

Psychology 455 (Cultural and Ethnic Conflict)

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Course Website: accessible via <http://uwace.uwaterloo.ca>

Office Hours: By appointment, scheduled in class or by email

Class Schedule: 9:30-12:20 Friday in HH 334

Required Textbook: Backhouse, C. (2001). *Colour coded: A legal history of Racism in Canada, 1900-1950*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

Class Format

The classes include discussions, student presentations, lectures and research demonstrations. In the lectures, I expand on material that is not in the readings. I expect you to read the relevant readings (see below) prior to each class and to participate in the discussion.

Course grades

Seminar participation: 20 points (grade reflects frequency and quality of contributions)

Assignments: 40 points

Final Exam: 40 points (an essay exam with broad questions that will require you to think and integrate different sections of the course)

Optional Notes on the Readings

For each set of assigned readings you can write up to 5 pages of notes that you bring to class with you on the day we are discussing the readings. The notes should cover the major arguments in each reading and your own comments on the readings. The notes must be your own. You will give me a copy of your notes at the beginning of the class. I will return the notes to you at the beginning of the final exam and you can use them to help you answer the questions. I will not accept notes after the beginning of class; whether or not you submit notes is entirely up to you. I assume that all the work that you submit will be your own work and will not tolerate plagiarism. As you probably know the Undergraduate Calendar defines plagiarism as “the act of presenting the ideas, words or other intellectual property of another as one’s own.” This means among other things that you will not submit someone else’s work, copy someone else’s work, or cheat in any other way. It means positively that you will cite work properly. You should read Policy #71 in the Undergraduate Calendar for a full discussion of these matters.

Overview

We classify people according to their ethnicity, that is, their racial, national, religious, linguistic, or cultural origins. Ethnic similarities bring people together. We tend to associate with and value individuals who share our background characteristics. The flip side is that ethnic differences drive people apart. We often seem to disrespect and criticize members of other ethnic groups (outgroups). Worse, we sometimes cheat, maim, or kill members of outgroups. Of course, we harm members of our own groups too, but we seem to preserve a special savagery for members of outgroups. Examples are easy to come by. Suicide bombers kill thousands by blowing themselves up or flying airplanes into buildings. American soldiers abuse prisoners in Iraq. In 1994, soldiers and volunteers controlled by the Hutu government in the African nation of Rwanda killed over 850,000 Tutsis and moderate Hutus while UN soldiers looked on or away (Dallaire, 2003). Between December 1937 and March 1938, Japanese soldiers killed more than 300,000 Chinese civilians and prisoners of war in the city of Nanking. About 80,000 women and girls were raped. Thousands of Chinese civilians were beheaded, burned, bayoneted, buried alive, or disemboweled. At about the same time, Germany was engaging in deliberate efforts at genocide, targeting Jews, gypsies, and gays in particular. In Canada, the non-aboriginal majority has attacked indigenous peoples and their cultures for centuries.

This course will have something to say about the origins of ethnic conflict, but more to say about how groups relate to each other, as well as how they remember and respond to injustices experienced or committed by members of their group decades or even centuries earlier (historical injustices). In calling attention to their past, groups often congratulate themselves for their achievements (e.g. Canada's "Heritage Moments"). But one group's triumphs are sometimes another group's tragedies (arrival of Columbus to North America, completion of the transcontinental railway in Canada in 1885 etc.). Today, more and more groups are demanding apologies and reparations for past harms and they sometimes achieve their goals. Groups in Canada that have recently demanded reparation for historical wrongs include blacks in Nova Scotia, aboriginals, and people of Acadian, Chinese, and Italian heritage. We examine why "victim" groups (or some members of those groups) persist in demanding a response to past injustices and the reactions of members of the non victimized majority to such demands. Many legal scholars suggest that a collective response to such demands is necessary to heal the "wounds" caused by past injustices (Minnow, 2002). Legal scholars often assume that in the absence of a collective response the wounds from the injustice continue to "fester," causing resentment and conflict. As evidence, scholars note that Japan's unwillingness to apologize officially for war crimes it committed during WWII has prevented reconciliation with the harmed groups, whereas Germany's provision of compensation to some victim groups has facilitated favorable relations with former enemies and harmed groups (Barkan, 2000). In this course, we discuss the *psychological* consequences of remembering and forgetting past harms for members of "victim groups" and members of "perpetrator groups." We also examine why members of perpetrator groups favor or oppose offering apologies and reparations. As part of this discussion, we consider the impact of remembering and reparations on group identity, group cohesion, and intergroup relations. We will address these issues by drawing on research and theory from social psychology and other disciplines including, sociology, history, and law. In discussing the contributions of nonpsychologists, I have three interrelated goals: 1. To learn what these scholars have to say about ethnicity and historical injustice. 2. To examine their psychological assumptions; they couch some of their arguments in psychological terms. 3. To consider how social psychology might help clarify the issues they raise. Clearly some aspects of ethnic conflict and historical injustice are political, economic, or legal and psychology is secondary. But other aspects of ethnic conflict are profoundly psychological, centering on "issues of identity, symbols, legitimacy, memory, fairness, and justice" (Mays et al., 1998). Psychological factors often influence the intensity, tractability, and resolution of ethnic conflict.

Assignments

1. Due by 4 PM Wed Oct. 10 (10 points)

Select a *research* article on **Social Identity** that I do **not** present in class. Choose an article from the list I provide. Provide a citation for the study in APA style (authors, year, title, journal, volume, and page numbers). Be accurate. Note: if the article describes more than one study, choose the most interesting study and answer the questions below with respect to this one study. Indicate which study (e.g., Study 3) you are using. Answer the questions below **using your own words**; you can paraphrase what the authors say. Use headings so that I know what questions you are answering. Maximum length: two double-spaced typed pages.

1. What was the purpose of the study? Distinguish where you can between general purposes (e.g., why people think their own group is superior) and specific purposes (e.g., to study the impact of level of identification with the Canadian ingroup on evaluations of new immigrants). Write the general and specific purpose(s) as a question or set of questions: e.g., Is increasing ingroup identification associated with more negative evaluations of an outgroup?
2. Authors set their studies in the context of prior studies. They explain how their study adds new knowledge. How does answering the research questions add something new to what is already known?
3. Who were the research participants?
4. What are the independent variable(s)?
5. What are the major dependent variable(s)?
6. What are the major findings?
7. What cautions do the authors raise about interpreting the study or generalizing its results to other populations?
8. Do you have any additional reservations?
9. What is the most important or valuable thing you learned from reading the article?

2. Due by 4 PM Oct. 26. (10 points)

As above, but select a research on article on **The Social Psychology of Justice**.

3. Due by 4 PM on Nov. 9. (10 points)

As above, but select a research on article on **Reactions to Harm (I)**.

4. Due by 4 PM on Nov. 23. (10 points)

As above, but select a research on article on **Reactions to Harms (II or III)**

Relevant Literature

Note: Articles with asterisks are required reading.

Sept. 21

Racism and Ethnocentrism in Canada

*Backhouse, C. (2001). Required reading: Introduction & Chapters 2, 5, & 8. In reading these chapters, focus on the issues. Don't worry about the personality and backgrounds of the characters. Come to class prepared to discuss the material in the chapters.

Sept 28

Antecedents and Consequences of Social Identity I

- *Brewer, M. B. (2001). The many faces of social identity: Implications for political psychology. *Political psychology*, 22, 115-125.
- *Ellemers, N. Rijswijk, W. Roefs, M. Simons, C. (1997). Bias in intergroup perceptions: Balancing group identity with social reality. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 23, 186-198.
- Sherif, M. (1998). Experiments in group conflict. In J. Jenkins & K. Oatley (Eds.), *Human emotions: A reader* (pp. 245-252). Malden, MA: Blackwell Publishers.
- Tajfel, H. & Turner, J.C. (1976). The social identity theory of intergroup behavior. In W.G. Austin & S. Worchel (Eds.), *The social psychology of intergroup relations* (pp. 7-24). Chicago, IL: Nelson Hall.
- Brown, R. (2000). Social identity theory: Past achievements, current problems and future challenges. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 30, 745-778.

Evaluations of Ingroups and Outgroups

- Wohl, M. J. A. & Branscombe, N.R. (2005). Forgiveness and collective guilt assignment to historical perpetrator groups depend on level of social category inclusiveness. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 88, 288-303.
- Scheepers D., Spears, R., Doosje, B., & Manstead, A.S.R. (2006). The social functions of ingroup bias: Creating, confirming, or changing social reality. *European Review of Social Psychology*, 17, 359-396.
- Leach, C.W., Ellemers, N. Barreto (2007). Group virtue: The importance of morality (vs. competence and sociability) in the positive evaluation of ingroups. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 93, 234-239.
- Glick, P. & Fiske, S. The ambivalent sexism inventory: Differentiating hostile and benevolent sexism. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 70, 491-512.
- Powell, A.A., Branscombe, N.R., Schmitt (2005). Inequality as ingroup privilege or outgroup disadvantage,: the impact of group focus on collective guilt and interracial attitudes. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 31, 508-521.
- Sherman, D.K. Kinlas, Z., Major, B. Kim, H.S., Prenovost, M. (2007). The group as a resource: Reducing biased attributions for group success and failure via group affirmation. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 33, 1100-1112.
- Leonardelli, G.L. & Brewer, MB. (2001). Minority and majority discrimination: When and why. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 37, 468-485.
- Alexander, M.G., Brewer, M.B., & Livingstone, R.W. (2005). Putting stereotype content in context: Image theory and interethnic stereotypes. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 31, 781-794.
- Elsbach, K. D. & Kramer, R.M. (1996). Members' responses to organizational identity threats: Encountering and Countering the Business Week Rankings. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 41, 442-476.
- Ellemers, N. van den heuval, H., de Guilder, D., Maas, A., Bonvini, A. (2004). The underrepresentation of women in science: Differential commitment or the queen bee syndrome? *British Journal of Social Psychology*, 43, 315-338.
- Ellemers, N. Rijswijk, W. Roefs, M. Simons, C. (1997). Bias in intergroup perceptions: Balancing group identity with social reality. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 23, 186-198.
- Mlicki, P.P. & Ellemers, N. (1996). Being different or being better? National identifications of Polish and Dutch students. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 26, 97-114.

- Norton, M.I., Vandello, J.A., & Darley, J.M. (2004). Casuistry and social category bias. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 87, 817-831.
- Hodson, G. Dovidio, J.F., Esses, V.M. (2003). Ingroup identification as a moderator of positive-negative asymmetry in social discrimination. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 33, 215-233.
- Rudman, L.A. & Goodwin, S.A. (2004). Gender differences in autotactic in-group bias: Why do women like women more than men like men? *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 87, 494-509.
- Reed II, A. & Aquino, K.F. (2001). Moral identity and the expanding circle of moral regard toward outgroups. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 84, 1270-1286.
- Lyer, A. Schmader, T., & Lickel, B. (2007). Why individuals protest the perceived transgression of their country: The role of anger, shame, & guilt. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 33, 572-587.

October 5

Antecedents and Consequences of Social Identity II

- *Castano, E. & Giner-Sorolla, R. (2006). Not quite human: Infrahumanization in response to collective responsibility for intergroup killing. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 90, 804-818.
- *Tropp, L. R. & Wright, S.C. (2001). Ingroup identification as the inclusion of the ingroup in the self. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 27, 585-600.
- *Khoo, L. (2007). Mixed race identity. Retrieved Sept 9, 2007 from <http://www.cbc.ca/news/background/mixedblessings/>

Infrahumanization

- Vaes, J., Paladino, M.P., Castelli, L., Leyens, J-P., Giovanazzi, A. On the behavior consequences of infrahumanization: The implicit role of uniquely human emotions in intergroup relations. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 85, 1016-1034.
- Cortes, B.P., Demoulin, S., Rodriguez, R.T., Rodriguez, A.P., Leyens, J-P. (2005). Infrahumanization or familiarity? Attribution of uniquely human emotions to the self, the ingroup, and the outgroup. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 31, 243-253.
- Castano, E. & Giner-Sorolla, R. (2006). Not quite human: Infrahumanization in response to collective responsibility for intergroup killing. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 90, 804-818.

Self & Social Identity

- Ellemers, N., Spears, R., & Doosje, B. (2002). Self and social identity. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 53, 161-186.
- Schmader, T. & Major, B. (1999). The impact of ingroup vs. outgroup performance on personal values. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 35, 47-67.
- Ellemers, N. Kortekaas, P. & Ouwerkerk, J.W. (1999). Self-categorization, commitment to the group and group self-esteem we related but distinctive aspects of social identity. *European Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 29, 371-389.
- Spears, R., Doosje, B. & Ellemers, N. (1997). Self-stereotyping in the face of threats to group status and distinctiveness: The role of group identification. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 23, 538-553.
- Ellemers, N. Wilke, H., Van Knipnberg, A. (1993). Effects of the legitimacy of low group or individual status on individual and collective status-enhancement strategies. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 64, 766-778.
- Garcia, S.M., Avishalom, T., Bazerman, M.H., Miller, D.T. (2005). Profit maximization vs. disadvantage inequality: The impact of self-categorization. *Journal of Behavioral Decision Making*, 18, 187-198.

October 12 (Date to be re-arranged)

The Social Psychology of Justice

- *Hafer, C.L. Experimental research on just world theory: Problems, developments, and future challenges. *Psychological Bulletin*, 131, 128-167. (Required reading: 128-135).
- *Jost, J. & Hunyady, O. (2005). Antecedents and consequences of system-justifying ideologies. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 14, 260-265.
- *Miller, D. T. (1999). The norm of self-interest. *American Psychologist*, 54, 1053-1060.

The Justice Motive

- Lerner, M. J. & Simmons, C.H. (1966). The observer's reaction to the innocent victim: Compassion or rejection? *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 4, 203-210.
- Miller, D.T. (1977). Deserving versus justice for others: An exploration of the justice motive. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 13, 1-13.
- Starzyk, K. & Ross, M. (in press). A tarnished silver lining: Victim suffering and support for reparations. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*.
- Kaiser, C.R., Vick, S.B., & Major, B. A. (2004). A prospective investigation of the relationship between just-world beliefs and the desire for revenge after September 11, 2001. *Psychological Science*, 15, 503-506.
- Crosby F. & Franco, J.L. (2003). Connections between the ivory tower and the multicultural world: Linking abstract theories of social justice to the rough and tumble of affirmative action. *Personality and Social Psychology Review*, 7, 362-373.
- Lerner, M.J. (2003). The justice motive: Where psychologists found it, how they lost it and why they might not find it again. *Personality and Social Psychology Review*, 7, 388-389.
- Holmes, J.G., Miller, D.T. & Lerner, M.J. (2002). Committing altruism under the cloak of self-interest: The exchange fiction. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 38, 144-151.
- Hafer, C.L. (2000). Do innocent victims threaten the belief in a just world? Evidence from a modified Stroop task. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 79, 165-173.
- Hafer, C.L. (2000). Investment in long-term goals and commitment to just means drive the need to believe in a just world. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 26, 1059-1073.
- Hafer, C.L. & Olson, J.M. (2004). An analysis of empirical research on the scope of justice. *Personality & Social Psychology Review*, 7, 311-323.

System Justification and Legitimizing Ideologies

- Kay, A. & Jost, J.T. (2003). Complementary Justice: Effects of "Poor but Happy" and "Poor but Honest" Stereotype Exemplars on System Justification and Implicit Activation of the Justice Motive. *Journal of personality and Social Psychology*, 85, 823-837.
- Kay, A.C., Jost, J. T. & Young, S. (2005). Victim derogation and victim enhancement as alternative routes to system justification. *Psychological Science*, 16, 240-246.
- Jost, J. T. & Kay, A.C. (2005). Exposure to benevolent sexism and complementary gender stereotypes: Consequences for specific and diffuse Forms of System Justification. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 88, 498-509.
- O'Brien, L.T. & Major, B. (2005). System justifying beliefs and psychological well-being: the roles of group status and identity. *Personality and Social Psychological Bulletin*, 31, 718-729.
- Major, B., Gramzow, R., H., McCoy, S.K., Levin, S., Scmader, T., & Sidanius, J. (2002). Perceiving personal discrimination: The role of group status and legitimizing ideology. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 82, 269-282.
- McCoy, S. M. & Major, B. (2007). Priming meritocracy and the psychological justification of inequality. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 43, 341-351.
- Major, B., Kaiser, C.R., O'Brien, L.T., & McCoy, S.N. (2007). Perceived discrimination as worldview threat or worldview confirmation: Implications for self-esteem. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 92, 1068-1086.

Self-Deception

- Tenbrunsel, A.E., & Messick, D.M. (2004). The role of self-deception in unethical behavior. *Social Justice Research*, 17, 223-235.

October 19

Remembering

- *Ross, M., Blatz, C.W., & Schryer, E. (in press). Social memory processes.
- *Blatz, C.W. & Ross, M.. Historical memories (pp.1-5).
- Baumeister, R. F., Stillwell, A., & Wotman, S. R. (1990). Victim and perpetrator accounts of interpersonal conflict: Autobiographical narratives about anger. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 59, 994-1005.
- Ross, M. & Wilson, A. E. (2002). It Feels Like Yesterday: Self-esteem, valence of personal past experiences, and judgments of subjective distance. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 82, 792-803.

- Doosje, B., Branscombe, N.R., Spears, R. & Manstead, A.S.R. (1998). Guilty by association: When one's group has a negative history. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 75, 872-886.
- McCormick, G. (2000). The Japanese movement to correct history. In L. Hein and M. Selden (Eds), *Censoring history: Citizenship and memory in Japan, Germany, and the United States*(53-73). Armonk NY: M.E. Sharpe.
- Loewen, J.W. (2000). The Vietnam War in high school American history. In L. Hein and M. Selden (Eds), *Censoring history: Citizenship and memory in Japan, Germany, and the United States* (pp. 150-172) . Armonk NY: M.E. Sharpe.
- Novick, P. (1999). *The Holocaust in American life*. New York: Houghton Mifflin.
- Sahdra, B. & Ross, M. (2007). Group identification and historical memory. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 33, 384-395.
- Wohl, M. Branscombe, N. & klar, Y. (2006). Collective guilt: Emotional reactions when one's group has done wrong. *European Review of social Psychology*, 17, 1-37.
- XXX (unpublished, 2007). Remembering historical victimization: Collective guilt for current ingroup transgressions.

Oct 26

Reactions to Harm I: Responses to Prejudice and Discrimination

- *Backhouse, Chapter 7.
- *Kaiser, C. R., Vick, S.B., & Major, B. (2006). Prejudice expectations moderate preconscious attention to cues that are threatening to social identity. *Psychological Science*, 17, 332-338.
- Jetten, J., Branscombe, N., R., Schmitt, M.T., Spears, R. (2001). Rebels with a cause: Group identification as a response to perceived discrimination from the mainstream. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 27, 1204-1213.
- Schmitt, M.T., Spears, R., Branscombe, N.R. (2003). Constructing a minority group identity out of shared rejection: the case of international students. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 33, 1-12.
- Branscombe, N.R., Schmitt, M.T., & Harvey, R.D. (1999). Perceiving pervasive discrimination among African Americans: Implications for group identification and well-being. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 77, 135-149.
- Schmitt, M.T., Branscombe, N.R., Kobrynowicz, D., & Owen, S. (2002). Perceiving gender discrimination against one's gender group has different implications for well-being in women and men. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 28, 197-210.
- McCoy, S.K. & Major, B. (2003). Group identification moderates emotional responses to perceived prejudice. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 29, 1005-1117.
- Major, B. Kaiser, C.R., & McCoy, S.K. (2003). It's not my fault: When and why attributions to prejudice protect self-esteem. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 29, 772-781.
- Garcia, D.M., Reser, A.H., Amo, R.b., Redersdorff, S.& Baranscombe, N.R. (2005). Perceivers' responses to ingroup and outgroup members who blame a negative outcome on discrimination. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 31, 769-780.
- Major, B. Spencer, S., Schmader, T., Wolfe, C. Corcker, J. (1998). Coping with negative stereotypes about intellectual performance: The role of psychological disengagement. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 24, 34-50.
- Adams, G. , Garcia, D.M., Purdie-Vaughns, V. Steele, C.M. (2006). The detrimental effects of a suggestion of sexism in an instruction situation. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 42, 602-615.
- Adams, G., Tomala, T.T., O'Brien, L.T. (2006). The effect of self-affirmation on the perception of racism. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 42, 616-626.
- Postmes, T. & Branscombe, N.R. (2002). Influence of longterm racial environmental composition on subjective well-being in African Americans. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 83, 735-751.

November 2

Reactions to Harm II: Vengeance & Culture of Honor

- *Batson, C.D., Bowers, M.J., Leonard, E.A., Smith, E.C. (2000). Does morality exacerbate or restrain retaliation after being harmed? *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 26, 35-45.
- *Miller, D. T. (2001). Disrespect and the experience of justice. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 52, 527-553.

Vengeance

- Crombag, H., Rassin, E., & Horselenberg, R. (2003). On vengeance. *Psychology, Crime and Law*, 9, 333-344.

- Lickel, B., Miller, N. Senstrom, D.M. Denson, T.F. & Schmader, T. (2006). Vicarious retribution: The role of collective blame in Intergroup aggression. *Personality and Social Review*, 10, 372-390.
- Bies, R.J. & Tripp, T.M. (1995). Beyond distrust: Getting even and the need for revenge. In R.M. Kramer & T.R. Tyler (Eds.), *Trust in Organizations* (pp. 246-260). Newbury Park, CA: Sage.
- Tripp, T.M., Bies, R.J., Aquino, K. (2002). Poetic justice or petty jealousy? The aesthetics of revenge. *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes*, 89, 966-984.
- Aquino, K., Tripp, T.M., & Bies, R.J. (2001). How employees respond to personal offence: The effects of blame attribution, victim status, and offender status on revenge and reconciliation in the workplace. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 86, 52-59.
- Eisenberger, R. Lynch, P. Aselage, J., Rohdieck, S. (2004). Who takes the most revenge? Individual differences in negative reciprocity norm endorsement. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 30, 787-799.
- McCullough, M.E., Bellah, C.G., Kilpatrick, S.D., & Johnson, J.L. (2001). Vengfulness: Relationships with forgiveness, rumination, well being and the big five. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 27, 601-610.
- van Amstel, H. & van der Geest, S. (2004). Doctors and retribution: The hospitalisation of compensation claims in the Highlands of Papua New Guinea. *Social Science and Medicine*, 59, 2087-2094.

Culture of Honour

- Vandello, J.A. & Cohen, D. (2003). Male honor and female fidelity: Implicit cultural scripts that perpetuate domestic violence. *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 84, 997-1010.
- Cohen, D. & Nisbett, R.E. (1997). Field experiments examining the culture of honor: The role of institutions in perpetuating norms about violence. *Personality & Social Psychology Bulletin*, 23, 1188-1199.
- Cohen, D. & Nisbett, R.E., Bowdle, B.F. & Schwarz, N. Insult, aggression, and the southern culture of honor: An "experimental ethnography." *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 70, 945-960.
- Figuerdo, A.J., Tal, I.R., McNeil, P., & Guillen, A. (2004). Farmers, herders, and fishers: The ecology of revenge. *Evolution and Human Behavior*, 25, 336-353.

November 9

Reactions to Harm III: Hate & Forgiveness

Hate

- *Adams, G. (2005). The cultural grounding of personal relationship: Enemyship in North American and West African Worlds. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 88, 948-968.
- Sternberg, R.J. (2003). A duplex theory of hate: Development and application to terrorism, massacres, and genocide. *Review of General Psychology*, 7, 299-328.
- Wiseman, J.P. & Duck, S. (1995). Having and managing enemies: A very challenging relationship. In S. Duck and J.T. Wood (Eds.), *Confronting relationship challenges* (Understanding relationship processes series, Vol. 5, pp. 43-72). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Abrahms, M. (2006). Why terrorism does not work. *International Security*, 31, 42-78.
- Kramer, R. M. (1994). The sinister attribution error: Paranoid cognition and collective distrust in organizations. *Motivation and Emotion*, 18, 199-230.
- Kramer, R.M. (1998). Paranoid cognition in social systems: Thinking and acting in the shadow of doubt. *Personality and Social Psychology Review*, 2, 251-275.
- Silverstein, B. & Holt, R.R. (1989). Research on enemy images: Present status and future prospects. *Journal of Social Issues*, 45, 159-175.

Forgiveness

***TBA**

- Wouk, F. (2006). The language of apologizing in Lombok, Indonesia. *Journal of Pragmatics*, 38, 1457-1486

Nov 16

Reactions to Harm IV: Apologies, & Reparations

- *Minnow, M. (2002). *Breaking the cycles of hatred* (pp. 14-30). Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- *Blatz, C.W., Ross, M. & Schumann, K. (2007). Government apologies for historical injustices.
- *Ombudsman, B.C. (2006). The power of apology: Removing the legal barriers. Special report no. 27 to the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia.

- Eaton, J., Struthers, C.W., Santelli, A.G. (2006). The mediating role of perceptual validation in the repentance-*forgiveness* process. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 32, 1389-1401.
- Lazare, A. (2004). *On apology*. New York: Oxford.
- Tavuchus (1991). *Mea Culpa: A sociology of apology and reconciliation*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.
- Blatz, C. W., Ross, M. & Starzyk, K. B. (2007). Who opposes reparations for past wrongs and why?

November 23 & 30

Case Studies

Church Apologies.

- *Accatoli, L. (1998). *When a Pope asks forgiveness: The Mea Culpa's of John Paul II*. New York: Alba House. (Read Chapters 4, 5, 7, 10)
- *Bavelas, J. An analysis of formal apologies by Canadian Churches to First Nations. Occasional Paper No. 1, Centre for Studies in Religion & Society.

Apologies for Slavery

- *Brooks, R.L. (1999). Not even an apology? In R. L. Brooks (Ed.) *When sorry isn't enough* (pp. 309-314). New York: New York University Press.

Additional readings on slavery from *When Sorry Isn't Enough*:

- *Feagin, J.R. & O'Brien, E.O. (1999). The growing movement for reparations (p. 341-343).
- *Clinton opposes apology (p.352).
- *Paglia, C. Who is really to blame for the historical scar of black slavery? (p.353-354)
- Hall, T.P. Defense of Congressional resolution apologizing for slavery. (p. 350-351).
- Slavery apologies: Waterloo Apology website https://artsweb.uwaterloo.ca/~kschuman/political_apology/

German and Japanese Reactions to War Atrocities.

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