

# *International Society for Justice Research (ISJR)*

[www.isjr.org](http://www.isjr.org)



## Winter 2011 Newsletter

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❖ In this Issue	Page
• News from the President	3
• ISJR 2012 Award Recipients	4
• ISJR 14th Biennial Conference	4
• PhD-Workshop at the ISJR 14th Biennial Conference	5
• Storytelling of Justice Scholars: Linka Skitka	6
• Recent Justice-Related Books	7
– Gosseries, A. & Vanderborght, Y. (Eds.) (2011). <i>Arguing about Justice. Essays for Philippe Van Parijs</i> . Louvain-la-Neuve: Presses universitaires de Louvain.	7
– Cramme, O. & Diamond, P. (2009). <i>Social Justice in the Global Age</i> . Cambridge: Polity Press.	8
– Robinson, P.H. (2008). <i>Distributive Principles of Criminal Law: Who should be punished how much?</i> Oxford: Oxford University Press.	8
– Bowles, S. & Herbert, G. (2011). <i>A Cooperative Species: Human Reciprocity and its Evolution</i> . Princeton: Princeton University Press.	9
– New Series in Political Psychology	10
• Justice-Related Dissertations	10
– Van Camp, T. Is there more to restorative justice than mere compliance with procedural justice? A qualitative reflection from the victims' point of view	10
• Conferences of Interest to ISJR Members	11
– Morality and Justice Preconference at SPSP 2012	11
– SPSP Political Psychology Preconference	11

• Awards to ISJR Members	
– Dan Landis APA Award for Distinguished Contributions to the International Advancement of Psychology	12
• Research Projects of ISJR Members	
– Effects of procedural justice on the outcome of government-citizen interactions (Kees van den Bos)	12
– Long term research project on the structural conditions of justice attitudes over the life-span (Stefan Liebig (PI), Carsten Sauer, Simone Schneider, Meike May, Peter Valet)	13
– Justice Evaluations and Civic Socialisation in Complex Societies: The Israeli Case (Nura Resh & Clara Sabbagh)	14
• Obituary for Kevin Carlsmith	14
• Recent Publications of ISJR Members	18
• ISJR Membership Form	19
• Bylaws Changes	20

## ❖ News from the President

Dear ISJR members,

On behalf of the International Society for Justice Research (ISJR), I would like to heartily congratulate the recipients of its 2012 awards, **Prof. Tom Tyler and Dr. Tyler Okimoto**. These awards are given to justice scholars for their outstanding academic achievements and teaching, as well as for promoting the advancement of justice research across different disciplines. **Prof. Tom Tyler**, of New York University, United States, is the recipient of the 2012 Lifetime Achievement Award and **Dr. Tyler Okimoto**, of the University of Queensland, Australia is the recipient of the 2012 Early Career Contribution Award.

As you all know, this year has been difficult for Social Justice Research. However, since they took the Editorial office last year, Kjell Tornblom and Ali Kazemi have accomplished what seemed to be impossible – they have re-established the integrity and reputation of Social Justice Research. Their achievements include, to mention just a few, the production of five SJR Issues on schedule; the processing of a large number of back-logged submissions; the recruitment of a new book review scholar, Stefan Liebig, and the design of a new cover for the journal, signaling a new beginning and increasing the journal's visibility. For the coming newyear, Kjell and Ali are planning new interdisciplinary special issues which are likely to boost the journal's impact factor and publish book reviews, short research notes and profile articles in which eminent researchers who have contributed to the field are presented.

We are also looking forward to meeting you at our Biennial ISJR meeting that will be held in Rishon-LeZion, Israel, September 9-12, 2012 (for more information see below). For this occasion we have invited representatives of other justice-related societies with the aim of facilitating the creation of international group of societies. Depending upon the number of participants, we plan to organize a round table in which ISJR members and members of other societies will be able to establish informal contact.

Moreover, at the 2012 ISJR meeting, we will hold the first ISJR workshop for PhD students (for more information see below). PhD students working on cross-disciplinary and international justice research will have the opportunity to present their work to their peers. The workshop will be mentored by two senior justice scholars – Manfred Schmitt and Kjell Tornblom. On behalf of our Society, I would like to thank the Conference organizers for enabling this activity.

Finally, at our upcoming Society's meeting, we will consider potential changes to our bylaws. The Executive Board has approved these potential changes so now they can be presented for your consideration (the proposed bylaw changes are included in the last section of this Newsletter). According to our current bylaws, ISJR membership must vote on any suggested changes to bylaws at the General Business Meeting (the next one of will be at our conference in Rishon LeZion in September 2012). The potential bylaw changes related to important issues, such as our membership dues and the Executive Board's roles. Your participation at the General Business meeting is thus very important!

With my best wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year

Clara Sabbagh  
ISJR President

## ❖ ISJR 2012 Award Recipients

### To Be Honored at the Upcoming ISJR Conference in Rishon LeZion, Israel

The International Society for Justice Research (ISJR) wishes to announce the recipients for its 2012 awards, Prof. Tom Tyler and Dr. Tyler Okimoto.

**Prof. Tom Tyler, of New York University, United States, is the recipient of the 2012 Lifetime Achievement Award.** Tom's research explores the role of justice in shaping people's relationships with groups, organizations, communities and societies. In particular, he examines the role of judgments about the justice or injustice of group procedures in shaping legitimacy, compliance and cooperation. He is the author of several books, including The Social Psychology of Procedural Justice (1988); Social Justice in a Diverse Society (1997); Cooperation in Groups (2000); Trust in the Law (2002); Why People Obey the Law (2006); Legitimacy and Criminal Justice (2007) and Why People Cooperate (2011).

**Dr. Tyler Okimoto, of the University of Queensland, Australia is the recipient of the 2012 Early Career Contribution Award.** Tyler received his PhD from New York University in 2005, and worked as a postdoctoral researcher at both Flinders University in Australia and Yale University prior to assuming his current appointment at the University of Queensland Business School. An emerging expert in the psychology of injustice repair, his work has both challenged assumptions in the existing injustice literature (e.g., compensation as identity repair, the meaning of forgiveness) and forged new avenues of research (e.g., restorative justice). Although he is strongly rooted in the theory and methods of social psychology, his work reaches beyond disciplinary boundaries, with publications and conference proceedings spanning from psychology (both basic and applied), to management, public policy, sociology, and criminology.

Lifetime Achievement Award Committee: Members of the ISJR Executive Board

Early Career Contribution Award Committee: Susan Clayton, Jan-Willem van Prooijen and Clara Sabbagh.

## ❖ ISJR 14th Biennial Conference

The ISJR **14th Biennial Conference** will be held in September 2012 at The School of Behavioral Sciences, College of Management, ISRAEL, which is located in Rishon LeZion, Gush Dan (Tel-Aviv) metropolitan area.

Please keep the following dates in your records:

Sept. 8-9	PhD Students' Workshop
Sept. 9	Cocktail Party
Sept. 10-12	Conference Activities
Sept. 13	One Day Trip (probably to the Dead Sea)

The Call for Abstracts and poster presentations is open until the end of January 2012 at the conference webpage, [http://social-justice.colman.ac.il/finished\\_site/index.html](http://social-justice.colman.ac.il/finished_site/index.html). Three general themes were selected for the conference by the organizing committee in order to highlight major facets in the complexity of social justice, and provide a contemporary context for an inter-disciplinary dialogue. These themes are not meant to highlight a single focus, but rather to provide a basis for a panoramic view of social justice in a complex reality. Focal themes that will be identified as emerging from a plurality of submissions will provide a basis for organizing relevant new sessions thus contributing to an even wider panorama of contemporary views of social justice. The final program is expected to be publicized around March 2012 in the conference website after receiving and organizing all the submissions. We are happy to have Prof. Frances Raday, Chair of the Concord Research Institute for Integration of International Law in Israel at the College of Management and Elias Lieberman Chair in Labor Law at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem (Emerita), as a keynote speaker for the conference; additional keynote speakers will be publicized shortly in the conference website.

We are expecting an international and inter-disciplinary array of speakers fostering discussions of new ideas, research, and theories relevant to justice phenomena. We encourage the participation of scholars from a diversity of disciplines including social psychology, sociology and anthropology, law, education, philosophy, ethics, social work, and other professionals involved in the study of justice. COMAS - The College of Management Academic Studies, celebrated its 30th anniversary last year. It offers 13 degrees within eight schools and departments, including business, law, media, economics, computer studies, interior design and behavioral sciences (for further information see <http://www.colman.ac.il/english>).

### ❖ PhD-Workshop at the ISJR 14th Biennial Conference

As part of the upcoming 2012 Conference of the International Society for Justice Research (ISJR) in Rishon LeZion, a workshop for PhD students will be held and mentored by two ISJR senior justice scholars, Manfred Schmitt and Kjell Törnblom. The workshop will give five PhD students the opportunity to present their dissertation research and discuss it with the mentors and the workshop participants. In line with our society's interdisciplinary and international mission, the workshop is open to students from all countries and disciplines that address social justice issues (psychology, sociology, economy, political science, education, philosophy).

Participants of the workshop have to be members of ISJR. Applicants are requested to join the ISJR prior to the application (<http://isjr.jimdo.com/membership/>).

The workshop will be held on Sunday, September 9, from 8:30 a.m. to 5:45 p.m. in Rishon LeZion, prior to the conference. The conference itself will be opened with a cocktail party the same day at 6 p.m.

Each PhD student will have a time slot of 90 minutes for the presentation and discussion of his or her research project. The presentation itself should take about 30 minutes, at most 45 minutes. In the remaining time, Manfred and Kjell as well as the other students will give feedback and make suggestions aimed at improving the project.

Experience tells that PhD workshops are most profitable for participants who have already a rather clear idea of their research question and hypotheses as well as the design and the methodology they want to use (measures, experimental procedures, sample, data analysis), but who have not yet started to collect (all) data. Students who have completed their data collection and analysis

tend to profit less from PhD workshops, because it is often too late at this time for substantial improvements of the studies.

PhD students who will conduct justice research as part of their dissertation and who anticipate having their research plan ready by September 2012 are invited to apply for participation. Applications should be sent via Email to Manfred Schmitt ([schmittm@uni-landau.de](mailto:schmittm@uni-landau.de)) and Kjell Törnblom ([kjell.tornblom@his.se](mailto:kjell.tornblom@his.se)). The deadline for applications is April 30, 2012. Applications should include an outline of the dissertation research (up to 5 pages) and describe the anticipated stage of the project at the time of the workshop. Moreover, the name and affiliation of the supervisor(s) should be indicated.

Senior members of the ISJR who receive this call are kindly invited to pass it on to eligible PhD students. PhD students who receive this call are kindly advised to discuss it with their supervisor.

Manfred and Kjell will discuss the applications. If more than five applications are received, they will select applicants based on quality, substantive fit, and developmental stage of the project. Applicants will be informed about their admission or rejection by May 31, 2012. Admission letters will contain more detailed information about the workshop venue and procedure.

Participation in the workshop will be free but it will not be funded by the ISJR. Participants have to cover their travel costs. Workshop participants are strongly encouraged to also attend the Justice Conference right after the workshop and present a paper or poster. This will give workshop participants an additional opportunity to receive feedback and start building an international research network early on.

Cordially,

Manfred and Kjell

### ❖ Storytelling of Justice Scholars: Linda Skitka

1. *Can you tell us a bit about yourself and your family? Where were you born and how can you characterize the familial, social, educational and political environment in which you grew up?*

I was born and grew up in rural area of northern Michigan, located about 4-5 hours away from the closest urban center. My parents were high school teachers at the local high school. The school was so small there was no choice except to have each of my parents as my teachers as well. During my youth, many in the U.S. were deeply concerned about the war in Vietnam, affirmative action, women's rights, and similar issues, all of which encouraged questions and discussions about justice and fairness: it was simply "in the air," or so it seemed to me.

2. *When did you first become interested in social justice research? Can you describe a key experience(s) which contributed to your interest in justice research?*

I did my undergraduate education at the University of Michigan, where in addition to psychology courses, I became very active in women studies. I also started working with Patricia Gurin, a social psychologist (now emeritus) who was and is deeply committed to understanding the role of social identity in political attitudes and behavior, how gender and race relate to motivation and cognition in achievement settings—both areas of inquiry deeply connected to a passionate concern for fairness. Pat was a major influence on my choice to become a social psychologist and fed my already strong interests in questions related to social justice, and helped point these interests

in a more scholarly direction.

3. *Please reflect on how you see the current state of social justice research. Where do you think it is going, and is it going in the right direction?*

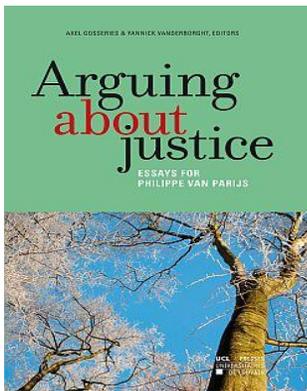
I see research on social justice as continuing to be very vibrant and multi-faceted. As a relatively mature field of inquiry, much current work seems to be focused on middle-range theorizing and exploring boundary conditions of this or that effect. I think, however, that the time is particularly ripe for completely novel and new ideas and areas of focus. We know a lot about the justice motive and its consequences, how people think about distributive and procedural justice, etc.: I'm curious about what will be the next "big idea," and the time feels especially right for trying to do more than incremental theorizing and research. One possibility is that increased recent concerns about income inequality will lead the pendulum of interest to swing more toward studying questions of macro-justice, instead of the current dominate focus on questions of micro-justice.

4. *What advice would you give a young justice scholar?*

I would encourage young justice scholars to try to think "outside of the box" of existing theoretical frameworks and paradigms—to step back, and ask: "What aspects of social justice haven't yet been explored? What kinds of social justice questions are not being asked?" The academy is much like the market: It tends to favor risk takers.

## ❖ Recent Justice-Related Books

**Gosseries, A. & Vanderborght, Y. (Eds.) (2011). *Arguing about Justice. Essays for Philippe Van Parijs*. Louvain-la-Neuve: Presses universitaires de Louvain.**

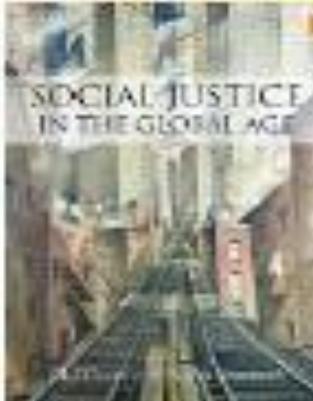


This collective volume was published on the occasion of Philippe Van Parijs's 60th birthday. It was launched on October 28th, 2011, during the celebration of the Hoover Chair (UCL)'s 20th anniversary and remained a complete surprise until ending up in Ph. Van Parijs's hands. The editors managed to convince 50 authors from a variety of disciplines (philosophy, economics, anthropology, sociology, law, etc) and from all over the world to join the project.

Unsurprisingly, some topics receive more attention than others. For instance, nine papers have to do with basic income and another eight deal with questions of linguistic justice and linguistic policy. However, those interested in democracy, gender justice and family issues, analytical marxism, social justice more generally or the role that one should expect theories of justice and political philosophy to play, will also find ample food for thoughts. Authors in this volume include, Bruce Ackerman, Anne Alstott, Samuel Bowles, Joshua Cohen, Paul de Grauwe, Jacques Drèze, Jon Elster, Robert Goodin, Claus Offe, John Roemer, Hillel Steiner, Erik Olin Wright, and many others.

As Amartya Sen has put it, it is "A book of quick and sharp thoughts on a grand theme is a novel way of paying tribute to a leading philosopher. But it has worked beautifully here, both as a stimulating book of ideas on justice, and as a fitting recognition of the intellectual contributions of Philippe Van Parijs, who is one of the most original and most creative thinkers of our time"

**Cramme, O. & Diamond, P. (2009). *Social Justice in the Global Age*. Cambridge: Polity Press.**



Our book asks what is the relationship between the principles of social justice and global justice? How can we best reconcile the quest for greater social justice 'at home' with greater social justice in the world? Are the social justice pressures our societies currently face the result of globalisation or are they domestically generated? And how can we advance social justice in the light of the new social realities? In this volume, leading international experts offer compelling answers to these questions.

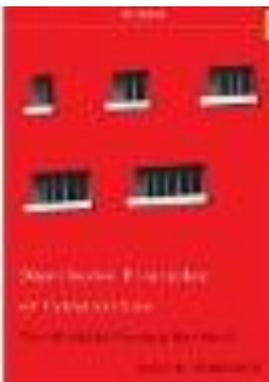
The aim of this volume is to articulate a modern conception of social justice that remains relevant for an era of rapid globalisation. The collection of authors have each sought to develop a robust theoretical account of the relationship between globalisation and social justice, complemented by an underpinning policy framework that aims to sustain new forms of equity and solidarity.

This is particularly crucial in the aftermath of the global financial crisis which has exacerbated protectionist pressures, and suggests that there is an urgent need to re-think the governance and politics of economic globalisation. This may require us to challenge orthodox accounts of social justice which has always been a complex and contested notion, and to re-consider the relationship between the domestic and international spheres. This also means taking into account new forms of governance drawing on complex, overlapping forms of jurisdiction and authority to realize progressive goals.

At the core of the book is the search for strategies to make globalisation more equitable, and to revitalize social policy in a period of intensifying international interdependence.

**Robinson, P.H. (2008). *Distributive Principles of Criminal Law: Who should be Punished how much?* Oxford: Oxford University Press.**

What principles should guide criminal code or sentencing guideline drafting or the exercise of

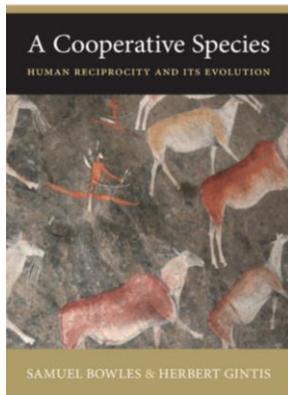


sentencing discretion? The standard liturgy of the past half century has been reliance on a laundry list of purposes, including deterrence, rehabilitation, incapacitation of the dangerous, and just deserts. However, as *Distributive Principles* shows, such a list, without a defined interrelation among the purposes, simply invites abuse as a decisionmaker can decide a result, then work backwards to pick the justification that supports it. If one were to construct a defined distributive principle (DP), what should it be?

The book works through the existing evidence to show the strengths and weaknesses of each alternative DP and how they might, or might not, be combined into a hybrid. Its analysis finds no perfect DP – all have strengths and weaknesses – but does reveal many challenges to the convention wisdom. While general deterrence works in theory, in practice it works as a DP only if certain prerequisites exist, which typically do not. Rehabilitation, while limited in its effectiveness in many cases, can work modestly in others, but serves better as a universal correctional policy than as a DP for the amount of punishment. Incapacitation of the dangerous is understandably an important goal

for many societies, but is more effectively achieved, and is more fair to detainees, when done as an open system of civil preventive detention, which also will get the scrutiny it deserves, than when cloaked as part of the criminal justice system as if it were punishment for a past offense. Finally, desert ought to be more attractive to crime-control utilitarians than it has been in the past, but only when determined by the shared intuitions of justice of the community being governed – "empirical desert" – rather than by the reasoning of moral philosophers – "deontological desert." But even empirical desert as a DP has its limitations and dangers.

**Bowles, S. & Herbert, G. (2011). *A Cooperative Species: Human Reciprocity and its Evolution*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.**



Cooperation was prominent among the suite of behaviors that marked the emergence of behaviorally modern humans in Africa. Those living 75,000--90,000 years ago at the mouth of what is now the Klasies River near Port Elizabeth, South Africa, for example, consumed eland, hippopotamus, and other large game. The rock painting of hunters and their prey on the jacket of this book is from the nearby Drakensberg Mountains. The Klasies River inhabitants, and their contemporaries in other parts of Africa, cooperated in the hunt and shared the prey among the members of their group. Even earlier evidence of trade in exotic obsidians extending over 300 kilometers in East Africa is another unmistakable footprint of early human cooperation.

Other primates engage in common projects. Chimpanzees, for example, join boundary patrols and some hunt cooperatively. Many species breed cooperatively, with helpers and baby sitters devoting substantial energetic costs to the feeding, protection and other care of non-kin. Social insects, including many species of bees and termites, maintain high levels of cooperation, often among very large numbers of individuals. But *Homo sapiens* is exceptional in that in humans cooperation extends beyond close genealogical kin to include even total strangers, and occurs on a much larger scale than other species except for the social insects.

In *A Cooperative Species*, we show that people cooperate not only for selfish reasons but also because they are genuinely concerned about the well-being of others, try to uphold social norms, and value behaving ethically for its own sake. People punish those who free-ride on the cooperative behavior of others for the same reasons. Most of this evidence comes from behavioral experiments in which individuals have the opportunity to divide up substantial sums of money between themselves and others; and also to pay for the opportunity to punish those who act selfishly. We took our experiments out of the lab and into societies of hunters and gatherers in Africa, Asia and Latin America. One of us even hunted with the Hadza people of Tanzania to get some idea of the kinds of lives our ancestors might have led.

We concluded from this research that among economics majors in the lab and hunter-gatherers in the forest contributing to the success of a joint project for the benefit of one's group, even at a personal cost, evokes feelings of satisfaction and pride. Failing to do so is often a source of shame or guilt. Cooperation thus is sustained by altruistic motivations that induce people to help others when not helping would result in their having higher fitness or other material rewards.

These experimental results contradict the assumption common to both economics and biology, namely that individuals are self interested and act to maximize their personal gains whether it be biological fitness or material wealth. The scientific challenge, then is not that addressed by biologists

and economists who have studied cooperation, namely to explain why selfish people would nonetheless cooperate. Rather the challenge is to explain how the unforgiving calculus of natural selection could have produced a species in which a substantial fraction of individuals are willing to sacrifice their own gains to help others, to uphold moral principles, or to advance their group.

To address this challenge we assembled archaeological, genetic, climatic, and other data on the distant past as well as from recent societies of hunters and gatherers. We then used models of natural selection and computer simulations based on these data to generate literally millions of possible histories of the biological and cultural evolution of our species over the last 100,000 years. Our conclusion is that *Homo sapiens* came to have these "moral sentiments" because our ancestors lived in environments, both natural and socially constructed, in which groups of individuals who were predisposed to cooperate and uphold ethical norms tended to survive and expand relative to other groups, thereby allowing these pro-social motivations to proliferate.

### *New Series in Political Psychology*



**More information at:**

**<http://www.oup.com/us/catalog/general/series/SeriesinPoliticalPsychology/?view=usa>**

### ❖ Justice-Related Dissertations

#### *Is there more to restorative justice than mere compliance with procedural justice? A qualitative reflection from the victims' point of view*

Multiple evaluative studies have demonstrated that victims of crime are satisfied with their participation in a restorative intervention. The theoretical explanation for victim satisfaction with restorative practices has, until recently, remained largely neglected. Our dissertation concerns the exploration of factors contributing to victims' satisfaction with the restorative approach and their relation to procedural justice. Our research objective is to verify whether victims' appreciation of restorative justice complies with the procedural justice model and whether restorative justice transcends procedural justice in being satisfactory. We also examined the appreciation of the restorative approach relative to its timing in the criminal justice proceedings, i.e. before and after penal adjudication. Semi-directive interviews were conducted with victims of violent crime who participated in victim-offender mediation, family group conference or victim-offender encounters in Canada (N=13) and Belgium (N=21).

We found that the restorative approach complies well with procedural justice. Victim satisfaction with restorative justice also exceeds procedural justice because restorative practices are flexible, provide care, centre on dialogue and permit prosocial justice motives to be addressed. Finally, the appreciation for restorative interventions is positive both when it is used before and after adjudication. Whether restorative justice precedes or follows adjudication is, however, related to victims' satisfaction with the criminal justice system. Victims who participated in a restorative intervention after adjudication were generally dissatisfied with the criminal justice proceedings,

while victims who participated prior to adjudication were generally satisfied with the criminal justice system. Moreover, victims appreciate the complementary nature of the restorative approach in relation to judicial proceedings.

The findings suggest that restorative justice is appropriate in cases of violent crime and as such that it should be made more available prior and after adjudication. Because of its complementary nature, investment in the capacity of the criminal justice system to better respond to victims' procedural and interactional needs is also required.

Ph.D. dissertation defended in March 2011

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Under the supervision of Prof. Jo-Anne Wemmers

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## ❖ Conferences of Interest to ISJR Members

### *Morality and Justice Preconference at SPSP 2012*

With talks from Max Bazerman, Joel Brockner, Carolyn Hafer, Josh Knobe, Francesca Gino, Eric van Dijk, the Justice and Morality preconference at SPSP 2012 promises to be stellar event that you would not like to miss! The preconference will be held at the San Diego Convention Center on Thursday, January 26, 2012 between the hours of 8:15 AM and 4:30 PM. The titles of the talks are now listed on the website. Please note that there are still some places open, so to register please go to the website:

<http://moralconvictions.org/JusticePreconferenceSPSP.htm>

Dave Mayer, Chris Bauman, and Kees van den Bos

### *SPSP Political Psychology Preconference*

Dear colleagues,

We invite you to join us for the 2012 Political Psychology Preconference, to be held in conjunction with the annual SPSP meeting in San Diego, California. The preconference will take place on January 26th at the San Diego Convention Center.

We are very excited about our line-up of speakers, as we believe they provide a diverse and penetrative glimpse into the field of political psychology:

- Jesse Graham (University of Southern California)
- John Hibbing (University of Nebraska-Lincoln)
- Aaron Kay (Duke University)
- Bert Klandermans (Free University Amsterdam)

- Milton Lodge (SUNY Stony Brook)
- Rose McDermott (Brown University)
- Hulda Thorisdottir (University of Iceland)

Registration is now open and will close when space is filled or **January 6th**, whichever comes first.

To register for the pre-conference, or to obtain more information, please visit:

[http://www.psych.nyu.edu/spsp\\_politpsych](http://www.psych.nyu.edu/spsp_politpsych)

We hope to see you on January 26<sup>th</sup> – it promises to be a great day!

Sincerely,

Jojanneke van der Toorn

Erin Henne

### ❖ Awards to ISJR Members

#### ***Dan Landis receives APA Award for Distinguished Contributions to the International Advancement of Psychology***

Dan Landis was selected by the APA Committee on International Relations in Psychology to be the 2012 recipient of the APA Award for Distinguished Contributions to the International Advancement of Psychology. They have invited him to make an address at the 2012 Convention in August in Orlando.

Dan Landis is

Emeritus Professor of Psychology (University of Mississippi)  
 Emeritus Dean, College of Liberal Arts (University of Mississippi)  
 Affiliate Professor of Psychology, University of Hawaii, Hilo and Manoa  
 Editor-in-Chief, International Journal of Intercultural Relations  
 Executive Director, International Academy for Intercultural Research  
 200 W. Kawili St.  
 Hilo, Hawaii. 96720 USA  
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 808-966-5039 (Fax)

### ❖ Research Projects of ISJR Members

#### ***Effects of procedural justice on the outcome of government-citizen interactions***

Kees van den Bos

has received several research grants from the Dutch Ministry of the Interior to evaluate and supervise a field experiment on the effects of procedural justice on the outcome of government-citizen interactions (215 000 Euros).

***Long term research project on the structural conditions of justice attitudes over the life-span***

Stefan Liebzig (PI), Carsten Sauer, Simone Schneider, Meike May, Peter Valet

The German Science Foundation (DFG) has recently installed a new Collaborative Research Center (CRC 882) “From Heterogeneities to Inequalities” at Bielefeld University. The goal of the long term research projects within the CRC is to identify theoretically and empirically the mechanisms that generate social inequalities in modern societies. The central research question is how mere differences or heterogeneities between individuals translate into inequalities i.e. evaluated differences. Thereby the main attention is given to households, organizations, national and transnational social spaces as contexts of generating inequalities and affecting people’s perceptions and evaluations over the life-span. The project “Structural conditions of justice attitudes over the life-span” is a substantial part of the larger CRC 882 and investigates (a) the conditions under which social inequalities are perceived as problems of social justice and (b) how the embeddedness in different social contexts influences the formation of attitudes toward social justice across the life course.

We assume that individuals evaluate the justice of inequalities, and that they hold particular attitudes toward justice because, and as long as, these help them to attain their fundamental goals and to solve problems that arise through cooperation with other people (cooperative relations). Hence, attitudes toward justice are not viewed as rigidly stable orientations across the life span or as “Sunday best beliefs” i.e. short-lived opinions that are adjusted continuously to fit situational interests. Instead, they are viewed as a result of (life-long) learning and social comparison processes at all stages of life and in different social contexts.

The goal of the project is to use longitudinal survey data to explain why individuals have particular notions of justice. Changes in the social context in which individuals are embedded over their life course – household, social network, or workplace – are considered as one key aspect in explaining the formation of justice beliefs. This is because social contexts offer opportunities to make social comparisons and mediate social learning processes that are decisive in the formation of particular attitudes to justice. The project will investigate this empirically by realizing a two-fold research design:

- (1) Continuation and expansion of the longitudinal survey of evaluations of the fairness of earnings conducted by the German Socio-Economic Panel Study (SOEP).
- (2) Conducting a longitudinal panel in combination with process-generated individual data of the German Institute for Employment Research (IAB) and information on companies and households (the intention is to carry out three survey waves over an 11-year period). In the 2-stage sampling procedure we first randomly draw German companies with more than 10 employees. Then we sample up to seven respondents within each company (proportional to the size of the company) to obtain multi-level data which enable us to investigate context effects.

The results will enable us to draw conclusions on how the consequences of changes in a society's social and economic structure influence its members' ideas about justice. The project therefore supplements the analysis of the mechanisms that produce inequality by analyzing subjective evaluations, and it complements that focus by addressing the mechanisms of attitude formation.

### *Justice Evaluations and Civic Socialisation in Complex Societies: The Israeli Case*

Nura Resh, Clara Sabbagh

The research project we report here was at first conceptualized as a bi-national cooperation (Israeli-German) between us and Claudia Dalbert as the German partner. Hence, Claudia deserves some credit for the ideas developed in the proposal. The proposal was highly rated but unfortunately, did not get the GIF (German-Israeli Foundation) financial support. We then restructured the proposal and submitted it the Israeli Science Foundation, where it won the competition with a promised financial support for 3 years.

In our research project we set out to examine whether and how justice experiences at school (i.e., evaluations regarding resource distribution) shape different facets of civic attitudes and behavior (e.g., trust in institutions and democratic orientations, civic engagement and involvement in deviant behavior in school). We adopt a multidisciplinary – psychological and sociological – approach, in order to examine to what extent these relationships are affected by individual (psychological, i.e., justice sensitivity) and contextual (sociological), i.e., school and class 'fair climate' factors. Assuming that the nature of civic education and the formation of justice evaluations can only be understood by adopting a comparative perspective, the study will delve into a comparison of more or less disadvantaged groups in a country that features multiple notions of citizenship stressing liberal values of equality, while recognizing sub-group cleavages. Specifically we shall relate here to the national/ethnic cleavage in Israel: Jews (secular, religious) vs. Arabs.

We think that our multidisciplinary approach will yield a more integrative and comprehensive perspective on the study of justice evaluations. Our findings may significantly contribute to an in-depth understanding of justice conflicts at school and their consequences.

The study was designed as an empirical (quantitative) panel investigation among 8th and 9th (middle school) students in a national sample of 50 public middle schools (25 Jewish secular, 10 Jewish religious, 15 Arab) with about 5000 students, who answered a detailed questionnaire. Few school characteristics that will serve as controls were elicited from the Ministry of Education data base. The data base for this investigation is now ready and we are beginning data analysis that hopefully will produce outcomes to be presented in the next ISJR conference in Israel.

### ❖ Obituary for Kevin Carlsmith

It is my sad duty to report that Kevin Carlsmith died on November 19. Those of us who were fortunate to know Kevin will miss him greatly; he was an incredibly nice person and an amazing scholar. Chris Carlsmith (Kevin's brother), John Darley, (his Ph.D. adviser), Rebecca Shiner (the Chair of Kevin's department at Colgate), and I (his postdoc adviser) wrote the following comments and observations about Kevin:

Kevin M. Carlsmith died peacefully on November 19, 2011 from cancer in his boyhood home in Portola Valley, CA, surrounded by his family.

An accomplished researcher and a popular professor of Psychology at Colgate University since 2003, Kevin earned a Ph.D. at Princeton University (2001), an M.A. at University of New Hampshire (1996), and a B.A. from Lewis & Clark College (1989).

Kevin grew up next to Stanford University as the son of two academic psychologists, J. Merrill Carlsmith and Lyn K. Carlsmith. At the age of four he was a participant in Walter Mischel's fa-

mous study of delayed gratification at Bing Nursery School. He knew many members of the Stanford Psychology faculty informally, and his childhood antics were frequently cited by Lyn in her classes on childhood development. Despite (or perhaps because of) his proximity to the field of psychology, he did not embrace that academic discipline until his freshman year of college, when he discovered it was a topic for which he exhibited both passion and talent. His other great collegiate passion was the outdoors, which he had come to love as a boy on backpacking trips to Yosemite and the Sierra Nevada mountains. Kevin was deeply involved with the outdoor program at Lewis & Clark and led frequent trips into the wilderness of the Pacific Northwest. After college he worked at the North Face and served as a river guide and rock-climbing instructor for Outward Bound. He loved the wilderness for both its beauty and its unpredictability. He taught for four years at the White Mountain School in New Hampshire, tutoring students with learning disabilities, supervising a dormitory, and offering instruction in a variety of outdoor activities all year long.

Kevin's experience at the White Mountain School was transformative in several ways. He realized that while he loved outdoor education, he was equally fascinated by classroom pedagogy and by the opportunity to figure out how his students were thinking. He had rediscovered his interest in psychology, and in 1994 he returned to academia to pursue an M.A. degree at the University of New Hampshire under the direction of Jack Mayer. In 1997 Kevin moved on to Princeton to study with John Darley and earned his doctorate there in Psychology in 2001 with a dissertation on revenge and justice. John Darley remembers that Kevin was consistently prepared and wonderfully well-organized, with well-developed skills in statistics and in expository prose. Kevin himself was proud of his ability to thrive intellectually in such a rigorous academic environment. He had found his calling at last.

Kevin's research examined lay theories of morality and justice, including people's naive theories about important kinds of social behavior (e.g., punishment for deviant acts) and how these theories drive behavior (e.g., the kinds of prison sentences people recommend). One interesting question he examined, for example, is whether people are fully aware of how they form judgments about transgression; there appear to be many cases in which people say one thing but do another when it comes to determining punishment. He uncovered a number of interesting cases in which people's theories about transgression and punishment bear little relation to the rationale behind the legal codes. In addition to examining basic questions about people's views of morality and social behavior, this work has intriguing implications for social policy.

He and John Darley found a joint interest in determining which of the many goals that exist for punishing wrongdoers are the ones that really motivate ordinary people to assign punishment to those who have been convicted of crimes. Certainly, people do this in order to deter crime but Kevin and John discovered that individuals from western cultures tend to have an immediate intuition that the offender "deserves" punishment and the magnitude of the punishment is to a considerable extent shared on most offenses.

A two-year post-doctoral fellowship at the University of Virginia allowed Kevin to work with Tim Wilson and to further refine his research agenda. During this time Kevin conducted research on the affective consequences of revenge, finding that whereas people believe that exerting revenge (punishing a free rider) will make them feel better, it actually makes them feel worse. He also taught the introductory social psychology course at UVa to rave reviews. He once said that he treasured every minute of class and hated letting the students go, feeling that he had more to say about the many fascinating topics in social psychology. Clearly his students felt the same way, giving him some of the best course evaluations in the department. One student sent an un-

solicited letter to the Chair of the department that read, “Kevin Carlsmith is a phenomenal professor . . . I view this course as one of my most valuable experiences in the past few years, and will carry the lessons learned here with me forever.”

In 2003, Kevin became an assistant professor at Colgate; he was promoted to associate professor in 2009. He taught a variety of classes at Colgate, including Social Psychology, Statistics, Propaganda and Persuasion (initially developed with Joel Cooper at Princeton), and a freshman seminar of his own design entitled “Just Punishment.” A 2008 letter in support of Kevin’s tenure application described him as “a thought provoking, dynamic, organized, and enthusiastic teacher” who routinely incorporated new academic technology into his classroom. At a gathering in Fall 2011 to honor Kevin, his Colgate students spoke and wrote with poignancy about how his teaching influenced their view of the world in very practical ways. For example, many of his students reflected with laughter and wonder on Kevin’s assignment for them to consciously break a social norm on campus, and to document the reactions of others and of themselves; this is a clear example of Kevin’s ability to help students apply academic material to their own lives and to societal issues. He also served as Chair of the Institutional Review Board at Colgate and as Faculty Advisor to the Psychology Club. His students and colleagues there speak in glowing terms of the contributions that Kevin made to the department and to the school. His advisees praised his compassion and his willingness to let students make the major decisions. Kevin inspired students to pursue challenging theses and ambitious research projects; he championed both efficiency and collegiality in department decision-making; he provided humanity and practical suggestions in administrative capacities; he was a valuable resource for colleagues in thinking through the research design and statistical analyses of their own research.

Kevin published his findings in numerous prestigious journals, and was regularly invited to comment in the mass media, including the New York Times, LA Times, and Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, about contemporary issues of punishment, such as analyzing the motivations and justification for the killing of Osama Bin Laden. He possessed a particular expertise in statistics, an ability that he may have inherited from his father, Stanford professor J. Merrill Carlsmith. The recipient of three grants from the National Science Foundation, Kevin was first author of more than a dozen articles as well as numerous encyclopedia entries, and a regular reviewer of scholarly articles for journals in psychology and law.

In 2009 Kevin received a major grant from the National Science Foundation to advance his research on revenge and punishment. The anonymous reviewers were unanimous in their praise for Kevin’s project. One wrote: “I see Carlsmith’s work as transformative in the most profound sense, because his research will help shape the future of research and public discourse on an important scientific, social, and political question: why do people support and carry out torture? This question is not just important for the United States, and not just for the Bush and Obama administrations. This is a global issue.” Another reviewer added: “[T]his proposal is of interest to many disciplines including law, political science, and public policy, not simply to psychology. It is also of great relevance to current events, and has the potential to make an impact not only within academic circles but also on actual public policy decisions. The broader impact of this research is not in doubt.”

Perhaps the most telling comment of all came from a reviewer who expressed frustration at being unable to find any flaws at all in the project’s design:

Reviewers are supposed to read proposals carefully and point out all of the ways in which the proposal could be improved. This grant has me feeling like the Maytag repairman. I think this

grant is terrific in all ways, and I have nothing to criticize or even recommend to improve the PIs existing ideas. . . I clearly have no ideas that the PI has not considered already, and the ones I was considering were not as interesting as the ones he proposes. The predictions are interesting and counterintuitive, with pilot data to support them. The experiments are programmatic and ambitious, moving the clear ideas mentioned in the introduction into new and interesting areas.. I anticipate that the PI will generate many more interesting follow-ups than he even anticipates at this point. It's among the best proposals I have seen. That it's being conducted at an undergraduate institution only augments my very positive impression of this proposal. It is terrific, and deserves the highest priority of funding.

In 2001 Kevin married Alison Mathias, a Virginia native whom he had met in a swing-dance class at Princeton University. They have two daughters, Abigail and Julia. A devoted father, Kevin lavished attention upon “his girls” as he affectionately referred to all three of them. He relished the opportunities to introduce his daughters to ice-skating in the winter, Disneyworld in the spring, and swimming at his family’s camp in New Hampshire during the summer.

In 2010-11 Kevin was appointed as a Fellow of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford University. He was eager to introduce his wife Alison and his two young daughters to the splendors of the Bay Area, and he was delighted to have the chance to collaborate with so many other social scientists. He was also pleased to follow so closely in his parent’s footsteps: Merrill had been a Fellow at CASBS in the 1970s, and Lyn was a frequent visitor there as the steadfast companion of Director emeritus Gardner Lindzey. Sadly, Kevin’s cancer prevented him from utilizing the resources there to his full advantage, and his health declined significantly during his year there. During that same year, Kevin provided sensitive and compassionate care to his ailing mother Lyn while managing his own health issues, taking care of his family, and arranging his affairs. A clear-eyed social scientist right to the end, Kevin wrote a blog about his illness that showcased his dry wit, his optimism and zest for life, and his detailed understanding of the disease that afflicted him.

Kevin was always thoughtful and deliberative. Gentle and kind, he retained a fierce desire to live coupled with a serene dignity in the face of death. Even as he battled his own disease, he paid extraordinary attention to his ailing mother to make sure that she was well-cared for, and to his daughters so that they would be prepared for his passing. We will miss his wise counsel; his delight in the achievements of his children; his keen insights into the human mind; and his enthusiasm for family, friends, psychology, and the outdoors.

In addition to his immediate family of Alison, Abby, and Julia, he is survived by his brother Chris Carlsmith and his family of Arlington, MA, and his sister Kim Sampson and her family of Orlando, FL.

Christopher Carlsmith (University of Massachusetts-Lowell)

John Darley (Princeton University)

Rebecca L. Shiner (Colgate University)

Timothy D. Wilson (University of Virginia)

## ❖ Recent Justice-Related Publications of ISJR Members

- Baumert, A., Gollwitzer, M., Staubach, M. & Schmitt, M. (2011). Justice sensitivity and the processing of justice-related information. *European Journal of Personality*, 25, 386-397.
- Day, M. V., & Ross, M. (2011). The value of remorse: How drivers' responses to police predict fines for speeding. *Law and Human Behavior*, 35, 221-234.
- Day, M. V., Kay, A. C., Holmes, J. G., & Napier, J. L. (2011). System justification and the defense of committed relationship ideology. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 101, 291-306.
- Miles, P., Schaufeli, W. B., & Van den Bos, K. (2011). When weak groups are strong: How low cohesion groups allow individuals to act according to their personal absence tolerance norms. *Social Justice Research*, 24, 207-230.
- Simmons P. (2011). Competent, dependable and respectful: Football refereeing as a model for communicating fairness. *Ethical Space: The International Journal of Communication Ethics*, 8(3/4), 33-42.
- Stel, M., Van den Bos, K., Sim, S., & Rispens, S. (in press). Mimicry and just world beliefs: Mimicking makes men view the world as more personally just. *British Journal of Social Psychology*.
- Thomas, N., Baumert, A. & Schmitt (2011). Justice sensitivity as a risk and protective factor in social conflicts. In E. Kals & J. Maes (Eds). *Justice Sensitivity as a Risk and Protective Factor in Social Conflicts* (pp. 107-120). New York: Springer.
- Wu, M. S., & Shen, C. (2011). Moral Affection and Belief in a Just World. *Study Times*, 616, 5. Beijing, Party School of CPC (Communist Party of Chinese) Central Committee.
- Wu, M. S., Yan, X., Zhou, C., Chen, Y.-W., Li, J., Shen, X.-Q., Zhu, Z.-H., & Han, B. (2011). General Belief in a Just World and Resilience: Evidence from a Collectivistic Culture. *European Journal of Personality*, 25, 431-442.

## ❖ ISJR Membership Form

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

I am not an ISJR member but am interested in joining the Society. Please send me information about membership in ISJR.

**TO JOIN:** From the Homepage go to the "Membership" tab and then click "Become a member."  
Or email to Steven Blader, New York University, [sblader@stern.nyu.edu](mailto:sblader@stern.nyu.edu)

### **SUBSCRIBE to the ISJR listserv:**

Send an email to [csabbagh@edu.haifa.ac.il](mailto:csabbagh@edu.haifa.ac.il) . In the subject line of the email, type "SUBSCRIBE ISJR".

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**Explanation of Proposed Changes to the International Society for Justice Research (ISJR)  
By-laws, Approved by the Executive Committee, December, 2011  
To be Voted on at the Business Meeting, Rishon LeZion, September 2012**

**§ 2 Objectives**

Proposed change:

Change “fosterer” to “foster” in point #2

*Reason: typographical error*

**§ 4 Membership dues**

Proposed change: Currently dues are determined by the criterion of seniority. The proposed change indicates that dues should be determined by the criterion of income.

*Reason: An analysis of the ISJR membership indicates that most of ISJR members (92%) are from the Western world; only 4% are from Eastern Europe, 2% from Asia and 2% from the Middle East, and we have no members from Latin America. One impediment to membership of scholars from non-Western countries is that their salaries are lower than in developed countries, and thus the current ISJR membership fees might be too high for them. A scholar from a non-Western country has to pay the same fees as her counterpart from a developed nation even though their income levels differ significantly. It should be noted, however, that as the great majority of ISJR members come from relatively affluent Western countries, the proposed change is not likely to affect ISJR's annual income.*

*Fees structures that are determined by different income levels, characterize many national and international organizations such as the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues (SPSSI), Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP), International Society of Political Psychology (ISPP), American Sociological Association (ASA), the International Sociological Association (ISA) the International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology (IAACCP).*

*Due to its similarity to ISJR current fees structure, the proposed change to bylaw §4 Membership Dues is based on the fees structure of the International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology (IAACCP).*

**§ 6 General Business Meeting**

Proposed change:

Change “General Business Meetings must be announced to the members at least six months prior to the scheduled dates.” to “General Business Meetings must be announced to the members at least three months prior to the scheduled dates.

*Reason: Potential by-law changes are currently presented six months in advance along with the agenda for the General Business Meeting. Six months is a long time in advance to have decided on suggested by-law changes. Many suggestions for by-law changes (and other agenda items) arise as a result of ISJR activities that often take place less than six months before the conference/General Business Meeting.*

**§ 8 President**

Proposed change:

Addition of the sentence “A President can serve no more than two consecutive terms.”

*Reason: The Executive thought that a regular change of President is healthy for the society and helps to foster ISJR’s interdisciplinary and international nature.*

**§ 9 Executive Board**

Proposed Change 1:

Change “If a Treasurer or Secretary resigns” to “In the case of a Treasurer’s or Secretary’s death or resignation”

*Reason: This change makes the wording consistent with the “Expiration of Membership” section.*

Proposed Change 2:

Add the following: “In the case of a President’s death or resignation before his or her term is over, the President-Elect assumes the role of President for the remaining term. If a President-Elect has yet to be chosen, the Past-President will assume the role of President until a President-Elect is voted into office (upon which, the new President-Elect will immediately assume the role of President, and the Past-President will revert to his or her role as Past-President).”

*Reason: At Adelaide, the Executive discussed adding something like this paragraph to the bylaws in the future, so that we have a “back-up plan” in case a President resigns, to go along with our back-up plan for resignations of Treasurer and Secretary.*

Proposed Change 3:

Add “Research” after “Social Justice” when referring to the journal.

*Reason: typographical error*

Proposed Change 4:

Add “Twice a year, the Editor will supply the rest of the Executive Board with a journal report that includes statistics such as number of submissions received, number of decisions pending and the stage at which these manuscripts stand, number of manuscripts accepted, number of manuscripts rejected, average time to decision, and the discipline and country of submission for manuscripts accepted for publication.”

*Reason: Currently, we only receive a journal report every two years, which is presented at the biennial conference during the General Business Meeting. It is relatively common practice with other organizations, however, that members of the Executive receive a journal report on a more regular basis. Given the number of issues of Social Justice Research that come out each year, the Executive thought that a reported distributed twice a year would be sufficient.*

**§ 11 The Dissolution of the Society**

Proposed Change:

Remove the “5” at the end of the paragraph.

*Reason: typographical error*

**Bylaws of the  
International Society for Justice Research (ISJR)**

Proposed changes (marked in "track and changes") to be Considered at the General Business Meeting, Rishon LeZion 2012. Approved by Executive Board, December 2011

**§ 1 Name and Seat**

The Society is named "International Society for Justice Research e.V.<sup>1</sup>" (ISJR). It was registered in 1997 as a non-profit scientific organization at Potsdam, Germany.

**§ 2 Objectives**

Questions about justice are ubiquitous in interpersonal relations, within and between communities, social groups, organizations, and states. They are at the core of social conflicts and they are essential for sustainable conflict resolutions. A wide variety of scientific disciplines consider issues of justice.

The aim of ISJR is to advance justice research in every way. The aim of the bylaws is particularly realized by

1. organizing and conducting biennial scientific meetings and further opportunities for the exchange of scientific information,
2. editing a newsletter to foster<sup>e</sup> productive discussions of new ideas, research, and theories, and
3. encourage international and interdisciplinary research cooperation.

The society pursues exclusively and directly non-profit aims in the legal sense of the paragraph „non-profit aims“ of the fiscal code. The society is acting unselfishly. It does not pursue goals primarily serving its own economic interest; funds can only be used for the objectives of the Society. No one may be benefited by expenses that do not correspond to the objectives of the Society (cf. §2) or by disproportionately high compensations. No member receives donations from the resources of the society.

**§ 3 Membership**

Membership is available to scholars whose work is related to issues of justice and who apply to join the society.

Associate membership is available to students who are interested in justice research. Associate members are not counted for the quorum and do not participate in elections.

<sup>1</sup> e.V. is a German acronym for registered society (**e**ingetragener **V**erein) <sup>2</sup>

## § 4 Membership Dues

Dues for members are determined by levels of Gross Annual Income. The following structure defines membership categories according to different income levels:

Gross Annual Income	Dues (US \$)
a) Students	\$10
b) Under \$10,000	\$20
c) \$10,001 - \$30,000	\$40
d) \$30,001 - \$65,000	\$65
e) \$65,001 and over	\$85

Dues for members in categories d) and e) include a subscription to *Social Justice Research*. Dues for members in categories a), b) and c) do not include a subscription to the journal. If a member in these categories wishes to subscribe to *Social Justice Research*, her/his total dues to the society will be equal the cost of the journal. Dues will increase to accommodate scheduled increases in journal subscriptions. Any other changes in due regulations are to be decided by the members at a General Business Meeting of the Society.

~~Dues for members are currently fixed at the rate of \$75 per year for people who hold permanent positions and \$45 per year for others. Dues for members include a subscription to *Social Justice Research*.~~

~~Dues for Associate members are currently \$ 10 per year without subscription to the journal *Social Justice Research*. If an associate member wishes to subscribe to *Social Justice Research*, the total dues will equal the cost of the journal to the society. Dues will increase to accommodate scheduled increases in journal subscriptions. Any other changes in dues regulations are to be decided by the members at a General Business Meeting of the Society. Any member or applicant may apply to the treasurer for a reduction in dues because of financial hardship.~~

## § 5 Expiration of Membership

Membership expires with death, resignation, or a failure to pay dues for two consecutive years. Resignation is possible only at the end of a financial year by notifying the treasurer. Membership may be terminated by the Executive Board in instances of weighty reasons.

## § 6 General Business Meeting

General Business Meetings will be held every two years, if possible on the occasion of the biennial scientific meeting. General Business Meetings must be announced to the members at least six-three months prior to the scheduled dates. With two exceptions, the members attending the General Business Meetings are authorized to make decisions by a majority vote, regardless of the number of members present. Amendments to the bylaws (cf. § 10) and the dissolution of the Society (cf. § 11) require a quorum of at least 20% of the members. Abstentions are considered invalid votes. The schedule of every ordinary General Business Meeting must include: - the accounts of the Society for the preceding period, - the approval of the Executive Board, - elections to the Executive Board (cf. § 8 and § 9).

With the restrictions specified in § 10 and § 11, the agenda to be addressed at the meetings may be changed or supplemented by request of the majority of the attending members. The approval of the Executive Board may only be given after examination of the past annual accounts by two members of the Society not currently on the Executive Board, who report their approval of the accounts at the General Business Meeting. The decisions made at the General Business Meeting are noted in the minutes that normally have to be signed by the President and the Secretary, and in extraordinary cases by Past-President and Treasurer.

### **§ 7 Extraordinary General Business Meeting**

If necessary in the interests of the Society, an Extraordinary General Business Meeting may be summoned by the Executive Board. An Extraordinary General Business Meeting must be summoned if 20% or more of the members have requested this in written form to the Executive Board. An Extraordinary General Business Meeting must be announced 1 month in advance.

### **§ 8 President**

The President will be elected by ballot for a two-year term one year before she/he is to take up this office. During the period before her/his term as President, she/he will be member of the Executive Board as President Elect. After the end of her/his term as President, she/he will belong to the Executive Board as Past-President until the forthcoming President is elected. 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. The President will be elected by the plurality of votes, preferably from a slate of candidates prepared by the Executive Board with the approval of those nominated. [A President can serve no more than two consecutive terms.](#)

### **§ 9 Executive Board**

The Executive Board consists of the President, the President-Elect/Past-President, the Treasurer, the Secretary, one Newsletter Editor, the Editor of Social Justice Research and the Host of the forthcoming biennial meeting. The Treasurer and the Secretary are elected by the majority of the members attending the General Business Meeting for a period of two years. [In the case of a Treasurer's or Secretary's death or resignations](#) before the end of the two-year term, the Executive Board may elect, by majority vote, an interim office-holder for the remaining term. [In the case of a President's death or resignation before his or her term is over, the President-Elect assumes the role of President for the remaining term. If a President-Elect has yet to be chosen, the Past-President will assume the role of President until a President-Elect is voted into office \(upon which, the new President-Elect will immediately assume the role of President, and the Past-President will revert to his or her role as Past-President\).](#)

The Editor of the Newsletter, and the Host of the forthcoming biennial meeting are elected by the

Executive Board by majority vote. "A slate of candidates for the Editor of Social Justice [Research](#) are approved by the Executive Board by majority vote and are sent to the publisher for final selection. [Once a year, the Editor will supply the rest of the Executive Board with a journal report that includes statistics such as number of submissions received, number of decisions pending and the stage at which these manuscripts stand, number of manuscripts accepted, number of manuscripts rejected, average time to decision, and the discipline and country of submission for manuscripts accepted for publication.](#) "

Reelections are allowed for all positions of the Executive Board. The functions of the Executive Board are:

1. to decide about the use of revenues,
2. to advise on the programs of scientific meetings, on the contents and format of the newsletter, and on other activities of the Society,
3. to advise with respect to the policies designed to advance the goals of the Society,
4. to elect the Editor of the Newsletter, the host of the forthcoming biennial meeting, and to develop a slate of candidates for the Editor of Social Justice Research,
5. to advise with respect to bylaws.

### **§ 10 Amendments to Bylaws**

Amendments to the bylaws can only be decided by vote at a General Business Meeting with a quorum of at least 20% of the members. Any proposed modification requires a majority of at least 2/3 of the recorded valid votes. Amendments to the bylaws are only allowed if information about the planned modifications is included in the announcement of the General Business Meeting. In the case that less than 20% of the members attend the General Business Meeting, the following General Business Meeting has a quorum regardless of the number of attending members. This must be announced in the invitation to the General Business Meeting.

### **§ 11 The Dissolution of the Society**

The Society may only be dissolved by majority decision at a General Business Meeting attended by at least 20% of the members. The announcement of such a Meeting must include the intention to dissolve the Society. In the case that less than 20% of the members attend the Meeting, the following Meeting has a quorum regardless of the number of attending members. This must be announced in the invitation to the General Business Meeting. If the Society is dissolved or by discontinuation of tax-exempt status, its resources will go to a tax exempt non-profit organization or to a public corporation that has to devote the resources for the advancement of justice research.

The allocation of all resources is to be decided by majority vote on the General Business Meeting. 5

**§ 12 Representation of the Society in Legal Transactions**

The President, and only the President, has the authority to represent the society in any legal transaction and to speak on behalf of the society, except when the President delegates in writing his/her authority, in the whole or in specific cases, to another member of the Executive Board.