



# ISPP News

## International Society of Political Psychology

Fall 2001 Vol.12(2)

*The purpose of the International Society of Political Psychology (ISPP) is to facilitate communication across disciplinary, geographic and political boundaries, among scholars and concerned individuals in government and public posts, the communications media and elsewhere, who have a scientific interest in the relationship between politics and psychological processes. In so doing, ISPP aims to continue to advance scholarship in political psychology, and to contribute to the usefulness of work in political psychology.*

### EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S CORNER

The next year will be exciting for ISPP on several fronts. At our annual meeting in Cuernavaca last July we were treated to an advanced look at several chapters of the forthcoming third edition of the *Handbook of Political Psychology* which should be on bookshelves before our next annual meeting in Berlin. Based on the authors' presentations of their chapters, I can assure you the *Handbook* will be an invaluable resource we will all want to own. Similarly, 2002 will witness publication of the first volume in our annual *Advances in Political Psychology*. Elsevier will be making the volume available to members at a discount, and you can order the volume when you renew your membership in December.

Of course, the Berlin meeting is further cause for excitement and I hope you will all make the effort to attend. The chairs of our local committee, Christine Kulke <c.kulke@gp.tu-berlin.de> and Helgard Kramer <hkramer@zedat.fu-berlin.de> are busy making arrangements to keep us culturally entertained and intellectually stimulated. If you have any suggestions for events or tours and if you know of some especially good restaurants, nightspots, and "don't miss" locations in and around Berlin, feel free to contact the local committee at <ispp2002@pitzer.edu> with your suggestions. Elsewhere in this newsletter you will find information about the annual meeting, the theme of which is "Language of Politics, Language of Citizenship, Language of Culture." To present papers, chair panels, act as a discussant or lead a workshop, contact this year's program chair Detlef Oesterreich <berlinispp@pitzer.edu>. More information about the meeting is available on our website <<http://ispp.org/ISPP/meet.html>> and will be updated regularly as the planning progresses.

The next year is also a crucial transitional year for ISPP in that we must select our next Executive Director. The annual meeting in Berlin will mark the completion of the fourth year in my tenure as Executive Director and we would like to have my successor chosen by then so that he or she will be able to "shadow" Central Office operations throughout

*(Continued on page 2)*

## C · O · N · T · E · N · T · S

### I. ISPP ANNOUNCEMENTS

Executive Director's Corner .....	1
Presidential Farewell.....	2
Presidential Hail.....	3
Executive Director Search.....	5
Berlin 2002 Meeting .....	6
ISPP Awards .....	8
European Summer Institute .....	10

### II. PROFESSIONAL NEWS

Upcoming Conferences .....	11
Recent Dissertation Abstracts .....	12
Submission Information .....	12

the year and be ready to take over without skipping a beat at the 2003 annual meeting in Boston. If you are interested in the position, or would like to nominate someone for the position, see the announcement by David Winter, the search committee chair, on page five of this newsletter. Given that the Executive Director position is a volunteer position, it is essential that whoever takes over has substantial institutional support from their employer, and such support may require lengthy and complex negotiations, which is another reason we need to make our decision on the next Executive Director well in advance of 2003.

Finally, it is also time to begin the process of selecting our site for the 2005 annual meeting. We recently adopted a policy resulting in the rotation of meeting sites between North America, Europe, and non-North American and non-European sites. We will meet in Berlin in 2002, in Boston in 2003, and in Lund, Sweden in 2004 which means we will meet somewhere outside Europe and North America in 2005 (and in North America in 2006). If you have suggestions for the site of our 2005 meeting please get in touch with the Central Office <ispp@pitzer.edu> before the midwinter meeting of the Governing Council in early January 2002.

*Dana Ward*  
*Executive Director*

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To receive future issues of this newsletter online rather than as a hard copy in the mail, send your request to heather\_gillespie@pitzer.edu.

PDF versions of the newsletter are now online. To access the online PDF version, visit the ISPP website at:  
**<http://ispp.org>**

FAREWELL

*Terrorism, Creating a Better World,  
the United States, and ISPP*

As my farewell, I would first like to thank the many people who made the conference in Cuernavaca the wonderful success which everybody I talked to thought it was. Graciela Mota-Botella was a wonderful hostess. One of her amazing accomplishments was to arrange simultaneous translation for all sessions. Maritza Montero and Tamra Pearson d'Estrée put together an outstanding program and congratulations to all those who made the presentations that made it wonderful. Heather Gillespie did an incredible job, as usual, in organizing the conference and helping everyone with small and big matters, as did Linda Patten and her associates, the group that has been helping us for a little over a year with our conferences. And Dana Ward as "conductor" was making sure that the pieces worked together.

Since the conference those of us in the United States have experienced a great shock, a great tragedy, with reverberations around the world. I personally felt deeply affected. I felt grief and sadness. The first time I was asked to talk on a radio program about it late morning/early afternoon on September 11, I had trouble speaking without breaking down. I believe that for me, and for others who have experienced war or have worked on issues of violence (especially in settings in which they have actually taken place), what I saw activated feelings associated with all those events and experiences.

Before I studied genocide and mass killing, I studied altruism and helping behavior for many years. I myself survived early in life because others risked themselves to help me. I was deeply moved as I watched and heard about the sacrifice and effort that people made in behalf of others on September 11th and afterwards. But I also felt grief at the same time, seeing the goodness people are capable of, and thinking about all the times people have needed help and did not get it — the unwillingness of the allies, for example, to bomb the railroads leading to Auschwitz or the gas chambers even though they had planes flying regularly about 30 miles from there, and the passivity of the world when hundreds of thousands of Rwandese were being killed, despite the pictures of rivers filled with dead bodies. And while people are showing tremendous kindness, the great majority of U.S. citizens are willing to bomb civilians in other countries, in

place of terrorists, since we do not know where they are. Some of our fellow citizens are attacking Arab and other foreign-looking Americans.

All this shows the tremendous importance of our work. The members of our Society do work related to all the social, cultural, political, and psychological processes involved in every aspect of these phenomena. Some of us do work, and we must do much more work, on how to prevent violence. We must identify ways to combat not only terrorists, but also the roots of terrorism, the sources of desperation, helplessness, anger, and whatever else leads people to adopt ideologies that identify enemies and follow ideological movements and leaders to highly destructive acts.

I want to pose the question to what extent we may also need to be activists, and what that might mean for us as scholars, researchers, and practitioners. It is important to identify the positive actions in the world that the United States and other countries and international organizations might take to improve lives, both materially and psychologically, and thereby lessen the breeding grounds for terrorism and other forms of violence. But these actions will require greater empathy for other countries, a willingness to either define self-interest in a different way or to sacrifice self-interest. Such actions might include corporations helping poor countries develop industries and technological capacities, or states supporting democracies instead of dictatorships even in countries where they have reliable allies, or engaging in efforts to reduce conflict in various parts of the world before they explode.

In other words, what applied efforts are required by us to help improve the world? How can we use the knowledge we gain in our work to improve the world? Is this purely an individual effort? Can ISPP, which does support these efforts by giving us a home and a community, support it even better, and perhaps in additional ways? These are a few of the questions and speculations on my mind as I wish Helen Haste, and all the members of the Society great success in fulfilling your goals, professional and personal, and hope that the journeys that we each take will contribute to a more peaceful world.

With warm regards to all of you,

*Ervin Staub*  
*ISPP President, 2000-2001*

## HAIL FROM THE PRESIDENT

It is a remarkable time to be President of ISPP. We have experienced world events in the last two months that have transformed some of our most basic assumptions about the limits of political action and the nature of morality. We are all touched personally, some tragically, by the loss of friends, family or colleagues, but all of us by having to confront new emotions. We are profoundly touched as human beings, but as political psychologists, we also confront the events through the lens of analysis and reflection.

This is neither a negation of responsibility nor voyeurism; it is part of our responsibility as scholars and practitioners. If we have any expertise at all that we can offer to the world, it is our skills in the area of politics. I do not know how many of you have already been called upon, or offered your services, as advisors, commentators, or counsellors in the last few weeks, but I know that over the next few years, many of us will direct our attention to these events and their aftermath, and will be reporting this work at conferences, in journals and media articles, and in academic and popular books. And through this we will also be changed as people.

Such a direction of effort will enhance our understanding – hopefully – but it will also underline how much our work is driven not only by the exigencies of political events, but by our own commitment to certain values. We should not shy away from this in pursuit of a chimerical ‘objectivity’. As many have written with regard to social research, we cannot have a ‘view from nowhere’ – what Donna Haraway calls a ‘god-trick’. We come from somewhere, and objectivity consists of recognizing and taking account of our frameworks, schemas, and assumptions. September 11 brought this home to us; we cannot be untouched but we can recognize how our work is informed by our responses. This will enrich it, and us as human beings.

I find myself asking, what was the most extraordinary feature of those events and this time?

Of course, the death of 7000 innocent people in peace time is ‘extraordinary’, and an obscene horror. But it is also extraordinary that most of us watched these events in real time on television – all over the world. We saw it happen;

*(continued on page 4)*

the only lens for this participant observation was the camera lens held by the reporters in situ. The commentators' stories came to us later. Even the Gulf War, fought so much in our sitting rooms, was rarely 'live' and was filtered through editing that – largely – told and retold the story that this was a 'clean' war in which superb technological precision replaced the blood and guts of bystanders. Only later did the other pictures come through to our screens. On September 11 we all saw the reality.

My U.S. friends tell me that there has been an overwhelming sense of unity and community – not only in New York. This is distinct from the unifying calls for military solidarity from President Bush. Elsewhere in the world we are drawn into a unity through the shared sense of horror, compassion – and fear. But in the United States there is a shock feature that should not be underestimated. In contrast to many nations the United States has no collective folk memory of invasion. The United States has had internal terrorism, and terrible carnage from deranged gunmen, but it has been inviolate from external attack.

Unity, we know from psychological research, is achieved by identifying a common enemy. The iconic status of Osama bin Laden has brought this home to us vividly. To identify not a nation but an individual as the Evil Being is extraordinary; it reminds us of the folklore of bad novels of previous centuries, in which a madman tries to take over the world and is foiled by Our Hero. This is a folklore that we all share, and perhaps contributes to the worldwide moral unanimity that we have seen Bush harness. As long as no collective enemy – such as a nation – can be identified, we can maintain this individuation of evil, and therefore, the specificity of the targets of moral outrage. Bin Laden's 'associates' have been seen as united only by their (presumed) extremism, they have been isolated and denatured, and removed from the protection of a national identity. The voices of moderate Islam have striven to isolate their activities and to cast them out.

This is the current worldwide perspective; we have – justifiably – demonized the 'enemy' but we should not forget that for many people, the American is the demon. The stories of 'the enemy' that we are telling ourselves – with every moral right – are universal stories with universal consequences, a war in which the protagonists claim not only the moral high ground but access to the only truth. Temporarily, past hatreds are subsumed, but as many have noted, to create martyrs will help other causes than the present one. There is a fine line between purging evil and creating martyrs.

Unity is also created through language. At the time of the Gulf War, George Lakoff, Professor of Linguistics at UC Berkeley, wrote a dramatic analysis of the metaphors that make war possible. It became famous partly because it was an early example of the power of the Internet, where he published it. Lakoff showed how metaphors were used in the progress of the war, and how such metaphors enabled Americans to see themselves as the moral agents, protecting the Kuwaitis from the 'playground bully' Saddam Hussein, and as invincible against the corrupt and disorganised Iraqi forces. As Lakoff pointed out 'metaphors can kill.'

Indeed, all nations create such metaphors to motivate young men to fight (and die) and the less active population to tolerate these deaths and the deaths of thousands of alien strangers, even women and children. The power of metaphor was evident in Bush's initial and unfortunate use of the term 'crusade', which in Muslim eyes is about equivalent to how a rallying cry of 'power to the communist struggle!' would sound to a U.S. Republican.

Lakoff has written another brilliant (and moving) piece in the last few weeks, analyzing the metaphors that have followed September 11, showing how they have shaped the moral climate of the American nation in particular, and indeed, have highlighted the dilemmas and uncertainties that Americans feel. We elsewhere in the world also share those uncertainties.

I watch with interest and some trepidation how the narratives and metaphors of military action are unfolding. It is most striking how little anti-war feeling there has been; even long-standing peace activists are urging calm and considered reflection, rather than opposing all military response. The activation of support for 'war' has been astonishing in its speed and universality. Few have questioned it. Perhaps the world unity, and the isolation and individualization of the perpetrators, keeps us safe from anticipating real dangers of a 'real' war. There are also moral dangers – how easy is it for us to be drawn into a morally dubious position – as individuals and as states – by the powerful rhetoric of 'the moral high ground'?

Where does this leave us, in ISPP? Before September 11 I had planned to write this piece on the future of the organization, and my view of expanding our activities and perspectives to include more work on language, discourse, and metaphor. There are many exciting developments in social and cultural psychology which are getting away from the traditional cognitive models of structures inside people's heads. These developments allow us to look in much greater depth at the negotiation and construction of meanings and

value within historical and cultural contexts. They are reflected in the June 2001 special issue of *Political Psychology* (Volume 22, Number 2). They have their parallels in political science also. I have set as the theme for the Berlin meeting, *Language of Politics, Language of Citizenship, Language of Culture* in the hope that we can encourage more representation of these perspectives.

Our responsibility – one we have always recognized – is to take on board the key political issues of our time and of other times, and apply our best skills to this task, with the outcome at very least of enhancing understanding, but perhaps also of influencing those in policy-making positions to make informed decisions. We have not shrunk from recognizing that this task is inherently interwoven with moral and value dimensions, and that our training – and the training we give to the young scholars in our charge – must include taking account of the tensions between a commitment to academic excellence and non-partisanship, with our personal and cultural commitments to certain ideals, such as democracy and liberalism. The events of September 11 have brought this responsibility home to us, and have challenged us to consider the nature of this responsibility and its implications for our work.

*Helen Haste*  
*ISPP President, 2001-2002*

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## SEARCH FOR ISPP EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The term of the current Executive Director expires in July 2003. The Governing Council has constituted a search committee to identify a new Executive Director. Members of the committee are: Martha Crenshaw, Horst-Alfred Heinrich, Catarina Kinnvall, George Marcus, Kathleen McGraw, Wendy Rahn, and David Winter. We hope to complete this search by July 2002, to give the new director time to become familiar with the duties of the position.

The Executive Director, as the chief administrative officer of ISPP, administers the central office, maintains records, responds to and redirects requests for information from members and nonmembers, and assists ISPP officers and committees in their work. The Executive Director is also encouraged to propose initiatives to strengthen the Society and extend its activities. Some measure of support from the director's home institution is essential.

The appointment will be for a five-year term. Nominations (including self-nominations), suggestions, and comments are welcome. It would be helpful (though not necessary at this initial stage) to send a recent current curriculum vitae and the names of people who could be contacted as references. Please do not have letters sent at this stage.

Please send names and materials to:

Professor David G. Winter, Chair of ISPP Search Committee  
Department of Psychology  
University of Michigan  
525 E. University Avenue  
Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1109 U.S.A.

telephone: (734) 647-3952  
fax: (734) 647-9440  
email: dgwinter@umich.edu

ISPP 25th  
ANNUAL SCIENTIFIC MEETING

“Language of Politics, Language of Citizenship,  
Language of Culture.”

16-19 July 2002  
Berlin, Germany

CALL FOR PAPERS

The theme of this meeting is “*Language of Politics, Language of Citizenship, Language of Culture.*” Besides submissions that address any aspect of this theme, the program will also cover the full range of theory and research in political psychology.

The ISPP program consists of papers, symposia, roundtables, posters and workshops. We encourage a wide range of styles of presentation. Please follow the guidelines for submission below. Incomplete proposals will be returned to the submitter.

*A note on Audio-visual materials:* We will make every effort to supply Powerpoint, video, slide projectors etc. but it is safe to assume that an overhead projector will be available. Please remember that there are rules about overhead transparencies and slides:

- \* Not more than 40 words on the sheet
- \* NEVER less than 18 point font, and preferably 24 point.
- \* Far better to use three LEGIBLE sheets than one illegible one.

Papers

A paper will be grouped with others of a similar theme. The panels will be decided by the Program Chair. Normally presenters have a maximum of 20 minutes for their presentation. A paper is useful for presenting concepts or arguments, or SUMMARIZING data. A paper is NOT the place for detailed presentation of data: please use Interactive Papers for this purpose. Presenters should make use wherever possible of effective AV material. Presenters are expected to bring copies of their paper to the meeting for circulation.

Interactive Papers, or Posters

An interactive paper, or poster, presentation consists of an exhibit of materials that report research activities in a visual format. This provides a platform that enables the presenter to interact with their audience and allows meeting attendees to browse and discuss material with presenters. Sessions will last 1 1/2 hours during which time the paper is displayed and the author is present. Papers will be grouped by theme.

An interactive paper is particularly useful for presenting data or models. It is not good for presenting a lot of text or an extended argument. Normally, the presentation should consist of about 12 sheets of A4 paper or letter size (or 6 sheets of A3 or legal size) on which the typeface is NO SMALLER than 24 point: it should be easily readable from a meter away. Diagrams and clear tables are excellent, as are bullet points to summarize the argument and findings. Color and pictures are a great advantage also.

Interactive papers could also involve other forms of technology (e.g. Powerpoint, video); please consult the Program Chair in advance about the technical facilities that may be required.

Presenters should bring copies of their papers for distribution.

#### Symposia

A symposium consists of a group of closely coordinated papers by different authors that address a particular issue or problem. They may include a discussant, who should have read all the papers in advance. Proposals for symposia are the responsibility of the coordinator, who should supply an overall abstract for the symposium AND abstracts for individual papers. There should normally be no more than 5 presenters including a discussant.

#### Roundtables

A roundtable is a more informal discussion among people of contrasting or complementary views. Although roundtable participants do not write formal papers, proposals should include information about each participant and an overall abstract. Roundtable proposers are responsible for arranging participation of roundtable members. Normally, a roundtable will comprise opening remarks by participants followed by floor discussion.

#### Salons

This is a new format. The purpose is to enable presenters to convene a discussion around a particular topic. This could involve showing a video or film, followed by discussion, or identifying a clear discussion question, which could be conceptual or focused on developing activity or an educational program. Proposers of salons should provide an abstract which summarizes the aim of the salon and indicates the facilities required.

#### Workshops

A workshop is an extended session involving some kind of participation, application or demonstration. Size is limited; there is advance registration and a fee for participants. Proposals should include an Abstract that gives a reasonably full description of the activity and its purpose, and the proposed time required (e.g. half day, full day).

#### General information

Offers to chair paper sessions or serve as a discussant are welcome. Please indicate your area of expertise and interest, and provide a full address.

The deadline for submissions is January 31 2002 but earlier submissions are welcome. If you need acceptance of your paper in order to get funding, please submit EARLY and make clear that you have to meet such a deadline. A formal letter of invitation can be sent to you by the Program Chair once your paper is accepted. Participants must arrange their own travel and accommodation to Berlin.

Once your paper is accepted it will be entered into the Preliminary Program. However, preregistration is required of ALL speakers and if you do NOT register by the deadline, your paper will be removed from the Final Program.

The preliminary program, along with preregistration materials (including accommodations and travel information) will be mailed to all ISPP members and those participating in mid-March 2002.

#### How to Submit Your Proposal

Please note: incomplete proposals will be returned to the sender. You may submit your proposal by mail or email:

*Email:* berlinispp@pitzer.edu

*Mailing address:*

Detlef Oesterreich

Max Planck Institut für Bildungsforschung

94 Lentzeallee

14195 Berlin

Germany

You MUST use the submission form (pdf version) for ALL submissions. In the case of multiple submissions, use one form per submission. If you cannot download the form, contact the ISPP Central Office for a hard copy (copies of the call and form will be included in the membership mailing of the Fall ISPPNews).

\*Note: Please use SEPARATE PAGES for each part of the submission. In order to facilitate anonymous refereeing of papers we ask you to head EACH page with the same identifying number: we suggest your date of birth but any 8 digit number would be appropriate. If submitting more than one paper, please use different identifying numbers for each.

At this point we ask for technical requests but cannot GUARANTEE anything but overhead projectors. Further information will follow.

## ISPP AWARDS

### SUEDFELD RECEIVES LASSWELL AWARD

For the first time in the history of the ISPP's procedure for the selection of awards recipients, a joint committee was created to choose the recipients for the Lasswell and the Sanford awards. The members of this joint awards committee - Ofer Feldman, Fred Greenstein, Gerda Lederer, Arie Nadler, Janusz Reykowski, Peter Schmidt and Meredith Watts - worked long and deliberated over many weeks and hundreds of emails but were finally unanimous in their decisions and well pleased with their choices. And thus at the 24th Annual Conference of the ISPP at Cuernavaca, Mexico it was our great pleasure to present the Lasswell Award for distinguished scientific contributions to political psychology to Professor Peter Suedfeld, recently retired from the University of British Columbia in Canada.

The awarding of the Lasswell honor to Peter Suedfeld is meant to call attention to the large and impressively diverse body of work he has created over the past three decades. Just selecting two of Peter Suedfeld's areas of endeavor, we want to mention first his work on integrative complexity and its application to studies of the behavior of politicians. Because political decision makers often operate under adverse conditions and have to solve important problems quickly, their integrative complexity levels vary in response to circumstances. This, in turn, affects the kinds of strategies that are developed and adopted. The methodology that Peter developed makes it possible to score integrative complexity from almost any set of verbal discourse, written or oral.

Peter Suedfeld's other contribution we want to mention here is the exploration of the positive consequences of stress and coping. In this context, he has studied the diaries of political leaders, explorers, sailors, and other individuals dealing with difficult circumstances, and has conducted interview and questionnaire studies with prisoners, Holocaust survivors, and members of polar expeditions. Contrary to the prevailing view that severe stress is universally damaging or even destructive, Peter has found that many of the people who have experienced it report that it has made them more sensitive to others, changed their values for the better, and enabled them to face other adversities with confidence. Subsequently, Peter Suedfeld expanded this research to look at survivors of other traumatic events and at how entire communities that have encountered major stresses have managed to cope with

them successfully.

To date, Peter Suedfeld has published nine books and more than 200 papers (many of them in *Political Psychology*) and many more chapters in a wide array of books.

In addition, Peter has served as Vice President of the ISPP, as co-Chair of its Vancouver annual meeting, as President of the Canadian Psychological Association, as President of the Western Association of Graduate Schools, as Chairman of the Canadian Antarctic Research Program, as Co-Editor of the *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, as Associate Editor of *Environment and Behavior* and as Book Review Editor of *Political Psychology* - and we know well that this is only a partial list!

In addition, Peter has received many honors, among them the Donald O. Hebb Award for distinguished contributions to psychology as a science; the Antarctica Service Medal and has been chosen as Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

*For the Committee,  
Gerda Lederer*

### TORNEY-PURTA RECEIVES SANFORD AWARD

Judith Torney-Purta, Professor of Human Development and Affiliate Professor Public Affairs at the University of Maryland, has been presented the Nevitt Sanford Award in recognition of her outstanding achievements in the field of civic education. During the current decade, as the International Steering Committee Chair of the IEA Civic Education Study, she has coordinated, designed the instruments, raised funds, and been the senior author for the largest study of the political and social development of adolescents ever undertaken (90,000 respondents in 28 countries). She collaborated with more than 75 researchers working on this project in their respective countries. The main outcome of the project, until now, is two edited books. The first one is composed of chapters written by more than 40 authors from 24 countries; this book won an award from a division of the American Library Association as an outstanding academic volume of the year. The second book written with three German co-authors is the first major volume reporting the test and survey results from this study

(released in March 2001). The study presents, in comparative perspective, information about civic knowledge and skills, political attitudes and political engagements of young students from 28 countries in four continents (Europe, North America, Latin America, and Australia). In connection with the previous volume that describes the education for citizenship in the respective countries the work provides invaluable knowledge about the process and outcomes of civic education in a large part of the world.

It should be added that Professor Torney-Purta is a leading, world-renowned specialist in Civic Education. She was honored to be appointed as a Charter Member of the National Academy of Sciences' Board on International Comparative Studies in Education (BICSE) that oversees U.S. participation in comparative educational research studies. She has been a consultant to research programs connected with OECD (Paris) and the Inter-American Development Bank. She was invited as a non-European to be the Co-Rapporteur for a major Council of Europe conference. She also has chaired the International Relations Committees of two major national professional organizations. She served on the ISPP Governing Council and was a candidate for the position of President.

*For the Committee,  
Janusz Reykowski*

*The Junior Scholars Committee  
congratulates*

**the winner of the  
2001 Roberta Sigel  
Graduate Student Paper Award**

**Dr. David P. Redlawsk**  
Department of Political Science  
University of Iowa

for his paper  
"Implications of Motivated Reasoning for  
Voter Information Processing"

Abstract is available on the ISPP website at  
<[http://ispp.org/ISPP/2001conf/  
2001winners.html](http://ispp.org/ISPP/2001conf/2001winners.html)>

**CALL FOR NOMINATIONS  
FOR ISPP AWARDS**

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

**ERIK H. ERIKSON EARLY CAREER AWARD:** Given to a young scholar whose work exemplifies excellence and creativity in the field of political psychology. Candidates should be not more than ten years beyond their doctorate. Chair: Jon Krosnick, [krosnick@osu.edu](mailto:krosnick@osu.edu)

**HAROLD D. LASSWELL AWARD:** Given for distinguished scientific contribution in the field of political psychology. Chair: Richard Herrmann, [herrmann.1@osu.edu](mailto:herrmann.1@osu.edu)

**SANFORD AWARD:** Given for distinguished professional contribution to the field of political psychology. Chair: Richard Herrmann, [herrmann.1@osu.edu](mailto:herrmann.1@osu.edu)

**CALL FOR PAPERS  
ROBERTA SIGEL  
GRADUATE STUDENT PAPER AWARD**

The Roberta Sigel award has been dedicated to support Junior Scholar travel to the 2002 ISPP annual meeting in Berlin, Germany. All Junior Scholars who had their paper accepted at the Mexico conference are eligible to be considered for this award. Junior Scholars are all students (graduate or undergraduate) and faculty who received their Ph.D. within the last five years.

This year there will two prizes with slightly different criteria to accommodate the authorship and publication practices in the various disciplines represented in ISPP. The first award will be given to the best paper written by Junior Scholars only. Especially in the case of multiple

*(continued on p. 11)*



*Announcing the*  
**EUROPEAN  
SUMMER INSTITUTE IN POLITICAL PSYCHOLOGY**

**WARSAW, POLAND  
30 JUNE - 14 JULY 2002**

**Organized by  
WARSAW SCHOOL OF ADVANCED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY  
under the auspices of ISPP**

We are pleased to invite students, scholars and professionals in social sciences to participate in the 2002 European Summer Institute in Political Psychology in Warsaw, Poland. The two week training program is geared towards introducing participants into the world of political psychology and will focus on core theoretical and methodological topics in the field as well as on issues of special relevance for European countries.

The Program

- .. Seminars and discussion groups on core topics and current developments in the field
- .. Lectures by world renowned scholars
- .. Training in research methods
- .. Small-group meetings with experts
- .. Presentation and consultation of own research
- .. Meetings with senior political psychologists
- .. Small-group studies of particular topics
- .. Research - groups
- .. Development of international research projects

Participants will have an opportunity to socialize during planned social activities where they can experience the cultural atmosphere of summer in the capital of Poland. The participants will also be able to meet with specialist and teaching assistants on informal grounds

Site and Accommodation

The sessions of the Summer Institute will be held on the Warsaw School of Advanced Social Psychology campus close to the center of the city. There, the participants will have access to computers, library, copying machines, and food courts. The participants will be accommodated in a student dormitory and provided transportation to the campus.

Tuition

The participation fee is 650EURO. The tuition covers cost of participation in classes, costs of materials, access to computer time, food, and social programs. Low cost housing in student dormitories will be available for additional payment. Scholarships will be available for applicants from the former East Bloc.

Summer Institute Directors

Janusz Reykowski, Professor of Psychology at the University of Warsaw  
Daniel Bar-Tal, Professor of Social Psychology at Tel-Aviv University

Contact information

European Summer Institute in Political Psychology  
Warsaw School of Advanced Social Psychology  
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01-673 Warsaw, Poland  
Email: [esipp@swps.edu.pl](mailto:esipp@swps.edu.pl)

For more information, please visit the website: <<http://www.swps.edu.pl/esipp>>

## UPCOMING CONFERENCES

### IXth INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL JUSTICE CONFERENCE

June 17-20, 2002  
Skövde, Sweden

Conference theme:  
"Social Justice and Social Conflict"

Access continuously updated information about the conference, submission and registration instructions, hotels, travel, outings, Skövde, etc., via our website  
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Submission deadline for abstracts: February 4, 2002

### 1ST INTERDISCIPLINARY ROUNDTABLE ON THE CATASTROPHIC COSTS OF INJUSTICE

December 15, 2001  
Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada

Co-sponsored by  
The Canadian Peace Research & Education Association

For more information, contact the Conference Committee:  
Shehla Burney, Faculty of Education, Queen's University  
<[burneys@educ.queensu.ca](mailto:burneys@educ.queensu.ca)>  
and  
Floyd Rudmin, Dept. of Psychology, University of Tromsø  
<[frudmin@psyk.uit.no](mailto:frudmin@psyk.uit.no)>

\* Conference registration has no fee, but participation is limited to 25.

\* Deadline for submission of an abstract to either of the organizers is November 23, 2001.

### "NARRATIVE, TRAUMA, & MEMORY: Working through the Southern African Armed Conflicts of the 20th Century"

University of Cape Town  
3-5 July 2002

A multi-disciplinary conference on this topic is being organized by the Faculty of Humanities of the University of Cape Town. We welcome contributions from various disciplines, such as Psychiatry, Psychology, Literature, History, Fine Arts, and Music.

DEADLINE FOR RECEIPT OF ABSTRACTS:  
15 DECEMBER 2001.

If you have email difficulties, fax a hard copy to the convenor,  
Chris van der Merwe (+27 21 650 4032), AND mail a disk copy to him at:  
Dept of Linguistics and SA Languages, University of Cape Town, P/Bag, Rondebosch 7701, South Africa

For further information, see  
<<http://www.uct.ac.za/depts/pgc/narrat.html>>

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*(Sigel Award, continued from page 9)*

authors, all coauthors must be Junior Scholars. The second award will be conferred to the best paper with a Junior Scholar first author. This award allows, but does not require non-Junior Scholar coauthors.

Please submit your complete paper postmarked by May 15, 2002. Papers previously submitted to the Sigel award are not eligible. All submissions will be read by a 3-person committee, consisting of two members of the ISPP Junior Scholars Committee and one senior scholar. Two papers will be selected strictly according to scientific excellence and their contribution to research in political psychology. The winners will receive an award of \$250 each at the Berlin meeting.

Send three copies of papers nominated for this award to:

Dr. Andrea Grove  
Department of Political Science  
Westminster College  
New Wilmington, PA 16172 USA  
Email: [grove\\_andrea@hotmail.com](mailto:grove_andrea@hotmail.com)

RECENT DISSERTATIONS

IN

POLITICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Kent J. Kille, Political Science

The Ohio State University, Ph.D., 2000

“Leadership and Influence in the United Nations:  
A Comparative Analysis of the Secretaries-General”

Abstract: The study examines how the leadership style of a Secretary-General of the United Nations affects how they attempt to influence the way that threats to international peace and security are handled. In this dissertation, a framework is developed for systematic comparison of the Secretaries-General. The framework establishes three contrasting leadership styles which capture whether an office-holder is predisposed to provide managerial, strategic, or visionary leadership. Leadership styles for all seven Secretaries-General are determined using content analysis. The styles are related to three categories of influential activities available to a Secretary-General - agenda setting, peaceful settlement of disputes, and United Nations intervention - to create a set of behavioral predictions. The predictions are supported in detailed case studies of three office-holders: Dag Hammarsjold the visionary, Kurt Waldheim the manager, and Kofi Annan the strategist.

\* \* \* \* \*

Benjamin E. Goldsmith, Political Science

University of Michigan Ph.D., 2001

“Imitation and Transition in World Politics:  
Observational Learning and the Formation of Foreign  
Policy Preferences”

Abstract: Do states learn from other states’ experiences in international relations? This dissertation investigates whether the preferences of foreign policy decision makers, and through them those of states, are affected systematically by observation of other states’ experiences. In this dissertation, a set of expectations about the sources of learning is developed and tested on Russian and Ukrainian foreign policies from the fall of the USSR through 1999, using quantitative analysis of coded analogies and case studies. In response to perceived major failures, elite attention tends to turn to foreign experiences of success. In the absence of a formative event including major failure, foreign experience has little effect on policy. The results suggest that, when it operates, imitation is a major factor in determining states’ fundamental foreign policy preferences.

Submissions to ISPPNews

Co-Editors:

Juliet Kaarbo, University of Kansas  
&

Ryan K. Beasley, Baker University

Next newsletter: Spring 2002

Deadline: March 1, 2002

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