



ISPP News

International Society of Political Psychology

Spring 2001 Vol.12(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

By the time you are reading this, you will also be receiving shortly the pre-registration material for this year's exciting meeting in Cuernavaca. The meeting will be held at a resort, the Camino Real Sumiya, just outside Cuernavaca. Attendance will be larger than normal and the rooms will fill up quickly, so be sure to make your reservations as soon as possible. If the hotel becomes booked completely before you get a chance to make a reservation, contact the Central Office and we will send you information on alternative hotels and/or place you on a waiting list for the Camino. If at all possible, also try to take some extra time to explore the area around Cuernavaca, or even farther afield. A few hours west you will find Acapulco and Zihuatango, six hours south Oaxaca and the ruins of Monte Alban are sure to delight, to the north there are, of course, Mexico City and the ruins of Teotihuacan, but don't miss Tula as well. In short, Cuernavaca is ideally located as a base of exploration in all directions.

Once again we ended the year with more than 900 members but still fewer than the elusive 1,000 mark. One of the great pleasures of being an ISPP member is that it is possible to know a substantial portion of our colleagues. While we have no desire to become a much larger organization, growing by two or three hundred more members would make it possible to diversify our programs and promote political psychology beyond our current capacity. Thus, if you know some "likely suspects" be sure to pass on membership information or let the Central Office know and we will make sure the information is provided.

At the recent midwinter officers' meeting in Amherst, the

Governing Council moved forward in our planning for the 2004 Annual Meeting. Lund, Sweden and Moscow are two possible sites. Lund is a university town located in southern Sweden and is a very short half hour drive to Copenhagen via the new bridge linking Sweden and Denmark. Also, there has been interest expressed by the Gorbichov Foundation to host the 2004 meetings in Moscow. After the 2001 meeting in Cuernavaca, the 2002 meeting in Berlin, the 2003 meeting in Boston, and the 2004 meeting in Lund

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or Moscow, we will be searching for a site outside North America and Europe for 2005. Members in Asia, Africa, and Latin America are encouraged to begin thinking about hosting ISPP in 2005.

Finally, I find myself at the halfway point of my tenure as Executive Director. To ensure a smooth transition for the next proprietor of the Central Office, I am hoping we can find my replacement over the next year and a half so that the next Executive Director will have a full year as “Shadow Executive Director” during which time he or she will be able to observe a full year of operations and be ready to take over with a full understanding of the responsibilities of the office. If you are interested in becoming the next Executive Director and believe your institution will provide the necessary support, please contact David Winter who will be heading up the search committee.

Dana Ward
Executive Director

PRESIDENTIAL NOTE

Application of Knowledge to Problems In the Real World: Approaches and Issues

I wrote in the last issue of *ISPPNews* about the importance of applying political psychology to real world problems. Here I would like to mention a few examples of and challenges to application. My purpose is to help promote a holistic political psychology which embraces research, theory, and application — each enriching the other — and contributes to constructive political/social processes.

I want to first note that a very rich program has been shaping up for Cuernavaca. As part of that program we have what I believe will be two outstanding plenary sessions on applications. One of them will be a roundtable, with presenters describing a number of approaches to peacemaking, to be followed, I hope, by extensive discussion. Another will be a presentation by Charles Rojzman, from France. He has been bringing various segments of the communities of French cities together, helping them explore and work through differences, examine commonalities, and develop shared goals. Then he helps create bridges between representatives of the different segments of the community and the official leadership, such as mayors and city councils, to fulfill these goals. The goals may include providing health services or child care for under-served groups, involving previously excluded or

uninvolved segments of the community in governance, improving community and police relations through practical actions and structural arrangements, and many others. Part of the larger purpose is to reduce community violence as well as extreme right wing influence.

Many members of ISPP and others not part of our Society have been involved in conflict resolution around the world. This takes many forms, but usually involves meetings between representatives of two groups in long term and often intractable conflict. The focus may be on developing relationships between the people on the two sides (which often requires some degree of empathy with the other’s past suffering, accepting responsibility for the harm one’s group has done to the other, and a beginning of reconciliation (mutual acceptance) and working on material issues such as territory, water, or other matters around which the conflict revolves. Often low to mid-level leaders or influential members of communities participate. This is important work, which often requires or at least can benefit from third parties. A great challenge here is to expand the circle of those involved, both outward, to the population, and upward, to high level leaders. In some places like Northern Ireland and Israel, many community organizations have been working on bringing ‘ordinary’ members of the population together, to create contact and help develop relationships.

In other versions of peacemaking, members of perpetrator and victim groups, or of groups that have mutually harmed each other in the past, are brought together to share their feelings, come to understand each other, and begin to heal and reconcile. Children of Holocaust survivors and of Nazi perpetrators, blacks and whites from South Africa, Jews and Palestinians in the Middle-East are examples. In our work in Rwanda, we used psychoeducation to ‘train trainers,’ in mixed groups of Hutu and Tutsi. We gave brief lectures on the origins of genocide and mass killing in general, which people then applied to Rwanda in extensive discussion. This seemed to have dramatic, positive impact. We also gave brief lectures and had extensive discussion on the traumatic impact of genocide and on avenues to healing. We also invited people to talk in small groups about their own painful experiences during the genocide. Some of the people we trained then worked with groups in the community. Using comparison treatment and control groups, in a careful study, we evaluated the effects of this process. Participants in community groups who were led by people we trained showed positive changes over time and in relation to the comparison groups. Their trauma symptoms decreased. They reported more positive orientation to members of the other group. The purpose of such an intervention is to promote healing and reconciliation, which would make renewed violence by perpetrators less likely and also reduce the

likelihood that victims, responding to past injuries or feeling the need to defend themselves, become perpetrators. An important issue, here again, is to go beyond demonstrations, to find ways to use approaches that seem effective with large enough segments of the population so that they can make a real difference in preventing new or renewed violence.

Political psychologists have the challenge to develop effective approaches that address real world problems. Ideally, these will be based on research and theory, and their effectiveness evaluated. Marc Howard Ross and Jay Rothman have been studying evaluation of conflict resolution processes, broadly defined. Their aim is to help develop effective evaluation procedures. Since it is difficult for most of us to imagine that work we have intensely invested ourselves in and that seems to have a positive effect might not have such an effect, evaluation is important. Another challenge if we want to actually make a difference in the world is, as I already noted, to develop ways to apply these approaches broadly, so that they affect many people, or to use them impactfully, so that even if they directly involve few people, their effects will spread. In this latter spirit, Laurie Pearlman and I have been developing procedures that we plan to use in working with high level leaders in Rwanda. We plan to provide information about both the origins of violence and the impact of past violence and facilitate exploration in the light of this information of what policies and practices, and what actions by leaders might prevent future violence and bring about reconciliation. We also hope to help leaders use information about trauma, and if it seems feasible to engage with their own past experience, in ways that would facilitate constructive leadership. Good theory and the sharing of knowledge and skills among ourselves are needed to create a holistic political psychology, ranging from research, to theory building, to application, to evaluation, to improved theory, in a continuous cycle. I hope we can all work together to this end.

Ervin Staub
ISPP President

ISPP ELECTIONS

The ISPP election results are in
and the new officers are:

President (2002-2003):

Stanley Renshon
City University of New York, USA
Political Science/Psychology

Vice President (2001-2004):

Maritza Montero
Universidad Central, Venezuela
Psychology

Governing Council (2001-2004):

Dan Bar-On
Ben Gurion University, Israel
Psychology

Markus Kemmelmeier
University of Michigan, USA
Psychology

Shana Levin, Claremont
McKenna College, USA
Political Psychology

Rose McDermott
Cornell University, USA
Political Science

Detlef Oestereich
Max Planck Institute for Human Development,
Germany, Psychology

THE 24TH ANNUAL ISPP SCIENTIFIC MEETING CUERNAVACA, MEXICO JULY 15-18, 2001

“Cultures of Violence, Cultures of Peace,” the theme for this year’s conference, has elicited the submission of an exciting array of work for ISPP’s summer gathering. Over 500 participants are on the program, in over 90 panels, roundtables and plenaries. New this year is the addition of poster sessions, which will provide the opportunity for extended discussions with authors and an interesting room for ‘browsing’ and conversing. Many panels focus on this year’s theme, while others address traditional topics in political psychology. In addition to participants from over 30 countries, ISPP’s conference becomes truly international this year with nearly half of participants coming from Latin America and Mexico. This year’s meetings are hosted by SOMEPSO, the association of Mexican social psychologists.

Conference highlights will include invited addresses by Charles Rojzman and Mexican scholar David Barkin, Ervin Staub’s Presidential Address, and lunchtime plenary addresses by the 2000 Sanford and Lasswell Award Recipients. Special afternoon Plenary Panels will convene invited Peacemakers Daniel Bar-On, Joyce Neu, Oscar Gonzalez, and Joseph Montville on July 16 and invited Past ISPP Presidents Tom Bryder, Betty Glad, John Mack, and Jerry Post on July 17, both chaired by ISPP President Ervin Staub. Pre-conference workshops on July 14 will address the political economy of the ‘new’ Mexico under President Fox, intercultural dimensions of working in Mexico, and Ana Blesa’s workshop on Domineering Model Solidarity Model, including its relation with erotism within human relations field and the erotization of violence as well as its correlation within the political and social realm.

Cuernavaca, a resort city in the mountains located an hour’s drive south of Mexico City, is the venue for this year’s meetings. Cuernavaca is known as the “City of Eternal Spring” and you will enjoy the moderate temperatures and excellent location. See the following pages for descriptions of just a few of the special events planned for the conference.

We invite you to join us in sunny Cuernavaca for what promises to be an exciting and rich event.

*Tamra Pearson d’Estrée and
Maritza Montero, Program Co-Chairs
Graciela Mota-Botella, Conference Chair*



Opening Reception at Las Mananitas Casanueva Sunday, July 15, 7:00 p.m.

Celebrate the official opening of the 24th Annual Scientific Meeting and enjoy the incredible beauty of Las Mananitas Casanueva. Its exclusiveness lies in its extraordinary decoration and high quality service, in a pleasurable atmosphere created by its fountains, waterfalls, and beautiful gardens where exotic birds stroll. Reception includes appetizers.



Annual Awards Dinner At Misión del Sol Tuesday, July 17 7:30 – 10:30 p.m.

The Annual Awards Dinner will be held at the secluded Misión del Sol resort, located adjacent to the Camino Real Sumiya. The concept of Misión del Sol, an exclusive and authentic Resort and Spa built in a captivating, fresh, elegant and peaceful setting, was born after reflecting on the need of certain activities to strengthen the inner and outer life of human beings in a harmonious way.



Pre-Conference Tour to Taxco
Saturday, July 14
9 am – 5 pm

Enjoy a bus tour to one of the most beautiful colonial cities in the country: Taxco. Taxco is rich in buildings of great historical and architectonic value. Most prominent are the chapel of Chavarrieta, the church and ex-convent of “San Bernadino de Siena,” the museum “Museo de la Ciudad” or “Casa Humboldt,” the museum “Guillermo Spratling” and the “Casa Borda.”



Post-Conference Tour to Xochicalco
Thursday, July 19
9 am – 5 pm

Join us for a bus tour, conducted by local tour guide Charlie Goff, 24-mi. southwest of Cuernavaca to one of the most exciting and richest archaeological sites in Mexico: Xochicalco. It was an area developed during the period 800 to 900 A.D., between the destruction of Teotihuacan (Aztec) and the beginning of Tollan (Toltec). It was not only the oldest known fortress in Middle America, but also a religious center. Xochicalco means “Place of Flowers”, although at present time, the hilltops are arid. The stronghold is 132 mts (430 ft) above a wide plain on a sugar-loaf where ball courts, palaces and living quarters were erected, but the whole area was terraced and stairstepped with stone supports facing around each one leading higher upward to the broad platform where the most fascinating of archaeological findings rest.

JUNIOR SCHOLARS COMMITTEE
MENTORSHIP PROGRAM

Among the many activities and programs sponsored and developed by the Junior Scholars Committee (JSC), we are most proud of the mentorship program. The goal of this program is to help students and faculty members in their first few years make connections (in person, via phone, or via email) with more advanced scholars (with similar interests) from other universities. Some junior scholars have used this mentorship program to receive advice from an established scholar on methodological matters (how to perform complex qualitative or quantitative techniques) and on theoretical concerns (applying psychological theories to understand and explain political phenomena). JSC member Andrew Edward Manning serves as the point-of-contact and go-between for students/junior scholars and mentors.

If you are a junior scholar, there are two ways in which you may choose to participate in the mentorship program. Please contact Andrew Edward Manning (at amanning@usc.edu) if you are interested in option 1 or 2 (or both), and be sure to suggest a faculty member if you have one in mind. If you do not have a potential mentor in mind but are still interested in the program, please tell us your interests. We will try to match people with scholars who have similar interests. The two ways to participate are as follows:

1. A major incentive for going to the annual meeting is to be paired up face-to-face with a faculty member who shares your interests. Of course, participation of the mentor will depend on their willingness and their attendance at the annual conference.
2. If you are interested in making contact with a particular faculty member but cannot attend the conference, we will make every effort to facilitate email or phone contact with that ISPP non-student member.

Again, we hope you will want to participate in this program, since it is one of several ongoing efforts to keep junior scholars involved in ISPP. Also, to check out our other activities, visit the ISPP and linked JSC website at:

<http://ispp.org>
 and
<http://ispp.org/ISPP/jscweb01.html>.

Here you will find many relevant links involving the Society and the study of political psychology in general.

ISPP AWARDS

THE 2001 SUMMER INSTITUTE IN POLITICAL PSYCHOLOGY

The Summer Institute in Political Psychology (SIPP), co-sponsored by the International Society of Political Psychology, the Mershon Center for International Security, and the Departments of Political Science and Psychology at the Ohio State University, will be held from July 23-August 17, 2001, at the Ohio State campus in Columbus, Ohio.

In its 11th year, SIPP is a four-week intensive training program that introduces graduate students, faculty members, and professional to the world of political psychology scholarship. Total enrollment is about 50. SIPP is co-directed by three resident scholars: Marilyn Brewer, Jon Krosnick, and Kathleen McGraw.

Applications are due April 15, 2001. For information about the program, please contact Assistant Director Pete Peterson: office phone (614) 292-4601; fax: (614) 292-1146; email: SIPP@polisci.sbs.ohio_state.edu. For additional information, you may also visit the SIPP website at:
<http://psweb.sbs.ohio-state.edu/sipp>

The 2001 SIPP lecturers will include:

Faye Crosby
Jon Krosnick
Diana Mutz
Marilynn Brewer
Dean Lacy
Thomas Nelson
Margaret Hermann
Robert MacCoun
James Sidanius
Laura Stoker
Richard Herrmann
Donald Sylvan
Rose McDermott
Roderick Kramer
David Winter
Richard Moreland
William von Hippell
Kathleen McGraw

REYKOWSKI RECEIVES SANFORD AWARD

Janusz Reykowski, Professor of Psychology of the Polish Academy of Science, was the winner of the 2000 Nevitt Sanford Award for Professional Contributions to Political Psychology. This award recognizes a scholar engaging in the practical application of political psychological principles in the real world. Nevitt Sanford, for whom the award is named, worked throughout his life on the interface between personality and social processes, especially during periods of rapid social change. He took an approach that emphasized understanding the role which many disciplines could play in ameliorating social problems. His areas of specialization were personality theory, particularly the authoritarian personality, as well as social destructiveness, adult development, and higher education.

Those who nominated Professor Reykowski for this award especially praised him for establishing a degree-granting program in political psychology in Poland, while at the same time maintaining a fine record of scholarly work. Professor Reykowski provided a personal account that is quoted here in part:

"My interest in this field originated in 1981 when I came back to Poland from seven months at U.S. universities. I had a strong feeling that the country is on the road to a violent confrontation and neither side of the conflict is wise enough to find a cooperative solution. My hope was that psychology (at this time I did not use the term 'political psychology') should play its part. I believed that the mission of psychology was to understand the nature of the political process, origin, and dynamics of the macro social conflict. My main message based on Deutsch's theory of destructive conflict was that reconciliation between Solidarity and the Government was necessary. As a consequence, I was invited by the Government to play a leading role in the Round Table negotiations dealing with reform of the political system."

Those who participated on all sides of the struggles in Poland credit Dr. Reykowski with a major role in constructing the Round Table and believe that it served Poland well. Some historians have called this process a model for the transitions in some other countries in that part of Europe. To return to Professor Reykowski's account of the last decade:

"In the nineties I and my co-workers focussed on psychological problems associated with political

transformation, including longitudinal research on democratic thinking. Political psychology is for me an instrument for understanding political processes that I observe. I believe that this understanding should help in developing policy to reduce violent conflict, promote democratic relationships between people, and find more effective solutions for social problems. I also believe that the political psychologist is not a mere observer who looks for explanations but who contributes to these solutions. The risk of strong criticism that may follow is inevitable and must be accepted."

A recent article by Professor Reykowski that may be of interest to political psychologists is entitled "Belief System and Collective Action: Changes in Poland From the Psychological Perspective," in *Applied Psychology: An International Review*, published in 1998.

Professor Reykowski established a new academic program in Poland on the application of social psychology, with a special focus on political psychology. This program is both highly respected professionally and popular among graduate students. He has mentored many active scholars in the field and served on the Governing Council of the ISPP.

In recognition of his scholarship, his thoughtful actions, and his contributions to expanding the practical vision of political psychology, especially in Central and Eastern Europe, the 2000 Sanford Award was presented to Janusz Reykowski.

*The Sanford Award Committee:
Judith Torney-Purta (Chair)
Helen Haste
Orit Ichilov
Ram Mahalingam*

SOLICITATION FOR AWARD NOMINATIONS

The Erikson Award Committee is interested in receiving further nominations for the 2001 Erik Erikson Award for younger scholars in political psychology, under age 35 or within 10 years of receiving their doctoral degree. No non-US nominations have been received so far, and the committee is interested in having a broad and inclusive group of nominations to consider. Please email nomination and supporting material to the committee chair, Dr. Jerrold Post, at jmpost@pol-psych.com

WHITTAKER RECEIVES KNUTSON AWARD

Alan Whittaker received the 2000 Jeanne N. Knutson Award for Distinguished Service to ISPP. In 1978, the year of the Society's founding, Alan was a graduate student at the University of South Carolina. He volunteered to help the fledgling organization and, among other tasks, helped manage the 1979 meeting in Washington, D.C. He chaired the Society's first student outreach effort, and worked behind the scenes at a number of lesser tasks, all while completing two simultaneous Doctorates, one in psychology and the second in political science. Later, while in government service, he was responsible for local arrangements for the 1990 meeting in Washington, D.C. In 1996 he was appointed treasurer and served in that capacity until 2000. For the past twenty-two years Alan Whittaker has exemplified the spirit of personal responsibility and exceptional service which has made ISPP's success possible.

Denis Snook

LINKS TO CUERNAVACA TOURIST INFORMATION

<http://www.cuernavaca.cjb.net>

[http://www.surf-mexico.com/Morelos/
Cuernavaca/Cuernavaca.htm](http://www.surf-mexico.com/Morelos/Cuernavaca/Cuernavaca.htm)

<http://www.cuernavaca.gob.mx/>

[http://www.tourbymexico.com/morelos/cvca/
cvcafram.htm](http://www.tourbymexico.com/morelos/cvca/cvcafram.htm)

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<http://ispp.org>

CALL FOR PAPERS
**ROBERTA SIGEL JUNIOR SCHOLAR
PAPER AWARD**

BERLIN 2002

ISPP first announced this award at its Vancouver meeting in 1996. Professor Sigel, whom the award honors, has been a distinguished professor of political science at Rutgers University since 1973. She is author and editor of seven books and many articles and book chapters, mostly in the areas of political socialization and democratic citizenship. She has had many leadership roles in the American Political Science Association and has served as program chair, Vice-President, and President of ISPP.

The Sigel award has been dedicated to support ISPP Junior Scholar travel to the 2001 ISPP annual meeting in Cuernavaca. All ISPP Junior Scholars who are current dues paid members of ISPP and had their paper accepted for the Cuernavaca conference are eligible to be considered for this award. Junior Scholars are all students (graduate or undergraduate) and faculty who received their Ph.D. within the last five years.

There are two prizes with slightly different criteria to accommodate the authorship and publication practices in the various disciplines represented in ISPP:

- The first award will be given to the best paper written by Junior Scholars only. Especially in the case of multiple authors, all co-authors must be Junior Scholars.
- The second award will be conferred to the best paper with a Junior Scholar first author. This award allows, but does not require non-Junior Scholar co-authors.

Please submit your complete paper, postmarked by May 1, 2001. Papers previously submitted to the Sigel award are not eligible. Be sure to indicate whether you are applying for the first or second award. All submissions will be read by a 3-person committee, consisting of two members of the ISPP Junior Scholars Committee and one senior scholar. Two papers will be selected strictly according to scientific excellence and their contribution to research in political psychology. The winners will receive an award of \$250 each at the Cuernavaca meeting.

Send three copies of papers nominated for this award to:

Dr. Andrea Grove
Dept. of Political Science
Westminster College
New Wilmington, PA 16172 USA
email: groveak@westminster.edu

ISPP is eagerly anticipating our 25th Annual Scientific Meeting to be held in Berlin, Germany. You will want to reserve the dates of July 16-19, 2002. The venue for the meetings will be the recently renovated Hotel Intercontinental Berlin.

Conference Chairs Christine Kulke and Helgard Kramer are eagerly planning special events and interesting tours, some of which may possibly include an official visit of the Reichstag, the place of the German Bundesregierung (central government), and a boat trip on the river Havel and Spree which goes through the old and new City (near the new and sometimes spectacular buildings, political buildings like the various embassies and the Chancellor's residence.)

Remember to check out the meeting page on the ISPP website at <http://ispp.org/ISPP/meet.html> frequently for up to date information and for the Call for Papers, which will be posted in late July, 2000.

ROOMMATE MATCHING
SERVICE

A valuable tool that ISPP offers each year is assistance in finding suitable roommates prior to the annual meetings. Whether this service helps to alleviate the anxiety of being in an unfamiliar place or simply offers a sociable start to the ISPP conference, this service could make a difference in your experience - it can also save you some money by cost sharing. This service will be online via the ISPP website at <http://ispp.org/ISPP/meet.html>.

INSIGHTS & OBSERVATIONS ABOUT POLITICAL PSYCHOLOGY

MEASURING BUSH'S MOTIVES

by

David G. Winter, University of Michigan

By the time you receive this issue of the newsletter, President George W. Bush will have been in office for a few months. Can we predict what kind of president he will be over four years? Political leaders, journalists, and ordinary citizens—we all try to predict presidents' performance. When new presidents assume office, we speculate about their strengths and vulnerabilities. Will they accomplish a lot? Where will they stumble? Sometimes we extrapolate from a new president's past record, although being a U.S. president is really not comparable to any earlier office or experience. Thus presidents' futures do not always resemble their pasts, as the administrations of Harry Truman and Chester Arthur have taught us. Sometimes we look to presidents' platform or campaign promises, though these are often quickly thrown overboard as the captain of the Ship of State navigates through unfamiliar and dangerous political waters.

Political psychologists usually don't have access to important leaders; if they do, they can't talk about their clients. (Remember what happened to psychiatrist James Coburn in the amusing 1967 movie, "The President's Analyst?") Thus to study presidents, they have to rely on indirect methods, such as systematic content analysis of presidential words and verbal imagery. Of course speechwriters script virtually everything presidents say in public, but presidents do choose their writers and usually edit their work. For several years now, I have used content analysis to score political speeches for motive imagery, or reference to three kinds of goals: *achievement* (references to excellence, unique accomplishments, overcoming failure), *affiliation* (concern for warmth and close relations), and *power* (having impact). These motive images do not measure particular policy goals, but rather the way leaders talk about their goals.

So what about George W. Bush? Measured in this way and compared to previous presidents, Bush's inaugural address was a little below average in achievement motive imagery ("America, at its *best*, is also courageous"). It was very high in affiliation ("principles that *unite* us") and power ("and we *will not allow* it") In standard score units, Bush's speech scored -.5 for achievement, +2.6 for affiliation, and +2.2 for power.

What does this profile mean for the Bush presidency? Based on past research about presidential motives and performance, we can predict that Bush will enjoy being president (rather than becoming frustrated in the manner of a Jimmy Carter). He may also demonstrate greater political effectiveness than some might expect (high power and below-average achievement). In making decisions, however, he may rely on small, secluded groups of close friends and advisers who are similar to himself (high affiliation), which may alienate people with different views and experience. Further, he might be vulnerable to scandals arising from the excessive influence of advisors and friends (also high affiliation). In foreign affairs, he may endorse more aggressive policies (high power), for example on Iraq, depending particularly on whether the "hawk" or "dove" faction of his foreign policy advisors comes to have the most influence over him. Overall, George W's motive profile suggests a more aggressive and less entrepreneurial version of his father. Interestingly enough, it closely resembles John F. Kennedy's inaugural motive profile.

One of the most striking and unusual features of Bush's speech is the very frequent use of "not," which psychologists take as a measure of *activity inhibition*. Bush used that three-letter word almost 17 times per 1000 words, which is greater than any other American president (standard-score of +2.6). Interestingly enough, activity inhibition is often high among people who, like Bush, have given up liquor or don't drink. What else does frequent use of "not" mean? Some psychologists, following Freud, believe that the word attempts to negate or deny repressed wishes even while expressing them (recall Nixon's "I am not a crook"). For example, several of Bush's negations involved denial of aggression ("to protect but *not* to possess, to defend but *not* to conquer") or cynicism ("civility is *not* a tactic"). However, many others were directed against what may be latent core beliefs of his right-wing religious supporters: for example, "children at risk are *not* at fault," "abandonment and abuse are *not* acts of God," "Americans in need are *not* strangers," and "encouraging responsibility is *not* a search for scapegoats." Perhaps these negations are really directed against Bush's allies on the right. Or perhaps they suggest his own ambivalence about divine will, blame, and those in need. Only time can tell whether Bush's mantra of compassionate conservatism is meant to fool some of his staunchest supporters, or himself.

UPCOMING CONFERENCE

WAPOR ANNUAL CONFERENCE CALL FOR PAPERS

Rome, Italy
September 20-22, 2001

The World Association for Public Opinion Research will hold its annual conference in September 2001 in Rome, Italy. WAPOR seeks proposals for panels and papers to be presented at this conference. Papers submitted by graduate students will be considered for the 'best student paper' prize. We welcome proposals on the following themes as well as on other topics that may be of interest to WAPOR members:

Elections around the world
Methodology
Internet and survey research
The role of internet in the public opinion process
Public opinion theory
Media impact on public opinion
Polls and the media
Public opinion on social, economic, and political issues

Proposals should include an abstract with a general description of the paper (research question, methods, and anticipated results), along with complete information on the authors on a separate sheet (mailing address, email address and telephone number for each co-author or participant). The abstract should not exceed 750 words.

The deadline for the submissions is June 1st, 2001. Confirmation of receipt will be sent within two weeks, and the final decisions about the program will be made by the end of June. If your proposal is accepted we will expect the text of the full paper by August 1st, 2001. Please send three copies of all panel and paper proposals to the Conference Chair at the following address:

Dr Connie de Boer
Associate Professor

ASCoR The Amsterdam School of Communications
Research

University of Amsterdam
Oude Hoogstraat 24
1012 CE Amsterdam
The Netherlands
email: cdeboer@pscw.uva.nl
telephone: +31 20 525 3978
fax: +31 20 525 3681

BOOK AND JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLIC OPINION AND THE INTERNATIONAL USE OF FORCE

Philip Everts and Pierangelo Isernia, Editors
Routledge, 2001

Recent years have witnessed a growing interest in the relationship between public opinion and foreign policy in Western democracies. Contemporary research has challenged earlier conclusions regarding the volatility of public opinion, the coherence of political beliefs, and the impact of public opinion on policy making. However, until now the debate has been limited by a focus on American, rather than European, public opinion and foreign policy and a primary concern with the opinion-policy connection during the Cold War. More particularly, there is also scholarly neglect of the crucial role played by casualties and casualty-related issues in the calculations of decision-makers and the support of mass opinion regarding the international use of military force.

Public Opinion and the International Use of Force addresses these previously overlooked issues and constitutes a major contribution towards filling the gaps in current scholarship. Its international contributors use comparative studies to offer completely up-to-date analyses based on the United States and a wide range of other countries. Combining various forms of analysis, the book examines the ways in which public opinion and its relationship with decisions on the use of military force have developed since the end of the Cold War. In so doing, it also addresses in particular the so-called 'body bag hypothesis' and, more generally, the crucial and topical question of whether - and to what extent - a democratic foreign policy in this area is either desirable or possible.

Philip Everts is Director of the Institute for International Studies at the University of Leiden. He has published (in Dutch) *Leave It to Us! Democracy, Foreign Policy and Peace*. Pierangelo Isernia is Associate Professor of Political Science at the University of Siena. He recently co-edited *Decision Making in a Glass House: Mass Media, Public Opinion and American and European Foreign Policy*.

**THE YOUNG GEORGE WASHINGTON IN
PSYCHOBIOGRAPHICAL PERSPECTIVE**

Mostafa Rejai and Kay Phillips

The Edwin Mellen Press, 2000
ISBN 0-7734-7694-6

From a personality standpoint there appear to have been two George Washingtons: pre-revolutionary and post-revolutionary. The pre-revolutionary Washington had a grandiose personality, preoccupied with his honor, dignity, and reputation, and obsessed with the acquisition of material wealth, especially land. Having won the Revolutionary War and served two terms as president, Washington underwent a transformation by becoming generous, magnanimous, and judicious.

Since the literature on post-revolutionary Washington is voluminous, the present work forces on pre-revolutionary Washington and his strengths, weaknesses and foibles, and specifically the conditions, forces, events, and persons that shaped his personality and drove him to action. The resulting portrait is a careful, accurate, and realistic one, intended to counterbalance the numerous adulatory and superhuman accounts.

Part One is an interpretive essay drawing on Washington's writings in an abbreviated fashion, present only the most operative or strategic passages. Part Two consists of a series of appendices that place these passages in broader contexts and allow Washington to speak for himself. In presenting Washington's writings, spelling, grammar, punctuation, capitalization, and italics, the editors brackets have been left intact--they are exact reproductions from the sources indicated.

Mostafa Rejai is Distinguished Professor Emeritus of Political Science at Miami University, Ohio, where he has also been the recipient of an Outstanding Teaching Award. He received his Ph.D. from the University of California, Los Angeles.

Kay Phillips received her Ph.D. from the University of Cincinnati. She is currently a Professor in the Department of Sociology, Gerontology and Anthropology at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

**PSYCHOANALYSIS AND SOCIETY
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Alford and Glass, Editors

The Psychoanalysis and Society Book Series at Cornell University Press is edited by two ISPP members, Fred Alford and James Glass. The series recently published two books:

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*Speaking Through the Mask: Hannah Arendt and the
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We are looking for excellent manuscripts that apply psychoanalytic thinking, broadly interpreted, to issues in social theory. Send a precis to either Fred Alford or James Glass at the Department of Government and Politics, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742 USA; email: falford@gvpt.umd.edu and jglass@gvpt.umd.edu.

**BROWN APPOINTED EDITOR OF
*POLICY SCIENCES***

Steven Brown (Political Science, Kent State University) has been appointed the tenth editor of the journal *Policy Sciences* (effective July 1), succeeding John Montgomery (Harvard University). The journal, which is published by Kluwer Academic (Dordrecht, The Netherlands) and sponsored by the Society for the Policy Sciences, was initiated by Harold Lasswell and his associates in 1970, and continues to promote a comprehensive approach to policy that has its roots in Lasswell's early writings in political psychology. The journal's original publisher was Elsevier, which has a strong list in the sciences and was the publisher for Erasmus and Galileo. Its subtitle, "Integrating Knowledge and Practice to Advance Human Dignity," assigns it a mission that is more comprehensive and normative than most other policy journals. A citation survey of a few years ago revealed *Policy Sciences* to be the most frequently cited journal in the policy field. Brown is a former Executive Director of ISPP.

RECENT DISSERTATIONS
IN
POLITICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Richard Robyn, Political Science
Kent State University Ph.D., 2000

“Forms of Attachment to the European Union:
A Study of French Conceptions of Identity
in the Context of a Changing Europe”

Abstract: Based on fieldwork carried out in France in 1998, this dissertation focuses on changing French conceptions of national identity in relation to emerging attachments to the European Union (EU). Utilizing Q and other qualitative methods, inquiry is made into the strength of national identity as a possible hindrance to the formation of supranational identities. Results suggest that there may be more potential attachments to the nation and to the EU than the literature presents (this study found four where the literature posits only three), and questions are raised about the assumption that national identity dominates all other forms of identity. The study could have implications for European political affiliations, suggesting a reservoir of support for different, potentially multiple avenues of citizen allegiance.

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Annette Freyberg-Inan, Political Science
University of Georgia, Ph.D., 1998

“Human Nature in International Relations Theory:
An Analysis and Critique of
Realist Assumptions About Motivation”

Abstract: This study is concerned with the assumptions about human motivation that are common to realist theories of international relations and foreign policy. Through a historical analysis, I present a three-pronged critique of the realist use of motivational assumptions. I argue that realist assumptions carry a bias in favor of a particular pessimistic view of human nature, that this bias has the potential of systematically affecting in undesirable ways realist scholarly findings and policies, and that a necessary critical revision of realist motivational assumptions is impeded by the fact that the realist paradigm functions as a self-fulfilling prophesy. I claim that the assumptions concerning human motivation play a crucial role in supporting an ominous tendency of the realist paradigm: the tendency to produce a pessimistic bias in our interpretations of political events, and thereby to provide the rationale for policies which make this very bias appear “realistic.”

Submissions to ISPPNews

Co-Editors:
Juliet Kaarbo, University of Kansas
&
Ryan K. Beasley, Baker University

Next newsletter: Fall 2001
Deadline: October 1, 2001

We can publish notices of upcoming meetings, calls for papers, op/ed letters, book announcements, and (space permitting) limited-length scholarly articles. For these or publishers’ ads, please submit material to the address below.

Especially for longer pieces, it is useful to submit material electronically or on disk. We can accept a variety of formats and attachments, but prefer material in a regular email message.

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This newsletter was developed at the University of Kansas by the editors of ISPPNews and printed at the ISPP Central Office.