

International Society for Justice Research (ISJR)

www.isjr.org



Spring 2011 Newsletter

Newsletter Editor: Manfred Schmitt (schmittm@uni-landau.de)

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❖ News from the President

Dear ISJR members,

Springtime's blooming is a nice metaphor for representing the new activities that our Society has been experiencing:

Outreach Efforts: For the purpose of furthering the interdisciplinary and international mission of ISJR, we initiated a multi-strategy outreach of new audiences that could potentially be interested in different forms of collaboration with us. These strategies included: (a) recruiting individual scholars from different disciplines and countries; (b) creating an intertwined network of justice-related groups for making the most of a systematic (interdisciplinary and international) exchange of knowledge in all areas related to justice research. The collaboration includes extending the circle of information sharing between groups, supporting the active participation of members in our (their) meetings and eventually holding interdisciplinary/international panels about broad justice themes in which the representatives of the International Society for Justice Research and other groups would discuss their findings.

I am glad to share with you some initial achievements that yielded from this effort. At an individual level, since October 2010, we have created a new non-members listserv and increased our regular membership by 20%. I would like to take this opportunity and welcome our new members, hoping you will find in our society a meaningful site for further dissemination of your ideas and for enabling informal academic exchange with a group of scholars and friends who encourage the development of justice theory and research. Furthermore, at a group level, several associations/centers have shown their interest in different (less and more extensive) forms of collaboration with the International Society for Justice Research. These include the Law and Society Association, European Association of Law and Economics, Center for the Study of Social Justice, Centre for Studies in Social Justice, the Grant Sawyer Center for Justice Studies and the Latin American Studies Association, Citizenship, Rights, and Justice –Program Track. In the current issue, we have invited part of these groups to share with us some information about their mission and programs.

Our Journal: Since it was founded in 1987, Social Justice Research (SJR) has continued to develop as a highly respected academic journal that serves a large and multidisciplinary audience of justice scholars. Unfortunately, SJR experienced difficulties over the past year resulting in the slowing down of the review process which understandably frustrated many authors. On behalf of the International Society of Justice Research and its Executive Board, I express our regret for this unfortunate situation and write to reassure the community of justice scholars that we have taken steps to rectify any damage to individuals as well as to the journal's reputation. I am pleased to report that Kjell Törnblom and Ali Kazemi (introduced below) have assumed the role as SJR co-editors. Even before officially beginning their editorship in January 2011, they have engaged in special efforts to redress the problems and clear the backlog. Their work has resulted in significant progress and the publication of our 2010 December and 2011 March SJR issues. They have recruited eminent associate editors and editorial board members and are now working to reframe the multidisciplinary character of the journal and increase its standing, attractiveness, and visibility. On behalf of the International Society of Justice Research and its Executive Board, we thank them for their time and effort and for restoring the journal's solid footing. We thank Te-

resa Krauss, the Springer representative for her assistance, the authors for their patience, and many kind reviewers for their hard and important work. We hope you will continue to support SJR in the coming months by accepting requests to review submissions.

Storytelling of Justice Scholars: Strongly believing that our Society's audience will have a special interest in learning more about social justice scholars, the ISJR Newsletter has initiated a new section which is meant to provide, by means of a short interview, a personalized profile of these scholars. We will begin this series by interviewing the founders and past Presidents of the International Society for Justice Research. In the present issue, our storyteller is Faye Crosby, a past President of the Society.

Activities Engagement: In order to further our Society's mission and ensure its solid endurance overtime, I would like to invite you to participate in its ongoing initiatives and activities. With your enthusiasm, capabilities and willingness to contribute, we will surely achieve our Society's goals. As shown in the following, there are many ways you can contribute to these efforts:

- You may contact the SJR editors and offer your assistance by reviewing SJR manuscripts or suggesting new justice books for review.
- You may join our reaching-out efforts by disseminating ISJR material online amongst diverse audiences in your country/disciplinary groups who may be potentially interested in justice research.
- You may bring to our attention – and possibly establish a first contact - with justice-related societies that may be willing to collaborate with ISJR.
- You may subsidize a membership for supporting the international participation of colleagues from developing countries in our ISJR activities.

Finally, if you would like to be involved in one of these ideas or would like to suggest other ones, please contact me at csabbagh@edu.haifa.ac.il.

Wish you a happy Spring season!

Truly yours,

Clara Sabbagh

ISJR President

❖ Kjell Törnblom and Ali Kazemi are the New Editors of Social Justice Research

The mission of ISJR's official journal, Social Justice Research (SJR), is to foment high quality interdisciplinary and international justice research. For this purpose, Kjell Törnblom and Ali Kazemi have been selected as the new Editors-in-Chief of Social Justice Research for a five-year term beginning in January 2011. On the basis of their intellectual and administrative copious virtues and proven experience, as well as their long service in ISJR, the Executive Committee was pleased to recommend their appointment for this editorship position.

Throughout his prosperous academic career, Kjell Törnblom has set the study of justice at the very forefront of his scholarship. His research has been far reaching and novel in both theoretical and empirical terms. To mention some of his most salient and extensively cited achievements: he has developed a comprehensive theoretical framework for examining the effects of the transacted social resource (kinds of resource, valence of resource etc.) on conceptions of justice and developed empirically-oriented typologies for examining justice conflict and injustice. Although Kjell received a Ph.D. in sociology/social psychology (University of Missouri-Columbia, 1971), he has been a long-time ISJR member whose scholarly and social interests extend across different disciplines. He has been a professor of social psychology at the Department of Behavioral Sciences, University of Skövde, Sweden (since 2000); a professor of sociology at the Department of Sociology, University of Colorado at Denver (1990-2004), an assistant and associate professor of sociology at the Departments of Sociology, Göteborg and Umeå Universities, Sweden (1976-1990), at the University of New Brunswick (1974-1976), and at CUNY (1972-1974). In addition to his noteworthy intellectual legacy, Kjell has ample reviewing experience and close knowledge of SJR management. He has been special editor of six SJR volumes, member of the SJR editorial board and also served as Associate Editor of the journal. He has also organized the 1998 VIIth and 2002 IXth biennial international ISJR conferences in Denver and Skövde (Sweden), respectively.

Ali Kazemi is Associate Professor of Social Psychology at University of Skövde (Sweden) and the Dean for the Faculty Board of Education, Health and Social Sciences. He received his Ph.D. in Psychology from Göteborg University. His doctoral dissertation on fairness in social dilemmas received the Best 2007 Dissertation Award at Göteborg University for its theoretical novelty and methodological stringency. Dr. Kazemi has during his relatively short career been the incumbent of several academic positions at the Universities of Skövde, Göteborg, and Jönköping, as well as at the Swedish National Road and Transport Research Institute. He has conducted and published basic and applied research in several subfields within the area of social justice, including fairness in social dilemmas, organizational justice, distributive justice and conflict, belief in a just world and system justification, integration between resource theory and distributive justice, fairness and taxes, and fairness concerns in positive and negative outcome allocations. Dr. Kazemi has also collaborated with Kjell Törnblom in hosting and organizing scholarly conferences (The 9th International Social Justice Conference in 2002, The 4th Nordic Conference on Group and Social Psychology in 2004, and The Swedish Sociological Association Annual Conference in 2005). He serves as ad-hoc reviewer for several academic journals and is a member of the editorial board of the International Journal of Conflict and Reconciliation. He has published several articles and book chapters in scholarly journals and volumes. He has also edited and co-edited three books. The most recent with Kjell Törnblom – Handbook of Social Resource Theory – which focuses on developments and applications of Uriel Foa's resource theory of social exchange and will be published later this year by Springer.

From their experience and proved accountability with SJR, Kjell and Ali bring with them an understanding of the journal's challenges in the years to come. For this purpose, they have recruited a group of eminent Associate Editors and have exemplified their glowing and dynamic vision of the upcoming justice research in this new cover of SJR (on your right). Kjell (kjell.tornblom@his.se) and Ali (Ali.Kazemi@his.se) are looking forward to receiving not only your contributions but also your ideas on how SJR can best fulfill this mission.

More Editorial information about the vision of SJR, its new multidisciplinary group of Associate Editors and Editorial Board Members will appear soon at the Springer and ISJR Websites.



❖ Storytelling of Justice Scholars: Faye Crosby

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

I am the product of a mixed-marriage. My father is a white protestant American, born in 1915 in Kansas – right in the middle of the country. My mother was a French Jew and colonialist who had lived in what later became the independent country of Algeria. Today we would not think of a Christian-Jewish marriage as unusual. Hopefully, tomorrow we will not think of a black-white marriage as mixed either.

My parents met during World War II, and my elder sister was born in Casablanca, Morocco in 1945. Two years later I was born outside of Washington D.C. I believe that Americans born right after World War II are condemned to experience a sort of irritating optimism. It was for us – for our future – that so much suffering had occurred; or so people told themselves. And in the Eisenhower America of the 1950s, prosperity abounded. It was easy to feel victorious.

In my own family, we felt intense pride in our American citizenship, the kind of pride that is the heritage of having one or both parents as immigrants. If our mother's French family and friends would indicate (with some reason) that America had an inferior educational system or little culture, our mother would retaliate by enumerating all the ways in which Americans had a better life than Europeans. Certainly, anti-Semitism was less overt in the US than in Europe. We thought we were mighty and good.

My natal family lived in enough privilege so that I was in college before I knew that there were different social classes in the United States. Our neighborhood was integrated on religious grounds but not in any other way. Our luxurious schooling built in us the illusion that ideas matter and the further illusion that our own ideas were very good.

When did you first become interested in social justice research? Can you describe a key experience(s) which contributed to your interest in justice research? Please reflect on how you see the current state of social justice research. Where do you think it is going, and is it going in the right direction?

Having been shielded from meanness and injustice when I was young, I was very intolerant of discrimination when it later revealed itself to me. Having lived with people who were decent, I was disinclined to see injustices as stemming from wickedness but rather saw them as the by-product of flawed systems. And, given the zeitgeist of my youth, it seems almost inevitable that I should be a meliorist, that is, someone who believes we can improve things.

My interest in social justice research really took hold in graduate school. I went to graduate school because I loved school and loved ideas, but after I obtained a Ph.D., it seemed logical to seek a job. Over the next decades events opened my eyes to sex discrimination. The battles became personal.

Luckily for me, my interest in justice research coincided with the birth of a new field of scholarship. We are much more sophisticated today in our studies than we were 35 years ago. We have learned to lay bare our own assumptions better than in the past. The diversity of backgrounds of justice researchers means that our discourse is much more vibrant today than it was at the outset.

What advice would you give a young justice scholar?

I have lots of advice for young justice scholars. Young scholars need to discover life for themselves, but I cannot resist opining that everyone should look for the story in her or his data. If the data do not seem to conform properly to the prevailing view, think hard about what the prevailing view may be hiding. Keep focusing until the new story seems coherent. Also, if you have the option of doing what you love, rather than just pumping out the studies to keep your job, then you will have a very rich life – with or without money.

Fay Crosby
fjcrosby@ucsc.edu

❖ Expanding the Network of ISJR Collaboration Partners

The Grant Sawyer Center for Justice Studies at the University of Nevada, Reno is named after a former governor of Nevada who forced the racial integration of the casinos in Las Vegas, both for customers and workers. The Center was established in the early 1990s by Ron Dillehay, who was a social psychologist interested in justice issues. Ron, who also served as Associate Dean of the Graduate School at the University, served for many years as director of the Center, until his retirement in 2003. The Center thrived under Ron's direction, and continues to do so with its new director, Jim Richardson.

The Center is involved in a number of research justice-related projects, and also supports two major graduate degree programs for those involved in the justice system. See: www.unr.edu/justicestudies/

The Center is heavily involved in the interdisciplinary doctoral program in Social Psychology of-

ferred by the University, and all of its RAs come from that program. The Center offers service to the campus and the general public, as well, through lectureships involving nationally known scholars and practitioners, and also occasionally offers CLE training for those in the justice system.

Major research projects in which the Center has been involved in recent years include:

- How scientific and other expert evidence is used in the justice system, and how well judges understand various kinds of science
- How sentencing practices impact incarceration patterns, and the effects of reform efforts in the sentencing area
- Assessing the impacts of No Child Left Behind on minority children in the K-12 education system
- Developing and testing a model Judicial Performance Evaluation program for the Supreme Court of Nevada, and assisting the ABA in changing its guidelines in this area
- Studying how judicial systems around the world treat minority religions, and social control efforts directed toward minority faiths
- Research on bilingual jurors in New Mexico, which is the only State where it is unconstitutional to exclude non-English-speaking jurors
- Research on media coverage of criminal trials, especially death penalty cases

The degree programs offered through the Center are operated in conjunction with the National Judicial College and the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, both of which are headquartered on our campus. The degree programs include the Judicial Studies graduate degree program for trial judges, which was established in 1986, and since then has granted degrees to over 125 judges from around the country and even other nations. (see www.judicialstudies.unr.edu) Two-thirds of the theses and dissertations done through this program have been published in law reviews or academic journals, or as books. The Center also is home to a newer Justice Management master's program mainly for non-judge personnel in the justice system that has students from about 20 states, and is mainly a distance education degree program. See: www.unr.edu/justicemanagement/

James T. Richardson, J.D., Ph.D.
 Director, Grant Sawyer Center for Justice Studies
 Director, Judicial Studies Program
 Email: jtr@unr.edu

New Social Justice Research Center at the University of Tennessee: With the goal of shedding light on society's most pressing social issues, the Center for the Study of Social Justice (CSSJ) officially launched on November 10, 2009 at the University of Tennessee at Knoxville with a public address by noted energy policy advisor, Jeremy Rifkin. The CSSJ is the first research center at the University of Tennessee to bring together the social justice work of scholars in the social and physical sciences, law, humanities, and arts. The Center is also the only university-based research center in the Southeast dedicated to understanding all aspects of social justice. The Center strives to foster new forms of collaboration relating to the advancement of social justice research and theory, and, of course, to make a difference in human lives.

Through the center, researchers at the University of Tennessee are now able to share their expertise, collaborate on projects, disseminate their work to a broader audience, and attract research funding.

“In the tough economic times we’re currently experiencing, all social problems that exist will likely only worsen,” says Stephanie Bohon, a sociologist who co-directs the CSSJ along with environmental sociologist Scott Frey. Bohon goes on to note that, because of the likely upsurge in poverty, unemployment, crime, and health problems, it is more critical now than ever that universities play a large role in collecting and analyzing data on the human condition and to provide science-based methods of evaluating resources and the effectiveness of specific approaches on proposed solutions.

Access to the CSSJ is open to scholars at the University of Tennessee working in all areas of inquiry related to social justice, and to their collaborators. To facilitate this, the CSSJ organized around several key issues of social justice inquiry. These issues include environmental justice and disaster response, racial and ethnic justice, immigrant and refugee rights, basic income, and gender justice. In addition to research, the CSSJ has engaged the University of Tennessee and the larger community in many lively and thought-provoking conversations through lectures, workshops, panel discussions and a film series on topics such as health disparities, poverty, mountain-top removal, the legal system, and environmental sustainability. More information about the Center for the Study of Social Justice is available at: <http://cssj.utk.edu>

Justice Research Group at the University of Canberra: Patricia Eastal formed a Justice Research Group at the University of Canberra. This group is convening a Justice Connections Symposium on 3rd of June 2011. For more information see:

<http://www.canberra.edu.au/faculties/law/anzsog-justice-symposium>

In 2010, Patricia Eastal was named the ACT Australian of the Year and also made a Member in the Order of Australia for service to the community, education and the law through promoting awareness and understanding of violence against women, discrimination and access to justice for minority groups.

European Association for Law and Economics The Economic Analysis of Law, or the Law and Economics movement, is celebrating celebrate half a century. In recent decades it has been emerging as the dominant theoretical paradigm and scientific methodology for legal academia, and it is gradually capturing various segments of policy and law making by legislatures and courts, and of the legal practice as well. Law and Economics was also acknowledged lately as a sub-field of the science of economics with the decision by the *Journal of Economic Literature* in 1993 to classify it as an official field of economics, and some argue that law has become one of the most important areas of applied economics. Although for three decades Law and Economics prospered mainly in North America, in recent decades it has rapidly expanded also in Europe and elsewhere. In fact, the European Association for Law and Economics (EALE) is the oldest academic organization for law and economics.

Law and Economics scholars are looking for alternative normative goals to efficiency that might better reflect popular sentiments or philosophical approaches. Cooperation between your [justice] scholarship and ours thus has promising prospects. **[More about Law and Economics can be found at our ISJR website: XXXXX]**

Eli Salzberger
President

<http://law.haifa.ac.il/eale/site/>

❖ Conferences of Interest to ISJR Members

The **International Sociological Association** has just announced that the Second ISA Forum of Sociology will be held in Buenos Aires, Argentina from 1-4 August, 2012. The theme of the overall conference will be "*Social Justice and Democratization.*" More information on the ISA website: isa@isa-sociology.org/rc04.htm

The **Association for Moral Education** announced that the 37th International Conference on Moral Education will be held in Nanjing, China from 24-28 October, 2011. The theme of the overall conference will be "*Cultivating Morality: Human Beings, Nature and the World.*" More information on the conference website: <http://www.nanjing2011.org>. EXTENDED Submission deadline: April 30, 2011

The 28th Annual Conference of the **European Association of Law & Economics** will take place in Hamburg from 22-24 September, 2011. Conference venue is the Faculty of Law at the University of Hamburg. More information on the conference website: <http://www.eale2011.eu/>

The Annual Meeting of the **Law and Society Association** will take place in San Francisco, California USA from 2-5, June 2011. The theme of the conference will be *Oceans Apart? Narratives of (Il)Legality in Liminal Locations*. More information on the conference website: http://www.lawandsociety.org/ann_mtg/am11/call.htm

❖ Call for Contributions

Special Issue of *Management and Organization Review* ON "Behavioral Ethics, Organizational Justice, and Social Responsibility across Contexts"

Guest Editors:

Deborah E. Rupp, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, US

Patrick M. Wright, Cornell University, US

Samuel Aryee, Aston University, UK

Yadong Luo, University of Miami, US

Submission Deadline: October 1, 2011

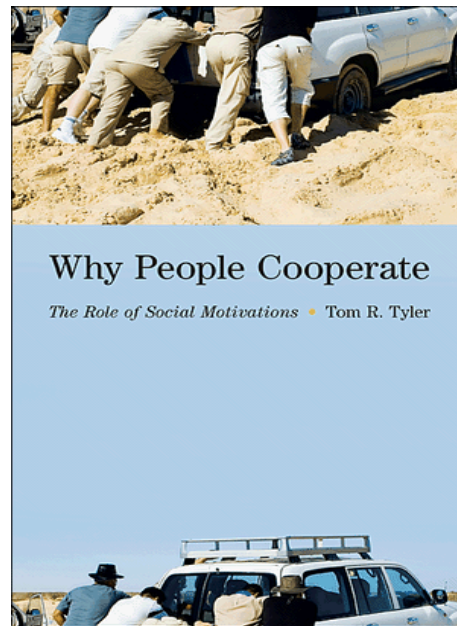
For more information go to: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1740-8784.2011.00217.x/pdf>

❖ Recent Justice-Related Books

***Why People Cooperate* (2010) by Tom R. Tyler, Princeton University Press.**

I have been studying compliance with laws for many years. However, over that time legal scholars and social scientists studying the law have increasingly recognized that society benefits from a more active conception of the citizen. We do not want people who simply follow the rules. We want people who work actively with authorities to manage social order in their communities. Our focus should be on creating internal attitudes, values and identities that support voluntary behaviors. When people have supportive internal motivations their behavior is shaped by factors within the person. And, as a consequence people infuse their behavior with their own particular competencies and knowledge leading their contributions to be more creative and valuable to the group. My goal in *Why People Cooperate* is to present a conceptual framework within which voluntary cooperation can be profitably studied across groups and organizations. Drawing from management, law and politics I present a unified model of the motivations underlying such voluntary cooperation.

I think the most important message of the book is that material gains and losses are not the primary aspect of people's connection to groups, organizations and societies that shapes their willingness to cooperate. Instead, it is people's social connections to others – their attitudes, values and identities – that are motivating. These social dispositions, in turn, are shaped by the procedural justice of the policies and practices that people experience within the group. Those who experience justice develop favorable dispositions toward the group and are more likely to engage in cooperative behavior. The centrality of social motivations is often surprising to people who believe that people's connections to others are rooted in a more instrumental framework of incentives and sanctions.



***Justice and Self-Interest: Two Fundamental Motives* (2011) by Mel J. Lerner and Susan D. Clayton, Preface.** Reprinted with the permission of **Cambridge University Press.**

The 1980 monograph *Belief in a Just World: A Fundamental Delusion* concluded with a “last thought”. It contained the following recommendations concerning what should happen next:

Much remains to be done. As scientists and people who care about one another we need to understand more about the psychological processes which generate this

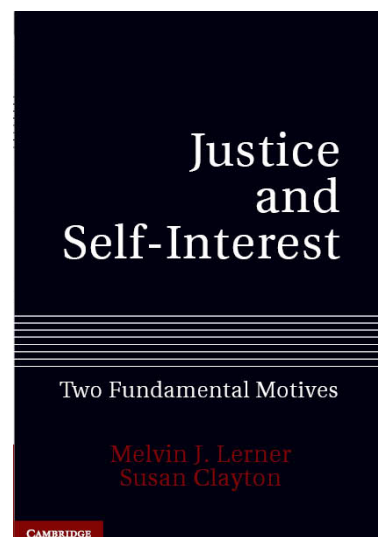
commitment to deserving and justice. Why do people care about justice? This concern is ultimately tied to the need to solve the riddle of what decides the particular form that justice takes in a given situation. At times people feel that justice is served when people's needs are most effectively met; at other times, people's deserving is seen as relative to their effort, their contributions to a task their station in life, [or] what they can win in a fair competition, (Lerner, 1975). And both of these sets of problems are inextricably bound up with the way people decide who is in their "world", and what place they have in that world. (Lerner, 1980, p.194).

The present monograph reviews the contributions of many investigators over the past thirty years in order to provide answers to those centrally important questions. Consistent with the style adopted in the earlier volume, we generated a narrative that provides the reader with our thoughts as we examined a wide range of theories and data. Much of this narrative consists of critical analyses and arguments for rejecting and reinterpreting entire lines of research as well as the theories that generated them.

In order to integrate the relevant material needed to provide answers to the central questions of the origins of people's commitment to justice and the forms that it takes, it was necessary to detail the way in which much of what had been published in the most prestigious journals and monographs was irrelevant or just plain wrong. In our review of the research, some of the most visible and active areas of contemporary research were found wanting, at best. That includes much of what has been published under the rubric of economic psychology, procedural justice data and theories, evolutionary theories, and infrahuman data, and an array of experiments employing simulations and vignettes that generate misleading conclusions.

Fortunately, and happily, several among the most recent generations of investigators produced sufficient, ingeniously generated experimental findings to enable us to piece together an outline not only of the origins of the justice motive but also of how justice and self-interest interact in people's lives: an initial stage of automatic preconscious processes including justice and self-conceited scripts, and the personal contract, is followed by a second stage in which norm-based motives tend to dominate, and then by a third stage in which people often react in terms of "prepared solutions" to the often-conflicting demands of justice and self-interest.

It has been a long time, and an often bumpy journey, but we feel this volume integrates an extensive array of studies to represent a worthwhile advance in our understanding. We may not have presented the last word about the origins and forms of justice and how they interact with other, self-interested motives, but as some of our discussion of real-world problems reveals, we know a great deal more about how the justice motive appears in people's lives than we did in 1980. There is even more reason to believe now that justice is a central and pervasive motive. Recognizing the importance of the justice motive, and the various circumstances and forms in which it influences people's lives, offers the opportunity to avoid many tragic events and promises constructive solutions to important problems.



***Women and the Law in Australia* (2010) by Patricia Easteal (Ed.), Lexis Nexis**

[This book] is very much a first of its kind. Although each chapter has a detailed and scholarly coverage of the issues, the book is also intended to be a ‘hands-on’ resource tool. The book does not just highlight the problems - it is the first authoritative text to include practical guidance and pragmatic steps for women generally, for their community support people, policy-makers and of course for lawyers.

After a Foreword from Her Excellency, the Governor General Quentin Bryce, is the first chapter by Professor Easteal – Setting the Stage – the Iceberg Jigsaw Puzzle. She explores a few of the important pieces of the contextual jigsaw puzzle within which women and the law interact, highlighting the ‘iceberg’ (the biases) part of the picture puzzle. An iceberg is an apt metaphor since, as throughout the book, the contributors have identified that although some of these biases are visible, the majority are not. The remainder of the book then is focused upon very specific examples of the effects of the ‘iceberg’ on women’s interactions with the law. Easteal’s editorial mandate included a request to reflect on the ‘state of play’ for women in each contributor’s field of interest and to identify the issues within that area that might lead to existing legal categories and processes being impractical or inappropriate or disadvantageous for women.



Aside from hopefully improving the readers’ ‘iceberg’ radar, (ability to see that there are indeed biases) there is an overall emphasis on the applied value of information for the legal practitioner, policy-maker and members of the community. This includes an appreciation of the other legislative, bureaucratic and societal changes that are required to raise awareness and to bring about more change.

It is all of the contributors’ hope that *Women and the Law in Australia* will improve women’s access to justice by identifying biases and potential discrimination and by providing pathways to better protect and ensure the complete realization of our human rights.

***Injustice* (2010) by Daniel Dorling, The Policy Press** (Excerpt from the introduction):

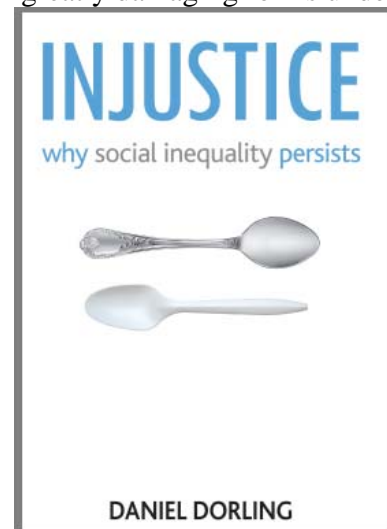
Very few say they agree with injustice, or that inequality is beneficial. In the world’s rich countries injustice is caused less and less by having too few resources to share around fairly; it is increasingly maintained by widespread adherence to beliefs that actually propagate it. These beliefs are often presented as natural, innocent and long-standing, but they are mostly modern creations – what appeared fair and normal yesterday will often be seen as unjust tomorrow. Changing what is understood by injustice today means telling some people, usually those in high office, that what they consider to be fair is in fact in many ways unjust.

This think piece is drawn from a book which aims to help redefine injustice. This will inevitably anger some people. Those who will find these claims of injustice most troublesome will include some

of those in exalted positions, those people who believe others are less able than themselves, those currently consuming most and those benefiting from the despair of others. While no one will claim to be on the side of injustice, without the continued spread of beliefs in support of injustice it would not survive long in its present form. Now, even after economic crash, we have enough resources for all. Much that was previously seen as an unfortunate fact of life today becomes unjust.

I suggest that the five tenets of injustice are that: elitism is efficient, exclusion is necessary, prejudice is natural, greed is good and despair is inevitable. They are the modern day incarnations of the old social evils of ignorance, want, idleness, squalor and disease. These tenants are most strongly adhered to by those on the right, but many weaker although still greatly damaging forms underlie much thinking in the centre and left, among parts of the green movement and are found within other otherwise progressive forces. At the same time many of these forces are coming together to oppose most aspects of the five tenets. Because of this widespread and growing opposition to the five key unjust beliefs, including the belief that so many should now be 'losers', most advocating injustice are now very careful with their words. Those who believe in these tenets remain the majority in power across almost all rich countries.

In recent years there has been a rapid growth in the scientific evidence that shows that the five tenets of injustice are unfounded beliefs. The evidence also shows how people who end up in power come so easily to hold these beliefs, or indeed become converted to them, and how their beliefs provide a false justification for those who benefit most from injustice.



❖ Justice-Related Movies

Peter Simmons has been studying the influence of football referee communication styles on player perceptions of fairness for several years, using the organizational justice field to interpret his findings and develop strategies. This 4 minute video is intended to help sport referees to be more self-aware, about the way their communication and presentation influences perceptions of them and their decisions. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cKxav2JzuK0>

Dr. Peter Simmons
Associate Head
School of Communication and Creative Industries
Charles Sturt University
Bathurst, 2795, Australia
psimmons@csu.edu.au

❖ New Series in Political Psychology from Oxford University Press

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The Obamas and a (Post) Racial America?
 Edited by Gregory S. Parks and Matthew W. Hughey
 "This book is a timely achievement that deepens our understanding of the present, while articles by article, reveals the significance of the Obama phenomenon for the existing theories and trajectories of American life. It will be foundational reading for a long time to come."
 —Claude M. Steele, Provost and Professor of Psychology, Columbia University
 Jan 2011 • 336 pp.
 ISBN 9780199735204 • Hardback • \$39.95/\$33.95

**Image Bite Politics
 News and the Visual Framing of Elections**
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Social and Psychological Bases of Ideology and System Justification
 John T. Jost, Aaron C. Kay and Heidi Trötschel
 Feb 2008 • 512 pp.
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Konow, J. (2010). Mixed feelings: Theories of and evidence on giving. *Journal of Public Economics*, 94, 279-297.

Linna, A., Elovainio, M., Van den Bos, K., Kivimäki, M., Pentti, J., & Vahtera, J. (in press). Can usefulness of performance appraisal interviews change organizational justice perceptions? A 4-year longitudinal study among public sector employees. *International Journal of Human Resource Management*.

Lucas T., Zhdanova L., & Alexander S. (2011) Procedural and distributive justice beliefs for self and others: Assessment of a four-factor individual differences model. *Journal of Individual Differences*, 32, 14-25.

Van den Bos, K., & Loseman, A. (in press). Radical worldview defense in reaction to personal uncertainty. In M. A. Hogg & D. L. Blaylock (Eds.), *Extremism and the psychology of uncertainty*. Oxford, UK: Wiley-Blackwell.

Van den Bos, K., & Maas, M. (in press). Adhering to consistency principles in an unjust world: Implications for sense-making, victim blaming, and justice judgments. In B. Gawronski &

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