



ISPP News

International Society of Political Psychology
Spring 2008 Vol. 19 (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

Greetings from the Central Office. I'm pleased to report that ISPP has entered this calendar year on solid footing and with a number of new initiatives in place. The Society ended 2007 with eight-hundred and fifty-seven members, down from our all-time high of nine-hundred and fourteen members in 2006, but still substantially robust as compared to other recent years. Our financial footing is solid and the Governing Council recently approved a new endowment yield policy which will allow ISPP to begin to modestly fund new kinds of society initiatives (see Kristen Monroe's article below).

ISPP continues to attract junior scholars to our ranks, with roughly one-quarter of our members in the student category. To help keep this trend going, ISPP will offer a best dissertation award for the first time in 2008. Finally, we are in the midst of the annual ISPP election cycle, with a new slate of wonderful scholars running for a variety of ISPP offices.

In other news, our July meeting in Paris looks to be one of the largest in ISPP history. Well over 400 papers, panels, roundtables, and/or poster have been submitted for consideration. The section chairs are now busy working with Tereza and Cheryl Koopman, our Program Co-Chairs, to review all submissions and put together the final program. If you did submit a proposal for the Paris meeting, you will have noticed that ISPP is working with a new on-line submission system run by a company called All Academic. We recognize that this new system may take some getting use-to, but please be assured that ISPP

carefully considered the pros and cons of moving to this new on-line submission process. We believe that the All Academic site will make it much easier for our program chairs to construct the annual meeting program and, in the long-run, best serve the interests of our members.

Paris will be the first of what promises to be a series of wonderful meetings across the world over the next few years. After Paris, ISPP will hold its annual

(continued on next page)

C•O•N•T•E•N•T•S

I. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S CORNER	
II. PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE	2
III. ISPP ANNOUNCEMENTS	
Call for Award Nominees	3
Upcoming Elections	3
Paris Meeting Flier (please post).....	15
IV. JSC NEWS	
Paris Travel Grants.....	4
Events at Paris Meeting.....	4
Roommate Matching.....	4
V. PROFESSIONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS	
2008 Summer Institute	5
Conference Announcements	5-7
VI. MEMBER ANNOUNCEMENTS	8
VII. PUBLICATIONS	8-9
VIII. PERSPECTIVES: RUSSIA.....	10-13
IX. MEMBER COMMENTARY	13-14

(continued from previous page)

meeting in Dublin in 2009 and then San Francisco in 2010. We are also very excited to announce that the ISPP Governing Council approved Istanbul, Turkey as the site of the 2011 annual meeting. Our host institution for that meeting will be Bilgi University, a private university in Istanbul with over ten-thousand students and over six-hundred faculty. That meeting will be the first time that ISPP has been outside of more familiar locations in North America and Europe since our meeting in Cuernavaca, Mexico in 2001.

The next two years will be times of transition for ISPP. My tenure as the ISPP Executive Director and Syracuse University as the location of the ISPP Central office will come to a close at the end of 2009. That year will also mark the move of *Political Psychology* out of its current headquarters at SUNY Stony Brook. ISPP President Kristen Monroe is now forming committees to consider new locations for both of these essential ISPP offices. With two years to go before these transitions occur, we are confident that the disruption to our members will be minimal. Please feel free to forward any thoughts or ideas you have about new locations for these offices to me.

—Bruce Dayton
Executive Director

WELCOME FROM THE PRESIDENT

Paris meeting. Program co-chairs Tereza Capelos and Cheryl Koopman—also our President-Elect—have assembled an excellent program for the next annual ISPP meeting, to be held at Sciences Po in Paris, France, from July 9-July 12, 2008. The theme will be “Building Bridges: Political Psychology and Other Disciplines, Political Psychology and the World.” In addition to panels, roundtables, and posters, the events will include an opening reception, awards banquet, presidential and keynote addresses, mentoring tea, and Junior Scholars social hour. Please check the ISPP website (<http://ISPP.org/meet.html>) to find more information about this conference, and be sure to invite friends and colleagues from other disciplines to attend the ISPP meeting. Those of you who have submitted proposals will be contacted soon by email about the decision on your proposal. [Please post the flier on page 15 of this newsletter.]

Junior Scholars travel scholarships available for Paris meeting. See the article on page 4 of this newsletter, and the ISPP website, for details on how to apply

for one of these travel grants, which will be available for the Paris meeting and most likely for future meetings.

Limited funding available for political psychology initiatives. The ISPP is now able to offer limited funding for special initiatives on political psychology. Unfortunately, the operative word here is limited. (Because only \$1000 was available this year, these funds went to the program chairs to assign to members who need funding for travel to the Paris meetings.) We anticipate the amount will be slightly larger in future years, in the neighborhood of \$5000 a year. I would welcome input from members on how they would like to see ISPP spend these funds since one of the tasks of the Governing Council at the Paris meetings will be to establish a general policy for how these funds get spent in future.

Initial discussions of this policy at the mid-winter meeting of the Governing Council suggested these funds could be used for a variety of purposes, from travel to the annual meetings, travel to regional meetings concerned with political psychology, specialized meetings on political psychology topics, or cooperative efforts that would use ISPP funding to join with other funds to make possible special initiatives dealing with political psychology.

If you have suggestions on general policy concerning these endowment funds, and if you have a specific initiative for which you believe such funds might be appropriate, please contact the Central Office at ISPP@maxwell.syr.edu. An Allocations Committee will be named to consider all future proposals. My proposal to the Governing Council will be that this committee be a three-year, rotating committee composed of the President, President-elect, Treasurer, and one other person to be nominated each year by the other three but with the proviso that the President and this fourth person not be from the same continent. (That means that if the President is a North American, that this fourth person be a non-North American and vice-versa.) I welcome member input on this committee, including suggestions of people who might be willing to serve as the fourth person.

ISPP is your organization and we depend on your input, service, and suggestions to keep it thriving.

I look forward to seeing each of you in Paris.

Warm regards,
—Kristen Renwick Monroe

ISPP ANNOUNCEMENTS

CALL FOR AWARD NOMINATIONS

ISPP Elections

The Harold Lasswell Award

The Lasswell Award is given for distinguished scientific contribution in the field of political psychology. It is named for Harold Lasswell, one of the first to apply psychology to the analysis of politics. All nominations must include a CV of the nominee and an argument for why he/she deserves the award. **Deadline for nominations: April 1, 2008.**

Committee chair: Rose McDermott (University of California, Santa Barbara)

For more information about the award, see:
<http://ispp.org/archives/lasswell.html>

Alexander George Book Award

The Alexander L. George Book Award is given for the best book published in the field of political psychology during 2007. **Deadline for nominations: April 1, 2008.**

Committee:
 Doris Graber (Univ. of Illinois at Chicago), Chair
 James Gibson (Washington University)
 Ned Lebow (Dartmouth)
 Janice Stein (University of Toronto)
 Stephen Walker (Arizona State University)

For more information about the award, see:
<http://ispp.org/archives/george.html>

Nevitt Sanford Award

This award, set up in the honor of Nevitt Sanford, is to be given yearly to someone deemed by the committee to be 1) engaged in the practical application of political psychological principles, or 2) creating knowledge that is accessible and used by practitioners to make a positive difference in the way politics is carried out. **Deadline for nominations: April 1, 2008.**

Committee chair: Rose McDermott (University of California, Santa Barbara)

For more information about the award, see:
<http://ispp.org/archives/sanford.html>

All current (2008) ISPP members are asked to vote by May 1 for 5 members to join the Governing Council to begin 3-year terms after the Paris meeting in July. Governing Council members serve a critical role for ISPP. The Council meets twice a year—at the annual scientific meeting in July and at a mid-winter meeting, usually in January—and members are in communication via email throughout the year to advance the agenda of ISPP. Their tasks include:

1. Adopting an annual budget and authorizing ISPP expenditures;
2. Approving the site of the Annual ISPP Meeting and any other general meetings of the Society;
3. Approving rules consistent with this Constitution for conducting the annual Business Meeting, for holding elections, and for submitting proposed amendments and resolutions to members;
4. Serving on the Nominating Committee (in the 2nd and 3rd year of office) to choose Vice President and President of ISPP, and nominate 10 candidates for 5 seats on the Governing Council.
5. Electing the Executive Director, the Treasurer, the Councilor, and the editors of any publications of the Society in years where those positions are vacant;
6. Deciding questions pertaining to publications of the Society.

This year's candidates for Governing Council are:
Lauren Appelbaum, Fielding Graduate Univ., US
Chris Cohrs, Friedrich Schiller Univ. Germany
Agnieszka Golec de Zavala, Middlesex Univ., UK
Melinda Jackson, San Jose State University, US
Neil Kressel, William Paterson University, USA
Jim McAuley, University of Huddersfield, UK
Martin Rosema, Univ. of Twente, Netherlands
Marco Steenbergen, Bern University, Switzerland
Beth Theiss-Morse, Univ. of Nebraska-Lincoln, US
10th candidate TBA

For President (uncontested):
 Sam McFarland, Western Kentucky University, US
For Vice-President (uncontested):
 Felicia Pratto, University of Connecticut, US

For information on candidates, see: <http://ispp.org/08Nominees.html>. **Ballots due May 1, 2008.**

JSC NEWS

Travel Scholarships for the Paris Annual Meeting for Junior Scholars!

The Junior Scholars Committee announces a competition for travel scholarships for Junior Scholars to travel to the 2008 ISPP Annual Meeting in Paris. A Junior Scholar is defined as a graduate student or untenured person within 8 years of their degree. First preference will be for dues-paid ISPP members presenting papers in Paris. Junior Scholar authors are invited to apply for these scholarships, in amounts up to \$500, on a competitive basis. A travel scholarships committee, comprised of the Conference Co-Chairs, the current ISPP President, and the Junior Scholars Committee Chair will evaluate the applications and choose the winners.

Applicants should send their paper proposal abstract, an estimated budget including access to other sources of funding, a statement of how the money will impact your ability to come to the conference, and your level of contribution to the paper proposed for presentation. **Applications received by March 15, 2008 will receive first priority**, with recipients notified of the award by April 1st. Travel funds will be released in Paris, at the ISPP meeting.

Please send all applications electronically to Radell Roberts at the Central Office: ispp@maxwell.syr.edu.

Junior Scholars Events at Annual Meeting

Every year at the ISPP Annual Meeting, the Junior Scholars Committee hosts a social hour for junior scholars. This year, the social hour is tentatively set for the end of the first day of the conference, July 9. This is a chance to reunite with old friends or meet new ones early in the conference.

The Junior Scholars Committee also organizes various workshops and roundtable sessions facilitating professional and academic development for junior scholars. This year, JSC will offer a Career Development Roundtable on "Getting the Most from Academic Conferences."

Panelists from a diverse range of fields will discuss:

*Strategies for maximizing one's experience at conferences,

*Different considerations for conferences in specific fields,

*Tips on giving great conference presentations.

There will also be a Publishing Roundtable, which will consist of both a short presentation made by the editors and editorial assistants of *Political Psychology*, as well as sufficient time for questions and comments. Instructions and suggestions will be made about the journal's manuscript submission guidelines, the peer review process, and how editorial decisions are made. Following this brief presentation, participants will be able to ask questions and obtain advice regarding publishing in *Political Psychology*.

Through the JSC mentorship program, junior scholars will also have an opportunity to meet face-to-face, one-on-one with a senior faculty member who shares research interests. **All juniors (and seniors) who indicate their interest when registering for the meeting by May 1 will be guaranteed a match.**

Also, the winner of the first Best Dissertation Award will be announced at the meeting. See you in Paris!

Roommate Matching Service

The Junior Scholars Committee is once again assisting with roommate matching to help those who may want to share accommodations at the Paris meeting to cut expenses. Please send the following information, to be included in a master list which will be circulated to those interested, to mcw10@psu.edu:

1. Name:
2. Gender: Male / Female
3. Roommate Preference: Male/Female/No Preference
4. Status: Faculty / Grad / Undergrad / Other
5. Email Address:
6. Phone Number:
7. Proposed Arrival Date in Paris:
8. Proposed Departure from Paris:
9. Smoking Preference: Smoking/Non/No Preference
10. Room Preference: Double/Triple/Quad
11. Miscellaneous Requests/Needs:

For more information, contact Matthew Woessner at mcw10@psu.edu, noting "roommate matching" in the subject line.

PROFESSIONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

**Summer Institute in Political Psychology
July 13-August 1, 2008**

Stanford University is pleased to announce that it will host the 2008 Summer Institute in Political Psychology (SIPP) July 13 - August 1. SIPP is a three-week intensive training program introducing graduate students and professionals to the world of political psychology scholarship.

The History of SIPP

The first Summer Institute in Political Psychology was taught at Ohio State in 1991, and OSU offered SIPP every year from 1991 through 2003. Stanford University has hosted SIPP since 2005, with support from Stanford University and from the National Science Foundation. Hundreds of participants have attended SIPP during these years.



SIPP 2008

In the summer of 2008, SIPP will again be offered at Stanford, located in the beautiful San Francisco Bay area. The curriculum is designed to accomplish one preeminent goal: to produce skilled, creative, and effective scholarly researchers who will do more and better work in political psychology as a result of their attendance at SIPP. To achieve this goal, the training experience is designed to: 1) provide broad exposure to theories, empirical findings, and research traditions; 2) illustrate successful cross-disciplinary research and integration; 3) enhance methodological pluralism; and 4) strengthen institutional networks.

The schedule of activities mixes lectures with opportunities for students to talk with faculty and with each other in structured and less formal atmospheres. Some of the topics covered in past SIPP include race relations, conflict and dispute resolution, voting and

elections, international conflict, decision-making by political elites, moral disengagement and violence, social networks, activism and social protest, political socialization, and justice.

Online applications are now being accepted. For more information, visit the SIPP website: <http://www.stanford.edu/group/sipp/>.

—Jon Krosnick, Director,
Summer Institute in Political Psychology

CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENTS

**Psychology and Social Justice Conference
April 19, 2008
Hosted by the New School for Social Research
New York, New York**

Registration open until remaining seats are filled

PASJ is an annual national research-oriented gathering of faculty and graduate students whose work focuses on social justice. The conference will feature a keynote address by Russell Hardin (New York University, Political Science) and invited talks by distinguished scholars including John Darley (Princeton, Psychology), Scott Atran (University of Michigan, Anthropology), and Tom Tyler (New York University, Psychology). PASJ 2008 will run from 8:30 a.m.–5:30 p.m. on Saturday, April 19th, 2008, followed by a reception. In addition to the keynote, there will be talks by distinguished scholars, and several student speakers. An all-day poster session will take place in parallel. Refreshments and food will be provided to allow attendees to stay in the conference space during breaks for networking and discussion. To register, please fill out the registration form in the registration section under <http://homepage.newschool.edu/~castano/pasj/> and email it to pasj2008@gmail.com. The registration fee of \$15 can easily be paid via PayPal or check. The conference is organized by Social and Political Psychology students and faculty at the New School for Social Research. For questions and more information please email us at pasj2008@gmail.com or visit the conference website: <http://homepage.newschool.edu/~castano/pasj/>. The Organizing Committee is Bernhard Leidner, Patricia Slawuta, Drs. Emanuele Castano and Jeremy Ginges.

PROFESSIONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

**3rd Annual International Conference on
Engaging the Other:
The Power of Compassion
September 4 - 7, 2008
San Francisco, California**

“Engaging the Other” is an international, multi-cultural, multi-disciplinary conference examining concepts of “The Other” from a universal, cross-cultural perspective to promote wider public dialogue about concepts of “Us and Them.” The conference aims to address the roots of fear-based negative belief systems and stereotypes, prejudice, and artificial barriers of misunderstanding and distrust that divide us. Join an international list of remarkable presenters and visionaries to engage in three and a half days of presentations and focused, facilitated dialogue cultivating our capacity for reconciliation, appreciation of diversity, and peace.

The conference is sponsored by the Common Bond Institute, co-sponsored by the International Humanistic Psychology Association, and supported by a growing international list of over 85 organizations and universities. Conference Details at: www.cbiworld.org/Pages/Conferences_ETO.htm; Steve Olwean, Director, Conference Coordinator (Solwean@aol.com).

**“Ethnicity and Power: Regional, National
and Global Projects”
May 15-17, 2008
Yalta, Livadiya, Republic of Crimea, Ukraine
CALL FOR PAPERS**

V.I. Vernadskiy Tavrida National University
Norwegian Humanist Association
Network of Cultural Exchange and Interethnic Trust
Sevastopol Branch of the Ukrainian Academy of
Sciences in Public Administration

The seminar will focus on the following issues: ethnicity and politics in the globalized world; political space of the regional and national identities; ethnic processes as an object of public administration; nation and nationalism theories: history and the present; ethnic elites and geopolitical interests; ethnic identity as an object of manipulation technologies; ethnic minorities rights

defense: European standards and the post-Soviet reality; ethnic conflicts management: problems of theory and application; mechanisms of forming of interethnic tolerance; the strategy and tactics of ethnopolitical management; ethnicity and religion; political myths and ethnocultural stereotypes; the role of mass media in forming ethnopolitical culture of a society; ethnicity, social networks and social capital; sustaining development as a problem of a multiethnic civil society; and the linguistic aspects of intercultural communications.

To participate in the seminar, it is necessary to send your application **no later than 25 April, 2008**. Applications and materials for publication are accepted both as electronic and hard copies. To participate, send the application form by e-mail or post to:

Dr. Tatiana Senyushkina
P.O.Box 65
Sevastopol, 99043
Ukraine
tsenyushkina@yandex.ru

For more information about seminar see the website:
<http://www.nce.iatp.org.ua/>

**“Understanding Conflicts:
Cross-Cultural Perspectives”
August 19-23, 2008
Aarhus, Denmark**

“Understanding Conflicts” is an international, interdisciplinary research conference on the diversity of conceptions and cultural images of conflicts. Conflicts are part of human life—depending on the competences of all participants, they may lead into harmful disturbance or be the source of authentic social innovation. Recently the public focus has been on conflicts due to cultural (including ethnic and religious) diversity. Often overlooked, however, is the fact that different cultures not only generate conflicts but also impose on agents different ‘conflict cultures’—preferences for certain types of conflict dynamics (war, settlements, reconciliation) and predispositions for certain forms of epistemic approaches (rational analysis, psychological hermeneutics, deep orientation). Attention to differences in cultural images of

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PROFESSIONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

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conflicts—the agentive understanding of sources, dynamics, and possible transformations of conflicts—is of central significance for conflict transformation in societies with cultural diversity.

UC-2008 is the first of a series of large international interdisciplinary meetings that will bring together researchers working on the analysis and transformation of conflicts due to cultural, ethnic, and religious diversity. Our invited speakers are international lead figures in conflict research, sociology, political science, anthropology, psychology, philosophy, the history of ideas, theology, and religious studies. Keynote speakers include Russell Hardin, Pumla Goboda-Madikizela, Ron Pundak, and Amina Wadud. Special Address at City Event, August 23: Bishop Desmond Tutu (confirmation pending). For more information and the list of additional invited speakers, please see www.understandingconflicts.net.

Organizers: LSI-Group “Process, Person, and Society”, Division Causality and Motivation, SophiaEuropa Network, Metanexus Institute. Research Unit: “Interculturality and Conflict Studies,” Department of Philosophy and the History of Ideas, University of Aarhus. Main coordinators: Johanna Seibt, Jesper Garsdal, Steen Wackerhausen.

**Summer School on Decisionmaking:
“Rationality and Irrationality in Decision-
making: The Role of Intuition and Emotion”
June 30-July 3, 2008**

Department of Psychology of the
Catholic University of Milan

The Summer School is addressed to Ph.D. students from different countries and to researchers interested in decision making processes. It will be held in English and includes main lectures, which deal with a specific issue related to the general theme; workshops, where participants will present their research projects; and poster sessions, which will give participants the opportunity to present their further research data. A website and a platform will support the activities of the Summer School and the materials will be collected in a book. The invited lecturers include: Gerd Gigerenzer, Max Planck Institute (Germany); Bill

Harbaugh, University of Oregon and NBER (USA); Robin Hogarth, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona (Spain); Marcel Zeelenberg, University Of Tilburg (The Netherlands). **Applications will be accepted until March 31, 2008.**

For more information, please visit the website (www.dm.ucsc.psycholab.net) or send an e-mail for detailed information on the summer school and the submission procedure (dm.ucsc@psycholab.net).

**Conference on Aggression, Terrorism,
and Human Rights
July 15-18, 2008**

Zakopane (near Cracow), Poland

Co-Organized by:

CICA (International Colloquium on
Conflict and Aggression),

STR (Society for Terrorism Research),

PSPS (Polish Association of Social Psychology),
and the Institute of Psychology, Jagiellonian University

About the conference

Organizers hold that when research on aggression and terrorism is informed by the integration of theoretical frameworks and findings from multiple disciplines, more effective policies worldwide will emerge. Since 2008 is the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, specific fields that correspond to the list of human rights would be very appropriate to be discussed.

Call for Papers

Submission Due Date: March 31, 2008

The conference is dedicated to the international, interdisciplinary understanding of aggression and terrorism through theoretical and empirical research from all the behavioral sciences. We invite submissions on all topics related to the brain, aggression, and terrorism. Of course, you may also attend without presenting any paper.

For more information:

<http://psps.psychologia.pl/conference/index.php>
Email: malgosia@apple.phils.uj.edu.pl

MEMBER ANNOUNCEMENTS

**New Political Psychology Text:
Opportunity for Review**

George Marcus (Williams College) is writing a new political psychology text and is seeking feedback from ISPP members who are willing to use parts of the book in their classes in fall 2008. The first four chapters are listed below, along with a message from the author.

- Chapter 1: The Importance of Political Psychology
- Chapter 2: A Brief Introduction to Methodology for Political Psychology
- Chapter 3: A Short History of a Long Tradition
- Chapter 4: Neuroscience and Political Psychology

“For a text to succeed it must meet the needs of the students and the professors. I hope to work with both to ensure that those needs are met. It is my intention to provide a text that will enable instructors, via additional readings, to add their particular subject interests and points of focus. If successful, instructors can use this text as the basis for very different courses, each shaped to the variety of pedagogic and subject coverage goals that will arise in different fields and in different nations. During the development of the text, I hope to gain feedback from the field as chapters become available.

“As mastering a field is more than a passive acquisition of knowledge, I plan to include a variety of teaching activities, exercises, that will help students learn how to theorize in political psychology, how to read the technical literature, and how to formulate research designs where and when relevant throughout the text. Thus, the primary pedagogic approach is to enable those who take a course in political psychology to perform as political psychologists. Rather than just becoming acquainted with an array of core readings and theories, the goal of this text is to enable students to function as political psychologists.”

—George Marcus

Please respond to George Marcus at George.E.Marcus@williams.edu

**Memorial for William J. McGuire,
ISPP Member, Former Award Winner**

The Yale University Department of Psychology and the McGuire family invite you to attend a celebration of the life of William J. McGuire (February 17, 1925-December 21, 2007). McGuire was honored by ISPP with the Lasswell Award in 1999, which is given for “distinguished scientific contribution in the field of political psychology.” The memorial is on Saturday, May 3, 2008 at 4:00 p.m at Davies Auditorium, 15 Prospect Street, New Haven, CT 06511. Directions to Davies Auditorium can be found at <http://business.yale.edu/map/>.

PUBLICATIONS

BOOK ANNOUNCEMENTS

***Foreign Policy Analysis:
A Comparative Introduction***

By Marijke Breuning
New York: Palgrave-Macmillan, 2007

This book’s conceptual introduction to foreign policy analysis focuses on decision makers and decision-making. Each chapter is organized around puzzles and questions to which undergraduate students can easily relate. The book emphasizes the importance of individuals in foreign policy decision making, while also placing decision makers within the context that shapes their perceptions and actions.

***Bad Faith:
The Danger of Religious Extremism***

By Neil J. Kressel
Prometheus Books, 2007

Bad Faith: The Danger of Religious Extremism journeys to the heart of religious militancy, armed with the insights of modern psychology and social science. Throughout history, many souls have started by pondering their relationship with God only to end with a program of murder, misogyny, bigotry, or child abuse. Religion has often been the most controversial of topics, one frequently banned from polite conversation, and this has never been more true than in the first few

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PUBLICATIONS

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years of the 21st century, when the strictures of political correctness have made it nearly impossible to discuss differences among religious traditions with any degree of honesty. What this book offers is a clear and specific analysis of when and how religions become capable of inspiring great evils.

Bad Faith sheds light on several vital questions: Are some religions, religious doctrines, and religious practices more apt to inspire hatred and extremism than others? How are the various forms of religious extremism similar, and how do they differ? Are people who commit evil acts in the name of their faith always corrupting the true message of religion, and, if so, what is that message? Do co-religionists bear any responsibility for misdeeds carried out in the name of their religion? Which sorts of people are most prone to extremism? Which types of societies are most likely to become breeding grounds for extremists? Can (or should) anything be done to combat the various forms of religious extremism? What limits, if any, can (or should) be placed on religious practice in America and elsewhere?

Beyond analyzing the nature and causes of religious militancy, Kressel offers sensible recommendations for how we might best alleviate what is to date the twenty-first century's most serious challenge.

***Courageous Resistance:
The Power of Ordinary People***

By Kristina Thalhammer, Paula O'Laughlin,
Myron Glazer, Penina Glazer, Sam McFarland,
Sharon Shepela, and Nathan Stoltzfus
Palgrave/Macmillan, 2007

This text, oriented to college audiences, describes the achievements of courageous resisters and offers a theoretical account of their success. The courageous resisters include both individuals and groups. The individuals presented include Paul Rusesabagina, who saved more than 1,200 lives during the Rwandan genocide, and Joseph Darby, who exposed the abuses at Abu Ghraib prison in Iraq. The residents of the French Village Le Chambon, who saved 3,500 Jews during the Holocaust, and the Madres de Plaza de Mayo, who protested and helped end the torture and disappearances under the 1970s Argentine dictatorship,

are just two of the groups discussed. In the authors' theoretical analysis, resisters' success depends both upon their personal qualities—qualities that lead them to become resisters rather than bystanders, and social conditions that enable them to survive and build social support networks. By their success, the resisters create new social realities that foster the success of later generations of resisters.

JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

***American Journal of Media Psychology*
Special Issue: "Measuring Individuals'
Cognitive Structures in a Mediated Context"
Call for papers: Deadline September 1, 2008**

Researchers with interests in such areas as cognitive processing, social cognition, social perception, schema research, and framing within the context of media, are invited to submit papers to the *American Journal of Media Psychology* for a special issue that focuses on methodological approaches that detail the procedures by which cognitive components and structures are identified and measured in such fields as advertising, marketing, political communications, and related areas. A manuscript submission is expected to detail a theoretically based methodological approach for the measurement of cognitive components and structures and provide empirical data that tests the approach used by the author(s). **Deadline for submissions: Sept. 1.**

The *American Journal of Media Psychology* is a peer-reviewed scientific journal that publishes theoretical and empirical papers and essays and book reviews that advance an understanding of media effects and processes on individuals in society. Submissions should have a psychological focus, which means the level of analysis should focus on individuals and their interaction with or relationship to mass media content and institutions. All theoretical and methodological perspectives are welcomed. For instructions on submitting a manuscript, please visit: <http://www.marquettejournals.org/submissionguidelines.html>.

Researchers who intend on making a submission to this special issue are encouraged to contact Dr. Michael Elasmr, Editor, *American Journal of Media Psychology*, at elasmar@bu.edu, to discuss their anticipated approach to this topic.

POLITICAL PSYCHOLOGY PERSPECTIVES: RUSSIA

Note from the Editor: In this column, we seek to publish overviews of political psychology programs and associations around the world. In addition, we are interested in submissions about undergraduate and graduate programs (majors, minors, certificates, etc.) in political psychology in the U.S., Europe, Latin America, Asia, and other areas of the world.

**Review of the international conference:
“Images of States, Nations and Leaders”**

Contributed by Nataliya Bushueva

PhD student, chair of Political Psychology
Department of Political Science,

Faculty of Philosophy, Moscow State University

Introduction. The international conference “Images of States, Nations and Leaders” took place in Moscow and Yaroslavl (June 5-10, 2007). The conference was sponsored by the chair of Political Psychology, Moscow State University, together with the Department of Social and Political Science, Yaroslavl State University, in cooperation with the ISPP.

The conference was attended by more than thirty participants, including Russian scholars from Moscow, St. Petersburg, and many regional universities, as well as political psychologists, sociologists and political scientists from several countries (Poland, USA, Germany, and Switzerland).

The conference was opened by Professor Vladimir Mironov, Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy, MSU, and the first vice rector of Moscow State University. Welcoming the conference participants, he stressed that the subject chosen for discussion is vital to society. Prof. Mironov focused on the relevance of the study of images both as a problem of political science and political practice. While the “mediatization” and “virtualization” of social phenomena is widespread, these phenomena have special significance for politics.

In her opening presentation, Helen Shestopal, one of the conference hosts, professor and head of the chair of political psychology in MSU, emphasized the scientific significance of the issues chosen for discussion. Professor Shestopal noted that today there is a dearth of work in psychology which deals with images. Most theoretical studies are done in psychophysiology or psychology of personality. Meanwhile there are extremely few works that can possibly serve as a basis

for the study of mass perception. At the same time, the works of such Russian psychologists as Elena Artyemyeva, Alexandr Asmolov, and Dmitriy Leontyev, together with a number of other scholars, can be applied to the study of images of political objects, namely the images of states, nations and political leaders. There are also few new approaches to these images in political science, though there is a large number of popular works in so called “imageology”, and the works of the political geographers who study citizens’ perception of various countries and regions are good examples of quality research of images.

A study of the image of power and political leaders in public mentality has been done at the chair of Political Psychology, MSU, for more than 10 years. Some scholars in Russia, for instance Ekaterina Egorova-Gantman, have gathered plenty of data that enables one to draw theoretical conclusions concerning the peculiarities of political perception in post-Soviet Russia. Researchers from Yaroslavl (Igor Kiselyov and Anna Smirnova) contributed to the study of images of states in the minds of politicians.

Meanwhile a number of problems remain poorly studied in political psychology. Many of these were chosen to be discussed at the conference: factors shaping the images of leaders, nations, states; psychological mechanisms of political perception; the image of state in the mass mind; the image of state in foreign politics; perception of political leaders. The conference papers are scheduled to be published in 2008.

Factors shaping the images of leaders, nations, states. All paper-givers agreed that images are shaped by the social, economic and political environment, by models of political socialization and psychological peculiarities of the subject of perception. Larisa Pautova, Ph.D. of sociology, professor of Omsk State University, pointed out in her paper that economic, political and national images are vitally influenced by the country of residence. Her study of political beliefs among Russian and Ukrainian students proves that. The matrix of perception steadiness is drastically modified by a definite social, economic, political, and cultural environment.

Studies of power images were made in eight regions of

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POLITICAL PSYCHOLOGY PERSPECTIVES: RUSSIA

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Russia. Analyzing the data from this study Oksana Brazhnik, PhD. student of the chair of Political Psychology, MSU, revealed a certain similarity and discrepancy in the views of respondents from different regions. Local power images are subject to the influence of the peculiarities of the local political situation. She used projective techniques to study unconscious aspects of the power images in citizens' mentality. Antonina Seleznyova, PhD. student of the same chair, reported in her paper that political power perception of different generations depends on the type of their political socialization. Therefore political values and political worldview of the Russian citizens has no common base for all generations. Verona Christmas-Best, professor at Jena University, argues that the background of socialization has a great effect on a politician's role. Differences in the socialization of women, members of parliament from East and West Germany before German reunification, form the ground for different levels of their satisfaction with their role performance. Those whose socialization took place in the East have a much lower level of content with their political role in comparison with their Western colleagues.

As Heinrich Best, professor at Jena University, found out, not all social demographic factors influence a deputy's political priorities and political roles. The results of the research of the German MPs show that such indicators as education, age, and region are essential, while social background, sex, and income are of no great significance. Mariya Suslina, PhD. student of the chair of Political Psychology, MSU, tested the hypothesis that children's images of power are heavily dependent on family relationships. Projective tests offered to children show that children from authoritarian families treat power in a more aggressive way because they have a lack of trust.

Anna Bykanova, PhD. student of the chair of Political Psychology, MSU, believes family is not the only factor that influences formation of power images and political views of contemporary Russian youth. She studied media and youth political organizations' affect too. The study of Olga Molchanova, PhD. student of the chair of Political Psychology, MSU, gives data on the effect that teachers in Russian schools have on their image of their country. She has found in her study that political socialization at schools is spontaneous and unpredict-

able. This agent of socialization determines what images of state, politicians, and country will be acquired by the next generation of the Russian citizens.

Psychological mechanisms of political perception.

Tatyana Pishcheva, PhD. assistant professor, chair of Political Psychology, MSU, draws attention to personification as a universal psychological mechanism of power perception of the Russian citizens. The results of her research show that popular images of Vladimir Putin work as symbols of stability reflecting people's need for stability in times of turmoil. Their image of future power in Russia is seen more optimistically than its present. However, the expectations are unrealistic and are not connected with political figures and processes of today.

Vladimir Blinov, PhD. student, chair of Political Psychology, MSU, studied the role of psychological factors in perception of political power and in the formation of particular political preferences. He traced psychological characteristics that correlate with conservative ideology and found out that organicism, solidity, rigid mentality, a definite set of guidelines (preferable hierarchy, authority principle, dislike towards others, sacrifice-inclined, anti-hedonistic life style) correspond with socialist and paternalistic values.

The image of state in public mentality. The problem of nationalism and xenophobia in contemporary Russia caused active discussion in this panel. Scholars argued that a crisis of national identity determines nationalism and xenophobia. The reason for this is the destruction of self-identity of a Soviet man as well as lack of adequate compensation. Andrey Zverev, PhD., lecturer of the chair of Political Psychology, MSU, has shown in his paper that social and political transformations force the community to reconsider its identity, affecting citizens' selection of definite political symbols. He believes that a fusion of several symbols that represent a wide range of identities, unlike new symbols that possess a low capacity for uniting, can become a proper decision for Russia's case.

Tatyana Evgenyeva, PhD. lecturer of the chair of Political Psychology, MSU, suggested that there is only one way of identification—through the "other's" image—as the society cannot suggest a new system

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POLITICAL PSYCHOLOGY PERSPECTIVES: RUSSIA

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instead of the lost “we”. This is the worst variant because “they” are defined not just as “others”, but as “enemies”. This process manifests itself in radical nationalism and xenophobia in Russia today. The significant boom of nationalistic ideas in Russia after 1991 is proven in the study of Svetlana Medvedeva, PhD., assistant professor of MGIMO (Institute of International Relations), and Timur Polyannikov, assistant professor of the High School of Economics. These scholars stated that though on a rational level citizens support nationalistic ideas, many people unconsciously associate nationalism with such negative phenomena as fascism, aggression, chauvinism, etc. The image of the “enemy” has changed in Russia today: the typical figure of the Jew that traditionally was a target of mass antagonism and aggression has now given way to immigrants from the Caucasus.

Olga Eparkhina, PhD., lecturer of YaSU, researched the perception of privileged ethnic groups; the results show that images of Russians and Jews are elite ethnic images in all regions of Russia. The generalized image of the Caucasian manifests itself to a lesser extent, while separate ethnic groups from Transcaucasia republics are perceived as privileged almost nine times rarer. Lubov Fadeeva, PhD., head of the chair of Political Science of Perm State University, singled out a few aspects of the image of Russia that are being constructed by the Russian intelligentsia. She analyzed the development of those images in historical retrospective. First, it is an apathetic state of the society, second, an alienation of the society from power, third, weakness of the civil society and citizenship. Having noted the contradictions between the Westernizers and the Slavophiles, she emphasized that at present the idea of Russia’s special way remains the most popular.

The image of state in foreign politics. Researchers studying the image of Russia abroad got similar results. Based on materials about Russia’s perception by media of different countries, Kseniya Pertsovskaya, PhD. student of the chair of Political Psychology of St. Petersburg University, pays attention to the generally negative tone of the publications; namely most media see the political system of Russia as an original one that is not able to be transformed. Paolo Sissa, PhD., assistant researcher of the Institute of Foreign Affairs, Geneva (Institut Universitaire de hautes etudes

internationals, Geneve) has analyzed the origin of the negative stereotypes in images of Russia, represented by American and European media. He expressed a view that many comments on the lack of legitimacy and democracy in Russia are a means of geopolitical confrontation, the goal of which is to gain control over strategic energy sources on the territory of the Russian Federation. P.G. Sissa offered a theoretical model that explains the way the negative image of Russia abroad is being formed; the study focused on the peculiarities of the political perceptions of foreign journalists working in Russia.

Anna Smirnova, PhD. of sociology, assistant professor of YaSU, and Igor Kiselyov, professor of YaSU, noted that in the study of threat perception mechanisms in international relations one should take into account not only real relations but also their reflections in peoples’ mentality. However despite studying the subjective reflection of reality in the minds of political leaders, objective manifestations of threat must also be taken into account, such as: actual political, geopolitical, economic, and other parameters.

Perception of political leaders. The final panel dealt with particular issue-related aspects of the images. The papers dedicated to methodological issues of political psychological studies were among the most interesting. According to David Winter, professor at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, during crises that escalate to war, the process of perception of intentions of antagonistic leaders is especially influenced by psychological factors such as the style of the observer’s interpretation, his orientation as to the part and issue under consideration, his/her mood at the moment as well as ad hoc factors such as stress or hurry. Scholars offered an experimental model of study of psychological factors that cause distortion of perception that is measured by means of frequency of incentive images.

As was mentioned by Eldar Gizzatov, PhD. student of the chair of Political Psychology, MSU, cognitive characteristics of political leaders undergo significant changes during political crisis. The descriptive analysis of the results of the operational coding of the persons of G. W. Bush, Jr. and V. Putin have shown the growth in indices of their proneness to conflict, nature of political environment, pessimism of evaluation of political

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PERSPECTIVES: RUSSIA

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goals' implementation, and index of political future predictability. Nataliya Bushueva, PhD. student of the chair of Political Psychology, MSU, argued that a politician's personality in Russia has a special significance and influence. This makes the thorough and integral study of personality so important. Most of the methods are better adjusted to the separate samples rather than to an integral personality. One of the most important issues is the search for psychological tools adequate to the integral research of the politician's personality.

Alexandr Kachanov, PhD. of political sciences, assistant professor of the chair of Political Psychology, MSU, pointed out that images of regional political leaders underwent significant changes after a new way of electing governors by means of delegate authorities had been introduced. Governors are no longer leaders; they have been turned into managers. Psychological components of the images declined: a new image of a political leader is an image of a technocrat seen as a part of the common political mechanism. Oksana Gaman-Golutvina, PhD., professor of MGIMO, emphasized that Russian politics remains highly personalized. The power elite, its components and structure have a serious influence on the evolution of the country. A high stability level of the federal power stability depends on Putin's high rating. The split of elites in 2008 is improbable because of the high influence of the dominant elite group on the political processes in the country. The experts keep talking about the elections of 2008 and the lack of alternatives: the candidate will be promoted by the dominant grouping.

Professor Helen Shestopal, PhD., concluded the conference and expressed her satisfaction with its results. The participants managed to present the data that were able to fill many gaps in our knowledge of political images of different levels. Practical politics always returns scholars to this vital issue. This refers especially to the new tendencies that arise both in the mass mentality that perceives politics and in political phenomena themselves. That is why political psychologists face new tasks and challenges in understanding their subject.

MEMBER COMMENTARY

Adolf Bastian (1826-1905), Author of the First Book Entitled "Political Psychology" (1860)

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Acknowledgement: We thank Frank Siebler for locating the full text of Bastian's book in the Google Book data base. We also thank Martin Eisemann for his help in reading the old German text.

Biography.

Adolph Bastian was born June 26, 1826, in the seaport of Bremen. He studied law at the University of Heidelberg and natural sciences and medicine in Berlin, Jena, and Würzburg. While in Würzburg, he attended the lectures of Rudolf Virchow and developed an interest in ethnology. In 1850, he completed his medical degree at Charles University in Prague, and then took to sea for eight years as a ship's doctor, the first of a total of 25 years traveling the globe (Tylor, 1905). Returning to Germany in 1859, he wrote his three-volume *Man in History* (1860). From 1865 to 1886, he established ethnological studies in Germany and created the Museum für Völkerkunde, where the young Franz Boas worked, who would later establish anthropology in America. Bastian was a prolific author, writing perhaps 70 books and almost 300 journal articles, many published in the *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*, which he co-founded. He is considered to be one of the founders of modern anthropology and is noted for contributing to the idea of the "psychic unity" of humankind. He died February 2, 1905, in Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Political Psychology.

The table of contents of *Politische Psychologie* shows the line of argument in three major sub-headings:

Religiös Bedürfnisse (religious needs)	Die Gesellschaft (the society)	Die Gedanken-Statistik (the thought statistics)
217 pages	212 pages	2 pages

Religious needs include all forms of symbolical, magical, and superstitious beliefs and practices. These underlie the organization of society, including ownership of property and the state, which Bastian

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MEMBER COMMENTARY

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sees as a system of relations between categories of people, for example, men and women, castes, classes, “sacred and despised races”, migrants, rulers, slaves, etc. For Bastian, the psychological aspect of “political psychology” was in the “elementary ideas” described in the last and smallest of the three chapters. Using the analogy that various stones look different but are composed of combinations of common elements, so, too, the various cultures look different but may be presumed to be composed of “elementary ideas” which are common to humankind and explain the “psychic unity” of humanity.

Thus, for Bastian, “political psychology” was not concerned with psychological accounts of political behavior, but was proposing that religious behavior and social organization could serve to eventually infer the ideas or mental scheme that are common to humankind. Perhaps if Bastian were alive today, he would point to Chomsky’s universal grammar as an example of cultural diversity explained by common innate underlying processes.

Historical Judgment.

No one compliments Bastian for his writing style: “well-nigh unreadable—a hopeless tangle of involved constructions without any attempt at form, style, or system” (Keane, 1905, p. 573). Further, “the extraordinary rapidity with which he was wont to throw his material into shape for publication and his habit of piling together original and borrowed information with only the slightest indication of the sources in each case, made his writings peculiarly difficult to use, and in later years almost unreadable” (Tylor, 1905, p. 141). Finally, “a large and often incomprehensible body of writing in which German idealism and empiricism fight for control” (Gruber, 1985, p. 682).

However, Bastian might be forgiven his hurried scholarship because he hurried to promote and document the “psychic unity of humankind” as an urgent antidote to the racism inherent in the nationalism and colonialism of his era. His obituary in the *Journal of the Royal African Society* (1905, p. 504) noted that

“he has repeatedly insisted on the evils resulting from any suppression of the natives

of a conquered land, and shows how the misfortunes that have befallen most European nations in their efforts at colonialization can be traced to this contempt for the original occupiers of the soil.”

Thus, political psychology has reason to be proud of Adolf Bastian as one of its founders. His neglect is understandable. His project to find the underlying common substrates that unify humanity despite surface cultural and racial differences is an unfinished project, needed now in the 21st century as much as in the 19th century.

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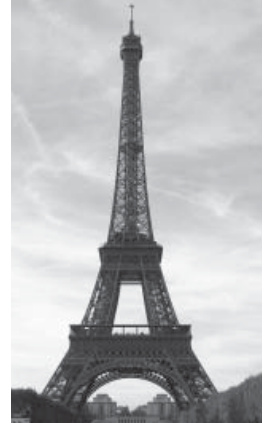
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