



Summer 2015 Newsletter
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❖ News from the President

Dear ISJR members,

We are now under 12 months away from our next (and 16th!) ISJR conference! The 16th biennial meeting of the International Society for Justice Research will be held from 20-23 July, 2016, at the University of Kent in the beautiful medieval city of Canterbury, England.

The conference organizers, Robbie Sutton and Mitch Callan, are putting together a program that is sure to be intellectually, culturally and socially rewarding. Please save this date in your calendars, and look out for a further email arriving shortly directing you to the conference website for further details. I look forward to seeing you there.

Aaron Kay, ISJR President

❖ ISJR President -- Call for nominations

Dear ISJR members,

It is time for us to begin the process of selecting the next President of ISJR. This is a call for nominations.

The next President will serve as President-Elect from September, 2015 until taking over as President at the next conference in Canterbury, England, July 2016. He/she will then serve as President until our 2018 conference. Typically, the President then serves as Past-President until the following President is elected (in 2019 in this case).

If you would like to nominate someone for ISJR President, please send a brief note and a copy of the nominee's vita to Aaron Kay at aaron.kay@duke.edu by August 24th, 2015. Self-nominations are also welcome. Submission of a nomination will be taken as evidence of the nominee's willingness to stand for election.

Below is a brief description of the duties of President-Elect and President of ISJR, quoted from the ISJR administrative handbook and bylaws.

"The primary tasks of the president-elect are to identify potential sponsors for the ISJR conference that will be held at the end of his or her term, and in sufficient time that the next conference location can be decided upon and announced at the interim ISJR conference. In addition, the president-elect should recruit members willing to run for secretary and treasurer."

"Together with the Executive Board the President is responsible for providing leadership, maintaining the current operations of the Society (sponsorship and organization of meetings, production of newsletters, selection of members, collection of dues, etc.), and for stimulating new ways in which the Society may promote research and communication in the field."

Thanks for your attention to this message.

Sincerely

Aaron Kay, ISJR President

❖ Justice Related Conferences

SESP Groups Preconference Data Blitz Presentations

Dear colleagues,

We are excited to announce that the Groups Pre-Conference will be returning to the SPSP convention this year! The pre-conference will be held at the Grand Hyatt Hotel in Denver, Colorado on Thursday, September 24, 2015 from 8:30 am to 4:30 pm.

The program includes an excellent lineup of speakers, continental breakfast, Lunch, and coffee breaks (with snacks). Following a growing tradition at this pre-conference, three current graduate students or recent Ph.D.'s will also present their work (see information about applying below)

Confirmed Speakers:

Adrienne Carter Sowell (Texas A&M)

Jack Goncalo (Cornell University)

Aimee Kane (Duquesne University)

Dominic Packer (Lehigh University)

Sophie Trawalter (University of Virginia)

Tessa West (New York University)

The full program and registration information are available on the pre - conference website:

<http://rosalindchow.com/sesp-groups-pre-conference2015/>

Young Scholar Presentations:

Current graduate students or recent Ph.D.'s (degree received in 2012 or later) are invited to submit proposals to give 15 minute talks at the pre-conference. These presentations should address topics in the field of groups, whether that be intergroup or intragroup processes. We encourage you to take this opportunity to share your empirical work that explores innovative methods, new perspectives, and novel discoveries in our field.

To submit a young scholar proposal for consideration, please send a pdf file containing the title, a 250- word abstract, author(s), affiliation(s), plus the email address of the first author to Denise Lewin Loyd, Groups Preconference Co-Organizer, at loyddl@illinois.edu. Abstracts must contain the specific goals of the study, methods used, summary of the results, and conclusions. The data must be collected and analyzed before submission; we will not consider abstracts for incomplete studies. The deadline for submitting an abstract is Friday, July 31, 2015.

We look forward to seeing you in Denver!

Best,

Rosalind Chow (Carnegie Mellon University)

Denise Lewin Loyd (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

39th Annual Meeting of the International Society of Political Psychology (ISPP)

The Good Society: Prospects for Reason, Communication, and Well-Being

The meeting will be held at the Sheraton Warsaw Hotel in Poland from July 14-17, 2016.

President of the ISPP: John T. Jost (New York University, USA)

Conference Program Co-Chairs: Michał Bilewicz (University of Warsaw, Poland), Aleksandra Cichoń (University of Kent, England), and Christopher Federico (University of Minnesota, USA)

One of the very first political psychologists, Graham Wallas (1914) observed in *The Great Society* that economic industrialization had been more successful in removing specific causes of unhappiness, such as famine, than in producing genuine happiness. “We must let our minds play freely over all the conditions of life,” he implored readers, “till we can either justify our civilization or change it.” In 1937, Walter Lippmann penned his own version of *The Good Society*. He warned that his generation had “returned to the heresies of absolutism, authority, and the domination of men by men” and asserted that a universal sense of the inviolability of the rights and freedoms of human beings is what enabled our species to fight our way “out of the morass of barbarism” and that this inviolability must be the foundation of the Good Society.

In the early and middle of the 20th century, reformers and revolutionaries in Europe, Asia, and Latin America—inspired by socialist ideals—made an effort to improve the lives of working people and other exploited groups. In 1989, Poland led the way for a peaceful transformation that swept through Central and Eastern Europe as citizens became deeply disappointed with the authoritarian socialism they had known. Around the same time, in longstanding democracies, a consensus around social-democratic norms gave way to a neoliberal vision emphasizing market efficiency and economic individualism. Twenty five years later, it would appear that a majority of citizens in both contexts are dissatisfied with the results. In the U.S. and many other countries, politics are as destructive, bitter, and corrupt as anyone can remember, and reasoning in the public sphere seems more and more like an unattainable ideal.

What, in the 21st century, is our shared vision of the Good Society, and what are the obstacles to its realization? What is the ideal mix of equality and tradition, individual initiative and social welfare, economic prosperity and environmental responsibility, national and international unity and the cultivation of diversity? As political psychologists, what can we say about how to increase subjective and objective well-being at home and abroad? What do we know about how and why contemporary societies make it so difficult for people to communicate about these matters reasonably and realistically without rapidly deteriorating into ideological hostility or the kind of solipsistic resignation that comes with relativism about human values? In the absence of a shared conception of the Good Society, is it even possible to know what progress in social and political life would look like?

We especially welcome proposals for panels or symposia, along with individual papers and posters, which present theory and research bearing on individual and collective conceptions of the Good Society and the motivational role of those conceptions in fostering political activity. Research may draw on any area of political psychology including, but not limited to, the application of experimental designs, public opinion surveys, and narrative approaches to the study of political ideology, human values, social justice, cultural norms, personality dynamics, social identifi-

cation, intergroup relations, political leadership, collective action, protest, and societal transformation. We are especially interested in proposals that provide new theoretical, methodological, or empirical insights about how to conceptualize, measure, and foster public reasoning, rationality, communication, understanding, and both subjective and objective well-being in society.

We also welcome symposia, roundtables, papers, and posters on any topic in political psychology. The program chairs are interested in bringing together new research from the fields of political science, psychology, sociology, economics, anthropology, biology, communication, history, philosophy, and other disciplines. We hope to bring about an exciting intellectual exchange that will enrich the study of political psychology and help us to better understand the dynamics of society and politics in the world today.

Confirmed keynote speakers will be **Jan T. Gross**, Professor of History and Norman B. Tomlinson '16 and '48 Professor of War and Society at Princeton University; **Arie W. Kruglanski**, a Distinguished University Professor of Psychology at the University of Maryland; and **Diana C. Mutz**, the Samuel A. Stouffer Professor of Political Science and Communication and Director of the Institute for the Study of Citizens and Politics in the Annenberg Public Policy Center at the University of Pennsylvania and a Senior Fellow in Governance Studies at the Brookings Institution.

In addition, we are planning a special session involving **Janusz Grzelak**, a Professor of Psychology at the M. Grzegorzewska Academy of Special Education, the Co-Founder and first President of the Polish Society of Social Psychology, and a former Vice-Minister of Education in Poland, and **Janusz Reykowski**, a Professor of Psychology at the Polish Academy of Science, a Co-Chair of the Political Roundtable during the period of transition in Poland, a Co-Founder and Chairman of the Academic Council of the Warsaw School of Social Psychology, and a Past President of the International Society of Political Psychology.

Reflections on Revenge: a conference on the culture and politics of vengeance

September 4, 2015; University of Leicester, UK

<http://www2.le.ac.uk/departments/criminology/research/current-projects/revenge>

On 4 September 2015, the University of Leicester will welcome scholars from around the world to consider the topic of Revenge. This interdisciplinary conference will ask who seeks revenge and why, how it is done, how it is justified, how it is represented, how it feels to get revenge or be on the receiving end. This includes revenge starting with the smallest workplace slights, through family disputes and lynch mobs, to political violence, war and terrorism. The conference is organised by Dr Sarah Hodgkinson (Criminology), Dr Alison Harvey (media and communications) and Dr Gavin Bailey (Politics/Sociology), with help from Joshua Stuart-Bennett, colleagues across the College of Social Science, and documentary makers Rex Bloomstein and Justin Temple.

2016 Political Psychology Preconference

We invite you to join us for the 2016 Political Psychology Preconference, to be held in conjunction with the annual SPSP meeting in San Diego, California on January 28th.

We are very excited to announce this year's line-up of speakers:

Emily Balcetis (New York University)
 Larry Bartels (Vanderbilt University)
 Cheryl Kaiser (University of Washington)
 Mark Landau (University of Kansas)
 David Pizarro (Cornell University)
 Monica Schneider (Miami University)
 Elizabeth Suhay (American University)
 Martijn van Zomeren (University of Groningen)

Registration will open on **August 18th**.

Student Talk: Graduate students are invited to submit proposals to give a 15-minute talk about first-authored work that will not be presented in a symposium at the main SPSP conference. Preference will be given to individuals who have not spoken at the preconference in previous years, but all submissions will be considered. Note that data must be collected and analyzed before submission of the abstract. **Please email your title, 250-word abstract, and CV to politpsych.spsp@gmail.com by November 1st**. Please do not include any identifying information in the abstract. Proposals that are not accepted for the student talk may still be submitted for consideration for a poster, paper-swap, or data blitz presentation.

Poster session: To be considered for a poster presentation, **please email your title and 250-word abstract to politpsych.spsp@gmail.com by November 20th**.

Paper swap: We invite you to share your work with other conference attendees. Please bring copies of recently published papers, pre-prints, or papers-in-progress. To have your paper listed in the preconference program, **please email your title and 250-word abstract to politpsych.spsp@gmail.com by November 20th**.

Data Blitz: Participants with outstanding first-authored poster and paper-swap submissions will be invited to present their work in rapid-pace form. Preference will be given to participants who have not spoken at the preconference in previous years, but all poster and paper-swap submissions will be considered for the data blitz.

We hope to see you on January 28th!

Sincerely,

Chadly Stern

Joanna Sterling

Benjamin Ruisch

❖ Awards to ISJR members

Turner Medal awarded to Norm Feather

Emeritus Professor Norm Feather from Flinders University received the Turner Medal at the Annual Meeting of the Society of Australian Social Psychologists (SASP) held in Newcastle in April. The award recognises distinguished contributions to social psychology at the national and international level across a lifetime career.

❖ Justice-Related Books

Fathali Moghaddam, 2015: The Psychology of Democracy

The book will be published by APA Press in November 2015. This is a companion book to 'The Psychology of Dictatorship' (APA Press, 2013). The psychology of democracy explores the psychological foundations of democracy, described as the more just political system. Moghaddam argues that all societies began as dictatorships, but no society has as yet become an 'actualized' or fully developed democracy. This book lays out the psychological processes involved in change toward actualized democracy and achieving a just society.

Elizabeth Crouch Zelman, 2015: Our Beleaguered Species: Beyond Tribalism

The book looks at our species from the perspective of evolutionary anthropology. Starting with how we became who we are today, I explore “tribalism” and how it served our ancestors well in earlier times. Today on planet crowded with energy-hungry Homo sapiens in highly interdependent groups with extreme differences in access to resources, these same attitudes and institutions threaten our existence and well-being. Yet there is hope. Evolution’s gift to humanity, behavioral flexibility afforded by a generalized body and complexly organized brain, gives us the capacity to devise specific ways to overcome tribalism and construct a future. We do still have time to do this, if we work quickly. Will we muster the courage to work together to accomplish the task? That remains an open question. (www.beyondtribalism.com)

Elizabeth Crouch Zelman earned a Ph.D. in anthropology in 1974 from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Until 1981 she taught anthropology and sociology in several small colleges. In 1982, she retrained and worked as a speech/language pathologist until retiring in 2007, at which time she returned to anthropology. She currently teaches courses as a volunteer through Washington University's Lifelong Learning Institute in St. Louis, Missouri, USA. Her book is a product of these experiences and of life itself.

❖ Justice Related Dissertations

Friederike Funk, Princeton University (<http://scholar.princeton.edu/ffunk>): Beyond retribution: The role of transformative justice motives for people's reactions to wrongdoers.

The dissertation focuses on the role of transformative justice motives for people's reactions to wrongdoers. Findings from Studies 1a and 1b revealed punishment to be satisfying for punishers only if transgressors reacted to punishment with a change in attitude. Moreover, findings from Study 2 demonstrated that the effect of transgressor change on justice-related satisfaction is different from mere deterrence and not reducible to retributive effects of inferred suffering. Study 3 examined the transgressor's display of remorse as one important marker of authenticity of change. Finally, Study 4 explored the origins of transformative justice motives and found that they are more relevant in ingroup than in outgroup contexts. While Studies 1 and 2 only looked at people who decided to punish, Studies 3 and 4 also included people who decided not to punish. Findings suggest that transformative motives seem to generally arise after transgressions and can be expressed through punishment or other means. All in all, the present set of studies highlights that people do not only seem to give transgressors what they deserve. They hope to transform transgressors and make them understand that what they did was wrong. As social beings, people seem to strive for reconciliation and hope to achieve a change in attitude in those who have treated them unfairly.

Arne Sjöström, Philipps-Universität Marburg: Revenge tastes sweet, even if it is not directed against the person who has harmed us: An examination of justice-related satisfaction after displaced revenge

Displaced revenge constitutes one facet of group-based retribution, which refers to retributive actions that are not taken against initial offenders, but against other members of their group. The present thesis seeks to explore the psychological dynamics underlying such acts of displaced revenge by examining the contextual conditions under which displaced revenge elicits justice-related satisfaction in avengers. Results of five studies demonstrate that displaced revenge is more satisfying for avengers when (a) the target and the original offender belong to a highly entitative group; more precisely a group whose members are interactive and similar in appearance, (b) the offender's group continues to exist in its original form, and (c) when both, the original offender and the displaced target understand why revenge was taken. In sum, this thesis suggests that displaced revenge is a goal-directed behavior, which serves to deliver a message to the offender and the target of displaced revenge.

❖ Recent Justice-Related Publications of ISJR Members

- Brown-Ianuzzi, J., Lundberg, K., Kay, A. C., & Payne, B. K. (2015). Subjective status shapes political preferences and interpersonal blame. *Psychological Science*, *26*, 15-26.
- Conrads, J., & Lotz, S. (2015). The effect of communication channels on dishonesty. *Journal of Behavioral and Experimental Economics*.
- Conrads, J., Ebeling, F., & Lotz, S. (2015). (Dis-)Honesty: Measuring overcharging in a real market. *Journal of Behavioral and Experimental Economics*.
- Czopp, A., Kay, A.C., Cheryan, S. (in press). Positive stereotypes are pervasive and powerful. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*
- Ebeling, F., & Lotz, S. (2015). Domestic uptake of green energy promoted by opt-out tariffs. *Nature Climate Change*.
- Feather, N. T. (2015). Analyzing relative deprivation in relation to deservingness, entitlement and resentment. *Social Justice Research*, *28*, 7-26.
- Gollwitzer, M., Süßenbach, P., & Hannuschke, M. (2015). Victimization experiences and the stabilization of victim sensitivity. *Frontiers in Psychology*, *6*:439. doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2015.00439
- Hafer, C. L., & Rubel, A. (2015). Long-term focus and prosocial-antisocial tendencies interact to predict belief in just world. *Personality and Individual Differences*, *75*, 121-124.
- Hafer, C. L., & Rubel, A. N. (2015). The why and how of defending belief in a just world. In J. M. Olson & M. P. Zanna (Eds.), *Advances in experimental social psychology* (Vol. 51, pp. 41-96). London, UK: Elsevier.
- Kay, A. C. & Napier, J. (2015). The justice motive as a driver of religious experience. *Religion, Brain, and Behavior*, *5*, 238-240.
- Köbis, N., Van Prooijen, J.-W., Righetti, F., & Van Lange, P. A. M. (2015). “Who doesn’t?” The impact of descriptive norms on corruption. *PLoS ONE*, *10*, e0131830.
- Lotz, S. (2015). Spontaneous giving under structural inequality: Intuition promotes cooperation in asymmetric social dilemmas. *PLOS one*
- Okimoto, T. G., Hornsey, M. J., & Wenzel, M. (2015). Apologies demanded yet devalued: Normative dilution in the age of apology. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, *60*, 133–136. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jesp.2015.05.008>
- Proudford, D., Kay, A. C., & Mann, H. (in press). Motivated employee blindness: The impact of labor market instability on judgment of organizational inefficiencies. *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes*.
- Proudford, D., Kay, A. C., & Zhou, C. (in press). A Gender Bias in the Attribution of Creativity: Archival and experimental evidence for the perceived association between masculinity and creative thinking. *Psychological Science*.
- Rothmund, T., Gollwitzer, M., Bender, J., & Klimmt, C. (2015). Short- and long-term effects of virtual violence on cooperation and social trust. *Media Psychology*, *18*, 106-133.

- Shepherd, S., Chartrand, T.L., & Fitzsimons, G.J. (2015). When Brands Reflect Our Ideal World: The Values and Brand Preferences of Consumers Who Support versus Reject Society's Dominant Ideology. *Journal of Consumer Research*, *42*, 76-92. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/jcr/ucv005>
- Sjöström, A., & Gollwitzer, M. (2015). Displaced revenge: Can revenge taste “sweet” if it aims at a different target? *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, *56*, 191-202.
- Süssenbach, P., & Gollwitzer, M. (2015). Us(ed): The role of victim sensitivity in potentially exploitative intergroup relationships. *Group Processes & Intergroup Relations*, *18*, 241-255.
- Van den Bos, K., Lind, E. A., Bommelé, J., & VandeVondele, S. D. J. (2015). Reminders of behavioral disinhibition increase public conformity in the Asch paradigm and behavioral affiliation with ingroup members. *Frontiers in Psychology*, *6*, article 837.
- Van Prooijen, J.-W., & Acker, M. (in press). The influence of control on belief in conspiracy theories: Conceptual and applied extensions. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*.
- Van Prooijen, J.-W., & Krouwel, A. P. M. (2015). Mutual suspicion at the political extremes: How ideology predicts conspiracy beliefs. In M. Bilewicz, A. Cichocka, & W. Soral (Eds.), *The Psychology of Conspiracy* (pp. 79-98). Oxon, UK: Routledge.
- Van Prooijen, J.-W., Krouwel, A. P. M., & Pollet, T. (2015). Political extremism predicts belief in conspiracy theories. *Social Psychological and Personality Science*, *6*, 570-578.
- Van Prooijen, J.-W., Krouwel, A. P. M., Boiten, M., & Eendebak, L. (2015). Fear among the extremes: How political ideology predicts negative emotions and outgroup derogation. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, *41*, 485-497.
- Wenzel, M. & Okimoto, T. G. (2015). “We forgive”: A group's act of forgiveness and its restorative effects on members' feelings of justice and sentiments towards the offender group. *Group Processes and Intergroup Relations*, Advance online publication. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/1368430215586274>.

❖ ISJR Membership and Listserv

You are not a member and would like to join ISJR? Please go to our website to the "Membership" tab: <http://isjr.jimdo.com/membership/> and click "Become a member."

As a member you will be automatically subscribed to the ISJR listserv. Otherwise, to subscribe to the ISJR listserv, go to: <http://isjr.jimdo.com/membership/listserv/>.

If you are already a member of ISJR, please make sure you renew your membership and keep your membership details updated (in particular your email!): <http://isjr.jimdo.com/membership/>

For further information, please email aaron.kay@duke.edu.