the *Republic of Korea* is co-authored by Uichol Kim and Young-Shin Park. They relate the data from the ongoing VOC study to the data from the original study carried out in Korea. In spite of the social, economic, and political changes that have occurred in the past 30 years, emphasis on the maintenance of strong relational bonds persists. The psychological benefits associated with children are the most often cited reasons for having a child while personal and financial constraints are the most salient reasons not to have a child.

Gang Zheng, Shaohua Shi, and Hong Tang analyze data from the rural, urban, and floating population in *China* to detect differences in their reproductive behavior and values of children. The fact that rural and floating populations are not well covered by the social insurance system leads these parents to rely on their children for old age security.

In summary, this volume brings together studies from different countries on selected aspects of the value of children including theoretical and applied aspects of ongoing processes of socio-demographic change in the international context.

Contents

Introduction

Gisela Trommsdorff & Bernhard Nauck

Families and the Value of Children in Germany

Daniela Klaus, Bernhard Nauck, & Thomas Klein

Value of Children in Germany: Dimensions, Comparison of Generations, and Relevance for Parenting

Boris Mayer, Isabelle Albert, Gisela Trommsdorff, & Beate Schwarz

The Czech Family, Reproductive Behavior, and the Value of Children in the Czech Republic

Petr Mareš & Ivo Možný

The Turkish Family and the Value of Children: Trends over Time

Bilge Ataca, Cigdem Kagitcibasi, & Aysesim Diri

The Value of Children among Jews and Muslims in Israel: Methods and Results from the VOC-Field Study

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The Value of Children in Urban and Rural India: Cultural Background and Empirical Results

Ramesh C. Mishra, Boris Mayer, Gisela Trommsdorff, Isabelle Albert, & Beate Schwarz

Value of Children in Urban and Rural Indonesia: Socio-Demographic Indicators, Cultural Aspects and Empirical Findings

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Family, Parent-Child Relationships, Fertility Rates, and Value of Children in Korea: Indigenous, Psychological, and Cultural Analysis

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Population Development and the Value of Children in the People's Republic of China

Gang Zheng, Shaohua Shi, & Hong Tang

Everyday Discourse and Common Sense - The Theory of Social Representations

by **Wolfgang Wagner & Nick Hayes**

Houndmills, Basingstoke & New York, NY: Palgrave Macmillan 2005

ISBN-13: 978-1-4039-3304-1

ISBN-10: 1-4039-3304-9 paperback [pp. 450].

Price: EUR 28.90 (Amazon.de)

Abstract:

This book departs from a detailed account of the structure of common sense. In contrasting everyday thinking with scientific and strict logical thinking it is argued that common sense is rational in its own right when

interpreted according to its inherent logic and criteria of everyday life. This provides the avenue to comprehensively present the theory of social representations as one successful approach to common sense and its embeddedness in everyday discourse. The theory is developed, first, by discussing examples of research and analysing the form and structure of representations. Second, the dynamics of representational structures and their relationship with discourse, culture and action is developed. An account of epistemological aspects as well as of research methods concludes this volume.

Contents:

Introduction; Everyday Life, Knowledge and Rationality; Universes of Everyday Knowledge; Introducing Social Representations; The Topography of Modern Mentality; The Organisation and Structure of Social Representations; Dynamics of Social Representations; Discourse, Transmission and the Shared Universe; Action, Objectification and Social Reality; Epistemological Aspects of Social Representation Theory; Methods in Social Representation Research

Future EAESP Meetings - Calendar

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

Small Group Meeting on Gender and Career Advancement: Social Psychological Approaches

Organisers: Marloes van Engen & Claartje J. Vinkenburg

Contact: Marloes van Engen (m.l.vengen@uvt.nl)

June 22-25, 2006, Schloss Oppurg, Germany

Medium Size Meeting on Current Research on Group Perception and Intergroup Behavior - the Role of Motivational Processes (9th Jena Workshop on Intergroup Processes)

Organisers: Kai Jonas & Amélie Mummendey

Contact: Kai Jonas (kai.jonas@uni-jena.de) or Amélie Mummendey

(a.mummendey@uni-jena.de)

July 6-8, 2006, Canterbury, UK

Small Group Meeting on Evolution and Group Processes: Understanding the Human Social Animal

Organisers: Mark Van Vugt & Mark Schaller

Contact: Mark Van Vugt (mvv@kent.ac.uk)

July 10-12, 2006, Sussex, UK

Small Group Meeting on Social Psychological Perspectives on Integrity and Self-Integrity

Organisers: Paul Sparks, Tom Farsides, Verena Graupmann, Peter Harris

Contact: Paul Sparks (p.sparks@sussex.ac.uk) or Peter Harris (p.harris@sheffield.ac.uk)

July 18-22, 2006, Kent, UK

Medium Size Meeting on Social Developmental Perspectives on Intergroup Inclusion and Exclusion

Organisers: Dominic Abrams & Adam Rutland

Contact: Dominic Abrams (D.Abrams@kent.ac.uk) or Adam Rutland

(A.Rutland@kent.ac.uk)

October 4-6, 2006, Kiel, Germany

Small Group Meeting on Group-Level Perspectives on Giving and Receiving Help

Organisers: Stefan Stuermer & Mark Snyder

Contact: Stefan Stuermer (stuermer@psychologie.uni-kiel.de)

Future EAESP Meetings

Medium Size Meeting

On Current Research on Group Perception and Intergroup Behavior - the Role of Motivational Processes

(9th Jena Workshop on Intergroup Processes)

June 22-25, 2006, Schloss Oppurg, Germany

[Organizers: Kai Jonas & Amélie Mummendey (University of Jena)]

Research on outgroup perception and intergroup behavior includes more and more the analyses of dynamic aspects. The main objective of this meeting is to bring together and discuss a wide variety of approaches that focus on processes underlying intergroup behavior and outgroup perception. Presentations should report recent research on dynamics in intergroup settings with a special focus on motivational processes. We aim to bring together research from a wide range of domains also including the motivational intrapersonal level (e.g., self regulation approaches) or complex motivational models of change. Therefore, we invite researchers from a social cognition as well as from a social identity background. Presentations of empirical papers and theoretical overviews are welcome. One of the main goals is to have graduate students and young researchers present their current projects to an international audience of distinguished researchers. Therefore, submissions from postgraduate students and young researchers are especially encouraged. The meeting will have about 40 participants, including graduates, junior and senior scholars.

The conference will take place from June 22th to June 25th, 2003 at Chateau Oppurg (Germany). Chateau Oppurg is a picturesque historical castle close to Jena and Weimar.

Inquiries should be directed to Kai J. Jonas (kai.jonas@uni-jena.de) or Amélie Mummendey (amelie.mummendey@uni-jena.de).

Small Group Meeting

On Evolution and Group Processes: Understanding the Human Social Animal

July 6-8, 2006, Canterbury, UK

[Organisers: Mark Van Vugt (University of Kent) & Mark Schaller (University of British Columbia)]

“Humans are social animals” is an often stated phrase but what does this actually mean? This symposium brings together social psychologists across Europe with an interest in applying insights from evolutionary theory to analyze group processes. This symposium does not focus on any group process in particular. Rather, it addresses the important question how social psychological research on groups could profit from insights derived from evolutionary thinking, that is, thinking about humans as a unique type of social animal.

Increasingly evolutionary theory is used in mainstream social psychology as a useful tool to generate hypotheses about the origins of social psychological phenomena like altruism, jealousy, and aggression. There is little doubt that evolutionary thinking can be of equal merit to the study of group processes like status, leadership, conformity, fairness, social identity, intergroup conflict, prejudice, deviance, and exclusion. After all, groups, small and large, have played a key role in the evolution of humankind.

The aim of this symposium is to bring together a collection of European social psychologists with an interest in evolutionary theory to discuss the implications of adopting an evolutionary perspective on their research programs.

Participating in this symposium does not require an in-depth knowledge of evolution, rather a scientific curiosity about an emerging perspective in our field. Through presentations, discussions, and debates, guided by experts, this symposium will address the implications of evolutionary

theory for the study of groups and, hopefully, build a bridge between evolutionary and social psychological theory on groups.

The maximum number of participants for this workshop is 30. Applications should be received before 1 February 2006.

For further information about this meeting, please contact Professor Mark Van Vugt, University of Kent, mvv@kent.ac.uk

Small Group Meeting

On Social Psychological Perspectives on Integrity and Self-Integrity

July 10-12, 2006, Sussex, UK

[Organizers: Paul Sparks, Tom Farsides, Verena Graupmann (University of Sussex), Peter Harris (University of Sheffield)]

The topics of integrity and self-integrity appear in various theoretical perspectives within Social Psychology. Self-consistency approaches to cognitive dissonance phenomena, self-affirmation research, investigations into the relationship between attitudes and moral judgements, and recent approaches to the concept of 'respect' are but a few of the research areas where the notion of 'integrity' is pivotal. A number of other social psychological research perspectives (e.g. within personality and motivational approaches) also share an interest in this construct. Other disciplines (such as Sociology and Philosophy) have their own distinct, often very 'social', approaches to an examination of 'integrity'. However, there tends to be little cross-fertilization of ideas across disciplines and perspectives.

The aim of the meeting is to have an open and frank exchange of views and empirical findings in relation to different social psychological

perspectives on integrity and self-integrity. It is hoped that the sharing of different research outlooks on this topic will promote the exploration of new theoretical and empirical possibilities.

The meeting will also be part-sponsored by the University of Sussex. The number of participants is likely to be limited to 20-25. Each presentation will be of 25 minutes duration, followed by 20 minutes of discussion. There will also be two 'discussant' presentations during the course of the meeting. Researchers with an interest in integrity / self-integrity from any social psychological perspective who are interested in taking part in the meeting should submit a 300-word abstract to Paul Sparks (p.sparks@sussex.ac.uk) by 1st February 2006. There will be no registration fee and University of Sussex accommodation will be provided free of charge. Please direct any enquiries to Paul Sparks or to Peter Harris (p.harris@sheffield.ac.uk). Decisions on submissions will be made very swiftly after the submission deadline. Doctoral students and researchers at an early stage of their academic careers with appropriate research interests are strongly encouraged to apply.

Medium Size Meeting

On Social Developmental Perspectives on Intergroup Inclusion and Exclusion

July 18-22, 2006, Kent, UK

[Organizers: Dominic Abrams & Adam Rutland (University of Kent)]

Participants are invited to a meeting on the theme of *Social Developmental Perspectives on Intergroup Inclusion and Exclusion*. University of Kent, Centre for the Study of Group Processes, July 18-22nd 2006.

The field of intergroup relations has recently emerged as a systematic body of work in developmental psychology, bridging social psychology and developmental psychology theory and methodologies. The ground

breaking work of Aboud (1988), focusing on children's prejudice has spawned a number of cross-disciplinary lines of work, including children's explicit biases, implicit biases, social judgments, moral reasoning, stereotypic attitudes, and ingroup/out group relationships. Despite the extensive quantity of work in this area by social psychologists, only recently has an extended group of developmental psychologists drawn on social psychology theory and produced multiple lines of empirical work on this topic. Researchers from different backgrounds publish in venues that only reach audiences within their subdisciplines of psychology. The time is right to bring all this interest into focus in a single event that places development of intergroup relationships in childhood and adolescence as the central theme.

The meeting will bring together researchers from different backgrounds (particularly social and developmental psychology both within and outside Europe), with their graduate students, to help establish a network and possibilities for mentoring and collaboration for the next generations of researchers in this area.

The meeting will share the latest theory, research and methods in studying intergroup inclusion and exclusion from a social-developmental perspective. Format will include presentations, posters and workshops. These may focus on measurement, processes, and metatheoretical frameworks used to guide the research questions (e.g. self-categorization theory, cognitive developmental theory, social-cognitive domain theory etc). In addition the meeting will be used to discuss future lines of research and to identify key problems and issues, as well as potential sources of funding. This will help to provide a shared orientation amongst this research community and to facilitate sharing of ideas and findings, as well as specific collaborative research plans.

Potential participants should contact either Dominic Abrams or Adam Rutland (D.Abrams or A.Rutland@kent.ac.uk).

Small Group Meeting**On Group-Level Perspectives on Giving and Receiving Help****October 4-6, 2006, Kiel, Germany**

[Organisers: Stefan Stuermer (University of Kiel, Germany) & Mark Snyder (University of Minnesota, USA)]

An EAESP Small Group Meeting on Group-Level Perspectives on Giving and Receiving Help will be held in Kiel, Germany. The meeting aims to bring together a group of active researchers who are addressing the role of group memberships in helping, doing so from different perspectives (the helper's vs. the recipient's perspective), focusing on different levels of analyses (e.g., intrapsychic processes vs. intergroup relations), employing different methodologies (field studies vs. laboratory experiments), and working toward the scientific goals of theoretical development and/or practical application. The meeting provides a forum for the presentation of research, and offers extensive opportunities for discussion and collaboration. Potential participants in the meeting are invited to submit a 250-word summary of their proposed presentation to Stefan Stürmer (stuermer@psychologie.uni-kiel.de) by date to be arranged.

EAESP Summer School 2006
August 20 – September 2, Padova, Italy
Call for Applications

The EAESP Summer School of 2006 will take place from August 20 to September 2 in Padova, Italy. Padova is a city of about 300.000 inhabitants and 62.000 students studying at the University of Padova. As far as the history of the University is concerned, the year of its foundation is generally given as 1222. Since its beginnings, the University was one of the first that exemplified the idea of the *Gymnasium Omnium Disciplinarum*, an educational model that brought different disciplines under the same unified banner. The growing prestige of the University of Padova was especially due to its contributions to the nascent scientific revolution, as exemplified by the introduction of autopsies, the construction of the first permanent anatomy theater, the foundation of the first university Botanical Garden, and Galileo Galilei's ground-breaking discoveries in the fields of astronomy, experimental physics, and mathematics. Also, Padova University claims to be the first university in history to have granted a doctoral degree to a woman (in 1678).

From the very beginning Padova's reputation had attracted a great number of foreign students (e.g. Vesalius) and, in the same tradition, the University still welcomes students from all over the world. The EAESP Summer School of 2006 builds upon this spirit of hospitality.

You can find more detailed information about the university and the town at the university's homepage (www.unipd.it) which is available in English language. You may also consult the respective websites to obtain information about research and teaching activities at the School of Psychology (<http://www.psicologia.unipd.it>) and the two Psychology Departments (<http://www.dpss.psy.unipd.it> and <http://dpg.psy.unipd.it>).

The Summer Schools, now organized every two years, have a longstanding tradition within EAESP. Their main goal is to familiarize students with the latest theoretical, methodological, and empirical developments in various fields of social psychological research, and this in turn should help them to plan and execute their own research projects in the future. An

equally important function is to facilitate contacts between young scholars from different countries in Europe, encouraging friendships and collaborative research. Summer Schools in the past have been a success in both these respects.

For the 2006 Summer School, five parallel workshops are planned, each with about 12 students working under the supervision of two staff members. Both staff members are distinguished social psychologists from Europe and/or US. The topics of the workshops and names of the teachers are listed below:

Workshop 1: Emotion and Cognition
Teachers: Paula Niedenthal (F), Vanda Zammuner (I)

Workshop 2: Intergroup Relations
Teachers: Jolanda Jetten (UK), Stefano Boca (I)

Workshop 3: Language, Cognition, and Culture
Teachers: Gun Semin (NL), Anne Maass (I)

Workshop 4: Motivation and Behavior
Teachers: Arie Kruglanski (USA), Lucia Mannetti (I)

Workshop 5: Social Perception and Cognition
Teachers: Daniel Wigboldus (NL), Jeroen Vaes (I)

As in several previous EAESP Summer Schools, the Society for Personality and Social Psychology (SPSP), the largest organisation of social psychology in North America, will participate by sending five US students..

Those eligible to apply are doctoral students in social psychology currently enrolled in a Ph.D. program in Europe who have not previously participated in an EAESP Summer School. A limited number of slots are available to students working outside Europe. The official language will be English.

The organizers will provide full board and lodging for all participants. However, we are asking that the applicants' institution contributes 200 Euro per participant. Applicants are responsible for arranging and paying for their own travel to and from Padova.

Please refer to EAESP website (www.eaesp.org) for more information, you can also find the application and reference form there.

The completed **application form**, including a rank ordering of the workshops according to the applicant's preferences, must be filled in and sent online, the applicant needs also to send a curriculum vitae, by

December, 15, 2005 to the following e-mail address:

eaesp.summerschool.dpss@unipd.it

Applications must be accompanied by a standardized reference letter from a member of EAESP (preferably the applicant's own supervisor). The referee is asked to complete the form and send it online.

The final assignments to workshops will be made early in 2006. Detailed information about the schedule of academic and social events will be sent to participants at a later stage.

The organizing committee,

*Luciano Arcuri
Andrea Carnaghi
Anne Maass
Alberto Voci*

Reports of Previous Meetings

Medium Size Meeting On Social Identity in Organisations

Leiden (The Netherlands), 8th-10th June 2005

Organisers: Naomi Ellemers, ETTY Jehn, Fieke Harinck & Floor Rink

Looking back: Comments on EAESP Medium Size Meeting

The "Social Identity in Organizations" conference in Amsterdam was a great success! This meeting was organized to discuss the application of social identity theory to the issues in organizational psychology. The conference program provided a multitude of opportunities for intellectual discourse and thought-provoking interaction. The meeting focused on three central themes that have emerged as important areas of scientific debate: (a) multiple identities at work, (b) motivation and collective performance, and (c) diversity and conflict. This conference brought together leading identity researchers from all over the world, senior scholars as well as more up-and-coming researchers studying the aspects of social identity in organizations from different theoretical perspectives and working in different research traditions. Of particular interest was the highly productive cross pollination of ideas between scientists from Europe and North America. Many attendees were interested to know how researchers across the ocean use social identity in organizational datasets, how the concept of social identity helps to explain organizational processes, and how social identity is operationalized in different research traditions.

The venue of the meeting was the 17th century "Trippenhuys" in the centre of Amsterdam. Despite chilly weather, everyone had a great time! The events kicked into high gear immediately with the master class on Tuesday, June, 7th. Here, there was a question and answer session along with the opportunity for doctoral students and junior faculty to meet in

small groups with senior researchers and with each other. Wednesday morning, the conference presentations started. The presentations were all extremely interactive and tied really well to the needs of participants. Various aspects in regard to the issues of multiple identities were covered and kept all engrossed in learning and discussion throughout the day. On Wednesday evening all gathered in Restaurant De Hemelse Modder for the opening dinner accompanied by insightful and reflective conversation. On Thursday, more interesting and exciting presentations were given, focusing on the area of diversity and conflict. Presenters addressed the topics such as identity fusion, faultlines and subgroup relations, work style diversity, collective team identification, diversity mindsets, etc. This was followed by the poster session which turned out to be a great success with everyone engaged in lively interaction, allowing people to clarify their understanding of the issues at hand. The discussion was carried on to the boat trip; as we glided along the canals of Amsterdam the ideas continued to flow. The conference wrapped up on Friday with the stimulating presentations on motivation and performance. Overall, the format of conference provided superior opportunities for networking, so many good collaborations were started in the three-day program.

This meeting was run under the auspices of the EAESP, the Dutch Royal Academy of Sciences (KNAW) and Leiden University. Congratulations to Naomi Ellemers, Floor Rink, and Etty Jehn for putting together such a fantastic conference! Special thanks goes to Martine Wagenaar who booked us into a beautiful hotel, took us to incredible venues, and made sure that all our needs were catered. Finally, thank you to all conference participants who contributed their time, energy, research, and expertise to make the conference meeting an unforgettable experience!

*Written by Katerina Bezrukova, Rutgers University, USA
bezrukov@camden.rutgers.edu*

Medium Size Meeting On 18 Years On: Progress in Social Identity Research

Exeter (UK), 13th-15th July 2005

Organisers: Paul Hutchison, Aarti Iyer, Jolanda Jetten, Thomas Morton, Anne O'Brien, Julian Oldmeadow, Tom Postmes, Michelle Ryan

The idea to host a small group meeting on social identity theory was born last year from discussions within the social psychology group at the University of Exeter. For a number of reasons, we felt the time was ripe to bring together new emerging researchers and more established names in social identity theory to discuss the state of the field, its past achievements, and its future trajectory.

First, these themes characterize the research group at Exeter. In recent years a critical mass of researchers has come together all interested in aspects of social identity. We believe that the Exeter group epitomises the rejuvenation of experimental social psychology that has been witnessed in the UK. At the very least, we thought it would be wise to capitalize on our expansion, and attract other people to Exeter to discuss recent developments with us.

Second, as soon as we began thinking about hosting such a meeting, it became apparent that it would have to be located within the history of the social identity approach. A substantial number of social identity researchers also converged on Exeter 18 years ago, in 1987, for a meeting organized by Steve Reicher and Margaret Wetherell. The 1987 meeting coincided with the release of "Rediscovering the social group"-- a book that stands as a milestone in the field and that has had a tremendous impact on thinking about categorization and group processes.

The meeting held at Exeter in July 2005 brought together a group of about forty researchers, many of whom were participants at the 1987 meeting. To capture the historical link, Steve Reicher opened the meeting by reflecting on the issues that were driving research in the late 80's and the way they have been taken forward in the last 20 years. More than summarizing the field, Steve challenged us as researchers to give more

attention to the dynamic aspects of identities and to truly capture their status as 'world making things.' Many of the talks that followed picked up on this theme one way or another by challenging simplistic readings of social identity processes.

Thomas Morton presented work demonstrating that 'black sheep' are not always rejected within groups, but can also be tolerated to the extent that their behaviour is meaningful and there are reasons to deviate. Craig McCarty examined the role of opinion-based groups, as distinct from more general social identities, in explaining the disconnection between social identification and collective action. Clifford Stott then discussed the importance of legitimacy in the exercise of power in Hooligan-police conflicts and the emergent properties of crowd behaviour in intergroup settings. Following lunch, two speakers tackled the issue of individual differentiation within groups. Matthew Hornsey outlined ways in which individual differentiation and strong social identification can be compatible rather than oppositional. Next, Sabine Otten questioned the role of depersonalization of the self to the ingroup prototype in creating ingroup bias by demonstrating how the reverse process - projection of the self onto the group - can also account for ingroup favoritism in a range of settings. Arie Nadler then presented research which tested the novel hypothesis derived from social identity theory that apparently positive behaviours, such as helping, can become the mechanism through which groups create and maintain status hierarchies. Finally, Russell Spears closed the first day with a discussion of recent work on the related theme of how group-based respect can sometimes be compromising.

The morning of the second day focused in social identity processes in organizations. This area in particular is one in which social identity theory has rapidly expanded. Alex Haslam opened the day with a reflection on concepts, controversies and contributions of social identity research in industrial and organizational psychology. The two talks that followed presented empirical explorations of social identity processes at work. Floor Rink discussed her work on how expectancies about diversity guide responses to actual diversity within work teams. Rolf van Dick then presented a multi-level analysis of organizational identification by considering how leader's self-construal influences team identification among followers. Lunch on the second day was combined with a poster

session in which many of the PhD students at Exeter presented their research on topics ranging from the link between personal and collective selves, social identity content and intergroup relations, social identity and economic processes, strategic displays of identity to different audiences, and identity and coping. After lunch, Jim Cameron summarized his research on the measurement of identification and argued for the value in distinguishing between different facets of identification. Next Richard Crisp summarized his work which has explored how tools and concepts taken from social cognition can enrich our understanding of identity effects.

On the final day, the presentations began by bringing together different directions of research on intergroup attitudes and intergroup relations. Judith White started with an overview of her work on horizontal hostility—that is, the phenomenon whereby minority groups differentiate their own group most from other minority groups that are similar, but more mainstream. Sven Waldzus then presented recent work examining how the ingroup projection model can help to explain the more extreme forms of intergroup behaviour that go beyond simple ingroup favouritism or outgroup derogation. Nida Bikman showed how constructions of history inform group members' attitudes toward, and relationships with, outgroups in the context of Bosnian refugees in the US. Dora Capozza followed with an examination of how individual difference variables, in particular social dominance orientation, add to the explanation of ingroup bias. Heather Smith discussed research informed by the group value model, and examined the way in which social identification shapes people's interpretations and reactions to authorities' behaviour, and how these in turn shape their future intentions. Finally, Aarti Iyer closed the program of formal talks with some recent research on how social identity factors can explain why changes in group memberships have negative effects on well-being.

During the meeting participants were asked to make notes on the main theme of the meeting: Progress in social identity. In particular, they were asked to identify what they considered the main achievements of social identity research to be, but also which questions they felt had yet to be adequately addressed and what they hoped for from the future. To close the meeting, a panel led by Dora Capozza, Steve Reicher, and Bernd Simon

collated the responses and gave their own reflections. In particular, they identified some shortcomings of current theorizing and research and discussed the dangers and controversies of a social identity approach.

The academic program was heavily supplemented by opportunities to socialize. Each day delegates were treated to lavishly catered lunches (prepared by local foodie, Phill Parkinson) as well as plenty of opportunities to enjoy the sunshine by relaxing by the River Exe with an afternoon drink. The first day ended with the conference dinner at the Hourglass Inn, and the entire afternoon of the second day was given over to a social outing. Conference delegates descended on a beautiful English pub situated by a stream surrounded by forests on the edge of the famous wilderness of Dartmoor (Fingle Bridge). Many took advantage of the uncharacteristically good weather by walking to the nearby Castle Drogo, an early 19th century castle with stunning views over the valley. Others simply relaxed at the pub over a few pints of ale or played with the children in the stream. The meeting ended with another lavishly catered barbeque on the lawn in front of the psychology building.

In many ways, the meeting was a success. Quality presentations by researchers both junior and senior were combined within the greater aim to take stock of the developments in SIT/SCT, and to give some perspective to the trajectory of the field. The discussions were lively and engaging and provided much food for thought. Other than that, it was simply a very pleasant experience to see old friends and to meet new people in such a stimulating setting. We would like to take this opportunity to thank everyone who attended for contributing to this success, the many others who worked behind the scenes to make it possible, and of course the EAESP for their financial assistance. We look forward to seeing the dialogue continue into the future!

Jolanda Jetten & Thomas Morton (University of Exeter)

Reports of the General Meeting

President's report for EAESP General Meeting at Würzburg

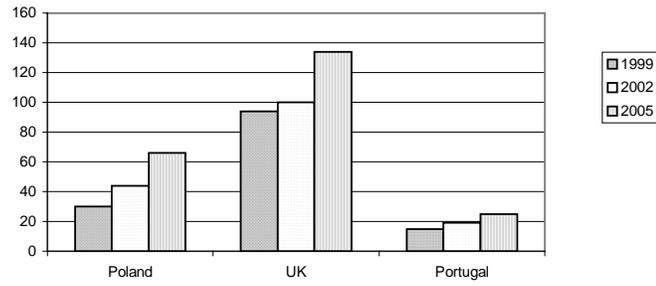
[This is a slightly edited and abridged version of the President's Report given by Vincent Yzerbyt at the General Meeting]

It is a real pleasure to inform you about what the Association has accomplished over the last three years. First, I examine the development of the EAESP membership. I will then tell you about the activities and accomplishments of the Association. Next, I will single out some new initiatives. I will continue by saying a few words about the challenges for the future. To conclude, I want to convey some thoughts regarding the six years I spent in the committee, three as treasurer of the EAESP and three as its president.

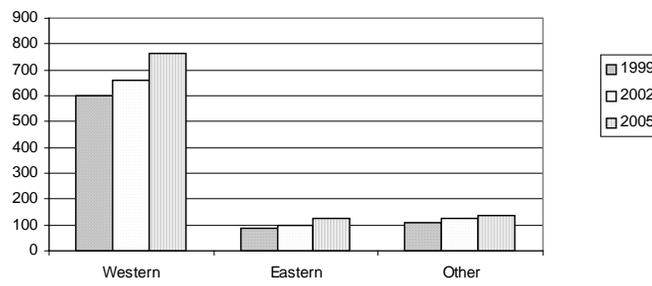
Membership development

The evolution in our membership is amazing. From a total of **788** in **1999**, we reached **886** in **2002**, a 12% increase in three years. I am happy and proud to inform you that, as of **June 2005**, the Association numbers more than a 1.000 members, **1027** to be precise. This number corresponds to a 16% increase since 2002! Note here that the figures for 1999 and 2002 correspond to the membership in December, that is, with all the members accepted by the October meeting of the EC right after the General Meeting. One can thus expect an even larger increase by the end of this year.

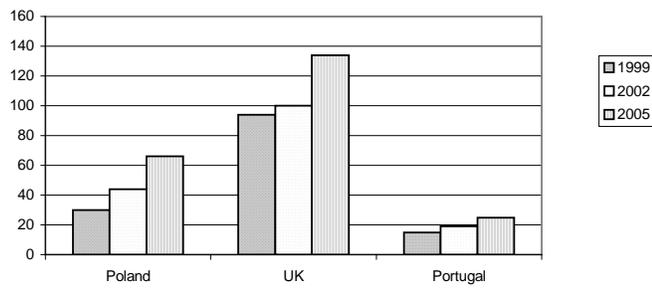
Membership Development
Outperforming Countries



Membership Development
Geographical Spread



Membership Development
Outperforming Countries



As the figures makes very clear, the increase is mainly located in the categories of full members and postgraduate members. The main cause for the jump in the **full members** is the fact that the vast majority of the postgraduate members become full members after their Ph.D. In other words, those students who get acquainted with our Association during their postgraduate period wish to continue their affiliation with the EAESP. This stimulating observation confirms that the policy of the EC which has it that postgraduate members should be clear targets of our scientific activities and should therefore be given slots in small-group and medium-sized meetings (not to mention the summer schools), is indeed very effective. It is also reassuring that we are witnessing a continued increase in the category of **postgraduate members**. It means that we can count on continued growth.

Turning to the **geographical spread**, there are many interesting aspects that deserve a comment. First, it should be noted that the strongest relative increase over the three years comes from the Eastern European countries. This is excellent news. For those present at San Sebastian, the EC had felt that it was important to concentrate efforts on our Eastern colleagues and this decision has been a priority for the present committee. The increase is some 25%. As I will indicate later in my report, we did have new initiatives on this front in recent months so that we hopefully will continue to see the positive trend observed in the present data.

As one would expect, certain countries are extremely well represented among our members. I will not ask you which country comes first in terms of membership [statistics on the attendance of the meeting are also presented in the table following this report]. You can probably all guess which one it is. What I would like to do however is provide some evidence that things may be changing quite a bit in other countries. A rapidly growing number of members is certainly indicative of the excellent (and sometimes renewed) health of the field in these countries. These figures hold great promise for the future. The three countries that outperformed all the other ones in terms of growing membership are the following: Poland, the UK, and Portugal. I see this as excellent news.

Activities and achievements

Let me now examine the activities and achievements. I will start with the meetings. I will then turn to the grants. I will conclude this section with our publications.

As far as **meetings** are concerned, we have three categories: small-group, medium-size, and summer schools. We sponsored a total of 15 *small-group meetings*. This is very impressive indeed. The same holds true for *medium-sized meetings*. We feel very happy that our Association has been instrumental in the organization of so many high-quality scientific meetings. In total, 5 medium-sized meetings have benefited from EAESP funding. I am not aware of many organizations that sponsor so many meetings. To be sure, we are not paying for all of the costs but it is also clear that many organizers would have a much harder time were they not able to count on EAESP money. The number of meetings held under the auspices of the EAESP is so impressive that we decided to put this information on the web for everybody to be able to appreciate the enormous investment of our Association in the promotion of our discipline.

The news about **summer schools** is equally positive. The 2004 EAESP summer school, held in Groningen, was a tremendous success. You all read the details in the Bulletin. Once again, let me express the gratitude of the entire Association to Ernestine Gordijn, Sabine Otten, and Diederik Stapel for a job extremely well-done. Thanks to our agreement with SPSP, we have been able to send a series of students to the Summer Institute, as they call it over there. Five students and one faculty from Europe were part of the 2003 SPSP summer institute, held in Boulder. This summer, right after the General meeting, another five students will fly to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where the 2005 SPSP Summer Institute is being organized (report on pp 58-60). I am most happy to announce that, in 2006, the EAESP will have its summer school in Padova. The wonderful team, led by Luciano Arcuri, will welcome another group of some 60 privileged students from all over Europe as well as five US students. This summer school will undoubtedly be a most memorable experience for all participants involved (announcement on pp 23-25).

My second point concerns the **Grants**. For your memory, travel grants can go as high as €1350, seedcorn grants can go up to €2250 and, regional support grants can be up to €4500. All three categories have been successful over the last three-year period. Judge for yourself. For the previous three-year period (2000-2002), we had 5 seedcorn and 14 travel grants. In financial terms, these grants represented a total of €25.000. During the last term, we have funded as many as 11 seedcorn and 27 travel grants. Also, we have 8 grants for the newly installed regional support grants. In total, we have spent some €65.000. This sum corresponds to a 160% increase! The EC members think that we can do even better and it is why we set up a session to inform members about the possibilities for grants and hopefully to get feedback so as to improve the system. I take this opportunity to extend a warm thank you to Patrizia Catellani and Carmen Huici who supervised the grant process during the three-year term.

Turning to the **publications**, I am happy to say that the flagship of the Association, the *European Journal of Social Psychology*, is doing very well. The editorial team, under the leadership of Alex Haslam, has done a superb job in running the Journal. They have contributed to maintain our standing as far as the impact factor is concerned, which means that the journal continues to be one of the major outlets for our discipline.

In spite of the very professional and successful job done by the team, there were signs that a four-year term might be too long and could profitably be reduced to a three-year term. The EC thus decided to take the opportunity of the change in team to switch to a three-year term from January 2006 on. Over and above the benefit in terms of enthusiasm and investment on the part of the associate editors, this change has the advantage that each new EC will be in charge of selecting a new team, leaving more members from our Association with the possibility to serve the journal. Such a possibility is certainly made possible by the size and excellence of our membership. The EC also decided that given the shorter term the Chief Editor should be able to handle the job with fewer associate editors than in the past, probably 5 or 6 (as compared to the earlier 9).

As you read in the Bulletin, I am pleased that our new editor for the period 2006-2008 (manuscripts appearing from 2007 on) will be Leonel Garcia-

Marques from the University of Lisbon. We are all extremely happy that Leonel accepted the job. In the coming months, Leonel will put together his team of associate editors [In the meantime the new team has been chosen: see p. 86].

This change in editorial team will go hand in hand with a drastic modification in the way the editorial office is organized. Under the expert hands of Sibylle Classen and Wolfgang Boban, the journal will switch entirely to an electronic submission and review system and everything will be handled via an internet-based program. This important new development should be in place by the time the new team is ready to receive its first manuscripts, that is, in January 2006. Our hope is that this new organization will help continue to improve the quality of the work and bring the publication lag down.

The *European Review* is definitely a publication that the Association can also be very proud of. It has now been three years since we changed publishers. From Volume 13 on, we can count on Psychology Press. I am certain that Wolfgang and Miles will agree with me in saying that the relationship with Psychology Press is outstanding. We look to the future with great hopes. Three aspects need to be mentioned at this meeting.

First of all, having switched to Psychology Press, we now have a clear commitment to try and obtain an impact factor for the ERSP. Mary Phillips, our main editorial contact, has contacted the ISI for the inclusion of ERSP in the Social Sciences Citation Index and the computation of an impact factor, on the one hand, and APA for the inclusion of the European Review in PsycINFO on the other. We should hear very soon from APA and we are told that the creation of an impact factor in SSCI may become reality some time next year. Let me simply add that our initial in-house assessment of the impact factor of the ERSP looked very promising indeed.

A second important point is that we wanted to get some clarity with respect to the back volumes (until volume 12). We are in the final phase of negotiation with Psychology Press. The agreement would allow libraries to regain access to all the chapters of the back volumes of the series in a PDF format. This operation should be ready by the end of 2006. There is no

doubt that the availability of these volumes will also help convince libraries to take the series.

Finally, we decided that not only full and postgraduate members would get a complimentary copy of the ERSP as part of their membership (in fact, per member we pay for some €15 for this) but that affiliate members would also receive their free copy. This decision is important because we are convinced that the best way to promote the series in the future is by having more people outside Europe recommend that their libraries subscribe to this wonderful source of information. In order to provide our affiliate members with a better sense of the added value of this series (which is also available as an e-journal), we decided to send free of charge a copy of the 2004 Volume 15 to all our affiliates. From 2006 on, ERSP will be included in their membership fee. This means that more than 1000 copies of ERSP will be distributed to active social psychologists all over the world. I take this opportunity to express my deepest gratitude to Wolfgang and Miles and to Psychology Press for the exceptional quality of the work they are doing for this series and to encourage all colleagues to try and publish the best of their research in the Series.

As far as the *European Monographs* are concerned, Rupert continues to handle the series. Since its re-launch in 1993, the European Monographs Series has continued publishing high quality research monographs, representing the best programmatic social psychology in Europe. It is one of the flagship publications of the Association and it has excellent worldwide distribution through its international publisher, Psychology Press. Its aim is to provide an outlet for social psychologists working in Europe who wish to publish integrative accounts of a sustained body of theoretical and empirical work that may only have been published before in a piecemeal fashion or, indeed, not published at all.

The two most recent volumes in the Series are excellent illustrations of this concept. The first, *Stereotyping as Inductive Hypothesis Testing*, by Klaus Fiedler and Eva Walther (2004), presents a large body of experimental and field research devoted to the 'cognitive-environmental' approach to stereotyping which the authors propose as an alternative to traditional approaches that emphasise the perceiver's motivations and biases. The second, *The Social Psychology of Ethnic Identity*, by Maykel Verkuyten (2005)

is a wide-ranging exploration of the nature of ethnicity in contemporary Europe. Combining traditional quantitative methodologies and more qualitative approaches, Verkuyten examines such issues as essentialism, hybrid identities, and acculturation.

Several other volumes have been contracted for the Series and these will appear over the next few months and years. Authors with an idea for a book should contact the Series Editor, Rupert Brown, at the University of Sussex. Rupert is happy to discuss proposals with authors before submitting them to the publishers.

Finally, the *European Bulletin* is doing very well. It is a key element of our Association in that it truly allows drawing people's attention to the ongoing developments of the EAESP. It is a necessary instrument that comes as a most useful complement to the web site. Eddy and Sibylle have been working hard to provide us with valuable information regarding the activities of our Association. As a recent example, we have had a very interesting series of articles from and about our Scandinavian colleagues. We thank Sibylle and Eddy for all the good work on this front.

New initiatives

Continuing the tradition, the EC has come up with a series of new policies and ideas in order for the EAESP to serve the scientific community to the best of its ability.

In order to better respond to the need for information manifested by our members, it was decided to renew the website entirely. Under the expert hands of Eddy and Sibylle, the website has now even more appeal and will be helpful to a host of users, both from inside and outside the Association.

We also took a series of initiatives to address the somewhat low numbers of Scandinavian and Eastern and Central European colleagues. For instance, we collected all the names of social psychologists in Scandinavia and wrote them personally to present the Association. This letter focused on the financial and networking benefits for the scholars themselves as well as for their students. As for Eastern and Central European colleagues, we also contacted them personally. Moreover, we organized a meeting in

which we invited representatives from several countries (especially countries from which we have very few if any members) in which they presented an overview of the social psychology scene in their respective countries. The EAESP was also introduced in a way that insisted on the idea of mutual enrichment between them and us. EAESP needs all the Eastern countries to provide the current membership with a rich variety of new questions and perspectives. This meeting, which was held in Budapest earlier this year, was a true success. You will be able to read more about it in the Bulletin [A report on this meeting is provided in the Bulletin, pp 54-57, and the next edition will contain reports on the presentations from the participants]. Although these initiatives are unlikely to translate into increased membership immediately, another important goal is to have our members become more aware of the enormous potential, both in terms on students and ideas, that exists in countries that used to be associated with the Eastern block.

Another interesting evolution concerns the introduction of new awards. I won't come back to this aspect as you all have had a chance to take part in the opening ceremony. Let me simply say that this is an important move in the context of the growing competition for funding at the European level.

In view of the mounting success of the small group meetings and the medium-size meetings we recently decided to increase the amount of money that we will provide to the organizers. We are now promising as much as €4000 (instead of €3200) for small-group meetings and €6000 (instead of €4500) for medium-size meetings.

One recurrent question within the EC has been that we were confronted with members asking for money for a scientific meeting, even though it was obvious that the planned meeting was part of a series, which – in principle – we don't support. The EC felt that this was somewhat of a difficulty. Indeed, giving money to well-established series was making us less able to support new ideas and new collaborations, a prime ambition of the meeting schemes. At the same time, we were also handicapping colleagues who, after all, were doing exactly what the EAESP had been created for, that is, building up strong research centres which are recognized around the world.

To resolve our internal dilemma, we decided that the time had come to try and go for support at the level of the European Union. Amongst the many grant possibilities, the European Marie-Curie grant scheme for 'Series of Events' (SCF) seemed ideal for our purposes. Therefore, with the moral support of the EC, and with the valued assistance of a group of colleagues who in the past had been regular organisers of EAESP sponsored (and sometimes non-sponsored) meetings, Eddy and I submitted such a Marie-Curie proposal to the European authorities. It seeks support towards the organisation of 8 medium sized meetings and two summer schools, spread over a four-year period. Eddy and I are grateful to all the colleagues who did their share of drafting the proposal under very tight timing conditions (we gave them a week). If it may be of any comfort to them, Eddy and I then spent the weekend of Pentecost putting it all together in a coherent package. We should be hearing in September whether we were successful. The competition is heavy at the EU-level, and decisions are determined by objective and less objective considerations, but we remain confident. If we get the support solicited, it will mean a lot of money, but more importantly, it will mark the EAESP as a distinct player on the EU research playing field.

Challenges for the future

The last initiative provides an ideal introduction to my next point that pertains to the challenges for the future. With the other members of the EC, I think that we have to identify more precisely what the specific needs of the EAESP members may be and we ought to try to come up with tools and instruments that concretely address these needs. The goal is of course one of helping and promoting activities of which the members are ultimately in charge.

We remain convinced that in certain countries many social psychologists, at least at the postgraduate level, remain ignorant of the EAESP. I think that a challenge for the future will be to ensure that all social psychologists on this continent are made aware that the EAESP is a resource. For instance, our French colleagues have a very active organization called ADRIPS that brings together a substantial number of social psychologists, most of whom are unaware, maybe not of the

existence of the EAESP, but certainly of all the benefits that the Association can offer. We need to see how we as an Association could benefit from listening to the researchers to identify what they could offer us and how the EAESP can contribute to bettering their research and teaching environment. We need them as much as they need us.

We have seen in the past that as the number of our activities increase so too are the costs of bound to go up (for instance we now have a summer school every two years). One way to secure more sustained funding is partly via internal means and partly via our access to European funding. This second aspect means that we will need to move to more professional ways to gain access to funding. European funding is currently difficult to obtain, especially for basic research, but this is not a sufficient reason not to try.

Given the growing difficulty to access traditional sources of funding, there are several options. One is to turn to alternative sources of funding (see our recent Marie Curie effort). As another example, we should develop better awareness for the opportunities afforded by the European Science Foundation. Our constructive presence in the various debates surrounding the issue of European funding is absolutely crucial so that the future funding schemes take into account the viewpoint and the interests of our discipline. In line with this concern, our Association has been careful to follow and contribute at its own level to various initiatives leading to the creation of the European Research Council.

Some personal thoughts

I would like to end this report by saying a few words on my personal experience as a committee member. I joined the EC in 1999 in Oxford. After the election, Carmen, Dominic, and I were welcomed by four so-called 'old members' of the EC, Naomi Ellemers, Anne Maass, Maria Jarymowicz and Klaus Fiedler. I was handed over the function of treasurer, which, with the example set by Naomi, the previous treasurer, and the help of Sibylle, turned out to be a wonderful way to get acquainted with various key aspects of the association. I have fond memories of this first term and want to take this opportunity to thank once again all four

previous members of the EC for being such an inspiration in the way to conduct things.

In San Sebastian, WE became the 'old members' and had the chance to integrate four new colleagues: Patrizia Catellani, Russell Spears, Fritz Strack, and Eddy Van Avermaet. During these last three years, it has been a blessing to be able to work with such an outstanding group of people.

I think one big virtue of our management is continuity; which itself builds on team-work. Although people in the committee change, which is good of course, key issues do not get forgotten. Thanks to the smooth transition from one generation to the next, we are often better placed to deal with some problem or dispute that took place years ago. The team-work is present in many if not all other aspects. As I said, Carmen and Patrizia oversaw the entire grant system of the Association. Over the years, this has become a more and more time-consuming and indeed scientifically and financially important activity. Thank you so much, both of you, for your professionalism in doing this. I am most grateful to Russell and Dominic for taking care of the liaison aspects with the other associations. This job requires diplomacy and a great deal of implication in the life of the other learned societies. More recently, I was also very happy that our Association was represented by Carmen and Russell (along with Sibylle) to intensify and sometimes 're-open' the dialogue with social psychologists from various Eastern and Central European countries. The secretarial team, meaning Eddy and Sibylle, were in charge of the Bulletin and the transformation of the website. I am sure you will agree with me that they have done a superb job. As for the Journal, Alex Haslam, Sibylle Classen, and Wolfgang Boban, made sure that our flagship publication was being run in the most efficient way. Finally, Fritz and Sibylle took good care of the financial issues.

Although the questions dealt with inside the committee are numerous and sometimes require delicate decisions, I was amazed to see how well the EC meetings went. Most pleasant and very professional are the words that best describe the work done during the sometimes long Saturdays we spent together in various parts of the continent over the last few years. From the bottom of my heart, I want to thank Carmen, Patrizia, Dominic, Russell, Eddy, and Fritz, for having made these three years so enjoyable.

The good moments spent together will forever resonate in my heart. It was a privilege to serve the European Association of Experimental Social Psychology over these years and I wish the new committee full success in its endeavours.

Vincent Yzerbyt
President EAESP 2002-2005

Overview statistics from the 14th General Meeting, Würzburg 2005
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Number of participants by country

Country	Number of participants
Australia	37
Austria	5
Belgium	29
Bulgaria	2
Canada	15
Chile	1
China	1
Czech Republic	1
Finland	3
France	47
Germany	165
Greece	6
Hungary	4
Israel	9
Italy	53
Japan	7
Letland	2
Netherlands	130
New Zealand	4
Norway	2
Poland	47
Portugal	31
Romania	1
Russia	2
Saudi Arabia	1
Serbia and Montenegro	1
Slovakia	1
Spain	20
Sweden	1
Switzerland	14
UK	129
USA	86

Total: 863 participants

40 Symposia

42 Paper Sessions = 410 contributions + 380 Posters = 790 contributions in total

900 Submissions

Reports from Participants of the EAESP General Meeting

EAESP General meeting *from* beginners

As part of my PhD rights of passage, I needed to “communicate my research orally at one international conference”. The General Meeting of the EAESP seemed to be the perfect opportunity to do so, and to meet others in a similar position to discuss work with the great and the good of European social psychology.

Considering its importance and the fact that it only takes place once every three years (and the fact that my paper was accepted), I decided not to wait until 2008 and made my way from Exeter to attend the General meeting in Germany in July this year. Previously unknown to me, Würzburg sounded a rather promising site - and the Franconian wine included at the conference pack confirmed these positive expectations. After all factors considered I happily went to explore the lovely city of Würzburg.

New to this world of presenting at international conferences, I was more than a little apprehensive. Previous experience as student at a Portuguese university led me to picture this event as an extremely formal setting and interaction between “mere students” and “Professors” somewhat unlikely. These expectations were happily not borne out, and I returned home with many good memories.

However, that is not to say that it was immediately relaxing. When at beginning of the conference, people (i.e., social psychologists) from all directions (literally) approached the beautiful Residenz for the formal opening of the conference, I was rather uneasy. It would have been easy to feel lonely and somewhat uncomfortable as this sumptuous Versailles-like setting immediately felt crowded. And that was when having attended the EAESP summer school really made a difference. It was great to have the chance again to see people I had met at the summer school in Groningen. It is also important to say that a significant contingent of people came from Exeter as well, which made this initial experience even more enjoyable, and the noises in the background slowly transformed into

laughter as the drinks kept disappearing from our glasses. That's when it was great to start meeting new people as well!

The conference was perfect in its informal but focused atmosphere. During symposia in the mornings and thematic sessions in the afternoons, interesting debates emerged and people were comfortable to express divergent points of view. With 10 parallel sessions every day, it was hard sometimes to choose the talks to attend to and which one to mention. Even so, I would like to mention the thematic session on "Hiding social identities" and the symposium on "Social change". I mention these two as I think that both reflected some convergent points that related to the need to focus on the dynamics of intergroup processes (either theoretically or methodologically) as well as the way subgroups construe their identities and intergroup relations.

This was illustrated by Nick Hopkins paper on how minorities construe some of the interventions on improving intergroup relations based on contact and common identifications. This was a very interesting way of summarizing some of the findings presented in this session and it was a very nice way of concluding it. In particular, he was able to integrate some of the findings presented earlier in the great previous talks, but was also able to point out that a broader range of analyses and methods are necessary to study intergroup contact and dialogue.

At the symposia on social change, although all the talks were really interesting as well, I would like to mention the talk by Lean O'Brian and Michael Platow. An assumption in the literature is that bringing groups together under a common identity is sometimes indicated as a way of promoting improved group relations. Implicit in this assumption is the notion of fairness, such that by making salient what different groups have in common, it is fair that we all are perceived as, for instance, "Humans" and therefore treated justly. The talk of O'Brian and Platow highlighted the need to avoid this implicit assumption and to explore what "justice" actually means for different groups in different contexts, and showed that establishing a superordinate group doesn't necessarily imply justice. In addition, it was emphasized that the conceptualization of justice itself changes according to the context (e.g., subgroup vs. outgroup) and

therefore to promote social change is necessary to start by understanding what is the perceived importance of justice for any group in any context.

Having said all this, I really would like to emphasize that so many other sessions interested me and so many posters as well!! Presenting my work at the EAESP general meeting was easily one the greatest things I have done as part of my doctorate so far. I felt encouraged, part of a large community, but crucially I felt happy to be studying social psychology. Importantly, I have come home with demystified views about international conferences (or at least the EAESP General Meeting). Prominent names are also nice and friendly people who are willing to discuss research topics with everyone.

I also remember engaging in rather not so intellectual activities such as dancing, playing football and summery evenings at Enchilada, and I wasn't alone!

Dora Bernardes, Exeter University

“Feast and Famine in Würzburg”

As a young (well, junior) social identity-identified social psychologist who recently moved to Europe from the United States, I looked forward to my first EAESP with great anticipation. My half-German, half-American partner has waxed poetic about the virtues of this conference since the day I met him. Indeed, he made EAESP sound quite exciting. When I attended EAESP, I was told, I would finally have a menu replete with symposia and paper sessions to choose from. In the U.S., the field is dominated by the social cognitive perspective, and so social identity research is not highly visible at our conferences. Our North American conferences, the annual conventions of the American Psychological Association, as well as the more specific Society for Personality and Social Psychology, are always feasts at which I experience famine as I scour programs the size of New York City's telephone book looking for nibbles of social identity-oriented research, only to find I've scavenged, at most, *two* identity-related talks in

the entire program, scheduled concurrently and in opposite ends of the conference venue.

So, Würzburg was to be my feast, a cornucopia of not only social identity research but also different and exciting ideas and perspectives with which I am less familiar. At EAESP I would not only fill my plate with the staples of my specialty, but I would taste of the exotic fruits that other areas of social psychology have to offer. My appetite was large and I was ready to graze at the endless table. And I was not disappointed. I attended several symposia and thematic paper sessions on identity and group processes: collective action, diversity, the individual and the group, and minority influence. There was even a session on ingroup projection. In addition to these staples I also sampled a rich and diverse smorgasbord of research in areas ranging from respect to mortality salience to 'otherness'. The sessions were filled with so many new interesting ideas and impressive research that I sometimes thought my brain might explode. At other times the ideas were not particularly new, but to hear them discussed and debated for the first time was like enjoying a familiar and favorite comfort food.

I started each day of the conference with a big appetite and finished each day's symposia and thematic paper sessions completely satiated, stuffed. Which is a good thing, because I am a vegetarian, and although I was full to overflowing with every essential intellectual nutrient, I did end each evening with a bit of a hunger pang. Thank goodness it was *Pfifferlingen* season, or else I might have had to literally eat my conference program for sustenance, as vegetarian fare was scarce to absent from the menu. I did feast my eyes on the beautiful and historical venues where the organized conference outings were held, but I did not fill my belly. I had been told by many who had attended previous EAESPs that that the food was equal to – that it even surpassed -- the actual conference program. Indeed, the epicurean delights of past conferences, not only the organized outings, but also, and especially, the lunches, were a powerfully persuasive argument for attending the conference. So, needless to say, if there was a disappointment associated with my first EAESP, it was this carnivorous aspect. Nevertheless, I think the European social psychologists have it right and the North Americans could take a lesson or two from them about how to organize and execute a conference. Never have I come away

from a conference feeling so proud of my discipline, so satisfied, energized, and full of ideas. Remind me: when do we do we all get together and do this again?

Ronni Greenwood, Cardiff University

“Würzburg Meeting – a perspective from a newcomer eastern perceiver”

The following reflections are deeply personalized and should be treated as merely an introspective exercise from an outside perspective.

The perceiver

To fully understand how a person perceives a situation or event it helps to understand what kind of experience and frame of references he or she brings to that situation (even this is not a truly and merely social psychological standing or perspective). So first of all, let me stand aside for a moment and “perceive the perceiver”: let me say a few words about the person who will further reflect on his experience attending Würzburg Meeting. He comes from Eastern Europe, more precisely from Romania, and to zoom further in time, from Moldova. Born and raised in one of the former Soviet Union republics he moved to Romania and received all his professional training and grades at the same place and at the same university where he is teaching social psychology now as well as many other disciplines. He never attended such a big conference previously, he never met so many social psychologists at one time, he had never been exposed to so many intense informal and scientific communications in such a short time ... but also he never quit the critical thinking and reflection despite being in a somewhat euphoric and deeply aroused state.

The event organization

Let's develop this “third-person aside perspective” further. Having no previous experience of attending EAESP general meetings and being unable to make any relevant comparison with other similar size events,

everything was perfect for this perceiver. The single thing that was upsetting for him with respect to the conference organization was the fact that there were too many presentations he wished to attend but never managed to do this because of so many parallel sessions. He wished the number of parallel session be cut to half of the existing, especially those remotely placed sessions.

The location

For him it seemed a good thing to organize such conferences in a relatively small city having a strong social psychology tradition, past and present. The town was intimate inviting and facilitating people's informal communication.

The participants

He saw participants of many different types: some were mainly thinking about research ideas, some were mainly enjoying the event, and some were working hard crafting interpersonal networks having constantly busy agendas. Of course every category is an abstraction but some of the exemplars were really prototypical. Eastern participants were in minority, in number, but not only. That's not applicable for Polish researchers. They are look to be the more dynamic, cohesive and active eastern group of researchers, and they even implicitly communicate the idea of being a group, not just a collection of individuals.

The presentations

The desperate struggle for success, especially on the part of the younger participants, brings many researchers to highly sophisticated and refined designs, data gathering and analysis techniques. At the first glance that's good. Nothing bad at all. But sometimes the connections to previously done research and especially the psychological meaning of the research seemed to get lost in technical fireworks. He discussed this and related issues with several senior researchers that validated this perception – with this respect this is not a singular perception. Nevertheless, comparing to the “JPSP social psychology”, research topics were broader and so were the perspectives on them.

The executive committee

Looking from outside the EC seemed to him as being a highly cooperative and dedicated to team-working. He never saw before such a hardworking and dedicating leading group of people that were also very modest and very friendly, supportive and close to all ordinary members. That's not happening in the East, at least not in some parts of it. He saw as very wise and needed the presence of a Polish representative in the newly EC.

Perceiving and analyzing unit's results

Speaking strictly about statistics during the four conference days our "analysing unit" succeeded in attending more than thirty individual presentations, two poster sessions, spoke to more than thirty researchers establishing contacts for potential institutional and research collaboration. During those exciting days at Würzburg he saw so many things, had so many insights to bring and to follow at home that it could take some pages to fill in. It really took ten days to systematically put them on paper while on vacation, and even not all is analyzed yet. To conclude: for him it was really an astonishing experience!

Dorin Nastas, Iasi University, Romania

The EAESP Awards

The Association made the following awards during the General Meeting:

Tajfel Award:

Wolfgang Stroebe

Jaspars Awards:

David de Cremer

Rob Holland

Tim Wildschut

Lewin Awards:

Alex Haslam

Ap Dijksterhuis

Miles Hewstone

Codol Awards:

Martin Irle

Jef Nuttin

Kurt Lewin Institute

Other Reports

Report on EAESP Meeting with Eastern and Central European countries in Budapest, 30th of April, 2005

On 30th of April a delegation from the executive committee (Carmen, Russell and Sibylle) met with representatives of eight countries from Eastern and Central Europe in Budapest. The aim of the meeting was to establish contact, exchange information about the nature of social psychology in these countries, and to strengthen links with the Association, encouraging greater participation, membership and use of EAESP resources. The meeting was locally hosted by Janos Laszlo who arranged spectacular accommodation and facilities at very short notice. Despite meeting on the Orthodox Easter (our first cultural gaffe) the attendance was excellent: all but one of the people we approached turned up (and that one case may have been a communication misunderstanding). In short all countries approached were represented by one or more people with a mix of senior and junior colleagues and also good gender balance (see list below). We were also able to take advantage of concurrent a request by Dario Spini of regional support funding to bring together a network of researchers from the former Yugoslavia (Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia, & Serbia and Montenegro) to extend our group and this opportunism was well rewarded.

Judging from the response of the delegates, the meeting was a great success and they very much appreciated the initiative. We made clear from the outset that our goal was not some missionary quest but to strengthen bilateral exchanges between east and west that have been somewhat neglected with the demise of the East-West meetings and with the absence of a Central/Eastern member on the committee [now fortunately not the case of course! – editor]. A key goal was to see what the Association can help to strengthen links further especially with the EU extending steadily eastwards. The proceedings got off to an excellent start on the Friday evening (arrival) before the day of the meeting. Laszlo introduced us to an excellent restaurant, and Orsi (who took most of us there by tram)

introduced us to most of Pest, at least once, on the way (it became clear that she is native to Pecs rather than Budapest! ;-)). This occasion was an excellent ice-breaker (not that ice needed breaking) and a chance for everyone to get to know each other (we were wearing our badges already). Even a proof-reading failure on my part which indicated Michal from Poland as coming from Hungary on his badge was graciously accepted in the spirit of superordinate European identity rather than in terms of resurgent Habsburg imperialism. This was a good sign of things to come.

At the meeting Carmen kicked off proceedings with a welcome and introduction and provided an overview of the history and links between East, West, and Centre, for which she had prepared excellent information packs for all delegates. We then proceeded with thirty minute presentations from the various countries in alphabetical order (it worked out that Hungary came appropriately just before lunchtime!). Delegates gave us some history of the social psychology in their country, the current nature and state of social psychology, where it is taught, the major research centres and the key figures (the aim is to publish presentations as short pieces for the Bulletin). There were notable absences: we never intended to include all countries as this would have changed the small-scale and informal style of the meeting, the main purpose of which was to have a mixture of representatives from a limited number of active and less active countries in relation to the Association. However, the absence of the Baltic states and some additional countries such as Slovakia where social psychology is well established reminded us that we need to continue this exercise, perhaps with a larger and more inclusive meeting in the future. In the meantime in addition to talking about their own countries, Petr Macek was kind enough to tell us about the situation in Slovakia, while Maria Lewicka and Michal Bilewicz also gave a short presentation about the Ukraine (highly topical in the light of recent events there).

Overall the picture that emerged was one of a very rich and vibrant scene within social psychology in these countries. In particular it became apparent to everyone how the unique histories and combinations of internal and external influences within each country created a distinctive form and trajectory for social psychology in each case. Even the response to the Soviet domination was very different in the different countries. In short, this confirmed our conviction that this exercise would demonstrate

the enrichment to European social psychology in terms of the diversities of social psychology from the Eastern and Central European countries. There were also strong influences from the West but even here it was apparent how these had been shaped by the national context and history. It was also clear that in addition to looking to the West (and with influences from the communist past), these countries are developing social psychology in original and independent ways to address national and cultural issues. For example, in explaining intergroup conflicts and identity questions, in many respect these countries are ahead of the West in incorporating social, historical and cultural influences into social psychology. The richness and diversity of traditions and approaches will become clearer with the reports from the countries themselves.

Ironically these distinctive approaches may have been facilitated not only by relatively poor historical connections to the west but it was noticeable that often links within countries and between close neighbours were not well established (or perhaps to a lesser extent than in some Western countries). Some of the more senior and established social psychologists in these countries do not use email, for example. One good side-effect of the meeting was therefore to develop the links and networking with these countries as well as between East and West.

Because lunch lasted rather longer than expected (but no less enjoyable for that) we decided to abandon the breakout group format after the presentations and went straight into a plenary session on the way forward. In this session a number of suggestions were raised for further fostering links and encouraging broader involvement and which we can consider in the committee. Some of these may be covered by current schemes and resources but others may require special initiatives [the EC is currently considering these – editor]. In no particular order these were:

- Possibly revive the East-West meeting, or at least have a more substantial follow-up to the current meeting.
- Bilateral exchanges between scholars to lecture/present to groups in the East and host their own scholars in the West. In general there was wide and enthusiastic support for schemes to send scholars (may be from the West but not necessarily) to visit and give presentations in the Eastern universities.

- Contribution to PhD programs through joint networks and student exchanges, networks, training centres etc, possibly with EU funding (see also INTAS). Joint PhDs based at two centres and co-supervised.
- Develop common-interest/research interest lists to add to the website, and also email addresses of members
- Scheme to develop access to the journal (see journal grant scheme)
- Greater focus on young and up and coming members also at small group meetings to build for the future.
- Links to journals on the website.

By about 6pm we were starting to flag and decided to break up and head off to our final duty and destination: After a bit of cross-cultural research with the local taxi drivers the meeting was brought to a close in suitable style with an excellent dinner and drinks on the Danube!

Russell Spears

Participants

Bosnia Herzegovina

Dino Djipa (Prism Research, Sarajevo)

Bulgaria

Velina Topalova (Sofia)
Todor Hristov (Sofia)

Croatia

Dinka Corkalo (Zagreb)
Vera Cubela Adoric (Zadar)

Czech Republic

Petr Macek (Brno)

Hungary

Orsolya Vincze (Pecs)
LanAnh Nguyen (Budapest)
Sara Bigazzi (Pecs)

Poland

Maria Lewicka (Warsaw)
Michal Bilewicz (Warsaw)

Romania

Dorin Nastas (Iasi)

Serbia and Montenegro

Gordana Jovanovic (Belgrad)
Mirjana Vasovic (Belgrad)

EAESP / Organizers

Russell Spears (Cardiff)
Carmen Huici (Madrid)
Sibylle Classen (Münster)
Dario Spini (Lausanne)
Janos Laszlo (Pecs)

**Autumn Impressions from the Summer Institute in Social
Psychology
Ann Arbor, Michigan, 25 July– 5 August 2005**

With the support of the EAESP travel grant, the five of us had an opportunity to attend the Summer Institute in Social Psychology in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Ann Arbor is a very nice university town with a beautiful campus “equipped” with many cafés, which proved to be suitable places for our social psychology and other subjects’ related discussions. Our favourite was probably “Espresso Royale” with its huge sofa where most of us were regularly meeting for the morning café, desperately trying to finish our reading assignments for the day.

About eighty graduate students participated in this year’s SISP, the majority being from the USA, but there were also Canadians and a couple of Europeans and Asians studying in the USA. We were assigned into five classes: *Culture and Psychology*; *Social Justice*; *Communication, Language and Cognition*; *Judgement and Decision Making, and the Self*. We also had the opportunity to participate in one of the two workshops on *Analysis of non-independent data* (by Deborah Kashy) and the *Psychology of Self reports* (by Norbert Schwartz). Furthermore, during the first week we attended an evening lecture on *Cognition and Emotions* by Bob Zajonc. Here are some of our impressions on the classes we participated in.

Maureen Tumewu and Rosie Meek: We participated in the class on “Culture and Social Psychology” led by Shinobu Kitayama and Hazel Rose Markus. Both were very inspiring in their research areas. Each day consisted of a lecture in the morning and a group assignment in the afternoon. We focused predominantly on the cultural differences between East-Asian countries and the United States of America, with a substantial reading list that reflected this. We had practical as well as theoretical assignments. An example of a practical assignment was for each member of the class to take pictures with a disposable camera of 26 differently themed subjects and to present our findings, drawing on the cultural impact of the style and content of the pictures. We also developed our own individual research proposals during the course, culminating in the presentation of

our ideas on the final day of the workshop and receiving feedback from our peers and instructors.

Barbara Lášticová: I participated in “Communication, Language, and Cognition” led by Bob Krauss and Gün Semin. We discussed topics such as fundamentals of language and speech; biological/neuroscientific foundations of communication; alignment of mental representations; language as a tool; embodied language and representation, and nonverbal communication. During the first week we had morning lectures followed by afternoon discussions on different research papers; half of the class arguing for and half against the position of the authors. We had a lot of fun doing this, some of us really identifying with the authors despite an original dislike of the paper. The second week (apart from lectures and paper’s discussions), we were assigned to groups, each working on a research project proposal dealing with topics discussed previously in class. We spent endless hours in the computer “fish bowl” as well as in local pubs and restaurants to discuss the projects and some of us have continued to work on the projects after the summer school. I really enjoyed the class because of its friendly and open atmosphere and the discussions that were often pursued until late in the local pubs and breweries.

Martijn van Zomeren: I very much enjoyed the SISP “Justice” class for various reasons. First of all, the teachers (Tom Tyler and Linda Skitka) were very open to discussing innovative ideas for justice research, and provided a lot of background materials for thinking about justice in different ways. It was also fun to see what everyone in our class came up with after intensive discussions during the two-week summer school. The students’ diverse interests also made a nice contribution to this academic experience, as well as the peaceful town of Ann Arbor with its many restaurants and beautiful surroundings.

Janine Bosak: I participated in the class on “Judgment and Decision Making” led by Reid Hastie and Nick Epley. Both teachers did a wonderful job in making us feel excited about JDM research even if this area was unfamiliar to some of us. In the morning we discussed the mechanisms that guide human judgment and decision making whereas in the afternoon we learned first-hand how these mechanisms actually operate in

everyday judgment processes (thanks for all the fun games and little University of Michigan tokens!!). I especially enjoyed my classmates' diverse research interests. It was great to listen to their research proposals at the end of the summer school and see how they applied JDM principles to their area of interest.

A result of the five classes running independently was that we had less opportunity to pursue between-classes interactions. In fact, apart from chatting in local cafés and dorm corridors we did not really know what the other classes were working on. The only exception was a lively and positive research projects' discussion / wine tasting event organised at the end of the second week by the Language and Culture classes.

Of course, there were also non-academic events! The first big event was the dorm crawl honoured by the presence of the majority of our distinguished teachers. On the last night we had a closing formal dinner and afterwards a great party in one of the Ann Arbor's clubs. A T-shirt designed and produced especially for this occasion will be a nice memory of the event.

We all think that it was a really inspiring and fruitful experience and we have met a lot of great people. Last but not least, we all noted that being in an American summer school actually made us feel "European" like never before. For all these reasons we would like to thank the local organisers, the SPSP, and mainly the EAESP for facilitating our participation in this summer school – it was quite an experience.

Janine Bosak, University of Mannheim

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Rosie MEEK, University of Sussex

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GRANT REPORTS**Marek Drogosz**

(School of Advanced Social Psychology, Poland)

regional support grant

I have visited the Prof. Yoshi Kashima's lab at the Department of Psychology, The University of Melbourne from 21st January to 20th February 2005. I must express my deep gratitude first of all to prof. Kashima who covered my accomodation from his ARC grant, to EAESP Regional Support Committee which covered my travel expenses, and also to the authorities of my institution, the Warsaw School of Social Psychology, which covered the rest of expenses.

My main goals during that visit were: 1) to learn about methods and projects developed by the prof. Kashima's team; 2) to present and discuss results of my own research; 3) to prepare and start common research projects.

I talked a lot with members of prof. Kashima's team and also with his collaborators about ongoing research projects. Prof. Garry Robins has

explained me, how one can simulate the formation process of different communication structures in social networks. Dr. Lucette Ouschan has described the details of results she's got in her recent research project concerning influence of different forms of narratives on social judgements. Jen Whelan has introduced me broadly into the problem of the two types of "essentialism" (e.g. two ways of defining one's national identity) showing the results of her extensive survey studies. I am also grateful to Lauren Ban and Vicky Yeung and of course, first of all, to prof. Yoshi Kashima for many inspiring talks.

During my stay in Melbourne I also gave two lectures presenting the results of two very different research project I had realised before in Warsaw. My first lecture (titled *Simple neural models of priming and categorisation*) was presented at the Psychology Department meeting. My second lecture (titled *Narratives switch off stereotypes*) was presented at the monthly Melbourne Social Science meeting. I was truly happy that I had the opportunity to present and discuss my research results with so exceptional audiences.

My third and the most important goal was to plan and start new research together with colleagues from Melbourne. I started from writing a new computer program for simulation of stereotypic communication in different social structures. After about a week prof. Kashima and I realised that it was too much time consuming comparing to the short time of my stay – the project was temporarily suspended, but I plan to come back to it soon. The second project we started together (also with Jen Whelan) was concentrated on the issue of essentialism. We decided to run a new survey study on Polish sample, which includes a new important dimension of paradigmatic vs. narrative style of thinking (we've developed a new scale for this concept). The initial data from Polish pilot study are already gathered and currently analysed. The third project appeared after my first talk: prof. Kashima has offered cooperation in further developing of my neural model of priming and categorisation.

My visit in Melbourne was undoubtedly very fruitful for me. Not only I learned a lot and started new exciting research projects, but also I made a new friends and admired different culture. The world became smaller again, in the most positive sense of this expression.

Nils Jostmann

(Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands)

postgraduate travel grant

From January until July 2005, I visited the Department of Psychology at Northwestern University (NU) in Evanston, Illinois, USA. Thanks to an invitation from Wendi Gardner and generous financial aid from the European Association of Experimental Social Psychology, I was able to spend six wonderful months in the birthcountry of social psychology.

The purpose of my visit was twofold: first, I wanted to take advantage of an English speaking environment to write up the final chapters of my PhD thesis on action control. Second, I intended to explore new research ideas for life after the dissertation. With regard to the latter goal, I profited very much from the inspiration, the fast intellect and charisma of Wendi Gardner. Not only did she come up with excellent ideas some of which I sometimes recognize myself attempting to adopt as my own. She also encouraged me whenever I wasn't sure about the applicability of the fruits of my own mind. It did not come as a surprise to me, therefore, that our corporate efforts to examine the psychology of unintentional plagiarism made an auspicious start.

On a weekly basis, I attended the meetings of Wendi Gardner's lab group as well as the meetings of Galen Bodenhausen's social cognition research group. During the social cognition meetings, I learned to appreciate Galen Bodenhausen as a sincere, intellectual and ever respectful teacher, whose PhD students refer to his „galenness“ to label his pleasant and effective style of supervision (no need to mention that Galen Bodenhausen scores high on galenness).

NU enjoys the luxury of having two areas with top-ranking social psychologists. The second area belongs to Kellogg's School of Business, which is located next to the Psychological Department at Lake Michigan. At Kellogg's, I met Adam Galinski, an energetic and always curious scholar, with whom I had inspiring conversations about my, his, and future cooperative work.

Soon after my arrival I realized that NU is a vibrant and stimulating place. I attended the talks of many excellent speakers such as, just to mention a few, the great John Searle, Lisa Diamond, Dacher Keltner, Alice Eagly, and Jonathan Schooler. I had countless valuable and intensive discussions with undergraduates, grad students and faculty members on topics ranging from psychology to politics, anthropology, religion, architecture, economics, music, sexual orientation, and the like.

Northwestern University and nearby Chicago also provided me with plenty cultural and interpersonal experiences. The excursions to the Windy City's jazz clubs, bars, and restaurants, the great architecture, the museums and the general friendliness of Chicago's inhabitants impressed me deeply. Even more important, however, was making so many friends like Kristy Neal, Katja Rueter, Monika Bauer, Gerulf Rieger, and Allan Collard-Wexler. Thanks to them my first visit to the United States became an unforgettable experience.

Dorota Kobylinska

(University of Warsaw, Poland)

seedcorn grant

Thanks to the European Association of Experimental Social Psychology I received the postdoctoral grant in July 2005.

The aim of the grant was to support my research project. I have been trying to look for possibilities to modify, and specifically, reduce the influence of implicit affective stimuli on evaluative judgments. I have finished my PhD in July 2003. The dissertation was titled: *Implicit (lateral) affective stimuli and formation of judgment in conditions of self-control standards activation* and professor Maria Jarymowicz was my supervisor. I got employed at University of Warsaw, Faculty of Psychology. I wanted to continue research that lead to understanding when people are under the influence of implicit affect, and when they are not, when they evaluate things using more reflective criteria and standards.

With the help of the funds received from EAESP I conducted a few experiments together with my students. Two of them are finished and analyzed and the results were presented at the conferences:

- ◆ the results of one of the experiments in a form of poster titled *The influence of negative suboptimal primes addressed to right or left cerebral hemisphere on evaluative judgments* at EAESP General Meeting in Wuerzburg, July 2005
- ◆ the results of another experiment in the form of oral presentation titled: *Implicit social cognition processes and the cognitive Self-distinctiveness*, at the First Meeting of Polish Association of Social Psychology, September 2005.

Several other experiments have been planned and prepared and are going to be conducted before the end of November 2005. Preparing materials and doing research was possible to the large extent thanks to buying the necessary equipment (a notebook) and paying participants for taking part in the experiments from funds obtained from EAESP.

The first experiment was conducted in suboptimal affective priming paradigm. It was aimed at: 1) verifying hypotheses concerning the influence of implicit negative affect, elicited by lateral exposures of stimuli, on judgments formation 2) checking whether such influence is related to degree of emotional control measured by Emotion Control Scale (CECS).

Fifty students participated in the experiment. They were to evaluate several pictures of thumbprints by answering two questions: "does the thumbprint belong to a criminal?" And "does the thumbprint belong to noble person?" The answers were given on the continuous scales. The thumbprints were primed by picture of face expressing disgust exposed for 16 milliseconds either in left or right visual field. Results have shown that visual field of negative prime exposure influences judgments. Moreover the influence depended on the kind of judgment. Negative priming was the most effective when the prime was directed to right cerebral hemisphere (exposed in left visual field) and the judgment referred to negatively formed question. What is more, one interesting relation of judgments

formed under the influence of affect and the degree of control of fear and sorrow was obtained.

In the second experiment we applied the procedure of eliciting affective component of implicit attitude towards Jews in suboptimal semantic priming procedure. The aim of the study was to check the relation of the tendency to evaluate on the basis of implicit affect coming from stereotypes and the cognitive distinctiveness of the Self schema from Others' schemata. Cognitive Self-distinctiveness was measured by questionnaire (tested many times before by scientific team lead by professor Maria Jarymowicz) and the affective component of implicit attitude towards Jews was elicited by suboptimal exposures of word "Jew" and asking participant to evaluate subsequently exposed thumbprints by answering a question: "who is a person from whom those thumbprints were taken?" on the continuous scale ranging from "a bad person" to "a good person" (compared to control conditions with word "Pole" and none prime condition). The results have shown that: participants that were subjectively aware of the priming procedure (said they saw the priming words) were not influenced by priming, while those who were not aware evaluated the thumbprints more negatively after prime "Jew" than after prime "Pole" and in no priming condition. Secondly, for those who were not aware the significant interaction of priming and the level of Self-distinctiveness was found. Participants with the high level of Self-distinctiveness were not influenced by priming compared to those with low level of Self-distinctiveness.

The results of both studies suggest that there are certain situational conditions or individual differences that may lead to reducing the influence of implicit processes (connected to affect) on explicit judgments. Those preliminary findings encourage me to study the relations between automatic and reflective evaluation in more depth.

I am grateful to the Association for supporting my research.

Laurie Mondillon

(LAPSCO, Université Blaise, Clermont-Ferrand, France)

postgraduate travel grant

Thanks to the EAESP postgraduate travel grant I spent three months (Jan-March, 2005) working in Prof. Dacher Keltner's laboratory at the University of California, Berkeley in the IPSR (Institute of Personality and Social Research). The main purpose of the research trip was to benefit from the expertise of Prof. Keltner in the emotions and nonverbal behaviors.

I was given a nice welcome at Berkeley. I was invited to take part in various seminars and meetings of the laboratory, which took place each week. It was a great opportunity to meet other famous researchers in social psychology who we are not likely to often meet in Europe. Furthermore, the lab meetings were great occasions to hear very interesting talks presented by members of the laboratory and to present my progress report. In parallel, I also had the opportunity to learn techniques for measuring non-verbal behaviors (i.e., electrocardiography), and to prepare and pass the "FACS Final Test" in order to become a "FACS coder" (Facial Action Coding System) (Ekman, & Friesen, 1977).

Lastly, while in the US, I took the opportunity to attend the annual meeting of the "Society for Personality and Social Psychology" (SPSP), which took place in New Orleans, Louisiana, from January 20th to January 22nd 2005.

The central aim of the research I was involved in was to study the imitation behaviors, especially imitation of smiles between people with different levels of power and political attitudes (liberal /conservative people).

First, it is broadly believed that imitation facilitates the creation of affinity, understanding, empathy, and therefore cooperation among individuals (Ekman & Friesen, 1969; LaFrance, 1985; Neumann & Strack, 2000). Furthermore, it's well known that having power allows individuals to do what they want without caring about the others (Lorenzi-Cioldi,

2002). Therefore, our first assumption was that powerful people should be less motivated to imitate other's facial behaviors (specially smiles) than powerless people. Moreover, we believed that liberals and conservatives differed according to their values and definition of power. Specifically, one would hypothesize that conservatives might have the most authoritarian concept of power. We then hypothesized that the phenomenon described earlier (imitation of smiles) should be less frequent among liberals than conservatives. Finally we predicted higher agreement in attitudes between the 2 participants when one imitated the smiles of the other.

In order to test this assumption, the participants were initially selected on the basis of their political attitudes and level of power (called "power trait"). Individuals were assigned to groups of two individuals in the laboratory. With the participants' consent, the experimental room was fit out with two video cameras, one in front of each participant. Once the consent form was signed, they were given instructions. Each dyad had to discuss a type of action concerning the following issue: "Universities should/should not be able to use affirmative action policies to increase enrollment of under-represented ethnic groups". Then, each participant had to complete scales measuring discussion quality rate, self-silencing rate, issue coverage, emotions that she or he/her or his partner felt, their "power state" (i.e., current feelings of power). Videos were then analyzed in order to study the imitations of smiles that occurred, both quantitatively and qualitatively. Indeed, smiles quality ("Duchenne"/non-"Duchenne" smiles) was evaluated with FACS (e.g., "Duchenne smiles" or "happy smiles" implies the orbicularis oculi pars lateralis, a muscle which surrounds the eye and raises cheeks + lowers the outer corner of the eye).

Despite our unconfirmed first prediction, the results of this study are very encouraging because they do support the second and third predictions. Indeed, with regard to the conservatives, the results yielded a main effect of imitation on the level of agreement, such that more imitation leads to more agreement attitudes. Additionally, this effect was mediated by "power state": the more the smiles were imitated, the more the level of agreement increased, especially for people with a low level of power. Concerning liberals, there was no effect of imitation on agreement but an effect of the number of imitated Duchenne smiles, such that the more the smiles were "happy", the more the agreement increased. Lastly, no

mediation effect of power was observed, revealing the fact that for liberal participants, the level of power did not influence the relations between individuals, at least for our dependant variable. There are many more analyses to be conducted. Obviously, I remain in touch with Prof. Keltner in order to finish these analyses, and to write an article.

I believe my visit in Berkeley was a very useful experience to me, but also a personally enriching event. That is why I would like to thank EAESP for providing me the funds, which made this trip possible.

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Myrke Nieweg

(Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands)
postgraduate travel grant

During the months March, April, May and June 2005, I visited Prof. Russell Spears and other members of the department of social psychology at Cardiff University, Wales, United Kingdom. My three-month visit was inspiring and instructive. It has really given a new boost to my research project, which focuses on the emotion *schadenfreude*. This is the German expression (and generally accepted in English language) for the pleasure in the misfortune of other people. I have been conducting my PhD on *schadenfreude* for three years now, and researching this emotion in intergroup contexts is the focus of Prof. Spears' research priorities. We had talked about collaborating this area before my visit on several occasions and Prof Spears was already associated with some of my past work, as well as with my supervisors Wilco van Dijk and Jaap Ouwerkerk.

During my stay in Cardiff I participated in several weekly meetings and I had regular meetings with Prof. Spears to talk to him about the projects I am working on now, and planning to work on in the near future. He pointed me to relevant literature, gave me suggestions for the paper I was working on, and helped me to create a new line of research. We designed a study, in which we not only include both an intra-group as an intergroup perspective on schadenfreude, but also have the opportunity to look at norm-differences about schadenfreude between two cultures. This study is already run in the USA and will be run in China later this summer. Also, we discussed the possible follow-up studies. I am excited about this new line of research, which will surely fit within my dissertation.

Also, I had the opportunity to attend the ChimpFACS (Chimpanzee Facial Action Coding System) workshop in Portsmouth, organized by Kim Bard, Marcia Smith Pasqualini, Lisa Parr, Sarah-Jane Vick, and Bridget Waller. This workshop was organized for researchers interested in using FACS especially designed for chimpanzees, researchers using human FACS, baby-FACS or studying the (facial) expression of emotions in any other way. I learned a lot by hearing the most recent developments in this area and, if possible, I would like to use FACS and ChimpFACS in the future.

I was invited by Tim Wildschut and Constantine Sedikides to give a seminar at the University of Southampton. During this seminar I presented several studies and we had a lively discussion about schadenfreude in general, the theoretical background and the specific results on these studies. For me, this was inspiring and very helpful, and I believe I convinced the audience that studying schadenfreude is complex as well as fascinating.

My stay at Cardiff was all in all a great experience. I made a lot of progress in my work and I gained a greater insight in the theoretical basis of my dissertation, I got to meet many people with whom I could discuss my work as well as theirs. I am starting the last year of my PhD with a lot of new ideas and enthusiasm, thanks to the input I received at Cardiff University. I thank the EAESP for providing me with the necessary finances to support my stay.

Slawomir Spiewak

(Jagellonian University, Krakow, Poland)

*seedcorn grant***Cognitive Determinants of Compliance Techniques**

The core idea behind the present project is that basic principles of the human mind could explain the effectiveness of different social influence strategies. As proposed by Cialdini (2001), the effectiveness of social influence is based on the use of automatic heuristic thinking in most day-to-day interactions. Sometimes however, the same people's strategy for the reduction of mental effort leads to an automatic refusal of requests. To increase the effectiveness of social influence, some compliance strategies use an opposite mechanism, namely, induce personal interests in the request and entice people towards elaborating the content of the request (Santos, Leve & Pratkanis, 1994). Some techniques of social influence are effective because of the natural tendency to reduce mental effort, whereas others disrupt people's routines and enhance a mindful response. Thus, we can predict that the availability of cognitive resources (mental energy) could modify the effectiveness of different social influence mechanisms. In my doctoral research (Spiewak, 2002) I examined the effectiveness of two different social influence strategies: 'door-in-the-face' (*DITF*) (Cialdini, Vincent, Lewis, Catalan, Wheeler & Darby, 1975) and 'fear-then-relief' (*FTR*) (Dolinski & Nawrat, 1998). I have assumed that these techniques are based on opposite processes.

The *door-in-the-face* consists of a sequence of two requests: the first one is relatively large, such that most people refuse it; the second follows immediately after the rejection of the first request, and is relatively easier making it more probable that it will be accepted. Most of the attempts to explain the effectiveness of this procedure (i.e. the reciprocal concession mechanism, the contrast effect explanation, the self-presentation, self-perception and the guilt based explanation) assume that the mechanism of the *DITF* should be based rather on a control process (Cialdini et. al, 1975; Even-Chen, Yinon & Bizmana, 1978; Pendelton & Batson, 1979; O'Keefe & Figgé, 1997, 1999). Thus, a lower availability of mental energy should impair the effectiveness of this technique.

On the other hand, the mechanism of *fear-then-relief* is an example of the opposite process. To induce compliance using this technique, a strong source of anxiety should be evoked and later abruptly eliminated. As Dolinski and Nawrat have claimed (1998) this manipulation leads to mindless compliance (Langer, Blank & Chanowitz 1978) and deficits of cognitive resources, thus in contrary to DITF predictions, depletion of cognitive resources should enhance the effectiveness of FTR.

I predicted that the availability of cognitive resources could be a moderator of the effectiveness of these two procedures. There is wide evidence that different kinds of volitional tasks can subsequently impair cognitive abilities (Baumeister, Bratslavsky, Muraven, & Tice, 1998; Ciarocco, Sommer, & Baumeister, 2001; Schmeichel, Vohs, & Baumeister, 2003). Thus, I assumed that current availability of cognitive resources could be impaired by the previous mental effort.

My doctoral research confirmed that the effectiveness of the two procedures was susceptible to manipulation of previous cognitive effort. In line of expectations *DITF* became less effective after the cognitive effort manipulation, however, cognitive effort did not impaired the effectiveness of FTR (agreement to take part in prosocial action) but had a strong impact on the reduction of personal engagement to fulfill an obligation (quantitative measure of engagement in prosocial action). This finding suggests that mindlessness is not an inevitable consequence of the FTR manipulation, but in some cases, subjects are able to have a relatively mindful reaction, depending on the availability of mental resources. However, an alternative interpretation of the obtained results might suggest that cognitive effort can lead to an increase in the availability of cognitive resources (contrary to the ego depletion model of self-regulation). If that assumption is true, the higher the cognitive load, the more mindful the behavior and the less the effectiveness of *FTR*. The obtained results raise several questions concerning theoretical issues that have not been empirically tested. Further investigation will consider four problems:

- ◆ the effect of cognitive effort on the availability of mental energy (studies 1-3),
- ◆ the influence of volitional effort on the availability of mental energy (studies 4-6),

- ◆ the impact the cognitive effort manipulation on subsequent mindlessness (study 7),
- ◆ replicating the results of the first DITF and FTR study (study 8).

I have designed follow-up studies which are the subject of the current project.

Cognitive effort and the availability of cognitive resources (studies 1-3).

In my doctoral thesis I assumed that volitional task manipulation is a matter of cognitive effort that leads to a depletion of cognitive resources. Unfortunately I was unable to find any empirical evidence that supported the assumption that cognitive effort subsequently depletes mental energy. However this was quite probable according the theory of limited attentional resources (Kahneman, 1973). Because this was only an assumption without any evidence, I attempted to examine it in separate studies.

The basic idea was to use the cognitive tasks as an independent variable (the same as in my doctoral research) and test whether cognitive effort really depletes cognitive resources. To this end, I used another cognitive task as a dependent measure, employed subsequently after the cognitive effort manipulation. Additionally in my studies, I controlled the basic between-subjects differences in attentional abilities.

In study 1, I used a task that requires continual control: random interval generation (Vandierendonck, 2000). The subject's task was to type the computer key at random intervals. In other words, the interval between subsequent taps should differ one from another. To control the behavior, subjects need to avoid any rhythm so one can say that the essence of the task is to overcome automaticity.

The results of this study revealed a very interesting effect that I have called: the cognitive warm-up effect (Spiewak, Ziaja & Dolinski, 2003). Namely, the stronger the cognitive effort the better the performance on the subsequent unrelated task. I successfully replicated this finding in two additional studies in which I used two other measures of availability of

cognitive resources. I used a simple cognitive task on selective attention in the 2nd study, and a dual task paradigm (ART, analogical reasoning test – like in the Raven intelligence test - as a primary task, and the controlling of a quickly moving 'line' as a secondary task) in the 3rd study. To sum up, none of my experiments revealed the existence of the cognitive depletion effect, moreover there is evidence that the stronger the cognitive effort the better the performance of the unrelated, subsequent task. I have interpreted this as a warm-up effect that probably results from a temporary mobilization of cognitive resources during the dominant activity.

At this point however, it is worth noting that evidence of the warm-up effect does not settle the debate of the role of available mental energy in social behavior. It is important to conduct further experiments to show the relationship between the subsequent effects of mental effort and the tendency towards automatic/controlled behavior. We still do not know either the durability or the robustness of this effect. It could be also possible that the depletion of resources is not the opposite effect but comes after the mobilization phase.

Comparison of ego depletion with cognitive effort manipulation (Studies 4-6).

The next step was to compare the consequences of cognitive effort and ego depletion manipulations using similar paradigms to measure the availability of cognitive resources. The results obtained in studies on the consequences of cognitive effort manipulation are inconsistent with the model of ego depletion as a limited recourse. If we assume that cognitive effort includes self-regulation processes, the obtained findings raise questions about the nature of the ego depletion effect. Specifically, there is a need to compare the effect of Baumeister's manipulation in the same cognitive tasks that I used to measure the availability of cognitive resources. In study 4 the dependent measure (selective attention test) was used once before and four times after the ego depletion manipulation. The ego depletion effect was obtained only immediately after experimental manipulation and disappeared in further different performance versions of the selective attention test. This suggest, that ego depletion resulted from emotional suppression and could be understood as a type of temporary

cognitive adaptation rather than depletion of cognitive resources. Further results suggest that the ego depletion effect could be found only when experimental manipulation is not preceded by other demanding cognitive tasks. In experiment 5 when the analogical reasoning task was performed just before the manipulation of emotional suppression (pretest), the posttest failed to detect any difference between the experimental and control condition (despite the effectiveness of manipulating the self-regulation task). Consequently, the ego depletion effect was found (experiment 6) when the pretest was separated in time (at least one day before) the self-regulation manipulation. These findings suggest that impairment of subsequent cognitive tasks might be the consequence of adaptation of the cognitive system to the demands of a previous task (which includes specific cognitive activity) rather than from depletion of cognitive resources.

The impact of cognitive load manipulation and fear-then-relief procedure on mindless behavior (Study 7).

A further step is to check whether the manipulation of cognitive effort really influenced the level of mindlessness. However it is necessary to distinguish mindless behavior from mindless compliance. As I supposed, compliance to request could result from mindful or mindless processes as well. It could be misleading to single out compliance to a request as an indicator of mindless behavior (Kitayama & Burnstein, 1988; Slugoski, 1995). It seems necessary to introduce a measure of mindlessness based on behavior free from compliance. To this end, in this experiment the subjects would be exposed to cognitive effort manipulation (as in the pervious experiments) and then the fear-then-relief procedure and after checked whether their subsequent behavior was automatic or controlled in terms of adapting to new circumstances. The major difference in this experiment from that of my doctoral study, is that the final request is replaced by an alternative measure of mindlessness. Thus, my major prediction is that cognitive effort will enhance the tendency of mindful behavior.

Cognitive effort, mindlessness and the effectiveness of compliance procedures (Study 8).

The final step is to replicate the effect found in my doctoral study. This experiment should provide additional evidence that the change in the effectiveness of selected techniques is a function of the availability of cognitive resources. Simultaneously it should also confirm that the expected effect would be moderated by the change in the level of mindlessness in response to requests. The design of this experiment would be similar in principle to the doctoral study.

As I mentioned earlier, the measure of mindlessness should be separated from the index of compliance. To this end, I would like to check subjects recall of the details of the target request. I expect that subjects who are more mindless would be unable to recall as many details of prosocial action when compared to subjects who would respond in a mindful way. More to the point, I expect that the measure of mindlessness used in this experiment would be congruent with the measure used in the previous experiment. It is noteworthy that such evidence (two different measures of mindlessness) would provide reliable confirmation of my assumption, and I would be able to verify whether inferring the mindful/mindless process from the congruencies of dichotomous and quantitative indexes of compliance were in fact appropriate.

Residence in the USA

Research on social influence in spite of the 'proud tradition' in social psychology is nowadays in decline. It means that very few researchers continue research into the effectiveness of social influence tactics. Hence, the possibility of considering this kind of research as a 'scarce resource'. Thanks to the support of the European Association of Experimental Social Psychology and invitation of professor Robert Cialdini, I had a chance to spend a month-long visit at the Psychology Department in Arizona State University. The main goal of this visit was to discuss both the results of research conducted in Poland and the details of the remaining studies (especially studies 7 and 8 – concern the effectiveness of social influence techniques). Collaborating with Robert Cialdini turned out to be especially fruitful. I had several opportunities to present my findings, both at formal meeting of Social Influence Interests Group as well as during several

informal consultations. I participated in scientific meetings of the Arizona State Social Psychology Research Institute with Douglas Kenrick, Steven Neuberg, John Reich and other members of the Social Psychology staff. As a result of detailed discussion about my remaining studies, I got valuable hints and suggestion which I make use of in my future research. Residency at Arizona State University gave me access to unrivalled library resources which are essential to my future work.

I want to thank Robert Cialdini who invited me and his graduate students Noah Goldstein, Vladas Griskevicius, Chad Mortensen and Petia Petrova for many stimulating discussions and their great company during my stay in Tempe. I appreciate Wilhelmina and Marek Wosinski for their warm hospitality at the beginning of my stay. Last but not least, I would like to take an opportunity to thank EAESP for providing me with the financial support that so greatly enriched my scientific experience.

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Michael Vliek

(University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands)
postgraduate travel grant

I would like to express my gratitude to the European Association of Experimental Social Psychology for offering me a Postgraduate Travel Bursary, which enabled me to stay at the University of Sussex for a period of ten months as a visiting research fellow. I was warmly welcomed and well taken care of in an atmosphere at the department of psychology which was both academically stimulating and socially gratifying.

The main aim of my visit was to work in close contact with Dr. Colin Wayne Leach, in furthering the conceptual and experimental basis of our research conducted in collaboration with Prof. Dr. Russell Spears within the field of social comparison research. Although we had already conducted some interesting research as part of my post-graduate education, the expertise of Dr. Colin Leach was very beneficial for a more complete understanding of the processes involved when social comparisons occur, and thus essential in setting up well-informed replication and extension studies. Dr. Colin Leach has been a great mentor with whom I had many constructive and informative meetings, and I feel privileged to have had the opportunity to work with and learn from him.

The contribution of the months spend at the University of Sussex is three-fold. First, one collaborative line of research which was puzzling and which meaning eluded us for a long time, was reconstructed, extended, run in the lab and analyzed up to the point that we could finally make sense of what had been in front of our eyes already for so long. Second, two other loosely associated studies were thoroughly discussed and analyzed, in the end showing their true potential. And third, a number of studies have been set up to replicate and extend the current findings.

My post-graduate research focuses on the theoretical elaboration and empirical investigation of intra-group social comparison processes. It is proposed that although inter-personal comparison operates at the most micro level and inter-group comparison may operate at the most macro level, they both seem to imply (and neglect) comparison at the intermediate level of analysis captured by intra-group comparison. During

my stay at the University of Sussex I was able to develop and write down the theoretical basis of this point of view with the intention to publish this as a book chapter. Furthermore, the empirical progress made during my stay at the University of Sussex will hopefully contribute to the end of future publications as well, making my stay a fruitful and enjoyable one without which the progress of my post-graduate research would not have been so extensive.

I would hereby also like to thank again the University of Sussex, not only for the facilities it so readily offered, but also for introducing me to a number of wonderful people whom I hold in high regard as colleagues and as friends.

News about Members

New Members of the Association

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

Full Membership

Dr. Sylwia BEDYNSKA
Warsaw, Poland
(G. Sedek, U. von Hecker)

Dr. Tiziana MASTROVITO
Bari, Italy
(G. Leone, J. Laszlo)

Dr. Kai EPSUTDE
Cologne, Germany
(S. Otten, T. Mussweiler)

Dr. Dorin NASTAS
Iasi, Romania
(C. Huici, R. Spears)

Dr. Catharine EVERS
Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium
(A. Fischer, T. Manstead)

Dr. Mariana NYAGOLOVA
Veliko Turnovo, Bulgaria
(P. Catellani, R. Spears)

Dr. Monika GRZESIAK-FELDMAN
Warsaw, Poland
(M. Stysko, M. Kaminska-Feldman)

Dr. Rick O'GORMAN
Kent, UK
(M. van Vugt, N. Geeraert)

Dr. Jitka GURNAKOVA
Bratislava, Slovakia
(C. Sedikides, B. Wojciszke)

Dr. Kimberly QUINN
Birmingham, UK
(N. Macrae, R. Crisp)

Dr. Russell HUTTER
Birmingham, UK
(R. Eiser, R. Crisp)

Dr. Isabelle RÉGNER
Toulouse, France
(P. Huguet, D. Hilton)

Dr. Colin Wane LEACH
Sussex, UK
(V. Yzerbyt, R. Spears)

Dr. Edith SALES-WUILLEMIN
Saint-Denis, France
(J. Py, P. Marchand)

Dr. Barbara SCHAUENBURG
Jena, Germany
(A. Mummendey, T. Schubert)

Dr. Ed SLEEBOS
Amsterdam, The Netherlands
(N. Ellemers, E. van Dijk)

Dr. Helma VAN DEN BERG
Amsterdam, The Netherlands
(D. Wigboldus, J. van der Pligt)

Dr. Thomas WEBB
Manchester, UK
(P. Sheeran, G. Haddock)

Dr. Cristina ZOGMAISTER
Padova, Italy
(L. Castelli, L. Arcuri)

Affiliate Membership

Dr. Rachael EGGINS
Canberra, Australia
(R. Spears, A. Haslam)

Dr. Todd PITTINSKY
Harvard, USA
(D. Abrams, C. De Dreu)

Postgraduate Membership

Frank ASBROCK
Bielefeld, Germany
(U. Wagner, O. Christ)

Julia BECKER
Marburg, Germany
(O. Christ, U. Wagner)

Friederike EYSSEL
Bielefeld, Germany
(G. Bohner, H. Plessner)

Jochen GEBAUER
Cardiff, UK
(G. Maio, M. Riketta)

Ilka GLEIBS
Jena, Germany
(K. Sassenberg, A. Mummendey)

Verena GRAUPMANN
Sussex, UK
(P. Sparks, E. Jonas)

S  verine HALIMI
Aix-en-Provence, France
(R.-V. Joule, V. Fointat)

Alexa ISPAS
Cardiff, UK
(R. Spears, T. Manstead)

Sei Jin KO
Groningen, The Netherlands
(D. Stapel, D. Marx)

Ren   KOPIETZ
Bielefeld, Germany
(G.T. Viki, G. Bohner)

Marcella LATROFA
Padova, Italy
(M. Cadinu, A. Maass)

Daniela NIESTA
München, Germany
(E. Jonas, D. Frey)

Olga VISBAL
Hamburg, Germany
(U. Wagner, R. Mielke)

Tamara RAKIC
Jena, Germany
(M. Cadinu, A. Maass)

Maciej SEKERDEJ
Krakow, Poland
(W. Wagner, J.F. Valencia)

Agnieszka SKUCZYNSKA
Warsaw, Poland
(D. Dolinski, K. Lachowicz-
Tabaczek)

Sofia STATHI
Birmingham, UK
(R. Crisp, A. Eller)

Hanna STILLSTRÖM
Stockholm, Sweden
(B. Ekehammar, T. Lindholm)

David VAIDIS
Nanterre, France
(D. Oberlé, P. Chekroun)

Job VAN DER SCHALK
Amsterdam, The Netherlands
(G. van Kleef, A. Fischer)

Ischa VAN STRAATEN
Nijmegen, The Netherlands
(D. Wigboldus, R. Holland)

Magali VILLATE
Clermont-Ferrand, France
(S. Guimond, M. Dambrun)

Announcements

New membership fee structure

The Business Meeting during the 14th General Meeting in Würzburg has approved a 26 percent increase in the membership fees starting in 2006.

The last time the fees were adjusted was in 1993 at the Lisbon General Meeting. Since then the consumer prices have risen by 30.3 percent. However, the present fee increase in the fees was not only a necessary adjustment for inflation, it was also due to the increased services the EAESP provides to its members and to the extensions in the support for meetings and grants (s. the President's Report, p 40).

As a result, from 2006 onwards, the overall structure of membership fees is as follows:

Full Membership	96 €
Affiliate Membership	72 €
Postgraduate Membership	48 €

Special rates have been set for members from the new EU countries:

Full Membership	48 €
Postgraduate Membership	24 €

and for Eastern non-EU countries:

Full Membership	30 €
Postgraduate Membership	15 €

Dues may be waived or reduced under the following circumstances:

1. **Financial hardship:** A one-year waiver is available for those who are having financial difficulties and are unable to pay dues. Please submit a brief description of your reason.
2. **Retired members:** Upon notification, retired members who have been members for the last 20 years or more will pay half of their yearly fee. Please inform me about your retirement, if you have not already done so.

Membership fee for 2006 is due now

Last not least it is time to renew your EAESP membership. Please pay your membership fee for 2006 before **December, 31st, 2005**. Only timely renewal will assure uninterrupted receipt of the European Journal of Social Psychology and will save administration costs.

For details regarding modes of payment please refer to our website www.eaesp.org (Membership / Fees). You can submit (or print) a credit card authorisation form directly from the website. Alternatively, the website provides information about the account of the Association should you prefer to pay by bank transfer. If you choose the latter option, please make sure that no bank charges are involved for the receiver.

Payment by credit card is the easiest and cheapest way for both sides.

Because of the change in the amount I would need to receive **a new credit card authorisation from all members** although I still might have a valid card information. With this sending I have therefore enclosed a new credit card authorisation form. Please fill it in and send or fax it back to me, or use the website.

You will receive a receipt of your payment **by regular mail** within two weeks.

Please note that your subscription of the *European Journal of Social Psychology* for 2006 will be cancelled, if I don't receive your fee or your credit card authorisation by **December 31st, 2005**.

I thank you in advance for your friendly cooperation.

Sibylle Classen

European Journal of Social Psychology New Editors

Leonel Garcia-Marques, the new editor of the EJSP, has put together his team of associate editors:

Luigi Castelli
Jamie DeCoster
Pascal Huguet
Lucy Johnston
Michaela Wänke
Sven Waldzus

This new team will begin its term on January 1, 2006 and will be in charge for three years (2006-2008).

Open call for offers to host the next General Meeting (2008)

The Executive Committee calls for offers to organize and host the next General Meeting in three years time (2008). We are particularly interested in offers from countries (and parts of Europe more generally) that have not staged our most important meeting before. However the most important concern for us is to host a successful meeting so offers from members of

the Association from all parts of Europe are very welcome and will be given full consideration at our next committee meeting in April.

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

These are the basic requirements but it is important also not to underestimate the work involved in planning and hosting an event of this magnitude. Although some of the more mundane tasks (e.g. hotel reservations and registration) can be devolved to a professional conference organizing firm, the executive committee consider it essential for the host organizers to take the initiative in organizing the other aspects of the conference. Experience has shown that this is important not only to keep costs down but also to stamp the identity of the organizing team on the conference. Although the task can seem onerous, the executive committee is of course willing to help in any way it can, particularly in terms of advice and experience derived from previous organizers. A program committee will be responsible for the scientific program but this will also include representation of the local organizers. Despite the work involved the benefits can also be enormous, not only in terms of our gratitude, but more importantly in terms of raising the profile of the social psychology in the university, region and country of the host organizers, and stimulating social psychology in this area.

Deadline: In view of the date of the next committee meeting please send letters of interest, detailing the basic facilities and feasibility of your offer in line with the requirements outlined above to our Executive officer, Sibylle Classen **as soon as possible** but in any case **by March 15th, 2006**.

Deadlines for Contributions

Please make sure that applications for meetings and applications for membership are received by the Administrative Secretary by **March, 1st, 2006** 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 **March, 15th, 2006**.

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