



# ISPP News

## International Society of Political Psychology

Spring 2004 Vol.15(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

**G**reat good fortune was bestowed upon ISPP last December when two generous past Treasurers, in separate gifts, provided an endowment that will fund the existing Erik Erikson award and create a new award to be given to a journalist who has incorporated political psychology research into their reporting. To date, the major ISPP awards have provided recognition, but not financial reward. We have managed to attach quite modest sums to awards related to our annual meetings, the Sigel, Lorwin, and the Freedman awards, but the Erikson, Lasswell, and Sanford Awards given in recognition for contributions to political psychology well beyond our annual meetings have remained unfunded. Thanks to Henry Alker and Noel Markwell we now have two major awards that will provide more than much deserved recognition.

From 1981 through 1986 Henry Alker served ISPP as Treasurer and in December he signed over to ISPP stock worth in excess of \$25,000 which will be used to provide a monetary award to accompany the Erik Erikson Award. The Erikson Award is given to a junior scholar who, within ten years of earning a Ph.D., has made major contributions to political psychology. Among the Erikson winners since 1981 have been ISPP stalwarts Gerda Lederer, Michael Billig, James Fishkin, Virginia Sapiro, Philip Tetlock, Shawn Rosenberg, Deborah Larson, Ofer Feldman, Kathleen McGraw, Jon Krosnick, Wendy Rahn, and Barbara Farnham. As the abbreviated list demonstrates, the Erik Erikson Award has identified and encouraged many rising stars in our discipline and, with the added incentive of financial reward, now forming nebulae may consolidate more rapidly into permanent fixtures in the political psychology universe.

Henry Alker's successor as ISPP Treasurer, Noel Markwell, completely by coincidence, has followed in his predecessor's footsteps and has also bestowed upon ISPP a gift of \$25,000 that will fund a new award to encourage journalists to incorporate political psychology research into their reporting. Noel Markwell was elected to the ISPP Governing Council in 1983, and in 1986, after Henry Alker completed one term as Treasurer, Noel Markwell served two terms, stepping *(continued on next page)*

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down in 1996. It should also be noted that both Markwell and Alker received the Jeanne N. Knutson Award for service to the Society, Henry in 1987, and Noel in 1998. By virtue of these endowments, both will continue to serve ISPP throughout the duration of our existence, and both men have helped us realize objectives identified in our Third Decade Plan articulated in 2000. Henry and Noel, you have our deepest gratitude.

If that good news is not enough, as a result of Past-President Stanley Renshon's initiative, ISPP has created a new award in honor of Alex George. Thanks to Robert Shapiro's and the other members of the Committee's efforts, the first George Award for the best political psychology book published in the previous year will be awarded this summer at our meeting in Lund. Full details of the award can be found in this issue of the newsletter.

While we have made great progress on the awards front, there is more to be done. We still need to fund the Sanford, Lasswell, Knutson and George Awards, as well as increase the endowment for the Sigel and Lorwin Awards. If you would like to help, either by serving on the awards endowment committee, or by making a contribution to the Awards Fund, please contact me via the Central Office <ispp@pitzer.edu>.

As all of you who were dues paying members in 2003 already know, the first of six *Political Psychology* issues in 2004 has already reached your mail boxes. As a result of a new contract with Blackwell, not only will the Society stand on a much more secure financial foundation, our research will reach audiences more quickly and more frequently than in the past. Not only will there be two more issues per year, we also will have a few more pages to bring our research to the public. Everyone who was a member the previous year is sent the first issue the following year, but to receive the remaining issues you must renew your membership. To make sure that you do not miss subsequent issues, please renew your membership in ISPP early in the year. Early renewal not only makes life much easier for you, the Central Office, and Blackwell, it also insures that you will receive issues while they are fresh off the presses. Membership in ISPP is on a calendar year basis corresponding to the publication of our journal. Members receive all issues published in the year, regardless of when you join or renew. Consequently, early renewal should be a priority for all of us.

Thanks to a year end surge, we ended 2003 forty-six members short of a record high. Given an environment in which many professional societies are seeing declines in membership, this is a good indication that ISPP is in sound health. If you have colleagues who are not members of the Society, but should be, please encourage them to join. If receiving a complimentary copy of the journal would help recruit a mem-

ber, feel free to contact me at the Central Office, <ispp@pitzer.edu>, and I will make sure your colleague has an issue in hand as soon as possible.

Finally, we have a great conference coming up in Lund this July. Although Lund is in Sweden, it is a very short ride from Copenhagen to Lund (less than 40 minutes on public transportation). When planning your trip, in most cases you will find it much more convenient to book travel through Copenhagen than through Stockholm. We also have a great event planned in Denmark: a lecture on the political psychology of Hamlet delivered in Hamlet's castle! See you there.

### War of Words: *Mein Kampf*, Propaganda and Attitude Change

Per-Kristian Hansen (E-mail: peesee@frisurf.no)

Inspired by the British and their Allies during World War I, whom he admired for their domestic and foreign propaganda, Adolf Hitler presents several criteria for efficient propaganda in his book *Mein Kampf*. In this article we will focus on the following three criteria: (a) Propaganda has to be repeated, (b) propaganda has to be understandable, and (c) propaganda has to appeal to the emotions. These criteria are compared with research by Zajonc, Petty and Cacioppo, Hovland and Weiss, and DeSteno, Petty, Rucker, Wegener, and Braverman. The first criterion that Hitler (1925) presents is that propaganda has to be repeated: "Propaganda must be limited to a few simple themes and these must be represented again and again". In Pratkanis & Aronson (1992) we find that in learning theory approach to propaganda, or persuasive communication, the focus is on four aspects of the message: Repetition, intensity, association and ingenuity. Of these four aspects, we can see that repetition is a common element in both Hitler's view and a learning theory view. (Pratkanis & Aronson, 1992). Further support for the contention that propaganda has to be repeated is found in Robert Zajonc's (1968) study on the *mere exposure effect*. In this famous study, subjects show a preference for previously exposed stimulus, and the greater this exposure is, the greater the preference is. One can note that Hitler also presents that propaganda would be most effective when the same message is repeated in different forms, but always leading to the same conclusion, a view newer research supports (Pratkanis & Aronson, 1992).

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Secondly, it seems intuitive that the propaganda has to be understood in order to be effective. As Hitler (1925) insists: "All propaganda must be presented in a popular form and must fix its intellectual level so as not to be above the heads of the least intellectual of those to whom it is directed". This view can be compared with Petty and Cacioppo's Elaboration Likelihood Model (Petty & Cacioppo, 1986), where the attitude can take place in one of two distinct routes, the central or the peripheral route. In the central route there is a consideration of the quality of the message, while in the peripheral route there is a consideration of superficial cues. Another theory of persuasive communication is presented by Hovland and Weiss (1951, as cited by Pratkanis & Aronson, 1992), where a persuasive message is persuasive when it rewards the recipient at the following four stages: (a) The message must attract the recipient's attention, (b) the arguments must be understood and comprehended, (c) the recipient must learn the arguments in the message and come to accept them as true, and (d) we act on this learned knowledge when there is incentive to do so. Both these theories claim that persuasive communications can be centered on understanding the message; Hovland and Weiss' theory as a function of its tenets, Petty and Cacioppo's theory as a requirement for the central route.

Finally, we have the contention that propaganda must be directed at the emotions as well as the intellect. Hitler writes that propaganda must: "Awaken the imagination of the public through an appeal to their feelings" (Hitler, 1925). This notion is echoed in Zajonc (1980), where we find that "affect and cognition are under the control of separate and partially independent systems that can influence each other in a variety of ways, and that both constitute independent sources of effects in information processing". That emotions and cognitions interact is perhaps not surprising, but it would seem emotions might play an influential role in how a persuasive message is received and interpreted. In a recent article DeSteno, Petty, Rucker, Wegener, and Braverman (2004) has proposed that matching the emotional frame of the message with the emotional state of the receiver will induce the receiver to process the message further. This is more in keeping with Hitler's view, as emotions can be seen as a deciding and not only qualifying force in persuasive communication.

In conclusion, we find that Hitler had many views on propaganda that can be seen as supported by more recent psychological research. The three basic criteria he set forth – that propaganda has to be understandable, repeated, and emotional – find much resonance in research many decades later. Some might find the thought of learning from Hitler revolting, but in order to prevent such atrocities as the mayhem of World War II from happening again, we have to investigate the workings of propaganda. One might debate

whether one ever learns from history, but it is certain that if we do not try we most certainly will not, and history shows that Nazi-Germany was masterful in the stigmatization of an entire race by propaganda. This only adds to the impression that Hitler's theory was well thought out, and one has only to look to this chilling consequences of Nazi propaganda to realize how potentially dangerous it is...."If those in what are called positions of authority had realized this there would have been no uncertainty about the form and employment of war propaganda as a weapon; for it is nothing but a weapon, and indeed a most terrifying weapon in the hands of those who know how to use it." (Hitler, 1925)

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**JSC MENTORSHIP PROGRAM:  
Discuss Your Research with  
Well-Known Scholars in Your Specialist Area!**

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

## RECIPIENT OF THE ISPP'S FIRST ALEXANDER L. GEORGE BOOK AWARD ANNOUNCED

The International Society of Political Psychology is pleased to announce the recipient of its first Alexander L. George Book Award: *Overcoming Intolerance in South Africa: Experiments in Democratic Persuasion*, by James L. Gibson and Amanda Gouws.

Beginning with the 2004 ISPP Annual Scientific Meeting, this award is given for the best book published in the field of political psychology during the previous calendar year. This first award is given to the best book published in 2003. Befitting the extraordinary and far-reaching contributions to scholarship of Alexander George, the award winning work should be one that demonstrates the highest quality of thought and makes a major substantive book-length contribution to the field of political psychology, broadly defined. As judged by the award committee, the book should increase substantially our understanding of an issue (or issues) that is central to the concerns of political psychology and the world in which we live. James Gibson and Amanda Gouws have met this high standard with their important book. The members of the award committee were Fred Greenstein, Helen Haste, Deborah Larson, and Robert Shapiro (chair).

Not only is *Overcoming Intolerance in South Africa* among the comparatively small (but growing) number of works in political psychology that investigate public opinion outside the United States, the subject of tolerance has considerable policy relevance, at a time when emerging democracies are trying to cope with ethnic polarization, transitional justice, and related aspects of trenchant political conflict. The book challenges assumptions that have been taken for granted about the psychology of tolerance and intolerance. The authors place their study in historical context and do not try to reduce fear and intolerance to individual pathology. Their findings concerning the role of threat perception in shaping intolerance are broadly relevant. The book makes persuasive use of innovative survey research methods in the study of political psychology and opens up many promising avenues of future research on social identification, persuasion, democracy, leadership, and social and political institutions. That tolerant attitudes are malleable, while intolerance is relatively (but not completely) obdurate, poses a difficult challenge for institutions and leaders bent on establishing domestic peace and tranquility in a hostile environment. *Overcoming Intolerance in South Africa* drives home this struggle.

The Award Committee's work was made both difficult and rewarding by the number of very good books that were nominated. A number of them were of award-winning caliber, which bodes well for the future of the George Book Award. Two books deserve honorable mention as runner-ups in the tough competition:

In *The Tragic Visions of Politics: Ethics, Interests, and Orders*, Ned Lebow offers an erudite and wide-ranging work of both political philosophy and realist theory in foreign policy and international relations. Its major contribution is a reinterpretation of classic texts, emphasizing the insights from tragedy and from taking history seriously.

The *Oxford Handbook of Political Psychology*, edited by David Sears, Leonie Huddy, and Robert Jervis, was officially sponsored by the ISPP. As a review of the current field this book is, in short, a tour de force. The committee did not place it in the official running because of its ISPP sponsorship, but this is a field-defining volume that belongs in the library of every political psychologist.

### CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR ISPP AWARDS

The chairs of the awards committees seek your help in identifying suitable candidates. Please send your nominations to the chairperson or the appropriate committee, along with a letter that summarizes the candidate's accomplishments. Inclusion of supporting information, such as a current vita, is helpful, though not essential. You may also indicate the names of other colleagues who could provide information about the nominee.

**ERIK H. ERIKSON EARLY CAREER AWARD.** The Erikson Award is given to a junior scholar whose work exemplifies excellence and creativity in the field of political psychology and who is no more than ten years beyond receiving the doctorate. Please send nominations along with a brief summary of the nominee's contribution by March 10 to the chair of the Erikson award committee: Sam McFarland, Department of Psychology, Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green, KY 42103. Email: sam.mcfarland@wku.edu

**THE LASSWELL AWARD** is given for "distinguished scientific contribution in the field of political psychology." Recent winners have included Paul Sniderman, Elizabeth Lira-Kornfeld, William McGuire, Fred Greenstein, Peter Suedfeld, John Sullivan, and Marilynn Brewer.

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THE SANFORD AWARD is given “for distinguished professional contribution in the field of political psychology.” Recent winners have included Elizabeth Lira-Kornfeld, Harold Saunders, Judith Torney-Purta, Jerrold Post, and Ervin Staub.

Please send nominations for either of these awards, along with a brief account of the nominee’s contribution, by April 1, to the chair of the Lasswell-Sanford Awards Committee: David G. Winter, Department of Psychology, University of Michigan, 525 E. University Dr., Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1109, U.S.A. Email: dgwinter@umich.edu

**CALL FOR PAPERS**  
**Roberta Sigel Graduate Student**  
**Paper Award**

This award honors Professor Sigel, who 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 Junior Scholar travel to the 2003 ISPP Annual meeting in Lund, Sweden. All Junior Scholars who present papers at the Lund 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.

Two prizes are awarded: 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). 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.

By August 15, after the Lund conference, send three copies of papers nominated for this award to:  
 Dr. Christopher M. Federico  
 Department of Psychology  
 University of Minnesota  
 75 East River Road  
 Minneapolis, MN 55455 USA  
 email: federico@umn.edu

**KUDOS TO ISPP MEMBERS**

**Volkan honored with Sigmund Freud Award**

Vamik Volkan, M.D., Professor Emeritus at UVA’s School of Medicine, founder of the Center for the Study of Mind and Human Interaction and current Erik Erikson Scholar at The Austen Riggs Center in Stockbridge, MA, has been awarded the Sigmund Freud Award given by the city of Vienna in collaboration with the World Council of Psychotherapy. This honor is received for “outstanding contributions to psychotherapy worldwide.” An international jury selects the winner. Dr. Volkan travelled to Vienna in February 2004 to receive the award.

Others so honored have been psychoanalysts Daniel Stern, Helmut Thomae, and Paul Perin. In addition, the award also has been received by Silvester N. Madu of Nigeria who has been a pioneer in bringing psychotherapy to Nigeria.

**Rudmin wins APA paper award**

The Society for General Psychology section of the American Psychological Association congratulates its 2004 award winners, who will be honored at APA’s 2004 Annual Convention in Honolulu, July 28-Aug. 1. ISPP member Floyd Rudmin, Ph.D., was first runner-up for “Critical History of the Acculturation Psychology of Assimilation, Separation, Integration, and Marginalization,” published in *Review of General Psychology*. Interested readers can request a copy of the paper by contacting Professor Rudmin at frudmin@psyk.uit.no.

**ISPP 27th Annual Scientific Meeting**  
*“The Political Psychology of*  
*Hegemony and Resistance”*

Lund, Sweden  
 July 2004

Program Chair: Catarina Kinnvall  
 More information available at  
<http://ispp.org/meet.html>

**G. B. Grundy’s 1917 Proposal for  
Political Psychology:  
“A science which has yet to be created”**

By Floyd W. Rudmin,  
Email: frudmin@psyk.uit.no

**Abstract:** G. B. Grundy (1861-1948) was an Oxford historian who proposed in 1917 that there should be a sub-discipline of history called “political psychology,” which he defined as the psychology of men acting in masses. Such a science would have its greatest utility in preventing international wars that arise from mistaken beliefs about other peoples based on beliefs about ourselves.

**Introduction**

The field of political psychology is usually conceived to be an interdisciplinary hybrid of psychology and political science. As shown in the following tabulations of “political psychology” articles and books in PsycINFO, it is also conceived to be a relatively new field of study:

YEARS	HITS
1881-1900:	0
1901-1920:	3
1921-1940:	8
1941-1960:	9
1961-1980:	37
1981-2000:	838

The purpose of this brief report is to disrupt these usual conceptions of political psychology by presenting an account from 1917 of G. B. Grundy’s proposal that political psychology be developed within the academic discipline of history.

George Beardoe Grundy (1861-1948) was an Oxford historian specialized in the military history of ancient Greece and Rome, with further scholarship on Saxon law and political culture. According to Grundy’s (1945) autobiography, he was born and raised in Cheshire, then a rural suburb of Liverpool. His family were of the “gentlemen class”, mostly priests, teachers, and merchants. He himself began teaching at age 16. At the relatively old age of 27, he entered Brasenose College, Oxford. In 1902, he was awarded Doctor of Letters. In 1903, he was elected Fellow and tutor of ancient history at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he served the remainder of his academic career.

**Political Psychology**

In January, 1917, at the height of World War I, Grundy published a proposal entitled, “Political psychology: A science which has yet to be created.” The opening paragraph argued thus: “Those who are acquainted with history, and especially those who are by profession teachers of the subject, will recognize that this present War, and the circumstances which have preceded and accompanied it, have brought into prominence a new department of historical science, political psychology, the psychology, that is to say, not of the individual, but of men acting in masses. The mass may vary from a very small company of individuals to the millions of a modern nation” (Grundy, 1917, p. 155).

National behavior, he argued, could be understood as the product of the inherited qualities and sentiments of human nature, further shaped by national education policies and by the unique circumstances of each nation’s historical experiences. He argued that many modern woes are caused by governments conceiving theories of political psychology for their own population, and then generalizing those theories to other nations. Thus, a government can engage in “experiments of the most terrible nature on process of testing political theories which it believes to be sound” (Grundy, 1917, p. 158). For example, fearful nations feel the effects of fear on themselves and therefore misconceive that fear can be used to terrorize others into submission and into accepting peace at any price. Such faulty political psychology, he argued, is likely in societies that have focussed education on sciences, to the neglect of humanities: “Real-politik is science in its most ruthless form translated into political life. . . . But this real-politik is only an old friend who has masqueraded in the past under various aliases such as ‘Might is Right’ or ‘the End justifies the Means’ and so forth. Being criminal, he has a penchant for a change of name.” (Grundy, 1917, p. 163).

Grundy would thus be opposed to a political psychology dominated by Popperian theory and quantitative methods, devoid of contact with the disciplines of the humanities: “Is it really advisable from the point of view of the practical interests of the State that the ‘humanities’ should be thrust back into obscurity in the system of European education? They are the only educational means by which the national mind can be made to recognize the claims of foreigners abroad, and of minorities at home, to that sympathetic treatment without which each nation must live in a state of armed watchfulness against its neighbors outside and against oppressed elements within it” (Grundy, 1917, p. 163).

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Grundy (1917, p. 170) closed his essay with the hope that political psychology would be able to decrease the frequency of wars waged out of ignorance of human psychology: "Political psychology is, as has already been said, a science which has yet to be created. When it is established in something like a scientific form, not by the works of doctrinaire philosophers, but by compilation from the experience of those who are acquainted with the souls of their own and of other nations, there will be a good hope that those wars – and they are many– which are due to national and international ignorance may not in the future play the part which they have played in past history."

#### Conclusion

Grundy's 1917 proposal was far from the first consideration of political psychology. The expression "political psychology" had appeared in a *London Times* editorial in 1860, and in a *New York Times* book review in 1891. The first conception of "political psychology" as an academic discipline probably should be credited to Adolf Bastian for his 1860 book *Der Mensch in der Geschichte* [*Man in History*], volume three of which was entitled, *Politische Psychologie* [*Political Psychology*]. Émile Boutmy (1901; 1902; 1904) was also writing on political psychology well before it became an academic topic in the English-speaking world.

Nevertheless, we would do well to heed Grundy's 1917 argument that science itself may be a danger to political psychology, if the result is useful information that is amenable to the pragmatic practices of real-politik. Political psychology needs the moral tones and foreign perspectives found in history, literature, languages and the other humanities.

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Acknowledgements: I thank Emily Randall, PsycINFO Quality Assurance Specialist at the American Psychological Association, for finding the correct reference for Grundy's 1917 article, and I thank Liz Kay, Librarian of Brasenose College at Oxford University, for searching their archives for information on Professor Grundy. Finally, I thank my university's first Psyk1002 class for motivating me to research and write this biography on Grundy and his ideas on political psychology.

### JOURNAL FEATURES WORK PRESENTED AT ISPP 2003

A Spanish journal, *Psicología Política*, recently published a special issue (2003, number 27): "Psychological Responses to the 2001 Terrorist Attack on the USA." Edited by William F. Stone, this special issue features work that ISPP members presented at the Boston meetings last July. The contents are as follows:

- Introduction. Political psychological studies in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks on the United States, by William F. Stone;
- American and Lebanese college students' responses to the events of September 11, 2001: The relation of hopes and fears to the psychology of group positions, by F. Pratto, A.F. Lemieux, D.E. Glasford, P.J. Henry;
- American expressions of altruism and generativity in the aftermath of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, by J.Azarow, M.J.Manley, C.Koopman, A.Platt-Ross, L.D.Butler, D.Spiegel;
- American national identification among college students before, during, and after September 2001, by M.D. Silver, L.A. Silver;
- Integrative complexity of western and terrorist leaders in the war against the Afghan terrorist regime, by Peter Suedfeld;
- Beyond the American reaction: integrative complexity of Middle Eastern leaders during the 9/11 crisis, by L.G. Conway, III, P.Suedfeld, S.M. Clements;
- Patterns of justification of the United States' 'war against terrorism' in Afghanistan, by J.C.Cohrs, J.Maes, B.Moschner, S.O.Kielmann;
- The effects of authoritarianism and social dominance upon American students' attitudes toward attacking Iraq, by Sam McFarland;
- Epilogue. Political Impressions from Europe, by Julio Seoane.

**CALL FOR PAPERS:  
SOCIAL JUSTICE RESEARCH**

A new editorial team at *Social Justice Research* is actively seeking and now receiving solid, innovative empirical and theoretical manuscript submissions for quarterly issues to be published in 2004 and 2005. The journal, which aims to be the leading niche outlet for justice researchers, is published by Kluwer/Plenum. Information, including institutional and personal subscription rates and tables of contents of recent issues, may be found at: <http://www.kluweronline.com/issn/0885-7466>

The journal was originally founded by Melvin Lerner and is now in its 17th continuous year of publication. It is an interdisciplinary journal with a traditional strength in social psychology and is published in association with the International Society for Social Justice Research (ISJR). For information about the society, including reduced subscription rates for ISJR members, go to: <http://www.isjr.org/>

Social Justice Research (SJR) is an international multidisciplinary forum for the publication of original papers that have implications of sufficient scope to be important to all social scientists investigating the origins, structures, and consequences of justice in human affairs. The journal encompasses the justice-related work (using traditional and novel approaches) of all social scientists, psychologists, sociologists, anthropologists, economists, policy scientists, political scientists, legal researchers, organizational and management scientists, and others. By its multidisciplinary approach, SJR hopes to further the integration of the various social science perspectives. In addition to original research papers (theoretical, empirical, and methodological) the journal also publishes book reviews and from time to time publishes special thematic issues.

Inquiries concerning ideas for articles and special issues, as well as electronic or mailed submissions, may now be sent to the incoming editor, preferably by email: [john.jost@nyu.edu](mailto:john.jost@nyu.edu). Mail to: John T. Jost, Editor, Department of Psychology, New York University, 6 Washington Place, 5th Floor, New York, NY 10003.

New Associate Editors for the journal are: Sampson Lee Blair, Ramona Bobocel, Russell Cropanzano, Claudia Dalbert, James Konow, Joe Oppenheimer, Manfred Schmitt, and Linda Skitka. The Book Review Editor is still Ronald L. Cohen.

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Newly added members of the Consulting Editorial Board are: Brenda Major, Dale Miller, Steven Penrod, Jim Sidanius, and Tom Tyler.

A special issue of SJR is currently being planned by Max Bazerman and Mahzarin Banaji on "The Social Psychology of Ordinary Unethical Behavior" and is scheduled to appear in 2004. Please contact the editor ([john.jost@nyu.edu](mailto:john.jost@nyu.edu)) with any questions about submitting your work to the journal.

**UPCOMING CONFERENCES**

**Second International Conference on Politics and Information Systems: Technologies and Applications (PISTA '04)**

July 21 - 25, 2004 - Orlando, Florida, USA

The Organizing Committee of the 2nd International Conference on Politics and Information Systems: Technologies and Applications (PISTA '04), invites participants to participate in this international event, July 21-25, 2004, in Orlando, Florida.

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) are transforming our societies, therefore papers about research results, solutions and problems of the applications of ICT in Politics and Society are highly encouraged.

You are also invited to organize a panel or an invited session. Panel sessions with panelists coming from both: ICT researcher/practitioners and political consultants or politicians are highly encouraged. Conference areas:

- Informatics And Society
- Informatics, Voting and Political Parties
- Informatics And Government
- Ethical and Legal Issues related to Informatics

You can find more information about Pista '04, in our web site: <http://www.confinf.org/Pista04>

PISTA '04 Organization  
General Chair: Prof. Jose Vicente Carrasquero  
Organizing Committee Chair: Prof. Angel Oropeza  
Organized by the IIIS: The International Institute of Informatics and Systemics

*(Conference announcements continued on next page)*

## UPCOMING CONFERENCES

(continued)

Principia College's 55th Annual  
Public Affairs Conference  
Topic: Apprehending Terrorism

April 1-3, 2004

A Message from the Directors: As terrorism across the globe continues to disrupt world peace and order, it is crucial to gain a deeper understanding of why terrorism occurs and what can be done to stem it in the future. Only an educated, thoughtful, and progressive look at the many factors contributing to terrorism will reveal those steps needed to counter this troubling phenomenon. We invite you to join us on April 1-3, 2004, for **PAC 2004: Apprehending Terrorism**. As a delegate you will attend events aimed at providing perspective on global terrorism. Preconditions and precipitants of terrorism will be identified and discussed, and various viewpoints on how terrorism can be addressed will be offered. Additionally, you will have the chance to make your voice heard by engaging in dialogue with featured speakers and fellow participants. We hope you will leave the conference armed with a broader and deeper view of the issue and inspired to learn more. Directors: Anna Rosensweig, Executive Director & Matthew Franking, Associate Director.

Principia College's Public Affairs Conference (PAC) is the oldest student-run conference in the United States. First held in 1939, PAC began as a major project of Principia's newly formed School of Government, to "inspire active citizenship and participation in public affairs." Principia students have sustained this objective for decades, creating an annual forum where students nationwide can come together to examine vital contemporary issues with notable speakers, distinguished academicians and professionals, and their peers. Principia College is a small liberal arts school situated on 300-foot bluffs overlooking the scenic Mississippi River. The campus is 45 minutes north of St. Louis, Missouri. Principia's 550 students hail from 23 countries, making it an institution deeply committed to bringing quality thinking to bear on world issues. In recent years, Principia has hosted numerous prominent thinkers, including Jimmy Carter, George H.W. Bush, Margaret Thatcher, Colin Powell, Henry Kissinger, and Elie Wiesel.

Asian American Psychological Association:  
Conference Announcement and Call for Submissions

Honolulu, Hawaii  
July 27, 2004

The Asian American Psychological Association (AAPA) invites submissions of proposals for the AAPA 2004 Annual Convention to be held in Honolulu, Hawaii on Tuesday, July 27, 2004. This year's theme is "**Integrating Asian and Asian American Psychologies**". Available formats for presentations are: Symposia, Workshops, Roundtables, and Posters. Submissions from persons at all levels of training (post-doctoral, graduate level, and undergraduate level) and proposals from non-psychologists who are interested in psychological issues affecting Asian Americans are encouraged. All proposals addressing topics related to Asian American psychological issues will be considered. In line with the 2004 convention theme, proposals that address cross-cutting themes, theoretical issues, methodological innovations and the intersection between research and practice conducted by Asian American and Asian psychologists are sought. In addition, sessions that feature the work of Asian American psychologists and/or collaborators from Asian nations are especially encouraged. Proposals addressing the interplay among clinical practice, research, public policy, and community in relation to Asian American psychology and proposals related to translational research (i.e., translating research into practice) in Asian American psychology are welcomed. All proposals should include: a cover sheet, an abstract (50 to 100 words), and 500 to 1000 word program description/summary. The formats available are symposia, workshop sessions, roundtables, and posters.

Proposals for all formats should be received by March 15, 2004 to be considered. Proposals should be sent via email (cover sheet, abstract, and proposal descriptions should be sent as separate MS Word or RTF attachments) to the session chairs. The main presenter/contact person will be notified by the end of April, 2004. Questions about specific formats should be addressed to the session chairs. Proposals should be sent via email to: Bryan S. K. Kim, Ph.D. at [bkim@education.ucsb.edu](mailto:bkim@education.ucsb.edu). Questions or requests for additional information can be sent to any one of the Poster Program Co-Chairs: Irene J. Kim, Ph.D. at [ikim1@nd.edu](mailto:ikim1@nd.edu), Phi Loan Le, Ph.D. at [ple2@csulb.edu](mailto:ple2@csulb.edu), and Bryan S. K. Kim, Ph.D. at [bkim@education.ucsb.edu](mailto:bkim@education.ucsb.edu).

## BOOK ANNOUNCEMENTS

### ***Economics as Ideology: Keynes, Laski, Hayek and the Creation of Contemporary Politics***

Ken Hoover  
Rowman and Littlefield, 2003

Ken Hoover, Professor of Political Science at Western Washington University, has just published *Economics as Ideology: Keynes, Laski, Hayek and the Creation of Contemporary Politics* (Rowman and Littlefield, 2003). Hoover uses an Eriksonian analysis of the connection between identity and ideology to examine three of the most influential political economists of the 20th century. Professor Hoover will chair a Roundtable on Erikson at the ISPP in Lund this summer.

### ***Megaprojects and Risk: An Anatomy of Ambition***

Bent Flyvbjerg, Nils Bruzelius, and Werner Rothengatter  
Cambridge University Press, 2003

In *Megaprojects and Risk: An Anatomy of Ambition*, Bent Flyvbjerg (Aalborg University, Denmark), Nils Bruzelius (Stockholm University, Sweden), and Werner Rothengatter (University of Karlsruhe, Germany) provide the first detailed examination of the phenomenon of megaprojects. It is a fascinating account of how the promoters of multibillion-dollar megaprojects systematically and self-servingly misinform governments, the public and the media in order to get projects approved and built. It shows, in unusual depth, that the Machiavellian formula for approval is: (underestimated costs) + (overestimated revenues) + (undervalued environmental impacts) + (overvalued economic development effects) = (project approval). This results in projects that are ex-

tremely risky, but where the risk is concealed from government officials, taxpayers, and investors. The authors not only explore the problems, but also suggest practical solutions drawing on their own in-depth experience as advisors on megaprojects. The book is illustrated with examples of megaprojects from twenty nations and five continents. Accessibly written, it will be the standard reference for interested citizens, politicians, journalists, auditors, economists, planners, students, and scholars for many years to come.

### ***Blind Trust: Large Groups and Their Leaders in Times of Crisis and Terror***

Vamýk D. Volkan  
Pitchstone Publishing, 2004

As noted by Leo Rangell, Honorary President of the International Psychoanalytic Association: "Drawing on his childhood as a Turk living in Cyprus during recurrent struggles with Cypriot Greeks, and currently from his unique position for many years heading up psychopolitical studies at the University of Virginia in the heart of Jeffersonian America, Volkan writes of activities of astonishing import, as he served as envoy, negotiator and consultant, on Commissions from the United Nations to the American Psychiatric Association, in trouble spots from Israel to Egypt, Yugoslavia, Kosovo, Kuwait, both halves of post-War Berlin and the Soviet Union. Utilizing his psychoanalytic knowledge to illuminate the etiologic bases of war, revolution, massacres and terror, as these have disturbed the world from ancient times to modern civilization, his voice speaks for the imperative of reason, the application of modern analytic knowledge for conflict resolution at the highest levels. Volkan's subjects are large groups and their leaders. Windows into the lives of the prophet Muhammad, Stalin, Milosevic, Osama Bin Laden, or David Koresh, are interspersed with examinations of religion and fundamentalism, separately, each from both sides, and a sober study, including the Moslem view, of suicide attackers.

Volkan's detailed and scholarly description of regressive movements in large group identities, complemented by an equal attention to progressive and creative reparative

*(continued on next page)*

**BOOK ANNOUNCEMENTS, continued**

forces, is perhaps the most significant expansion of psychoanalytic group psychology since Freud's original breakthrough. Contents: Introduction: From the Couch to the Negotiating Table. The Seven Threads of Large-Group Identity. Regression: Plunging Back into a World of Fear and Desire. Rituals that Bind People Together. From Waco to the Bamian Valley. From the Bamian Valley to War in Iraq. "A Decisive Trifle." Force of Narcissism. Leaders as Teachers. Albania: From Regression to Progression. Vamýk D. Volkan, M.D., is emeritus professor of psychiatry and the founder of the Center for the Study of Mind and Human Interaction (CSMHI) at the University of Virginia School of Medicine, Charlottesville, Virginia.

***Overcoming Apartheid: Can Truth Reconcile a Divided Nation?***

James L. Gibson  
Russell Sage Foundation, 2004

*Overcoming Apartheid: Can Truth Reconcile a Divided Nation* will be published by the Russell Sage Foundation in late March or early April. This is the second entry in Gibson's "Overcoming Trilogy" (the first was *Overcoming Intolerance in South Africa: Experiments in Democratic Persuasion*, Cambridge University Press). Russell Sage describes the book as follows: Overcoming Apartheid reports on the largest and most comprehensive study of post-apartheid attitudes in South Africa to date, involving a representative sample of all major racial, ethnic, and linguistic groups. Grounding his analysis of "truth" in theories of collective memory, Gibson discovers that the process has been most successful in creating a common understanding of the nature of apartheid. His analysis then demonstrates how this common understanding is helping to foster "reconciliation," as defined by the acceptance of basic principles of human rights and political tolerance, rejection of racial prejudice, and acceptance of the institutions of a new political order. Gibson identifies key elements in the process – such as acknowledging shared responsibility for atrocities of the past — that are essential if reconciliation is to move forward. He concludes that without the truth and reconciliation process, the prospects for a reconciled, democratic South Africa would diminish considerably. Gibson also speculates about whether the South African experience provides any lessons for other countries around the globe trying to overcome their repressive pasts. A groundbreaking work of social science research, *Overcoming Apartheid* is also a primer for utilizing innovative conceptual and methodological tools in analyzing truth processes throughout the world. It is sure to be a valuable resource for political

scientists, social scientists, group relations theorists, and students of transitional justice and human rights.

***Healing Identities: Black Feminist Thought and the Politics of Groups***

Cynthia Burack  
Cornell University Press, 2004

*Healing Identities: Black Feminist Thought and the Politics of Groups* is a book in the series Psychoanalysis and Social Thought, edited by C. Fred Alford and James M. Glass.

***Kim Jong Il and the Korean Dilemma***

Ronald Turco, MD  
Imago Books, 2004

*Kim Jong Il and the Korean Dilemma* traces the Korean war and later development of the personality cult of Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il. New material includes a complete psychological profile of Kim Jong Il. ISBN # 0-9700131-3-2.

***Saving the Forsaken: Religious Culture and The Rescue of Jews in Nazi Europe***

Pearl M. Oliner  
Yale University Press, 2004

Does religion encourage altruism on behalf of those who do not belong or does it reserve generous behavior for co-religionists only? Are the very religious more likely to be altruistic toward outsiders than those who are less religious? In this book, Pearl Oliner examines data on Christian rescuers and nonrescuers of Jews during the Holocaust to suggest an answer to this question. Drawing on interviews with more than five hundred respondents—the very religious, irreligious and moderately religious, Protestants and Catholics—Oliner offers a statistically based social psychological perspective on the values and attitudes that distinguished each of these five groups. She presents several representative case studies of rescuers and nonrescuers within each group, all illustrative in some important ways of the group generally as compared with other religiosity groups and of rescuers and nonrescuers within the same group. The rich case studies, followed by an interpretative narrative, are intended to give concrete expression to the more abstract statistics that underlie them. She finds that the value patterns of the respective groups differ significantly from one another, and highlights those factors that appear to have contributed most toward rescue within each group.

**CALL FOR NOMINATIONS:  
APSA 2004 Dissertation Awards  
Political Psychology Section**

The Political Psychology section of the American Political Science Association seeks nominations for the best dissertation in political psychology filed during the previous year. Self-nominations are accepted. Please send a hard copy of the dissertation to each committee member. All nominations should include a letter of support from the chair of the dissertation committee that addresses the contribution of the dissertation to the field of political psychology. Deadline: March 15, 2004.

Committee members:

Chair: Carolyn Funk  
School of Government and Public Affairs  
Virginia Commonwealth University  
919 W. Franklin St  
Richmond, VA 23284-3061

Robert S. Robins  
64 Pond Road  
Stamford, CT 06902

John Sweeney  
100 Ogden Street  
New Haven, CT 06511

**CALL FOR APPLICANTS**

The Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace & Justice (IPJ) at the University of San Diego has internship opportunities available for the summer of 2004. Interns at the IPJ will have the opportunity to learn how a non-governmental educational institution works, and to become experts on conflict and human rights issues through their research and writing experience at the IPJ. Interns will be responsible for researching, writing, editing, and publishing a weekly update that will address the peace and conflict resolution process in several countries and regions. In addition, interns will work alongside scholars and practitioners in the fields of human rights and conflict resolution, and actively participate in IPJ

**ISPP WEBSITE: [HTTP://ISPP.ORG](http://ispp.org)**



projects and events. Interns should be enrolled in a BA program with senior status, enrolled in a graduate program, or have recently graduated from a field related to peace studies, conflict resolution, international relations, or human rights. Applicants should have a GPA of 2.75 or higher and be willing to work at least 15 hours per week. At this time the IPJ is unable to offer paid internships. For more information please visit our website at <http://peace.sandiego.edu>. The deadline for applications is April 2, 2004.

**Submissions to ISPPNews**

Editor  
Professor Andrea Grove,  
Westminster College  
Next newsletter: Fall 2004  
Deadline: October 1, 2004

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.

Address submissions to:  
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