



ISPPNews

International Society of Political Psychology

Spring/Summer 2005 Vol.16 (1)

The purpose of the International Society of Political Psychology (ISPP) is to facilitate communication across disciplinary, geographic and political boundaries, among scholars and concerned individuals in government and public posts, the communications media and elsewhere, who have a scientific interest in the relationship between politics and psychological processes. In so doing, ISPP aims to continue to advance scholarship in political psychology, and to contribute to the usefulness of work in political psychology.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S CORNER

I am very happy to have joined the ISPP as its new Executive Director as of February 1, 2005, and want to thank the ISPP Executive Committee and Governing Council for their support. The ISPP Central Office is now located in the Moynihan Institute of Global Affairs at the Maxwell School of Syracuse University. I'm confident that the Moynihan Institute will make a wonderful location for the Central Office given our focus on political psychology, a new and generous endowment from the US Congress, and our stewardship of a variety of interdisciplinary topical and regional research projects. I'm also pleased to have access to the organizational experience and assistance of Margaret (Peg) Hermann, the Institute's Director, who was a founding member of ISPP and has served as its President, Councilor, and editor of its journal.

With the transition of the Central Office largely behind us I'm now looking forward to putting my energies into outreach, expanding the ISPP membership, and improving the way that ISPP members communicate with each other and with those outside of the Society. I'm happy to announce that Radell Roberts has joined us as the new ISPP Central Office Manager and hope that you will feel free to contact Radell and me with any questions, suggestions, or concerns you have over the coming months.

In this issue of *ISPP News* you will find information on the launching of the Summer Institute in Political Psychology at Stanford University, results from the 2005 ISPP elections, information on our conference

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in Toronto, a fascinating commentary by David Winter on George Bush's motive profile, an overview of some of the many books in political psychology published this year, and other ISPP news. This is an exciting time to be involved in ISPP and I'm looking forward to working with you to expand the impact of the political psychology perspective across the academic and policy worlds.

—Bruce Dayton

2005 ISPP ELECTION RESULTS

President-elect: George Marcus,
Williams College, USA

Vice President: Catarina Kinnvall,
Lund University, Sweden

Governing Council:
Christopher Federico, University of Minnesota,
USA

Neil Ferguson, Liverpool Hope University,
England

John Jost, New York University, USA

Martina Klicperova-Baker, Institute of
Psychology, Czech Academy of Science and
San Diego State University

Jack Levy, Rutgers University, USA

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE

The theme of our incoming annual meeting in Toronto is "Political psychology facing the real world." In fact, the real world poses for political psychologists some serious problems and dilemmas. Let me focus on some of them that in recent times became more significant than ever.

There is the widespread opinion that the main road to improvement of the condition of the contemporary world is dissemination of democratic ideas and democratic institutions. It is assumed, therefore, that the world is better off whenever any dictator and tyrant is eliminated, an authoritarian regime destroyed and replaced by an elected government.

There are however some problems here. The experience of the recent decades seems to indicate that in various countries the implementation of the basic con-

dition of democracy, free elections, can create regimes more or less inimical to the principles of freedom and political equality. Democratic elections can bring forth a majority whose religious, ethnic or political ideology fosters a policy of oppression directed against a large part of the society. The victims of the oppression can be even these people who nominally belong to the victorious majority – for example, women.

Let me mention one illustration of a paradox of democracy. This illustration is based on research conducted in Poland after abolishment of the so-called communist regime. The research showed that in a situation when democracy became the dominant ideology, people with a high level of authoritarian attitudes were more likely to participate in elections than people with a low level of these attitudes. The same people were more attracted to politicians who demonstrated an inclination toward authoritarian policy. No wonder that there is always a threat of having an oppressive policy in a democratic wrapping.

Another problem with some elected governments that replaced dictatorial regimes is their low ability for governing. These new regimes are weak, unstable, and lacking in effective means of protecting public order, security, and facilitating social development.

The important question that we might ask ourselves concerns the following issue: should we accept a proposition that countries differ in their capability of implementation of the democratic rules and institutions? Does it mean that there are some cultural and psychological preconditions of viable democracy? What is likely to happen if such conditions are not met? Can democracy be installed from above, by means of superior force? Can we expect that problems that newly formed democracies are facing can be effectively managed with the generous help of a community of democratic nations and will disappear in not too distant future? What is an effective form of such help? How can we avoid a danger that the problems become persistent or come back periodically, as is the case with quite a few countries that over the last century oscillated between democracy and dictatorships?

The events of the last few years made these questions even more pressing than ever. I believe that it is one of tasks of political psychology to search for an answer to these questions.

—Janusz Reykowski

ISPP ANNOUNCEMENTS

***POLITICAL PSYCHOLOGY*
EDITORIAL TRANSITION**

A new editorial team at the State University of New York at Stony Brook began accepting manuscripts on February 1, 2005. Contact information for the new editorial team is:

Professors Stanley Feldman, Leonie Huddy, Howard Lavine, and Charles Taber,
Editors, Political Psychology
Department of Political Science
State University of New York at Stony Brook
Stony Brook, NY 11794-4392 USA
Political_Psychology@notes.cc.sunysb.edu

Please note a few additional important guidelines that address the manuscript submission process for the transition period:

The editors at SUNY-Stony Brook are moving to an all electronic submission format. Therefore, all submissions after Feb. 1, 2005 must be in electronic format.

Authors who submitted manuscripts to the University of Minnesota editors (all manuscripts submitted prior to Feb 1, 2005), should continue to correspond with the editorial team at the University of Minnesota until June 30, 2005. After this time, all correspondence will be with the SUNY-Stony Brook team.

Authors with manuscripts that were accepted for publication prior to February 1, 2005 will be contacted by the new editorial team at SUNY-Stony Brook about the final preparation process and publication schedule.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE BOOK EXHIBIT

International Society of Political Psychology
28th Annual Scientific Meeting
Book Exhibit and Advertising Prospectus

***“The Political Psychology:
Facing the Real World”***
Toronto, Canada
July 3-6, 2005

We are looking forward to the upcoming ISPP Conference in Toronto. I would like to invite you as members to participate in the Book Exhibit and ask you to review the below information on how to exhibit and

expand your possibilities. I would also like to invite you to share this information with any prospective individuals who would benefit from this exciting opportunity. Finally, if you are currently reading any books that would be of interest to other ISPP members or the attendees at the conference. Please contact me

and we will try to have these titles available. The process is very simple, we ask you send one copy of the book for us to display, the title fee and additional order forms for our participants to fill out and place orders. Also include a complete catalog to ensure additional book purchases. Please take a look at the information below and let me know if you can support the Scientific Meeting.

—Marika Edlund, representing the The Waynefleete Company for ISPP [wfgeneral@sbcglobal.net]

**COMPLIMENTARY GRAD STUDENT
MEMBERSHIP**

Professor Gerda Lederer has nominated Nebojsa Petrovic of Belgrade for the complimentary graduate student membership, awarded to Ph.D. candidates who have successfully defended a dissertation in the field of political psychology. Petrovic’s work focuses on the requirements for reconciliation and new beginnings after genocide. Professor Lederer noted especially that, “Nebojsa’s courage, working during great adversity, and originality deserve reward.”

NEWS FROM JSC

Raffle in Toronto to support JSC

Last summer the Junior Scholars Committee held a raffle in support of junior scholar activities. The raffle was a great success and we earned \$220. This year we will be able to hold a second raffle to help contribute to the ISPP Junior Scholar activities and conference programs. Through the generosity of Herb Kelman and Dana Ward, we are able to give away an almost complete set of *Political Psychology* journals (dating back to the journal’s inception). The raffle proceeds will go to support the junior scholars, but the raffle is open to anyone at the conference. Tickets will be available at the registration table and in the book exhibit area. Please support ISPP’s junior scholars and buy a raffle ticket at the conference in Toronto.

—Lauren Appelbaum, Chair,
Junior Scholars Committee

NEWS FROM JSC

JSC Mentorship Program

Discuss Your Research with Well-Known Scholars in Your Specialist Area!

The Junior Scholars Mentorship Program is designed to facilitate contact between junior scholars and senior faculty who share similar research interests or who may provide methodological guidance to the junior scholars. While the most opportune time for participating in the mentorship program is at the annual conferences, allowing for face-to-face meetings and in-depth discussion, the JSC will help you to establish contacts with senior faculty who are ISPP members at any time. Please see the ISPP website for further details, or contact the current program coordinator, Jeff Martinson at martinson.3@osu.edu.

PROFESSIONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCING THE 2005 SUMMER INSTITUTE IN POLITICAL PSYCHOLOGY

at Stanford University
July 10-29, 2005

Stanford University is very pleased to announce that it will host the 2005 Summer Institute in Political Psychology, reviving a tradition that was created by Margaret Hermann and carried out at Ohio State University each summer from 1991 through 2002.

This year's Institute is sponsored by the National Science Foundation, Stanford's new Institute for Research in the Social Sciences (IRiSS), the Office of the Dean of Stanford's School of Humanities & Sciences, the International Society of Political Psychology, and the American Political Science Association.

The Summer Institute this year will offer 3 weeks of training in political psychology to up to 60 participants, including graduate students, faculty, professionals, and advanced undergraduates. The activity schedule will include, lectures by world-class faculty, discussion groups, research/interest group meetings, group projects, and an array of social activities.

Political psychology is an exciting and thriving interdisciplinary specialty that explores the origins of political behavior and the causes of political events, with a special focus on the psychological mechanisms at work. The principal contributors to the field include political scientists, psychologists, sociologists, psychiatrists, and other researchers who cross bridges between disciplines in efforts to enrich their scholarship.

A wide range of topics are explored, including terrorism, the causes and dynamics of war, the determinants of election outcomes, public perceptions of the legitimacy of their governments, the influence of the news media on political affairs, processes of individual and collective decision-making by political elites, bargaining and negotiation between and within nations, the impact of leaders' personalities on their actions, and much more.

The faculty offering lectures throughout the 3 weeks will include faculty from Stanford, as well as faculty from nearby west-coast universities and faculty from other universities across the country.

Stanford University is home of one of the founders of the field of political psychology, Professor Alexander George, and currently includes to a large group of faculty experts studying political psychology, including Larry Bobo (public opinion, racial attitudes), Shanto Iyengar (political cognition and news media influence), James Fishkin (deliberative democracy), Paul Sniderman (political attitude formation and change, racial attitudes), Jon Krosnick (public opinion, voting behavior), Robert Zajonc (genocide), Hazel Markus (cultural influences on political attitudes), Albert Bandura (moral disengagement), Phil Zimbardo (terrorism), Douglas McAdam (social movements and protest), Karen Cook (social exchange and trust), Deborah Gruenfeld (political organizations, bargaining and negotiation), Jon Bendor (political decision-making under uncertainty), Rod Kramer (collective identity, leadership), and others as well.

Applications from interested participants will be accepted beginning on February 1 and are due by April 1, 2005, at the latest. Qualified applicants will be admitted on a first come, first served basis, and all admissions decisions will be finalized by April 7.

For more information on the 2005 Summer Institute, please visit <http://www.stanford.edu/group/sipp> or email sippstanford@stanford.edu.

PROFESSIONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

CALL FOR PAPERS:

Undergraduate Work in Political Psychology

Purdue University's Delta Omega chapter of Pi Sigma Alpha is delighted to announce that we are accepting papers for publication in *The Pi Sigma Alpha Undergraduate Journal of Politics*. This journal provides an opportunity for outstanding undergraduate students to publish their research in a competitive national journal. We hope you will encourage your students to submit their research to the journal.

Our chapter has published *The American Undergraduate Journal of Politics and Government* since the spring of 2001, and it has become a premier outlet for undergraduate scholarship in political science. Starting with the Fall 2004 edition, the title of the journal changed to *The Pi Sigma Alpha Undergraduate Journal of Politics*, and we are being sponsored by the Pi Sigma Alpha National Office. Thanks to the generous support of the National Office, we are soliciting manuscripts from more schools and publicizing the journal more widely.

The Journal is a student-run enterprise with an editor, deputy editor, and editorial board who are undergraduate Pi Sigma Alpha members from Purdue University. We also have an advisory board consisting of Purdue faculty and members of the Pi Sigma Alpha Executive Council.

The Journal welcomes submissions from undergraduates of any class or major; submissions from Pi Sigma Alpha members are especially encouraged. Our goal is to publish manuscripts of the highest quality, and we would be thrilled to publish political psychology papers. In general, papers selected for publication have been well-written with a well-developed thesis, compelling argument, and original analysis. We typically publish papers approximately 15-30 pages in length that have been written for an upper level course.

Students should include a short abstract (roughly 200 words), and citations should follow an endnote format. Submissions must be in the form of a Microsoft Word document and should be e-mailed to journal@polsci.purdue.edu. Please include name, university, contact details (mailing address, e-mail address, and phone number), and complete works cited information.

Students may be asked to revise their manuscript before it is accepted for publication. We accept manuscripts on a rolling basis.

We greatly appreciate your efforts to encourage students to submit papers to the *Pi Sigma Alpha Undergraduate Journal of Politics*. If you have any questions please do not hesitate to e-mail us.

—Clifford Pederson, Editor-in-Chief
 The *PSA Undergraduate Journal of Politics*,
 journal@polsci.purdue.edu

The Australasian Journal of Human Security

AJHS is intended to connect researchers from such diverse fields as environmental science, political studies and population health who have traditionally not had much professional communication with each other. That academic isolation probably contributed to the fact that the connections between environmental factors, the health of ecosystem and the health of humans have only in recent years attracted the attention of high-powered research (see, for example, A.J. McMichael, *Human frontiers, environments, and disease*. Cambridge Univ. Press, 2001).

Reflecting this development, the concept of human security itself has undergone a metamorphosis. Beginning with its narrow, strategic definition as the security of states it became enlarged to include the security of regions, communities, families and individuals. More recently, the concept was further expanded and enriched by considerations that extend beyond what has traditionally been regarded the absence of violent conflict, such as a relative safety from acute infectious disease, minimum complements of safe fresh water and adequate nutrition, and a formal guarantee for basic human rights and dignity. Finally, human security as we understand it today has acquired an ecological dimension to reflect our understanding of the sources, sinks and services provided by healthy ecosystems to its human inhabitants.

The aims of AJHS are:

—to provide a forum for Australasians and others to foster interdisciplinary research in broad human security issues such as track two diplomacy, ethnic con-

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flict, terrorism, religious extremism, human rights, demographic change, population health, human ecology, sustainable economics and related areas;

—to inform readers about upcoming events, ongoing and new research projects, trends and discussions, newly published monographs, and available scholarships.

—to encourage a multidisciplinary approach to issues that have traditionally been viewed as mostly unidisciplinary. This is to be achieved by a regular feature contribution in which specialists describe a pressing issue in their field to specialists from other areas.

—to maintain an appeal to a wide readership with both high academic standards and close relevance to practice, meeting international standards of excellence.

AJHS is peer reviewed (refereed). In line with its aims, contributions of a wide variety are sought, including letters to the editor (< 1000 words), research notes on work in progress (< 6000), full length articles (6000-8000), book reviews (< 800), conference reports (< 800), announcements of upcoming events, and abstracts of significant publications. Authors of full-length articles are encouraged to first submit an abstract. For detailed instructions on format and style, as well as a template, please visit: www.humansecurityjournal.com

Submissions should be sent to Sabina Lautensach, AJHS, School of Social Sciences, Auckland University of Technology, PO Box 92006 Auckland 1020, New Zealand Sabina.lautensach@aut.ac.nz

CALL FOR CONFERENCE PARTICIPATION:

**MOSAIC 2005 Conference
July 20th – 22nd 2005**

**Universität Konstanz, Konstanz, Germany
*Information and Call for Papers***

The conference theme is “The Moral and Religious Challenges Facing Education in Europe.” MOSAIC –Moral Social Action Interdisciplinary Colloquium is a multidisciplinary international network of scholars

working broadly within the fields of the philosophy, psychology and sociology of moral development, moral education and moral thought. We welcome papers covering a diverse range of topics, and particularly encourage submissions from research students. The conference will be conducted in English.

The MOSAIC 2005 programme consists of ½ hour presentations followed with discussion of each paper. Please submit 300 word abstracts for papers to be produced in advance for 24th June 2005. For abstract submission forms, registration forms and further information please contact Neil Ferguson by email to fergusn@hope.ac.uk or mail to Psychology, Liverpool Hope University College, Hope Park, Liverpool, L16 9JD, England, UK.

CALL FOR MEMBERS:

Invitation to join the International Society for Justice Research (ISJR)

The International Society for Justice Research (ISJR) seeks to provide an exciting, collaborative, multidisciplinary platform for social justice researchers by, among other things, convening biennial scientific meetings and publishing Social Justice Research. The next conference will take place in the summer of 2006 in Berlin, Germany. The current president of ISJR is Claudia Dalbert, who succeeded Faye Crosby. For more information about our society, please visit our homepage: <http://www.isjr.org>.

Membership is now open and available to all scholars whose work is related to issues of social justice, broadly defined. Many current members of the International Society of Political Psychology (ISPP) have research interests that overlap considerably with those of the members of ISJR. We invite you to join ISJR now!

Our membership fee (\$60 for members with permanent academic affiliations and \$38 for members without permanent positions) is extremely reasonable and includes a journal subscription, reduced conference rates, a society newsletter, and more. If you would like to become an ISJR member, please send an email describing your interest in justice research along with your CV to: dalbert@paedagogik.uni-halle.de.

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Information concerning Social Justice Research can be obtained at <http://www.kluweronline.com/issn/0885-7466> or by emailing the journal editor, John Jost, at: john.jost@nyu.edu.

BOOK ANNOUNCEMENTS

***Rethinking Islam and Liberal Democracy:
Islamist Women in Turkish Politics***

By

Ye°im Arat

State University of New York Press, 2005
(forthcoming)

Rethinking Islam and Liberal Democracy: Islamist women in Turkish politics aims to rethink the contentious relationship between democracy and Islam through a study of the Islamist Welfare Party Women’s Organization in Turkey.

Women’s organization and activism in the Welfare Party was an unprecedented phenomenon. No secular party could boast of a similar membership let alone activism of women in Turkey. Islamist women crossed the boundaries between the private and the political as they reached other women through personalistic networks cultivated in private spaces. They observed communal norms and politicized them as individuals in pursuit of their goals. Behind this success, was also the sense of mundane empowerment they acquired from their work quite independent of religious devotion. They observed some religious norms at the same time as they defended secular individualism. Perforating the borders of Islam and secularism as well as the traditional and modern, they broadened the parameters of democratic participation and deepened its reach.

***Stereotypes and Prejudice in Conflict:
Representations of Arabs in
Israeli Jewish Society***

By

Daniel Bar-Tal and Yona Teichman
Cambridge University Press, 2005

This volume recognizes that shared stereotypes and prejudices play a determinative role in situations of conflict. These stereotypes are simultaneous outcomes of the accumulated animosity between the involved groups and also feed the continuation of the conflict

by furnishing the cognitive-affective basis for the experienced mistrust and hostility by the parties. This study is a systematic, comprehensive and coherent analysis of evolvment, institutionalization, maintenance, functions and consequences of stereotypes and prejudice developed in a society (i.e., Israeli Jewish society) involved in intractable conflict.

On the basis of knowledge accumulated in social, developmental, and political psychology, sociology, political science, cultural and communication studies, the book first presents an integrative conceptual framework that allows dealing with questions such as: How and why do stereotypes, prejudice and emotions about the adversary emerge? What are their contents? What functions do they fulfil? How are they transmitted by societal-political channels of communication and by political, social, cultural and educational institutions? How are they acquired by the young generation? How do they develop with years and what are their consequences? This is an original, innovative and comprehensive conception that provides the basis for the specific analysis of the Israeli case.

***Fratricide in the Holy Land: A Psychoanalytic
View of the Arab-Israeli Conflict***

By

Avner Falk

University of Wisconsin Press, 2005

This is the first English-language book to apply psychoanalysis to the most intractable international struggle in the world today—the Arab-Israeli conflict. Two ethnic groups fight over a single territory that both consider to be theirs by historical right. Falk makes a close historical examination to show that the two parties to this tragic conflict have missed innumerable opportunities for a rational partition of the territory between them and for a permanent state of peace and prosperity rather than perennial bloodshed and misery.

Falk suggests that a way to understand and explain such irrational behavior is to explore the unconscious aspects of the conflict such as denial, splitting, externalization, projection, and the grandiose group self. He examines large-group psychology, nationalism, psychogeography, the Arab and Israeli minds, and suicidal terrorism, and he offers psychobiographical studies of Ariel Sharon and Yasser Arafat, the two key players in this tragic conflict today.

PROFESSIONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Paving the Way: Contributions of Interactive Conflict Resolution to Peacemaking

Ronald J. Fisher, Editor
Lexington Books, 2005

This unique collection brings together the strongest available evidence of successful transfer effects from unofficial third party interventions (dialogue sessions, problem-solving workshops) to official peacemaking through a comparative analysis of nine cases presented by leading scholars and practitioners in the field. Cases include ethnopolitical conflicts of both an intrastate and interstate character, and the analysis indicates the qualities of effective interventions as well as the characteristics of more receptive conflicts. The conclusion is that unofficial interventions can make important and sometimes essential contributions to the overall peace process.

Morton Deutsch: A Life and Legacy of Mediation and Conflict Resolution

By
Erica Frydenberg
Brisbane: Australian Academic Press, 2005

Morton Deutsch “is one of the most distinguished psychologists of our time and has been honored by his profession with numerous awards. His ideas permeate the boundaries of law, international politics, education, business, and industrial relations. Yet today many people working in mediation and conflict resolution remain unaware of his great contributions to social and organizational psychology. His professional life spans the very existence of modern social psychology, beginning with his student days in the New York of 1935, through to his continuing work at the International Center for Cooperation and Conflict Resolution, the influential research and teaching center he founded. Psychologist Erica Frydenberg spent two years documenting the life and legacy of this remarkable man through interviews with Morton and his many students and colleagues. The result is a book that enlightens us about the man’s family and work life as well as illustrating the importance of using rigorous theoretical analysis to drive practical research and application in a way that can make a true difference in our everyday lives.”

(<http://www.australianacademicpress.com.au/Publications/Books/deutsch/Mort.htm>)

Imitation in International Relations: Observational Learning, Analogies and Foreign Policy in Russia and Ukraine

By
Benjamin E. Goldsmith
Palgrave Macmillan, 2005

Prominent theories of international relations have long predicted that some states will imitate or emulate the foreign policies of more successful states. But analysts have not found evidence to support this expectation. This book presents extensive evidence that foreign policy imitation does indeed occur. Drawing on psychological concepts including Bandura’s social learning framework, it elaborates testable hypotheses including not only when imitation is likely, but also which models will likely be imitated. Both statistical and case study methods are used to uncover patterns of analogy usage and direct effects on state behavior, including a new approach to the analysis of analogical reasoning using multivariate methods. Examining Russia and Ukraine, the empirical chapters increase our understanding of the foreign policies of these two states. Conclusions are drawn regarding patterns of imitation and source-related bias in foreign policy decision making. Finally, implications for modeling change in the international system are examined. More information is available at <http://www.palgrave-usa.com/catalog/product.aspx?isbn=1403967806>.

The Twenty-First Century Left

By
William P. Kreml

The Twenty-First Century Left argues that America’s increasingly oligarchic government and the continued failure of campaign finance reform are linked to cognitive imbalances within America’s political order.

An Idealist dialectical perspective reveals a link between a Kantian preference for the analytic cognition and the overuse of the contractual form within a) the U.S. government itself, b) the relationship of interests to the government, and c) Hamilton’s “hard bargains” between powerful and less powerful citizens. A kind of undemocratic decentralization exists at the other extreme from a Hegelian oversynthesized totalitarianism.

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Kreml contends that, despite the success of MoveOn and ACT, campaign finance reform is still necessary. It is achievable by understanding the complementary nature of the private sector-favoring original Constitutional articles and the public sector-favoring Bill of Rights, which permits counter-balancing legislation that offsets hard bargain contracts in consumer protection, employment, and the like. This book is available at www.twentyfirstcenturyleft.com.

***Beyond Gender:
Domestic Violence Among Same-sex Partners***
(published in Spanish)

Jose Toro-Alfonso and Sheilla Rodríguez-Madera,
Editors

Domestic violence has created serious health, social and mental health problems in our societies. For years the conceptual framework to explain intimate violence was related to gender. Male chauvinists were the aggressors and women were the victims. However, this view did not recognize or explain intimate violence among same-sex partners. This book presents research among Puerto Rican gay and lesbian couples involved in incidents of emotional, physical or sexual violence. The book represents a useful resource for scholars and community activists to review intimate violence from perspectives that go beyond gender to describe the prevalence of and possible explanations for the occurrence of these incidents.

**KUDOS TO ISPP MEMBERS:
Gibson and Torney-Purta Receive
2005 Decade Of Behavior Research Award**

The Award

The *Decade of Behavior* is the project of a consortium of seventy professional associations in the behavioral and social sciences, including the American Psychological Association, American Political Science Association, and the National Communication Association. The consortium designated the 2000-2010 decade as the *Decade of Behavior* to advance its overall goals and to highlight how behavioral and social science research provides insight and solutions to pressing social concerns. As an extension of this goal,

the consortium works to educate the public, policy-makers, educators, and scientists about the importance of behavioral and social science research. The annual awards are designed to illustrate how rigorous, high-quality research impacts public policy. Nominations for the annual awards are made only by a professional association, not by individuals.

Professor James Gibson

Dr. James Louis Gibson has been selected to receive the 2005 Decade of Behavior Research Award in recognition of his research on democracy issues. The award recognizes research that has profoundly influenced the public's understanding of behavioral and social science principles as well as the use of social and behavioral science knowledge in policy settings.

Gibson was selected for his research on political tolerance and the support for civil liberties in the U.S., the Soviet Union, and South Africa. Gibson's empirical examination is hailed as providing important insight into how democracy functions by revealing how individuals, political leaders, and public policies are influenced when freedom is in jeopardy.

Professor Judith Torney-Purta

Dr. Torney-Purta has been chosen for the Decade of Behavior Research Award as recognition of her research on adolescents' political knowledge and attitudes for meeting the consortium's highest standards for rigor, while at the same time it recognizes her efforts to bring her research results to bear on public policy in the area of civic education.

While noting Torney-Purta's decades-long dedication to research on the political socialization of children and adolescents, the national awards committee focused on her research with the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement and its IEA Civic Education Study. She served as the International Steering Committee Chair of this decade-long study in which 140,000 adolescents from 29 countries were tested on their knowledge of civic topics and surveyed about their political attitudes and engagement. Quality research was only one of the two major criteria for the award. The other was the application of research results to public policy. Consultations with the National Center for Learning and Citizenship at the Education

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Commission of the States (Denver) as well as with CIRCLE (Center for Information and Research on Civic Learning and Engagement) in the University of Maryland School of Public Affairs are among the policy-related activities Professor Torney-Purta has undertaken.

MEMBER COMMENTARY

**Continuity and Change in George Bush's
Motive Profile**

By

David G. Winter

Department of Psychology, University of Michigan

The 2005 second inaugural address of George W. Bush provides an opportunity to take another look at his earlier motive imagery scores,¹ to see how his motive profile has changed over four momentous years, and to make predictions about a second Bush administration.

Did Bush's 2001 motive profile—measured when Iraq was just a gleam in the eyes of Donald Rumsfeld and Paul Wolfowitz—predict his presidential actions and outcomes over the past four years? Compared to the first inaugural addresses of previous presidents, Bush's inaugural address four years ago was a little below average (-.5 standard-deviation units) in achievement imagery, and very high in affiliation and power (2.6 and 2.2 *SD* units, respectively). From this profile, I made several predictions: (1) In foreign affairs, he would endorse more aggressive policies (high power motivation). (2) In making decisions, he would rely on small, secluded groups of close friends and advisers who are similar to himself (high affiliation motivation), which may alienate people with different views and experience. (3) Bush would enjoy being president, due to his high power and below-average achievement motivation, rather than becoming frustrated in the manner of Jimmy Carter or Bill Clinton in 1993-94. (4) For the same reasons, he would demonstrate greater political effectiveness than pundits might expect. Finally, (5) Bush would be vulnerable to scandals arising from the excessive influence of advisors and friends (high affiliation).

MEMBER COMMENTARY

At the time of writing this note (mid-March 2005), I'll count the first four predictions as confirmed. (Regarding the "aggressive foreign policy" prediction, it seems only fair to count only the invasion and conquest of Iraq, and not the prior war in Afghanistan, as a true "confirmation": after 9/11, probably any U.S. president would have ordered some kind of military action in Afghanistan.) The verdict is still out on the "scandals" prediction, but it's worth remembering that major presidential scandals often come to light only later (e.g., Harding's "Teapot Dome" scandal only came to light during Coolidge's presidency). Bush's high affiliation motivation suggests another prediction that could have been made in 2001: that he would become prickly and defensive, even hostile, toward former "friends" who disagree and contradict his beliefs or desires.²

What is the motive profile of Bush's 2005 second inaugural address? His power motive imagery inched even higher (2.7 *SD* units above the average of other presidents), and his achievement imagery continued below average (-.4 *SD* units). However, affiliation dropped from 2.6 to 1.1 *SD* units above average. Although his 2005 score is still well above average, the decline of 1.5 units does reflect a potentially important change in Bush's motive profile.

In his second term, Bush's continued high power and below-average achievement motive scores suggest that he will continue to show political skill and enjoyment of the presidency. On account of his lower affiliation score, the likelihood of major scandals should be lower. (Could this motive change have been one factor in Bush's wholesale cabinet changes at the beginning of his second term?) The most important prediction for Bush's second term, however, involves foreign military policy. Bush's 2005 motive profile is even more aggressive and warlike than it was in 2001 (slightly higher power, much lower affiliation). And investigative journalists³ have revealed ongoing Defense Department visions about military action against Iran—plans that are strikingly reminiscent of Pentagon plans for Iraq almost exactly four years earlier.⁴

Finally, one of the most curious changes from Bush's 2001 inaugural address involves Activity Inhibition, which is measured by the frequency of using the word

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MEMBER COMMENTARY

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“not.” In his 2001 inaugural, Bush used “not” a little over 17 times per 1000 words—the highest frequency of any president. In 2005, his Activity Inhibition score went down to 7.7, only a little above average. Since high Activity Inhibition has been shown to channel power motivation into controlled, responsible forms of expression, one might therefore predict that the second Bush administration will be less controlled in its exercise of power. Alternatively, some psychologists (following Freud) believe that using “not” is an attempt to negate or deny repressed wishes even while expressing them. On this line of reasoning, one could expect fewer rationalizations of power in terms of “compassion” and social interest. And, since low Activity Inhibition and high power motivation is associated with alcohol consumption,⁵ one might wonder whether the stresses of the presidency might begin to erode Bush’s turn away from his profligate past toward total abstinence.

Footnotes:

¹ See Winter, D. G. (2001). Measuring Bush’s motives. *ISPP News: International Society of Political Psychology*, 12 (1), 9.

² See Winter, D. G. (2005). Things I’ve learned about personality from studying political leaders at a distance. *Journal of Personality*, in press.

³ Hersh, S. (2005, January 24). The coming wars: Annals of national security. *The New Yorker*, pp. 40-47.

⁴ Lemann, N. (2001, January 22). The Iraq factor. *The New Yorker*, pp. 34-48.

⁵ McClelland, D. C., Davis, W. N., Kalin, R., & Wanner, E. (1972). *The drinking man*. New York: Free Press.

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