



## Summer 2013 Newsletter

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### ❖ In this Issue

<b>NEWS FROM THE PRESIDENT</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>CANDIDATE STATEMENT OF THE NEW PRESIDENT-ELECT</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>ISJR CONFERENCE 2014: UPDATE</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR ISJR AWARDS</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>INSPIRATIONS: SUSAN OPOTOW</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>JUSTICE-RELATED CONFERENCES</b> .....	<b>7</b>
JUSTICE CONNECTIONS II (REVIEW).....	7
<b>SPECIAL ISSUE OF <i>SOCIAL JUSTICE RESEARCH</i> ON “JUSTICE IN EDUCATION”: CALL FOR CONTRIBUTIONS</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>SPECIAL ISSUE OF <i>SOCIAL JUSTICE RESEARCH</i> ON “RELATIVE DEPRIVATION: CURRENT ISSUES AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS”: CALL FOR CONTRIBUTIONS</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>SPECIAL ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL OF BUSINESS ETHICS ON “CONTEXT</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>SPECIAL ISSUE OF <i>SOCIAL JUSTICE RESEARCH</i> ON JUSTICE AND ENVIRONMENT</b> .....	<b>12</b>
<b>JUSTICE-RELATED BOOKS</b> .....	<b>12</b>
VAN PROOIJEN, J.-W., & VAN LANGE, P. A. M. (EDS.) (IN PRESS). <i>POWER, POLITICS, AND PARANOIA: WHY PEOPLE ARE SUSPICIOUS OF THEIR LEADERS</i> . .....	12
ROM HARRÉ & FATHALI M. MOGHADDAM (EDS.) (2013). <i>FRIENDSHIP AND EMNITY</i> . .....	13
<b>JUSTICE-RELATED DISSERTATIONS</b> .....	<b>15</b>
LIVIA KELLER (MAY, 2012). VALUE THREAT MEDIATES THE RELATION BETWEEN GROUP CONTEXT AND PUNISHMENT MOTIVES. MARBURG, GERMANY: PHILIPPS-UNIVERSITY.....	15
<b>SHORT ARTICLES AND RESEARCH REPORTS</b> .....	<b>16</b>
PIETER VANHUYSSSE: INTERGENERATIONAL JUSTICE IN AGING SOCIETIES: A 29-COUNTRY SNAPSHOT .....	16
<b>AWARDS TO ISJR MEMBERS</b> .....	<b>19</b>
<b>GRANTS TO ISJR MEMBERS</b> .....	<b>19</b>
<b>RECENT JUSTICE-RELATED PUBLICATIONS OF ISJR MEMBERS</b> .....	<b>19</b>
<b>JOB ANNOUNCEMENTS</b> .....	<b>21</b>
<b>ISJR MEMBERSHIP AND LISTSERV</b> .....	<b>22</b>

## ❖ News from the President

Dear ISJR members,

There are several important events that make the current newsletter very timely. First, I have the pleasure to announce the election of the next President of ISJR: Aaron Kay from Duke University has been elected President-Elect and he will assume presidency of ISJR at our next conference in New York in June 2014. Most of you would know Aaron of course: he is a true engine in the area of justice research with an exceptional publication record, recipient of several awards (including ISJR's own Early Career Contribution Award) and a committed member of our society. I am confident that his drive and commitment will serve ISJR well on its further path. His candidate statement follows below in this newsletter. Congratulations, Aaron!

With Aaron having joined the ISJR executive board as President-Elect, Clara Sabbagh has departed her role as Past-President on the executive. I would like to thank Clara for her work and effort over the past years in her roles as President-Elect, President and Past-President, and her leadership and dedication to our society.

Second, it is time, ahead of our next conference in New York in 2014, to determine the recipients of our two biennial ISJR awards: the Early Career Contribution Award and the Lifetime Achievement Award. Nominations for these two awards are now open. Calls for nomination with further details are included in this newsletter and have recently been sent to all members. With our awards we express our highest esteem for those who have made outstanding contributions to justice research and our society. At the same time we celebrate the values and identity we share as justice researchers and ISJR members. Please celebrate with us and contribute nominations! The due date is September 15, 2013.

Third, having mentioned the conference in New York already twice now, this is of course our next big event we are all looking forward to. And it promises to be a very fine meeting indeed! The preparations are gearing up. John Jost and his co-organizers are giving an update in the present newsletter, specifically with accommodation option and the advice to book early. The conference website is in progress and, for the first time, will be done as part of our ISJR homepage – with the invaluable help of our webmaster Anette Weidler! The hope is that the pages will serve also as a platform and template for future ISJR conferences and so avoid the recurring re-invention of the wheel, i.e., website and its functionalities.

Otherwise, the newsletter is again choc-a-bloc of interesting items, including another instantiation of our “Inspirations” series, where I invite justice researchers to reflect about their inspirations in a triple sense: the cause or reason for their engagement in justice research, an idea they consider to be one of their most important insights, and the message they would like to impart on students and young scholars of justice research. My sincere thanks to Susan Opotow for her ‘inspired’ contribution to this segment!

Enjoy the read!

Michael Wenzel

ISJR President

## ❖ Candidate Statement of the new President-Elect

I am a social psychologist at Duke University, with joint appointments in the Fuqua School of Business and the Department of Psychology and Neuroscience. I have been at Duke since 2010. Before that, I was an Assistant and Associate Professor at the University of Waterloo, Department of Psychology (2005-2010). I completed my PhD at Stanford University, in 2005, co-advised by Lee Ross and John T. Jost.

My research focuses largely on the relation between motivation, implicit social cognition, and issues of social justice. These include (but are not limited to) the causes and consequences of stereotyping and system justification, religious belief, political ideology, and the degrees to and ways in which people view their organizations, institutions and governments as just and legitimate. For this research, I have been awarded the Janet T. Spence Award for Transformative Early Career Contributions from the American Psychological Society, the SAGE Young Scholar Award from the Foundation of Personality and Social Psychology, the Early Career Contribution Award from the International Society of Justice Research, the Early Researchers Award from the Ontario Ministry of Research and Innovation, and Dissertation Awards from the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues and the Society of Experimental Social Psychology (runner-up). I have also served as Associate Editor of the Journal of Experimental Social Psychology, am co-organizer of annual SPSP preconference on Justice and Morality, co-organized an Ontario Symposium on Justice and Legitimacy, and have co-edited two volumes covering topics relevant to ISJR.

ISJR has always been near and dear to my heart. As a PhD student, I attended my first ISJR conference in Skovde, Sweden, and have attended all but one since. I have also served as an Associate Editor at Social Justice Research. ISJR offers its members a network and infrastructure to support the research that blends basic science with a consistent emphasis on socially relevant issues, and this is what makes me view it as my true intellectual home. What's more, I feel ISJR plays – and needs to play even more of – an important role in further encouraging scholars from a range of social sciences to apply their prodigious research and intellectual skills to the understanding of issues relevant to social justice.

As president of ISJR, my goals would be to further energize the base, attract new members, and ensure our conferences continue to be stimulating, collegial events. I would also work hard to maintain ISJR's connection to the larger fields most of its members come from (for example, social psychology and organizational behavior). There is always a tension in organizations like ISJR – that my predecessors have done an excellent job navigating – between continuing to stake out an independent identity and function within the larger field, on the one hand, and not becoming too niche of a group, on the other. Maintaining the visibility and relevance of ISJR, including its flagship journal, would also be an emphasis of mine.

It would be an honor to be able to serve ISJR in this official capacity. The society has given a great deal to me, and I would not take lightly the opportunity to give back. Thank you for your consideration.

Aaron C. Kay

Duke University

## ❖ ISJR conference 2014: Update

The ISJR 15th Biennial Conference will be held from **June 19-22, 2014**, on the campus of New York University, organized by Professor John T. Jost.

The conference will take place primarily in facilities of the Leonard N. Stern Business School, New York University, in the heart of Greenwich Village (near historic Washington Square).

There will be three major conference themes:

- (1) Economic inequality (the 1% vs. the 99%);
- (2) Law, justice, and social science; and
- (3) Progress, social stability, and change.

One of the keynote speeches will be given by Mahzarin R. Banaji, who is the Richard Clarke Cabot Professor of Social Ethics in the Department of Psychology at Harvard University.

Special invited symposia will be chaired by Guillermina Jasso (NYU/Sociology), Aaron C. Kay (Duke/Fuqua), Elizabeth Levy Paluck (Princeton Psychology/Public Policy), Manfred Schmitt (Koblenz-Landau/Psychology), Tom R. Tyler (Yale/Law School), and Kees van den Bos (Utrecht/Social Psychology).

**Hotels in New York City** are expensive and fill up quickly. ***We recommend making your reservations as soon as possible!*** Members of the organizing committee have negotiated a limited number of discounted rooms at the following hotels:

(1) The hotel that is nearest to the conference site is the Washington Square Hotel, where we have been able to reserve 30 rooms (varying in size, quality, and price from \$280-325 per night). Because of the location, these rooms always fill up quickly, so book early by internet [www.wshotel.com](http://www.wshotel.com) (Web ID 4216, password: 37005335) or telephone (1-800-222-0418, Group code: 4216). Hotel contact person: Keiko Mukai ([kmukai@wshotel.com](mailto:kmukai@wshotel.com)).

(2) For those who do not mind a short subway or taxi ride between NYU and lower Manhattan, an affordable and desirable option is the Doubletree Hotel (by Hilton) in the Financial District (near Battery Park, see <http://doubletree3.hilton.com/en/hotels/new-york/doubletree-by-hilton-hotel-new-york-city-financial-district-NYCBPDT/index.html>). We have been able to reserve 50 single rooms with a King Bed (\$199/night) and 30 double rooms with two Double Beds (\$239/night); these prices are guaranteed until May 4, 2014. Please call 1-800-Hiltons and refer to either “New York University” or “NYU” to receive the discounted rates. Hotel contact persons: Kathyann Falzon ([Kathyann.Falzon@Hilton.com](mailto:Kathyann.Falzon@Hilton.com)), Janiris Infante ([janiris.infante@hilton.com](mailto:janiris.infante@hilton.com)).

(3) For those who prefer a luxury option that is walking distance from NYU, we would recommend the Soho Grand, where we have been able to reserve 40 rooms with a Queen bed for \$369/night (guaranteed until May 20, 2014). Book by internet <https://gc.synxis.com/rez.aspx?Hotel=22133&Chain=8777&group=NYU061914> (Group code: NYU061914). Hotel contact person: Tiffany Alves ([talves@grandlifelifehotels.com](mailto:talves@grandlifelifehotels.com))

*\* Please note that negotiated hotel rates do not include taxes.*

The call for papers and instructions concerning online registration will be posted on the ISJR website in the fall of 2013, so please stay tuned.

Members of the Organizing and Program Committees include: John T. Jost (Chair), Steven Blader, Jozanneke van der Toorn, Claudia Cohen, Peter Coleman, Guillermina Jasso, Jaime L. Napier, Michael Wenzel (ISJR President), and Batia Wiesenfeld. Please feel free to contact any of us with questions, comments, or concerns.

*We are looking forward to seeing all of you in New York!*

## ❖ Call for Nominations for ISJR Awards

### **ISJR Early Career Contribution Award**

The ISJR Early Career Contribution Award is presented biennially to an individual member of the society. Members of ISJR are asked to nominate excellent young justice scholars for this award. The recipient of this award may not have held a PhD for more than 10 years (as of the date nominations are due). The award winner is invited to present an address at the upcoming ISJR conference.

How to apply: Nominations should include full name of nominees, a detailed statement explaining the accomplishments of the young scholar and his or her CV, including a publication list, and copies of the five most important publications for the candidate's research program. Self-nominations are welcome. Please send your nominations, with "ISJR Early Career Contribution Award" in the subject line, to the Secretary of ISJR, Sarah Brosnan, [Sarah.Brosnan@gmail.com](mailto:Sarah.Brosnan@gmail.com).

Deadline for nominations is September 15, 2013.

Nominations will be reviewed by a panel of three scholars, who will then recommend a winner to the Executive Board. The award winner will be announced by October 15, 2013.

### **ISJR Lifetime Achievement Award**

The ISJR Lifetime Achievement Award is presented biennially to an individual member of the society. Members of ISJR are asked to nominate senior scholars for this award. This award recognizes scholars for

- 1) dedication and service to ISJR; and/or
- 2) a significant contribution to the understanding and application of justice theory and research over an entire career with a definable body of work in one or more of the following areas:
  - a) teaching, mentorship, and training
  - b) theory
  - c) research
  - d) publication record

The award winner will be invited to present an address at the upcoming 2014 ISJR conference.

How to apply: Nominations should include full name of nominees, contact information, and a short statement of recommendation (250 words or less). Current members of the ISJR Executive Committee are not eligible for the Lifetime Achievement Award. Please send your nominations, with "ISJR Lifetime Achievement Award" in the subject line, to the Secretary of ISJR, Sarah Brosnan, [Sarah.Brosnan@gmail.com](mailto:Sarah.Brosnan@gmail.com).

Deadline for nominations is September 15, 2013.

The award will be decided in two phases. The ISJR Executive Committee will vet nominees and solicit further information (CVs) for a short list of candidates. The final candidate will be voted on by the Executive Committee. The award winner will be announced by October 15, 2013.

## ❖ Inspirations: Susan Opatow

Growing up, I planned to become public school teacher and attended a college that structured teacher education around theory. We read Dewey to prepare to teach, and during a semester of student teaching I saw why Dewey's described schools as learning communities. Post-college I worked in New York City public schools in low-income neighborhood where students and families grappled with a complex array of social issues. We had wonderful students and families and many moments of community, but the problems children and schools experiences in the environment (e.g., unemployment, deteriorating housing, school overcrowding) remained. Dealing with outcomes of large social issues was disheartening, so I applied to graduate school better understand them. It was my good fortune to study with Morton Deutsch at Teachers College, Columbia University. His sustained work on conflict and justice and his interest in social issues fit my interests well.

Research on the psychology of justice, evolving rapidly in the USA, the UK, and Germany in the 1970s and 1980s, was producing such influential work as a 1975 *Journal of Social Issues* on justice; edited books by Leo Montada, Gerold Mikula, Mel Lerner, Ron Cohen, and others; and seminal books on procedural and distributive justice. Scholarship on distributive and procedural justice clarified that justice concerned distributions as well as processes, each with multiple facets. Mort had studied with Kurt Lewin at MIT in the 1940s. In his teaching and mentoring, Mort carried forward Gestalt's traditions of theoretical parsimony, empirical creativity, and Lewin's emphasis on local problems, practicality, and rigor. This scholarly environment broadened my understanding of what justice is and how to study it. I understood that the micro and macro issues that concerned me in school were part of larger, structural arrangements.

In 1984 I operationalized Mort's thinking on the scope of justice -- our psychological boundary for fairness -- for my dissertation to empirically examine a construct I saw as relevant to extreme and persistent injustice. A 1990 *Journal of Social Issues* I edited introduced the scope of justice and moral exclusion as a topic of research. My work today continues to examine social psychological conditions associated with a shrinking or expanding scope of justice.

Briefly, exclusion from the scope of justice (moral exclusion) occurs when people or elements of the natural world are seen as outside the boundary in which moral values, rules, and considerations of fairness apply. Those outside can be viewed as undeserving of rights and resources that insiders take for granted. Instead they can be targeted for exploitation and harm. Examples include rationales for deportations, torture, bombing inflicted on some kinds of people, and, in everyday life, disinvestment in public schools and urban housing in low income neighborhoods. When justified through exclusionary laws and rules, exclusion can seem appropriate, inevitable, and normal, making it difficult to detect in one's own society but easier to see far away or long ago.

In the past three decades, I have situated my research in contexts that can reveal exclusionary and inclusionary dynamics. For example, I have studied urban schooling, environmental

conflicts, and the period after war (i.e., USA Civil War and World War II in Germany) when treaties intended to foster peace dictate structural change. Studying the decades after war I found cycles of inclusion and exclusion, with initial inclusionary gains (e.g., laws conferring rights) followed by intensified exclusion (e.g., repressive laws, vigilante justice), with inclusionary efforts following that. But even relatively inclusionary periods were troubled by vestiges of exclusionary traditions and laws. Across contexts, I found a troubling asymmetry between the pacing of exclusion and inclusion. The exclusionary descent can be quick, oiled by conflict or threat that leads to the marking off of groups deemed suspicious, dangerous, or undesirable. In contrast, widening the scope of justice is a slow, fragile process subject to setbacks. Given this asymmetry, achieving inclusionary gains (e.g., voting rights) is a significant challenge requiring a sustained and, often, multi-generational commitment.

I am excited about the future of justice research. I still teach, and my wonderful public university students identify emerging forms of injustice and pose penetrating questions about injustice that is ignored. In the spirit of Gestalt psychology I advise emerging justice scholars to be sensitive to prevailing cultural dynamics, but also feel free to move beyond existing traditions with creativity and rigor. Traditional research approaches are helpful but, in line with Gestalt's methodological inventiveness, such approaches may not always fit with current conditions and times. Work alongside kindred scholars – psychology and interdisciplinary – to help you develop sensitivity to social psychological questions and their relevance in society. Be attentive to interactions between the person and environment, a hallmark of Lewin's approach, as well as to the relation between the micro (individual) and macro (society), a key social psychological dynamic. Go deep with your psychological questions to grasp complex dynamics and the contingencies that influence them. Be attentive to variations across situations as they can facilitate an understanding of the genotypical structures of constructs that interest you.

And as you work with the complex dynamics of justice and injustice, consider history as a resource that allows the study of change over long periods that can exceed an individual's lifetime. It broadens one's learning community with fresh, stunning insights, gifts from past generations of scholars whose work on justice offers us valuable lessons today.

Susan Opotow

## ❖ Justice-Related Conferences

### **Justice Connections II (review)**

Justice Connections II - one-day symposium was held 30 November 2012 hosted by University of Canberra School of Law Justice (Access and Administration) Research Group. Discussants included former High Court judge, Michael Kirby, the Chief Magistrate of the ACT, Lorraine Walker, President of the Australian Law Reform Commission, Ros Croucher, ACT Human Rights Commissioner, Helen Watchirs and esteemed ANU professor, Margaret Thornton.

Note that Justice Connections 3 will be held 30 May 2014. Please email Patricia Easteal if you are interested in giving a paper. [patricia.easteal@canberra.edu.au](mailto:patricia.easteal@canberra.edu.au)

The papers from the Justice Connections Symposium have been edited and are being published September 2013 as a book, Justice Connections by Cambridge Scholars Publishing.

Table of Contents

Foreword

Lorraine Walker

Introduction to Part 1 Justice Behind the Scenes

Ros Croucher

Chapter 1 View from the Inside: The Sexual and Violent Offences Legislation Amendment Act 2008

Jessica Kennedy and Patricia Easteal

Chapter 2 The Relevance of Aboriginality in Sentencing

Christina Lewis, Anthony Hopkins and Lorana Bartels

Chapter 3 Sentencing Statistics, Sentencing Councils and the Quest for Data in the ACT

Lorana Bartels

Introduction to Part 2 Discrimination, Workplaces and Justice

Helen Watchirs

Chapter 4 Media Reportage of Sexual Harassment: The (In)credible Complainant

Keziah Judd and Patricia Easteal

Chapter 5 Sexual Harassment "Survival" Behaviour and Workplace Thinking in Rural Australia

Skye Saunders and Patricia Easteal

Chapter 6 Family Violence, Employment and Anti-Discrimination Law – The Challenge for Law Reform

Amanda Alford

Chapter 7 Regulation, Disclosure and Voluntary Genetic Profiling

Wendy Bonython and Bruce Arnold

Introduction to Part 3 Judicial Principles, Pragmatism and Proportionality

Michael Kirby

Chapter 8 Law, Cultural Exceptionalism and the Body

Bruce Arnold, Wendy Bonython and Skye Masters

Chapter 9 The Mount Rennie Rape Case of 1886: Politics, Mercy and Justice

Wendy Kukulies-Smith and Susan Priest

Introduction to Part 4 Justice in a Comparative Context

Margaret Thornton

Chapter 10 Natural Resources, Corruption and the Rule of Law: A Case Study of Solomon Islands

Tony Krone

Chapter 11 Religious Influences Over Arbitral Proceedings: Personalising or Jeopardising Justice

Dalma Demeter and Thilini Perera

Chapter 12 Environmental Justice in a Comparative Context

Mirjana Drenovak Ivanovic

Conclusion

Lorraine Walker

### ❖ Special Issue of *Social Justice Research* on “Justice in Education”: Call for contributions

Based on Michael Walzer’s definition of education as a “sphere of justice”, we – Nura Resh and Clara Sabbagh – plan to be guest editors of a special issue of social Justice Research devoted to justice in education. In recent decades education systems are becoming more and more inclusive, encompassing the majority of youngsters in a society for longer periods of their formative years. Thus, not surprisingly, questions of justice in this sphere, both distributive and procedural, related to inputs (resource allocation), pedagogical processes, and outcomes of schooling, are of great concern and are at the heart of public, professional and individual discourses.

We invite contributions from a variety of disciplines and methodologies for this issue. To insure the fit of proposed contribution, we would like you to email us a working title and a one-page abstract summary by Nov. 1, 2013.

All submissions for the special issue will go through an editorial process similar to a normal submission to *Social Justice Research*. For further details on the journal:

<http://www.springer.com/psychology/personality+%26+social+psychology/journal/11211>

### ❖ Special Issue of *Social Justice Research* on “Relative Deprivation: Current Issues and Future Directions”: Call for contributions

This special issue of *Social Justice Research*, guest-edited by Heather Smith Tom Pettigrew, is an opportunity to assemble cutting-edge research related to relative deprivation (RD). RD is the judgment that one or one’s group is worse off compared to some standard accompanied by feelings of anger and resentment. Our goal is to highlight recent RD research that illustrates why RD is a vital and helpful construct for understanding people’s reactions to inequality. We hope to showcase relevant research and theory that illustrates 1) the link between RD, individual behavior and/or physical health, 2) how combinations of comparisons (both temporal and interpersonal) shape RD, 3) how discrete emotions shape and are shaped by RD, and 4) investigations of relative gratification.

We invite research and theory from a variety of disciplines and methodologies, and as with the regular issues of *Social Justice Research*, we welcome both research and review articles. Possible submissions are not required to fall within the four categories that we outline above. A working title and a one-page abstract summary is due by October 1, 2013; a complete draft of your manuscript is April 1, 2014. Further details are available at:

<http://www.sonoma.edu/users/s/smithh/SJRspecialissue.pdf>

If you have any additional questions, please feel free to contact us.

Heather Smith, , Sonoma State University, email: [smithh@sonoma.edu](mailto:smithh@sonoma.edu)

Thomas Pettigrew, University of California, Santa Cruz, email: [pettigr@ucsc.edu](mailto:pettigr@ucsc.edu)

## ❖ Special Issue of the Journal of Business Ethics on “Context Influences on Workplace Ethics and Justice”: Call for contributions

### Guest Editors

Marion Fortin, *CRM, University of Toulouse 1 Capitole, France*

Chris M. Bell, *Schulich School of Business, York University, Canada*

Jonathan R. Crawshaw, *Aston Business School, Aston University, UK*

Russell Cropanzano, *Leeds School of Business, Colorado State University, USA*

Thierry Nadisic, *EMLYON Business School, France*

Widespread reports of corruption in business and government, and the current backdrop of global economic crisis, have made salient issues of fairness, justice, ethics and morality at work. Within this context, the last few years has seen a tremendous growth in research exploring the intersection of theoretical and empirical work on organizational justice and behavioral ethics. Until recently these disciplines had developed largely independently of each other - organizational justice tending to focus on exploring how individuals respond when treated fairly and unfairly, as well as the types of activities that constitute fair treatment, and behavioral ethics on how people think and act when faced with ethical choices. However, more recent research has highlighted the potential for new insights into both the content and process of individuals' ethical, moral and fairness judgments and behaviors at work that is presented by the effective integration of these fields (Cropanzano and Stein, 2009).

Recent contributions have provided important connections between, for example, moral norms in organizations, ethical reasoning, dysfunctional work behaviors, and ethical leadership and our understanding of individual, organizational and societal concerns regarding unfairness. For example, Skitka's research on moral convictions shows that holding strong moral beliefs, or so-called “moral mandates”, can protect one from blind obedience to unfair rules, but can also motivate several types of transgressions (e.g., Skitka, 2010, Skitka & Bauman, 2008). Trevino and Weaver (2009), on the other hand, have shown that employees' perceptions of fairness in the organization are likely to lead to their greater compliance with the organization's ethics program and to report others' misconduct. Such studies have immediate implications for the management of moral diversity in organizational contexts, but beyond the organizational context may also help us to better understand social and political conflicts.

This Special Issue seeks to add to this field of enquiry at the intersection of organizational justice and behavioral ethics by focusing specifically on important, but so far overlooked contextual influences on behavioral ethics and justice at work. That is, we wish to invite submissions that are exploring research topics such as the following:

- How cultural, organisational and other differences in values and norms of behavior may explain moral decisions and reactions to such decisions
- The influence of social domains on behavior and perceptions of ethicality, such as negotiation and lying
- Leaders' use of ethics and fairness (both rhetorically and substantially) to build their legitimacy in and outside of their organizations
- Ethical challenges within international business and globalization – including international and diverse employees, management of supply chains etc.

- The impact of workgroup composition and group fairness norms on ethical behavior within the group and amongst groups
- The priming effect of different situational cues for moral identities and self-regulation
- The impact of different incentive systems on pro-social behaviors in organizations and in states
- The impact of formal versus informal elements of an organisation's ethical infrastructure on justice dynamics and behavior

While the above list is not meant to be exhaustive, the key requirement is that papers have a primary focus on contextual effects on behavioral ethics and/or organizational justice. Research that combines the two would, of course, make for the best fit. We are especially encouraging submissions based on well-designed empirical investigations of these issues, but we will also consider strong conceptual and theoretical contributions. Contributions are expected to stipulate both theoretical and practical/policy implications and to stimulate the future debate and research agenda around context influences on workplace ethics and justice.

The deadline for full paper submissions is the **1<sup>st</sup> of December 2013**.

#### Guidelines for Submissions

- Submission will be done via the Journal of Business Ethics website in Editorial Manager: <http://www.editorialmanager.com/busi/>.
- Papers submitted should be no more than 10 000 words long, should be accompanied by a separate cover sheet, and – to be eligible for review --- must follow the Journal of Business Ethics guidelines. <http://www.springer.com/social+sciences/applied+ethics/journal/10551>
- The call is open and competitive.
- Papers will be double-blind peer reviewed and acceptance decisions will be based on peer review and JoBE standards.
- Submitted papers must be based on original material not under consideration by any other journal or outlet.

Please address any questions you may have to **marionfortin@gmail.com**.

#### References

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- Treviño, L. K. and Weaver, G.R. (2009). "Organizational Justice and Ethics Program "Follow-Through"." *Business Ethics Quarterly* 11(4), 651-671.

## ❖ Special Issue of *Social Justice Research* on Justice and Environment

A special issue of *Social Justice Research* on “Environment and Justice”, guest edited by Susan Clayton and Markus Müller, will appear this September.

The papers include

1. Anna Lukasiwicz, Geoffrey J. Syme, Kathleen H. Bowmer, and Penny Davidson: *Is the environment getting its fair share? An analysis of the Australian water reform process using a social justice framework*
2. Adrian Wojcik and Aleksandra Cislak: *When appreciating nature makes one care less for human beings - the role of belief in just nature in helping victims of natural disasters*
3. Monika Baier, Elisabeth Kals and Markus M. Müller: *Ecological Belief in a Just World*
4. Susan Clayton, Amanda Koehn, and Emily Grover: *Making sense of the senseless: Justice, identity, and the framing of environmental crises*
5. Ana M. Martín, Bernardo Hernández, Stephany Hess, Cristina Ruiz, and Isabel Alonso: *The relationship between moral judgments and causal explanations of everyday environmental crimes*
6. Stacia J. Dreyer and Iain Walker: *Acceptance and support of the Australian carbon policy*
7. Irina Feygina: *Social justice and the human-environment relationship: Common systemic, ideological, and psychological roots and processes*

as well as an introductory essay by Markus Müller and Susan Clayton.

Several other papers on the topic which did not meet the deadline for the special issue will appear in a future issue of *SJR*.

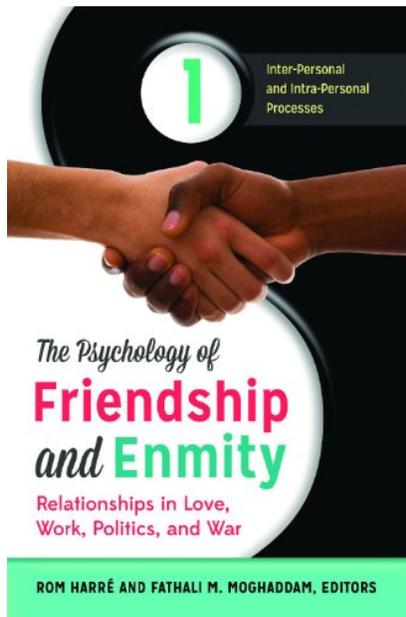
## ❖ Justice-Related Books

**Van Prooijen, J.-W., & Van Lange, P. A. M. (Eds.) (in press). *Power, politics, and paranoia: Why people are suspicious of their leaders*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.**

*Abstract*

Powerful societal leaders—such as politicians and CEOs—are frequently approached with substantial distrust and suspiciousness by the public. Why are people so suspicious of their leaders? One possibility is that “power corrupts”, and that people are right to be suspicious. Indeed, there are examples abound of unethical leadership even at the highest level, as the Watergate scandal and the Enron CEOs illustrate. But another possibility is that people frequently are unjustifiably paranoid, as underscored by some of the rather far-fetched conspiracy beliefs that are endorsed by a surprisingly large portion of citizens. Are societal power holders more likely than the average citizen to display unethical behaviour? How do people generally think and feel about politicians? How do paranoia and conspiracy beliefs about societal power holders originate? In this book, prominent scholars address these intriguing questions, and illuminate the many facets of the relations between power, politics, and paranoia.

Rom Harré & Fathali M. Moghaddam (Eds.) (2013). *Friendship and Enmity*. Westport, CT: Greenwood.



This two-volume set explores an exciting but neglected topic, the processes of ‘making friends and enemies’, using positioning theory, a fascinating new approach to better understanding **rights and duties** in social relationships. The context of the research is personal, work, educational, and political settings. Positioning theory is a rapidly advancing new area of research that is multidisciplinary and multinational. At the heart of positioning theory are the rights and duties that one ascribed to oneself and others, in the positioning process. This is exquisitely suitable for application to friendship and enmity, because of course when we identify the self and others as friend and/or enemy, we are ascribing to the self and/or other certain rights and duties.

The first volume of this two-volume set focuses on individual level processes, while chapters in the second volume focus on collective processes. A theme underlying all of the chapters is the dynamic and fluid nature of friendship and enmity. The studies reported here show how, over time periods that vary from a few minutes to many years, friends and enemies are ‘made’, and then become transformed. Sometimes the transformation comes about over a single incident, and sometimes it creeps up on the person slowly over many interactions. The fascinating feature of friendship and enmity is that it is universal to humans, yet also highly culture- and context-dependent, and changing across generations. For example, ‘friendship’ in Facebook is normative for teenagers (who are ‘natives’ to the new electronic communications systems), but alien to most adults (who are ‘immigrants’ to the new land of electronic communications).

## Contents

### Volume 1

1. Introduction to Volume 1  
Rom Harré and Fathali M. Moghaddam
2. Friendship as an Accomplishment 9  
Rom Harré
3. Representations of Friendship, Enmity, Conflict Resolution, and Peace Psychology in Introductory Psychology Textbooks 21  
Kaitlyn F. Allen and Fathali M. Moghaddam
4. One’s Self as Friend and Enemy? The Strange Case of Richard Wollheim’s Identity 45  
Ciarán Benson
5. Friends and Enemies in Classic Books and Movies: A Positioning Analysis of Robinson Crusoe and Dances With Wolves 61  
Nikki Massoud

6. Friendship and Enmity Across Racial Boundaries 73  
Adrian Furnham
7. Friendships Across Gender and Sexual Identities 89  
Winnifred R. Louis, Kat Stork-Brett, and Fiona Kate Barlow
8. Agentive Roles, Rights, and Duties in a Technological Era 109  
Christine Redman
9. Favor and Disfavor 129  
Lionel Boxer
10. Friends and Enemies in the Crime of Sex Trafficking 147  
Annjanette Alejano-Steele
11. A Positioning Theory Approach to Understanding the Role of Friendship and Enmity and Other Social Relations in School-Based Learning 165  
Naomi Lee and Laura Ewing
12. “Mean Girls” Go to College: Conflicting Storylines of Friendship and Enmity Among Young Adults 179  
Cynthia H. Brock and James Gavelek
13. Constructing an “Imagined Community of Hope” in Prisoner Blogs 195  
Mirjana N. Dedaić
14. Friendships for People Living With Dementia in Long-Term Care 215  
Kate de Medeiros Steven R. Sabat
- Volume 2
1. Introduction to Volume 2 1  
Fathali M. Moghaddam and Rom Harré
2. Waging War, Talking Peace: A Positioning Analysis of Storylines Used to Interpret “War for Peace” Rhetoric 11  
Rhea Vance-Cheng, Isabel C. Rooney, Fathali M. Moghaddam, and Rom Harré
3. The Enemy of My Enemy Is My Friend 37  
*Daniel J. Dufour, Rachel Goldberg, and Fathali M. Moghaddam*
4. A Family Divided: The Uncivil War of the Halsey Brothers 53  
*William Costanza*
5. Interethnic Friendship 69  
*José Luis Rodriguez*
6. Friends and Adversaries 83  
*Robert Schmidle*
7. A Small Church Pastor Provokes the World: Positioning Theory Unravels the 2010 Quran Burning Controversy 91  
*Rebecca L. Ratner*
8. Friends and Enemies in Afghanistan 111  
*Zach Warren and Basir Bita*

9. Psychology, Politics, and Positioning in Aotearoa/New Zealand 131  
*Andy Lock and Keith Tuffin*
10. Losing One's Enemies? Partisans, Germans, and the (In-)Stability of Yugoslavia 145  
*Tobias Greiff*
11. Irish National Identity and Irish Drama: A Social Psychological Analysis 167  
*Emily Sauerhoff*
12. English Language Learners and Native Speakers of English: Learning Together? 189  
*Naomi Lee and Laura Ewing*
13. Interracial Friendship and Enmity between Teachers and Students: Lessons of Urban Schooling from a "Cracker Girl" 205  
*Mary B. McVee*
14. The Blame Imperative: Wall Street's Positioning After the 2007–2008 American Economic Collapse 219  
*M. J. Scheer*

### ❖ Justice-Related Dissertations

**Livia Keller (May, 2012). Value threat mediates the relation between group context and punishment motives. Marburg, Germany: Philipps-University. Supervisors: Mario Gollwitzer (Marburg) & Manfred Schmitt (Landau).**

Recent research suggests that perceived value threat predicts laypeople's punishment reactions: Norm violations threaten the validity of a group's values, and punishment is a means to revalidate those values. Despite its important role, only few studies have so far investigated value threat. The present thesis adds to the literature by systematically examining the link between value threat and punishment reactions and the influence of the group context on these variables.

Seven studies confirm the basic hypothesis that value threat goes along with support for harsh punishment for offenders. Results from three studies (presented in Article I) indicate that perceived value threat is positively related to a preference for retributive compared to restorative sanctioning forms. Additionally, the findings suggest that retributive sanctions are preferred because they are perceived to be more effective in restoring justice when value threat is high. Another study (Article II) demonstrates that transgressions committed by ingroup members threaten the validity of ingroup values more strongly than acts committed by outgroup members do, and thus, deviant ingroup members evoke harsher punishment reactions. The study further shows that value threat explains a unique part of the variance in punishment reactions over and above offender evaluations, and that value threat is independent of one's level of identification with the ingroup. Finally, Article III investigated the effect of low intergroup distinctiveness on value threat and punishment reactions. It was hypothesized that transgressions evoke more value threat and harsher punishment when intergroup distinctiveness is low (vs. high), because low distinctiveness enhances the importance of value cohesion. Three studies fully confirmed these hypotheses.

The thesis further discusses possible reasons for the link between value threat and harsh punishment reactions, and presents three more studies testing these reasons. The results suggest that people are motivated to reassure group cohesion that is threatened after transgressions by

ingroup members. In sum, laypeople's sanctioning preferences can be better understood if the social context of transgressions is taken into account. More specifically, punishment reactions are substantially influenced by how much transgressions threaten the validity of group values.

## ❖ Short Articles and Research Reports

### **Pieter Vanhuysse: Intergenerational Justice in Aging Societies: A 29-country Snapshot**

Accelerating population aging wide across the OECD has led to a renewed popular and theoretical interest in the notion of justice between the generations. But efforts to measure intergenerational justice empirically have lagged behind. How can we improve policies when we do not know the state of affairs in terms of intergenerational justice *in practice*? At the request of the Bertelsmann Stiftung in Germany, I have therefore developed a simple four-dimensional snapshot indicator to improve the cognitive toolkit of academics, journalists and policymakers – the **Intergenerational Justice Index**, or *IJI* (Vanhuysse 2013):

[http://www.sgi-network.org/pdf/Intergenerational\\_Justice\\_OECD.pdf](http://www.sgi-network.org/pdf/Intergenerational_Justice_OECD.pdf)

The aim is pragmatic and empirical: to compare intergenerational justice in practice across OECD member states. The unit of analysis is countries, and the *IJI* ought to be understood as a macro-level snapshot linked primarily, though not exclusively, to government activity rather than private behavior. The snapshot was taken based on the years for which the most complete recent data was available for 29 countries: the end of the 2000s or the start of the current decade, depending on the dimension.

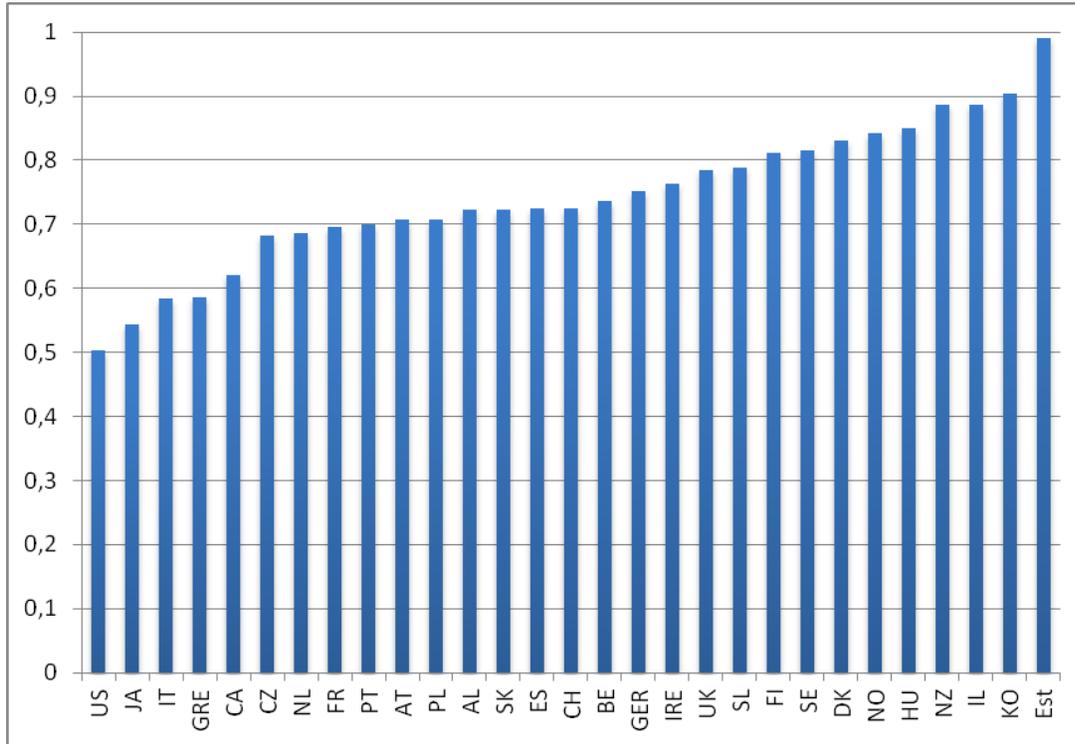
**Sustainability** is the moral starting point: 'enough and as good' ought to be left by each generation to the next. In aging welfare states, population aging as a demographic concept may be viewed largely as an ethically neutral development for our purposes. That is, a society, or cohorts within it, are not morally blamed for lower fertility and longer life expectancy. But the way in which a country's public policy packages react to demographic change is *not* neutral from an intergenerational justice perspective.

Three of the *IJI* dimensions measure **policy outcomes** that leave legacy burdens towards younger and future generations: (1) the ecological footprint created by all generations alive today; (2) early-life starting conditions as measured by child poverty levels; and (3) the economic and fiscal burdens on the shoulders of currently young generations as measured by public debt levels per child. Lastly, intergenerational justice also demands that current **policy efforts** do not unsustainably favor one living generation over another. (4) I therefore develop a new measure of the overall patterns of elderly bias in social spending (*EBiSS*).

This fourth dimension shows that demography is *not* destiny when it comes to social policy patterns. It is policy choices as determined by longstanding governance cultures that drive the **pro-elderly bias** of welfare states. Of the OECD's four demographically oldest societies, Italy and Japan show a distinct pro-elderly bias in their social spending patterns, whereas Germany shows only a moderate pro-elderly bias and Sweden shows relatively little bias. In addition to Southern European countries such as Greece, Italy and Portugal, Central and Eastern European countries such as Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Slovenia, Poland and Hungary are all in the high-*EBiSS* spectrum of the 29-country sample too (Vanhuysse 2013: 27). For instance, in the demographically still comparatively young Poland, the state spent 8.6 times as much on every

elderly Pole as on every non-elderly Pole in the late 2000s. Yet in the equally young New Zealand society, the state spent only 2.7 times as much. By contrast, in the demographically much older Greece, the state spent seven times more for every elderly Greek as it spent for every non-elderly Greek. But in comparable old Sweden, the state spent only 3.4 times more (Vanhuyse 2013: 28).

**FIGURE 1: Intergenerational Justice Index for 29 OECD countries, around 2010**



Source: Vanhuyse (2013: 37)

These four *IJI* dimensions are then standardized and aggregated into one overall *IJI* value, using a ‘benefit-of-the-doubt’ weighting method to try and maximally respect the (revealed) preferences of democratically elected governments. As Figure 1 shows, among the *most* intergenerationally just OECD countries (maximum value: 1) were **Estonia, South Korea, New Zealand**, and all of **Nordic Europe**. By contrast, among the *least* intergenerationally just countries (minimum value: 0) were the **USA, Japan, Italy, Greece**, and **Canada**. Unless these low-*IJI* countries can somehow guarantee fast economic and productivity growth and rapid technological innovation in the near future, not reforming current policy patterns would simply mean that a high degree of injustice would continue to be inflicted upon non-elderly citizens. Sticking to the status quo would be equivalent to perpetuating a bad deal for young and future generations.

Important policy prescriptions follow for boosting intergenerational justice. Seemingly ‘obvious’ measures that merit a new look in light of the *IJI* perspective include fiscal and social security benefits or credits to reward family members for raising younger and caring for elderly generations (often expending substantial private cost for societal benefit); the adjustment of

official pension ages and pension benefits to rising life expectancy; and ecologically motivated tax frameworks such as carbon taxes.

There is an equally strong case for spending relatively more on younger generations through social investment policies that increase human capital and skills and bolster the fiscal basis of aging welfare states in the process. Intergenerational justice can be improved by ‘**double whammy intergenerational earmarking**,’ whereby revenues raised to boost one *III* dimension (e.g. 1: ecological taxation) are used specifically to boost another dimension (e.g. 4: early childhood investment; a *particularly* promising avenue for marrying economic efficiency and intergenerational justice).

But of course, when ‘obviously’ sound policies are not sufficiently implemented, wishfully thinking such policies into existence is not likely to be an effective strategy. The establishment of fiscal, child welfare, and ecological Golden Rules, Guardians, and Watchdogs, or even an international Intergenerational Justice Observatory, holds some promise to nudge, name, and shame policymakers towards boosting intergenerational justice. But crucially, the demand side of the policymaking process needs to be reformed as well. The time has come for the radical idea of giving each parent one half extra vote, to be used on behalf of each under-age child until that child reaches legal voting age. These proxy votes for children, to be exercised by their parents as trustees, could be made conditional on parents guaranteeing minimum child welfare, and they could otherwise be regulated according to civic requirements such as, for instance, longstanding residence and tax contributions.

**Proxy votes for children** would add a degree of hard political bite to the intergenerational power game. Once enacted, these rights would be less vulnerable to subsequent discretionary reversals by future governments. Moreover, proxy votes would change elected policymakers’ incentive structure. Proxy votes can be defended on *deontological* grounds. They consistently apply the quintessentially democratic one-person-one-vote principle, and they reward parents for the significant contributions to society that they make by raising children. Proxy votes can be defended on *consequentialist* grounds. They certainly, if perhaps modestly, redress the numerical under-representation of parents as electors (eligible voters); they probably increase the electoral participation of parents as actual voters; and they potentially reduce younger citizens’ political disengagement by giving them a clearer stake in democracy (Vanhuyse 2013). This idea offers a ‘Rawlsian-Machiavellian’ road to further the important goal of intergenerational justice, by modifying the future course of electoral calculation and democratic engagement in the world’s ageing societies.

**BIO:** Pieter Vanhuyse, PhD (LSE) is Head of Research and Deputy Director at the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research, Vienna (affiliated to the UN). His research on the political sociology of public policies and welfare states, intergenerational policy conflict, and population aging has been published in over forty journals including *West European Politics, Public Choice, Political Studies, Social Policy & Administration, Journal of European Social Policy, Journal of Social Policy* and *Journal of Public Policy*. Pieter has co-edited *Post-Communist Welfare Pathways* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2009) and *Ageing Populations in Post-Industrial Democracies* (Routledge/ECPR, 2012). His book *Divide and Pacify* (CEU Press, 2006) was nominated for the American Sociological Association’s Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship Award for Political Sociology.

Homepage: [www.euro.centre.org/vanhuyse](http://www.euro.centre.org/vanhuyse)

### ❖ Awards to ISJR Members

Together with his coauthors, Manfred Schmitt received the Gordon Allport Intergroup Relations Prize of the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues (SPSSI) for the article: Gelfand, M.J., Raver, J.L., Nishii, L., Leslie, L.M., Lun, J., Lim, B.C., Duan, L., Almaliach, A., Ang, S., Arnadottir, J., Aycan, Z., Boehnke, K., Boski, P., Cabecinhas, R., Chan, D., Chhokar, J., D'Amato, A., Ferrer, M., Fischlmayr, I.C., Fischer, R., Fülöp, M., Georgas, J., Kahima, E.S., Kashima, Y., Kim, K., Lempereur, A., Marquez, P., Othman, R., Overlaet, B., Panagiotopoulou, P., Peltzer, K., Perez-Florizno, L.R., Petrovna, L., Realo, A., Schei, V., Schmitt, M., Smith, P.B., Soomro, N., Szabo, E., Taveesin, N., Toyama, M., Van del Vliert, E., Vohra, N., Ward, C., Yamaguchi, S. (2011). Differences between Tight and Loose Cultures: A 33-Nation Study. *Science*, 332, 1100-1104.

Manfred Schmitt also received the Distinguished Scientific Contributions to Psychological Assessment Award of the European Association of Psychological Assessment.

### ❖ Grants to ISJR Members

Jan-Willem van Prooijen and Paul van Lange were awarded a “Research Talent Grant” by the Dutch National Science foundation (NWO) to support a PhD studentship position for Nils Koebis. The project focuses on psychological antecedents of corruption, and is entitled “self-control and the slippery slope of corruption”.

Jan-Willem van Prooijen, Marco van Bommel, Henk Elffers, and Paul van Lange were awarded a grant by the Phoolan Devi Institute to support a 1-year post-doc position for Marco van Bommel. The project is part of an ongoing collaboration between social psychology and criminology, and is about the influence of bystanders on the quality of eyewitness testimonies.

### ❖ Recent Justice-Related Publications of ISJR Members

Ailwood, S., Easteal, P., & Kennedy, J. (2012). Laws Indifference to womens Experience of Violence: Colonial and Contemporary Australia. *Womens Studies International Forum*, 35, 86-96.

Cramwinckel, F. M., Van Dijk, E., Scheepers, D., & Van den Bos, K. (in press). The threat of moral refusers for one's self-concept and the protective function of physical cleansing. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*.

Doyle, C., Easteal, P., & Emerson-Elliott, D. (2012). Domestic Violence and Marriage Like Relationships: Have We Begun to Emerge from the Dark Ages? *Alternative Law Journal*, 37, 91-95.

Dwyer, A. & Easteal, P. (in press). Cyber Bullying in Australian Schools: The Question of Negligence and Liability. *Alternative Law Journal*.

Dwyer, T., Easteal, P. , & Hopkins, A. (2012). Did She Consent? Law and the Media in New South Wales. *Alternative Law Journal*, 17, 249-253.

- Easteal, P. & Grey, D. (2013). Risk of Harm to Children from Exposure to Family Violence: Looking at How it is Understood and Considered by the Judiciary. *Australian Journal of Family Law*, 27, 59-77.
- Easteal, P. (2012). Violence Against Women: Colliding Realities. In D.W. Harper, W.E. Thornton, & L.V. Voigt (Eds.), *Violence: Do We Know It When We See It?: A Reader*. Durham, NC: Carolina Academic Press.
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- Gollwitzer, M., Rothmund, T., & Süßenbach, P. (2013). The Sensitivity to Mean Intentions (SeMI) Model: Basic Assumptions, Recent Findings, and Potential Avenues for Future Research. *Social and Personality Psychology Compass*, 7, 415-426.
- Gollwitzer, M., Lotz, S., Schlösser, T. & Streicher, B. (Eds.) (in press). *Soziale Gerechtigkeit – Was unsere Gesellschaft aus den Erkenntnissen der Gerechtigkeitspsychologie lernen kann* [Social justice: What society can learn from research on the psychology of justice]. Göttingen, Germany: Hogrefe.
- Kennedy, Jessica, Easteal, P., Bartels, L. (2012). How Protected is She? Fairness and the Rape Victim Witness in Australia. *Womens Studies International Forum*, 35, 334–342.
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- Moliner, C., Martínez-Tur, V., Peiró, J. M., Ramos, J. and Cropanzano, R. (2013), Perceived Reciprocity and Well-Being at Work in Non-Professional Employees: Fairness or Self-Interest? *Stress and Health*, 29, 31–39. doi: 10.1002/smi.2421
- Nudelman, G. (2013). The belief in a just world and personality: A meta-analysis. *Social Justice Research*, 26, 105-119.
- Rothmund, T., Gollwitzer, M., Baumert, A., & Schmitt, M. (2013). The Psychological Functions of Justice in Mass Media. In R. Tamborini (Ed.), *Media and the Moral Mind* (p. 170-197). Routledge.
- Rothmund, T. & Baumert, A. (2013). Shame on Me: Implicit Assessment of Negative Moral Self-Evaluation in Shame Proneness. *Social Psychological and Personality Science*. published online 16 May 2013.
- Saunders, S. & Easteal, P. (2012). “Fit in or F#\$@ Off!”: The (Non) Disclosure of Sexual Harassment in Rural Workplaces. *International Journal of Rural Law and Policy*, 2, 1-17.
- Saunders, S. & Easteal, P. (2013). The Nature, Pervasiveness and Manifestations of Sexual Harassment in Rural Australia: Does Masculinity of Workplace Make a Difference? *Womens Studies International Forum*, 40, 121-131.
- Strelan, P., & Van Prooijen, J.-W. (in press). Retribution and forgiveness: The healing effects of punishing for just deserts. *European Journal of Social Psychology*.

- Van den Bos, K. (in press). Humans making sense of alarming conditions: Psychological insight into the fair process effect. In M. L. Ambrose & R. S. Cropanzano (Eds.), *Oxford handbook of justice in work organizations*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.
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- Van Prooijen, J.-W., & Van Lange, P. A. M. (in press). Power, politics, and paranoia: An introduction. In van Prooijen and P. A. M. van Lange (Eds.), *Power, politics, and paranoia: Why people are suspicious of their leaders*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
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## ❖ Job Announcements

**The School of Criminology is inviting applications for one tenure-track position at the rank of Assistant Professor, starting September 1, 2014.**

The School has a well-established undergraduate program with over 900 majors and minors. It also offers graduate programs leading to the degrees of M.A. and Ph.D. There are exceptional research opportunities in the School which include access to key research centres and institutes such as the Centre for Restorative Justice, the Institute for Studies in Criminal Justice Policy, and the Institute for Canadian Urban Research Studies. The research and teaching faculty are multi-disciplinary and, at present, consist of 30 members.

**The successful applicant's duties** will be to undertake research, and teach at the undergraduate and graduate levels in the School of Criminology, in restorative justice, correctional practice, or criminological/criminal justice theory. A successful applicant may be required to teach other courses to be determined upon appointment.

**Applicants must have a Ph.D., LL.M., or equivalent degree** although applicants who will be close to completion by September 1<sup>st</sup> 2014 **may** be considered. Applicants must specialize in restorative justice, correctional practice, or criminological/criminal justice theory.

**Please note that** Simon Fraser University is committed to the principle of equity in employment and offers equal opportunities to qualified women and men, including visible minorities, Aboriginal people and persons with disabilities.

This is an entry-level position (Assistant Professor). Only those holding or those eligible to be promoted to the rank can be considered.

All qualified candidates are encouraged to apply; however, **Canadians and permanent residents will be given priority.**

Under the authority of the *University Act* personal information that is required by the University for academic appointment competitions will be collected. For further details see:

[http://www.sfu.ca/vpacademic/Faculty\\_Openings/Collection\\_Notice.html](http://www.sfu.ca/vpacademic/Faculty_Openings/Collection_Notice.html)

Applications will be treated in confidence but applicants' files will be seen by members of the School's Appointments Committee and may be read by other faculty members as part of the selection process.

The position is subject to final budgetary approval.

**The successful candidate will be expected to start** on September 1, 2014.

**Salary is dependent** upon qualifications and experience. The successful candidate will be hired at the rank of Assistant Professor.

**Applications will be accepted until September 30<sup>th</sup> 2013** and should be sent with a curriculum vitae, a sample publication, and the names and addresses of at least three referees to the Director of the School of Criminology at the address below. **Please note that e-mail applications and attachments will not be accepted.**

Professor Robert M. Gordon,  
Director: School of Criminology,  
Simon Fraser University  
Burnaby, BC V5A1S6  
Tel: 778 782 4305

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For further information, please email [Michael.Wenzel@flinders.edu.au](mailto:Michael.Wenzel@flinders.edu.au).