European Bulletin of Social Psychology

Editors: Jean-Claude Croizet & Sibylle Classen

Editorial

Dear Members of EASP
This is the first Bulletin issued by the new executive committee of this association. We will start by expressing our deepest gratitude, on behalf of EASP members, to those who served this committee for the last 6 years and have now given way to a new cohort: in alphabetical order, Alex Haslam, Fabrizio Butera, Sabine Otten, and Xenia Chryssochoou. Their commitment to the association and their hard work on behalf of its members are examples we hope to follow.

We now write as a new committee, including old-timers Daniel Wigboldus, Manuela Barreto, and Mara Cadinu and newcomers Ernestine Gordijn, Jean-Claude Croizet, Kai Sassenberg, and Torun Lindholm. We want to once again reassure you or our full commitment to EASP and its members and to encourage you to contact us with any issues you may wish us to address.

Front from left to right: Torun Lindholm and Ernestine Gordijn
Back from left to right: Daniël Wigboldus, Mara Cadinu,
Manuela Barreto, Jean-Claude Croizet, Kai Sassenberg

We are keen to ensure this is every member's association and that we serve our members' interests the best we can. The Association is, of course, not the executive committee, but its members as a whole. As such, we very much welcome your participation in any way that might help to achieve that goal. This includes applying for the grants we award, organizing small and medium size meetings, organizing summer schools and our general meeting, and, of course, participating

in these events. But it goes beyond this: being a member of this association means that you represent it in your professional life and act as an ambassador of our members. It means you create opportunities for our members and that you reach out to the community both to offer and to learn. It means that you inform your colleagues and more junior scholars about our existence and encourage them to find a home in this community. It means that you encourage those around you to apply for our various funding schemes. It means that you come up with creative ideas about how we can do things better—preferably at little cost… We are not rich financially, but as researchers we are surely rich in ideas and creative energy. We have members in a variety of places, using a variety of approaches, diverse in many other ways—if we all act as ambassadors for the association, we will be better able to ensure that this association is and remains truly diverse and truly European.

Just as the association is in fact its members, our activities are what our members do. In this bulletin, as always, you can read reports of these various activities, from travel and seedcorn grants to small and medium size meetings. Our two flagship activities deserve a special mention: The General Meeting in Amsterdam, last July, and the Summer School in Lisbon, in August. The General Meeting in Amsterdam was a great success on many fronts thanks to the hard work of the local organizing committee led by Kai Jonas and Agneta Fischer and of the scientific committee led by Jean-Claude Croizet. To them we are greatly indebted for this excellent conference as well as for the complex acrobatics that allowed more members (and non-members) than ever to participate in this event. The Summer School this year took place in Lisbon and was, again, a once in a lifetime event for those who participated, from students to teachers. This was very much thanks to the work and spirits of the organizers Margarida Garrido and Rui Costa Lopes, to whom we are deeply grateful. It is important to recognise that many other colleagues in Lisbon played an active role in this organization, and to acknowledge the role that such activities play in motivating, inspiring, and promoting local organizing groups. So, if you haven't yet done so, please consider organizing these activities in the future—the call for organizing the next general meeting is issued in this bulletin, and the 2018 summer school is just around the corner.

The reports of these activities clarify, from different perspectives, how important they are to our members. We are aware that there are always a few things that can work better, we are taking note and thinking of how to address them. A concern that has been mounting over the years is the inability of any general meeting or summer school to accommodate all of our members. It is not easy to solve these problems. But it is important to ensure that there are other options for scholarly exchange that include both postgraduate students and more senior members. And this is where our sponsoring of small and medium size meetings comes in. This bulletin includes reports of some activities, as well as announcements of several new ones. Please continue organizing meetings, thinking of new formats, attending more than ever to the inclusion of early career researchers, a variety of methods and perspectives, and researchers from diverse regions.

The Bulletin also announces the new editorial team at EJSP, in office from January 2015. You will notice that the team has expanded in size, and this has been done without any financial implications for the association. This ensures greater diversity of perspectives within the editorial team and reduce the amount of papers handled by each editor. The team is highly competent and diverse and awaits your submissions. We thank Radmilla Prislin and Vivian Vignoles for agreeing to take on the enormous task of editing EJSP and for putting this team together. And we extend our thanks to the outgoing team led by Ernestine Gordijn, Tom Postmes, for the service provided during the last 3 years of editorship at this same journal. The Bulletin also includes a report of the round table on diversity that took place during our General Meeting in Amsterdam, following a prior meeting on this same issue, sponsored by EASP. Steve Reicher reports on the discussion as well as on the recommendations made by the panel and those attending the session. We thank Steve and the other colleagues involved for all these efforts. The issues raised are at the heart of this association's concerns and many of the recommendations are very consistent with our goals. We have done and continue to do much to increase the diversity of our association—in fact, each of the members of the EC is a diversity officer in their own sphere of activity, with the President ensuring this is never forgotten. But we can do more, and ensure you that all opinions expressed will be seriously considered. This is a process (and a discussion) to be continued and we will come back to this in later issues of this bulletin.
Our best wishes for the coming months.
EASP Executive Committee

Manuela Barreto, Mara Cadinu, Jean-Claude Croizet, Ernestine Gordijn, Torun Lindholm, Kai Sassenberg, and Daniël Wigboldus

Opinions and Perspectives

Social psychology and the disintegration of the social body:
A call for engaged social psychological research

Xenia Chryssochoou & Christian Staerklé
November, 7, 2014

In the aftermath of the financial crisis in 2008, European citizens have witnessed social and political developments whose significance may only gradually dawn upon us. This crisis continues in many countries in the South and East of Europe and besides its economic aspects become also a political, social and humanitarian crisis. For example, these last years the percentage of citizens living under the threshold of poverty increased considerably in Greece (23.1%) who is now in worse position than Spain, Bulgaria and Romania. The sudden change of living standards has also political and social consequences. It may well be that in a not-so-distant future historians will tell us that this period was important precisely because it opened up a new era of austerity politics in many European countries while at the same time paving the way for populist movements all over Europe. By and large, there is increasing evidence of a disintegration of the social body as we knew it that can take on very different forms depending on the specific national circumstances.

There is no doubt that social psychology as a discipline has many conceptual and methodological tools to better understand the implications of this new era on people's lives. It could be, for example, that people experience ever more situations of threat, uncertainty and powerlessness, that people alienate from each other or on the contrary that they bond together to join forces. Indeed, the discipline could make an important contribution in the analysis of power, dominance and hegemony at work in these "real-world" contexts. The present socio-political context thereby provides a unique opportunity to study issues that have been at the heart of modern social psychology ever since the end of WWII: the attractiveness of authoritarian solutions to complex social problems, the dynamics of symbolic and material conflict between groups, or pervasive majority tendencies to exclude minorities from citizenship rights. Pursuing the discussion on diversity in EASP after the small group meeting organized in Lausanne in 2013, we wonder how our theoretical apparatus and our research questions can be developed to respond to these new challenges.

We see two general and interrelated issues that could provide fruitful avenues for engaged social psychological research. First, the construction of new identities, based on new and emerging social cleavages. This tendency is seen in many countries where dividing lines have been redrawn, be it in separatist movements (Catalonia, Scotland), in the rise of populist right-wing movements in most European countries, in the widespread backlash against multiculturalism and in

the increased stigmatisation of the most precarious migrant populations. Second, the politics of austerity have led to new attacks on the welfare state, to a further weakening of social bonds, to growing suspicions against welfare beneficiaries and to a strengthening of competition as a normal and even desirable basis of social order. The principle of collective, public responsibility on which modern welfare states are based is questioned, and duties in the form of activation policies for the unemployed gradually replace the principle of social rights.

Both the identity dynamic and the welfare dynamic have at their core the potential to seriously harm or even disintegrate the social body, understood as the relations of interdependence that bind together, on the basis of various contracts of solidarity, the diverse groups and categories that make up the society. For violent confrontations between groups are on the rise. There were and still are strong movements against austerity politics and its dire implications for the general public, there is widespread resistance to the hegemony of the markets, but there is also strong mobilisation to defend conservative values, for example the massive anti-gay rights demonstrations in France or populist right-wing demonstrations in a number of countries. Nationalism is on the rise and there are marks of desolidarity within the European Union. We observe the rebirth of stereotypes around cleavages dating back to WWII that the unification of Europe did not manage to eradicate. Most dramatically, this return of morality on the political scene is played out in the rise of the Greek fascist political party of the Golden Dawn that defends a new moral order of upright Greek citizens, based on national and religious homogeneity.

In this context, our concepts are tested. Is, for example, prejudice "enough" to explain intolerance of otherness in the current situation? A recent debate has been opened following Dixon's et al. 2012 contribution on the concept of prejudice. Maybe we need more such reflections and discussion amongst us to sharpen our concepts and make them more relevant to understand the present situation. One strategy could be to revisit past theories and concepts such as dogmatism and authoritarianism in order to see how they work at intergroup and societal levels of analysis. Is authoritarian leadership really what people ask for when the social order they knew and hoped for is disintegrating (Haslam & Reicher 2006)? One could also integrate theoretical traditions that lived parallel lives in order to understand better what happens today. For example, in the current uncertain environment people may well generate new representations of the social order (Staerkle et al. 2007). What kind of identity projects emerge from these social order representations and which existing identities contribute to generate them? Under which processes of social influence do social order representations change? Which new conflicts and cleavage lines emerge from this situation and how are justice principles associated with them?

These questions are presumably of concern for many social psychologists, both in strongly and less strongly affected countries by the current crisis. The purpose of this opinion text is to share our concerns and thoughts with the social

psychological research community and to open a debate amongst us to explore the extent to which these issues are of interest and worth of our scientific concern. In times of crisis we feel the need to reflect upon and re-visit our concepts and tools. We very much hope that others will add their questions and concerns and engage in a dialogue that will enrich the discipline.

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Promoting Diversity in EASP: Ideas from the roundtable at the Amsterdam General Meeting

Steve Reicher

The roundtable on 'Diversity' held at Amsterdam's General Meeting was a success in at least three respects.

First was the fact that it was held at all and that it was so well attended. A large hall was packed with close on 300 people and the discussion was only just getting in its sway when time ran out. For this we have both to thank the EASP Committee and Fabrizio Butera (President at the time) in particular for allocating us time in the program and the membership for their interest, energy and commitment. There is an important point here. It is sometimes suggested that matters of diversity are peripheral to the scientific mission of our Association and of concern only to an atypical 'political' minority. The meeting demonstrated, to the contrary, that diversity is a core issue that is taken seriously throughout EASP. This leads on to the second success of the roundtable.

The real danger of meetings like this is that they descend into a game of moral outbidding, where some claim the franchise on equality and inclusion and accuse others of not caring at all, or else of caring less than they. Such attitudes then lead to conflict and defensiveness and rarely produce progress. So, possibly the most important aspect of the meeting was the positive way in which it was conducted both by those presenting (Rupert Brown, Xenia Chryssochoou, Naomi Ellemers) and those contributing from the floor.

But in Amsterdam there was broad agreement that diversity is a shared value and that we *all* are committed to an Association which represents *all* of European social psychology in terms of gender, of geography and of tradition. In achieving this we both make ourselves richer intellectually and more relevant to the societies in

which we live. At the same time, evidence presented by Naomi Ellemers concerning gender and Xenia Chryssochoou in terms of geography, showed how far we have to go in terms of achieving our aspirations. Whether it is a matter of our membership, our publications, our prize winners or our presidents, we remain dominated by Northern European men doing work in the experimental mainstream of the discipline. This is in no way to criticise those who have achieved so much and done so much for the Association over the years. But it does limit us. To demand more diversity is in no way to attack them or to attack EASP. It is a matter of strengthening our Association. It was this sense of a shared and a positive enterprise which made the meeting constructive.

Third, then, the meeting was a success in terms of the wealth of ideas that it generated. I don't have the space to discuss all the suggestions that were made. My apologies in advance to those I have missed and I hope those who contributed them will write to the Bulletin and to the Committee to make sure they are considered (and that this piece will be just the start of a rich conversation). What I do want to do is consider the different types of ideas which were put forward. They fall into a number of categories.

There were suggestions of principle about the way in which diversity is built into the mission of EASP so as to become a feature in all that we do – and not simply a bolt-on that is occasionally raised and often forgotten. That is, whether it is a matter of membership of the Committee, prize committees, selection of teachers and students at the summer school, editors and editorial committees of our publications, program committees for General Meetings – and all else besides – there needs to be a clearly articulated requirement that diversity in all its dimensions becomes a key criterion.

Of course, this raises many complex issues – how we choose the EASP committee, for instance. Or else how we define 'excellence'. If we use citations, and journal impact factors, for instance we inevitably privilege certain types of work over others – especially those which are innovative and marginal without large established networks of scholars who refer to each other. So there will be controversies and there will be difficulties. But this is no excuse to avoid the issues. After all, as students of human behaviour, our whole careers are devoted to dealing with controversial and difficult issues!

The bottom line is that It is no longer acceptable that sometimes we do remember, say, to have a broad range of people selected to teach on the summer school and to receive prizes… but sometimes we forget. It has to be built in to the processes of selection.

There were suggestions of structure. If diversity is to advance the Association needs to organise itself in such a way that there are clear responsibilities, resources and forms of accountability devoted to ensuring that work is done. Otherwise fine words remain empty aspirations. One possibility, then (certainly not the only one,

but if this is rejected, it is critical to advance a more effective alternative), would be to give one member of the committee an explicit responsibility for diversity issues, to provide funds for that member to convene a sub-committee of co-opted members who could initiate projects, and to have a report on diversity for discussion at each General Meeting of the Association. This report would allow us to see what initiatives have been launched and how successful they have been in meeting their aims.

There were suggestions for new areas of activity. Of the many that were put forward I want to highlight just two. One concerned the launching of a mentorship scheme. There is little doubt that being part of a network is an immense boost to any career. Others who have experience of how to write, how to publish, how to gain grants, how to succeed in every way can help and advise those less advanced in their careers. While this is clearly an excellent thing it can compound the exclusion of those on the periphery who are not part of networks and hence cannot access the expertise they need. A mentorship scheme pairing those with more experience with those who are isolated could equalise the field. Mentors could advise on draft papers (thus addressing the disproportionate rejection rate for papers from certain countries), they could draw people into conference symposia, edited book collections and research networks thereby giving them visibility that, otherwise would be very difficult to achieve.

The other suggestion was made by Rupert Brown in his invited contribution as a member of the roundtable. Rupert argued that EASP should be more pro-active in making a contribution on diversity and inclusion issues that affect all our societies – such as immigration. The aim would be to bring together researchers from across Europe to comment publicly, especially where the debate rest on (frequently erroneous) psychological assumptions. This would not only demonstrate the commitment of the Association to diversity amongst our own actual (and potential) members, it would also increase the profile and perceived relevance of social psychology to funders and to the general public.

Finally, there were suggestions for new initiatives within established areas of activity. Indeed there was a wealth of such suggestions. It included such things as reserved symposia at general meetings on under-represented areas of psychology (especially under-represented countries); a similar use of journal space to highlight such work; a shift from a purely reactive mode of funding small group meetings to proactively organising meetings in under-represented areas of Europe and on under-represented topics; pro-active efforts to bring other Association activities (such as the summer school) to such areas… the list goes on.

No-one would expect all these suggestions to be implemented immediately. As I have already intimated, some of them raise difficult issues and will need careful consideration. What is more, trying to do everything at once is generally the best way of ending up by doing nothing. There is a need to prioritise, to produce a timed Agenda and to make things are done in a way that ensure that they endure.

At the same time, it is essential that something is done and seen to be done. I have tried to convey the success of the roundtable. It generated considerable enthusiasm, it raised expectations, it was a visible indication of the joint commitment of the Committee and the membership to such issues. At the same time is raises a challenge. If, by the time of the next General Meeting there had been no progress, there is a danger that enthusiasm will turn to cynicism and consensus will collapse into division. We wouldn't be back to square one, it would be worse than that. It would become harder than ever to include and motivate those who feel excluded. This is a challenge to the new committee, certainly. But it is also a challenge to the rest of us in helping them in their work.

I hope and trust, then, that discussion on diversity at EASP 2017 will be a celebration of what we have done as well as a discussion of what we have yet to do. The well-being of the Association depends on it.

Future EASP Meetings

Small Group Meeting

Is Fascism on the Rise? A dialogue between social psychologists and historians on collective memories and on the current revival of extreme right-wing ideologies
May 8-9, 2015, Panteion University Athens, Greece

Organizers: Xenia Chryssochoou, Susan Condor, Chiara Volpato, Christina Kouloupri (Historian), Chantal Kesteloot (Historian)

Contact: Xenia Chryssochoou at xeniachryssochoou@yahoo.gr or xeniachr@panteion.gr

Social Psychology was developed mainly after WWII and research on authoritarianism, obedience, social influence, intergroup relations and common sense knowledge aimed to understand how and why the horrors of the war were possible. Seventy years later we see a rise of conservative and extreme right-wing ideologies in Europe, of hatred, xenophobia and scapegoating towards culturally diverse populations and a tolerance of the curtailing civil liberties and human rights. Can the legacy of WWII help understand the current increase of these ideologies? How have the memories of WWII, contributed to the construction of national and European identities and to the vision of European integration? What can we learn from social psychological theories and research?

In this workshop we aim to develop a scientific exchange in order to:
• achieve a scientific understanding of the nature of fascism
• develop a systematic understanding of the conditions under which extreme right-wing ideas become popular and people move from support of democratic leaders for support for authoritarian leaders
• consider the similarities and differences between a psychology of racism and a psychology of fascism or extreme right-wing ideologies
• consider, in particular, the role of historical memories of fascism in WWII on the contemporary rise of neo-nazi ideologies.

To answer these questions we propose a small group meeting that will bring together social psychologists and historians to discuss whether we can make parallels with fascists movements of the 1930/40 and the current situation. We invite social psychological contributions from different areas (identity and intergroup relations, social influence, collective emotions, stereotype research, authoritarianism, national identity, dehumanization, collective memory, resistance, solidarity, human rights and representations of the democratic process)

and of qualitative and quantitative methodologies. Papers will be presented and discussed along historical accounts and explanations of the phenomenon. They will be circulated in advance and ample time will be devoted to discussion.

The small group meeting will take place the 8-9 May 2015 in Athens COST Action 1205 " Social Psychological Dynamics of Historical Representations in the enlarged European Union" will fund the participation of 7 social psychologists (members of the COST Action network). Participants who are not members of the Cost Action will have to cover travel and accommodation expenses.

Interested participants should send an abstract of 600 words to Xenia CHRYSSOCHOOU by **December 15th 2014** at xeniachryssochoou@yahoo.gr or xeniachr@panteion.gr

Small Group Meeting
Objectification: Seeing and Treating People as Objects
June 11-13, 2015, Rovereto, Italy

Organizers: Steve Loughnan and Jeroen Vaes

Contact: Steve Loughnan (steve.loughnan@ed.ac.uk)

Objectification represents a powerful and potentially damaging way in which we can see and treat others. When people become tools, instruments, or objects of our appreciation they can lose out on their humanity, inner mental life, and sometimes even moral standing. This objectification can have a sexual element – sexualized women and men become objects of our sexual attention. However, objectification goes beyond the sexual sphere; it can be the worker or the boss, the patient or the practitioner who becomes the object. Objectification – reducing a some*one* to a some*thing* – can occur in any human relationship.

Despite this importance and breadth, the interpersonal aspects of objectification and its connections to morality, dehumanization, motivation, and social cognition have only recently received social psychological attention. We aim to draw on this attention, hosting a comprehensive and broad summary of the psychology of objectification. This could include work on the causes of objectification (e.g., media, parenting, evolution), the nature of objectification in different domains (e.g., sex, gender, work, healthcare), the socio-cognitive processes of objectification (e.g., visual attention, memory, communication) and the consequences of objectification (e.g., aggression, control, sexism).

The conference will be organized as a small group meeting of the European Association of Social Psychology (EASP). It will take place in Rovereto (Italy), a lovely town in the Italian Alps (close to Verona, major airports at Venice and Milan) from the 11th to the 13th of June, 2015. We are able to partially cover the cost of meals and no conference fee will be required; however participants must cover travel and accommodation. We are able to offer five (5) 200 EUR bursaries to assist early career researchers and people from former eastern bloc and non-western nations. Please specify in your abstract submission if you may be eligible for these bursaries.

If you would like to participate, please send your name and affiliation along with a title and abstract (up to 300 words) to Steve Loughnan (steve.loughnan@ed.ac.uk) before December 31st, 2014. For general queries, feel free to contact Steve Loughnan (steve.loughnan@ed.ac.uk) or Jeroen Vaes (jeroen.vaes@unitn.it).

Small Group Meeting

The Dynamics of intergroup relations: Majority and minority perspectives on improving intergroup relations
June 18-21, 2015, Budapest, Hungary

Organizers: Anna Kende, Nina Hansen & Sabine Otten

Contact: kende.anna@ppk.elte.hu , n.hansen@rug.nl , s.otten@rug.nl

Political and social tensions across Europe and other parts of the world, increasing levels of populism, and the emergence of new targets of prejudice and discrimination justify our enduring interest in the dynamics of intergroup relations as social psychologists. This meeting will bring together international researchers who are interested in *integration* and *innovation* in research focusing on intergroup relations between minority and majority members within diverse social and political contexts. Members of minorities and majorities enter intergroup interactions with different expectations, goals, and previous experiences. Our primary aim is to take steps towards creating an overarching perspective on the cognitive, emotional, and behavioral dynamics between minority and majority group members by looking at both sides of the story in collective action, intergroup contact, intergroup helping, intergroup conflict, and reconciliation research. We seek applications presenting fundamental and applied research that demonstrate these dynamics, and work toward improving intergroup interactions by including the perspective of minority and majority group members. The meeting will provide a platform for stimulating an exchange of ideas, developing collaborations, and exploring new directions for future research among young and senior scholars coming from different countries in and outside Europe.

To apply for this meeting, please send the title and abstract (max. 250 words) of your application to easp.budapest2015@ppk.elte.hu by January 31, 2015, indicating whether you want to give a talk or present a poster, and whether you are a member of EASP. The meeting will take place in Budapest, in a nice hotel in the historical city centre (http://www.hotelbenczur.hu/en). The meeting will start at 17.00, June 18, 2015; departure is Sunday, June 21, 2015 in the morning. Registration fee for faculty members will be 80 euros and for Phd students 40 euros covering accommodation, food and other conference-related expenses.

Medium Size Meeting
Social Justice: Inequality and Recognition
June 25-28, 2015, Castle Oppurg, Germany

Organizers: Thomas Kessler, Nicole Harth, Steffi Hechler

Contact: Thomas Kessler (Thomas.Kessler@uni-jena.de).

In this medium size meeting (from June 25th to 28th 2015 in Castle Oppurg, Germany) we will focus on social justice, social inequality and recognition. In face of the increasing poverty gap around the globe, we believe it is time for a social psychological meeting on social justice that not only incorporates, but goes beyond, the discussion of distributive and procedural fairness, through inclusion of the perspective of recognition respect as a basis for group life. Social inequality is a severe societal challenge as it is associated with psychological and behavioral indicators such as reduced well-being and life expectancy, poor education, enhanced delinquent behavior, amongst others. Thus, social inequality raises important social justice issues that modern societies must confront. The concept of recognition offers a new and promising perspective on social inequality and social justice. From a philosophical perspective, recognition refers to basic spheres of social relations such as caring, respect, and appreciation. Moreover, it raises the question whether general justice conceptions regulate relations in society, or whether relations demand their own justice conceptions. The workshop will focus on conceptual and empirical questions such as how to integrate recognition, justice, and social inequality in order to understand and explain the negative effects of social inequality; how are justice principles expressed in various types of relations; and how does recognition change, maintain, or buffer social inequality effects.

In addition to the two invited keynote speakers (Prof. Jolanda Jetten and Prof. Bernd Simon), we invite senior researchers, post-doctoral researchers and PhD students to present and discuss their empirical work. Following the tradition of the Jena Workshops on Intergroup Processes, the format of this medium-size meeting is single-session, with a strong focus on intensive discussion of unresolved

underlying issues reflected in the schedule. Researchers interested in participation are invited to submit a 200 word summary of their proposed presentation by February 27th, 2015, to Thomas Kessler (`Thomas.Kessler@uni-jena.de`). A participation fee will be charged. In the preceding years, this fee was around 100 EUR for PhD Students, and 200 EUR for Post-Doc participants, including accommodation and full board. The Jena Team is happy to answer any inquiries related to the workshop.

Medium Size Meeting

Moral judgment and behavoir
June 26-28, 2015, Sopot, Poland

Organizers: Aleksandra Szymkow, Stefano Pagliaro, Joris Lammers, Konrad Bocian, Bogdan Wojciszke

Contact: Konrad Bocian, kbocian1@swps.edu.pl

Morality is a human universal. Every known society has moral codes, although the codes content and the way they regulate the specifics of moral judgment and behavior differ tremendously both between and within societies. In the last two decades, moral judgment and behavior have become thriving areas of empirical research in social psychology. Curiously, those two topics have been rarely studied under the same theoretical auspices or as parts of the same empirical program and they now look as separate fields. The main goal of this conference is to pave the way for the integration of theorizing on moral judgments (rationalistic vs. intuitionistic approaches, pragmatic vs. deontological decisions, perceptions of moral character) and theorizing on moral behavior (honesty vs. dishonesty, moral hypocrisy, moral consistency vs. licensing). There are several potential platforms for such integration, such as the moral foundation theory, double-process theories, embodiment approaches and so on. Morality has become a hot topic in our science and deservingly so. It is high time to make an attempt to put the various threads together in good company and beautiful surrounding.

The conference will be organized as a medium-size group meeting of the European Association of Social Psychology. It will take place in Sopot (Poland), a lovely town at the Baltic sea (close to Gdansk airport) from 26 to 28th June 2015. All expenses but traveling will be covered. If you are willing to participate, please, send us the title of your contribution accompanied by an abstract (up to 300 words) till the end of June 2014. Please, send your answer to Konrad Bocian (kbocian1@swps.edu.pl).

Small Group Meeting
Unexpected Leadership: How Marginal Individuals and Groups Lead Social Transformation
Summer 2015, University of Sheffield, UK

Organizers: David Rast, Michael Hogg & Georgina Randsley de Moura

Contact: David Rast (d.rast@sheffield.ac.uk)

Social transformation is an ever-present, often disruptive and sometimes violent and destructive feature of the modern world. Leaders play a key role, for good and for evil, in initiating and steering this process that lies at the intersection of social psychological research on leadership, influence and social change. However, for historical reasons leadership research is concentrated in the organizational sciences and research on influence and social change is concentrate in social psychology; and the two traditions do not communicate well – leaving a void. This EASP small conference on *Unexpected Leadership: How Marginal Individuals and Groups Lead Social Transformation* addresses this lacuna - integrating research on leadership, social influence, and social change and transformation, with the aim of advancing theory and informing application and policy.

The conference will take place over two days in Summer 2015 at the University of Sheffield located in middle of the UK making it easily accessible from every major UK airport. Although one of largest cities in the UK, Sheffield is informally referred to as the „largest village in England". It is located at the edge of the Peak District - the oldest national park in the UK - and is about a 2-hour train ride from London, and an hour from Manchester, Birmingham, and Leeds.

We have a limited number of presentation slots and invite submissions from researchers at any career stage who conduct research on leadership, social influence power, minority influence, and social change and transformation. In particular we are interested in research that integrates to a greater or lesser degree these research traditions.
If you are interested in presenting, send an abstract (max. 250 words), author affiliations, contact information, and EASP membership status via email to David Rast (d.rast@sheffield.ac.uk) no later than March 1, 2015.

Small Group Meeting
Social Neuroscience: Towards a Neuroscience for Social Psychologists
September 9-11, 2015, Graz, Austria

Organizers: Gayannee Kedia, Lasana Harris, Gert-Jan Leliveld & Lotte van Dillen

Contact: Gayannee Kedia (g.kedia@uni-graz.at)

Neuroscience offers methods that develop at remarkable speed and hold exciting promises for the future of psychological science in general and social psychology in particular. But, although this research arouses considerable interest in the neuroscience community, the media, and funding agencies, social neuroscience has received a controversial reception from social psychologists.

At the heart of the concerns expressed by social psychologists lies the question of the contribution of neuroscience to social psychology. What kind of methods does neuroscience offer to social psychology? Which psychological questions can these methods address? What are the pitfalls to avoid? How can neuroscientific data inform societal issues? These are some of the questions that social neuroscience needs to address to produce a valuable contribution to social psychology theory.

The objective of this meeting is to give social psychologists interested in neuroscience the possibility to address these questions and the challenges that social neuroscience present. We will dedicate most of the time at our disposal to open-minded and constructive discussions about the potentials and boundaries of a neuroscientific approach to social cognition. These discussions will be lead and fostered by several eminent experts, including Klaus Fieldler (University of Heidelberg), Carsten de Dreu (Amsterdam University), Jennifer Beer (University of Texas), Alan Sanfey (Radbound University), Tor Wager (University of Colorado) and Frank Overwalle (Vrije University, Brussels). Participants wishing to present empirical research will have the opportunity to do so during poster or data blitz sessions.

The meeting will take place from September 9-11, 2015 in Graz, Austria. There are no registration fees, and costs of accommodation and meals will be partially or entirely covered contingent on receiving further grants. If you are interested in participating, please send an email including an abstract describing either an empirical research or a theoretical contribution (max 300 words) as well as your contact details to Gayannee Kedia (g.kedia@uni-graz.at) until February 28, 2015. The result of this meeting will be published in a special issue intended to lay the guidelines of a high-quality neuroscience for social psychologists.

EASP-SPSSI Joint Meeting
Time are a-Changing but Men's Roles are Slow to Change: Developing a Research Agenda on the Underrepresentation of men in Communal Roles
November 2015, Leuven, Belgium

Organizers: Toni Schmader and Colette van Laar

Contact: Toni Schmader (tschmader@psych.ubc.ca) or Colette van Laar (colette.vanlaar@ppw.kuleuven.be)

Over the past two decades, research has investigated the problem of gender inequality by examining factors that prevent women from entering and excelling in traditionally masculine domains. But as women's interest and inclusion in more agentic roles has been increasing over time, men's interest in communal roles and identification with communal traits has remained relatively more static (Twenge, Campbell, & Gentile, 2012; Twenge, 1997, 2009; England, 2010; 2011). Although the underrepresentation of women in science and leadership has generated a rich body of research, psychological research has been slower to systematically focus on the underrepresentation of men in communal roles and careers such as nursing and teaching, and as caregiver to their own children.

This small group conference aims to create a forum for developing emerging research on men in counter-stereotypic and communal roles. By bringing together a diverse group of scholars with interest in the topic we aim to invigorate scientific collaborations and boost research on this far-reaching social issue. The ultimate goal is not only to share diverse scholarly perspectives on the issue but also lay the groundwork for grant proposals promoting more focused laboratory and cross-national work on the topic of the asymmetry of changing gender roles. As part of the meeting, funding experts will be present to discuss funding possibilities as part of Horizon 2020 - the biggest EU Research and Innovation Grant program tackling societal challenges.

The meeting will take place in November 2015 in the historic city of Leuven in Belgium, home to the University of Leuven since 1425. We are hoping to create a gender-balanced and diverse conference with senior, junior, and graduate student participants from both Europe and North America.

If you are interested in attending this meeting, please contact Toni Schmader (tschmader@psych.ubc.ca) or Colette van Laar (colette.vanlaar@ppw.kuleuven.be) by March 15 th 2015.

Reports of Previous Meetings

Small Group Meeting on Culture and Psychology: Insights from the Europeam Context
Leuven, Belgium, July 5-7, 2014
Organisers: Ayse Uskul (University of Kent), Matthias Gobel (University College London), Batja Mesquita (University of Leuven), & Veronica Benet-Martinez (ICREA and Universitat Pompeu Fabra)

Impetus for the meeting and theory-advancing goals achieved:

Much of the accumulated evidence showing cultural variation in human psychology has come from comparative work conducted with North American and East Asian cultures. The general hypothesis guiding this work is that the social orientation of individualism versus collectivism is a key dimension underlying cultural variation in psychological phenomena. This hypothesis led to the tacit assumption that the results from research with North America culture would generalize to other independent cultures, like those in Europe. Although in recent years social psychologists have started to include a larger range of cultures (e.g. Adams, 2005; Boiger, Güngör, Karasawa, & Mesquita, 2014; Colzato et al., 2010; Kitayama, Park, Sevincer, Karasawa, & Uskul, 2009), research on cultural variation in human psychology that originates from Europe still remains very limited.

Assuming that findings from North American contexts to generalize to the European context is, however, problematic. Cultural groups in Europe are situated within different historical, political, and economic circumstances (compared to North American and East Asian counterparts). Moreover, intercultural experiences in Europe differ from those commonly examined in the literature. For example, minority groups in Europe originate from cultural backgrounds (e.g., Middle-Eastern, North-African, Eastern-European) different from minority groups typically examined in the mainstream (i.e., US-focused) social psychological literature (e.g., African-Americans, Hispanics, Asians). Further, the traditionally immigrant-receiving social context of North America differs in very meaningful ways from the European context, where immigration is historically more recent and where the notions of cultural diversity and multiculturalism are not obvious components of past and present collective identities (Benet-Martinez, 2012).

With the above considerations, this small EASP group meeting had two general goals: To showcase and interconnect the emerging, and yet already diverse, cultural psychological research conducted within the European context, and to also formally discuss how European-based findings might compare with previously observed findings based on research with non-European cultures.

By showcasing culture comparative work falling outside of the common West-East comparisons (see section 3 for description of topics and methodologies represented in the meeting), three important theoretical advances were achieved. First exploring the role of culture in the European context advances existing theoretical perspectives on culture and psychology by discovering novel expressions and components of well-established cultural dimensions (e.g., non-American forms of individualism, power, and hierarchy, or non-Asian forms of interdependence based on honor and emotional relatedness) that help explain cultural variation in Europe, while also identifying psychological processes that show variation that have not been demonstrated before. Second, by way of focusing on different minority groups situated in a very different historical and political context (e.g., immigrant and ethnic minorities in bilingual and bicultural states like Catalonia or Belgium), the European cultural research showcased in the meeting contributes to the introduction of cultural elements that may shape intergroup interactions in unique ways. Third, highlighting the presence of culture and psychology research within Europe encourages researchers who typically do not consider culture as an important factor shaping human psychology to have a revised look at their own work (Henrich, Heine, & Norenzayan, 2010).

2. Selection of topics and researchers

After announcing the meeting and call for abstracts in all the major relevant outlets (e.g., bulletins, websites, and listserves for EASP, SPSP, and IACCP), forty applications and abstracts were received by the deadline. The organizers carefully reviewed all these submissions with the following considerations in mind: fit of the presentation with the meeting's theme, quality and completeness of the research, geographic representation of the study samples and issues, breath of research topics, and the gender and seniority of the applicants (to achieve desirable diversity and balance among the attendees). At the end, 24 abstracts were selected for the final 3-day program.

The final schedule of activities can be seen here:
http://www.kent.ac.uk/psychology/easp2014/programme.pdf

We were fortunate to enlist as a keynote speaker Professor Hazel Markus, an internationally renown cultural psychologist who also actively and effectively participated in all the formal and informal discussions and activities for the entire duration of the meeting.

3. Meeting Description

Our meeting was hosted by the University of Leuven with the wonderful hospitality of the members of the Center for Social and Cultural Psychology (we are especially thankful to Lin Sweertvaegher and Alba Jasini for their detailed attention to all organizational issues). The meeting took place in one of the university buildings close to the Museum Leuven and the impressive university

library. All attendees stayed in a hotel close to the meeting venue and the picturesque Grote Markt, Sint-Pieterskerk, and the City Hall.

We held a conference dinner at a lovely Moroccan restaurant on the first day of the meeting where the wait for food ended with Belgium's world cup game coming to an end! We had a city tour under the sun and pouring rain at the end of the second day where our guide explained us the history of the university library, the city, and the nearby Begijnhof. The above social activities were conducive to many interesting intellectual exchanges among the participants. Our final day ended with many of us leaving to Amsterdam to attend the EASP General Meeting.

The meeting brought together researchers from nine European countries (France, Germany, the Netherlands, Estonia, Turkey, Belgium, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom) and the USA. The presentations were grouped under five themes or sections representing some of the different domains of psychology in which a cultural approach is adopted to understand the phenomena under investigation. The themes and the presentations under each theme were organized as follows:

SECTION 1: Culture, Language and Cognition (Chair: Ayse K. Uskul)
Alvaro San Martin (INSEAD): *A Socio-Ecological Perspective of Cognition: Social Network Stickiness Influences The Type of Attention and Attributions*
Sabine Sczesny (University of Bern): *The Interplay of Language and Gender from Cross-Language and Cross-Cultural Perspectives*
Felix Fan (Erasmus University): *Intercultural Social Perception: Cultural Metacognition Facilitates Application and Updating of Cultural Generalizations*
SECTION 2: Refining Individualism / Collectivism (Chair: Veronica Benet-Martinez)
Michael Boiger (University of Leuven): *More Than One Way of Doing Individualism: Cultural Practices, Products, and Meanings of Anger, and Shame in the U.S. and Belgium*
Birol Akkuş (University of Groningen): *Community Collectivism: Towards a More Intricate and Inclusive Conceptualization of Culture*
Jozefien de Leersnyder (University of Leuven): *The Significance of Emotional Fit in Culturally Focal Domains*
Derya Güngor (University of Leuven): *Fitting in or sticking together? Different Types of Interdependent Agency in Japan and Turkey*
Peter Smith (University of Sussex): *Cultural Variation within Europe in Predictors of Student Depression*
Tuğçe Kurtiş (University of West Georgia): *Toward a Transnational Feminist Psychology of Voice and Silence*
SECTION 3: Moving Beyond Individualism / Collectivism (Chair: Laurent Licata)
Matthias Gobel (University College London): *Social Hierarchies and the Communication of Social Rank: A Comparison of French, British and American Samples*
Ceren Günsoy (Iowa State University): *Conceptual, Emotional and Behavioral Perspectives on Honor: Comparing Turkey and the Northern US*
Arzu Wasti (Sabanci University): *Critical Trust Incidents across Cultures: A Cross-Cultural Study on Face, Honor and Dignity Cultures*
Efthycia Stamkou (University of Amsterdam): *The Perception of Norm Violators in 20 Societies*

Olga Stavrova (University of Cologne): *Fitting In and Getting Happy: Normative Aspects of Culture and Subjective Well-being*
SECTION 4: Socialization and Development (Chair: Batja Mesquita)
Heidi Keller (University of Osnabrück): *Socialization strategies during infancy. Middle class mother infant interactions in different European countries*
Tiia Tulviste (University of Tartu): *Socialization through Mother-Child Past Event Conversations: A Comparative Study in Different European Countries*
Elisabetta Crocetti (Utrecht University): *Youth Identity: Similarities and Differences across European Countries*
SECTION 5: Acculturation, Intergroup Relations, and Identity (Chair: Karen Phalet)
Veronica Benet-Martinez (Universitat Pompeu Fabra): *The Company You Keep: Content and Structure of Immigrants' Social Networks and Psycho-Social Adjustment*
Borja Martinovich (Utrecht University): *The Political Downside of Dual Identity: Group Identifications and Political Mobilization of Muslim Minorities in Germany and the Netherlands*
Patricia M. Rodriguez Mosquera (Wesleyan University): *The Emotional Consequences of Devaluation among British and Danish Muslims*
Magdalena Bobowik (University of the Basque Country): *Earth's Cry, Heaven's Smile: The Effect of Facial Expression on Stereotyping of Immigrants in Europe*
Katharina Stoessel (FernUniversität in Hagen): *Group Differences in Cultural Identification: Five Immigrant and Cultural Minority Groups in Two Countries*
Alex Mesoudi (Durham University): *Patterns and Causes of Psychological Acculturation in British Bangladeshis*
Robin Goodwin (Brunel University): *Acculturation Processes in the EU: How Circular Migration Can Influence Cross-Cultural Adaptation*

After each individual presentation, speakers were able to take 1-2 questions from the attendees. Forty minutes of group discussion were scheduled at the end of each section. Each of these five 40 minute-discussions was moderated by a senior researcher who ensured that some degree of analytical integration was achieved by the end of the session. The final day of the meeting was concluded by fruitful general discussions regarding the goals of the meeting, what had been achieved and learned by each participant, and a future agenda for cultural psychology research and theorizing in the European context. Interestingly, because several of the small meeting attendees were also attending the general EASP meeting in Amsterdam starting the day after, some of these discussions continued informally at this other meeting.

4. Conclusion

Bringing researchers who work on cultural issues in relation to psychological processes within the European context offered a meeting platform for junior and senior researchers in Europe. This way it was an initial step to establish a network among researchers with similar interest, to exchange of ideas, and to open the way for future collaborative research. Specifically, participants started to exchange research ideas and to discuss possibilities for joint research projects, and in some cases joint research grant applications might be started. We also hope that this meeting will provide the impetus for future meetings where culture researchers can

meet and exchange ideas. We think that culture is at the heart of the European diversity, and that future participation from researchers from different geographical areas and across different subfields of psychology (and other social science disciplines) will trigger cross-fertilization of ideas between groups of researchers who rarely communicate with each other despite examining similar research questions.

Ayse K. Uskul, Matthias Gobel, Batja Mesquita, Veronica Benet-Martinez

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Small Group Meeting on Psychological Perspectives on Collective Victimhood and its Consequences for Intergroup Relations
Verona, Italy, June 25-27, 2014
Organisers: Masi Noor (Liverpool John Moores University, U.K.), Silvia Mari (University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy), & Johanna Ray Vollhardt (Clark University, USA)
Co-funded by: The Forgiveness Project (www.theforgivenessproject), Clark University, & University of Milano-Bicocca

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The notion of collective victimhood has recently gained important momentum within the social psychological literature and has generated diverse theoretical frameworks and empirical evidence. For example, Nadler and Shnabel (2008; Shnabel et al., 2009) have proposed the needs-based model of reconciliation, identifying empowerment as a core need of victim groups. Several other researchers have investigated the different ways in which group members can construe their group's victimization, focusing on the destructive versus constructive consequences this can have for intergroup relations. For example, Noor and colleagues have proposed a model of competitive victimhood following violent conflicts (Noor, Shnabel, Halabi, & Nadler, 2012). Schori-Eyal, Klar, and Roccas (under review) have tested the idea of perpetual ingroup victimhood orientation (PIVO). Vollhardt (2009, 2012; Vollhardt & Bilali, 2014) has distinguished between inclusive and exclusive as well as between global and conflict-specific victim beliefs. Each of these models highlights the potential of social psychology to contribute to the analysis of the processes revolving around collective victimhood, as well as to provide ideas for interventions that are aimed at overcoming destructive construals of victimhood in post-conflict and other intergroup settings (e.g., Andrighetto, Mari, Volpato & Behluli, 2012; Bilali & Vollhardt, 2013). However, despite this growing body of research on the social psychological underpinnings of collective victimhood, there has been little theoretical integration between these different models, and many important issues remain unexplored. The *EASP small group meeting on Psychological Perspectives on Collective Victimhood and its Consequences for Intergroup Relations* therefore

aimed to bring researchers together to discuss the theoretical underpinnings, new empirical directions, and practical implications of this relatively young area of research.

The meeting in Verona was held in an ancient monastery converted into a modern conference centre, which is located in the peaceful outskirts of Verona. The location was appropriate to promote discussion and interaction between participants. The event was timed such that it attracted international social psychologists who were likely to be in Europe in that period to attend the annual meeting of the International Society for Political Psychology (4-7 July 2014) in nearby Rome, Italy and the 17th EASP General Meeting (July 9-12 2014) in Amsterdam. Due to the generous funding from EASP and other institutions, we were able to fully cover the food and accommodation costs for junior scholars attending the meeting and to subsidize those of other participants.

The group of attendees represented the international community of junior and senior academics located in 14 countries on four continents: Australia, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Indonesia, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, United Kingdom, and the United States. The diversity of contexts represented in the research participants presented was even broader, including work with populations in Bosnia, Croatia, Liberia, Northern Ireland, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, and among several minority groups in different parts of the world. Given the applied nature of this topic, contributions offering insights from the field were also offered by three practitioners with journalistic and clinical expertise based on working with different victim groups. In total there were nine thematic sessions, each consisting of three to four individual talks. Each session ended with a panel discussion which fostered clarifications but also attempted to discuss differences and similarities between the presented findings and theoretical perspectives within each panel.

Because collective victimhood is a fairly recent research area within social psychology, through the 2.5 days of the meeting numerous themes emerged that were of importance for consolidating existing theoretical and empirical work as well as directing the field toward new questions and lines of research. In the afternoon of the first day, broad and interdisciplinary meta-theoretical perspectives of victimhood were considered. Here, the role of history and institutions were highlighted in defining and denying collective victimhood. Moreover, theorising based on previous health models and insights based on clinical experience were offered to conceptualise strategies that may help victims cope with their trauma. Substantial time was also spent on identifying dimensions and forms of collective victimhood as predictors of harmonious versus destructive intergroup relationships. A social psychology meeting would not be complete without considering the role of identity and emotion. Accordingly, we discussed new findings based on the needs-based model of reconciliation, which rests on the idea that the experience of collective victimhood generates needs in the affected groups (e.g., needs for autonomy and empowerment). How such needs can be satisfied and by whom (e.g., third parties or majority groups) was highlighted across several

talks. Another overarching theme emerged from the work focusing on the need for acknowledgement experienced by victim groups after mass violence and protracted conflict. Ineffective and effective ways of seeking and conveying acknowledgement and recognition were discussed. In a related vein, research and field experience also shed light on the impact of apology from the historical perpetrator groups as well as on the psychological consequences of forgiveness on intergroup relations. Several talks also problematised the use of categories and labels related to collective victimhood, which may sometimes serve to lessen the moral responsibility for a group's actions of harmdoing. These insights were extended by talks that specifically considered the role of minority and majority status and its impact on group members' perceptions of victimhood.

Finally, approaches to interventions that might help direct groups out of victimhood were discussed. For example, the role of individuals (moral exemplars) in the perpetrator group who acted in a prosocial manner towards the victim group was presented. Moreover, life stories narrating the incidents of victims reaching out to individuals and groups directly responsible for causing irreversible damage to them was explored in their potential capacity to help others unburden the weight of victimhood. In the final session, the group discussed and outlined future research directions and theoretical distinctions.

As an outcome of these rich discussions, several joint projects, including an edited volume on the psychology of collective victimhood, were initiated that will take shape over the next months. Moreover, to keep the momentum, the organizers are also keen to prepare a proposal based on the talks (but not exclusively so) for a Special Issue on the Psychology of Collective Victimhood in the European Journal of Social Psychology

In addition to the academic programme, the small group meeting was enriched by a reception, a guided city tour through historical Verona and a joint dinner, providing many opportunities for participants to interact more informally and continue their discussions. In sum, as many participants noted in written and verbal feedback to the organisers and to other participants, the meeting was a full success. We thank EASP and other co-funding institutions for making it happen.

Masi Noor, Silvia Mari, & Johanna Ray Vollhardt

Marta Beneda	University of Warsaw, Poland
Bigazzi Sara	University of Pécs, Hungary
Michal Bilewicz	University of Warsaw, Poland
Marina Cantacuzino	The Forgiveness Project, UK
Laura De Guissmé	Université Libre De Bruxelles, Belgium
Kulani Panapitiya Dias	Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences, Germany
Federica Durante	University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy
Gail Carr Feldman	Practitioner, USA
Megan Feldman	Penguin, Metropolitan State University of Denver, USA
Friederike Feuchte	University of Hagen, Germany
Eva Fulop	Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Hungary
Nicole Harth	Friedrich Schiller University Jena, Germany
Matthew Hornsey	University of Queensland, Australia
Manana Jaworska	University of Warsaw, Poland
Carmel Joyce	University of St. Andrews, UK
Yechiel Klar	Tel Aviv University, Israel
Colin Wayne Leach	University of Connecticut, USA
Bernhard Leidner	University of Massachusetts Amherst, USA
Giovanna Leone	University of Rome, La Sapienza, Italy
Mengyao Li	University of Massachusetts Amherst, USA
James Liu	Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand
Silvia Mari	University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy
Ali Mashuri	University of Brawijaya, Indonesia
Lucas B Mazur	Clark University, USA
Andrew McNeill	Northumbria University, UK
Thomas Morton	University of Exeter, UK
Masi Noor	Liverpool John Moores University, UK
Milan Obaidi	European University Institute, Italy and Denmark
Hana Oberpfalzerova	Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic
Mateusz Olechowski	University of Warsaw, Poland
Ilanit SimanTov-Nachlieli	Tel-Aviv University, Israel
Zsolt Peter Szabo	University of Pecs, Hungary
Milica Vasiljevic	University of Cambridge, UK
Johanna Ray Vollhardt	Clark University, USA

Report on the General Meeting 2014 in Amsterdam

Kai J. Jonas, Agneta Fischer, and Jean-Claude Croizet

The new semester has started, we have almost reached the end of 2014. A good time to reflect on the organization of the General Meeting of the European Association of Social Psychology held in Amsterdam July 9th -12th.

Amsterdam has always been at a very central, not only geographical, position of European social psychology. With its two major universities and their social psychology programs, Amsterdam has been attracting a number of very well known scholars to the city. It is thus not a surprise that the idea was developed to host a General Meeting here. Clearly, easy access by air and ground travel, a lovely setting of the city with its numerous canals and bridges also contributed to the preference for Amsterdam as a host city for EASP.

When we started thinking about the General meeting and took the first planning steps, it became clear that the expectations would be high. First of all, Stockholm, the host city three years before had defined the criteria for a successful meeting that would be hard to surpass. Secondly, when the word spread that Amsterdam would be the host of the next meeting many colleagues, in Europe and beyond, responded with great enthusiasm and proclaimed that they were going to attend the meeting, even without an active participation. We knew that at many colleagues wanted to come, so the pressure was up.

In the end, this years General Meeting was the biggest meeting EASP ever hosted to date. This can be expressed in numbers, such as 1402 attendants, 12 parallel sessions, 11 pre-conferences with about 500 participants in total, and 1623 submissions and 1448 individual presentations or posters. More non-members, that is, colleagues from all over the world, attended the meeting than ever before and made it a truly international one. Although size on the one hand signals success, it should definitely also lead to some reflection on whether bigger is always better. Apart from trying to achieve a successful conference in terms of a diverse program of interesting sessions, we also aimed to convey a feeling. In creating a „we" feeling, an in-group sentiment during this week, we aimed to help increase motivation for our daily tasks as researchers, teachers, practitioners, and students. Social psychology went through some stormy waters recently, and we thought that next to necessary structural reflections and actual innovations, it would be also good to celebrate us, as a discipline. We think that the participants understood the subtle message and gained energy, inspiration and motivation at the Amsterdam canals, signified by the XXX coat of arms that we used in our congress logo.

A General Meeting is not an event that a single person can organize, it requires close coordination with the Executive Board of EASP, with the program committee

and last but not least with huge number of local partners, from catering to security, from communication specialists to student volunteers. The organization is a process that takes around 2 years of time, from deciding on the location to last minute changes. We would like to thank our colleagues who worked with us on this task: Daniela Becker, Bertjan Doosje, Tim Faber, Frenk van Harreveld, Liesbeth Mann, and Michael Vliek from the department of Social Psychology at the University of Amsterdam, and not to forget more than 60 student volunteers from all over the country. Marco Teunisse and Joost van de Meer for their technical and online support; Rene van der Belt for photography; the UvA congress office team Loes Hondelink, Marjolijn Roll, Martijn Spijker all contributed much more time and effort than they professionally would have had to. Our gratitude goes out to them. Last but not least, we want to thank the participants for their feedback, but even more importantly, for their contribution and discussion, making this meeting such a pleasant memory.

A General Meeting is hollow without the contribution of its participants. Channelling all submissions into an attractive and coherent program is the demanding task for the program committee. We would like to thank our teammates Geoffrey Haddock, Johannes Keller, Carolyn Morf, Michelle Ryan and Dario Spini who served on the program committee. The quality of the submitted proposals was high and they shared the responsibility and difficulty of building the scientific program. It was a pleasure to intensively work with such an efficient and skilled team and a lot of fun too. This task could not have been achieved without the expertise and dedicated work of the 71 colleagues who shared the load of reviewing the 1623 submitted abstracts.

The backbone of the Association, its Executive Committee, is a supporting pillar in the organization of the meeting that cannot be missed. We want to especially thank Fabrizio Butera, past president of EASP, Xenia Chryssochoou, meetings officer, and Sibylle Classen, Executive Officer for their trust and support. Manuala Barreto as the past program committee chair and Torun Lindholm, as the past local organizer helped us greatly along the way with their experience.

Each General Meeting tries to learn from the previous one and to respond to the current state of the discipline. Given the large number of information to be conveyed, the size of the program and to avoid unbearably heavy program books, we decided to deliver the program as a pdf, but also as an App for smart phones, to use a Facebook group and Twitter for communication. Tailoring such media to the needs of the scientists takes some practice and we hope that the subsequent organizers can benefit from our initial experience.

Another innovation was a feedback survey that we launched after the meeting to hear the opinion about what is good, and what needs improvement. This has resulted in mixed messages on a number of topics. This will be a challenge for the current Executive Committee and upcoming organizers of the General Meeting. To give an example, while some think that a meeting of this size is the way to go,

others would prefer a return to a smaller meeting. Both decisions would have advantages and disadvantages, and there is no easy way to choose for one over the other. In addition, it became obvious that there is a group of attendants from well-supported academic backgrounds that would like to see a level of service that would impact on the financial structure of the meeting, while there is an equally large number of colleagues who would rather see a drop in terms of costs.

We are sure that the tradition of the General Meetings of the European Association of Social Psychology looks at a bright future, and we are looking forward to travelling to the next meeting as mere participants and to enjoy the company of our colleagues.

Executive Committee Report
Amsterdam, July the 11th, 2014

<div style="border:1px solid">Executive Committee Report
Amsterdam, July the 11th, 2014</div>

Fabrizio Butera, President

Dear Colleagues and friends,

Welcome to the members meeting! You might have noticed that we decided to change the name of this gathering from "business meeting" to "members meeting", to increase the sense of ownership and commitment--this is your meeting—and also the feeling of common social identity.

After the excitement of the Awards Session, it is now time for the Executive Committee to report on the exciting activities that have kept us busy during the past 3 years.

As you see, I have put on the welcome slide a picture of Paul Joseph Constantin Gabriël, which you can find at the Rijksmuseum here in Amsterdam. Beside the fact that it is called "in the month of July", I like it because it is a beautiful landscape with a windmill. A windmill is an amazing device that transforms the force of the wind into food. We hope to show during this meeting that notwithstanding the force of the wind that our Association had to face during these past few years, we have been able to transform at least part of this force into some food for thought.

A Windmill on a Polder Waterway, Known as 'In the Month of July', Paul Joseph Constantin Gabriël, c. 1889, Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam

Let me begin the Executive Committee report by stressing the fact that this is going to be the Executive Committee report, that is presented by all the members of the executive Committee. As I wrote in my first President's Corner in the European Bulletin of Social psychology, EASP has grown, expanded its activities and become more complex, and we have decided to make all the functions more visible. Moreover, we have a created the position of journals officer and of European liaison officer that didn't exist before. Thus, you will hear a report from all of them.

As far as my part is concerned, I will cover 3 topics.

- Goals and Actions of the Executive Committee
- Membership Development
- and I'll come back after my colleagues' report to say a few words on Perspectives (at the end)

In the part on "Goals and Actions of the Executive Committee", I would like to address 4 important goals that we have set for our term. They were announced in my first President's Corner and it is now time to reflect upon our work.

1) Promote the Association's position in relation to European institutions and agencies
2) Mitigate the consequences of the European and global financial crisis for research
3) Promote diversity
4) Questionable Research Practices and fraud.

The first goal—Promote the Association's position in relation to European institutions and agencies—was motivated by both an old and a new problem. The old problem is that in the past our association has made several attempts to strengthen the connection with European institutions, in particular the funding agencies, like the European Research Council and the European Science foundation. However, even if at several points in time some of our members have made a breakthrough, the overall picture is that Social Psychology as a discipline was not recognized and that the social psychologists that served in European agencies were rather the exception than the norm. As a consequence, access for social psychologists to European funds was quite rare, which is even more problematic in times when national funds are being cut—this is the new problem.

Therefore, we created the position of European Liaison Officer, who was immediately put to work. I'm happy to say that this work has led to a series of positive developments, such as our ability to intervene in the shaping of Horizon 2020 and especially that now we have social psychologists in ERC panels. Manuela Barreto will be more specific about these and other achievements, but I wanted to stress at this point that these important results are the outcome of 3 years of

strenuous commitment on the part of the Executive Commitment in general, and the European Liaison Officer in particular.

The second goal— Mitigate the consequences of the European and global financial crisis for research—was motivated by… utopian reasons… Of course even the use of the verb "mitigate" is ambitious in this context. For many countries we are talking about major consequences: academic positions have been frozen and careers hindered; salary cuts have turned the attention of many scholars away from research; universities have reduced or even discontinued resources for participating in conferences or organising scientific events; and reduced access to national funding has threatened the potential for innovation of many countries. In times of economic crisis, research is not one of the government's priorities.

What we have done of course does not solve the problems I mentioned, but we think that it may contribute to at least alleviate a little bit some of our colleagues' burdens. We have promoted the Association's position in relation to European institutions and agencies, developed the General Meeting support scheme, and we are particularly proud of our new membership fee structure.

This measure has already been announced, and Daniel Wigboldus will report on the details of it, but here I wanted to say that we very much hope that this new fees structure may at least help a little those who are in need. And we hope that it shows our solidarity.

The third goal— Promote diversity —wanted to address a question that has been debated for a very long time in the Association, namely the question of the uniformity versus diversity of theories, research paradigms, methods and schools of thought in European social psychology, but also the question of the uniformity versus diversity in terms of nationality and gender in the Association. This question also raises the issue of the influence of less affluent research groups.

We have therefore sponsored a Medium Size Meeting on "Developing Diversity in EASP". You may have read a preliminary report of this meeting in the Bulletin. We have also addressed the question of the consequences of the economic crisis (see previous point): We really believe that there is no diversity without solidarity! And we re particularly proud of the newly developed Research Knowledge Transfer Scheme (RKTS).

This scheme is intended to sponsor the visit of a knowledgeable scholar to an institution in Europe "in order to promote the transfer of research-relevant knowledge. The scheme is designed to assist groups of researchers who have difficulty accessing such knowledge by other means (e.g., due to lack of infrastructure and especially lack of funding)." Mara Cadinu will tell you all about this new scheme.
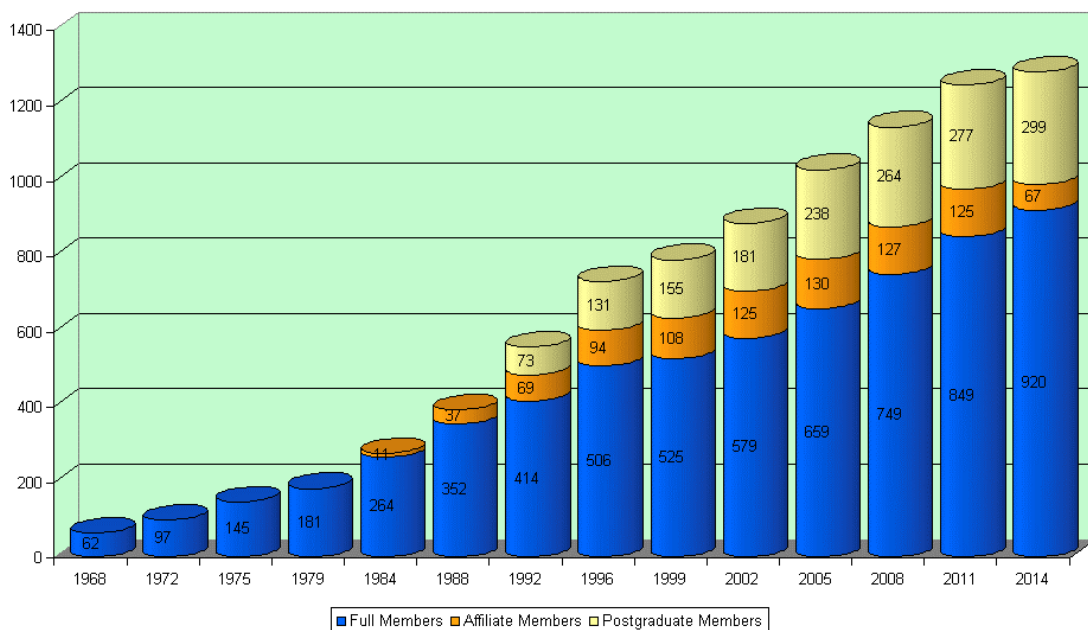
The fourth goal— to address the problem of Questionable Research Practices and fraud — was imposed on us by the fraud scandals that started right at the beginning of our term. In a way, it has been a leitmotif in our work all through the past three years. Beyond the massive correspondence with members, media, universities and the Levelt committee, we have also taken some concrete actions. We have participated in the "Task force for responsible conduct" in 2012 (with many other associations); we have instituted a regular workshop in our Summer schools on "ethical concerns and scientific conduct" (starting with the Limerick summer school); and we are proud to announce that we have launched a new journal: Comprehensive Results in Social Psychology (CRSP)

This is going to be the first journal in Social Psychology completely devoted to pre-registered research. This commitment is intended to reduce as much as possible „window dressing" of findings, strategic publication biases and the suppression non-significant results. Alex Haslam will be more specific in his report.

To sum up, the Executive Committee, among many other tasks and activities, has set for itself 4 goals that have organized much of our thinking, planning and action. We hope that these actions may be of some help.

Now, on a lighter note, please have a look at the graph depicting membership development. As you can see the trend is upwards and the past term makes no exception. Our members have increased from 1201 in 2011 to 1286 in 2014. It seems that our association is still attracting new members every year!
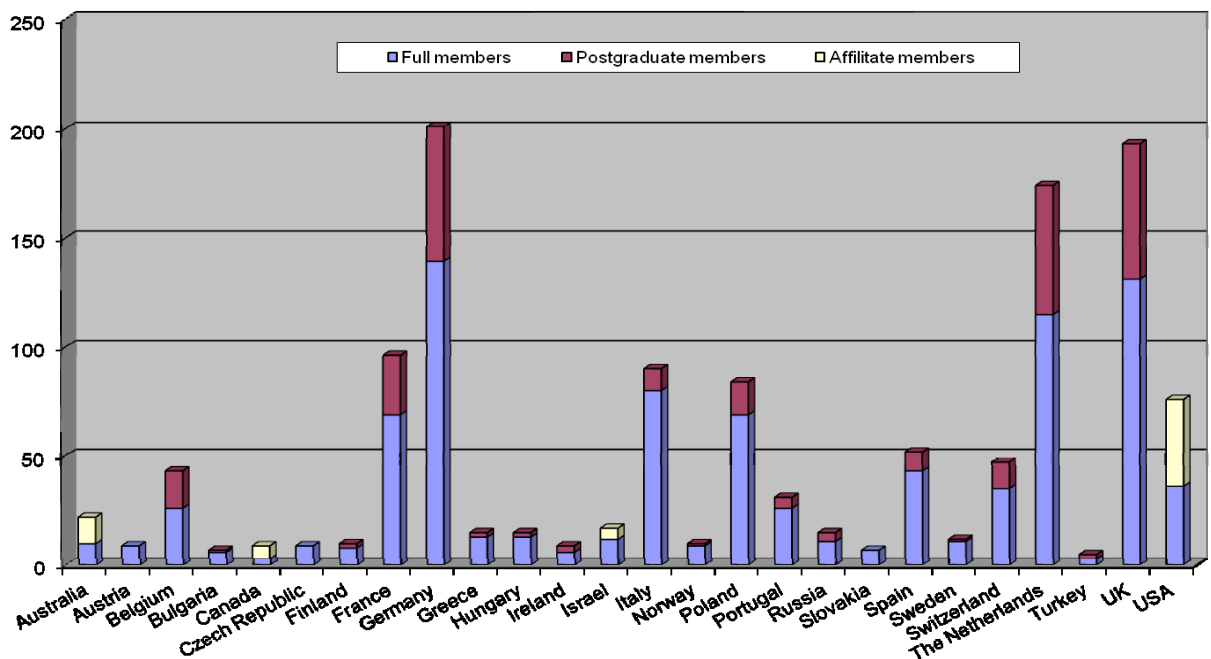

Membership Development 1968 - 2014

I would like to draw your attention to an important feature in this graph. As you can see, the number of affiliate members has been constant since 2002, but in the past 3 years it has decreased substantially. This is due to the change in policy implemented from 2011 onwards, now allowing social psychologists working in non-European countries to be full members. And indeed, a good portion of formerly affiliate members have opted for full membership. I find that this is a very positive development.

The geographical spread of our membership shows a picture that is not very different from the one you have seen in 2011. The highest numbers of members are still to be found in Germany, The Netherlands and the UK, followed by France, Italy, Poland and the USA, followed by Belgium, Spain and Switzerland. But, apart from that, this graph is useful to identify the countries where the proportion of postgraduate members is lower. Like my predecessor, I urge the members in those countries to encourage their PhD students, if possible, to participate in the Association. Or, if this is not possible, to contact the Executive Committee to discuss the specific problems that they might encounter.

Geographical Spread 2014 > 5 members

Daniël Wigboldus, Treasurer

The financial situation of the Association is healthy and shows that we have been able to balance costs and income. Income derives, as in the past, from two main sources, namely Wiley and fees. The expenditures too have followed the pattern of the previous terms, with the vast majority of the investments directed towards meetings, grants and publications.

One initiative that has mobilized a great deal of our time and effort is the revision on the fees scheme. The problem was that we had too many different fees and the different categories did not capture the changes that Europe has undergone since the categories were set.
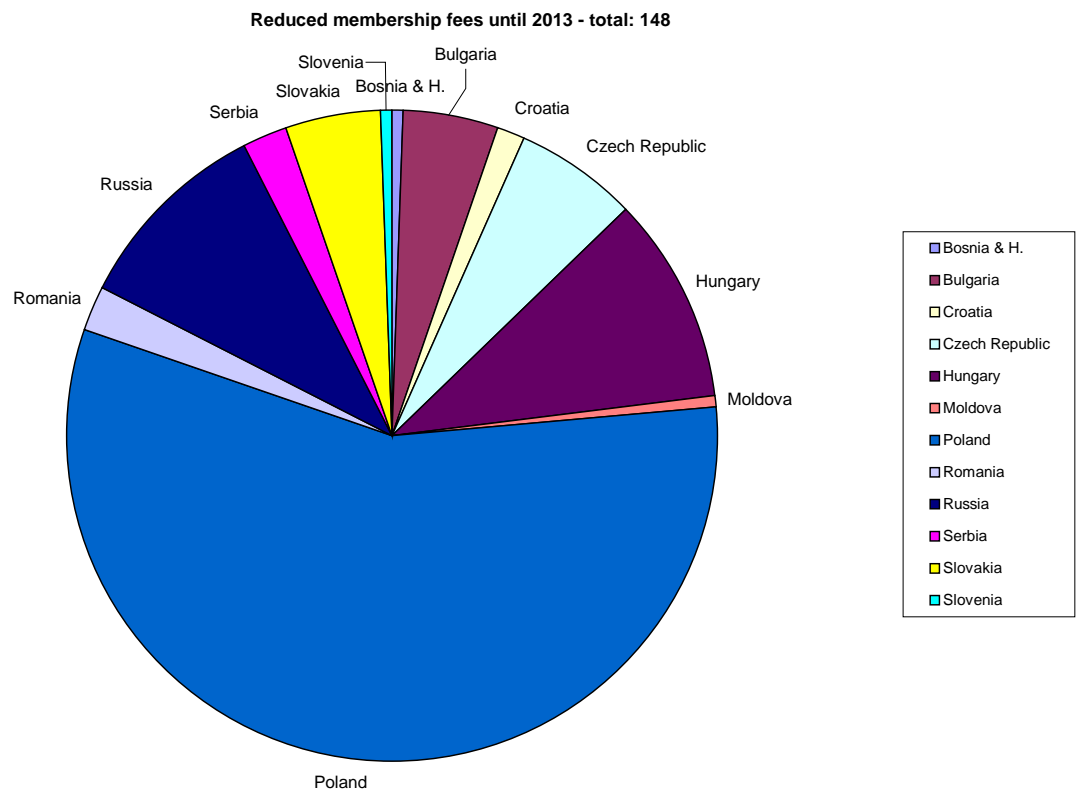
The old fees scheme consisted of eight categories:
- Full Members: 96 EUR
- Affiliate Members: 77 EUR
- Postgraduate Members: 48 EUR
- Reduced membership fee is set for members in different European countries:
- Full Members living in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Lituania, Poland, Slovakia or Slowenia: 48 EUR
- Full Members living in Bulgaria, Croatia, Romania, or Russia: 30 EUR
- Postgraduate Members living in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Lituania, Poland, Slovakia or Slowenia: 24 EUR
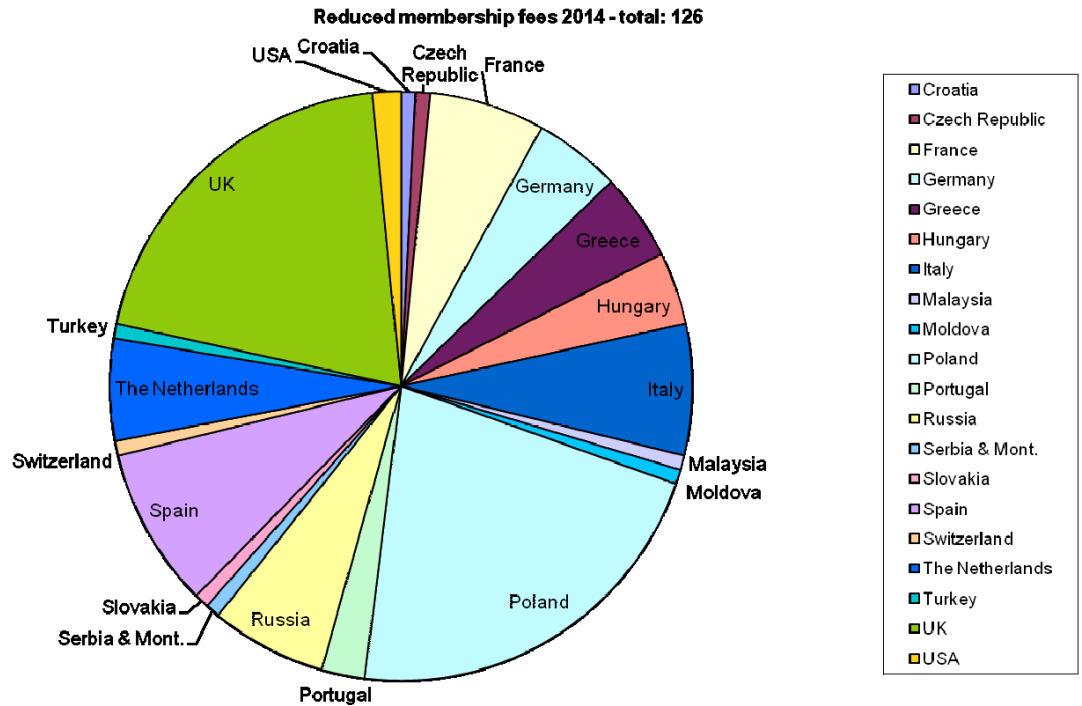- Postgraduate Members living in Bulgaria, Croatia, Romania or Russia: 15 EUR

The new scheme has been simplified to include only five categories:
- Full Members (regular) : 96 EUR
- Full Members (reduced): 48 EUR
- Postgraduate Members (regular): 48 EUR
- Postgraduate Members (reduced): 24 EUR
- Affiliate Members: 77 EUR

But the important change is that now the reduced fee is no longer associated to a specific country, but it is requested by members as a function of their specific situation. We believe that it allows capturing a greater diversity in terms of need. One might argue that allowing to self-define the need for reduced fees may be dangerous because it can lead to an increase in the requests for reduced fees, among which some might not be legitimate. The comparison between the old and the new scheme, however, suggests otherwise. In 2013, all the reduced fees were requested by Eastern members, with more than 50% being allocated to Poland.

Reduced membership fees until 2013 - total: 148

In 2014, the picture reveals a more balanced distribution and greater diversity in the allocation of reduced fees. Interestingly, the fact that some rich countries now appear in the picture captures various phenomena, such as for instance the hitherto ignored situation of PhD students from extra-European countries immigrating in expensive countries, or members working in countries that have been hardly hit by the financial crisis.

Reduced membership fees 2014 - total: 126

In sum, the financial situation is balanced, as expenditures correspond to income, and it appears that there is no need to increase the fees in the upcoming period. Expenditures and income are rising at same level, and we should only monitor the new fee structure to make sure that the encouraging results obtained so far are maintained.

Sabine Otten, Secretary

I would like to say a few general words on the European Bulletin of Social Psychology, and then draw your attention to the new section on "Opinions and Perspectives".

The EBSP is co-edited by Sibylle Classen, and it is published bi-annually; it is now online only. This publication serves a series of important functions: It allows knowing what is going on amongst our members; knowing what is going on in the Executive Committee; getting information on opportunities, activities, and developments within the EASP; alerting members to new books from members; and launching relevant discussions within EASP (a two-way street!). This non-exhaustive list shows how important the EBSP is for our members. **So read it! Use it! It's worth it!**

During our term, we have developed a new section, called "Opinions and Perspectives". Many members have taken this opportunity to intervene on important topics.

We have published papers addressing the issue of fraud and the lessons to be learned from the worst fraud case ever in Social Psychology (contributions by *Amélie Mummendey, Fritz Strack, and Wolfgang Stroebe)*; a paper addressing the issue of diversity in Social Psychology in Europe (The neglected role of culture in European Social Psychology, by *Ayse Uskul & Batja Mesquita*); a series of testimonies on how the financial crisis affected our members' daily work in countries that were hit especially hard by the financial crisis (contributions by members from Greece, Ireland, Spain, and Portugal). We have published thoughts on 'Developing diversity in EASP' (by *participants of the respective EASP-Small Group Meeting; also a separate piece by Willem Doise*), and a piece suggesting a modernization of EASP's objectives and tasks in times of international mobility (by *Kai Jonas*). These contributions have been very timely and raised important issues. We wish to thank the contributors and encourage all members to contribute. The papers can be invited or spontaneously submitted.

Manuela Barreto, European Liaison Officer

In my report I will address two important problems that the Association has faced in the past, namely the scant presence of Social Psychology in European agencies and the lack of funds for Social Sciences and Humanities, and then outline some future challenges.

The first problem concerns the lack of representation of social psychology in topics and panels for EC (Fp7, Horizon 2020, incl. ERC, and ESF). To address this problem, we have developed a series of contacts with all EC councils to identify the nature and extent of the problem; we have contacted the chairs of SH subpanels (ERC); we have distributed lists of experts containing senior EASP members to EC councils; and we have proposed one of our members in the application process for ERC presidency. It might be too early to fully appreciate the results of these initiatives, but we can already be proud of the fact that there is now a social psychology 'sub-panel' in ERC, and that some social psychologists are now members of ERC panels.

The second problem is the generalized lack of funds for the Social Sciences & Humanities (SSH) in Horizon 2020 (particularly SSH-led). To address this problem, we have participated in the movement that has led SSH European associations to join forces, which has resulted in the creation of the European Alliance for Social Sciences and Humanities (EASSH); we have represented EASP in the Alliance and contributed to lobbying documents; we have sent EASP's response to the consultation promoted by Lithuanian Presidency "Horizons for the Social Sciences" including input from EASP members. These efforts have resulted in the introduction of the SSH-led 6th & 7th Challenges, and in greater visibility of social psychology among the SSH.

Despite these successful initiatives, much remains to be done. Several challenges await us. SSH are supposed to cross-cut the whole program of European funding, but the degree of SSH integration varies considerably across specific topics and programs; Unfortunately, most often SSH funding appears only in an ancillary role. Moreover, there is a very limited budget dedicated to SSH-led topics and to SSH contributions elsewhere. Finally, outside and within SSH, social psychology is not sufficiently known. We need to continue working to further increase the visibility of and knowledge about social psychology, and to promote inclusion in collaborative projects, positive evaluation of our work, and match between topics and discipline panels.

Mara Cadinu, Grant Officer.

In this report, I will present an overview of the grants awarded since 2011, and then comment on the new grant scheme: the Research Knowledge Transfer Scheme (RKTS).

The breakdown of the grants awarded shows some diversity in regional and gender distribution:

- Regional Support Grants
  - 2011 1(Bulgaria)
- Travel Grants
  - 2011: 16 Women + 3 Men = 19
    11 +3 (to Gen. Meeting Stockholm) + 5 (SASP), 3 France, 2 Italy, 1 Poland, 1 Portugal, 1 Spain, 8 The NL, 3 UK
  - 2012: 6 Women + 6 Men = 12
    1 Italy, 2 Portugal, 1 Switzerland, 5 The NL, 3 UK
  - 2013/14: 19 Women + 4 Men = 23
    14 + 4 SISP + 5 SASP 1 Denmark, 1 France, 1 Germany, Italy, 3 Poland, 1 Portugal,   1 Switzerland, 7 The NL, 7 UK
- Seedcorn 2011-2014: 7 Women + 4 Men = 11
  5 Italy, 4 UK, 1 France, 1 Sweden

In this respect, it should be noted that all the grants requested by members from countries facing particular difficulties have been awarded. This also means that we do not receive enough applications from those countries. Thus, the message is simple: **please, apply!**

We are particularly proud of the newly launched Research Knowledge Transfer Scheme (RKTS). This scheme is intended to promote research in regions where specific disciplinary or methodological knowledge is hard to obtain. The procedure is relatively simple: a host institution arranges an invitation for an instructor to provide training, and writes a short project to highlight the added value of the visit and the reason why such training would not be possible without the scheme. EASP

covers up to 1500 Euro in travel expenses and the first deadline is March 15th, 2015. More information can be found in the Spring 2014 issue of the EBSP.

Xenia Chryssochoou, Meetings Officer

In this report I summarize the meetings we have sponsored during the last term, one of the main activities of the Association, namely Small/Medium Group Meetings, Summer Schools, SPSSI-EASP Joint Meetings, and the General Meeting.

It is interesting to look at the list of the Small/Medium Group Meetings supported, as it reveals great diversity in terms of geographical spread and research themes:

- June 26-28, 2015, Sopot, Poland
  Medium Size Meeting on Moral judgment and behavior
  Organizers: Aleksandra Szymkow, Stefano Pagliaro, Joris Lammers, Konrad Bocian, Bogdan Wojciszke
- June 25-27, 2014, Verona, Italy
  Small Group Meeting on Psychological Perspectives on Collective Victimhood and its Consequences for Intergroup Relations
  Organizers: Masi Noor, Silvia Mari, Johanna Ray Vollhardt, Arie Nadler
- July 5-7, 2014, Leuven, Belgium
  Small Group Meeting on Culture and Psychology: Insights from the European Context
  Organizers: Ayse Uskul, Matthias Gobel, Batja Mesquita, Veronica Benet-Martinez, William Maddux
- October 07-08, 2013 (Schloss Reisenburg - near Ulm, Germany)
  Small Group Meeting on Towards a multifaceted understanding of empathy: Integrating findings on physiological, affective, cognitive and behavioral underpinning
  Organisers: Claudia Sassenrath, Svenja Diefenbacher, Johannes Keller
- June 27-29, 2013 (Kraków - Przegorzały, Poland)
  Small Group Meeting on Motivational, affective, and cognitive sources of the knowledge-formation process: Implications for intrapersonal, interpersonal and intergroup phenomena
  Organisers: Małgorzata Kossowska, Arie W. Kruglanski, Arne Roets, Marcin Bukowski, Katarzyna Ja ko
- June 27-30, 2013 (near Utrecht, The Netherlands)
  Medium Size Meeting on Intergroup conflict: The cognitive, emotional, and behavioral consequences of communication
  Organisers: Susanne Täuber, Ernestine Gordijn, Hedy Greijdanus, Tom Postmes, Bart de Vos, and Martijn van Zomeren
- June 17-18, 2013 (Berlin, Germany)
  Small Group Meeting on the Social Determinants and -Consequences of Threat
  Organisers: Daan Scheepers, Kai Sassenberg & Kai Jonas
- June 12-14, 2013 (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)
  Small Group Meeting on Developing Diversity in EASP
  Organisers: Steve Reicher, Ewa Drozda-Senkowska, Bernd Simon, Christian Staerklé, Chiara Volpato

- August 31-September 4, 2012 (Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina)
  Small Group Meeting on Reconciliation in intergroup contexts: The divergent perspectives of perpetrator and victim groups
  Organisers: Sabina Cehajic-Clancy & Ruth Ditlmann
- July 9-12, 2012 (Pecs, Hungary)
  Small Group Meeting on Social Cognition and Communication
  Organisers: Janos Laszlo, Joe Forgas, Orsolya Vincze
- July 2-5, 2012 (Kazimierz Dolny, Poland)
  Small Group Meeting on Control Experience, Power, and Intergroup Relations
  Organisers: Mirek Kofta, Immo Fritsche, Ana Guinote, Marcin Bukowski, Aleksandra Cichocka
- June 24-26, 2012 (Amsterdam, The Netherlands)
  Small Group Meeting on Extreme Emotions in Human Interaction
  Organisers: Marte Otten, Agneta Fischer, & Kai Jonas
- June 6-10, 2012 (Delphi, Greece)
  Small Group Meeting on the Societal Meanings of Minority Influence
  Organisers: Stamos Papastamou, Antonis Gardikiotis, & Gerasimos Prodromitis
- May 25-27, 2012 (Ghent, Belgium)
  Medium Size Meeting on Motivational Processes in Attitudes
  Organisers: Adriaan Spruyt, Jan De Houwer, Pablo Briñol, Geoff Haddock, Rob Holland, Greg Maio, Rich Petty

The summer schools have attracted a lot of applications, as usual, and unfortunately it was impossible to accommodate all the PhD students who wanted to participate. Here too we have managed to achieve a good level of geographical and thematic diversity:

❖ **2012 Aug. 6-19, Limerick, Ireland**
   Organiser: Anca Minescu
   Teachers:
Alex Haslam & Stephen Gallagher
Colin Wayne Leach & Patricia M. Rodriguez Mosquera
Karen Phalet & Anca Minescu
John Dixon, Kevin Durrheim & Orla Muldoon
Leonard L. Martin & Eric R. Igou

❖ **2014 Aug. 17-30 Lisbon, Portugal**
Organisers: Rui Costa-Lopes & Margarida Vaz Garrido
   Teachers:
   Gün R. Semin & Margarida Vaz Garrido
   Daniël Wigboldus & Rui Costa-Lopes
   Michael Hogg & José Marques
   Robbie Sutton & Isabel Correia
   Klaus Fiedler & Leonel Garcia-Marques

❖   2016 Exeter, United Kingdom
Organisers: Andrew Livingstone, Jo Smith, Tim Kurz, Joe Sweetman

The SPSSI-EASP Joint Meetings are the expression of our longstanding cooperation with SPSSI, and take place every year, one year in Europe and the other year in the USA:

- September 4-6, 2014, Princeton, NJ, USA
  SPSSI-EASP Joint Meeting on the Great Recession and Social Class Divides
  Organizers: Susan T. Fiske (Princeton University) & Miguel Moya (Universidad de Granada)

- November 30 - December 2, 2012, Stony Brook, NY, USA
  SPSSI-EASP Joint Meeting on Proactive Behavior across Group Boundaries: Seeking and Maintaining Positive Interactions with Outgroup Members
  Organizers: Todd Pittinsky, Birte Siem and Stefan Sturmer

- November 17-19, 2011 Tilburg, The Netherlands
  SPSSI-EASP Joint Meeting on Meaning and Existential Psychology
  Organizers: Travis Proulx and Kees van den Bos

Finally, we are extremely proud of our 17th EASP General Meeting, wonderfully hosted by Agneta Fischer and Kai J. Jonas, to whom we would like to express our deepest gratitude.

Alex Haslam, Journals Officer

In my report, I will summarize the activities linked to our publications, namely the *European Journal of Social Psychology*, the *European Review of Social Psychology*, the *Social Psychological and Personality Science*, the *European Monographs in Social Psychology*, and our new journal, *Comprehensive Results in Social Psychology*.

As for the *European Journal of Social Psychology*, published by Wiley, we wish to thank the editors Tom Postmes and Ernestine Gordijn, and the Associate Editors, Demoulin, Echterhoff, Greitemeyer, Iyer, Muller, Prislin, Rodriguez Mosquera, Vignoles, Webb, for their commitment and work with our most ancient outlet. The Journal now receives more than 400 submissions per year, and displays a healthy IF of 1.67. We also wish to thank the incoming Editors Vivian Vignoles and Ramila Prislin for taking up the challenge.

It is also important to mention the EJSP Early Career Best Manuscript Awards:

2013: Barbora Nevicka
Nevicka, De Hoogh, Van Vianen & Ten Velden
Uncertainty enhances the preference for narcissistic leaders (August, 2013)

2012: Elaine M. Boucher
Boucher & Jacobson
Causal uncertainty during initial interactions (August, 2012)

2011: Lena Nadarevic
Nadarevic & Erdfelder
Cognitive Processes in Implicit Attitude Tasks: An Experimental Validation of the Trip Model (March, 2010)

The *European Review of Social Psychology,* published by Routledge (previously Psychology Press) and edited since the beginning by its founders, Wolfgang Stroebe and Miles Hewstone, has now issued its 25th volume. After 25 years at the helm, Wolfgang Stroebe is stepping down, while Miles Hewstone will remain another 3 years. We are happy to announce that the incoming editor will be Tony Manstead. From now on, new editors will have staggered 6-year terms.

The book series *European Monographs in Social Psychology,* edited by Rupert Brown and published by Psychology Press, continues to publish the most up-to-date research by our members.

In the past 4 years, *Social Psychological and Personality Science*, published by Sage and co-sponsored by EASP, SPSP, SESP, ARP, has achieved a tremendous development, under the editorship of Vincent Yzerby first and Allen McConnell later. The Journal receives more than 700 submissions a year, and its IF is due shortly, expected to be above 2.00.

Finally, we are happy to announce an exciting new venture for EASP — responding to contemporary challenges in social psychology and providing leadership by creating the first pre-registration journal for the field: *Comprehensive Results in Social Psychology*. The journal will be edited by Kai Jonas and Joseph Cesario, and is co-sponsored by SASP. The contract with Taylor & Francis has been signed during the General Meeting and the first issue is due in 2016.

Fabrizio Butera, President

I would like to conclude this report with some comments on the future of the Association.

The four goals that I mentioned at the beginning may still serve as guidelines for some years, as the work is not finished and more efforts are needed. Our presence in European agencies has just started, the consequences of the economic crisis on research will unfortunately be long-lasting, the question of diversity is one that comes up recurrently, and the issue of Questionable research practices and fraud… well, this really needs a change in culture, especially the culture of competition that may motivate scholars to pursue success by any means. Education of the new generations is probably the key to this problem.

Looking forward, the continuous growth of the association, which in itself is good, may require attention at least on one important issue. The mobility of junior, but also senior scholars from one country to another has reached an unprecedented level. Sabine Otten has mentioned in her report the importance of the Opinion and Perspectives section of our Bulletin, and in the Spring 2012 issue Kai Jonas has offered an interesting analysis of some areas that would need some counseling when moving from one country to another, for example pensions, healthcare and education, and for which the Association could be resourceful. This is something that deserves to be kept in mind.

Another issue that will require some attention is the organization of the General Meeting. So far we have had, so to speak, an amateur approach, basically starting from scratch every new GM. In recent years the growing commitment of the Meetings officer has provided some level of continuity, but it is probably time that we found a way to move to a more formalised and professional system. This might also allow moving to a 2-year cadence, instead of three, an idea that has been discussed for quite a long time.

Finally, you have noticed that most of our recent actions have targeted, directly or indirectly, the reduction of inequalities. Inequalities in access to resources, education, mobility and mentoring. This is a longstanding commitment, one that we hope will be maintained by the next Executive Committee. After all, the mission of EASP is to promote Social Psychology in Europe. In all Europe.

The end of the members' meeting is also the end of a six-year term for 4 of us in the Executive Committee. I would like to thank them for six years of comradeship, cooperation and intellectual stimulation. I would also like to thank the three on-going EC members. These past three years have been extremely active, but working with them made the work really lighter. I trust them to carry on the work and the values that have kept us together these past three years.

Many thanks also to all the candidates in this election, for their motivation to devote their time and effort to the Association; and to the 4 incoming members for the work that they will do for us in the next 6 years.

A big thank you also to all the people who make our association so lively: the Editors and associate editors of our journals, Wolfgang Boban, and the organisers of our summer schools.

Finally, I would like to thank the Organizing committee of this general meeting, Agneta Fisher and Kai Jonas, and of course their extremely efficient and effective team: Frenk van Harreveld; Bertjan Doosje; Michael Vliek; Daniela Becker; Tim Faber; Liesbeth Mann. Many thanks also to the UvA Conference Office: Loes Hondelink, Martijn van Spijker, Marjolijn Roll.

I would like to thank Jean-Claude Croizet, chair of the Scientific committee, and the whole team: Dario Spini, Michelle Ryan, Geoff Haddock, Carolyn Morf, Johannes Keller. They have offered us a beautiful program.

The last word of gratitude is for a very special person: our Executive officer Sibylle Classen. She is the heart, the memory and the mind of the association. I would like a huge applause for her.

Now, this is really the end. Thank you! It was an honour to serve the Association.

EASP Summer School 2014,
August 17-30, 2014, Lisbon, Portugal

You can view this photo in a bigger format in the picture gallery section on our website:
http://www.easp.eu/gallery/photos/events/summerschool/2014/1_big.jpg

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Report from the Organizers

We write these words already long after the end of the 2014 EASP Summer School that took place in Lisbon between 17 and 30 of August. The Summer School's "high" is gone, but we are still regularly reminded of the great time we had, as we are still often greeted with e-mails of appreciation as well as with news about the implementation of scientific projects that were born during this occasion.

Either as a sign of the times, or influenced by the workshop about epistemology or even by the hot topic session on ethics, the strong message being conveyed during the Summer School was the importance of theory, and specifically the importance of good theory.

However, at the end of this Summer School, we are understandably exhausted and wish to, therefore, go straight to the data. So, let us try to explain what these two weeks in Lisbon were all about by citing some numbers.

During 13 days, 2 host institutions (ISCTE-IUL and ICS-UL) welcomed 75 students (65 from European universities, 5 from US universities and 5 from Australian universities), who got together with 10 tutors in one of 5 workshops:

WORKSHOP 1: Socially Situated Cognition
Gün R. Semin (Utrecht University) & Margarida Vaz Garrido (ISCTE-IUL)

WORKSHOP 2: Implicit Prejudice, Stereotypes and Discrimination (sponsored by ESF-ESCON)
Daniël Wigboldus (Radboud University Nijmegen) & Rui Costa-Lopes (ICS-UL)

WORKSHOP 3: Social Identity, Influence, and Deviance in Groups
Michael Hogg (Claremont Graduate University) & José Marques (FPCE-UP)

WORKSHOP 4: Social Psychology of Justice
Robbie Sutton (University of Kent) & Hélder Alves (ISCTE-IUL)

WORKSHOP 5: Epistemology and Methods in Social Psychology
Klaus Fiedler (University of Heidelberg) & Leonel Garcia-Marques (FP-UL)

Along with the daily workshops, participants also had the chance to attend to two hot topic sessions (1 about Ethics, and 1 about Publishing) and 4 keynote lectures. Thus, the 13 days amounted to a total of 60 work hours, which were "softened" by social activities, like a trip to the beach (including a fun-packed surf lesson), a visit to Sintra or a yoga lesson in the gardens of Belém.

Another way to look at this Summer School from a data perspective is to look at outputs. At the end of the two weeks, the 75 students, divided into groups, presented 19 sound, exciting, and promising research projects (some already with data). Aside from this scientific output, the output that really matters, and the one that will give us the measure of this Summer School's success is whether – a few years from now - we will hear about endless fruitful collaborations as well as long lasting friendships that begun during these two weeks.

We are infinitely grateful to our colleagues Marília Prada and Susana Lavado and to the wonderful team of PhD students, Beatriz Moura, Catarina Azevedo, Catarina Carvalho, Cláudia Camilo, Diana Orghian, Eunice Magalhães, Filipa Almeida, João Carvalho, João Graça, João Pedro Braga, Kinga Bierwiaczonek, Sandra Godinho and secretarial staff Sofia Jacinto and Sara Fernandes.

We also want to thank to the top team of tutors and keynote speakers that raised the scientific quality of this Summer School to a level only equivalent to the amount of fun that we had.

Finally a word of gratitude to the host institutions (ISCTE-IUL and ICS-UL), for all the encouragement, facilities and staff support, as well as EASP and ESCON

and particularly to Xenia Chryssochoou, the EASP Meetings Officer, and Sibylle Classen, the EASP Executive Officer.

Without the help of these people and these institutions, the Summer School wouldn't have been possible or at least it wouldn't have been as successful as we think it was.

Indeed, the results of a short survey that we ran a couple of weeks after the end of the Summer School confirmed that most people share our view: when asked about their general opinion of this Summer School, in a scale from 1 (very negative) to 4 (very positive) we observed a mean of 3,5 (and a striking mean of 3,94 when asked about the food!). And when asked whether, based on their experience, they would recommend the EASP Summer School to other colleagues and friends, 90% said yes.

We would like to end this brief report with a challenge. There are many ways in which one can serve the scientific community. Things that may come into mind are building good theory, developing creative experiments, publishing in top journals, supervising young students, or teaching inspiring classes. But actively participating in scientific associations, organizing meetings and Summer Schools are also part of the job. And trust us, no matter how much hard work they entail, they are undoubtedly rewarding.

Rui Costa-Lopes & Margarida Vaz Garrido,
Organizers of the 2014 EASP Summer School

WORKSHOP 1: Socially Situated Cognition

Written by Jill A. Brown and Olga Bialobrzeska

Sixteen participants hailing from thirteen universities across the globe gathered expectantly on that sunny August morning in Lisboa. After email communications earlier in the summer, we knew that we were in for a treat. We were all quite eager to learn. To learn from our tutors, to learn from each other, and to learn critical collaboration skills that would propel us into the future.

Two wonderful tutors, Gün R. Semin and Margarida Vaz Garrido, guided us on our journey, providing an expertise on the socially situated cognition framework only rivaled by their collaborators. During the course of our first week, we were privileged to learn about socially situated cognition from the experts. Not only did we listen to a lecture on the topic, but we also learned by engaging in deep

discussions of the applications of the socially situated cognition framework and how to integrate these processes into our own research.

In a true socially situated cognition fashion, we utilized the tools in our environment (i.e., the whiteboard) and our distributed knowledge to identify the topics most interesting to the group. What do you know, all of us were interested in the origins of cognition. More specifically, we were interested in the question that defined our workshop: What is cognition for? We sought not to figure out what cognition is nor how our brains process information, but instead, what is the core purpose of cognition?

We divided into three subgroups to investigate different facets of this question. To promote our creative freedom and to see where our discussions took us, Gün and Margarida allowed us to explore research topics without the constraints of the literature. The three groups took their topics in different directions, resulting in diverse research projects spanning social psychology from nonverbal behavior to separating mood from arousal. A summary of each research project can be found below.

- One group was interested in how the interplay of physical arousal and contextual demands impacts cognitive processing style and behavior. Specifically, they were looking to distinguish between mood and arousal effects across socially situated contexts.

- Another group decided to investigate how the same postural configurations can take on different meaning depending on the context and other social factors. For example, does holding a dominant posture mean something different when you are alone compared to when you are with another individual?

- The third group was intrigued by the question of how the interpretation of incongruent information from multiple nonverbal channels can influence person perception and cognitive processing. Particularly they wanted to know if people tend to rely on postural information over vocal information (e.g., tone of voice) when the message being conveyed is incongruent.

Through hours of conversation in the classroom, on benches outside, during lunches and dinners, and even on the beach, the groups of Workshop 1 developed some intriguing project ideas and future avenues of research. More importantly, we fostered lifelong collaborations and friendships. Thank you, Workshop 1, these were experiences not soon to be forgotten.

Ana Filipa, Anna, Hans, Jill, Johanna, Lotte, Lukas, Marilia, Nic, Nicoleta, Olga B., Olga K., Ryan, Sandra, Selma, and Yin

WORKSHOP 2: Implicit Prejudice, Stereotypes and Discrimination

Written by Trevor James, Tobias Krueger, Ruthie Pliskin and Jolien van Breen

Workshop 2, fondly referred to as "the best workshop" by at least one of the summer school's organizers, dealt with the topic of implicit bias and stereotypes, the measures currently in use to examine them, and the theoretical and methodological challenges involved in their study. Over two weeks, with beautiful and vibrant Lisbon as our backdrop and the sound of landing planes in our ears, we discussed the importance and benefits of examining prejudice indirectly, as well as the problems with such examinations and possible ways to overcome them. These discussions, in small groups and with the workshop as a whole, led up to the development of four unique research projects. Below is a brief recap of the discussions we had on these topics, followed by descriptions of these research projects, currently in various stages of development.

The first week of the workshop provided us with an extensive overview of the workshop's topic. Our tutors (Daniël Wigboldus and Rui Costa Lopes) accomplished this through comprehensive discussions of the readings, focusing first on the variety of indirect measurements of attitudes and stereotypes that have been introduced into research in social psychology in recent years. Through group presentations and a general discussion, we familiarised ourselves with measures such as the IAT and affective priming, discussing the benefits and shortcomings of each method. We also tackled questions regarding the reliability of these measures and whether or not they measure what they purport to measure, converging on the conclusion that any research employing these methods must address these considerations. We next looked to the theories concerning the implicit attitudes that the indirect measures aim to assess—theories that often developed only after the new methods were introduced. In our discussions of these theories, we examined both single and dual process theories, views on the relative controllability and malleability of implicit attitudes, and whether implicit associations are attitudes at all, or rather just reflections of known stereotypes in a given society. Finally, we learned about emerging research into visual prejudice and measures, such as the reverse correlation task, designed to examine the stereotypes contained in individuals' representations of social categories.

As the week progressed, we drew on these discussions to identify interesting research questions, eventually coming together in groups and developing concrete research projects. These four projects are described below.

Project 1 (Kinga Bierwiaczonek, Diana Orghian, Ruthie Pliskin, Helena Radke): Do people's mental representations of social groups reflect their emotions toward these groups? With this question in mind, Group 1 posited that images created by people using the reverse correlation (RC) task (e.g. Dotsch, Wigboldus, Langner, & van Knippenberg, 2008; Mangini, & Biederman, 2004) may reflect their emotions

towards the social category depicted. To examine this question, we designed a study in which we manipulate emotions towards a social outgroup among participants prior to their completion of an RC task, in which they create a visual representation of an outgroup member. The composite faces created in each condition will then be presented to independent coders who are unaware of the outgroup specified. The coders will rate to what extent the resulting faces arouse in them the three target emotions, and we posit that these rating will reflect the experimental condition under which they were created.

Project 2 (Adrienne Giroud, Benoite Aubé, Marta Szastok, Jolien van Breen): The second subgroup of workshop 2 developed a project on the malleability of stereotype activation. Inspired by the debates within the workshop about "big questions" in implicit cognition, such as the inescapability/malleability question, we became interested in the malleability of stereotype activation. Malleability of stereotype activation can arise in many different circumstances (Blair, 2002), but we were interested in the *why* rather than the *when*, and realised that in the literature this is often not made explicit. Many hours were spent in pursuit of wifi and coffee, but the results were worth it: we have continued to refine our ideas and are in the process of developing our first study. In spite of being marginally distracted by the beautiful city of Lisbon, and the great company of new friends, we had a very productive fortnight!

Project 3 (Tara Dennehy, Francesca Guizzo, Trevor James, Stephanie Laux): Inspired by research using reverse correlation (Dotsch et al., 2008; Mangini & Biederman, 2004), we propose to examine the effect of benevolent sexism on women's self-images. Past research has shown that RC is sensitive to group-based stereotypes (Imhoff & Dotsch, 2013). This led us to an interesting question: What would happen if participants had to generate their own image based on variations on their own face, rather than a neutral face? We predict that the self-images of women exposed to benevolent sexism will diverge more from their original photographs, reflecting greater feminization. We expect identification with both gender and feminism, as well as personal endorsement of benevolent sexism, to moderate this effect. Each face generated will be rated on femininity, masculinity and similarity to the original photograph by trained coders (Study 1a) and naïve participants (Study 1b), as well as on key dimensions such as warmth, competence, and attractiveness (Study 2).

Project 4 (Tobias Krüger, Ana Urbiola, David Urschler): Based on the Ingroup Projection Model (Wenzel, Mummendey & Waldzus, 2007), we investigated the idea how much the abstractness of the target group contributes to ingroup projection at the superordinate level. Are people more likely to project their ingroup's attributes onto an outgroup, when the outgroup is construed at a higher level of abstraction? We conducted an online study that provided some first, positive results for this hypothesis and we are still discussing the next steps. The work was a lot of fun for all of us and we enjoyed our time greatly developing this research idea in the wonderful city of Lisbon.

These projects all benefitted from the overall discussions in the workshop and from the specific feedback given by our fellow workshop participants. Furthermore, the projects, like us, benefitted from the knowledge, guidance, enthusiasm and commitment of our tutors, Daniël Wigboldus and Rui Costa Lopes, and we would like to extend a warm thank you to them on behalf of all workshop 2 participants. Finally, we would like to thank the EASP, and specifically Rui (again) and Margarida Garrido, for organizing a wonderful summer school on all accounts.

Adrienne, Ana, Benoite, David, Diana, Francesca, Helena,
Jolien, Kinga, Marta, Ruthie, Stephanie, Tara, Tobias and Trevor

WORKSHOP 3: Social Identity, Influence, and Deviance in Groups

Written by: Lara Ditrich, Tübingen, Germany, Janne Kaltiainen, Helsinki, Finland

This year's EASP Summer School took place in beautiful, lively and inspiring Lisbon. After a very warm welcome at the registration and a welcome reception with chatting, lots of snacks, drinks and getting to know each other on Sunday, the more serious part of this Summer School started out on Monday, August 18th. In Workshop 3, we focused on two theoretical perspectives – uncertainty-identity theory and subjective group dynamics theory. These theories have been developed by our ever so lovely and creative tutors, the former by Michael Hogg and latter by José Marques. Specifically, we looked at the impact of perceived deviance on the deviate him- or herself and on that deviate's ingroup. During the first days of the workshop, we also learned about each other's research focus and discussed questions regarding the theories as well as research ideas each of us had brought to the workshop in a very open, friendly and constructive atmosphere. Over the whole period, we were constantly supported by our teachers Michael and José who engaged in lively discussions with participants as well as with each other, thereby creating a supportive and inspiring environment right from the start. We could easily have studied group formation in a time-lapse. By Wednesday afternoon, we had formed four small groups based on shared interest, with each group focussing on a different aspect of the theories, their extension or their implications. The groups set out to work in different locations, cafés that offered free Wi-Fi being the most attractive ones. Whenever we needed advice from José or Michael, we could easily reach them via e-mail or – even more easily – we knew we could find them in a small café located in the university building.

After one and a half days of intensely working in our small groups, we gathered again to present our research ideas to the whole workshop group. One of the small groups had decided to investigate whether different ways of coordinating social interactions are more effective in reducing uncertainty than others, building on

uncertainty identity theory and relational models theory. Also building on uncertainty identity theory, a second group decided to investigate whether leaders evoke a different amount of uncertainty and thereby gain different amounts of support depending on their characteristics and on the centrality of the norm they question. A third group built more strongly on subjective group dynamics theory and focused on the question of when and why group members derogate their moral peers. The fourth group set out to investigate which motivation drives the well-known black sheep effect, asking whether groups strive to be distinct from others or to be better than them.

Only one week after the Summer School had begun, each group had developed their research proposal and was working on the operationalization. One of the groups, which became affectionately known as the "Swiss Group", although only two out of three were actually from Swiss Universities (a fact that the third, an Australian, futilely pointed out on several occasions) had already collected data at that point. There remained only few days during which we completed the proposals, collected further data and prepared our final presentations. Over all these stages, Michael and José provided us with constant feedback, sent around literature, measures and other information. We are very grateful for the dedication with which both taught, thereby making this Summer School an instructional, memorable experience for all of us. They managed to find the perfect balance between "Summer" and "School" – "Summer" came with shorts, sunglasses and a very nice walking tour through Alfama including dinner at a restaurant no one of us would ever have found on our own, "School" with an open discussion climate and an unlimited amount of feedback, support and advice whenever needed. "Summer" also came with the social activities organized for us. These gave us yet another opportunity to talk with each of the marvellous 75 PhD students who all shared the Lisbon experience – city tour, yoga, surfing, a free mason initiation rite and (last but not least) truly delicious food. Despite our diverse backgrounds due to stemming from different departments, countries, and even continents, they provided us with the feeling of being members of one and the same group. The quantity of research collaborations and friendships that developed during these two weeks is uncountable. A huge THANK YOU goes to the organizers who made this Summer School possible. Without their effort, we would not have these wonderful memories, we would not have had the chance to meet all those fascinating people and we would not have had the chance to spend two weeks focusing on just one topic with the creative power of several others fostering the development of vague, ill-defined, maybe a bit crazy ideas into actual research proposals. Thanks to them we all left Lisbon with our heads full of new ideas, new knowledge and experiences and with our hearts full of colourful memories of sunshine, laughter and the new friends we made during this Summer School. We hope our paths will soon cross again and we will be looking through the content alerts and RSS feeds for familiar names in the authors list!

A toast to the intense, instructional, funny – in one word - perfect time we spent together!

WORKSHOP 4: Social justice

Written by Reine van der Wal & João Pedro Braga

Blast from the past, and looking forward now…

Do you believe in a Just World, where everyone gets what he or she deserves and deserves what he or she gets? It's not a belief, it's a motivation. It's not a theory, or is it? Questions that triggered us the entire summer school, and will probably never leave our ever-thinking minds again. The EASP summer school: a memorable experience in so many ways.

First things first, how do you manage to create a group out of 16 brilliant students from different countries with more heterogeneous theoretical backgrounds than you would expect? No clue who did it, or what happened - the chemistry just really worked in our workshop. It's not only the tutors, or only the students, but something emergent: the right group of students at the right place in time and space. Was it luck? It really was special. Everyone was good, motivated, warm, and open, but also brought something different - expertise, approach, and personality.

With these different backgrounds we touched upon many different topics related to justice: collective action, morality, deservingness, emotions, forgiveness, social identity, and culture. Week 1, the Pecha Kucha presentations to get to know each other's work was a great start. Following with Robbie's iPhone ideas, we set up our first projects in sub-groups, of which already a lot of data have been collected. Week 2; another project, more focused, grounded on our interests, more theory, better designs, but as much fun. After the summer school, Robbie has already demonstrated to be eager in keeping the projects going, and we are sure some of them will turn out to be great contributions to the current field.

Although we worked hard, sometimes even started before the other workshops started (…), we also took our time off. Played football, did some yoga, walked around the campus, and we had two wonderful workshop dinners at even more wonderful locations in Lisbon. We also partied… we partied a lot, like a 21 year old, and then recovering like a 60 year old. Even a month later, we are still feeling a little knackered…

So, it was cool (Jens, 2014), but thanks for the fish? No way! We still need some time to reflect on all the things we have learned. We believe it is a strange mix of psychology-about-science (theory, methods, setting up experiments), and more generally psychology-about-life. The summer school made us realize how valuable it is to meet other 'great minds who think alike', what it actually means to be a scientist, and what a privilege it is to do this work. Perhaps most importantly, reflecting on your life as a PhD-student, sharing your frustrations, insights, and joyful experiences, may have cleared the way for a little more peace and contentment in a PhD-student-mind.

On behalf of all the members of workshop 4, we would like to thank Robbie & Hélder for sharing their expertise and knowledge with us, for their warmth, enthusiasm, and crazy habits. You nailed it, guys! Hélder, thanks for your clarifying lectures, taking care of beautiful dinner locations, and being well-prepared when Robbie was still recovering from his attempt to keep up with the younger ones. Robbie, it's been amazing how much energy you have. Thank you for your sharp mind, endless support, responsibility, and taking care of everyone. Thank you all for making the summer school (as Robbie nicely stated) "*the peak experience of my professional life so far*" – we cannot agree more.

Workshop 4; we'll keep in touch!

Sarah, Hanne, Elizabeth, Nils, Catherine, Paulina, João G., Susana, Jens, Catarina, Jacques, Ania, Anne-Marthe, João B., Annelie, & Reine

WORKSHOP 5: Epistemology and Methods in Social Psychology

Written by Sarah N. Arpin

Though our workshop was comprised of an incredibly diverse group of students with a variety of research interests, we came to the European Association of Social Psychology Summer School with a shared curiosity for epistemology and methods in social psychology. Throughout the two-week seminar, we were able to capitalize on the extensive knowledge and experience of our tutors, Professor Klaus Fiedler and Professor Leonel Garcia-Marques, by participating in lectures on a diversity of topics. We began our workshop with an enlightening discussion about the history and progression of the philosophy of science, in particular the demarcation of science and non-science.

Additionally, we engaged in continued dialogue about the current "crisis" in social psychology; that is, the lack of common ground in strong psychological theory. As defined within our workshop, *strong theory* is that which has explanatory distance from the *explanandum* as well as objectivity of measurement. Our tutors challenged us to be critical consumers of theory by considering boundary conditions of theorized relationships and by acknowledging the multi-causal nature of the world. Within this framework, we were reminded of the necessity of strong inference for the progression of psychology as a science, as described by Platt (1964). Putting this idea into practice, we discussed the value of including and testing alternative and competing hypotheses within our own research, as is done within the natural and cognitive sciences. Additionally, our tutors advised us to

consider ecological explanations for psychological phenomenon by relating behavior to variables in the environment rather than intra-psychic causes.

Among the many other topics discussed in our workshop meetings, we examined and practiced using heuristics for hypothesis generation (i.e., deductive reasoning, meta-theorizing, integrating multiple past studies, introspective self-analysis; McGuire, 1997), which informed the development of our small-group projects. During the second week of the course, we began working in groups to create study proposals on topics of our choice, but which in some way incorporated the methods discussed in our workshop lectures. Below are brief abstracts prepared by each group describing their research proposals[1]. It should be noted that many of these studies are currently being implemented or will be implemented through continued collaboration among our workshop members.

1. Regulatory Fit in Eyewitness Identification - *Catarina Azevedo, Cláudia Camilo, João Carvalho & Johannes Schuler*

In eyewitness identification process, eyewitnesses are confronted with two conflicting goals: to help detecting criminals, but at the same time to not accuse innocent people. Under uncertainty, the eyewitness can use different strategies, namely by adopting a more liberal (i.e., guessing that someone is a criminal) or conservative (i.e., guessing that someone is innocent) decision criteria. Considering the Regulatory Focus Theory, we hypothesize that this decision can be influenced by the tendency to be more promotion (inclination to say "yes") or prevention-oriented (inclination to say "no"). Specifically, Signal Detection Theory will be applied to test the main hypothesis that people in a promotion fit condition use a more liberal and risky criterion, whereas people in a prevention fit condition use a more conservative and cautious criterion. If this hypothesis is confirmed, then conditions that increase regulatory fit (the match between a chronic focus and a situational focus), and the consequent "feeling of rightness" in strategy use, could lead to a disadvantage in terms of performance by increasing the number of errors in the context of eyewitness identification.

2. Sampling and Measurement and Predictors of Judgement Biases - *Lydia Hayward, Lin Jansen, André Klapper & Johannes Seehusen*

This project aimed to illustrate how two sources of error – sampling error and measurement error – do not simply cause random variation in our empirical data, but generally constrain our knowledge about the world and the judgments we make based on this knowledge. With a computer simulation, we demonstrated how these two sources of error may influence human judgments in distinct, predictable ways. The next step is to conduct an experimental study that applies these predictions to a real-world example. In a study that utilises a simulated classroom paradigm, we hope to manipulate the amount of sampling and measurement error to show how one can explain and predict the existence of a "judgment biases" without any biased psychological processes being at play.

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[1] Group members are listed in alphabetical order, not order of authorship.

3. Attributions for Ostracism: Ingroup and Outgroup Differentiation - *Sarah Arpin, Laura Froehlich, Anthony Lantian & Marleen Stelter*

Previous literature has examined ostracism as a brief or long-term situation when someone is ignored or excluded (e.g., Williams et al., 2007), an experience with adverse effects on psychological well-being and behavioral outcomes (e.g., loneliness, depression, aggression). Research within the field of intergroup relations has examined ostracism of in-group versus out-group members, revealing that negative or deviant ingroup members are ostracized to maintain positive group identity (e.g., Marques & Paez, 1994). Additionally, negative ingroup members are often judged less favorably than similar outgroup members. The proposed study expands on existing work by examining how individuals perceive the ostracism of others when the cause of ostracism is ambiguous, and specifically the extent to which an ostracism episode is attributed to qualities of the group versus qualities of the individual. Additionally, we will examine whether these attributions differ depending on whether the ostracized individual is an ingroup versus outgroup member and is being excluded from the participant's ingroup versus outgroup. Drawing from research on ultimate attribution error and theories of positive in-group bias, we expect that participants will attribute the ostracism of an ingroup member to qualities of the individual, whereas observed ostracism of an outgroup member from his/her own group will be attributed to a negative quality of the group. This study would provide a broader perspective of positive ingroup bias, and provide insight into potential antecedents of behavioral responses to observed ostracism.

4. Judgements of Wealth Distribution: Concern for Justice and Self-Interest - *Rael Dawtry, Tim Faber & Markus Germar*

Judging the fairness of skewed distributions of rewards poses interested individuals with a dilemma; whereas a negatively, relative to a positively skewed distribution of the same range, maximises the benefit of the group as a whole (e.g., greater mean income and equality), research suggests that any given reward is of greater subjective value in a positively skewed distribution, as it evokes more favourable social comparisons (e.g., Smith, Diener & Wedell, 1989; Parducci, 1968). Hence, positively skewed distributions align more closely with self-interest (one's own reward appears more favourable), but may be perceived as less fair to the group as a whole (e.g., due to lower equality, mean income), and vice-versa for negatively skewed distributions. The proposed study seeks to examine how individuals resolve this tension between concerns for justice (i.e., for the group/society as a whole) and self-interest in a 2 x 2 between subjects design. Participants will be given a low versus high reward in the context of a positively versus negatively skewed reward distribution (ostensibly of other participants' rewards) and asked to judge the fairness of the distribution as a whole, and the fairness of their own reward.

In sum, we spent much of our time in Workshop 5 thinking deeply about the philosophy of science, the characteristics of good theories, and the necessity of strong inference, among other topics. As such, our workshop provided for a rich,

intense, thought-provoking, and extremely valuable summer school experience. We would like to thank our tutors for providing this unique and enlightening opportunity. Thank you also to all the Workshop 5 members for a fun and inspiring summer. I hope our paths cross again soon in the world of research!

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New Publications by Members

The Oxford Handbook of Multicultural Identity
Edited by Veronica Benet-Martinez and Ying-Yi Hong
Oxford University Press, 2014, 560 pages
http://ukcatalogue.oup.com/product/9780199796694.do

Multiculturalism is a prevalent worldwide societal phenomenon. Aspects of our modern life, such as migration, economic globalization, multicultural policies, and cross-border travel and communication have made intercultural contacts inevitable. High numbers of multicultural individuals (23-43% of the population by some estimates) can be found in many nations where migration has been strong (e.g., Australia, U.S., Western Europe, Singapore) or where there is a history of colonization (e.g., Hong Kong). Many multicultural individuals are also ethnic and cultural minorities who are descendants of immigrants, majority individuals with extensive multicultural experiences, or people with culturally mixed families; all people for whom identification and/or involvement with multiple cultures is the norm.

Despite the prevalence of multicultural identity and experiences, until the publication of this volume, there has not yet been a comprehensive review of scholarly research on the psychological underpinning of multiculturalism. The Oxford Handbook of Multicultural Identity fills this void. It reviews cutting-edge empirical and theoretical work on the psychology of multicultural identities and experiences. As a whole, the volume addresses some important basic issues, such as measurement of multicultural identity, links between multilingualism and multiculturalism, the social psychology of multiculturalism and globalization, as well as applied issues such as multiculturalism in counseling, education, policy, marketing and organizational science, to mention a few.

This handbook will be useful for students, researchers, and teachers in cultural, social, personality, developmental, acculturation, and ethnic psychology. It can also be used as a source book in advanced undergraduate and graduate courses on identity and multiculturalism, and a reference for applied psychologists and researchers in the domains of education, management, and marketing.

News about Members

New Members of the Association

The following applications for membership were approved by the Executive Committee in November 2014. Names of members providing letters of support are in parentheses:

Full Membership

Dr. Irini KADIANAKI
Athens, Greece
(V. Pavlopoulos, C. Pslatis)

Dr. Oliver LAUENSTEIN
Bamberg, Germany
(N. Tausch, S. Reicher)

Dr. Mary Anne LAURI
San Gwann, Malta
(W. Crano, M. Hogg)

Dr. Camilla MATERA
Florence, Italy
(R. Brown, A. Kosic)

Dr. Amanda NERINI
Florence, Italy
(D. Capozza, P. Milesi)

Dr. Vincent PILLAUD
Toronto, Canada
(F. Butera, A. Clémence)

Dr. Francesca PRATI
Bologna, Italy
(M. Menegatti, M. Rubini)

Dr. Simon SCHINDLER
Kassel, Germany
(M.-A. Reinhard, D. Stahlberg)

Dr. Simone SCHNALL
Cambridge, UK
(M. Kumashiro, A. Guinote)

Postgraduate Membership

Jessica ALLEVA
Masstricht, The Netherlands
(T. Webb, C. Martijn)

Filipa ALMEIDA
Lisbon, Portugal
(L. Garcia-Marques, A. Guinote)

Stephan BRAUN
Frankfurt, Germany
(R. van Dick, J. Ullrich)

Stephanie Hellen DE OLIVEIRA LAUX
Osnabrueck, Germany
(J. Becker, F. Asbrock)

Felix GOETZ
Wuerzburg, Germany
(F. Strack, S. Topolinski)

Ana LEVORDASHKA
Tuebingen, Germany
(S. Utz, D. Lakens)

Zoi MANESI
Amsterdam, The Netherlands
(J.-W. van Prooijen, P.A.M. van Lange)

Mubeena NOWRUNG
London, UK
(M. Kumashiro, A. Rutland)

Diana ORGHIAN
Lisbon, Portugal
(L. Garcia-Marques, M. Ferreira)

Kiran PUREWAL
Canterbury, UK
(G. Randsley de Moura, D. Abrams)

Marleen STELTER
Hamburg, Germany
(J. Degner, D. Wentura)

Michèle SUHLMANN-DAWUD
Tuebingen, Germany
(K. Sassenberg, J. Jacoby)

Jenny VELDMAN
Leuven, Belgium

(K. van den Bos, C. van Laar)

Silvana WEBER
Linz, Austria
(M. Steffens, N. Kronberger)

Denise WILKINS
Exeter, UK
(M. Barreto, A. Livingstone)

Marta WITKOWSKA
Warsaw, Poland
(M. Bilewicz, M. Lewicka)

Yin WU
Cambridge, UK
(E. van Dijk, M. Leliveld)

Grants

Laura Celeste *(travel grant)*
Jonas Dalege *(travel grant)*
Freyja Fischer *(travel grant)*
Welmer Molenmaker *(travel grant)*
Eftychia Stamkou *(travel grant)*
Annelie Harvey *(travel grant)*
Marta Marchlweska *(travel grant)*
Anouk van der Weiden *(seedcorn grant)*

Grant reports

Cristina Aelenei
(Clermont University, France)
Travel Grant

The EASP supported me to visit Prof. Daphna Oyserman at the University of Southern California in the United States from May to July 2014. The purpose of the visit was to investigate the cultural mismatch hypotheses through the lenses of identity–based motivation theory (Oyserman, 2007, 2009a, 2009b).

Stephens et al. (2012) argued that first-generation students underperform because interdependent norms from their mostly working-class background constitute a mismatch with middle-class independent norms prevalent in universities. In consequence, first-generation students will experience school situations and tasks as more difficult, which would undermine their academic performance. According to Identity-based motivation theory, we proposed that identities are dynamically constructed in context and that people interpret situations and difficulties in ways that are congruent with currently active identities. Moreover, if an action feels identity-congruent, then experienced difficulty in engaging in it will reinforce the identity-congruent interpretation, and will be interpreted as importance. Conversely, if an action feels identity- incongruent, then experienced difficulty in engaging in it will reinforce the identity- incongruent interpretation and will be interpreted as impossibility. Therefore by manipulating interpretation of difficulty (impossibility vs. importance), we could operate a shift from an identity-incongruent (mismatched) mindset to an identity-congruent one. This kind of intervention would boost first –generation students' attainment by affecting their perceptions of their possible selves and strategies for the college years.

We designed and conducted a first study, testing how manipulating interpretation of experienced difficulty (as importance vs. as impossibility) impacts student who are the first- generation in their family to attend college as compared to students

who have at least one parent who graduated college. We examined the effect of considering what experienced difficulty in schoolwork means for students' belief that important tasks require increased effort (Effort Heuristic) as well as for students' descriptions of their reasons to go to college and their possible selves and strategies for the college years. We predicted that students led to consider experienced difficulty in schoolwork as implying that schoolwork is important to them would endorse the effort heuristic more and would report more academic possible selves. We expected that these effects would be stronger for first generation students who may be less sure how to interpret their difficulty. We investigated whether these effects also carried over to students' framing of their reasons for college, with the expectation that increasing students' willingness to engage in effort and to believe in their academic possibilities would be associated with an increase in first generation students' framing of college graduation as a way to give back to their community. The first results are encouraging, supporting our hypotheses and we will continue collaborating on this project now that I am back in France.

I would like to thank Prof. Oyserman for the time she dedicated to this research and for the constant and constructive feedback she provided. I am also grateful to the EASP for making this visit possible.

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Katarzyna Cantarero
(Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland)
Travel Grant

Thanks to the travel grant I was able to attend the EASP General Meeting that was held in Amsterdam in July 2014. I flew from Wrocław to Amsterdam on the 8th of

July and got back on the 13th of July. During my stay in Amsterdam I could listen to very thought-provoking talks that presented the most recent research findings regarding morality, the field that is most interesting to me. I also attended various round-table discussions that allowed me to enrich my knowledge on doing science and made me consider a much broader perspective on doing research in social psychology. Importantly, I met with researchers from other countries and talked about science related matters (and others). Finally, I was able to present the work that was conducted by my colleagues and me at the poster session that our presentation was assigned to. I got very valuable feedback that will help me in my future work.

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Fabio Fasoli, PhD
(University of Trento, Italy)
Seedcorn grant

"Dubbing voice: Do stereotypes matter?"

The EASP seedcorn grant gave me the opportunity to start a research project that examined the role of stereotypes in choosing the dubbed voice for movies and TV series. In many countries, movies, cartoons and TV series are dubbed. Dubbing means replacing the original voice of the actors who appear on the screen with those of performers speaking in a different language. Although there is a lot of criticism about dubbing, as it results in the loss of the uniqueness of the original actors' voice and the information that it conveys (Mera, 1998), in Italy dubbing is systematic. Dubbing facilitates comprehension to people who do not speak the language used in the movies (Peeters & Spinhof, 2002). Furthermore, it aims to encounter the audience's expectations and to assimilate the foreign elements into the target culture (Munday, 2001; Kilborn, 1993). Hence, it may represent a form of linguistic nationalism, and may encourage the stereotypes maintenance (see Chion, 1999). For example, De Marco (2006) noticed that, when dubbed in Italian, gay characters often have a more camp voice than in the original version. The opposite applies to heterosexual characters portrayed as macho men and hence presented with a masculine and low pitch voice.

Voice is a cue that conveys a lot of information about the speaker. The mere exposure to a voice leads listeners to identify the speakers' nationality (Rakic, Steffens & Mummendey, 2011a), gender (Ko, Judd & Blair, 2006) and sexual identity (Smyth, Jacobs, & Rogers, 2003). Moreover, voice results in inferences by the listener about the speaker's personality (McAleer, Todorov & Belin, 2014; Zuckerman, Miyake & Hodgins, 1991), as well as potentially resulting in discriminatory reactions (Gowen & Britt, 2009; Rakic et al., 2011b). Hence, character's voice may not be a secondary or an uninfluential aspect of movies and TV programmes.

In this research project, I investigated the impact of stereotypes in dubbing preferences and provided preliminary evidence that dubbing could be a way of maintaining stereotypes. Previous research was limited to qualitative observations of how movie characters were dubbed in different countries. To my knowledge, no experimental research has been conducted on this topic. I first investigated whether a stereotypical character description affected the preference for dubbing. Then, I examined the interplay between the character description and the voice of the English-speaking actor who performed in the original version of a TV series on dubbing preferences. Finally, I studied whether stereotypes conveyed by more indirect cues, such as vocal and facial features of the actor in the original TV series, would influence dubbing preference. The main hypothesis of this set of studies was that participants would have preferred a voice actor whose voice confirmed to and emphasised the stereotypes conveyed by the TV series character, and this regardless of the voice of the English-speaking actor in the original TV series.

Study 1
Study 1a (male character) and Study 1b (female character) tested whether a stereotypical description of a TV series character would influence the preference for the voice actor's voice. The specific stereotypes examined were gay and gender stereotypes. The Gender Inversion Theory of gay stereotypes (Kite & Deaux, 1987) suggests that homosexuals are stereotyped to be similar to opposite-sex heterosexuals. Participants were informed that a TV series was created abroad and that the character's voice had to be dubbed in Italian. Participants were presented with a main character description that was manipulated in order to be typically masculine, feminine or gender-neutral. Next, participants were presented with voices of potential Italian voice actors that vary on the way their voice sounded. In particular, one voice actor sounded homosexual, one heterosexual and one ambiguous. Participants rated how appropriate each voice actor was for the character they were presented with. Results showed that when the male character was described as masculine the heterosexual-sounding voice actor was preferred to the others. In contrast, when the character was described as feminine, the gay-sounding voice actor was indicated as more appropriate. The same effect emerged for the female character: a feminine character led to prefer the heterosexual-sounding female voice actor, whereas for the masculine female character the lesbian-sounding voice actor was preferred.

Study 2
Study 1 provided first evidence that stereotypes affect the way in which Italians would like to hear the character speaking in the Italian version of the TV series. Although interesting, these data did not provide information about the interplay between the character's description and the voice of the actor to be dubbed. In Study 2a (male target) and Study 2b (female target) participants listened to the voice of the English-speaking actor who performs in the original version of the TV series and read the character description that he or she has played. In a between-participants design, I manipulated the voice of the English-speaking actor

(sounding-heterosexual vs. sounding-homosexual) and the description of his or her character (masculine vs. feminine). Sexual orientation was never mentioned. After being exposed to the voice of the English-speaking actor and to the character description, participants indicated their preference for the voice actor among three options (sounding-homosexual, sounding-heterosexual, sounding-ambiguous). Results showed that for both male and female characters, the stereotypes conveyed by the character's description induced participants to choose the voice actor whose voice better emphasizes these stereotypes. Interestingly, the voice of the English-speaking male actor affected the dubbing preference: a sounding-heterosexual English-speaking male actor increases the preference for the heterosexual-sounding voice actor while avoiding the gay-sounding one. Although not significant, the same pattern appeared to emerge when participants were exposed to the voice of English-speaking female actors.

Study 3

This study aimed to examine whether the preference for a voice actor's voice is influenced by stereotypes conveyed by features of the actor that played the role in the original TV series. Specifically, Study 3 examined whether vocal (heterosexual-sounding vs. homosexual-sounding) and facial information (masculine vs. ambiguous) about the original TV series actor affected the audience preference for the Italian voice actor. In this case, no description of the character was provided. Three dependent variables were included: voice actor preference, preference for character's physical appearance (body that varied in muscularity), and face-recognition. Results showed no effects on the voice actor's preference. This result may be explained by the absence of stereotypical description of the TV series character. Hence, voice and face of original actor do not influence how the voice has to be dubbed. Interestingly, voice and face of the original actor seemed to influence the preference for the character's body and the face-recognition. A masculine face associated with a heterosexual-sounding (vs. homosexual-sounding) voice led to preference for a more muscle body. Surprisingly, an ambiguous face associated with a homosexual-sounding voice also increased the preference for a muscular body.

All in all, these studies shows that "stereotypes matter" when dubbing. Findings suggest that a potential Italian audience wants to hear voices that match with the characters' description regardless of the original actor/actress' voice. Thus, it seems that dubbing is another way to maintain, and potentially reinforce, stereotypes. I would like to thank EASP for giving me the opportunity to investigate a phenomenon that interested me. These initial findings are promising and represent the starting point of this new project.

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Fabio Fasoli

University of Padua (Italy), currently at ISCTE-IUL (Portugal)
Travel grant

As a social psychologist, the EASP General Meeting represents one of the best conferences to attend. Hence, when the symposium I was part of was accepted, I was really happy. However, I was much happier when I was communicated that the committee decided to support me with a travel grant. At that time, my contract just finished and I could not afford the cost of the conference. Participating in the EASP General Meeting was for me particularly important for several reasons.

First, I could present, to a big and important audience, the research I conducted in the last couple of years. Although I was a bit nervous, I was looking forward to disseminate the results of our work, see the reactions of people and get feedback on it. What I expected just happened. During the discussion of my talk, the questions risen suggested that our research project was interesting and particularly timely. This interest was confirmed by people who came to me after the talk to know more about my work, to point out some weakness and to discuss future studies. What I liked more was that these discussions led to share knowledge and thought about possible collaborations with researchers who work on voice-based categorization, as well as on LGBT psychology.

Second, I wanted to attend as many sessions and talks I could. There were so many parallel sessions that sometimes it was difficult to decide where to go. Nevertheless, I had the chance not only to go to sessions related to my research topics, but also to presentations that were very interesting and inspiring (new research ideas came up). I think this is the type of events in which you are motivated to think and explore research topics that do not represent your main ones.

Third, this was a chance to meet colleagues, friends and former supervisors. As in the last few years I worked in different countries (Italy, Australia and Germany), the Amsterdam Conference was the occasion to meet up with several colleagues I do not see very often. It was a pleasure to meet them and update each other about our research. In some cases, this was also the time in which we discussed results of studies we have ran together, as well as possible follow up. Moreover, I had the opportunity to catch up with many people I met at the EASP summer school in 2010. It is always nice to see that we still are part of this community and that we have made progress in our careers. The most often question was: "Where are you now?". Many of us have indeed moved to different countries and pursued our own goals.

Overall, I really enjoyed the Conference and the variety of talks. Hence, I am really thankful for this travel grant and I am looking forward to the next General Meeting of European Association of Social Psychology.

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Elena Lemonaki
(Cardiff University)
Travel Grant

Thanks to the European Association of Social Psychology and the travel grant that I was awarded in March 2014 I had the opportunity to attend and present my work at the 17th EASP General Meeting in Amsterdam. In my talk entitled ''Exposure to hostile sexism (de)motivates women's collective action tendencies: The role of emotions'' I presented a number of experimental studies that I had

conducted as part of my PhD research, together with Tony Manstead and Greg Maio, at Cardiff University.

Attending the meeting allowed to discuss my research findings and receive useful feedback and thoughtful comments about my work. Moreover, I had the chance to attend very interesting talks and symposia, followed by constructive discussions, and get updated about the most recent research in the field of Social Psychology.

Furthermore, during my time there, I had the opportunity to meet and have inspiring discussions with other members of the EASP. I was also very happy to see and catch up with my old friends and colleagues from Panteion University of Athens and University of Exeter.

Overall, this was a very useful and inspiring experience to me and I am grateful to the EASP for giving me the opportunity to be part of this excellent meeting. Finally, I would like to thank Sibylle Classen for her kindness and help.

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Mara Mazzurega
University of Trento, Italy
Travel Grant

Last summer I was invited to participate in a symposium that would have been submitted for the 17th EASP General Meeting in Amsterdam this year. I was enthusiastic about the idea. I attended already previous EASP General Meetings, in Opatija and Stockholm, but this would have been the first time with the opportunity to give a talk. Moreover, a talk in an interesting symposium on embodiment of interpersonal bonding, organized by Sascha Topolinski and Ravit Nussinson. Unluckily, my post doctoral fellowship was ending and my professional future was uncertain. Nevertheless, I decided to pursue this opportunity. Another, but still intriguing, reason was that Ravit promise to offer me some authentic *zaat'ar*, a delicious middle-eastern blend of herbs and sesame that I adore!

The symposium was accepted and luckily I have been awarded the EASP travel grant. I am very grateful for the EASP support because without this grant it would have been hard to reach Amsterdam and to join the meeting.

Our symposium covered heterogeneous topics related to sensory and motor mechanism and social distinctiveness or bonding. I had the opportunity to present my research on multisensory illusions and self-other merging, receiving interesting feedback from an expert audience of social psychologists. All the five days at the General Meeting had an extremely rich and intense scientific programme. It is always very inspiring to hear about the progresses, new directions in the field and

about the newest research going on. It was also a great occasion to meet up with colleagues and friends.

As to the location, Amsterdam is well connected to the rest of Europe and a very beautiful city. The conference venue was located in several university buildings in the city centre. Having the chance to walk while reaching the room of the next presentation or poster session gave me opportunity to refresh my mind. The conference organization made good impression on me. Staff members were kind and helpful.

All in all, I am very grateful I had the possibility to attend the EASP General Meeting also this year, as always, an inspiring event!

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Welmer E. Molenmaker
Leiden University, The Netherlands
Travel grant

With help of the EASP postgraduate travel grant I had the opportunity to visit Dr. Toko Kiyonari at the Aoyama Gakuin University in Tokyo from September to October 2014. In social psychology, Dr. Kiyonari is a leading expert on the evolutionary functions of punishment and reward. The main aim of my visit was to discuss my research on the willingness to sanction with Dr. Kiyonari and establish a fruitful collaboration. Furthermore, I planned to meet Prof. Toshio Yamagishi, who is also located in Tokyo.

For my dissertation, I investigate the willingness to use sanction in social dilemmas. More specifically, my research aims to identify factors that determine punishment of non-cooperation and reward of cooperation. Recently, I revealed that, when it comes to punishment (and not reward), responsibility is a key factor that influences the willingness to administer punishments. Generally, people prefer to use rewards over punishments since punishment implies that one inflicts harm on others (e.g., Molenmaker, De Kwaadsteniet, & Van Dijk, 2014). This is in line with prior research showing that people are reluctant to harm (e.g., Baron, 1993, 1995). However, when people are less responsible for sanctions – because the sanctions are for example administered together with others – the preference for reward is less compelling. Thus, people not necessarily seem unwilling to punish non-cooperation, but their personal responsibility for the harm done with punishment seems to stop them from actually using punishments.

Although I am currently investigating the implications of this finding for the implementation of sanction opportunities in social dilemmas, this finding may also contribute to our understanding of the origin of cooperation, which still is one of the biggest scientific challenges. In this regard, Dr. Kiyonari's work on reputational concerns is of particular interest. It has been suggested that punishment of non-

cooperators is essential for stabilizing cooperation in social dilemmas and punishing non-cooperators should therefore be good for one's reputation (e.g., Boyd & Richerson, 1992; Gintis, Bowles, Boyd, & Fehr, 2003). However, research by Dr. Kiyonari and colleagues showed that punishment is not necessarily appreciated by others (e.g., Kiyonari & Barclay, 2008). In fact, punishers are sometimes even counter-punished (e.g., Nikiforakis, 2008). As a result, it remains the question why cooperation and the willingness to punish non-cooperators have evolved. Against this background, my research could suggest that diffusing responsibility for punishments may have played a role. After all, when people are less responsible for punishments, the negative reputational consequences of punishment may also be lower. During my stay at Aoyama Gakuin University, Dr. Kiyonari and I designed a new project to explore these ideas. This already resulted in a first experiment, which will soon be conducted by students of Dr. Kiyonari at Aoyama Gakuin University.

Besides designing a new collaborative project, I also used my time in Tokyo to discuss my research with Prof. Toshio Yamagishi, who was one of the first to investigate the willingness to punish in social dilemmas. I found it very inspiring and beneficial to meet such an experienced researcher. Furthermore, the discussions with Dr. Kiyonari, Prof. Yamagishi, and all their students were an informative and joyful experience. In our meetings I not only learned a lot about our field of research, but also about the beautiful country Japan. I thus would like to express my gratitude to Dr. Kiyonari for the warm welcome I received. Additionally, I wish to thank the EASP for making this trip possible.

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Thekla Morgenroth
(University of Exeter, UK)
Travel Grant

The aim of my three month stay in Australia was twofold: To gain insight into the
Gender Equality Project at the University of Melbourne and to further the
theoretical understanding of role models by collaborating with researchers at the
University of Queensland. Both of these aims were achieved.

The *Centre for Ethical Leadership* at the University of Melbourne kindly hosted
me for the first part of my travels. I mainly used this time to collaborate with
Professor Robert Wood as well as Associate Professor Cordelia Fine, but also had
the chance to be involved in academic activities of the Psychology department and
to present my work to a range of people.

My work with Robert Wood mainly concerned the work on role models. Having
worked closely with Albert Bandura in the past and having a vast knowledge of
goals and motivation, he was able to offer me incredibly valuable insights into
areas closely related to my work.

My work with Cordelia Fine, on the other hand, was less closely related to my
PhD work itself, but was and is concerned with gender equality. During my stay
we devised a series of studies on gender and risk-taking in the workplace. Both my
own supervisor, Professor Michelle Ryan, and one of her PhD students, who will
visit the University of Exeter later this year, will be involved in this project. The
aim of our research is to show that women in the workplace are not more risk-
averse than men per se, but that the perceived and actual benefits of "risky"
behaviour such as asking for a pay raise, are different for men and women such
that women benefit less from these behaviours. This work is highly important as it
addresses the claim often put forward by evolutionary psychologists that gender
inequality in the workplace is a result of natural differences in behaviour such as
women's risk-averseness.

My visit of the *Centre for Ethical Leadership* thus resulted in various positive
outcomes. First, it helped me further my theoretical understanding of work
directly relevant for my PhD. Moreover, it furthered the international
collaborations between the University of Exeter and the University of Melbourne

and lastly, it sparked research which is important for gender equality in the workplace.

The second half of my visit was spent at the University of Queensland, where I mainly worked with Dr. Kim Peters, one of my original PhD supervisors. Our work was mostly concerned with developing a motivational model of role modelling. Role models are often suggested as a way of motivating people – especially minority groups such as women in science, technology, engineering and mathematics - to perform certain behaviors and inspire them to set certain goals in educational and occupational settings. Yet, the literature on role models does not draw on the motivational literature when explaining how role models work. Moreover, the literature is fragmented, lacks clear definitions and does not take into account the perspective of those who are thought to benefit from role models. Aiming at addressing these gaps we therefore worked on a theoretical paper on the issue of role models and motivation during my time at the University of Queensland. In this paper, we first integrate different approaches to role modelling into a new definition of role models. Second, we draw on expectancy-value models of motivation to build a theoretical framework for role modelling. In this we argue that role models can influence expectancy by increasing self-efficacy, decreasing negative stereotyping and showing that barriers are not insurmountable. Further, they can influence value through inspiration. Lastly, we argue that in order to influence expectancy and value role models need to embody the emulator's goals and be viewed both as desirable and attainable. This paper is still in process and we hope to submit it for publication later this year. Moreover, this will be a central part of my PhD thesis.

Furthermore, my visit to Australia gave me the opportunity to visit several academic events. I first attended the SASP summer school, during which I started a research project on the effects of gender and sexuality stereotypes in the courtroom together with Joel Anderson from the Australian Catholic University in Melbourne and Michael Thai from the University and Michael Thai from the University of Queensland under the supervision of Associate Professor Blake McKimmie from the University of Queensland. As we were able to secure one of the postgraduate research grants from SASP, we have been and will further be working together on this research project.

Moreover, I attended and presented at the SASP Conference in Canberra.

To summarise, the EASP postgraduate travel grant has enabled me to further my academic career in several ways. First, I had the opportunity to discuss my work with a big range of experts, which will certainly impact on the quality of my PhD work. Moreover, and maybe more importantly, it helped me establish collaborations with several high quality researchers. Lastly, these travels were extremely enjoyable and motivating and if I had ever had doubts of whether I wanted to stay in academia after my PhD, I now certainly don't. Thus, I would

like to express my thanks to the EASP for providing me with this opportunity. It has not been wasted.

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Alice Normand
(University of Poitiers, France)
Seedcorn Grant

An EASP Postdoctoral Seedcorn Research Grant provided me with the opportunity to visit the Department of Cognitive, Perceptual and Brain sciences at the University College of London for a 6-month period. The aim of this postdoctoral stay was to develop a research program on the attentional effects of social power with Dr. Ana Guinote.

The power position that one holds in a hierarchy can affect cognition. For example, powerless individuals underperform in complex tasks, particularly the ones that require the planning of multiple sequences, updating goals, task switching, and response inhibition (Guinote, 2007a; 2007b; Smith, Jostmann, Galinsky, & van Dijk, 2008). Research thus shows that power generates heightened vigilance and closer monitoring to the environment (Fiske, 2010) that deplete capacity for executive control. Though it is now widely accepted that power can influence high-order cognition (i.e., working memory, executive functions), little is known about its consequences on low-level cognition.
One reason why low-level cognitive processes did not receive much attention may be that they have been traditionally considered as rather encapsulated and therefore insensitive to external factors or higher-order goals (Fodor, 1985; Pinker, 2005). This assumption is now being challenged by research that reveals that even basic cognition (e.g., involuntary perceptual capture) is contingent on the goal that people pursue. More recently, research suggests that the modulation of basic cognition is also open to social factors. For example lacking power enhances perceptual discrimination (Weick, Guinote & Wilkinson, 2011) and being under evaluative scrutiny affects how visual distractors impact behavior as revealed in the research program conducted during my PhD (Normand & Croizet, 2013; Normand, Bouquet, & Croizet, 2014).

Altogether, these findings participate to the emerging consensus that models of human cognition could greatly benefit from a situated cognition perspective relating cognitive activity to basic features of the social context in which human performance occurs (Huguet, Galvaing, Monteil, & Dumas, 1999). More importantly these findings encourage further investigation of how and why the way people experience their social and professional world plays a significant role in determining primitive operations of cognition and therefore impacts performance levels.

The Situated Focus Theory of Power (SFTP; Guinote, 2010) argues that the cognitive functioning under powerlessness actually reflects the need for regaining

control over theenvironment. However the role of the perception of control in the cognitive impact of power has not been tested yet. Under some circumstances, individual power is not a given and power positions may change (Tajfel, 1984). In an unstable power hierarchy, powerful individuals are expected to be motivated to maintain their privileged position (Tetlock, 1981), especially when their position is directly disputed, making them more threat-oriented (Scheepers & Ellemers, 2008). On the opposite, powerless individuals face the prospect of moving up the hierarchy, thus realizing greater safety (Higgins, 1997). Believing that individual mobility is possible, through achievement, may change the way individuals perceive the situation and their associated cognitive response. Consequently, powerlessness may not always be associated with underperforming when power hierarchy is changeable.

Accordingly, a series of lab studies was designed to further examine the influence of social power asymmetries on low-level attentional processes (attentional capture) as a function of power hierarchy stability and to assess the potential (non)adaptive nature of such attention regulation for individual social mobility. Though the first results are both encouraging and surprising, more work is needed to have a solid comprehension of the aforementioned effects.

I will pursue this line of research as an Assistant Professor at the University of Clermont-Ferrand (France) in collaboration with Dr. Ana Guinote. Based on regular meetings with Dr. Ana Guinote and her lab, I also had the opportunity to contribute to several other ongoing research projects, on power and multitasking behavior with Alice Can Rai, as well on power and primacy effects in social judgments for which I conducted two online and one laboratory studies. I also elaborated and coordinated ethics committee applications to support Dr. Ana Guinote's lab research projects.

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Jonas Rees
(Bielefeld University, Germany)
Travel Grant

Feels like comin' home

There always seems to be a special atmosphere surrounding EASP general meetings: They are not too big and overwhelming like some of the major meetings, but also big enough to bump into friends and colleagues at every corner. In Amsterdam, I was reminded of this wonderfully familiar atmosphere I have mostly ever experienced at EASP meetings.

Apart from fascinating talks and symposia, including the one I had the pleasure of presenting some of my own work in, my personal highlights of this year's general meeting included

- Catching up with friends from all over the world, having a sandwich and one of the (delicious!) fruit shakes from the lunch bags while enjoying the hustle and bustle along the *grachten*;
- Sketching new research ideas on napkins over coffee;
- Hearing one of the 'big shots' who is regularly cited in my own work, and keeps stunning me with the great work she does, say that she "loves to be wrong sometimes" (referring to an ongoing conceptual discussion in the course of which she changed her point of view – and, to me, setting an example of how researchers may change their understanding of a phenomenon they study in the light of accumulating empirical evidence; not a sign of weakness but of applaudable scientific conduct);
- Seeing another one of the 'big shots', who has not only influenced and inspired much of my own work, but is also one of the reasons for me to end up in social psychology in the first place, receive a well-deserved medal for his achievements and contributions.

There would be many more great impressions and experiences to write about, some of which would be less scientifically relevant – the discovery of a beautiful little comic book store not far away from the conference venue, for example, or the fact that Amsterdam will forever be the place where I saw the German team beat the Brazilian 7-1.

Instead, however, I would like to close this brief report by mentioning that without the EASP travel grant, I would not have been able to attend this conference and experience any of the above. I am thus grateful for the association's financial support, making it possible for me to be there – and for making a junior researcher feel a little more like this is where he belongs.

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Marianna Sachkova
(Moscow State University of Psychology and Education)
Travel Grant

17th General Meeting of the EASP, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 9-12 July 2014

The EASP grant allowed me to travel to Amsterdam and present my scientific work at the 17th General Meeting of the EASP.

I presented a poster entitled "Gender aspects of leader and self perception in teenager group". This study we conducted with my colleague Irina Timoshina (Moscow State University of Psychology and Education) in school groups of adolescents. The poster described a study in which we have demonstrated the correlation between status differentiation and gender. The main purpose of this study was to find the relations between informal structure of student groups and gender characteristics of adolescents.

A correlational analysis was performed to explore the relationship between adolescent's status position in group and the type of gender identity. We showed that the number of students with masculine type of gender identity increases with decline of the status position in the group. At the same time the percent of teenagers with feminine and androgynous type of gender identity decreases. A set of selected characteristics of the adolescents has significant differences depending on their status in a group. Leaders and middle-status students select such traits as "sympathetic", "cheerful", "reliable", "eager to soothe hurt feelings", "loves children". Thus middle-status teenagers differ from others by such characteristics as "gentle", "self reliant", "sincere". Outsiders stand out against the other members of the greater variability in the responses. They are characterized by "masculine", "defends own beliefs", "forceful", "willing to take risks".

We found that the representations about the group leader contain expressed masculine features. We marked discrepancy between the qualities attributed to the image of the leader and the qualities of the real group leaders. Thus, the image of the leader includes predominantly masculine characteristics, while the real leaders of the group specify their feminine and gender-neutral features when they are describing themselves. Finally the gender-typed behavior and masculine traits are more typical for low-status teenagers.

Study of a gender takes an important place in social psychology. Thus, research of gender characteristics is an actual task which requires further studying. In connection with this I paid particular attention to such symposia and thematic sessions as "Gender and sexism", "Gender and power in contemporary mass and social media", "Gender and stereotypes in leadership", "Gender and the self in educational systems", "Gender in the workplace", "Power and status".

One of my strongest impressions dealt with a symposium "Milgram at 50: New data, new insights, new perspectives" at which speakers discussed new meanings and innovative approaches to interpretation of the classic Milgram experiments.

During the meeting I met many interesting people who shared my field for research and scientific interests. So I got an incredible experience and impressions that will serve as a stimulus for my further research.

In conclusion I want to express gratitude to EASP Executive Committee and in particular to Sibylle Classen for the invaluable help and support.

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Katerina Tsantila
(Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences, Athens, Greece)
Travel Grant

Last July I attended the 17th EASP General Meeting in Amsterdam. This would have never been possible if it weren't for the financial support of the Association. The EASP travel grant allowed me to travel to Amsterdam, attend the main conference and a very stimulating preconference[1], and to present part of my ongoing PhD research. My poster ("Contact as a means for creating cross-group alliances for social change") – in collaboration with my supervisor Dr. Alexandra Hantzi – presented results from a survey conducted in Greece, in order to explore whether contact with an immigrant outgroup was related to Greeks' willingness to engage in actions challenging the status quo for the benefit of the disadvantaged outgroup. Even though I believe that the prejudice reduction approach to social change should be revised in light of recent critical findings, I also believe that intergroup contact has the potential to transform societies, through increasing awareness and creating solidarity links, which are substantial for social movements to be forceful and fruitful. Our resultssupported that intergroup contact could be an effective tool for forming cross-group alliances for the purpose of social change. Contact is also essential when it comes to Academia. Attending the 17th EASP General Meeting was a great opportunity to meet old and new friends, engage in vibrant discussions, and get feedback on my project. This was the first time for me to attend such a massive academic event, which enabled me to get in touch with cutting-edge research in the fields I am mostly interested in, and feel part of a lively community. What stimulated me the most were the discussions on how toprovide more space and more time to under-represented groups within the Association, and I take this opportunity to express my support for every action to this direction. I view the financial support I received as a solidarity move on the part of the EASP and I feel both grateful and empowered. I eventually left Amsterdam feeling inspired and more eager to move forward.

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[1] "Interpersonal relations, prejudice reduction, and social change".

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Anna van 't Veer
(Tilburg University, NL)
Travel grant

Deception and the detection thereof

In the spring of 2014 I received the EASP travel grant in order to visit prof. Dan Ariely's lab in Durham, North Carolina. The lab is called 'Center for Advanced Hindsight', which may tell you something about the people and their sense of humor there. Visiting this vibrant lab did not only give me a different perspective on my own work, it gave me many valued friends and colleagues.

My PhD research concerns deception, which made this lab a perfect place to visit, as Dan Ariely's work has greatly influenced mine. His many papers and books on the topic are an inspiration for a lot of people. The lab also organizes all sorts of things related to their research on dishonesty. For instance, there is a free online class taught by Dan Ariely that is very popular with many people from different backgrounds. While I was visiting, the lab was also working on a project on Kickstarter (crowdfunding) to make a documentary about dishonesty in everyday life. While I was in Durham I also joined the lab meetings in the Fuqua School of Business, where the things we discussed concerned mostly marketing related topics. Another highlight was visiting professor Mark Leary and his social psychology lab. This lab is, conveniently, right next door to the Center for Advanced Hindsight. Next to showing me their lab facilities in this shared building, he also showed me how they make use of a very professional looking tour bus that has a lab onboard. Altogether I met a lot of social psychologists and behavioral economists. I see my own research topics fitting in with both these fields; I work at a social psychology department but I am also affiliated with TIBER: the Tilburg Institute for Behavioral Economics Research.

The first line of research in my PhD project concerns ethical decision-making and as I mentioned above, I am especially interested in deception. The studies I conduct in this area are concerned with how differences in available cognitive processing capacity influence the decision to tell a lie, construct justifications for it and the inclination to be self-serving. These studies give me the opportunity to expand knowledge on what our (moral) intuition tells us to do in an anonymous tempting situation: tell a lie or be honest? So far we have found evidence that suggests that without cognitive capacity available, participants are honest, indicating that honesty is the 'automatic' default. In other words, this suggests that having limited cognitive capacity will unveil a tendency to be honest in a

situation where having more cognitive capacity would have enabled one to serve self-interest by lying. A paper on this had recently been published in JDM: see http://journal.sjdm.org/13/131120/jdm131120.pdf.

While I was visiting the lab I also talked with Dan Ariely about trust; how come we instantly know whether to trust someone to look after our bags at the airport? In a recent line of research I am investigating trust in others who might be lying to us. This research is therefore on the flip side of dishonesty, namely about the detection of deception. Established findings indicate that people are not very good at detecting liars. However, more recent findings also suggest that people might intuit that something about a liar is 'off', suggesting there might be a kind of unconscious awareness of being deceived. In studies on detecting deception I use physiological measures as well as self-reports. In this line of research we argue that when someone observes a liar, this liar is detected at a nonconscious level. An example study within this line of research measures participants' physiological reaction while they observe a liar. This study is part of a registered report in *Frontiers in Cognition,* which has acquired 'In Principle Acceptance', meaning it has gone trough the review process before the study is conducted and will be published no matter what the results are. The registration was made public on the Frontiers website shortly after I returned from my visit and I am currently running this experiment and I aim to have the full manuscript available online this summer.

To conclude, this visit has provided me with the opportunity to meet important researchers in the field, but more importantly, it has facilitated me to discuss the research in more depth than usual and spend time developing ideas together with other researchers. In doing so, I believe it has enriched me in many ways and I believe I am a better researcher because of it. I want to take this opportunity to thank EASP for awarding me this travel grant!

News from the Executive Committee

Announcements

EJSP - New editorial team

Dear colleagues: It is with great pleasure that we introduce to you the 13th editorial team of the European Journal of Social Psychology. For the next three years, we will be joined in editing the Journal by the following team of Associate Editors: Gerd Bohner (University of Bielefeld), Juan Falomir-Pichastor (University of Geneva), Eva G. T. Green (University of Lausanne), Vera Hoorens (Catholic University Leuven), Thomas Kessler (Friedrich Schiller University Jena), Malgorzata Kossowska (Jagiellonian University), François Ric (University of Bordeaux), Fabio Sani (University of Dundee), Lilach Sagiv (Hebrew University of Jerusalem), Clifford Stevenson (Queen's University Belfast), Nicole Tausch (University of St. Andrews), Ayşe K. Üskül (University of Kent), Alberto Voci (University of Padova), Eva Walther (University of Trier), and Martijn van Zomeren (University of Groningen).

Our significantly enlarged editorial team will work to foster a broad and inclusive vision of social psychology within the pages of the Journal. We will seek to represent the thematic and methodological richness of our discipline and to encourage dialogue among different schools of thought from all parts of Europe and worldwide, while maintaining adherence to the highest standards of scientific integrity and methodological rigour. Your collaboration as authors, reviewers, readers, and advocates for the Journal is a condition sine qua non for achieving these goals. Our Editorial Statement, which will appear in the first EJSP issue of 2015, will elaborate on our vision for the Journal and the ways in which we can work together to maintain and enhance its status as a premier outlet in the field.

Radmila Prislin (San Diego State University)
and Vivian L. Vignoles (University of Sussex)
Incoming Editors, EJSP

Open call for offers to host the next
General Meeting 2017

The Executive Committee calls for offers to organize and host the next General Meeting in three years time (2017). We are particularly interested in offers form countries (and parts of Europe more generally) that have not staged our most important meeting before. However the most important concern for us is to host a successful meeting so offers from members of the Association form all parts of Europe are very welcome and will be given full consideration at our next committee meeting in April.

We expect around 1500 people, and will therefore need the necessary hotel capacity (bear in mind that demand as well as prices may also be high in the months we typically hold the meeting), and a conference centre with one big room of about 800 seats and 10 rooms for between 25 and 150 people ion each case. The typical time of the conference is somewhere in July or August but flexibility is also possible here (the meeting was once held in April for example).

These are the basic requirements but it is important also not to underestimate the work involved in planning and hosting event of this magnitude. Although some of the more mundane tasks (e.g. hotel reservations and registration) can be devolved to a professional conference organizing company, the executive committee consider it essential for the host organizers to take the initiative in organizing the other aspects of the conference. Experience has shown that this is important not only to keep costs down but also to stamp the identity of the organizing team on the conference. Although the task can seem onerous, the executive committee is of course willing to help in any way it can, particularly in terms of advice and experience derived from previous organizers. A program committee will be responsible for the scientific program but this will also include representation of the local organizers. Despite the work involved the benefits can also be enormous, not only in terms of our gratitude, but more importantly in terms of raising the profile of the social psychology in the university, region and country of the host organizers, and stimulating social psychology in this area.

Deadline: In view of the date of the next committee meeting please send letters of interest, detailing the basic facilities and feasibility of your offer in line with the requirements outlined above to our Executive Officer, Sibylle Classen (sibylle@easp.eu) **as soon as possible** but in any case **by March 15th, 2015**.

2018 EASP Summer School: in search of a location

While the Exeter team is preparing the 2016 EASP Summer School, the Executive Committee has already started its search for a location to host the 2018 edition. Some of you who still have lively memories of earlier schools, either as participants, teachers, or as sponsors of participants, may perhaps consider becoming responsible for organising a summer school themselves. The Executive Committee welcomes all proposals (just drop a note to Sibylle Classen by **March 15, 2015**, at sibylle@easp.eu).

Deadlines for Contributions

Please make sure that applications for meetings and applications for membership are received by the Executive Officer by **March, 15th, 2015** latest. Applications for grants and for the International Teaching Fellowship Scheme can be received by the deadlines end of March, June, September, and December. The deadline for the next issue of the Bulletin is **March, 15th, 2015**.

The next Executive Committee Meeting will take place in May 2015.

Executive Committee

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