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Editorial

Dear colleagues and friends,

Let me welcome you as the new secretary of the EASP Executive Committee. Strongly leaning on the knowledgeable and reliable support by Sibylle Classen, I will be editing the European Bulletin until the next General Meeting, in summer 2014. A lot has happened since the last Bulletin has been published in spring. And, unfortunately, some of these events were sad and worrisome. Nonetheless, let me start with the positive part:

In July, we celebrated a wonderful General Meeting in Stockholm. Thanks to the responsible local organizers around Torun Lindholm and to the excellent work of the program committee, headed by Manuela Barreto, we were able to enjoy an exceptionally nice conference. A wonderful city with a smoothly and highly efficiently functioning congress venue, and a very interesting scientific program that demonstrated impressively that Social Psychology in Europe is doing very well. – I could continue with praise about this event, but instead I refer to the reports on the GM in this Bulletin.

Like always, a General Meeting also implies that we need to say good bye to old, and that we may welcome new members in the EASP-Executive Committee. The outgoing members were our former president, Carsten de Dreu (The Netherlands), Miguel Moya (Spain), and Bogdan Wojzisce (Poland). They have generously served the Association for six years, and they certainly deserve our respect and gratefulness. The new members are Manuela Barreto (Portugal/UK), Mara Cadinu (Italy), and Daniel Wigboldus (The Netherlands). Altogether, we now form a committee that – on average – is quite young, and which is, after the EC during 1999-2002, the second one comprising of more women than men. Related to the changes in the composition of the EC were also changes in the distribution of responsibilities in the team. In the President's Corner you will find more information on the new Executive Committee and the functions of its members.

In late July, only a few weeks after the Stockholm General Meeting, we were shocked by the sad news that John Turner had passed away. John Turner was certainly one of the most prominent members of our Association. His work on social identification, intra- and intergroup behavior has had and still has an enormous impact on Social Psychology not only in Europe, but worldwide. In this Bulletin, you will find an obituary for John Turner written by his close colleagues and friends, Alex Haslam, Penny Oakes, Steve Reicher, and Kate Reynolds.

In the early days of September, we confronted another type of negative news: Our former Jos Jaspars Award winner and internationally highly recognized and respected colleague Diederik A. Stapel was found to have committed fraud on a scale that is still hard to grasp. So far, we know that at least 30 of his articles, all published in top-journals in our field, are at least partly based on data that are faked. A committee is still further investigating the case, and more publications might be declared as being fully or partly based on faked or otherwise manipulated data. Building upon his excellent reputation, Diederik Stapel has betrayed a long

list of both senior and junior collaborators, not only in Europe, but also in the United States.

The most serious damage has been done to the PhD-students supervised by Diederik Stapel. Luckily, their universities confirmed that – irrespective of whether their supervisor might have manipulated data included in their PhD-theses – their doctoral degrees will stay valid. Yet, some of their publications might be declared untrustworthy and retracted. Hence, besides being deeply hurt and disappointed personally, these promising young researchers will need to rebuild their CVs from scratch. This will put them in a disadvantageous position compared with their peers. I therefore hope that we will give them some time to rebuild their vita, and that we will be cautious to *not* function in line with automatic associations, should any of these junior researchers cross our way in job application procedures, review processes, or grant applications.

But the Diederik Stapel case is not only about individual misconduct, but it affects our whole discipline. The reputation of Social Psychology is seriously damaged. In the press, especially in the Netherlands, typical methods and analyses in our field have become the subject of criticism and generalized distrust. Social Psychology is not only studying negative prejudice, but has also become a target. Obviously, this is also something EASP has to worry about. In close cooperation with the editors of EJSP and SPPS, we are currently discussing procedures that will enhance the accessibility of published data and the underlying materials and analyses. Moreover, we are planning to make the codes of ethical conduct in our field more explicit and prominent. This should apply to procedures when submitting articles to the journals associated with EASP, but also much earlier, for example in teaching modules, or in specific sessions or round table discussions during summer schools, small group meetings, or conferences. Moreover, this fraud case also raises broader questions, for example about publication pressure, or the way we deal with the media. In the following Bulletin we will continue to address these questions, and I invite our members to contribute to this debate.

Yet, even though it took me more words to address last months' negative events than to comment on the positive ones, we should be optimistic. The transparency that we need in order to tackle those aspects of our current publication system that facilitated Stapel's misconduct is nothing we need to fear. As was obvious during our General Meeting: Social psychologists do excellent work, and Social Psychology has a lot to tell!

Let me close with a note from the perspective of the EASP's secretary and this Bulletin's editor. During the Business Meeting it was stated that hardly anybody reads the Bulletin. This statement stayed uncommented, suggesting that there was consensus, but no need for action. This, however, is a shame! We should read and we should actively use the European Bulletin in order to communicate ideas, concerns, trends, etc. It is a source of information for EASP-members, but we can also use it as starting point for discussions on relevant topics concerning Social Psychology in Europe. Such as the debate on whether there is sufficient room for diversity in current European Social Psychology, a concern that has been raised by

some members prior and during the Business Meeting in Stockholm. Hence, don't hesitate to contact me in case you would like to contribute.

I wish you all the best for the last weeks in 2011, and a wonderful year 2012!

Sabine Otten

President's Corner

Dear Members,

I would like to begin my first President's Corner by thanking the outgoing members of the Executive Committee, Miguel Moya, Bogdan Wojciszke, and our past President Carsten De Dreu. Working with them has been inspiring. I also wish to welcome the new EC members, Mara Cadinu, Daniël Wigboldus and Manuela Barreto, and thank them for offering their time and energy to the Association. Finally, I wish to thank our executive officer Sibylle Classen for her invaluable work. With regards to the new EC, if you take a look at our website, you will notice that we have carried out a minor "reform". In the past, the Executive Committee, despite being composed of seven members, only had three clearly identified functions. EASP has grown, expanded its activities and become more complex, and we have decided to make all the functions more visible. Now, along with the functions of president, secretary and treasurer, we have a journals officer, a meetings officer and two grants officers. We trust that this lively, cooperative team will create the right synergy to face the upcoming challenges of EASP. In the short term, the Executive Committee will have to deal with (a) the growth of the Association, in terms of membership, size of meetings, number of journals, relations with other associations, and the Association's position in relation to European institutions and agencies; (b) the related question of diversity, a longstanding tradition of the Association that has recently created some debate; (c) the consequences of the European and global financial crisis for research; (d) the societal and academic pressures that may create suboptimal, or even fraudulent research practices. This, of course, is not an exhaustive list, but it reflects the main issues that are already on our agenda.

With respect to the issue of diversity, I would like to devote this first President's Corner to an important point that has created some debate in the past few months: the decision to allow social psychologists who do not work in Europe to become full members. I wish to discuss this point here because there seems to be some misunderstanding of the reasons, procedures and consequences of this decision. As far as the *reasons* are concerned, they proceed from the inconsistency between the Association's articles and our longstanding practice of limiting the membership of our non-European members to affiliate membership. As explained in the June 21, 2011 letter to the members written by our past President, Carsten De Dreu, Articles 5 and 12 imply that scholars working outside Europe may apply to join the Association as affiliate members, but that this is not compulsory, merely an option. Therefore, we have endeavoured to avoid having practices that are at odds with our Articles. If you read the report of our past President, Carsten De Dreu, in this issue, and the last two issues of the Bulletin, you will realise that this decision has been taken after carefully informing all members, and after seeking expert legal advice. More generally, and probably also more importantly, I would like to emphasise that we live more than ever in a globalised world, be it for

better or for worse. This holds true for all aspects of economic, social and cultural life, including research. Consequently, we can no longer contribute to European social psychology acting as if it was not influenced by social psychological research taking place outside Europe. Research teams are increasingly international and our Association has an increasing number of activities coordinated with other social psychological associations outside Europe, from journals to summer schools and conferences. The decision to grant full membership to social psychologists working outside Europe will allow them to contribute more directly and explicitly to social psychology in Europe and to the Association.

The *procedure* that has led to this decision has also attracted some criticism. As mentioned above, this issue has been announced in several fora prior to the General Meeting. However, I would also like to emphasise that in Stockholm the Business Meeting put up for vote the following change in Clause 1 of the Standing Orders: Delete “*When full members take up permanent residence outside Europe, their full membership shall lapse automatically. They may elect to continue as affiliate members.*” This change was proposed in order to align the Standing Orders with the Articles. If the Business Meeting had wanted to send a strong signal that this process was *not* welcome, it could have voted against this change. Instead, the change was approved by 78% of votes in favour.

The *consequence* is that this new policy will result in more, not less, diversity, with members from other continents participating more actively in our Association. In this respect, I would like to address two specific questions that I have heard frequently, and that seem to create some concern. The first one is whether a full member not working in Europe can become a member of the Executive Committee. The answer is “yes”, provided that the other full members vote for her or him. If a social psychologist not working in Europe is willing to offer her or his time, enthusiasm and expertise to serve the Association in the front line, social psychology in Europe will certainly benefit from this commitment. The idea that Americans, South Africans or Australians would enter the Executive Committee for imperialistic reasons is probably closer to conspiracy theory than to the profound motivations that bring a researcher to devote time and energy to the Association. The second question is whether a full member not working in Europe can receive one of EASP’s awards. The answer is “yes”, if their work has promoted or advanced social psychology *in Europe*. Actually, this would not be a new policy, since in the past the Association has attributed the Codol Award to David Hamilton and the Tajfel Award to John Turner. Finally, let me end this section with a more general question, also mentioned in recent debates. Do these changes mean that the European Association will no longer be European? The answer of the past and present Executive Committee is clearly “no”. Again, in terms of social influence it would be an illusion to think that social psychological research operates in Europe in an “international vacuum”, without any impact from the social psychological research conducted on other continents. Enabling scholars who work outside Europe to become more active, full members of the Association will increase the likelihood of this influence being reciprocal.

Globalisation in research has, unlike in economy, brought numerous positive developments, ranging from the Internet to the increased accessibility of international databases. I am confident that this new development in the Association will be of great value for the advancement of social psychology in Europe. I hope you share this enthusiasm.

Yours sincerely,

Fabrizio Butera
President, EASP

Reports from the 16th General Meeting 2011 Stockholm, Sweden, July 12-16

Report of the organizers Torun Lindholm and Manuela Barreto

The 16th General Meeting from the Organizers' perspective: What a great week we had!

Summer is gone, and up in northern Europe one can already smell the scent of winter. It seems a good time to reflect on the summer of 2011, and in particular on the summer's great event, the 16th General Meeting of the EASP in Stockholm.

The journey of organizing the General Meeting in Stockholm started already in Opatija in 2008 when, during a coffee break, a colleague remarked that there was nothing decided yet as to where to hold the meeting in 2011. One of us, Torun, replied, without much consideration, that maybe Stockholm could be the host next time. We went on to discuss other topics, but somehow this information was passed on to the Executive Committee. In September 2008, Torun received a mail from Carsten De Dreu where he asked whether we were interested in taking on the task of organizing the 2011 meeting in Stockholm. With both delight and a bit of fright, Torun wrote back "Yes, we are!". From then on the 16th General Meeting of the EASP became an important part of our and our collaborators' daily lives for almost three years.

There were several reasons why Stockholm was suggested as the host city. First, there are several conference venues in Stockholm with enough room for a meeting of this size. The city also has a reputation of being very beautiful and friendly, built on islands with water all around. Another important reason was that experimental social psychology historically has been very scarce throughout Scandinavia. A meeting of this size, with the world's leading scholars presenting their best and most recent findings, would mean a lot to put social psychology on the agenda in this part of Europe.

Against the pros for Stockholm as the host city there were also some aspects that made this suggestion seem somewhat risky. Stockholm is fairly expensive, and we speculated that this fact could lead potential delegates to refrain from coming here. Moreover, Stockholm is far away for delegates from Central and Southern Europe, and it is not typically a city you happen to pass by while visiting other places in Europe. For these reasons, we were fairly pessimistic in our estimates of the number of attendees at the start. As you know, it turned out that there was no cause for concern in that respect. At this year's General Meeting, there were more than 1.300 participants from 42 different countries from all over the world! It goes without saying that this number of delegates exceeded all our expectations, and

we were both moved and grateful that so many thought it worthwhile to make the journey up north.

Everyone who has been involved in organizing a meeting of this size knows that it is not child's play. It requires an enormous amount of enthusiasm and countless hours of work. A well functioning collaboration with the right people on critical issues is thus a sine qua non for making this type of event possible. There are a host of people who have worked hard to make the meeting the success it was.

We both want to express our gratitude to everyone who worked in the local organizing committee and in the scientific committee. The local organizing committee comprised Andreas Olsson, Emma Bäck, Marie Gustafsson Sendén, Kristina Danilov, and Constanze Eib. Their dedication, skills, and efforts in countless meetings throughout the years of planning is simply astonishing. We were also lucky to have a group of volunteers who went out of their way to make everything run smoothly during the conference week. The scientific committee, consisting of Esther Kluwer, Greg Maio, Mara Cadinu, Michaela Waenke, and Tobias Greitemeyer proved to be not only a highly skilled and efficient team, but also a cohesive and fun one. We very much enjoyed slipping on the ice and snow with you all in those cold January days in Stockholm. And we could of course not have done the job without an army of reviewers.

The Executive Committee, with Carsten De Dreu and Fabrizio Butera up front, provided invaluable support all the way, always willing to share their experience and help us sort out details both on smaller and larger scales. Another critical person in the planning of this meeting was Sibylle Classen, to whom we could turn with all sorts of practical, logistical, and financial questions.

The collaboration between the two of us was close and intense, and the importance of this cooperation running smoothly cannot be sufficiently emphasized. Torun is the architect of the local arrangements, and Manuela the engineer behind all details surrounding the scientific aspects of the meeting. Both tasks turned out a lot larger than we had initially expected (and we expected a lot!), and we found ourselves doing things that we never imagined doing: from designing web-sites (Manuela) to “try selling the conference” to hundreds of potential sponsors (Torun). We each had our tasks, but we also helped each other with many of the arrangements that were necessary—from room booking, to room distribution, to several rounds of proofreading of the scientific program. Neither of us can think of a more professional and dedicated team mate, and we are very grateful to the Executive Committee for giving us the opportunity to work together.

In total, for this year's meeting we received submissions representing roughly 1.200 presentations within symposia, thematic sessions, and posters. This constitutes a substantial increase in comparison to previous years, and the program committee worked with great dedication to organize an exciting program on the basis of these

contributions. The final program included 11 parallel sessions with 90 symposia, 63 thematic sessions, and four large poster sessions. New for this year were the round table discussions with some of our most prominent colleagues, which took place during part of the lunch break on three of the conference days. Although this was an experimental aspect of the program and we were unsure of whether or not it would be popular, it turned out so popular that we had to change these sessions to larger rooms because the smaller and more informal spaces we had dedicated to these sessions were leaving too many people out. Thus, judging from the sheer number of attendees during the sessions, the discussions were much appreciated, and should perhaps be improved and built on for future meetings.

Another change from previous years was that we had only one poster session each day, with all posters displayed throughout the whole day they were scheduled. This gave delegates plenty of time to walk around and see all the presented posters, and we think that this is a format that is well worth keeping in future meetings.

This year, thanks to our collaborator Michelle Nakagawa at Stockholm University, we also tested broadcasting some of the symposia and sessions during the meeting. If you haven't yet seen this material, please check the link at the EASP website

<http://w3.psychology.su.se/easp2011/>

Neither of us had organized a conference before, and this meant that each step in the process of the planning was new to both of us. We learned from the successes, but also from what went less well, and we firmly believe that many aspects of our work could be transferred to, and used in, the organization of future meetings, saving a lot of time and effort to coming event organizers.

From the organizers' perspective then, how would we sum up the 16th General Meeting of the EASP? We are honoured that we were given this opportunity to organize the most important European conference in the field, and we are proud that, together with the delegates, we were able to make the meeting such an inspiring academic experience. Although there is always room for improvement, we dare say that the meeting was a great success from the participants' and the organization's perspective. We also believe that the meeting was very successful in promoting social psychology in the Nordic countries, due both to the number of national attendees (many of whom had, even a year ago, never heard about the EASP) and due to the media attention we received during the meeting. So, last but certainly not least, we would like to express our gratitude to all participants who shared their work and time with us, and made this meeting possible. We hope that we'll have the opportunity to see you all again at the next General Meeting in 2014!

Report of the Past President Carsten de Dreu

Dear friends and colleagues,

Three years have passed since our Business Meeting in 2008, in Croatia. Time flies and another Executive Committee steps down and passes the torch on to a – at least in part – new group of members to represent the Association. It was a great privilege to serve the Association as treasurer and, for the last three years, as its president. In this report I will address (i) the goals and approaches used by the Executive Committee in making its decisions, (ii) membership development; (iii) meetings and grants; (iv) EASP publications, and (v) future developments and activities.

(i) Goals and Approaches

The mission of European Association for Social Psychology is to promote excellence in social psychology in Europe. Excellence in social psychology in Europe is facilitated, first of all, by individual learning and development, and the exchange of research findings, ideas, and problem solutions. We supported this through individual seedcorn and travel grants, and through the support for small group, regional support, and medium size meetings. Second, excellence in social psychology is promoted by high quality scientific publications associated with EASP, and we worked diligently to secure and support the best editors for the *European Journal of Social Psychology*, *Social Psychological and Personality Science*, the *European Review of Social Psychology*, and *European Monographs in Social Psychology*. Third, social psychological science is not confined to Europe, and social psychological science in Europe tremendously benefits from constructive exchange with our sister organizations elsewhere in the world. Accordingly, we intensified connections to and collaborations with the Society for Australasian Social Psychology, the Society for Experimental Social Psychology, the Society for Social and Personality Psychology, the Society for the Study of Social Issues, and the Association for Psychological Science. Fourth, social psychology in Europe is diverse in both social and paradigmatic terms, and the Executive Committee conscientiously worked to ensure member participation in our various activities crosses geographical, gender, and paradigmatic boundaries. Finally, all of the above cannot be achieved without a financially healthy Association where income meets and/or exceeds its expenditures, and decisions are made in a legally proper, transparent and consistent manner. Thus, we cut down on expenditures, created new sources of income, and provided interim accounts of our decision making, and planned initiatives via publications in the European Bulletin of Social Psychology.

Looking back on the past three years, the Executive Committee has achieved much and I am very pleased to see the extent to which social psychological science in Europe is flourishing. In section (iii) I return to this, when I discuss in more detail the various activities initiated and supported by the Executive Committee. First, however, I'd like to review membership development.

(ii) Membership

Members – full, affiliate, and postgraduate – are the greatest asset of our society, as it their contributions, ideas, activities that make the European Association of Social Psychology what it is. Figure 1 shows membership development since 1968, when we started with 62 members. Today, we have over 1250 members, of which no less than 277 are postgraduates. It shows that EASP is attracting more and more members each year, and that the share of postgraduates is steadily increasing as well. Membership development is strong and holds great promise for the future.

Membership Development 1968 - 2011

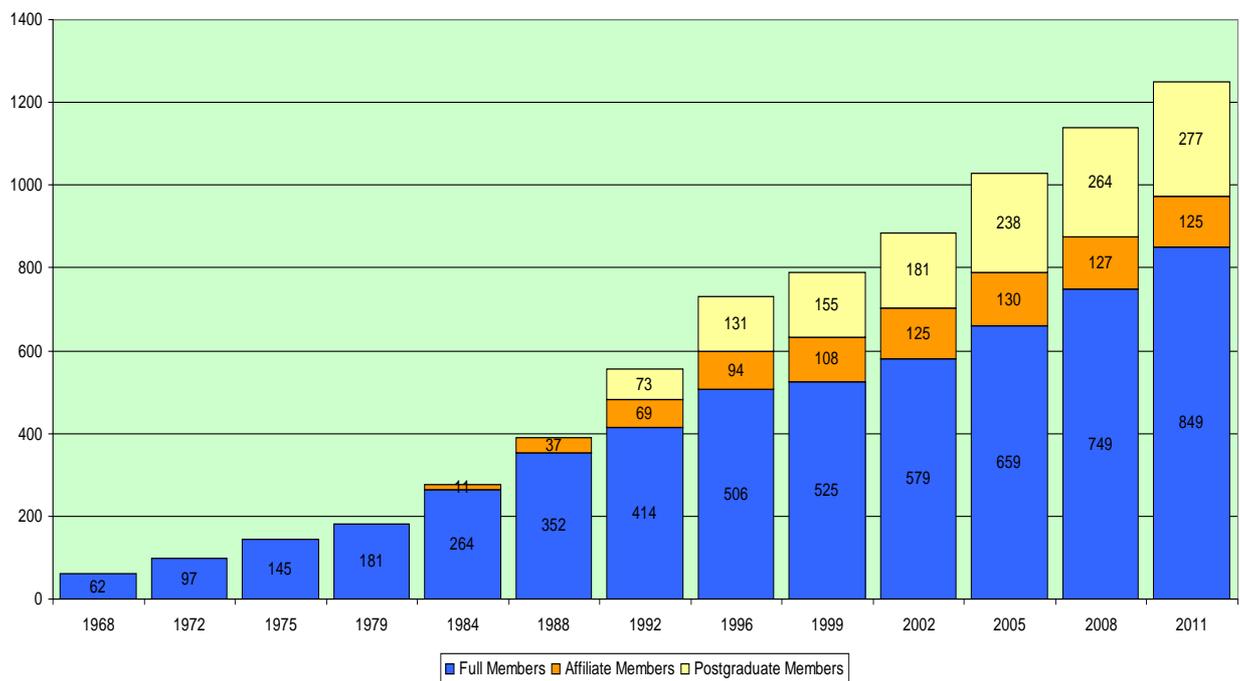
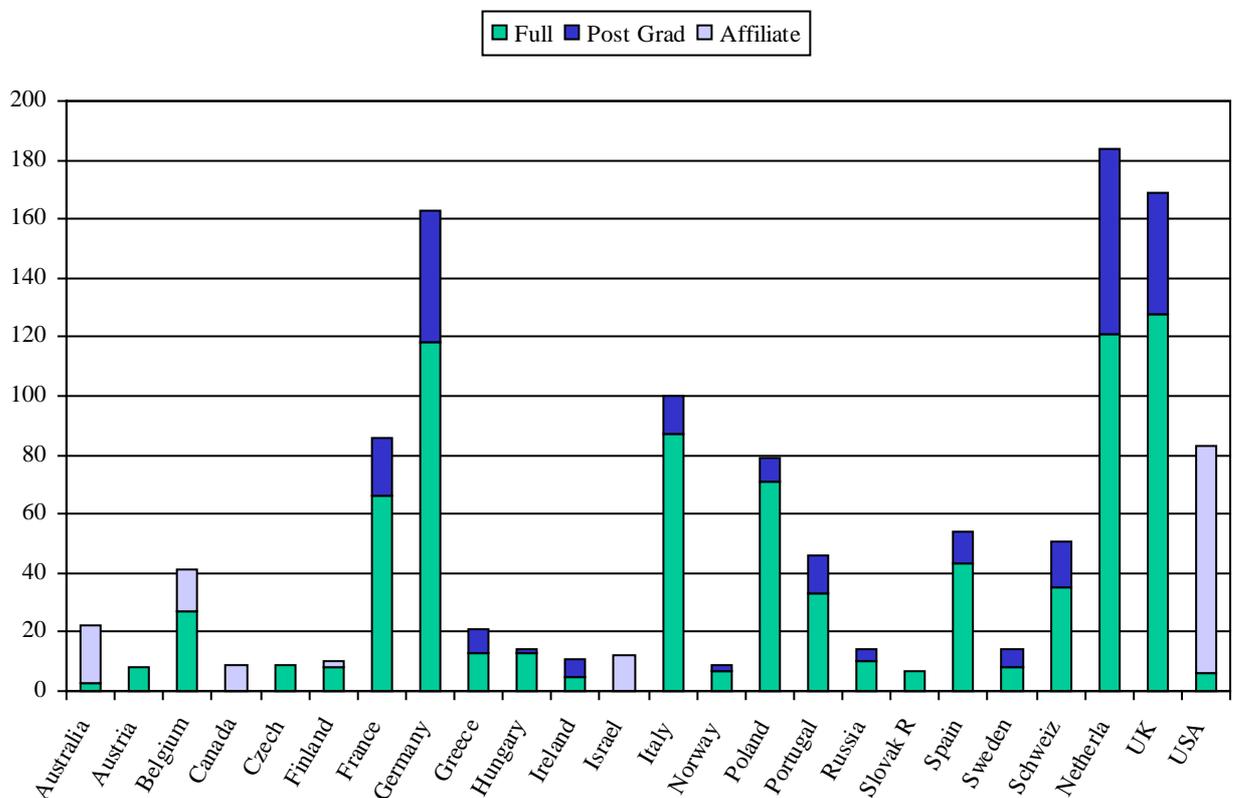


Figure 2 shows the membership breakdown per country (countries with fewer than 5 members are not shown). As can be seen, most full and postgraduate members reside in the UK, Germany, and the Netherlands, followed by Poland, France, and Italy. If there is anything to remark about these numbers, it perhaps is that the number of postgraduate members in Germany, the UK, and the Netherlands relative to the number of full members is much larger than in most other countries in Europe. As said, our future is in the postgraduate members, and there may be potential gain in those countries where postgraduate membership is on the low side, especially in comparison to the number of full members. My personal experience is that new students have to be made aware of the possibility of becoming a postgraduate member of EASP, and have to be educated about the potential benefits.

Figure 1 shows that a small percentage of our membership is affiliate member, and Figure 2 shows that these reside mainly in the USA, Australia, and Israel (there are

a few in Belgium too, which is slightly odd given that those who reside in Europe cannot be affiliate member and most Belgians know they're part of Europe). Affiliate members are those who are committed to the European Association for Social Psychology, yet are not affiliated with a European university or research institute. However, the Executive Committee has uncovered that our Articles and Standing Orders do not prohibit those lacking an affiliation with a European university or research institute to become full member. Furthermore, the Executive Committee recognizes that many affiliate members have made, and continue to make outstanding contributions to social psychology in Europe (also see the President's Corners in the European Bulletin of Social Psychology, Fall 2010/Spring 2011). Accordingly, the Executive Committee has invited all current affiliate members to become full member of EASP. Some have responded positively, some have declined, and others have not responded. I thus expect the breakdown in Figure 2 to change slightly in the coming years, with fewer affiliate and more full members being enlisted.



(iii) Meetings and Grants

The biggest and perhaps most important event we initiated was the Summer School that was held in 2010 in Aginea, an island just of the coast of Athens. It was co-sponsored by the European Social Cognition Network (ESCON), and organized by Xenia Chrysochoou and her team of teachers, including Fabrizio Butera, Bertram Gawronski, Christian Staerkle, Daniel Bar-Tar, and Nyla Branscombe. They did a wonderful job in creating a uniquely stimulating and

convivial atmosphere for more than 60 doctoral students, from more than 25 different countries (including the US, and Australia). As we all know, the European summer schools are landmark events for our young colleagues, events that are not only remembered until their retirement, but that also provide unique opportunities for colleagues to create networks that allow informal exchanges and stimulations that may last for an entire career.

I am pleased to announce that the 2012 summer school will be held in Limerick, Ireland, and competently organized by Anca Murescu and her team. I hope that we are able to continue our fruitful collaboration with ESCON, and that again we will see many excellent students from Europe and elsewhere. Specifically, I would like to remind you that the summer school activities involve an exchange with SPSP that organizes the Summer Institute of Social Psychology (SISP)—five American students who are selected by SPSP participate in our summer school and, in return the same number of European students (selected by us) are invited to be part of SISP. In Athens we have started a similar exchange with the Society for Australasian Social Psychology, and this was highly successful as well.

Beyond the Summer School, there are the scientific meetings that the European Association has sponsored (2008-2010): 11 Small Group Meetings with about 30 participants each and 4 Medium-Size and Joint Meetings with SPSSI attended by about 50-60 colleagues. These meetings covered a wide range of topics, were held in various European countries, and attracted an equally diverse set of scholars. Examples of the themes covered in these scientific meetings include an EASP-SPSSI Joint Meeting on “Intergroup contact,” and EASP meetings on “Cognitive Consistency as an Integrative Concept in Social Cognition,” “Self-Regulation Approaches to Group Processes,” “Collective Action and Social Change,” “Resolving Societal Conflicts and Building Peace,” “Developmental Perspectives on Subtle and Explicit Intergroup Prejudice,” and “Honor in the Context of Group and Gender Relations, the Self, and Aggression.”

In funding these meetings, we continued the practice set by the earlier Executive Committee of capping the number of grants we allocate per year, and by setting bi-annual deadlines for grant applications. Our experience with this practice continues to be very positive, and I wish to thank Fabrizio Butera for diligently working on grant proposals, reviewing them, and coordinating with the organizers.

In addition to the meetings, EASP continued to sponsor individual learning and development through postdoctoral travel and postdoctoral ‘seedcorn’ research grants. Our budget allowed us to award 20 travel grants and 4 seedcorn grants per year. To further facilitate our financial planning, we have also introduced and announced four deadlines for grant applications and a more formal evaluation of the seedcorn grants. I wish to thank Sabine Otten and Miguel Moya for their hard work in reviewing and coordinating our highly successful grant scheme.

(iv) EASP Publications

The *European Bulletin of Social Psychology* continues to be our tri-annual newsletter, and has been edited by Xenia Chryssochoou. Complementing our website, it is a central instrument of communication for our Association in that it draws people's attention to events and ongoing developments in our society.

EASP associates with a number of scholarly publications, and on all accounts the outlook is very positive. The *European Review of Social Psychology*, edited by Wolfgang Stroebe and Miles Hewstone and published by Psychology Press, is now listed in the ISI Web of Science. This wonderful achievement reflects back on the achievements of its editors, who have been consistently producing an annual volume containing a broad range of rigorous reviews and conceptual work. It will also positively influence the visibility of the work published in *ERSP* and, no doubt, the related research articles that appear in the *European Journal of Social Psychology*. As to the latter, the editorial team of *EJSP* led by Anne Maass and Russell Spears is now well in its third year and their energy and vision have moved the journal into a new era. They will soon hand over their responsibilities to a wonderful new team of editors led by Tom Postmes and Ernestine Gordijn. Finally, about two years ago, *Social Psychological and Personality Science* opened its on-line submission portal. One volume has been published already, and the second volume is almost completed. These volumes contain the best papers from over 500 submissions per year. The average turn-around from submission to editorial feedback is below 40 days. Libraries are purchasing the Journal, over 6,000 researchers in social and personality psychology have electronic access, and media coverage is beyond expectations. It is fair to say that *SPPS* is a great success already, and promising a lot. Next to *ERSP* and *EJPS*, *SPPS* provides another top-level platform for social psychological research to be communicated. Finally, there is the *European Monographs in Social Psychology*, published by Psychology Press, under the competent editorship of Rupert Brown. The series has continuously published high quality research monographs that represent the best programmatic social psychology in Europe. Since its re-launch in 1993, eleven titles have been published. Recent titles include *Consumer Culture and Well-being* (Dittmar, 2010), *Moral Emotions in Persons and Groups* (Giner-Sorrola, 2011), and *Rape Myths* (Bohner & Eyssel, 2012).

The journals and related publications showcase our collective discoveries and scientific contributions, and browsing through these publications each time again reveals the breadth and quality of social psychology in Europe. On behalf of the entire Executive Committee, I thank Wolfgang Stroebe, Miles Hewstone, Anne Maass, Russell Spears, Rupert Brown, and Vincent Yzerbyt, as well as their editorial teams, and the various publishers of our journals.

(v) Challenges for the Future

EASP is financially healthy, its governance structure up-to-date, we are growing steadily, and our publications are internationally seen as high quality, must-read outlets for social psychological research. Still, there are things to wish for, and emerging developments to keep an eye on. Here I will elaborate upon two issues that are close to my heart and I think important for the future of EASP.

First, we have decided to allow as full member all those self-identified social psychologists who contribute to social psychological science through their scholarly publications. This decision brings practice in line with our Articles. It also implies that it is of no concern where social psychological science is conducted, or by whom. It does not matter whether contributions to social psychology are made by someone affiliated with a political science department, or with a background in statistical modelling. It does not matter whether contributions are made in an EU-country, or in the USA, China, or New Zealand. What matters to us is whether someone wishes to contribute to social psychological science in Europe, for example through collaborative research, scholarly advice, hosting students, reviewing for our journals, and so on. After all, our goal is to promote excellence in social psychology in Europe, and anybody who can and wants to contribute to that goal is welcome as member.

Our decision regarding membership status has been anticipated and communicated at various points in time in the European Bulletin of Social Psychology, and before we made and announced the decision we have consulted informally with many members, including past EC-members. Only a few members voiced disagreement. Indeed, the Executive Committee has consistently ensured (i) its various decision making bodies and seminars being a sound reflection of Europe's social, academic, and geographic diversity, and (ii) grant applications were solicited in an open manner and evaluated in terms of EC-guidelines (e.g., proper budgeting, possibility for EASP-members to participate), and not in terms of content or method. I am confident that the new EC continues in this spirit, with an open eye for diversity in social psychological science in Europe, and without favouring certain research traditions over others. I also expect we continue to see that social psychological research in Europe continues to have societal relevance, and that the research publications we associate with have strong applied value. Finally, I would urge those who wish to contribute to EASP on what they feel is undervalued or underrepresented, to organize themselves and to apply for the superb grants we have to support whatever type of activity they wish to develop. I am convinced that such pro-active and constructive approach will further strengthen social psychological science in Europe.

The second challenge for the future does have a relationship with the way of field is developing. We have very successful summer school exchanges with SPSP and SASP, and strong cooperation with SPSSI (Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues) which consists of supporting a conference per year that is of joint

interest for the two societies, to be held alternating in North America and Europe. We agreed with SPSSI that each society should contribute \$3500 per conference and that the deadlines for the meeting applications should be synchronized. These international collaborations have been complemented by a recent joint symposium on social neuroscience with the Association for Psychological Science. Not only was this a highly successful pre-conference to our General Meeting, with over 200 participants, it also reflects a development we as social psychologists should think about. Specifically, many topics typically seen as social psychological are now being studied (also) in cognitive neuroscience, neurobiology, and behavioral economics. This is a welcome development to the extent that social psychological scientists continue to participate and inform their colleagues in adjacent areas about the fifty years of advancements we have made in our understanding of person perception, emotion regulation, prejudice, intergroup bias, social decision making, and so on. Put differently, we need to think carefully about what we have to offer adjacent disciplines, and what our unique contributions are in terms of method and theory. It'll make us an attractive partner to collaborate with, and provides us with a strong bargaining position within the increasingly competitive arena for research funding.

(vi) Concluding Remarks

Before I close my report, please let me thank again all of those who have contributed to the success of the EASP during the last three years: the members of our EC, the editors of our journals, the organizers of meetings and conferences, in particular this excellent General Meeting, and to all of you for your support on many dimensions. But one expression of thanks requires special mentioning of a person without whom our society would not be what it is. This person is really the heart, mind and memory of our society, without her, we would be lost. In my last "president's corner" I saved the last two words for Sibylle Classen, and here I will do it again: THANK YOU.

*Carsten K.W. De Dreu
President 2008-2011*

EASP Medals 2011

The focal point for the medal ceremony at the EASP General Meeting in Stockholm was the Tajfel lecture delivered by this year's winner of the Tajfel Medal, **Anne Maass** from the University of Padova. Her talk on "The Spatial Agency Bias: When writing habits make the social world asymmetric" was informative and engaging and was very well received by the large audience.

At the end of her lecture Professor Maass received the newly commissioned Tajfel medal, struck in silver by the Edinburgh-based medallist Alexander Kirkwood. Prior to this, Lewin, Jaspars and Codol medals had also been awarded, with recipients each receiving a newly commissioned bronze medal (see below).



Tajfel, Lewin, Jaspars and Codol Medals

Lewin medals for mid-career contributions to social psychology in Europe were awarded to **Jens Förster** (U Amsterdam) for his work on motivation, creativity, and embodiment; **Constantine Sedikides** (U Southampton) for his work on self and mood; and **Russell Spears** (Cardiff U) for his work on social identity, communication, and stereotyping. The awards were introduced by Alex Haslam (U Exeter), chair of a committee that also included Naomi Ellemers (U Leiden), Lucia Mannetti (U Rome) and Karl Halvor Teigen (U Oslo).

Jaspars medals for early-career contributions to European social psychology were announced by Sabine Otten (U Groningen) on behalf of a committee that also comprised Tony Manstead (Cardiff U), Bernard Rimé (U. Louvain la Neuve) and Fritz Strack (U Würzburg). The winners were **Malte Friese** (U Basel) whose PhD was moderators of the predictive validity of implicit measures; **Esther Papies** (U Utrecht) whose PhD offered a goal-conflict perspective on dieting; and **Martijn van Zomeren** (U Groningen) whose PhD was on social psychological paths to protest.

Finally, the Codol medals which recognize outstanding service to EASP were awarded by the EASP president, Carsten de Dreu, on behalf of the Executive Committee. The recipients were **Amélie Mummendey** (U Jena), **Jorge Vala** (U Lisbon), and **Eddy Van Avermaet** (Catholic U of Leuven). All three recipients have served six year terms on the Executive Committee, all have helped to organize major meetings of the Association, and, in different parts of Europe, all have worked hard to build up a sense of intellectual community and to help junior members find their feet and build productive careers in social psychology.

On behalf of the Association as a whole, the Executive Committee would like to express its appreciation for their endeavours, and for the achievements of all this year's award winners.

Alex Haslam
(Treasurer 2008-2011) on behalf of the Executive Committee

Reports from participants

The city of the sky and water

Coordinators made an excellent choice when they had decided to organize the 16th Meeting of EASP exactly in Stockholm and exactly in summer. Thanks to white nights we had time both to work during the opening hours of the Meeting and to enjoy water landscapes of the Swedish capital under the light night sky.

The Meeting gathered about a thousand participants from all over the world who presented their researches in the main branches of social psychology. Indeed it was so difficult to choose the section to attend. Also it was a pleasure to know that coordinators had invited a lot of PhD students and young researches and gave them a possibility to make themselves known to scientific community.

I guess the round-table talks organized during the lunch breaks were useful and very important. European Funding Organizations presented their programs for researches in social sciences and gave advice concerning applications and criteria selections. I found the round-table discussion chaired by Paula Niedenthal to be of great interest. We discussed academic careers of those who had decided to get a PhD, to conduct a research or to work in another country. It was an exchange of experiences and opinions, even argument!

I participated in a poster section work and I would like to point out that it wasn't suitable for the authors to present their researches and speak at lunch breaks. The participants rather thought of lunch. Nevertheless there were enough visitors to the poster section. The same concerns the round-table talks. I suppose that much more people would participate in the discussions, had they not been organized during the lunch breaks. On the other hand I can appreciate the desire of the coordinators to find time and place for all the various events within only four days of the Meeting.

This Meeting became a unique opportunity for me to exchange the experience and ideas with the researches from different countries and branches of social psychology (thanks to the travel grant given me by the EASP). Undoubtedly the participation in a scientific event of such importance stimulated my personal and professional growth. I came back from Stockholm with new ideas that are due to realize the next three years and with very many new friends, which I hope to meet again! Where? The coordinators of the 17th General Meeting of the EASP will decide!

Evgenyia Kravchenko

I was looking forward to my first-time attendance of the EASP General Meeting due to the wonderful recommendations I received from people who attended this event in the past. I was told this conference was like no other, not only with

respect to a particularly open and friendly atmosphere but also due to the variety and quality of presented work which is indeed impressive and inspiring for postgraduates at the very start of their careers, like myself, as well as for experienced researchers. Indeed, a week after this experience I totally agree. It was a very interesting scientific gathering, which reunited European, Australian and American scientists, both “giants” and promising new talents of Social Psychology. Furthermore, the variety of the scientific program allowed one to find interesting contributions in any field of research. Among others I found very inspiring the session on “Prejudice reduction” and in particular John Dixon’s presentation on some critical alternatives to the traditional concept of prejudice as ‘unalloyed antipathy’. Besides, I found that the symposium on “Dehumanization” was fascinating and I also enjoyed the many stimulating future directions underlined during the “Intergroup contact and common identity” session.

Besides the wonderful premises of the International Fairs where the scientific program took place, I was also impressed by the spectacular Welcome reception in the Stockholm City Hall where Nobel Prizes are awarded since 1901.

Finally, having had my paper accepted into the conference program and having been awarded the EASP Postgraduate Travel Grant to attend the event, gave me also a chance to challenge myself and present my work to such a distinguished expert audience. At first I was a bit anxious about it but in the end it turned out to be a precious occasion to receive constructive comments and ideas about my work from different perspectives. In sum, this conference was a truly satisfying and motivating event. It was enlightening to meet other researchers working in my field of interest and I look forward to continuing the discussions sparked at conference in the future.

Francesca Prati

The EASP postdoctoral travel grant allowed me to participate to the 16th EASP General Meeting in Stockholm. As I’m a recent EASP member, this was my first experience in such a conference. I really enjoyed it. These five days were a great occasion to see friends and colleagues, and to meet leading researchers in various domains of social and cognitive psychology. The scientific programme was extremely rich and the only frustration that I could feel during the meeting was that of not having the gift of ubiquity. I attended many exciting talks, not only in my research domain. I really appreciated the opportunity to discuss with colleagues working in other areas of social psychology.

Stockholm is definitely a great location for this kind of meeting: easy to reach, beautiful and exotic. Beautiful architecture, rich museums, awesome light, sea and great local food made our stay very pleasant. The city is well deserved by public transport and coming to the Stockholm International Fairs was not a problem. Conference rooms were spacious and well-equipped, technical staff was here to help and preview room for speakers was a great idea. Also, the poster session was well-organized, with enough space for discussions with authors. With my

colleagues, we appreciated the practical information sent before the conference. Overall, from my point of view, the meeting was perfectly set up - I would like to thank the local organizers and especially EASP itself for the financial support. This conference was an inspiring event, where I could feel a great deal of enthusiasm about being a social psychologist. I look forward to attending the 17th EASP Meeting (while developing projects started in Stockholm)...

Magdalena Rychłowska, Clermont Université, France

It is not hard to like attending conferences: generally it means exchange of knowledge; excitement about visiting a new and attractive country; and excitement about meeting new and old conferences' friends. People have fun and create bonds – people talk and develop friendships and common interests. All of this is reflected in their subsequent work: new ideas emerge; old ideas are debated and finally pursued. Networking is one of the most powerful tools of conferences. The 16th EASP General Meeting made it even more powerful, because it gathered together mainly social psychologists.

The city of Stockholm was an excellent choice, with its long summer nights and its beautiful islands. The venue is an important part of a conference, and I enjoyed very much the city and getting to know more about Swedish culture, history and life.

Apart from that, the city was a little expensive. This made attending the conference more difficult for some people, especially students. For instance, the transport was expensive, and necessary for most people, since the conference venue was outside of the city.

The conference venue was large enough to have all the sessions in the same building. A good thing if people wanted to change rooms in the middle of a thematic session/symposium. Internet was available to everyone. It was possible to sit outdoors and to enjoy the sun during lunch breaks.

Some rooms were too small, and they got easily full. It was hard to accommodate everyone who was interested to attend to some of the talks inside of the rooms. For instance, round-table lunch discussions could have been in larger rooms.

Diversity was one of my favorite things in the conference. I could feel that the conference had been organized according to each person's needs. Generally, the topics of the sessions fitted well together and were of great interest.

However, I felt that it was too much information: four or five talks per session, four or five sessions a day, during four days. It is hard to assimilate so much information, to think about it or to reflect on it.

The organizing committee did a great job: it is not easy to gather more than 1000 researchers and have the feeling that people are generally satisfied. The staff were

extremely helpful whenever it was needed. I had the feeling that everything was well prepared and was a success.

Lunches were probably the poorest part of the conference. However, sufficient to help people to start new relationships: First complaining, and then, probably helpful to start new friendships.

The atmosphere was amazing. It was friendly and easy-going. It was possible to get to know new researchers, to discuss work, to have and to give suggestions. To make contacts.

At large conferences, such as the EASP general meeting, I find it can be hard to talk to specific people. In this regard, smaller conferences are nicer... however, at smaller conferences the opportunities to meet so many interesting social psychologists are also smaller.

To sum up, it was great to have had the chance to attend to an EASP General Meeting as a doctoral student. I had a great time, and value the opportunity to learn, to discuss, and to meet so many interesting people. I look forward for the next EASP General Meeting.

Cláudia Simão, Lisbon

New Publications by Members

Organizational Behavior in a Discontinuous World. Managerial and Workers Perspectives

Knud S. Larsen, Kees van der Veer, Reidar Ommundsen & Krum Krumow
340 pag., Euro 32,50, US \$ 45,--; ISBN 978 90 3610 229 2

More information on: <http://www.rozenbergps.com>

Organizational behavior as a field of study grew out of the history of industrialization and the need to know how to manage workers. The field was historically largely one-sided serving the interests of management as research focused on increasing productivity and efficiency. This book is a response to the ethical issue of research that in effect is conducted primarily in order to manipulate worker attitudes and motivation. Four international researchers with a background in social psychology and organizational behavior and teaching at major universities have provided a new look from the perspectives of both managers and workers.

Research must be reevaluated in the context of a world where change is rapid, global in nature and discontinuous. The authors sought to achieve this goal by systematically examining past and current research in ten chapters covering the major variables in organizational behavior. The research reviewed cover both individual factors affecting organizational functioning like personality, but also broader group concepts including norms and culture. Although early studies supported the importance of human factors they did not herald workplace democracy. However, rapid social change and the diversity of the workforce have encouraged new managerial practices. Thus the book examines in detail work related attitudes and job factors that produce job satisfaction including skill variety and the autonomy to perform work. Personality factors are also identified including neuroticism, locus of control, self-esteem, and the need for personal growth.

Major conceptual areas discussed in addition to work related attitudes include motivational theories; worker well-being focusing on social and occupational change and stress; organizational group processes and team work; leadership in organizations; organizational power in politics, gender differences and culture; organizational processes and structures; social culture and organizational culture and change; and organizational behavior from a cross-cultural perspective. The literature that point to consistent differences between individualistic and collectivistic societies is evaluated. Important new developments focus on equity and justice theories that are essential to worker motivation. Work is central to our lives and worker well-being is supported by the characteristics of the job as well as the social climate at work.

Globalization has produced significant stress as workers have not only to adjust to new and varied cultural values, but also abiding job insecurity. Stress results also

from the continuous emotional labor required in an increasingly service based economy. Cultural differences are manifested in salient group processes and structures. The role of gender differences in the use of power is evaluated as these have changed in recent years. Recent research has shown the many benefits to both organizations and workers from self-management, worker autonomy and democratic leadership. Organizational change and development are prominent factors in the globalized world that has produced rapid technological and social change requiring adaptation to the knowledge explosion. The affect of culture has brought about a notable interest in the field of cross-cultural organizational behavior. Economic uncertainty, rapid change, and major restructuring characterize modern society. This book examines the most salient cross-cultural research results reflecting these developments keeping in mind that the context of all research is ubiquitous change.

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Preface

Chapter 1 History and definition of organizational behavior

Chapter 2 Work related attitudes: Antecedents and consequences

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Chapter 5 Organizational group processes and teamwork

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Chapter 7 Organizational power: Politics, gender and culture

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Chapter 9 Social culture, organizational culture and change

Chapter 10 Organizational behavior from a cross-cultural perspective

References

When groups meet: The dynamics of intergroup contact

T.F. Pettigrew & L.R. Tropp (2011)

Hove, UK: Psychology Press

More information on: www.psypress.com/essays/social

„Contact theory represents psychology’s most important and enduring contribution to improving intergroup relations. Tom Pettigrew and Linda Tropp apply their vast knowledge and penetrating theoretical insights to synthesize the literature to create the definitive volume on this topic. When Groups Meet reviews the origins of the theory, presents a deep analysis of the current state of work on the theory, and offers a thoughtful appraisal of emerging scholarly directions. Readers, whether those new to this topic or those already working in this area, will especially benefit from these experts’ ideas about the future of contact theory and

its implications for research and practical interventions. “ - John F. Dovidio, Yale University

„When Groups Meet *is a remarkable achievement, essential reading for those who want to understand the potential of contact between members of different groups to shape outcomes from prejudice to policy preferences. It is sure to be a landmark in the field.*“ - Janet Ward Schofield, University of Pittsburgh, Author of *Black and White in School: Trust, Tension, or Tolerance?*

„*This book is an intellectual tour de force. I thought I knew the contact literature pretty well, but I found I learned something from just about every chapter. It uses a nice mix of systematic and narrative reviews of empirical work, blended with a well-judged focus on certain key studies. The combination makes a powerful argument for contact and an effective rebuttal to some of contact theory’s critics. I am full of admiration for the authors for the skill and erudition that they have brought to bear on this work.*“ - Rupert Brown, University of Sussex, Author of *Prejudice: Its Social Psychology*

Intergroup contact has become one of the fastest advancing and most exciting fields in social psychology in recent years. The work combines basic social psychological concerns – such as human interaction and situational influences on behavior – with an effective means of improving intergroup relations at a time when the world is witnessing widespread intergroup hatred and strife.

This volume provides an overview of this rapidly progressing area of investigation, its origins and early work, and its current status and recent developments, along with criticisms of this work and suggestions for future directions. It covers a range of research findings drawn from the authors’ extensive meta-analysis of 515 published studies on intergroup contact. This meta-analysis, together with the authors’ renowned research on intergroup contact, provides a solid foundation and broad overview of the field, to which have been added discussions of research extensions and emerging directions.

For research specialists, this volume not only serves as a sourcebook for research and theory on intergroup contact, it also provides the entire 515-item bibliography from the meta-analysis. The clear structure and accessible writing style will also appeal to advanced undergraduate and graduate students in psychology and other social sciences.

Bar-Tal, D. (Ed.), (2011) *Intergroup conflicts and their resolution: Social psychological perspective.*
New York: Psychology Press

This book provides a framework that sheds an illuminating light into the psyche of people involved in macro-level destructive intergroup conflicts, involving societies and ethnic groups, that take place continuously in various parts of the globe. It focuses on the socio-psychological repertoire that evolves in these societies or

groups and which plays a determinative role in its dynamics. Specifically, this repertoire influences the nature of social reality about the conflict that society members construct, the involvement with and mobilization of society members for the conflict, the sense of solidarity and unity they experience, the conformity expected from society members, the pressure exerted on leaders, and the direction of action taken by the leadership. In addition, the book describes the changes in the socio-psychological repertoire that are necessary to ignite the peace process. Finally, it elaborates on the nature and the processes of peace building, including conflict resolution and reconciliation. The proposed conception assumes that although each conflict has its unique context and characteristics, the socio-psychological foundations and dynamics are similar. It offers a holistic and comprehensive outlook on the dynamics that characterize each stage and aspect of intractable conflicts. Each chapter systematically elucidates a particular part of the cycle, describing the theoretical frameworks and concepts, as well as presenting empirical data that was accumulated. The volume is an important contribution for all those who study intergroup conflicts and want to understand their dynamics. In addition, the book will interest the many people attempting to settle conflicts peacefully and who need knowledge about the socio-psychological vectors that influence their course and resolution.

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- 2) *Introduction: Conflicts and Social Psychology - Daniel Bar-Tal*
- 3) *Pigs, Slingshots, and Other Foundations of Intergroup Conflict - Dawna K. Coutant, Stephen Worchel, and Marcelo Hanza*
- 4) *Perceptions in Conflicts - Ronald James Fisher and Herbert Kelman*
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- 16) *Conclusion To Open the Closet - Daniel Bar-Tal*

Mad Mobs and Englishmen? Myths and realities of the 2011 riots [Kindle Edition]

Steve Reicher & Cliff Stott (2011)

The website for the book is <http://www.madmobsandenglishmen.com>

It is available through amazon on:

http://www.amazon.co.uk/Englishmen-Myths-realities-riots-ebook/dp/B006654U9U/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&qid=1321559178&sr=8-1

Stephen Reicher and Clifford Stott have just written an ebook on the English riots that happened this August. The book provides a critique of official responses and a social psychological analysis of what happened.

It is written for a broad audience and is a good way of getting students interested in social psychological analyses. It is very affordable (only £2.34 on amazon.uk).

What is more, though it concentrates specifically on the English riots, the analysis has relevance to the waves of collective protest sweeping across Europe and the wider world.

Book Reviews

Minority Influence and Innovation: Antecedents, Processes and Consequences, by R. Martin & M. Hewstone (2010)¹

Hove E. Sussex: Psychology Press

Review by **Richard Crisp** (University of Kent, UK)

I remember, many moons ago, taking my first course in social psychology. I loved the class on social influence. I was fascinated by Sherif's demonstration that the most basic of perceptual processes (a dot of light!) could be altered by the mere presence of people. I was enthralled by the power majorities held in Asch's conformity studies. Then I was delighted by Moscovici, showing that *even* minorities - under the right conditions - can fundamentally change how we see the world.

Since these pioneering studies, social influence has become one of the most important, exciting and essential endeavours in social psychology. In *Minority Influence and Innovation* Robin Martin and Miles Hewstone assemble a team of the world's foremost scholars to provide a cutting-edge account of classic and contemporary studies. Reading it was a joy - so much so that it has re-awakened my own early passion for minority influence research!

The chapters are organised in a clear and appealing way. The book kicks off logically with chapters on basic processes and theoretical issues. Chapters by Quianzade et al., Crano, Erb and Bohner and Tormala set the scene, outlining contemporary theoretical perspectives such as leniency contract theory and the elaboration likelihood model.

In the central section the narrative moves on to examine the conditions that limit, enhance, or change the way minorities exert influence. Chapters by Mucchi et al., Gardikiotis et al, and Martin et al. discuss moderators ranging from attitude ambivalence, consensus levels and source status, with Stroebe providing an invaluable methodological analysis.

The final part of the book focuses on the dynamic interplay between majority and minority influence. Levine and Hoon-Seok Choi discuss the impact of newcomers as agents and innovators of social change. Smith and Tindale examine the processes leading to group creativity in freely interacting groups, and Prisilin tackles the consequences for groups when individuals migrate from the majority to the minority. Aime and Linn Van Dyne and Richter et al. take the focus to working contexts, applying social network analysis to majority and minority

¹ the authors generously donate all royalties from the book to the EASP

influence in work groups, and discuss the power of minorities as agents of social change in organizations.

Hewstone and Martin bring all this together in their final chapter, highlighting seven key themes emerging from the diverse, but linked, and integrated perspectives highlighted in the proceeding chapters. These themes help the reader stand back from the individual chapters and see the key messages emerging from contemporary research on minority influence. These include a focus on the interplay between minority influence and dual-process models of persuasion, the importance of indirect influence, and relevance in organizational contexts. What is more, the editors expertly weave these themes into a clear roadmap for future research, ensuring that this volume's influence will resonate for many years to come.

This book is a gem. The chapters are of an extremely high quality, and Martin and Hewstone have done a wonderful job of ensuring that this is not just a collection of high quality papers on current advances, but a coherent, integrated, and highly compelling treatise on the state-of-the-art. It was a joy to read, a fascinating story and an engaging, balanced account of both classic and contemporary work. I would recommend it to both students seeking an inclusive introduction to the fascinating study of minority influence, and to seasoned scholars wanting an in-depth and critical coverage of current issues.

In education and in business, from groups to organizations, minority influence is critical to understanding the processes that promote innovation, originality, creativity and change. *Minority Influence and Innovation* provides a wonderful, inclusive and compelling account of this most important of social issues.

Future EASP Meetings

Small Group Meeting

On Control Experience, Power, and Intergroup Relations July 2-5, 2012, Kazimierz Dolny, Poland

Organizers: Mirek Kofta, Immo Fritsche, Ana Guinote, Marcin Bukowski & Aleksandra Cichocka

Contact: acichocka@psych.uw.edu.pl

The aim of the meeting is to bring together researchers interested in the role of personal control in power and intergroup relationships.

In the last two decades, a rapidly growing interest in control needs and control experience in the social context could be observed. On the one hand, investigators of power propose to redefine power relationships in terms of control enhancement and/or control deprivation. On the other, students of intergroup relations point to the importance of a group-based personal control for understanding the nature of group identification and intergroup processes as well. In our meeting, researchers from various conceptual and methodological traditions will have an opportunity to discuss the theoretical meaning of control motive and its role in social behavior. The meeting's central aim is to relate control (motivation) research to the areas of power and intergroup relations. Studies addressing explicit judgments and attitudes as well as more basic processes (affective, attentional, memory, inferential; implicit stereotyping, implicit attitudes) are welcome.

The meeting opens thus an avenue for a better integration of present-day research on personal control as an important ingredient of social life. Inclusion of this fundamental notion into the social psychological theorizing would allow to look at people embedded in power/intergroup networks as agents motivated to maintain personal control and give meaning to their existence. In a broader perspective, it might help to develop closer links between social psychology and the psychology of personality and motivation.

The meeting will take place on July 2-5 2012 in Kazimierz Dolny, a charming little town in the eastern part of Poland. Abstracts (up to 250 words) should be sent until March 1, 2012. For more information and submissions visit: cbu.psychologia.pl/control/ or contact Aleksandra Cichocka at acichocka@psych.uw.edu.pl

Small Group Meeting

On Reconciliation in intergroup contexts: The divergent perspectives of perpetrator and victim groups

August 31-September 4, 2012, Sarajevo School of Science and Technology, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Organizers:

Sabina Cehajic-Clancy, Sarajevo School of Science and Technology

Ruth Ditlmann, Yale University

Contact: sabina.cehajic@ssst.edu.ba

People's associations with ethnic, cultural or religious groups shape how they experience the aftermath of violent intergroup conflict. Perceiving their group's role in a conflict as 'perpetrators' or 'victims' is an especially powerful determinant of experiences and behaviours. The motives of *perpetrator and victim* groups greatly diverge. For example, while perpetrators want to forget, victims want to remember; while perpetrators want to restore their moral image, victims want empowerment. Successful reconciliation, however, often requires addressing the motives of both groups, their perspectives and emotional orientations towards the conflict itself, their role, and the relationship between the groups. As social psychologists we are challenged to reflect on the social roles of perpetrators and victims in public and private intergroup contexts.

The aim of our meeting is to discuss the following questions: (1) Who identifies as victim or perpetrator and what are the consequences of such self- or other-ascribed social roles? (2) What needs and interests stem from the perpetrator versus victim role? (3) How do reconciliation processes unfold throughout repeated intergroup encounters? (3) How do broad-based policy initiatives, such as TRCs, Public Apologies, and Reparations shape intergroup dynamics? (4) What can social psychologists contribute to our understanding of such, often highly political and controversial, reconciliation processes?

The meeting will take place August 31st – September 4th, 2012, at the University of Sarajevo. We plan to include 25 – 30 participants, with at least 50% from Europe and 50% at the junior faculty or postgraduate level. Up to 20 participants will give presentations, and the remaining participants will have the opportunity to participate in discussions without presenting their own work. We will leave 15 – 20 minutes following each presentation for discussion.

If you are interested in attending this meeting, please send an abstract (between 100-200 words) to Sabina Cehajic-Clancy before February 1st, 2012 (sabina.cehajic@ssst.edu.ba).

Reports of Previous Meetings

Medium Size Meeting On Challenging stereotypes: When and how targets of negative stereotypes resist

July 6-8, 2011, Lisbon, Pousada de Queluz, Portugal

Organizers: Beate Seibt, Soledad de Lemus, David Marx, Clara Kulich and Natasza Kosakowska

Our EASP medium-size meeting took place July 6-8, 2011 in Queluz near Lisbon. Many participants used the occasion to spend a few days in Lisbon before the conference and arrived by train to the venue, and the others shared taxis from the airport in the morning of the 6th. The venue of the conference was part of the royal palace of Queluz, a 17th century building with a quiet and pleasant atmosphere to it. Participants also stayed in the Pousada (the name of a luxury hotel chain in Portugal). The conference started in the afternoon with a coffee reception, followed by the opening remarks and the first keynote by Kay Deaux. She emphasized in her talk the actor-observer divergence in the use of social categories, with observers mainly trying to make their cognitive life easier through overgeneralizations and the use of stereotypes, while actors enjoy the freedom of choosing among multiple identities. Under this perspective, problems arise from the fact that observers sometimes deny actors the inclusion in some social categories and thereby restrict their range of social options, or apply stereotypes to them according to skin color rather than to other attributes that they find more appropriate for self-categorizing.

That evening also featured the first two parallel symposia. The next morning and afternoon saw three more of these sessions, with three talks each. Most participants felt torn at some point as to which of the parallel sessions to attend. There were possibly three main topics in the conference, one dealing with the conditions for individual and collective action to resist discrimination and prejudice, another dealing with the conditions of resisting the negative impact of stereotype threat, and a third dealing with the interplay of different kinds of sexism in predicting attitudes, emotions and actions. Discussions instigated by the first symposia continued over dinner in the Pousada restaurant, a very interesting old eating place with a huge chimney in the middle under which the meals used to be prepared in huge copper cauldrons, that are still on display today.

The next day, we continued with two more symposia sessions in the morning, followed by lunch in the Pousada restaurant and the poster sessions. The poster walls were improvised by the organizers (who can be contacted for the details).

There were eight posters, and all of them were visited by many participants. Both, the authors of the poster and the visitors to the poster session were satisfied with the quality of the discussion that took place during it. After the next round of

symposia, the second keynote was given by Jolanda Jetten. She argued that what is discrimination and what is a legitimate rule is not cast in stone, but that thinking about these issues reflects to some extent on the current practices and norms in a given culture at that specific time, and to some extent on the way the person thinks about these issues in that moment. The pervasiveness and perceived legitimacy of such rules, in turn, predicts the willingness to oppose them, with pervasive legitimized rules engendering the least resistance and the most acceptance. An example would be that of people with corrected vision not being allowed to work as air-traffic controllers or prisoners not being allowed to vote in elections.

After this talk, there was a session with invited practitioners, who each gave a short presentation about their organization, followed by a plenum discussion. The organizations that were represented in this discussion were "ACIDI", Portugal's high commission of immigration, "O companheiro", an organization that supports ex-prisoners and their families, and "Associação Portuguesa de Deficientes" (Portuguese association of handicapped people). All three shared a concern with discrimination of the groups they represented, and with fighting the preconceptions that exist in Portuguese society about these groups. For immigrants, such preconceptions include the idea of immigrants being more criminal than Portuguese people and endangering the Portuguese welfare state. Both ideas were confronted based on independent data. For ex-prisoners, a problem the organization faces is that they have internalized society's low regard for them. Also, they face multiple forms of prejudice and discrimination as they frequently fit into several stigmatized social categories (i.e., drug-addicts, chronic illnesses, etc.). For mentally and physically challenged people, the problem is the preconception of them as less capable, which most likely feeds into the generally low willingness to support their efforts for access to places, opportunities, education, jobs, etc. Indeed, they seem to accept this concept of incapability by being happy with and thankful for the help and charity they receive. Their communication and mobility problems become a strong barrier for promoting group contact and therefore, the development of a shared identity that motivates collective action towards social change. Together, this session gave us an interesting perspective on where the research we already have conducted could help practitioners if we mentioned to get it across to many people like the ones we had invited, and also on where we need to do more research in order to address pressing practical concerns and theoretical gaps. The session was followed by a brief cocktail reception at the Pousada. Discussions continued over dinner by the seaside in Estoril.

The last day started on time (despite the late night some people had!), with a session on challenging the powerful, strategies and consequences, and a parallel session on confronting sexism. Toni Schmader gave the final keynote in which she argued that research should focus more on strategies that can help targets to avoid discrimination. She then presented a series of studies which suggest that affirmation of the values of the perceiver group (e.g., a common identity, fairness etc.) in combination with perspective taking may lead to a more positive

evaluation of the target. In contrast, self-promotion strategies have rather negative effects for targets of prejudice. The discussion of the research evoked the question of whether this strategy is particularly useful for a target or if it may be as useful for majority group members. After the keynote Beate Seibt concluded the meeting with some notes and reflections on the vivid discussions and presentations throughout those three days. In a plenum discussion she then invited participants to think about potential outcomes of this great meeting. Ideas reached from an international collaborative research, book or journal projects to a common websites that allows an exchange between researchers and practitioners.

All in all the Medium Size Meeting on Challenging Stereotypes: When and how targets of negative stereotypes resist gave the participants the opportunity to exchange their ideas during many fruitful and inspiring discussions that will hopefully lead to new and interesting research projects. To strengthen the follow-up activity and to enable participants to find out in more detail what has been presented in all the sessions, the organizers are collecting powerpoint presentations in pdf format from the conference speakers to be shared among them.

More details concerning this Medium Size Meeting can be found at our webpage:

<http://challengingstereotypes.wordpress.com/>

Organizing Team:

Beate Seibt, Soledad de Lemus, David Marx, Clara Kulich and Natasza Kosakowska

Local organizing team from CIS, ISCTE-IUL:

Nuno Costa, Miriam Rosa, Cláudia Simão and Hugo Toscano.

Small Group Meeting On the application of self-regulation approaches to social psychological phenomena

July 11-12, 2011, Nordic Sea Hotel Stockholm, Sweden

Organizers: K.J. Jonas, D. Scheepers & K. Sassenberg

At the beginning of the meeting on Monday afternoon, Kai J. Jonas gave a brief overview over the past Small Group Meetings on self-regulation and thereby illustrated the development of the field. Thereafter, Ana Guinote demonstrated in her keynote talk that power increases judgments in line with accessible constructs, regardless of whether these constructs are chronically or temporarily accessible. On the basis of numerous studies she showed that power magnifies the expression of dispositions but only in particular (neutral) contexts. When alternative constructs are temporarily activated, powerful individuals utilize these alternative constructs instead. A social hour with a special form of refreshment took place in the hotel's Ice Bar. The potential common fate of freezing contributed to the warm climate of

the meeting. The first day ended with an excellent dinner at the Nordic's restaurant, at which participants enjoyed Swedish specialties.

On Tuesday morning, Natalie Wyer started the first session with her presentation on social exclusion as a strategy for maintaining and enhancing relationships: individuals who engage in exclusion perceive their relationship as closer and as more likely to continue than those who do not exclude others. She also provided evidence that these differences are driven by assimilation and contrast. Kai J. Jonas then introduced first insights in how victims of (chronic and incidental) humiliation deal with and respond to these experiences and how their self-regulation strategies impact on subsequent behavior. Chronic prevention focus contributes substantially to the understanding of the impact of humiliation on the evaluation of ingroup members, whereas the combination of promotion focus and humiliation drives self-presentation strategies.

After a short coffee break, Francesca Righetti presented her work on the benefits of interpersonal regulatory fit for individual goal pursuit, showing that only promotion oriented individuals profited from interpersonal regulatory fit and experienced motivational benefits when receiving goal related suggestions from promotion oriented others. The results of her studies also demonstrated that prevention oriented individuals did not profit from interpersonal regulatory fit. This talk was followed by Frank Wieber's presentation on how if-then planning (implementation intentions) improves children's group cooperation at school. The results of a study with groups of children in fourth-grade elementary classes showed that groups using implementation intention were more successful at striving for a cooperative goal than no-implementation intention groups, whereas individuals' performance on a simultaneous no-cooperation task did not differ between these two experimental groups.

For lunch break, the hotel's kitchen arranged a rich Swedish buffet where every participant was able to satisfy her or his culinary wishes. The first presentation of the afternoon was then held by Tomas Ståhl. He discussed the role of regulatory focus for attentional and behavioral consequences of prejudice expectations. The results of this work revealed that individuals respond to prejudice expectations by directing their attention towards social acceptance cues when under a promotion focus, but not when under a prevention focus. Maarten Zaal continued this session with his presentation on the role of regulatory focus in the decision to engage in normative (peaceful) and non-normative (more violent) forms of collective action. His work indicates that prevention oriented individuals with a strong moral attitude mandating collective action are willing to engage in non-normative collective action, even when they see this form of action as immoral.

During an hour of coffee break, the poster session took place. Twelve poster presentations were accompanied by lively discussions, reflecting the critical but very constructive working ambience during the whole meeting. The final two talks were thematically closely linked. Karl-Andrew Wolpin kicked off this last session with his presentation on the influence of detailed processing on empathy and perspective-taking. On the basis of the results of several studies, he outlined that local processing styles are linked on the one hand to enhanced empathetic

concerns, on the other hand to reduced perspective-taking performance. Thereafter, Claudia Sassenrath presented her work on perspective taking and demonstrated that a promotion focus as well as avoidance tendencies lead to enhanced perspective taking. Both self-regulatory strategies seem to highlight the inadequacy of the egocentric anchor as the starting point of perspective taking.

Tory Higgins completed the meeting with his keynote talk. He presented theoretical developments that propose strength of engagement also contributing to experienced value through the experience of motivational force – the intensity of the force of attraction to or repulsion from the value target. He also provided evidence that the strength of engagement is influenced by factors separate from consequential properties of the value target.

Overall, the small group meeting on the application of self-regulation approaches to social psychological phenomena was a very successful event and a nice kick-off for the subsequent EASP General Meeting. The constructive and pleasant atmosphere provided a fruitful means to bring existing research accounts together, and facilitated the exchange between young and senior scientists. Special thanks go to the organizers of the meeting: Kai J. Jonas, Daan Scheepers and Kai Sassenberg. This being my first small group meeting, I am really looking forward to the next one.

By Florian Landkammer

Small Group Meeting On Writing and Communicating with the Public

July 12, 2011, Stockholm, Sweden

Organizers: Jill Janssen, Sanne Pennings, Reine van der Wal (Radboud University Nijmegen), and Hans IJzerman (VU University, Amsterdam)

Social psychological research can be of great value to today's society, but is often lost for the greater public. To aid social psychologists to reach these larger audiences, In-Mind Magazine organized the small group meeting on *Writing and Communicating with the General Public*. The aim of this meeting was to support EASP-members by offering a unique skill: the *power* to enchant a broad audience. Such a skill is important for diverse purposes. How can you communicate important scientific findings to the media? Or, how do you turn your award-winning ideas into successful grant proposals?

Two high-profiled scientific writers supervised the workshop: Wray Herbert and Ap Dijksterhuis. Step 1 was that participants wrote a first draft of their social psychological manuscript – but for the general public. During the workshop, Herbert and Dijksterhuis provided hands-on tips on how to spice up participants'

writing. Following the workshop, assistance to participants is continued by In-Mind editors, resulting in publication of the articles in the online journal In-Mind (www.in-mind.org).

The meeting was funded by the European Association of Social Psychology under its Small Meeting Competition fund, VU University Amsterdam, and Radboud University Nijmegen. Thanks to these funding sources all speakers' travel and accommodation costs were funded, and their registration for the general meeting of EASP. A lunch at the start of the workshop was also funded which included a traditional Swedish dish of hearty meatballs with lingonberry jam.

The organizers brought together 16 participants. Three persons had to withdraw at the last moment, leaving us with 13 participants. The group was really international: there were scholars from Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Germany, and Switzerland. All these participants handed in a manuscript a month prior to the preconference. These manuscripts were fewer than 2,500 words, and proved a review of social psychological findings – on any subject participants liked to discuss. This may have been on their own work, but also on work they liked to review and thought was appealing to a broad audience. Because of this, the content of the manuscripts varied a lot. Some examples of topics participants covered were near-death experiences, intergroup reconciliations, creativity, revenge, and job insecurity perceptions.

The meeting started at the afternoon of Tuesday July 12th by a welcoming lunch at the Scandic Bromma Hotel. This hotel was situated in Bromma, a beautiful small village in a rural area only 6km west of the city centre of Stockholm, Sweden. The official program commenced one hour later. Because we aimed to have a highly interactive workshop, and most of the participants had not seen each other before, we started the official program with a short introduction round. Next, Ap Dijksterhuis gave his presentation in which he outlined the seven guidelines of popular writing. During his talk, he constantly used examples he came across while reading the drafts of the participants.

After this, Wray Herbert continued the workshop by presenting some nice examples from his recently published book "On Second Thought: Out Smarting Your Mind's Hard-Wired Habits". In his talk, he mainly focused on the outline of a popular scientific manuscript. He thereby emphasized the importance of the first few sentences. In the next hour of the workshop we focused exclusively on the drafts participants handed in prior to the workshop. Ap and Wray had already provided these drafts with feedback. Participants were asked, one for one, to read out loud their first (and second) paragraph, after which both Ap, Wray as well as fellow participants commented on it. We then paused for a coffee break, which provided the opportunity to enjoy the sun at the lovely patio of the Scandic Bromma Hotel.

After the break, the scholars got about half an hour to rewrite their first (and second) paragraph, based on the feedback they just received. The speakers and organizers now had the time to sit back, relax, and enjoy the sound of writing scholars. After this, participants again read out loud their revised paragraphs of their manuscripts. At this moment, there was a lot interaction going on. All participants helped each other rewriting their drafts. This part of the workshop was very stimulating and made the organizers even more optimistic about the workshop. Ap and Wray ended their teacher role by saying that all participants did a wonderful job in revising the first paragraphs of their manuscripts.

The meeting concluded by outlining the steps need to be taken next concerning finishing the manuscripts. Participants were told they had to revise their manuscripts within the next half year, and that assistance will be continued by In-Mind editors. If the manuscripts will reach the common scientific standards, their work will be published in the online journal <http://www.in-mind.org>

All in all, the meeting succeeded in its goal of teaching scholars the tricks of popular writing about scientific material. This goal was very much helped by the fact that both Ap Dijksterhuis and Wray Herbert were a perfect blend of speakers. They both successfully transferred some of their expertise in popular writing to the scholars. All organizers and speakers alike, believe this first writing workshop was as successful as it could be. A next writing workshop is certainly coming up!

Jill Janssen, Sanne Pennings, Reine van der Wal (Radboud University, Nijmegen)
Hans IJzerman (VU University, Amsterdam)

News about Members

In Memoriam: John C. Turner (1947 – 2011)



John C. Turner who died on the 24th of July, 2011 was a towering figure and one of very few individuals who have shaped the character of modern social psychology.

Through his work social identity and self-categorization theories, John investigated and explained the processes that underpin group life. The ideas presented within these theories have wide appeal and are utilised extensively not only by researchers in psychology but in a range of disciplines including politics, economics, and management.

John invested his brilliance, energy and passion in the intellectual challenge that sits at the heart of social psychology: how do individual minds make possible groups and society, and how does society change individual minds? In these times of intergroup conflict it is easy to appreciate the role that groups and group beliefs play in shaping the world around us. Yet social psychology and the social and behavioural sciences more broadly have struggled to develop a detailed and robust account of how our psychology makes group behaviour possible and of the way in which society, culture and groups come to affect the way we think, feel and behave. Over the last century the answers have been largely unsatisfactory — pointing to the role of early passive socialization, faulty psychology, simple conformity and peer pressure, or even suggesting that in the group we lose our rationality and are driven by animal instincts and emotion.

John made a characteristic break with received wisdom in insisting that rather than the group being a distortion and simplification of people's individuality, it reflects the true nature of humanity. "We" is often a more useful and valid

expression of self than "I". He showed that in different social contexts, our definition of ourselves can shift along with our cognitions, affect and behavior. Those that are perceived as similar to 'us' – ingroup members – provide a sense of belonging, meaning, and support and are agents of influence who help us structure our understanding of the world around us. A large body of research now has demonstrated that this ability to form a sense of "us" is critical for group behavior and underpins empathy, helping, trust, cohesion, and leadership. Furthermore, the route to sustainable social and behavioural change (in health, in dysfunctional communities, in the planet's survival) is through the group, and the crafting of relevant identities. As John explained in one of his last major papers, *Explaining the nature of power: A three-process theory*, it is through working together in shared identity that we create our own fate.

Born in South London on September 7th 1947 John was the eldest of eight children, all raised in a small council flat. At the age of 11, he received a scholarship to Wilson's School in Camberwell, UK (founded in 1615), but he was always conscious of the fact that his working-class background set him apart other students. Nevertheless, he excelled at Latin and English and went on to study Psychology at the University of Sussex (1965-1971). Again, though, he had difficulty fitting in and dropped out several times, taking on intermittent work sometimes with his father who was a window fixer installing frames in high-rise buildings.

On one of these occasions he got a job in a Fleet Street printing factory, and there his experiences as a trade union organiser played a formative role in shaping his thinking about groups, power and collective behaviour. He saw that groups and group psychology imbued members with a sense of purpose, pride and solidarity. These were the themes that reawakened his academic interests.

He returned to University to finish his undergraduate degree and PhD (1971-1974) at the University of Bristol under the supervision of Henri Tajfel. Together they developed a whole new analysis of intergroup relations and collective action and formalized this within social identity theory. This theory features in every major text book and today thousands of scholars from all around the world work with its central ideas.

In the early 1980s Turner left Britain to work for a year at the Institute of Advanced Studies in Princeton, USA before moving to Australia in 1983. He worked at Macquarie University in Sydney and then moved to become Head of the School of Psychology and Professor of Psychology at the ANU. There he established the Laboratory of Experimental Social Psychology that has been producing ground-breaking, influential and widely cited work for over two decades. He was elected as a Fellow of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia in 1989 and was an Australian Research Council Australian Professorial Fellow (2003-2007).

In Australia, John worked intensely on the development of self-categorization theory and his book *Rediscovering the social group* published in 1987 with his PhD students Michael Hogg, Penny Oakes, Steve Reicher and Margaret Wetherell is one of the most highly cited in the field.

In all of his roles John always prepared his position thoroughly, cared about the detail and was prepared for all contingencies in all interactions. He believed in getting it right and would argue his case forcefully. This made him formidable in opposition, at times difficult to work with, but a heroic figure if he was on your side. For John, academia was not meant to be a genteel pursuit governed by norms of politeness. It involved a battle of ideas that have real social and political consequences.

Across a number of projects with various students and colleagues he radically reshaped our understanding of the nature of the psychological group, the self, social influence, intergroup relations and prejudice, social categorization, and stereotyping. There are certainly other individuals who have made exceptional contributions in one or more major areas, but there are very few, if any, who have had such a dramatic impact across so many core areas. It is this range and the character of the impact that makes him one of the leaders of the science.

John changed the landscape of Australian social psychology by making it a centre for the study of group processes and intergroup relations. In this he was also a powerful ambassador for European Social Psychology, and he was a particularly passionate advocate and supporter of the European Association. Accordingly, when he was asked to give the Tajfel Lecture at the 1999 meeting in Oxford, he described this as one of the proudest moments of his life. His lecture on "The prejudiced personality and social change" was characteristically powerful and compelling — not least because it was delivered without any technical aids and with spellbinding conviction.

Throughout his life John pushed for excellence and substance in academe. His message was to keep focused on the big questions, the things that matter and not be diverted by the increasing pressures for the trivial and mundane. He believed in the importance of nurturing talent and working together in strong collaboration.

We have lost a great intellectual — a man who helped us all to see the true complexity and wonder of the social mind. He is survived by two daughters, Jane and Isobel.

Alex Haslam, Penny Oakes, Steve Reicher and Kate Reynolds
This obituary is based on published obituaries in *The Canberra Times*,
Times Higher Education and *The Guardian*.

New Members of the Association

The following applications for membership were approved by the Executive Committee in October 2011. Names of members providing letters of support are in parentheses:

Full Membership

Dr. Patricia ARRIAGA
Lisbon, Portugal
(M. Barreto, T. Schubert)

Dr. Emma BÄCK
Stockholm, Sweden
(N. Akrami, T. Lindholm)

Dr. Leda BLACKWOOD
St. Andrews, UK
(N. Tausch, S. Reicher)

Dr. Maarten W. BOS
Nijmegen, The Netherlands
(D. Wigboldus, A. Dijksterhuis)

Dr. Ron DOTSCH
Princeton University, USA
(D. Wigboldus, A. van Knippenberg)

Dr. Tsachi EIN-DOR
Hezliya, Israel
(M. Cadinu, T. Saguy)

Dr. Abdelatif ER RAFIY
Clermont-Ferrand, France
(M. Brauer, M. Barreto)

Dr. Fenella FLEISCHMANN
Berlin, Germany
(O. Klein, K. Phalet)

Dr. Sara HAGÁ
Lisbon, Portugal
(L. Garcia-Marques, R.S. Costa)

Dr. Mandy HÜTTER
Heidelberg, Germany
(K. Fiedler, M. Diehl)

Dr. Yoel INBAR
Tilburg, The Netherlands
(J. Lammers, M. Zeelenberg)

Dr. Nikos KALAMPALIKIS
Bron, France
(W. Doise, I. Markova)

Dr. Anna KENDE
Budapest, Hungary
(O. Vincze, T. Pólya)

Dr. Mirian KOSCHATE-REIS
St. Andrews, UK
(A. Eller, S. Reicher)

Dr. Geoffrey LEONARDELLI
Toronto, Canada
(J. Jetten, D. Scheepers)

Dr. Sarah E. MARTINY
Konstanz, Germany
(M. Steffens, K. Deaux)

Dr. Suzanne OOSTERWIJK
Boston, MA, USA
(J. Förster, A. Fischer)

Dr. Chuma OWUAMALAM
Egham, UK
(G.T. Viki, R. Crisp)

Dr. Daphna OYSERMAN
Michigan, USA
(W. Stroebe, F. Strack)

Dr. Suzanne PIETERSMA
Tilburg, The Netherlands
(K. Massar, M. de Vries)

Dr. Maria POPA-ROSCH
Lyon, France
(D. Muller, S. Waldzus)

Dr. Lolita RUBENS
Nanterre, France
(J.-B. Légal, P. Chekroun)

Dr. Shaul SHALVI
Amsterdam, The Netherlands
(C.K.W. de Dreu, M. Handgraaf)

Dr. Laura SMITH
Bath, UK
(A. O'Donnell, J. Smith)

Dr. Madelijn STRICK
Nijmegen, The Netherlands
(R. Holland, A. van Knippenberg)

Dr. Rebecca WEIL
Trier, Germany
(E. Walther, R. Trötschel)

Affiliate Membership

Dr. L. Rowell HUESMANN
Michigan, USA
(B. Krahe, J. Grzelak)

Dr. Gordon MOSKOWITZ
Bethlehem, USA
(H. Aarts, M. Barreto)

Postgraduate Membership

Markus BARTH
Hagen, Germany
(S. Stürmer, A. Rohmann)

Elizaveta BEREZINA
Moscow, Russia
(I. Bovina, M. Sachkova)

Ines DIAS
Lisbon, Portugal
(T. Garcia-Marques, M. Garrido)

Nicoletta DIMITROVA
Amsterdam, The Netherlands
(W. van Dijk, J.-W. van Prooijen)

Cristina GODINHO
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Dorota JASIELSKA
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(D. Kobylińska, M. Jarymowicz)

Manana JAWORSKA
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(M. Bilewicz, M. Kofta)

Yashpal JOGDAND
St. Andrews, UK
(N. Tausch, S. Reicher)

Mary KINAHAN
Dublin, Ireland
(J. Bosak, S. Sczesny)

Oliver LAUENSTEIN
St. Andrews, UK
(S. Reicher, N. Tausch)

Bachar MALKI
Brussels, Belgium
(L. Licata, O. Klein)

Lauren-Grace MCCLOSKEY
Exeter, UK
(A. Haslam, M. Barreto)

Sebastien METAYER
Boulogne, France
(E. Drozda-Senkowska, F. Pahlavan)

Diane ONU
Exeter, UK
(J. Smith, T. Kessler)

Ilmo VAN DER LÖWE
Oxford, UK
(G. Simons, B. Parkinson)

Thijs VERWIJMEREN
Tilburg, The Netherlands
(D. Wigboldus, J. Karremans)

Victor ZAIKIN
Moscow, Russia
(E. Belinskaya, E. Dubovskaya)

Grants

Emma Bäck (seedcorn grant)
Magdalena Bobowik (SASP)
Matt Easterbrook (SASP)
Gert-Jan Lelieveld (travel grant)
Diana Onu (SASP)
Kristina Petkova (regional support grant)
Iris Schneider (travel grant)
Anouk Smeekes (SASP)
Evert-Jan van Doorn (SASP)
Ruth van Veelen (travel grant)
Claire Zedelius (travel grant)

Grant reports

Erik Bijleveld

(Utrecht University, The Netherlands)

Travel grant

Supported by a postgraduate travel grant from EASP, I visited the Department of Psychology at the University of Chicago. During my visit of three months, I worked in dr. Sian Beilock's lab, who is an expert on performance under pressure. Research from this area has convincingly shown that people who are highly motivated to perform well (e.g., due to money at stake) are prone to failure. Interestingly, this set of findings is in apparent conflict with research on monetary rewards, which has generally shown exactly the opposite. That is, people who are highly motivated (e.g., due to money at stake), have often been found to perform better on various tasks. During my stay in Chicago, we aimed to reconcile these two fields of research. In doing so, we tried to increase our understanding of the effects of monetary rewards on brain, cognition, and behaviour.

In close cooperation with dr. Beilock's lab, I started out by reviewing the literature, classifying past experiments that manipulated the amount of money at stake and then measured performance (e.g., on physical or mental tasks). As psychologists have been interested in motivation for a while, one can imagine that there are quite a lot of such studies. Still, there are clear patterns to detect—for example, it seems that tasks that only require physical force are insensitive to detrimental effects of money. To better understand such patterns, we turned to the literature on the effects of motivation and stress on the brain, in which we looked for parallels and potential mechanisms. Our survey of the literature and our subsequent discussions led to interesting new theoretical insights as well as to ideas for experiments. After I will complete my PhD later this year, I am planning to pursue these ideas further as a post-doc at Utrecht University. So, my stay in Chicago was valuable and very inspiring for me.

While the above was the primary goal of my visit, I also presented my PhD work on monetary rewards in dr. Beilock's lab, which led to interesting discussions about consciousness and motivation, which are my main scientific interests. I witnessed countless talks on psychology and neuroscience that were of extremely high quality. Being immersed in such an intense American environment, I also found myself able to work hard on my dissertation. From Chicago, I also visited the SPSP meeting in San Antonio, Texas. I had attended SPSP conferences before, but in my experience, this year's meeting was more exciting than the previous ones.

Though cold in winter, Chicago is a great city. Also, the University of Chicago is a fantastic university. It was a great experience to be part of this intellectual community of so many friendly and clever people, all of whom are truly fascinated by psychological science. I am extremely grateful to EASP for supporting my visit—it was very memorable and very fruitful.

Silvia Galdi
(University of Padova, Italy)
seedcorn grant

Thanks to an EASP Seedcorn grant, I had the opportunity to conduct two studies on the role of automatic associations as a factor leading to stereotype threat performance impairments in children. In this report, I will briefly describe the theoretical background of the studies and some results.

According to the Stereotype Threat model (Steele & Aronson, 1995), for stereotypes to affect performance, children need to (i) have developed a concept of social categories (*category awareness*); (ii) be able to identify themselves as members of a given social category (*self-categorization*); and (iii) be aware of the fact that specific social categories are positively and/or negatively related to specific domains/attributes (*stereotype awareness*; Steele, 1997). When they enter elementary school, children have acquired at least two of the three crucial cognitive prerequisites of stereotype threat, such as *category awareness* (Fagot & Leinbach, 1993) and *self-categorization* (e.g. Fagot & Leinbach, 1993; Thompson, 1975.) However, results on *stereotype awareness* are inconsistent. For example, concerning gender stereotypes, stereotype awareness seems to be limited to salient gender-specific features such as toy preferences, dressing, and aggressive behaviours (see, for a review, Martin & Ruble, 2010). Moreover, research has shown that children are not aware of gender stereotypes regarding performance in math and language until 8-9 years of age (e.g., Andre, Whigham, Hendrickson, Chambers, 1999; Muzzatti & Agnoli, 2007). Nevertheless, Ambady, Shih, Kim, and Pittinsky (2001) found that 5-7-year-old Asian-American girls performed worse on a math task when their gender identity was made salient, even though the girls did not

possess awareness of math-gender stereotypes. Similarly, Tomasetto, Alparone, and Cadinu (2011) showed that gender identity activation hampered girls' math performance from 5 through 7 years of age, even in absence of math-gender stereotype awareness. Together, these findings raise a theoretical paradox: How can stereotype-induced performance decrements be found in girls who have not yet developed stereotype awareness? The present research project, in collaboration with Mara Cadinu (University of Padova) and Carlo Tomasetto (University of Bologna), was aimed at disentangling this paradox by showing why stereotype awareness is not a necessary prerequisite for ST effects to occur.

Based on the distinction between automatic associations and conscious beliefs (e.g. Gawronski & Bodenhausen, 2006; Strack & Deutsch, 2004), we hypothesized that children might internalize stereotypes as automatic associations between concepts and stereotypical attributes (for example, *math-boys* and *language-girls*) before they are explicitly known and endorsed. If this was true, making a negative ingroup stereotype salient activates corresponding automatic associations, which in turn may affect performance. To test this hypothesis, we employed *explicit* and *implicit measures* to jointly detect these two aspects of stereotypes (automatic associations and conscious beliefs) that we expected to be acquired at different ages in childhood.

Whereas research on ST in children has never used implicit measures, other studies have shown the presence of children's automatic associations (e.g. Baron & Banaji, 2006; Cvencek, Greenwald, & Meltzoff, 2011, Dunham, Baron, & Banaji, 2006; Rutland, Cameron, Milne, & McGeorge, 2005; Thomas, Smith, & Ball, 2007). Regarding math-gender stereotypes, Steffens, Jelenec, and Noack (2010) found stereotypes-consistent automatic associations in 9- and 14- , but not in 12- year-old girls, and no automatic associations for boys of any age. Moreover, all age and gender groups manifested explicit awareness of math-gender stereotypes. More recently, Cvencek, Meltzoff, and Greenwald (2011) found stereotype-consistent automatic associations as well as awareness of math-gender stereotypes in both girls and boys as early as 7 years of age. Overall, results from these two studies are inconsistent with each other as to the age of emergence of automatic associations, and inconsistent with the absence of explicit stereotypes shown by Ambady et al. (2001), and Tomasetto et al. (2011). Most importantly, because Steffens et al. and Cvencek et al. did not assess performance, it is still unknown whether automatic associations in children, that we hypothesized to precede awareness of gender stereotypes, can be responsible for performance deficits under ST.

In two studies we focused on math-gender stereotypes in Italian 6-year-olds.

In Study 1, we tested the hypothesis that math-gender stereotypes are present as automatic associations, but not explicitly known and endorsed, at this age. Moreover, because research showing the malleability of automatic associations has been conducted exclusively with adults (e.g. Dasgupta & Asgari, 2004; Steele & Ambady, 2006), we tested for malleability of automatic associations in children. We hypothesized that, for girls, automatic associations would vary as a function of a stereotype threat manipulation regarding math-gender stereotypes. Children were randomly assigned to one of three experimental conditions by inviting them

to color (i) a picture where a boy correctly resolved a math calculation written on a blackboard, whereas a girl failed to answer (Stereotype Consistent condition); (ii) a picture where a girl correctly resolved the calculation, whereas the boy failed to answer (Stereotype Inconsistent condition); or (iii) a landscape (Control condition). After completing the manipulation task, children performed a Child IAT (Baron & Banaji, 2006) aimed at assessing the strength of stereotypical automatic associations between the categories *math + boy* and *language + girl*, as compared to the opposite pairings. Following the Child IAT, participants solved a distractor task. Two additional tasks assessed children's knowledge (adapted from McKown & Weinstein, 2003) and children's endorsement (Ambady et al., 2001) of math-gender stereotypes.

Results showed that automatic associations consistent with math-gender stereotypes are already present for 6-year-old girls, but not for boys. Moreover, whereas no effects of Condition were observed for boys, for the first time, the malleability of young girls' automatic associations was demonstrated. Indeed, it was found that girls' IAT scores were the highest in the SC condition, the lowest in the SI condition, and somewhere in the middle in the Control condition. Moreover, we were interested in testing whether children of 6 years of age would be aware of math-gender stereotypes. Consistently with past research (Ambady et al., 2001; Tomasetto et al., 2011), results showed that 6-year-olds were not aware of math-gender stereotypes, with no effects of Gender or Condition on stereotype Knowledge or stereotype Endorsement.

These results encouraged us to conduct the Study 2 aimed at investigating whether girl's automatic associations mediate the relation between experimental conditions and math performance. As in Study 1, children were randomly assigned to one of the three experimental conditions. After the manipulation task, participants performed the IAT, a difficult Math Test (4 additions and 4 subtractions), and finally the stereotype awareness tasks.

Confirming results from Study 1, Study 2 showed that automatic stereotypical associations are already present in girls, but this do not seem to be true for boys. Moreover, girls' IAT scores were significantly higher in the SC and in the Control condition, as compared to the SI condition. Conversely, no effects of the experimental manipulations were found for boys' automatic associations. For explicit measures, Study 2 showed that 6-years-old children are not aware of math-gender stereotypes and no effects of experimental manipulation were found in children's responses to stereotype knowledge and stereotype endorsement tasks.

The most important result came from the analyses on children's math performance. Boys seemed unaffected by the experimental manipulation, thus performing equally well regardless on experimental condition. On the contrary, girls underperformed in the SC as compared to the Control and SI condition. Moreover, as expected, we found that for girls implicit math-gender stereotype was the mediator of the relation between experimental condition and math performance.

The effect of automatic associations on girls' performance is consistent with Forbes and Schmader's results (2010). Using a stereotype-reinforcement training (IAT) and a counter stereotype-retraining IAT, the authors demonstrated that women reinforced with stereotypic associations about women's math inadequacy exhibited lower working memory capacity than did women who were trained to associate their gender with being good at math. These findings show that automatic associations may affect working memory resources.

The next step of the present research project will be to directly investigate the hypothesis that automatic associations may burden children's working memory capacity, thus resulting in subsequent performance disruption.

Dr. Malgorzata Gamian-Wilk
University of Lower Silesia (Poland)
Seedcorn Grant

The consequences of experienced social exclusion among individuals having highly or lowly integrated self-concept

Thanks to European Association of Social Psychology I received postgraduate seedcorn grant in December 2010. The goal of the grant was to support my research project. The aim of the project was to conduct four studies to verify the hypothesis saying that people having less integrated self-concept experience more maladaptive reactions after being socially rejected.

Background

Numerous findings on social rejection have shown that there are some individual differences in the tendency to be excluded and the differences in reactions to social outcast (e.g. Williams & Zadro, 2005). Cacioppo and his colleagues have indicated that lonely individuals are more fragile, socially anxious, avoidant. They have poorer social skills and use passive coping strategies (after: Cacioppo & Hawkley, 2005). Some individuals are more than others sensitive to rejection. Such rejection sensitivity leads to maladaptive responses to rejection, responses that ultimately bring about exclusion (Romero-Canyas & Dowley, 2005).

There are various types of social rejection. Bullying at workplace is one of them. It was assumed that bullying is a process in which diverse forms of negative activities including social rejection are used against a person regularly in a longer period of time (Einarsen, 2000; Leymann, 1990, 1996; Matthiesen, 2006; Zapf & Einarsen, 2001, 2005).

Among lots of factors which may cause bullying development there are both victims and perpetrators individual differences of special importance. According to the studies results victims have lower self-esteem, are less aggressive and have less

social skills in comparison to non-victims and to offenders (Matthiesen & Einarsen, 2006). They exhibit higher level of neuroticism, anxiety and depressiveness. Victims have difficulties with solving conflicts, they prefer to avoid such situations. Moreover, they are not much extravert and little agreeable, but highly hard-working (Einarsen, Hoel, Zapf & Cooper, 2003; Glasø, Matthiesen, Nielsen & Einarsen, 2007; Lind, Glasø, Pallesen & Einarsen, 2009; Matthiesen & Einarsen, 2006).

Bullying is the process which brings dramatic causes mainly for the victim. Depending on a person these outcomes may be experienced in a different intensity. It is proved that bullying targets group is not homogenous. There is a group of victims who in spite of being a target of relatively few negative activities even a long time after the end of being bullied was characterized with higher MMPI profile in comparison with non-victims and victims with a normal personality profile (Glasø, et al., 2007; Matthiesen & Einarsen, 2001).

There are numerous potential antecedents and predictors of maladaptive or appropriate reactions to be ostracized at work. Research findings indicate that self-concept structure and especially the aspect of self-concept integrity is connected with psychological well-being. It has been shown that having an integrated sense of self can be psychologically beneficial (e.g. Donahue, Robins, Roberts, & John, 1993). Low level of self-integrity is connected with worse emotional functioning, depression, more maladaptive reactions. Among various kinds of measures of self-concept integrity it was Donahue et al.'s (1993) personality across social roles and Campbell et al.'s (Campbell, Trapnell, Heine, Katz, Lavalley, & Lehman, 1996) self-concept clarity which reached the strongest correlations with the measures of psychological adjustment (self-esteem, neuroticism, negative emotionality) (Campbell, Assanand, & Di Paula, 2003).

Methodology

The main aim was to verify the assumption that rejection was connected with maladjustment especially among individuals with low self-concept integration. To meet this purpose four studies were conducted: in the first two studies social excision at workplace was taken into account and in the third and fourth study manipulation of social rejection was introduced.

Firstly the method measuring self-concept integrity (personality consistency across social roles, after Donahue et al., 1993 and John, Hampson, Goldberg, 1992) was prepared. There was a cultural adaptation made (back translation) and psychometric qualities checked.

Study 1 & Study 2: In the first study 503 participants took part (working students mainly from the University of Lower Silesia). In the second study 445 working students took part. They completed six questionnaires. In both studies participants filled out methods measuring the level of being bullied, a survey diagnosing various factors possibly influencing the bullying process, self-esteem, anxiety and depression measures. In the first study participants completed Campbell et al.'s (1996) self-concept clarity scale as a measure of self-concept integrity. In the

second study Donahue et al.'s (1993) personality consistency across social roles questionnaire was used.

Study 3 & Study 4: In the third experiment 93 and in the fourth experiment 78 students of the University of Lower Silesia took part. Both studies had three stages. Firstly, self-concept integrity (the Campbell et al.'s self-concept clarity in the third study and Donahue et al.'s personality across social roles in the fourth study) was measured. Then participants were invited to do a task during which half of them was linguistically ostracized (procedure prepared after Sommer & Rubin, 2005 and Dotz-Eliasz, Sommer, & Rubin, 2009) and the rest of the participants were included. In the third phase in both studies self-esteem, anxiety and depression was diagnosed.

Findings and current directions

Generally the results of all of the four studies confirmed expectations. It was found that individuals low in self-concept integrity are more sensitive to social exclusion: they are more prone to become bullying victims and they experience the incidents of rejection more negatively. The results were stronger in case of self-concept clarity. The results obtained in the two experimental studies (although the effects are not so strong as in case of the first and the second study) give clear answer to the question: it is social outcast which causes distress among participants having less integrated self. In the future studies using experimental ostracism manipulation more subtle measures of negative emotionality will be introduced.

I am very grateful for this grant as it has allowed me preparing methodology for the future project on social rejection and bullying. It was also possible to conduct a series of studies. Now, I am preparing a paper on the ground of four research successfully done and planning to do further studies on the consequences of social exclusion.

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Isabelle Goncalves
(Nanterre, France)
Travel grant

Last May, I was given the opportunity to visit Prof. Christian Staerklé at the University of Lausanne (Switzerland) for a two-month period. The purpose of this visit was to discuss research perspectives regarding Terror Management Theory (TMT; Greenberg, Pyszczynski, & Solomon, 1986), building upon his expertise in the field of social representations theory. I am particularly thankful to the EASP for enabling this research visit to take place.

The project initiated at the University of Lausanne intends to resort to social representations theory to shed light on conceptual and paradigmatic ambiguities related to TMT. The first issue regards the experimental paradigm of mortality salience. This paradigm is used to assess the effect of death-related anxiety on the implementation of (distal) defences. In a classic study, participants allocated to the mortality salience condition complete two open-ended questions on the subject of their own death (*versus* an aversive and non-death related topic). While social representations of death are diverse (see Bradbury, 1999), content analyses of participants' responses to these questions are scarcely ever reported. This lies at the source of a methodological problem as participants understood to be in the very same experimental condition are likely to mobilise different representations of death. Through this project, we intended to verify whether different social representations would convey discrete effects on (distal) defence.

Second, the ambiguity surrounding the concept of "cultural worldview" extensively used in TMT appears to be at the source of difficulties at the time of testing the theory. Cultural worldviews have been defined as referring to "shared conceptions of reality that imbue life with order, stability, meaning, and permanence, and that provide bases for viewing ourselves as enduringly significant contributors to a meaningful reality rather than as mere transient animals groping for survival" (Greenberg, Solomon, & Arndt, 2008, p. 116). Given this broad definition, experimental studies carried out in this field have resorted to social identities to operationalise cultural worldviews. Our aim was to consider cultural worldviews through the light of social representations theory.

To start exploring these questions, one study ($N = 172$) was carried out using the mortality salience paradigm. Half of participants were invited to jot down the thoughts that the consideration of their own death produced in them, while other participants were led to consider an experience of dental pain (i.e., a non-death related aversive event). We then not only assessed the effect of mortality salience on the upholding of one's political attitudes; we looked at how distinct social representations of death affected political attitudes. Content analyses revealed that the responses of participants in the mortality salience condition referred to discrete social representations of death (e.g., death as an eternal bliss, as physical putrefaction, as an anxiety-provoking event). Of interest, content analyses of the responses given by participants in the control condition also underlined a

substantial heterogeneity of representations (e.g., dental pain as an anxiety-provoking experience, as an experience of lack of control). Results showed that the effects of mortality salience on political attitudes differed depending on the social representation(s) of death which had been mobilised by participants.

Besides the possibility of initiating this research, my visit was also the opportunity to develop a new research project focused on the role of meta-representations on the implementation of voting behaviours favourable to far-right parties.

Discussions in Lausanne with Prof. Staerklé and Dr. Guy Elcheroth constituted an undeniable incentive and firm basis for the elaboration of this project. Here, I would like to thank both of them as well as Prof. Stephen Reicher for their support and for the time they dedicate(d) to this stirring project.

My stay at the University of Lausanne was also punctuated by events organised by the Department of Social Psychology. I had the chance to attend different seminars and talks on a wide range of themes, and to present my work to other fellow PhD students. The very constructive feedback I then received was extremely useful at the time of preparing my PhD defence.

The success of this visit could not be only accounted for by its research dimension. The benevolence and kindness of the individuals I met at the University of Lausanne (permanent staff, PhD students, post-docs, etc.) were sincerely disarming. This indubitably contributed to making this visit a memorable experience. For all these souvenirs (and for those to come!☺), thanks a thousand times to all of them!

All in all, the visit at the University of Lausanne was a very fruitful and inspiring experience. Not only did it give me the chance to collaborate with Prof. Christian Staerklé, it also provided me with the opportunity to develop new perspectives of collaboration, to deepen my understanding of social representations and societal psychology, and to get to meet fascinating individuals. I am very grateful to Prof. Christian Staerklé for his time and for the enjoyable discussions we had, to the EASP for making this visit possible, and to Sibylle Classen for her unwavering patience and kindness. Many thanks as well to Prof. Jean-François Verliac and Prof. Thierry Meyer for their constant support and encouragement.

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Lise Jans

(University of Groningen, The Netherlands)

Travel Grant

Thanks to the EASP postgraduate travel grant, I had the opportunity to visit Prof. Jack Dovidio at Yale University and Prof. Colin Leach at the University of Connecticut. In this three months visit, from February 2011 until April 2011, I was able to experience the research climate at two different universities and to work with two renowned scholars in the field of (inter)group processes. For me it was really interesting and useful to learn from the way other research groups and scholars are working and thinking. Since I came back, I have noticed that this experience provided me with a deeper understanding of my project and its connection with other research in the field. The pieces are really starting to fit together. I am very grateful for this.

In my Ph.D. project, I am focusing on social identity formation and the relation between diversity and unity. More specifically, social identities are not only deduced from commonalities at a super-ordinate group or category level. They are also induced from individual qualities within the group (Postmes, Haslam, & Swaab, 2005). That is, intra-group interactions are informative for the content of a social identity, and group norms and conventions are inferred from individual expressions within the group. My prediction is that these inductive processes of social identity formation should be more tolerant of diversity than the deductive processes, because diverse perspectives are represented in the formation of a social identity.

Jack Dovidio learned me a lot about the different perspectives of minority and majority members in identity formation (e.g. Gaertner & Dovidio, 2000). Together, we have started up a project in which we investigate the effect that inductive processes of social identity formation have on both minority and majority members. In particular, we are interested in why these inductive processes might be less positive for majority than for minority members. We have now conducted a study and we are working on a replication. Jack's insights have been very useful for me and I am grateful for the ongoing collaboration with him.

Colin Leach taught me a lot of how and why individuals identify with groups (e.g. Leach et al., 2008). Together with him and Randi Garcia, we started a project on the development of different aspects of identification within groups at both the individual and the group level of analyses. With the use of multi-level confirmatory factor analyses, we found that group-level properties of self-investment appear to emerge as a result of individual's shared experience of intra-group interaction, while the group-level properties of self-definition are independent of the amount of group interaction, and appear to be grounded in the shared reality of the group's existence. We report these findings in a paper which is currently under review. This project to me highlights the importance of multi-level and longitudinal

approaches in research on group processes, because groups are complex and multifaceted entities. I am very grateful for the interesting discussions I had with Colin and Randi and the investment they put into this project, and I am looking forward to collaborating with them on projects in the future.

Asides from thanking EASP again, I would like to thank Colin Leach and Patricia Rodriguez-Mosquera for welcoming me in New Haven and helping me to get winter-proof. I want to thank everyone at UConn for the warm welcome. I want to thank Jack Dovidio and his research group for the warm welcome at Yale and the surprise good-bye party. In addition, I want to thank John Jost and his research group for inviting me to give a talk in their lab. One of the main aims of my travel was to gain broader research experience and to develop myself as a researcher. This is definitely what these visits provided for me. I am truly grateful for this experience and I encourage any Ph.D. student to do the same.

Małgorzata Kossowska, Marcin Bukowski and Maciej Sekerdej

(Institute of Psychology, Jagiellonian University and Center for Social Cognitive Studies Krakow, Poland)

Regional Activity Grant Report

Krakow Seminar on Social Cognition and Intergroup Relations

1st – 3^d of May 2011, Przegorzały (Kraków, Poland)

The Social Psychology Unit of the Institute of Psychology (Jagiellonian University) has a long lasting tradition of organizing small annual seminars, during which researchers from Poland and occasionally from other countries (e.g., UK, Spain, Israel) are invited to share their newest ideas and discuss their work. Recently, due to the growing collaboration with researchers from other European countries, arose the idea of organizing a joint seminar that would allow us to chart new directions of cooperative research. The main objective of this seminar is to promote research that bridges the social cognition and intergroup relations approach. We believe that such important topics as motivational influences on knowledge formation processes or power relations between groups need to be examined from both theoretical perspectives. This seminar provided an excellent opportunity to discuss the possible benefits coming from a more integrative approach to these two research paradigms in social psychology.

Thanks to the Regional Activity Grant awarded by the *European Association of Social Psychology*, we could organize exactly such a meeting, as we always intended to do, that is having the honour and pleasure to host outstanding researchers from ten local, as well as from foreign schools, universities and research institutions. In the seminar participated researchers representing Cardiff University, CIS-IUL and ISCTE from Lisbon, Jagiellonian University, Polish Academy of Science, University of Granada, University of Jena, University of Warsaw, University of Wrocław, and Warsaw School of Social Science and

Humanities. We believe that the meeting has turned out as an extremely valuable and inspiring event.

The seminar took place from the 1st until the 3rd of May in a quiet place in the green surroundings of Kraków, the Przegorzały Conference Centre. After the opening and the welcome speech given by Małgorzata Kossowska (head of the Institute of Psychology at the Jagiellonian University and the *Centre for Social Cognitive Studies*), the first session started with a keynote talk provided by Bogdan Wojciszke, on basic dimensions of social cognition and self-esteem. The first session addressed the topic of "Emotional and self-regulatory aspects of social cognition". Greg Sedek, Magdalena Smieja, Sławomir Spiewak and Krzysztof Hanusz gave their talks on various topics ranging from emotional intelligence research to the hidden costs of ego-depletion, and the impact of aging or violent videogames on social cognition. The first day finished with a welcome reception in the Przegorzały Conference Centre. On the next day we moved to a conference room located in a old castle tower nearby the conference centre and despite the chilly weather conditions, we managed to warm up the atmosphere thanks to the nature of the topics from the "Power asymmetries" session and with a little help of a chimney fire in the back of the room. The keynote gave Russell Spears who talked about the paradoxical power of the powerless. Later on, the session followed with talks given by Rim Saab, Katarzyna Jasko, Soledad de Lemus, Rosa Rodriguez Bailon, Katerina Petkanopoulou and Guillermo Willis on such topics as support for political violence, system legitimization, sexism and mimicry or power and emotion regulation. The afternoon session was related to the motivational and knowledge formation processes and started with a talk given by Ulrich von Hecker on embodiment of social status (linking this way the morning and evening sessions) and followed with presentations of Małgorzata Kossowska, Marcin Bukowski and Mariusz Trejtowicz that covered the issues need for closure or control motivation influences on various aspects of social cognition, including emotions, attitudes, judgments and reasoning. Right after this part of the seminar, all the seminar participants were invited to take part in a poster session with intriguing research presented by young researchers from various European universities and institutions. The day ended with a well deserved dinner in the cellars of a restaurant, placed in the beautiful surroundings of the Kraków Old Town. On the next day we started early with a keynote given by Sven Waldzus on the intergroup relations as relations approach. The session followed with talks by Mirosław Kofta, Immo Fritsche, Maciej Sekerdej, Lee Shepherd and Michał Bilewicz, who touched a wide scope of topics, ranging from the impact of control deprivation on intergroup relations, through the nature of nationalism and the shame of tyranny, to the issues of rebuilding relations after historical crimes.

The Krakow Seminar on Social Cognition and Intergroup Relations was a very successful scientific meeting that gave an unique opportunity to gather researchers investigating very similar topics from various perspectives. This diversity of approaches and unity of interests resulted in an inspiring and creative mix of talks and discussions. The EASP Regional Activity Grant enormously helped us to develop this seminar and to fully achieve one of the goals of this grant scheme,

which is to promote the local research activities. In our case it referred to the newly developed lab (affiliated with the Jagiellonian University), called the *Centre for Social Cognitive Studies* (CSCS). We think this seminar was also a first step to encourage cooperative activities in research and dissemination of scientific knowledge between all the people and research groups, who would be interested in cooperation. We really hope and intend to follow up with more of such activities in the future.

Carola Leicht

University of Kent, UK

Travel grant

Short Report for the Postgraduate Travel Grant for a Visit to: Professor Mike Hogg, Claremont Graduate University (CGU), California, USA, (19.3.-4.5. 2011).

Thanks to the EASP postgraduate travel grant I was able to visit Professor Mike Hogg and his social identity lab at the Claremont Graduate College (CGU) in Claremont, California, USA from March until May 2011.

When I think of my time in California, at CGU and as a member of the social identity lab, I cannot help but smile. Being in Claremont was not only a turning point within my PhD project but also a time in which I made new friends and learned how to live and study Californian style!

The key focus within my PhD project is to investigate how non-prototypical group members can gain the status of group representative or group-leader. Although the social identity approach of leadership (Hogg, 2001) states that in-group prototypicality is crucial for leadership evaluations and success, non-prototypical group members can become group leaders and representatives depending on certain factors (Abrams, Randsley de Moura, Marques, & Hutchison, 2008). One goal of my PhD project is to investigate whether diversity experiences can affect the importance of leadership prototypicality for the evaluation and the success of election candidates.

Therefore my primary aim of this visit was to discuss my research idea and first empirical investigations with Mike Hogg -the leading expert within the social identity approach of leadership. Shortly after my arrival I was able to present my research and the focus of my PhD project not only to Mike Hogg, but to all members of his social identity lab. Furthermore I was introduced to all members of the lab and their respective projects. This was an ideal start, because after this meeting I was able to single out students who were conducting research similar to mine, and whom I would want to discuss research interests more deeply during my stay.

My second aim of this visit was to draft another chapter of my PhD regarding self-uncertainty and leadership prototypicality. After I presented my research project I had biweekly meetings with Mike Hogg. In these meetings I was able to sketch out

studies furthering my already existing part of my PhD, focusing on diversity experiences and leadership prototypicality. Additionally we planned another part of my PhD focusing on how self-uncertainty may interplay with leadership prototypicality effects and how these may be linked to diversity experiences and multiculturalism. At the end of my time at Claremont I had designed 4 additional studies. Two of the studies I was already able to conduct in the UK, and I am currently analysing the data.

The final aim of my visit was to start a collaborative project with a few members of the social identity lab, stretching beyond my PhD project. Towards the end of my stay I met regularly with Amber Gaffney and David Rast. We started to plan an additional project addressing ideas in regard to leadership prototypicality, uncertainty and leadership rhetoric.

And last, but not at least, my time in California was a time in which I met and made new friends and learned the Californian way of life. I distinctly remember how I met Mike Hogg's lab manager, Fiona Grant, for the first time. Although I arrived at midnight at my CGU housing apartment, Fiona was up and waiting for me with my key in her hand. She also introduced me to the lunch time swimming at a pool within one of the Claremont Colleges. Back in rainy UK, I have to say that I truly miss these hours in the pool, with the sun on my back and my project in my head.

In summation, I can only say that my time at CGU was inspiring. I sincerely believe that it not only furthered my PhD project and my research but also gave me new friends and research collaborators.

At the EASP meeting in Stockholm I was able to catch up with Mike Hogg and some of his students, which showed me how much EASP helps to bring together social psychologists from all over the world, and enables them to establish friendships and collaborative networks especially from at an early career stage onward. For this I truly want to thank EASP!

Additionally I would like to thank Sibylle Classen for her help with the application process, Fiona Grant for her invaluable help to organise my stay in the US and for being such a fun lab and swimming partner, Roger Giner-Sorolla, Georgina Randsley de Moura and Richard Crisp for supporting my application and for giving me helpful comments from back home, and Mike Hogg for welcoming me in his lab and for all the truly inspiring meetings and discussions.

Monika Prusik

University of Warsaw, Poland

Travel grant

The EASP Travel Grant allowed me to attend General Meeting in Stockholm. It was a great opportunity to meet other members of the Association and exchange knowledge and ideas in social psychology.

In May 2011 I obtained my Ph.D. title from the University of Warsaw so I can say that it was my first major conference as a doctor ☺. My thesis title is "A Lost paradise? Nostalgia for PRL (The People' Republic of Poland) and the Role of Collective Memory Mechanisms". In it, I analyze the social, economical, political, and psychological factors underlying the currently observed phenomenon of a high percentage of Poles declaring preference for life under communism. My research addresses various aspects of social change and its consequences on the well-being of Polish people. My Ph.D. advisor was Professor Maria Lewicka from the University of Warsaw.

Due to EASP funding I was able to present some of the data and findings from my Ph.D. research as a poster entitled "Nostalgia for Communism as an Enabler of Self-continuity in Polish Society".

I got very interesting feedback that will influence my future scientific work. I was very happy to meet scholars whose research interests are close to mine, as well as experts in other areas of psychology. It was especially rewarding to talk to the members and collaborators of the Center for Research on Self and Identity (CRSI) at the University of Southampton whose work I have admired and whose results had inspired me in my Ph.D. research. I would like to say hello to Dr Tim Wildschut, Dr Wing Yee Cheung, Sara Robertson and Wijnand van Tilburg.

I also enjoyed all the informal gatherings where we talked about scientific work as well as about ordinary life. It was fascinating to meet people from different countries and cultures. Together, we discovered Stockholm, which turned out to be a beautiful city and a perfect setting for the General Meeting. I especially liked Gamla stan, Fotografiska with its exhibitions (it is a must for art lovers), and the boat tour.

I would like to express my great admiration for the hard work of all who helped organize this event. Everything went smoothly, the perfectly organized scientific program as well as the enjoyable social events. The hosts created a magnificent opportunity for all of us to present our research and exchange views, for which I give them my sincere thanks and appreciation.

In conclusion, I am very happy to have been a participant in the General Meeting, and am most grateful to the EASP whose grant made this trip possible.

Thank you very much!

Marieke Roskes

University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Travel grant

The EASP postgraduate travel grant supported me in visiting Prof. Dr. Andrew Elliot at the University of Rochester (NY), and to present my work at the twelfth conference of the Society for Personality and Social Psychology in San Antonio (TX).

During my visit I developed and conducted experiments for a chapter in my dissertation, and got involved in other collaborations related to the topics motivation and cognition. In my dissertation I attempt to reveal the cognitive processes that are activated by different types of motivation. In studies executed before arriving at Rochester, I found that people employ a relatively flexible and global processing style when trying to approach positive outcomes (approach motivation), and a relatively persistent and local processing style when trying to avoid negative outcomes (avoidance motivation).

During my visit at the University of Rochester, we developed this line of research further by looking at the cognitive costs that are associated with the persistent and local processing style that is evoked by avoidance motivation. Working with an avoidance motivation exhausts energy because people are vigilant and on the alert for possible threats and obstacles. Avoidance motivation activates cognitive recourses that can enhance short-term performance on detail oriented tasks, but these recourses are limited. Therefore, we expected that people with an avoidance motivation are easily overloaded and their performance easily undermined, for example when working under (time-)pressure.

The three experiments that we conducted showed that the performance of people with an avoidance motivation is undermined more by time pressure than the performance of people with an approach motivation. This effect was observed for both manipulated motivational orientation and measured motivational temperament, on tasks that require creative insight and tasks that require analytical thinking.

I am very grateful to the EASP for providing me with the opportunity to stay at the University of Rochester in order to develop my research and establish great and inspiring collaborations.

Claudia Sassenrath

(Knowledge Media Research Center Tübingen, Germany)

Travel grant

I visited Professor Gün Semin's research lab at Utrecht University from April 1st until May 31st of 2011. The main aim of this lab visit was to develop a collaborative research project on the social cognitive processes underlying perspective taking. Specifically, two different research lines have been developed and pursued:

(a) IJzerman and Semin (2009; 2010) showed that cold (warm) temperature cues lead to less (more) self-other overlap and the perception of another person being dissimilar (similar) to the self. Based on these findings, we developed the prediction that cold temperature cues enhance perspective taking performance because successful perspective taking requires sufficient self-other differentiation. Perspective taking as egocentric anchoring and adjustment (e.g. Epley, Keysar, van

Boven, & Gilovich, 2004) implies that individuals use their own perspective, the egocentric anchor, as a template when trying to infer another person's perspective. In order not to over impute one's own perspective onto others and therefore egocentrically bias the perspective taking judgment, sufficient adjustment from the egocentric anchor has to be done. In line with this reasoning, Todd, Hanko, Galinsky, and Mussweiler showed that a focus on differences enhances perspective taking performance compared to a focus similarities and a control group. Accordingly, we predicted and tested that cold temperature cues enhance perspective taking performance because cold temperature cues facilitate the perception of dissimilarity compared to warm temperature cues. So far the results of one experimental study supported this prediction. Follow-up studies are currently conducted.

(b) Another research line that has been developed and tested addresses the role of mimicry in emotion recognition performance as one aspect of perspective taking. Building upon findings from my dissertation showing that promotion focused individuals consistently perform better on emotion recognition tasks, we argue that promotion focused individuals should differ in their mimicry from prevention focused individuals. Research on emotion recognition often emphasized the role of mimicry for correctly identifying the emotion. However, literature on the (mediating) role of mimicry in emotion recognition does not reveal a coherent picture. Some findings show that blocking mimicry decreases performance in emotion recognition (e.g., Niedenthal, Brauer, Halberstadt, & Innes-Kerr, 2001) whereas other findings question the (mediating) role of mimicry in emotion recognition accuracy (e.g., Hess & Blairy, 2001). Nonetheless, Stel and van Knippenberg (2008) recently demonstrated that blocking mimicry indeed slowed down speed of emotion recognition of very briefly displayed faces. Additionally, Sonnby-Borgström (2002) showed that high empathic individuals differ from low empathic ones in their strong facial mimicry reaction to very briefly displayed facial emotion expressions. Accordingly, it is argued that promotion focused individuals (being good at emotion recognition) should differ from prevention focused individuals in their facial mimicry reaction especially at an early stage of information processing (i.e., for briefly displayed facial expressions). Here, we would expect mimicry to represent the mediating process explaining differences in emotion recognition speed depending on Regulatory Focus. We conducted one experimental study in Utrecht using EMG methods to test the differential effects of individuals' chronic Regulatory Focus on mimicry and emotion recognition performance. Currently, a manuscript to publish findings from this study is prepared.

While staying with Gün Semin at Utrecht, I very much enjoyed the theoretical discussions with him. Working with Gün and his lab group was an overly inspiring and instructive experience. Due to his generous practical support and the supportive atmosphere in his lab group, I had the unique possibility to become acquainted to EMG and learn how to apply it as a research method. I very much benefitted from this as we do not have EMG facilities at my home institution. Furthermore, I was able to extensively review literature on the topic and exchange

experiences with other PhD students in Gün's lab group. During my stay at Utrecht, I also had the possibility to present and discuss my dissertation research with Gün Semin and his lab group which was very stimulating and constructive.

Taken together, I wish to thank Gün Semin and his lab group very much for having received me with so much hospitality and openness. It was an unforgettable experience for me and I hope that our cooperation persists. Certainly, I also wish to thank EASP for making this lab visit possible by providing financial support. Last but not least, I wish to thank my supervisor Kai Sassenberg also very much for supporting my stay abroad by providing help and advice whenever necessary.

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Elise Seip

University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Travel grant

The EASP travel grant supported me to visit Dr. Lasana Harris at Duke University in Durham, North Carolina. In the beginning of 2011 I have spent three months in his lab: The boundaries of Social Cognition. Dr. Harris is one of the experts in Social Neuroscience. He has knowledge of both social psychology and cognitive neuroscience and has advanced this interdisciplinary approach in his own work. In the past two years of my phd I have conducted several studies on the relation between anger and costly punishment using paradigms from behavioral economics. Dr. Harris and I share a common interest in approaching these research topics from a Social Neuroscience perspective, therefore I was very excited to visit him and exchange ideas. Dr. Harris offered me the expertise and the facilities to conduct an fMRI study.

At Duke I advanced our research on costly punishment. People are prepared to punish non-cooperators even if this punishment is costly (e.g., in terms of money or effort). Anger seems to be the driving force behind costly punishment (Seip, van Dijk, & Rotteveel, 2009). Even though punishment seems to be the righteous thing to do in response to an unfair situation, results regarding the satisfaction derived after punishment of the freerider contradict each other. On the one hand, research has shown that punishment activated brain areas related to reward processing (de Quervain et al., 2004). On the other hand, research has shown that even though people expect to derive satisfaction from punishing a defector, it actually makes them feel worse (Carlsmith, Gilbert, & Wilson, 2008).

We were interested in the boundaries of experienced satisfaction following punishment of non-cooperators. Therefore we investigated the differences between punishing the non-cooperator yourself versus someone else punishing the non-cooperator on behalf of you. We expected that if someone else punishes on behalf of you experienced satisfaction will be higher and activation in brain areas related to reward will be increased.

Duke University was a very vibrant academic environment with every week at least three talks. The lab was part of both the Social Psychology department and the Center for Cognitive Neuroscience, with topics ranging from mimicry to reward in the brain. The labmeetings we held every week were inspiring and supportive in developing research paradigms. I have developed close contacts both professionally and socially with Beatrice Capestany at Duke University and Alexa Tullett from the University of Toronto.

Dr. Harris proved to be a very good teacher. He took all his time to teach us how to setup an fMRI experiment and how to run the analysis. I am very grateful toward Dr. Harris for sharing his knowledge with me, welcoming me in his lab and providing me with all the resources I needed in order to do research. Beside the great value for my academic career, being abroad was also an enrichment of my personal life and it has developed me further as a person. I would especially like to

thank EASP for making this visit possible and thereby providing a lifelong experience.

Yvette van Osch
(Tilburg University, The Netherlands)
Travel Grant

Visit to Dr. Patricia Rodriguez Mosquera, Wesleyan University
(Connecticut, USA), May 2011

Thanks to an EASP travel grant, I had the opportunity to visit Dr. Patricia Rodriguez Mosquera at Wesleyan University. She is one of the leading scientists in the field of research on honor cultures. I met Patricia at the 'Small Group Meeting on Honor' (August 2010 in Barcelona; co-sponsored by the EASP) where we discussed our shared interest in the underlying social mechanisms of honor in minorities.

Almost all research on honor cultures has been conducted in societies where honor cultures occupy a majority position, whereas I study honor cultures that occupy a minority position (Turkish-Dutch and Moroccan-Dutch). The contexts in which these majority and minority honor cultures live differ fundamentally and thus might affect honor related behavior. First of all, the identity of the insulter may differ, which could have a large effect on whether ones honor is actually threatened. Second, the social context in which an insult occurs may differ. And, third, which honor concern is threatened may depend on the level of acculturation. During the three weeks of my visit, Patricia and I met almost on a daily basis to discuss these issues and other potential advances in the field of research on honor cultures. My meetings with Patricia were inspiring and fruitful. As a result, we designed a study, of which the data collection has recently started among Dutch and Turkish-Dutch adolescents, and made plans for other future research projects. I believe the grant has initiated a long-term collaboration.

In addition to the wonderful meetings with Patricia, I had the opportunity to meet with Prof. Colin Leach and Dr. Toshie Imada and discuss the research for my dissertation on the expression of pride across social situations and cultural contexts, on which I received very valuable comments. Furthermore, I would like to express my gratitude to Prof. Felicia Pratto and her lab for letting me attend a research meeting and an all American dinner party.

Finally, I wish to thank the European Association of Social Psychology for enabling my visit, with a special thanks to Sibylle Classen for her kind help.

Announcements

EASP Summer School at Limerick, Ireland, August 6-19, 2012 Call for applications

The 2012 EASP Summer School will be hosted by the [Department of Psychology](#) and the [Centre for Social Issues Research](#), at the University of Limerick, in Ireland. The EASP Summer School will be located on the University of Limerick campus, between **the 6th and the 19th of August 2012**.

In the tradition of the EASP Summer Schools, applicants are invited to apply for participation in one of the following five workshops:

Workshop 1: Groups, identity, and health

Teachers: Alex Haslam (University of Exeter, UK) & Stephen Gallagher (University of Limerick, Ireland)

Workshop 2: Morality in self, emotion, and social relations

Teachers: Colin Wayne Leach (University of Connecticut, USA) & Patricia M. Rodriguez Mosquera (Wesleyan University, USA)

Workshop 3: Intergroup Relations: Different identities -> Different psychologies for ethnic minorities and national majorities?

Teachers: Karen Phalet (University of Leuven, Belgium) & Anca Minescu (University of Limerick, Ireland)

Workshop 4: 'The space between us': The role of intergroup boundaries in shaping social inclusion, integration, and well-being.

Teachers: John Dixon (Lancaster University, UK), Kevin Durrheim (University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa) & Orla Muldoon (University of Limerick, Ireland)

Workshop 5: When is life meaningful? Social cognitive processes underlying inferences of meaninglessness and meaningfulness

Teachers: Leonard L. Martin (University of Georgia, USA) & Eric R. Igou (University of Limerick, Ireland)

Applications are welcome from PhD students based at a European University, and should follow the guidelines described on the EASP Summer School webpage of the Department of Psychology at UL www.ul.ie/psychology/EASP2012. Interested participants are required to email a completed application form and arrange for a letter of reference to be sent to the address: EASP.2012.Limerick@ul.ie. The application period is between the 16th-31st of January 2012.

PhD students based at a US or Australian university will have to apply via the SPSP and SASP, respectively. A different set of deadlines may apply in their case. Please visit the following websites for more information:

<http://www.spsp.org/eaespsum.htm> or <http://www.sasp.org.au/>, respectively

Please note that postgraduate students who have already participated in a previous EASP summer school, the SASP or the SISP summer schools are not eligible to apply.

Decisions on the selection of participants are communicated by the 30th of March 2012.

Once accepted participants to the 2012 EASP Summer School are required to pay the fee of 550 Euro to the University of Limerick, by the 30th of May 2012.

For inquiries about the 2012 EASP Summer School, please contact the local organizing team via Anca Minescu (Anca.Minescu@ul.ie, Tel: +353 (0) 61 23 4859) or directly to the Summer School email address: EASP.2012.Limerick@ul.ie

Description of the EASP 2012 Workshops

Workshop 1: Groups, identity, and health (Alex Haslam, University of Exeter, UK & Stephen Gallagher, University of Limerick, Ireland)

Social identity theorizing indicates that a large part of people's sense of identity is derived from the social groups to which they belong. For this reason, our psychological state often depends on the circumstances and condition of the groups of which we are part (i.e., ingroups). If these groups provide us with stability, meaning, purpose, and direction, then this will typically have positive implications for our physical and mental health. On the other hand, if our sense of social identity is compromised in some way (e.g. if we leave or change groups, if we are rejected by an in-group, or if the in-group changes in ways that we do not understand), then this will tend to have negative psychological consequences. Indeed, this is one reason why social isolation is a greater threat to health and well-being than most physical counter-indicators (e.g., smoking, poor diet). Such insights are the basis for a new psychology of health, which is the focus of this stream. In contrast to the individualistic models that prevail in this area, this emphasizes the central role of group life and social relationships in determining health and well-being and will explore a range of topical issues including symptom appraisal and diagnosis, social support, coping, social isolation, stress, trauma, and depression.

Workshop 2: Morality in self, emotion, and social relations (Colin Wayne Leach, University of Connecticut, USA & Patricia M. Rodriguez Mosquera, Wesleyan University, USA)

Few things concern human beings more than morality. We work to maintain a moral self-image and we want others to see us as a person of virtue. Morality is

also one of the first and the foremost things that we look for in others. For these reasons, morality is central to self, to emotion, and to social relations (between individuals, within groups, and between groups). This workshop will discuss theory and research on morality in (i) self (e.g., moral identity, honor, self-worth), (ii) emotion (e.g., shame, guilt, outrage, disgust), and (iii) social relations (e.g., norms and deviance, stereotypes, perpetrators and victims of injustice, protest). Discussion will range across multiple levels of analysis, from the intra-personal to the cultural. We will examine the general aspects of morality as well as the ways in which morality varies across culture and context.

Workshop 3: Intergroup Relations: Different identities -> Different psychologies for ethnic minorities and national majorities? (Karen Phaet, University of Leuven, Belgium & Anca Minescu, University of Limerick, Ireland)

Social reality and group position constrain the meanings and configurations of social identities among different groups. The potential impact of social identities on intergroup relationships is therefore dependent on the larger historical and macro-political contexts, and intergroup processes develop from the specific perspective of the ingroup and in accordance with one's group goals in the larger society. This workshop investigates the social psychological processes linking social identities to societal engagement and politics. We connect recent research on acculturation and ethnic minority adaptation to the host society with research on ethnicity, national identity and majority groups' attitudes towards minorities, from a social identity perspective. We aim to develop an interactive understanding of minority and majority group perspectives, accounting for the influence of cultural and political factors that typically shape ethno-national contexts. More dynamic understandings and methodological approaches are needed in order to account for the role of individual level factors (i.e., those characterising social interaction contexts, such as contact or similarity), and collective level factors (i.e., those shaping the wider social political contexts, such as social representations, power configurations, criteria of national belonging), from a multiple group perspective. We discuss research examples from Western as well as Eastern European societies and particular methodological implications of applying social psychological theories to real ethno-national settings are addressed.

Workshop 4: 'The space between us': The role of intergroup boundaries in shaping social inclusion, integration, and well-being. (John Dixon, Lancaster University, UK, Kevin Durrheim, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa & Orla Muldoon, University of Limerick, Ireland)

Over the past few decades, research on socio-spatial boundaries has proliferated, extending beyond its traditional focus on the geopolitical organization of nation states and drawing increasingly on a diverse range of disciplinary perspectives and methods. In this workshop, we shall explore some implications of these developments for social psychologists. On the one hand, we shall discuss how research on boundary processes enhances our understanding of core social psychological topics, including social categorization and identification, intergroup attitudes, status differentiation, intergroup contact, and social exclusion. On the

other hand, we shall discuss how a social psychological level of analysis is necessary in order to account for the tenacity of intergroup boundaries under conditions of social change. It helps to explain, for example, why policies of 'deterritorialization' (e.g. racial desegregation of schools), which render boundaries more permeable and increase the opportunity for intergroup contact, are frequently off-set by practices of 're-territorialization', which re-establish the 'space between us' (e.g. re-segregation in the classroom or playground). In exploring these themes, we will emphasize the varying and complex role of boundaries in shaping social relations in historically divided societies such as Northern Ireland, Israel, Cyprus, the US and South Africa. We will also emphasize how boundary processes may operate across a range of scales of analysis, from the macro-level divisions established by international borders to the meso-level segregation of institutions of residence, occupation and education to the micro-level organisation of interactions in everyday life spaces.

Workshop 5: When is life meaningful? Social cognitive processes underlying inferences of meaninglessness and meaningfulness (Leonard L. Martin, University of Georgia, USA & Eric R. Igou, University of Limerick, Ireland)

When is one's action meaningful? How do perceptions of one's activities as either meaningful or meaningless influence the way she or he perceives life overall? And what does it matter after all? It matters. Research findings suggest that it is a central human need to perceive one's actions and life in general as meaningful. In order to serve this central need, people usually develop regulatory capacities that protect perceptions of meaningfulness and those that enhance such perceptions if necessary. That is, people seem to be skilled and flexible in achieving and maintaining perceived meaningfulness, also in situations in which perceptions of meaningfulness are threatened.

This social cognition workshop is concerned with the perception of meaningfulness, causes of meaning inferences, underlying cognitive processes, and consequences of these inferences. The goal of this workshop is to promote an understanding of meaning inferences and their consequences. PhD students will be in the position to critically discuss the concept of 'meaning' and the limits of research in this area. Further, PhD students should develop the skill to come up with crucial research questions and research designs that test the associated hypotheses.

In order for participants to develop a deep understanding of meaning inferences and meaning regulation processes, we will discuss basic cognitive processes, principles of self-and affect-regulation, philosophical approaches, experimental existential research in social psychology, and sociological perspectives. Research designs will be developed for sub- and supra-liminal priming procedures, with implicit and explicit measures. In addition, we will consider personality variables and how they relate to contextual implications of meaningfulness versus meaninglessness

EJSP - New editorial team

Dear colleagues: We are proud to introduce the 12th editorial team of the European Journal of Social Psychology. Besides the incoming editors Ernestine Gordijn and Tom Postmes from the University of Groningen, the team consists of incoming associate editors Aarti Iyer (University of Queensland), Dominique Muller (University of Grenoble), Kai Sassenberg (University of Tübingen), Kirsten Ruys (Tilburg University), Patricia Rodriguez Mosquera (Wesleyan University), Radmila Prislín (San Diego State University), Stephanie Demoulin (Université Catholique de Louvain), Thomas Webb (University of Sheffield), and Viv Vignoles (University of Sussex).

In the first issue of 2012 of the European Journal we will provide a more comprehensive editorial statement in which we outline our vision for the coming term. For now, we just want to state that it is this team's aim to let the journal represent the quality and diversity of European social psychology, whilst maintaining the very high quality standards that are currently in operation. We look forward to a productive collaboration with all of you (as author, reviewer and reader of the journal)!

EJSP – Open Call for Special Issue Proposals Proposal deadline December 31, 2011

EJSP invites proposals for a special issue to appear in 2013. Through this open call we encourage potential Guest Editors to submit proposals for special issues to our editorial office (ejsp@easp.eu) by December 31 2011. On the basis of a comparative evaluation, the editorial team will then select one proposal as the special issue for 2013.

Special issue proposals should contain the following information:

- Name(s) and contact details of Guest Editor(s)
- Title of special issue
- Brief description of aims and topics covered, and a case made for the interest in the topic among the readership (300-500 words)
- A case made that there will be sufficient interest in terms of submissions on the topic, including any indication of authors who may be willing to submit work on the issue (e.g., people who have contributed to relevant recent symposia or thematic volumes) (max 300 words).

Special issues, once commissioned, are expected to have an open call for submissions (which will be advertised in the EJSP and through the EASP website and mailing list), although editors are obviously free to encourage potential

authors to submit a paper. Papers are expected to go through a rigorous review process equivalent to normal EJSF peer review.

When submitting Special Issue Proposals, guest editors should keep the following time scale in mind:

December 31 2011: Deadline of special issue proposals

February 15 2012: Announcement of successful proposal, and call for papers

May 31st 2012: Paper Submission deadline

August 31st 2012: Provisional acceptance of papers

December 7th 2012: Revised final manuscript due date

Membership fees 2012 change of the economic situation in Europe

The Executive Committee of the European Association of Social Psychology wishes to express its deep concern for the economic situation in Europe in general, and in some European countries in particular. This situation is having – and in some cases it has already had – serious consequences for research, academic institutions, and scholars, in terms of budget cuts, salary reductions, termination of research programmes, just to mention a few. This situation is likely to lead in the long run to a deterioration of research in Europe and to increased inequalities among countries.

The Executive Committee has decided to undertake some actions aimed at mitigating, with the modest means of the Association, the hardship that some members are experiencing. We are currently studying several options, and we hope to be able to implement them in the near future.

In the meanwhile, as a first concrete step, we wish to encourage members who are suffering from the present crisis to apply for “Financial Hardship” when renewing their membership for 2012. Please refer to

<http://www.easp.eu/membership/categories.htm>

With solidarity,
Fabrizio Butera, President
on behalf of the Executive Committee

Deadlines for Contributions

Please make sure that applications for meetings and applications for membership are received by the Executive Officer by **March, 15th, 2012** latest. Applications for grants and for the International Teaching Fellowship Scheme can be received by the deadlines end of March, June, September, and December. The deadline for the next issue of the Bulletin is **March, 15th, 2012**.

The next Executive Committee Meeting will take place in April 2012.

Executive Committee

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