



THE BULLETIN OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR RESEARCH ON AGGRESSION

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Editorial
Eric F. Dubow
North American *Bulletin* Editor



Welcome to the July 2017 edition of the *ISRA Bulletin*. In this *Bulletin*, we are happy to inform you about our XXIIIrd World Meeting that will be held in Paris, July 2018, and hosted at the Paris Descartes University by Farzaneh Pahlavan and a local committee. Farzaneh and her committee are collaborating with our ISRA scientific committee to plan the meeting. We look forward to having all members participate in this World Meeting in which you will have the opportunity to meet other ISRA members and share your research in one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

I begin the *Bulletin* with messages from our President-Elect, Barbara Krahe, our President, Mike Potegal, our Executive Secretary, Dominic Parrott, and our Editor-in-Chief of *Aggressive Behavior*, John Archer. **Importantly, I note that Barbara and Mike have chosen to devote their columns to very extreme acts of violence: terrorism (Barbara) and gun violence (Mike).** Following Mike's commentary, I describe a new NIH grant on youth/young adult gun violence that Rowell Huesmann and I (along with Tom Reischl, Paul Boxer, and Brad Bushman) were awarded. Next, I present details of the 2018 Paris World Meeting. Then, I present information about new books by ISRA members, news about ISRA members, and descriptions of the research programs of a few of our emerging aggression researchers. **All of the information about books, news, and emerging researchers comes from you—our members. Please keep sending me and Manuela this material so we can include it in future *Bulletins*—we'll be much more knowledgeable about each other!** Next, I have included descriptions of child/adolescent aggression research papers that were presented at the recent *Society for Research in Child Development* Biennial Meeting, April 2017. Child/adolescent aggression is my area of interest...if it's not yours, feel free to scroll past this section, and you'll land on the ISRA Flyer that is designed to describe our Society, increase our exposure, and attract new members; **be sure to share this flyer with your colleagues and students.**

In closing, please remember that our goal for the *Bulletin* is to keep our members informed of scholarship in the area of aggression and to share each other's work. So, please email Manuela with any materials you would like us to include in the next issue of the *Bulletin* in December 2017.

Best wishes, hope to see you in Paris next July!

Eric

A Message from Our President-Elect, Barbara Krahé



Dear ISRA colleagues,

These days, reports of terrorist attacks across the world have almost become a normal part of the daily news agenda, with an ever growing number of people being killed in random attacks and an even greater number suffering grief and hardship as a result of losing a loved one through the terrorists' actions. Every time news of another attack come through, I find myself asking what we, as aggression researchers, may have to offer to try and understand why humans inflict such brutal and indiscriminate violence on their fellow human beings and what could be done to change the causes underlying their actions.

My thinking about terrorist violence has been profoundly influenced by two keynote lectures at past ISRA World Meetings, given by Fathali Moghaddam at the 2006 Minneapolis meeting and by Martha Crenshaw at the 2010 meeting in Storrs. In a very persuasive lecture, Fathali Moghaddam introduced us to his "staircase model" of terrorism. Using the staircase metaphor served to explain why out of the many disadvantaged individuals and social groups, only a small number end up committing acts of terrorist violence. He explained the process of radicalization as a sequence of steps through which individuals are drawn more and more into terrorist networks by being provided with a clear enemy image and sense of purpose for their life, promised rewards in afterlife and being isolated from their former social networks. Leaving the path to terrorism becomes more difficult at each step, precluded by both the mindset and the actual living conditions of those higher up on the staircase. Focusing on the perspective of the terrorist organization rather than the individual terrorist, Martha Crenshaw cogently argued that terrorist organizations display a collective rationality that involves analyses of costs and benefits of terrorist acts relative to alternative courses of action.

Among the psychological mechanisms that may help to understand why individuals are ready to engage in these extreme forms of violence, I have found three explanations particularly compelling. The first is Albert Bandura's concept of moral disengagement, which allows terrorists to suspend moral standards that would prohibit violence. Moral disengagement is facilitated by several interlocking mechanisms, including the justification of moral transgression by a superior goal and the dehumanization of the targets of violence to overcome moral inhibitions against killing others. The second psychological explanation is Rowell Huesmann's application of his script model, highlighting the interaction of the social learning of violent scripts with personality variables, such as narcissism, proneness to negative affect, and under-arousal, to explain the developmental trajectory that may lead to terrorist violence.

Finally, Arie Kruglanski focuses on the functional role of engaging in suicidal terrorist violence as a means of satisfying the basic human need for personal significance. Giving up one's life for what is presented as a worthy and morally superior cause may serve to restore an individual's damaged sense of self-worth, facilitate significance gain, and prevent significance loss, allowing the suicide terrorist to remain significant beyond death. Each of these approaches has implications for the prevention of

terrorism, even though it is clear that focusing on the individual terrorist only covers part of the explanation and effective intervention. The Special Issue on The Psychology of Terrorism that the American Psychologist brought out in April this year offers a rich and up-to-date range of psychological responses to these challenges.

As Martha Crenshaw and Gary LaFree remind us in the title of their new book, the task of countering terrorism involves no simple solutions. But as scientists, we are used to the challenge of looking for complex explanations and solutions, so we should not be discouraged but rather intensify our efforts. On this note, I wish you all a relaxing, peaceful and creative summer break!

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A Message from Our President Mike Potegal



Dear colleagues:

These are troubled times for many of our colleagues in science and I feel a call to action. As someone with a personal history of social action (admittedly, awhile back), I have wondered about how to combine my concerns about aggression with work toward public good. Contributing to efforts to reduce gun violence is one option. Propaedeutic to such commitment, I have begun to educate myself with some of the descriptive statistics of gun violence and approaches to its reduction. What follows is neither an exhaustive review nor a critique, but is intended to provoke thought about what the circumstances are and what one can do.

Some notes on gun violence

Yearly homicide rates in the US have declined from their peak in the early 90's, but more than 100,000 Americans are still shot every year in gun accidents, suicides and suicide attempts, assaults, and police interventions. Around 30,000 of these people die, a third of them homicide victims, most of the rest suicides. These numbers include the approximately 50 children who are shot every day, 7 of whom die. Although gun ownership has more of an effect on rates of gun suicide than homicide, state by state homicide and suicide rates are uncorrelated (Wintemute 2015), so a separate focus on gun homicide is appropriate. Firearms account for about 70% of homicides.

The US homicide rate of around 4/100,000 for the last few decades is at least 6 times higher than in Canada or comparably developed western European countries [For global comparison, some of highest reported rates per 100,000 are in Central America (Honduras, El Salvador >60) and southern Africa (South Africa, Lesotho >30); rates in some eastern Asian countries are among the lowest reported (Japan, Singapore <0.5).

Some of the national differences in homicide rates are related to the abundance and culture of guns in the US. Americans own a rounded estimate of 300,000,000 guns. Although the percentages have fallen, about 30% of US households currently have firearms; this includes handguns in 20%. Following mass shootings or media reports of gun control efforts, gun sales spike (Wallace 2015).

Mass shootings. Mass shootings in public places grab headlines. The list of infamy includes Columbine High School (13 killed, 4/20/1999), Sandy Hook elementary school in Newtown CT (20 children and 6 adults killed, 12/14/2010), and the Pulse nightclub (49 killed, 6/12/2016). From 1996 to 2012, the US had 90 mass shootings, conventionally defined as involving 4 or more victims killed. The number of US mass shootings is disproportionally more than the 18 or

fewer in any other country (Lankford 2016). Cross-nationally, the number of mass shooters is significantly associated with firearm ownership rates, but not with homicide rates (Wintemute 2015).

Analyses by news media and other agencies suggest that there has been a very substantial increase in the rate of mass shootings since 1980's (¹). However, this conclusion depends on what sort of events are included in the analysis; the evidence for such an increase is disputed under different definitions of mass shooting (Fox & Levin 2015). One recent analysis does suggest a contagion effect with shootings occurring at a higher rate in the 2 weeks that follow a publicized mass shooting (Towers et al 2015). However, the vast majority of gun homicide events involve 1 or 2 victims.

Correlation of gun availability and homicide rates. States in the US with higher gun ownership rates have higher rates of overall and gun homicides, but not higher rates of non-gun homicides. Higher gun availability is positively associated with homicide rates (Lankford 2016). Such analyses and conclusions are much disputed by the National Rifle Association (NRA).

The NRA, the gun industry, and the Centers for Disease Control (CDC)

For those who might be interested in further information and/or becoming politically active on this issue, some of the academic centers and non-profit organizations that are involved in the effort to monitor and/or reduce gun violence are listed below. Of course, their financial resources are vastly outgunned by the NRA with an estimated 3 million members (around 4% of gun owners, 6-7% if you credit the NRA's 2013 claim of 5 million members, see ²).

The NRA's annual income has been estimated between \$310 - \$350 million dollars, with \$125-\$175 million from dues and the rest from the gun industry in one form or another, e.g., advertising in NRA publications. Firearm companies donating to the NRA's "Ring of Freedom" include Beretta USA Corporation, Midway USA, Pierce Bullet Seal Target Systems, and Springfield Armory Inc. Crimson Trace, maker of laser sights, gives 10% of sales to the NRA. Taurus buys an NRA membership for purchasers of its weapons; Sturm Ruger gives the NRA \$1 for each gun sold. Other gun industry supporters include Cabala's and Smith & Wesson. NRA revenues are linked to gun sales.

Mortality from gun violence is the 5th most common cause of death for Americans younger than 65, so is well within the purview of the Centers for Disease Control. However, irked by a CDC-funded study that found that guns in homes were associated with higher risks of homicide by family members or intimate acquaintances (Kellerman et al, 1993), the NRA lobbied representative Jay Dickey (R-Ark.) who inserted a budget amendment in 1996 that "None of the funds made available for injury prevention and control at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention may be used to advocate or promote gun control" (Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act of 1997, p. 245). \$2.6 million was deleted from the CDC budget, the exact amount it had devoted to firearms research in the preceding year. CDC leadership curtailed gun violence research rather than risk further cuts. The ban was later extended to all research funded by the [Department of Health and Human Services](#) (Kellermann & Rivara 2013, Gewin 2016); some research continued to be funded by the Dept. of Justice and NIH, which has more money than the CDC. Following the 2015 killing of 9 people at Umpqua Community College in

Oregon, Dickey himself said, “If we had somehow gotten the research going, we could have somehow found a solution to the gun violence without there being any restrictions on the Second Amendment”... “I have regrets.”⁽³⁾

Citing the Newtown massacre, President **Barack Obama** ordered the CDC to resume funding research on gun violence and prevention in 2013, and requested \$10 million in the 2014 budget. He proposed 12 congressional actions and issued 23 executive orders, from reviewing safety standards for gun locks and gun safes to maximizing enforcement efforts to prevent gun violence and prosecute gun crime⁽⁴⁾. By 2016, measures had been implemented or were near implementation. On Feb 28, 2017, President Trump signed a bill reversing Obama’s order that the Social Security Administration provide information on the mental health status of recipients that would appear in background checks and so prevent those with diagnosed with mental illness from purchasing guns legally.

Gun violence remains the least-studied cause of death in the US (Kellermann & Rivara 2013). In Nov. 2016, more than 80 researchers from 42 schools of public health had an invitation-only discussion at the Boston University School of Public Health on facilitating research on the public health impact of gun violence and approaches to mitigation. Their call to action has been published: Branas et al (2017).

Interventions

Legislative approaches. Legal actions include restrictions on the type of weapons that may be sold and permitted, and registration of those that are sold. There was little reduction in the rate of mass shootings during the 1994-2004 federal ban on assault weapons in the US, but the number of victims per event did fall significantly (Fox & DeLateur 2014). At the state level, Connecticut’s permit-to-purchase handgun law was associated with an estimated 40% reduction in firearm homicide rates in the 10 years after enactment (Rudolph et al 2015). Conversely, repeal of Missouri’s handgun purchaser licensing law was followed by a 16%-23% increase in annual firearm homicides (55 - 63 more homicides, depending on data source) in that state (Webster et al 2014). Overall, more firearm laws in a state are associated with a lower rate of firearm homicides (Fleegler et al 2013). A cross-national review of 130 studies in 10 countries from 1950 to 2014 found that laws involving multiple firearms restrictions were associated with reductions in firearm deaths, at least in some countries. Legal regulation over firearms purchase and in-home access (e.g., background checks and safe storage, respectively) correlated with lower rates of intimate partner homicides and firearm accidental deaths of children, respectively (Santaella-Tenorio et al 2016).

Australia. Among the countries that have initiated serious gun regulation, Australia has been singled out as an example by both advocates and critics. Within 12 days of the 1996 killing of 35 people in Port Arthur, Australian states and territories passed the National Firearms Agreement, which banned the manufacture, importation, sale, and possession of automatic and semi-automatic firearms. Additionally, the Australian government bought back more than 600,000 of the prohibited weapons while mandating the licensing and registration of other guns. The overall number of gun homicides had been declining prior to 1997; the rate of decline became marginally significantly greater afterward. More to the point, perhaps, in the 18 years prior to

1997 there were 9 events with 5 or more people killed (a total of 104 people); in the 18 years since there have been no such large scale events (Chapman et al 2016). This appears similar to the American experience with the federal ban on assault weapons. See Fox and DeLateur (2014) for a good recent review of the politics of gun regulation.

Neighborhood/city interventions. In the *Operation Ceasefire* “pulling levers” strategy, which focuses on people rather than guns, collaborations among city and federal agencies and influential community members (e.g., local ministers) identify core groups of gang-affiliated young men who are most likely to “shoot and be shot.” The collaborators work to deter the men from violence by direct threat of individual crackdowns on them and their gangs (federal prosecution) while at the same time offering them options and opportunities for pro-social work and recreation. This strategy was first implemented in the mid-1990’s by the Boston Police Department working with the US Attorney’s Office, local prosecutors, probation and youth service workers, and a team of researchers from Harvard’s Kennedy School of Government. In the “Boston Miracle” youth gun violence was reduced by about 60% and the city went 2 1/2 years without a youth homicide. Results have been replicated elsewhere.

The *Cure Violence* (formerly CeaseFire Health) Method, piloted by Chicago School of Public Health Epidemiologist Gary Slutkin in Chicago in 2000, takes the novel approach of treating violence as a contagious disease. As with contagion, potential "carriers" of violence are identified, e.g., those in individual and/or group conflicts or those likely to seek revenge for a previous attack. Violence "interrupters" can include formerly violent community members, well trained in techniques specific to the program, whose street cred as a member of the ingroup helps them in persuading high-risk individuals to resist violence and adopt pro-social behaviors. Other program efforts focus on community factors, e.g., greening vacant lots to reduce the number of places where violent events might occur. Shootings and killings in Chicago were reduced by 16% - 28% by the *Cure Violence* program; and in the first replication, in Baltimore, by 34% - 56%. With successful replications in multiple American cities and in other countries, this approach is now considered among best practices for community intervention (Slutkin et al, 2015, Webster 2015).

Project Safe Neighborhoods is a multi-agency program of federal outreach that networks with existing local programs to target gun crime in large cities and provide those programs with additional tools to fit the specific, local circumstances. Between 2000 and 2006, cities that hosted the program experienced significant reductions in violent crime relative to control cities (McGarrell et al 2010, Makarios & Pratt 2012).

What next?

We join ISRA to be among a community of scholars who share our often broad interests in aggression. We contribute to knowledge by carrying out and disseminating our research. Some of us also want to apply that knowledge to reduce violence. To help focus and encourage such efforts I plan on organizing a symposium on gun violence and intervention for our 2018 meeting in Paris. Should we also have an ISRA Commission on gun violence, like the one on media violence, to summarize the hard won body of knowledge and highlight options for effective intervention? Let me know what you think.

Mike Potegal
July 13, 2017

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¹ Yes, Mass Shootings Are Occurring More Often
<http://www.motherjones.com/politics/2014/10/mass-shootings-rising-harvard/>

²www.washingtonpost.com/.../most-gun-owners-dont-belong-to-the-nra-and-the

³http://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/jay-dickey-gun-violence-research-amendment_us_561333d7e4b022a4ce5f45bf?i996bt9=

⁴<http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2013/01/16/us/obama-gun-control-proposal.html>

Some organizational resources

Brady Center to Prevent Handgun Violence

Gun Violence Archive www.gunviolencearchive.org/

Initiated by the online magazine Slate, a small team of research analysts is funded by an annual budget of about \$500,000 donated by philanthropist and open government advocate Mike Klein.

Johns Hopkins' Center for Gun Policy and Research

www.jhsph.edu/research/centers-and-institutes/johns-hopkins-center-for-gun-policy-and-research/index.html

Law Center to prevent gun violence smartgunlaws.org/gun-deaths-and-injuries-statistics/

Mother Jones

<http://www.motherjones.com/politics/2012/12/mass-shootings-mother-jones-full-data/>

National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS)

<https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/nvdrs/>

Collects data from 32 states on all types of violent deaths, including homicides and suicides committed with firearms.

Stop Handgun Violence www.stophandgunviolence.org

The Trace www.thetrace.org

UC Davis Violence Prevention Research Program www.ucdmc.ucdavis.edu/vprp/

Violence Policy Center www.vpc.org

EDITOR'S NOTE ON GUN VIOLENCE RESEARCH

Last year, Rowell Huesmann and I (Eric Dubow), along with co-investigators Tom Reischl, Paul Boxer, and Brad Bushman, received a 5-year grant from the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (Grant R01HD084652) entitled, "Exposure to Violence and Subsequent Weapons Use: Mediating and Moderating Processes."

Major Goals of the Project

How does exposure to violence in a child's life (in the family, community, and mass media) impact youth and young adult development including, most particularly, their aggression, violent behavior, and use of weapons?

What protective factors lessen the impact of exposure to violence and lessen the likelihood of violent behavior and weapons use?

Design of the Project: Two Longitudinal Studies

1) A follow-up interview of several hundred youth whom we surveyed between 2006-2010 when they were in Flint, Michigan schools

- 3 age cohorts—2nd, 4th, and 9th graders—surveyed for three consecutive years
- That survey assessed exposure to neighborhood and media violence
- This new follow-up interview (the youth are now ages 18, 20, and 25) will add important information about long-term effects of early exposure to violence on current crime and weapon use and the effects of recent exposure to violence on crime and weapon use.

2) A survey of a new high urban school sample (in two sites) for three consecutive years (starting as sophomores) examining exposure to violence and other environmental factors that may contribute to development of violent behavior, pro weapons use attitudes, and actual use of weapons; and examining what factors may protect them from developing these attitudes and behaviors

Key Theoretical Focus

The focus of our research follows from the social cognitive model of the development of aggression and violence. We have studied this model in other contexts of violence (media, family, neighborhood, ethnic-political violence). In this project, we examine youths' social

cognitions (beliefs and attitudes) concerning general aggression and aggression with weapons, and whether and how these cognitions are changed by exposure to violence and weapons; and subsequently do these changed social cognitions affect their risk of current violent behavior?

We hope to present some initial findings related to this project at the 2018 Paris meeting!

A Message from our Executive Secretary Dominic Parrott



Dear ISRA Colleagues:

Over the past six months, I have been focused primarily on two issues that are important to ISRA: The continued development of our new website and the 2018 World Meeting in Paris. I will provide you with brief updates on both below.

ISRA Website

The new ISRA website was launched in the Summer of 2016 and the membership portal launched in the Fall of 2016. To date, we have published 18 blogs, two featured articles from *Aggressive Behavior*, two special pieces memorializing ISRA members Benson Ginsburg and Murray Strauss, a special statement of the American Psychological Association's position on torture, and two blogs in the Young Investigator's Corner. ISRA's Twitter feed (@ISRA_Society) has nearly 100 followers (the vast majority of whom are, so far as I can tell, not ISRA members) and our Facebook profile (@ISRASociety) has over 110 followers (again, the majority of whom are not ISRA members). In summary, the ISRA website had been receiving regular contributions and those contributions are being seen by a "new" audience that is gradually growing over time.

This month, a significant amount of new content is being added to the "Member's Only" section of the website. In addition to course syllabi which have been accessible for some time, a substantial internet-based video library will be available that covers the animal and human aggression literatures. Members have the ability to post comments and engage in dialogue within this forum. Many thanks to President Mike Potegal for assembling these materials. Additions are always welcome and can be sent directly to me.

The 23rd ISRA World Meeting

I have been working closely with Farzaneh Pahlavan, who is leading the local organizing committee for 23rd World Meeting in Paris. As you all likely know, the World Meeting will be held from July 10 to July 14, 2018 in Paris, France at the Université of Paris Descartes. By early Fall 2017, a conference website will go live and be linked to the ISRA homepage as well as disseminated via email to all ISRA members. The conference website will be the primary source

of information for all things related to the World Meeting. For now, I have some important dates for you to put in your calendar:

February 1, 2018: Deadline for Submitting Symposia

March 1, 2018: Deadline for Submitting Oral and Poster Presentations

April 1, 2018: All notifications for acceptance of abstracts will be communicated

June 1, 2018: Deadline for “late submission” of Poster Presentations only

By communicating all decisions on conference submissions by April 1, we hope that all attendees will have plenty of time to finalize their travel plans. And, by offering a “late submission” deadline for posters, we hope to be inclusive and allow for the presentation of colleagues’ work that is “hot of the press.”

ISRA will once again sponsor the Young Investigators program in 2018. I am happy to join Mike Potegal to organize this program. Information about application instructions and eligibility will be posted on the World Meeting website. So stay tuned!!

Best Regards,



Dominic Parrott
Executive Secretary
International Society for Research on Aggression

A Message from our Editor-in-Chief of *Aggressive Behavior*, John Archer



I have now been Editor-in-Chief of *Aggressive Behavior* for coming up to 5 years and will be continuing until the end of 2018, by which time a new editor will have been appointed. I am now reasonably familiar with the way the journal works, and for the most part this is smooth. Last year there was a time when the number of submissions slowed down, and I was concerned that this could result in a short backlog of accepted articles. However, this turned out to be a temporary occurrence. We are now nearly half way through this year, and have had 146 submissions so far, so we are on target for 300 in 2017, which would be substantially more than last year and more than in the preceding years. At present we have enough accepted papers to fill the print issues until the end of 2017. Most of these will be published online shortly after the proofs have been checked. We have also started to provide short summaries of noteworthy papers on the ISRA website. In this respect, noteworthy is rather subjective and depends on the paper impressing me or one of the Associate Editors.

I should remind authors and readers that I read through all accepted papers and inevitably send them back one last time with a list of minor changes, with the aim of making them easier to understand and more grammatically correct. Usually this is straightforward, and I often get thanks for reading through the paper in this way. In other cases, the author probably thinks I am being fussy and pedantic, but of course I don't get messages telling me this. Sometimes, I find a more substantial issue that hasn't been picked up in the reviewing and editorial process and I correspond with the author about this. However, once a paper has been accepted by an Associate Editor, I am very reluctant to overrule this decision, which would be undermining the judgment of an Associate Editor. I would only do so if to go ahead with publishing the article would undermine the reputation of the journal. That this hasn't happened is a tribute to the work of the Associate Editors, reviewers, and authors.

I have encountered some dilemmas in making decisions, but these have occurred when I have acted as Action Editor (submissions are shared out between the 7 members of the editorial board). On a number of occasions, I've had two opposite recommendations from the reviewers, accept from one and reject from the other. I nearly always read the paper carefully and decide whether I agree with the reasons for the reject recommendation: if I do the paper will be rejected, but if I see these as not compelling the author will be asked to revise the paper according to my interpretation of both of the reviewers' comments. I rarely ask for a further review in such cases unless it is an area I know nothing about. The most difficult situation is when both reviewers are positive yet my own reading reveals what I think is a serious flaw. I've only had one such case, and I have had a dialogue with the reviewers. Since the paper hadn't been accepted by an Action Editor, all of the alternative decisions are possible in such a case.

I don't know how interesting such editorial dilemmas are to ISRA members, but at least they'll provide some reassurance that the editors do put some time and effort into making difficult decisions, which will inevitably arise from time to time.

Best wishes,

John Archer,
Editor-in-Chief,
Aggressive Behavior

2018 ISRA World Meeting in Paris, France July 10-14

The 2018 World Meeting of the International Society for Research on Aggression will be in Paris, France from July 10-14, 2018. The meeting will be hosted at the Paris Descartes University by Farzaneh Pahlavan and a local committee (farzaneh.pahlavan@parisdescartes.fr).

Everyone agrees that Paris is one of the most beautiful and lively cities in the world and it deserves to be visited and explored. In addition, Paris is much less expensive than many other capitals, and most of the remarkable sites (The Louvre, the Sainte-Chapelle, the Conciergerie, the Saint-Jacques tower or Notre-Dame, the Eiffel Tower, the Trocadero gardens, the Champ de Mars, the Invalides, and the musée du quai Branly) are concentrated in the heart of Paris and thus are highly accessible from the conference venue. So, visiting the most unmissable places of Paris in few days is a *promise* rather than a *hope*!

Both pre-meeting workshops (Young Investigators, Neuroscience & Aggression) and the World Meeting proper (i.e., all plenary addresses, symposia, and poster sessions) will take place at the headquarters of the Paris Descartes University “Collège Royal de Chirurgie” (The Royal College of Surgery), in the heart of the lively left bank area, the 6th quarter of Paris. This location was at the forefront of the city’s intellectual life in the 1950s. Built in 1769, this historical monument and masterpiece of the “Greek-like” style became the Faculty of Medicine at the beginning of the 19th century and remained the Paris Medical School until the 1950’s when it was replaced by the new Faculty of Medicine, located in the *Rue des Saints-Pères*. Paris Descartes University has the privilege of housing several museums within its premises, including “History of Medicine Museum (since 1905).

The venue is within easy walking distance from French historical monuments (e.g., Church de Notre Dame de Paris, Louvre Museum, Quartier Latin, Place Saint Michèle, Church de Saint Germain), and also underground, local food shops, cafés, and university restaurant. Close to the venue, there are modern and historical hotels which could be considered for housing (Novotelet and some other smaller hotels offering residence at lower price for students).

The scientific program will include invited speakers, symposia, and poster sessions and be preceded on Monday, July 9 by a pre-conference workshop on Neuroscience and Aggression. And, for the sixth consecutive World Meeting, ISRA will sponsor the Young Investigator Program. As is typical for an ISRA World Meeting, a broad range of biological, psychological, and social topics and issues related to aggression will be presented, thus providing a wide view on current aggression research and incorporating novel developments. Information about registration, submission deadlines, costs and relevant web links will be made available on the conference website, the ISRA homepage, and the ADRIP (International Association for Diffusion of Research on Social Psychology). The World Meeting will also be disseminated via other social networks.

February 1, 2018: Deadline for Submitting Symposia

March 1, 2018: Deadline for Submitting Oral and Poster Presentations

April 1, 2018: All notifications for acceptance of abstracts will be communicated
June 1, 2018: Deadline for “late submission” of Poster Presentations only

The social program will include an Opening wine and cheese reception, a Conference opening welcome lunch at Paris Descartes University, and an optional Cruise and dinner on the Seine River (Bateau Mouche) with view of the Opera House, Harbour Bridge, islands, and other sights. Registrants will also be treated to a poster session and wine reception as well as a Farewell-Award dinner banquet & Ball at fire station (Bals des Pompiers).

Obviously, we would like to invite ISRA members to enjoy Morning and Evening Festivities of 14th July (i.e., Bastille Day!), in addition to “*Bals des Pompiers*” held the night before (13th July) during which the *Pompiers de Paris* are the kings of the night, waiting to dance on this special occasion .

Also note that all major museums and parks are OPEN on Bastille Day!

It is really a great day to see Paris!

Hoping to see you at the 2018 ISRA World Meeting in Paris, France

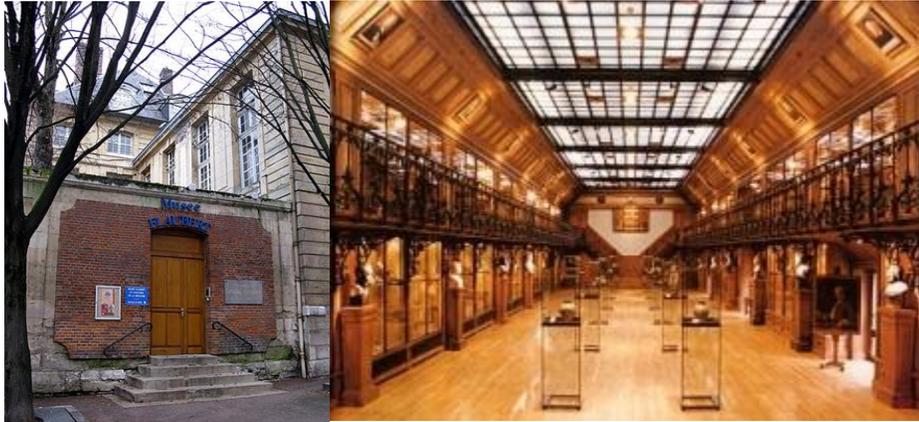


Cour d'honneur



Grand Hall

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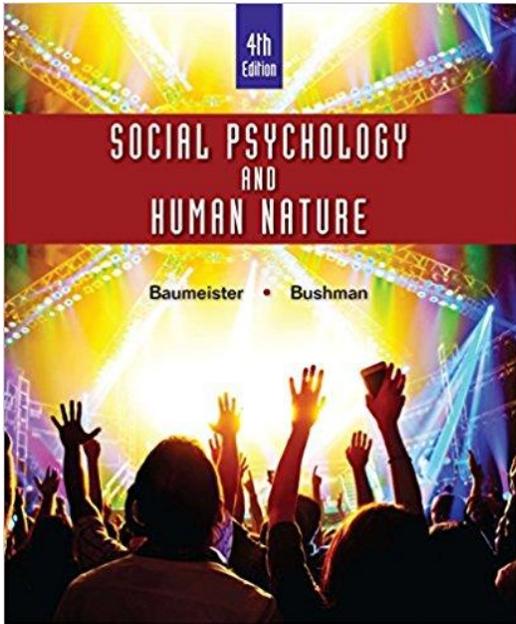


Musée d'Histoire de la Médecine





New Books by ISRA Members

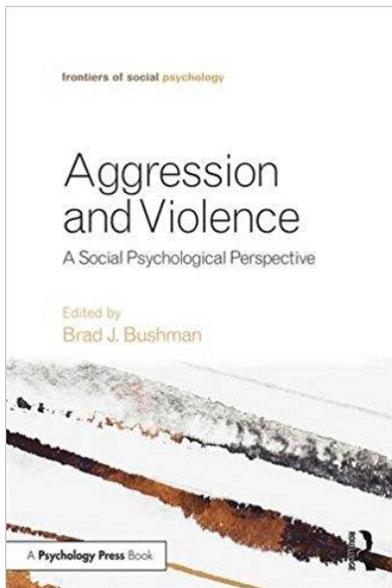


Baumeister, R. F., & Bushman, B. J. (2017). *Social Psychology and Human Nature, Comprehensive Edition*. Cengage Learning.

The following text is from Brad's website
<http://u.osu.edu/bushman.20/social-psychology-textbook/>

My colleague [Roy Baumeister](#) and I just finished writing the fourth edition of our textbook, [Social Psychology and Human Nature](#). Check it out! In 2016 it was tied for third place worldwide in terms of sales for social psychology textbooks. This is especially impressive because the #1 book is in its 9th edition, the #2 book is in its 11th edition, and the other #3 book is in its 9th edition. Our textbook is only in its 4th edition.

[About the cover](#), with blurbs from [Steve Hackett](#) (guitarist for *Genesis*) and [Patrick Moraz](#) (keyboardist for *Yes* and the *Moody Blues*).



Bushman, B. J. (Ed.) (2017). *Aggression and Violence: A Social-Psychological Perspective*. New York, NY: Routledge.

This book provides a broad and contemporary overview of aggression and violence by some of the most internationally renowned researchers in the field. It begins with an integrative theoretical understanding of aggression and shows how animal models shed light on human aggression and violence.

Individual risk factors for aggression and violence from different research perspectives are then examined. First, there is a cognitive neuroscientific, neuropsychological, and psychophysiological study of the brain. It then explores the developmental psychological factors in aggressive behavior, incorporating work on gender and the family. Other perspectives include the role of testosterone, individual differences, and whether humans are innately wired for

violence.

The following sections moves from the individual to the contextual risk factors for aggression, including work on the effects of adverse events and ostracism, guns and other aggressive cues including violent media, and drugs and alcohol.

Targets of aggression and violence are covered in the next section, including violence against women and loved ones; aggression between social groups; and the two very contemporary issues of cyberbullying and terrorism.

The book concludes with work showing how we may make the world a more peaceful place by preventing and reducing aggression and violence.

The volume is essential reading for upper-level students and researchers of psychology and related disciplines interested in a rigorous and multi-perspective overview of work on aggression and violence.

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News About ISRA Members

Craig Anderson and **Brad Bushman** have jointly won the very prestigious 2017 Kurt Lewin Award from the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues (SPSSI) for outstanding contributions to the development and integration of psychological research and social action.

Nadine M. Connell has been promoted to Associate Professor of Criminology and has taken over as the Director for the Center for Crime and Justice Studies at the University of Texas at Dallas.

Eric Dubow was awarded the title of Distinguished Research Professor at Bowling Green State University.

Barbara Krahe was elected a Fellow of the Association for Psychological Science.

Emerging Aggression Researchers

Johannes Lutz, University of Potsdam, Potsdam, Germany (Mentor: Barbara Krahé)

Reducing anger and aggression through eliciting incompatible emotions: An affective-motivational approach to situated anger and aggression control.

In my thesis, I sought to test and advance the incompatible response approach to the situated control of anger and aggressive behavior. The basic idea underlying this intervention strategy is that the experience of certain emotions is inherently incompatible with feelings of anger as well as overt aggressive behavior. Eliciting such incompatible states is assumed to counteract risk factors of aggression, like the experience of frustration or provocation.

Building on past research, I intended to conceptually develop and extend the original incompatible response hypothesis by pursuing three major goals: First, it was tested if haptic interactions with an inherently positive object, a teddy bear, buffer the experience of anger after a frustration as well as the effects of anger on aggression. Second, it was investigated if the experience of sadness, a prototypical negative emotion associated with behavioral disengagement, has the potential to buffer the effects of frustration-evoked anger on aggressive behavior. Third, the affective and motivational processes involved in the proposed incompatibility effects were tested to get a better understanding of what actually constitutes incompatible states.

In six experiments, participants were exposed to a frustrating experience to make them feel angry. To counteract the affective, cognitive, or behavioral consequences of the anger instigation, incompatible emotions (positive affect, sadness) were experimentally induced. The findings lend support to the focal hypotheses. Interacting with an inherently positive object reduced the experience of frustration-instigated anger and buffered anger-activated aggressive cognitions. However, no evidence was found that these effects arose from the actual haptic experience of handling the object. Virtually the same anger-buffering effects were observed in an online study in which participants only saw the picture of the same positive object. On the grounds of the current data, the observed anger-buffering effect of interacting with the positive object rather originated in the visual domain and may be explained by multiple processes, predominantly the induction of positivity.

Further, some evidence was gathered that the experience of sadness is also incompatible with anger-driven aggressive behavior. While inducing sadness reduced aggressive behavior in angry individuals, it had no significant effect on non-angry individuals. These effects were observed regardless of whether sadness was induced after the instigation of anger or before such an aversive event. These findings suggest that incompatible emotions may buffer anger-driven aggression by a process of competing co-activation of emotions rather than by a sequential shift from one emotion to another. Further, results from these experiments provide deeper insight into the motivational mechanisms underlying the observed buffer effect of incompatible states. In line

with the motivational approach to emotions adopted in my thesis, the induction of sadness led to significantly reduced approach motivation in comparison to the experience of anger. This finding may suggest that the aggression-buffering effect of inducing sadness is attributable to an incompatibility at the level of basic behavioral orientation.

Overall, my thesis contributes to a more comprehensive formulation of the incompatible response hypothesis and suggests that interactions with inherently positive objects as well as the induction of withdrawal-related emotions may be incorporated in situated interventions to control anger and anger-driven aggressive behavior.

RaeAnn Anderson, Ph.D., Kent State University, USA (Mentors: Douglas Delahanty & Dominic Parrott)

Introduction. The epidemiological scope and clinical impact of sexual violence are well established. What is not known is how to most effectively and reliably reduce the risk of victimization for potential targets, nor how to prevent sexual perpetration by potential aggressors. Using my training as a clinical psychological scientist, my work examines the psychological processes relevant to sexual victimization and sexual perpetration.

Sexual Victimization. I have primarily investigated psychological processes relevant to improving sexual assault risk reduction interventions. Beginning with my master's thesis project, I developed a line of research investigating the psychological factors that facilitated various types of self-defense behavior (e.g., physically fight back, verbal negotiation, freezing in fear). First, I developed a cost-effective paradigm for eliciting and evaluating self-defense behavior (Anderson & Cahill, 2014). We also qualitatively analyzed the responses elicited in this paradigm and found that the range of behavior elicited was not captured by current self-report questionnaires (Anderson, Brouwer, Wendorf, & Cahill, 2016). In my dissertation, we used the paradigm developed in my thesis to compare the self-defense behavior of women with a history of repeated sexual victimization to non-victimized women (Anderson, Cahill, & Delahanty, under review). We found that repeatedly victimized women reported a greater range of behaviors in response to an analog threat of sexual assault on a date, reporting more ineffective behaviors (freezing up) as well effective behaviors (assertion). We also found that better interpersonal skills predicted the use of assertive behavior, indicating that the ability to use assertive behavior may be limited for those with poorer interpersonal skills.

Although women are the primary targets of sexual perpetration, men are also targeted and may experience different symptoms due to gender stereotypes surrounding sexual assault (Peterson, Voller, Polusny, & Murdoch, 2010). In my own research, we found that college men experience a relatively high rate of sexual assault – 14% report experiencing rape and 25% report some type of sexual victimization (Anderson, Cahill, & Delahanty, in press). We also found that men who identify as sexual minorities experience a much higher rate of sexual assault than heterosexual men and exhibit greater rape empathy, indicating sexual minority men may benefit from specialized risk reduction interventions (Anderson, Wandrey, Klossner, Cahill, & Delahanty, in press). Conducting research with men who experience sexual victimization allows us to better

understand psychological processes associated with sexual victimization by comparing processes across genders as well as reducing gender stereotypes about sexual victimization.

Sexual Perpetration. To truly prevent sexual assault, we need interventions that specifically target the mechanisms of perpetration. Whereas risk reduction interventions have a different but related goal – empowering those who are interested in reducing their risk – sexual perpetration prevention interventions can attack the problem directly by changing the behavior of the individuals who harm others. However, interventions for potential perpetrators have been a largely neglected area partially due to methodological difficulties in studying perpetration. I have submitted a K01 grant to the National Institutes on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism for a multi-year project designed to investigate whether there are high-risk periods for sexual perpetration (e.g., home football games, Spring Break). The long-term goal of this line of research is to develop harm reduction interventions for high-risk periods for alcohol-facilitated sexual perpetration, much like free cabs at New Year’s Eve to reduce drunk driving.

Summary. My research investigates the most powerful and malleable psychological mechanisms through which interventions can exert effects. By utilizing a complementary approach of investigating sexual victimization and sexual perpetration, my program attacks the epidemic problem of sexual violence on two fronts through rigorous, empirical research.

**Recent Child and Adolescent Aggression Research
from the Society for Research in Child Development
Biennial Meeting, April 6-8, Austin, TX USA**

The 2017 Biennial Meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development was held in Austin, TX, USA, from April 6-8. There were many presentations on the topics of youth aggression. I searched the online program for the keywords “aggression” and “violence.” Below, I list the symposia and papers on these topics. (The online program also lists poster presentations on these topics.) If you would like more information about specific presentations listed below, go to the SRCD webpage where you can access a printable program of the biennial meeting, along with author contact information at the end of the program book: <https://convention2.allacademic.com/one/srcd/srcd17/>

COMMUNITY VIOLENCE AND EARLY ADVERSITY

Risky Exposures: The Interplay of Community Violence and Maladjusted Peers in Developmental Outcomes
Chair: David Schwartz, USC

Exposure to Violence in the Community Predicts Friendships with Academically Disengaged Peers during Middle Adolescence - *Presenting Author: David Schwartz, USC; Brynn M Kelly, IWK Health Centre; Luiza Vianna Mali, University of Southern California; Mylien T Duong, University of Washington Medical Center*

Exposure to Community Violence and Deviant Peer Affiliations: Influences on Adolescent Achievement through Goal Orientation - *Presenting Author: Wendy Kliewer, Virginia Commonwealth University; David W Sosnowski, Virginia Commonwealth University*

Violence Exposure, Delinquency, and Deviant Peers: Reciprocal Relationships Across Adolescence - *Presenting Author: Sylvie Mrug, University of Alabama at Birmingham; Michael Windle, Emory*

A Latent Class Analysis of Community Violence Exposure and Delinquency in the Peer Network among African American Adolescents - *Presenting Author: Amanda N Burnside, Loyola University Chicago; Noni K. Gaylord-Harden, Loyola University Chicago; Suzanna So, Loyola University Chicago; Dexter R. Voisin, University of Chicago*

Economic Disadvantage in Context: Variation in Family and Community Processes *Chair: Portia Miller, Dept. of Psychology, University of Pittsburgh*

Acute Effects of Violence on Social and Emotional Development: Disentangling the effects of poverty and violence in Colombia - *Presenting Author: Andres Molano, Universidad de los Andes; Arturo Harker, Universidad de los Andes*

How can Developmental Science Contribute to Sustainable Child Protection in Low- and Middle- Income Countries? *Moderator: Suman Verma, Panjab University, Chandigarh*

Panelists: Anne C Petersen, University of Michigan; Kofi Marfo, Institute of Human Development, The Aga Khan University, Kenya; Liane Peña Alampay, Ateneo de Manila University, Quezon City, Philippines; Prerna Banati, UNICEF Office of Research

Parenting and Growing on High Alert: Consequences of Political and Community Volatility on the Development of US Black Children *Moderator: Deborah J. Johnson, Michigan State University*

Panelists; Margaret Beale Spencer, University of Chicago; Barbara Thelamour, The College of Wooster, USA; Michael Cunningham, Tulane University; Vivian L. Gadsden, University of Pennsylvania

Adversity and its Consequences for Child Adaptation *Chair: Mary Dozier, University of Delaware*

Indiscriminately Friendly Behavior Mediates the Association between Pre-adoptive Risk and Later Disruptive Behavior - *Presenting Author: Heather Yarger, University of Delaware; Teresa Lind, University of Delaware; Lee Raby, University of Utah; Mary Dozier, University of Delaware*

Harsh Discipline, Child Anger Regulation, and Child Aggression in Three Countries - *Presenting Author: Laura Di Giunta, Sapienza University of Rome; Anne-Marie R. Iselin, University of North Carolina-Wilmington; Maria Concetta Miranda, Second University of Naples; Jennifer Lansford, Duke University; Concetta Pastorelli, Università di Roma "La Sapienza," Rome, Italy; Dario Bacchini, Second University of Naples, Caserta, Italy; Liliana Maria Uribe Tirado, Universidad San Buenaventura, Medellín, Colombia; Carolina Iunetti, Sapienza University of Rome; Gino Pizzamiglio, Sapienza University of Rome*

Physiological and Anger Dysregulation in Preschoolers exposed to Early Adversity - *Presenting Author: Robin Locke, University of Massachusetts Dartmouth; Stephanie Parade, Brown University/E. P. Bradley Hospital; Audrey R. Tyrka, Alpert Medical School of Brown University; Ronald Seifer, Brown University*

FAMILY VIOLENCE

Affective Processes and Emotion Regulation in the Context of Family Violence *Chair: Lynn Fainsilber Katz, University of Washington; Discussant: Alytia Levendosky, Michigan State University*

Caregiver Behavior Related to Emotion Regulation in Children from Violent Homes - *Presenting Author: Christina Caiozzo, Marquette University; Kristen Yule, Marquette University; John Grych, Marquette University*

Depression and Emotion Socialization in Mothers Exposed to Intimate Partner Violence: The Moderating Role of Emotional Acceptance - *Presenting Author: Kyrill Gurtovenko, University of Washington; Lynn Fainsilber Katz, University of Washington*

Family-of-Origin Aggression, Physiological Stress Reactivity in Daily Life, and the Perpetration of Aggression in Young Adulthood - *Presenting Author: Adela Timmons, University of Southern California; Sohyun C Han, University of Southern California; Yehsong Kim, University of Southern California; Olivia Shin, University of Southern California; Laura Perrone, University of Southern California; Theodora Chaspari, University of Southern California; Shrikanth Narayanan, University of Southern California; Gayla Margolin, University of Southern California*

Developmental consequences of prenatal and early childhood exposure to intimate partner violence for children's functioning *Chair: Alytia Levendosky, Michigan State University; Discussant: Alissa Huth-Bocks, Eastern Michigan University*

Maternal Resilience and Caregiving Behavior as Protective Factors for Infants Exposed to Prenatal Intimate Partner Violence - *Presenting Author: Michelle Gilchrist, DePaul University; Julie D'Amico, DePaul University; Caleb Figge, DePaul University; Cecilia Martinez-Torteya, DePaul University*

Emotion Regulation Strategy Use in Infants Exposed to Intimate Partner Violence - *Presenting Author: Antonia Garcia, Michigan State University; Nicola Bernard, Michigan State University; Jade Kobayashi, Michigan State University; Anne Bogat, Michigan State University; Alytia Levendosky, Michigan State University; Joseph Lonstein, Michigan State University*

The Relationship between Prenatal Maternal Representations and Postnatal Child Behavior in the Context of IPV - *Presenting Author: Nicola Bernard, Michigan State University; Antonia Garcia, Michigan State University; Jade Kobayashi, Michigan State University; Alytia Levendosky, Michigan State University; Anne Bogat, Michigan State University*

A prospective investigation into the long-term trajectory of PTSD symptoms in children exposed to early intimate partner violence - *Presenting Author: Maria Galano, University of Michigan; Andrew Grogan-Kaylor, University of Michigan; Hannah Clark, University of Michigan; Sara Stein, University of Michigan; Sandra Graham-Bermann, University of Michigan*

Executive functioning among children exposed to intimate partner violence - *Presenting Author: Hannah Clark, University of Michigan; Maria Galano, University of Michigan; Sara Stein, University of Michigan; Andrew Grogan-Kaylor, University of Michigan; Sandra Graham-Bermann, University of Michigan*

VIOLENCE IN ADOLESCENTS' RELATIONSHIPS

The Interactive and Longitudinal Effects of Coercive Dynamics in Parent, Peer, and Romantic Partner Relationships *Chair: Thao Ha, Arizona State University; Discussant: J. Dennis Fortenberry, Indiana University*

Observed Coercion in Adolescent Romantic Relationships Predicts Daily Coercion Experiences in Real-life - *Presenting Author: Adam Rogers, Arizona State University; Thao Ha, Arizona State University*

Dating Violence Attitudes and Experiences with Victimization and Perpetration in Adolescent Women from Disadvantaged Communities - *Presenting Author: Pamela Matson, Johns Hopkins School of Medicine; Shang-en Chung, Johns Hopkins School of Medicine; Suzanne Grieb, Johns Hopkins School of Medicine; Steven Huettner, Johns Hopkins School of Medicine; Emily Rothman, Boston University School of Public Health; Megan Bair-Merritt, Boston Medical Center*

Latent Class Analysis of Observed Adolescent Relationship Dynamics with Friends and Family: Ten-Year Adjustment Sequela - *Presenting Author: Thomas J. Dishion, Arizona State University; Chung Jung Mun, Arizona State University; Thao Ha, Arizona State University; Jenn-Yun Tein, Arizona State University*

PEER VICTIMIZATION

Relational and physical victimization, aggression, and bullying in early and middle childhood *Chair: Jamie M Ostrov, University at Buffalo, SUNY*

Unique associations between relational victimization, aggression, and bullying during early childhood. - *Presenting Author: Jamie M Ostrov, University at Buffalo, SUNY; Kristin Perry, University at Buffalo; Sarah J. Blakely-McClure, University at Buffalo, The State University of New York; Lauren M. Mutignani, University at Buffalo, The State University of New York*

Trajectories of Relational and Physical Victimization in Late Childhood - *Presenting Author: Casey A. Pederson, University of Kansas; Paula J. Fite, University of Kansas*

Parenting Predictors of Relational Bullying, Aggression, and Victimization - *Presenting Author: Stephen S. Leff, Children's Hospital of Philadelphia/University of Pennsylvania; Tracy E. Waasdorp, Children's Hospital of Philadelphia; Krista R. Mehari, Children's Hospital of Philadelphia; Cleanthe J. Kordomenos, Children's Hospital of Philadelphia*

Relational and Physical Victimization Across the Early School Years: Cohort Sequential Growth Models. - *Presenting Author: Tina Marie Daniels, Carleton University; Christine Polihronis, Carleton University; Nicole Summers, Carleton University; Danielle Quigley, Douglas College*

What matters to bullies? Mixed method perspectives and implications for prevention/intervention *Chair: Milena Batanova, Tufts University*

If Becoming Popular Motivates Bullying, Why does Becoming Disliked not Prevent it? - *Presenting Author: Claire F. Garandea, Utrecht University; Tessa A.M. Lansu, Radboud University Nijmegen*

Social relationships of popular aggressive adolescents: Lack of intimacy and distrust as drivers for the display of aggression - *Presenting Author: Olga Elena Cuadros, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile; Christian Berger, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile*

Longitudinal Analysis of Affective Empathy, Attitudes Supportive of Bullying, and Bully Perpetration Among Middle School Youth - *Presenting Author: Dorothy L. Espelage, University of Florida Psychology Department; Gabriel J Merrin, University of Illinois; Jordan Davis, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*

Do bullies' definitions of bullying and empathy matter for bullying reduction? - *Presenting Author: Milena Batanova, Tufts University; Lacey J. Hilliard, Tufts University; AnneMarie McClain, Tufts University*

Moderating Factors of the Link Between Childhood Peer Victimization and Adjustment in Young Adulthood
Chair: Mara Brendgen, University of Quebec at Montreal

Bullies and Victims: Does Parental Support Affect the Odds of Mastering Normative Developmental Tasks in Early Adulthood? - *Tina Kretschmer, University of Groningen; Presenting Author: Rene Veenstra, University of Groningen; Susan J. T. Branje, Utrecht University; Albertine J. Oldehinkel, University of Groningen and University Medical Center Groningen*

Continued Peer Victimization from Early Adolescence to Emerging Adulthood: A Study of Mediating and Protective Factors - *Presenting Author: Mara Brendgen, University of Quebec at Montreal; Francois Poulin, Université du Québec à Montréal*

The Influence of Intrapersonal Factors on Peer Victimization through Emerging Adulthood: A Latent Transition Analysis - *Presenting Author: John Haltigan, University of Ottawa; Tracy Vaillancourt, University of Ottawa*

Aggression and Peer Victimization in Middle Childhood as Interacting Predictors of Antisocial Outcomes in Adulthood - *Presenting Author: David Schwartz, USC; Jennifer Lansford, Duke University; Kenneth A. Dodge, Duke University; Gregory Pettit, Auburn University; John E. Bates, Indiana University*

Social-Emotional and Cognitive Correlates of the Developmental Course of Peer Victimization from Childhood to Adolescence
Chair: J. Loes Pouwels, Radboud University

Predicting Trajectories of Victimization across Childhood from Early Childhood Internalizing, Externalizing, and Ego-Resiliency - *Presenting Author: J. Loes Pouwels, Radboud University; Laura Hanish, Arizona State University; Sanny Smeekens, Behavioural Science Institute, Radboud University, Nijmegen, The Netherlands; Yvonne Hendrika Maria van den Berg, Behavioural Science Institute, Radboud University, Nijmegen, The Netherlands; Antonius H. N. Cillessen, Developmental Psychology, Behavioural Science Institute, Radboud University*

Early Co-Occurrence of Peer Victimization and Aggression - *Presenting Author: Wendy L. G. Hoglund, University of Alberta; Phillip Hau, University of Alberta*

Peer Victimization Trajectories from Kindergarten to High School: Differential Pathways for School Engagement and Achievement? - *Presenting Author: Gary W Ladd, Arizona State University; Idean Ettekal, Research Institution on Addictions, University at Buffalo; Becky Kochenderfer-Ladd, Arizona State University*

Why are some children still victimized after an anti-bullying intervention? Explaining victimization by child and social factors - *Presenting Author: Tessa Magdalena Lisa Kaufman, University of Groningen, the Netherlands; Tina Kretschmer, University of Groningen; Gijs Huitsing, University of Groningen; Rene Veenstra, University of Groningen*

Bullying: Intergenerational Continuities, Sibling to Peer Effects, and Perceived Discrimination
Chair: David Kerr, Oregon Social Learning Center

Peer Teasing and Bullying: A Prospective Study of Intergenerational Continuities and Transmission Mechanisms - *Presenting Author: David Kerr, Oregon Social Learning Center; Deborah Capaldi, Oregon Social Learning Center; Gianluca Gini, Department of Developmental and Social Psychology, University of Padua*

The Cross-over effects from sibling to peer bullying in 6 countries: Association with Psychosomatic and Behavioural Problems - *Presenting Author: Muthanna Samara, Kingston University London; Mairéad Foody, Kingston University London; Aiman El-Asam, Kingston University London; Mahitab Sherif, Kingston University London; Irene Loizidou, Kingston University London; Mohamed Altawil, Palestine Trauma Centre, UK; Azhar Khattab, Hamad Medical Corporation, Qatar; Hisham Morsi, Hamad Medical Corporation, Qatar*

Intrapersonal, Interpersonal, and Contextual Factors Influencing Peer Victimization *Chair: Sandra Graham, UCLA*

Peer Victimization and Dating Aggression in Early Adolescence: A Latent Class Analysis - *Presenting Author: Rachel C Garthe, University of Chicago; Terri Sullivan, Virginia Commonwealth University; Kathryn Behrhorst, Virginia Commonwealth University*

Victimization and Suicidal Ideation Among LGBQ Youth and Students with Disabilities: An Examination of Intersecting Identities - *Presenting Author: Matthew King, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; Dorothy L. Espelage, University of Florida Psychology Department; Gabriel J Merrin, University of Illinois; Nickholas Grant, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; Kristen L Bub, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign*

Sexualized Peer Victimization, School Connectedness, and Internalizing Symptoms among LGBQ Adolescents: Temporal Insights - *Presenting Author: Tyler Hatchel, University of Florida; Dorothy L. Espelage, University of Florida Psychology Department*

Who Helps the Victim? Personal and contextual factors that influence defending behavior in ethnically diverse schools - *Presenting Author: Hye-Young Yun, UCLA; Sandra Graham, UCLA*

GENETICS, NEUROBIOLOGY, STRESS PHYSIOLOGY

A Multi-System Approach to Understanding Stress Physiology and Youth Functioning *Chair: Rachel Lucas-Thompson, Colorado State University*

Externalizing behaviors and cortisol predict neural activity during a go/no-go inhibition paradigm. - *Presenting Author: Sarah A. Stoycos, University of Southern California; Larissa Del Piero, University of Southern California; Gayla Margolin, University of Southern California; Jonas Kaplan, University of Southern California; Darby Saxbe, University of Southern California*

Physiological reactivity moderates the relationship between community violence exposure and emotion regulation in children - *Presenting Author: Stephanie M. Emhoff, University at Albany -- SUNY; Elana B. Gordis, University at Albany -- SUNY; Bridget J. Szczypinski, University at Albany -- SUNY; Samantha A. Barry, University at Albany -- SUNY; Melissa Lehrbach, University of Albany -- SUNY; Ari N. Rabkin, Nationwide Children's Hospital*

Neuroendocrine and cardiovascular response to peer rejection in girls varying in depression risk - *Presenting Author: Allison Gaffey, Brown University; Maggie O'Reilly Treter, University of Denver; Rachel Speakman, Brown Medical School; Margaret H. Bublitz, Brown Medical School; Laura R. Stroud, Brown Medical School*

Coordination of sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems moderates link between marital conflict and externalizing behavior - *Presenting Author: Charlotte McKernan, Colorado State University; Rachel Lucas-Thompson, Colorado State University*

Neurobiological underpinnings of early life stress: Impact across systems, measures and populations *Chair: Pilyoung Kim, University of Denver*

Childhood poverty related decreases in regional gray matter volume are associated with increased attentional bias to threat - *Presenting Author: Alexander Dufford, University of Denver; Christina Congleton, University of Denver; Pilyoung Kim, University of Denver*

Childhood violence exposure and neural systems underlying emotional working memory - *Presenting Author: Jessica L. Jenness, University of Washington; Maya L. Rosen, University of Washington; Kelly A. Sambrook, University of Washington; Meg J. Dennison, University of Washington; Margaret A. Sheridan, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Katie McLaughlin, University of Washington*

Cortisol, Stress, and the Brain: Implications for Socioemotional Behavior Across Development *Chair: Arianna Gard, University of Michigan; Discussant: Megan Gunnar, Institute of Child Development, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota*

The Long Reach of Early Adversity: Parenting, Stress, and Neural Pathways to Crime and Violence Into Adulthood - *Presenting Author: Arianna Gard, University of Michigan; Rebecca Waller, University of Michigan; Daniel S. Shaw, University of Pittsburgh; Erika E Forbes, University of Pittsburgh; Ahmad Hariri, Duke University; Luke W Hyde, University of Michigan*

Genetic Risk for Externalizing Behaviors *Chair: Frank Mann, University of Texas at Austin; Discussant: Luke W Hyde, University of Michigan*

Callous-Unemotional Traits Moderate Genetic and Environmental Variance in Aggression: Evidence for Gene \times Trait Interactions - *Presenting Author: Frank Mann, University of Texas at Austin; Andrew Grotzinger, University of Texas at Austin; Megan W. Patterson, University of Texas at Austin; Jennifer Tackett, Northwestern University; Elliot M Tucker-Drob, University of Texas at Austin; K. Paige Harden, University of Texas at Austin*

Hair Testosterone and Externalizing Behaviors: Evidence for Main Effects and Gene \times Testosterone Interactions - *Presenting Author: Andrew Grotzinger, University of Texas at Austin; Frank Mann, University of Texas at Austin; Megan W. Patterson, University of Texas at Austin; Laura Engelhardt, University of Texas at Austin; Jennifer Tackett, Northwestern University; Elliot M Tucker-Drob, University of Texas at Austin; K. Paige Harden, University of Texas at Austin*

Genome-wide Polygenic Scores for Externalizing Behavior and Trajectories of Binge Drinking across Emerging Adulthood - *Presenting Author: Travis Mallard, University of Texas at Austin; K. Paige Harden, University of Texas at Austin; Jessica Salvatore, Virginia Commonwealth University; William R Corbin, Arizona State University; Kim Fromme, University of Texas at Austin*

Biopsychosocial Examinations of Emerging Conduct Problems and Callous Unemotional Behaviors: Multi-method, multi-system analyses *Chairs: William Roger Mills-Koonce, The University of North Carolina at Greensboro; Nicholas Wagner, University of Maryland*

Parenting in context: Parental negativity interacts with neighborhood poverty to moderate the etiology of child conduct problems - *Presenting Author: S. Alexandra Burt, Michigan State University; Kelly L. Klump, Michigan State University; Jenae Neiderhiser, The Pennsylvania State University*

Examining heritable and non-heritable temperamental pathways to early callous-unemotional behaviors - *Presenting Author: Luke W Hyde, University of Michigan; Rebecca Waller, University of Michigan; Christopher Trentacosta, Wayne State University; Daniel S. Shaw, University of Pittsburgh; Jenae Neiderhiser, The Pennsylvania State University; Jody Ganiban, George Washington University; David Reiss, Yale University; Leslie Leve, University of Oregon*

Oxytocin receptor gene and caregiving predict early callous unemotional behaviors, but not conduct problems, for girls and boys - *Presenting Author: Peter David Rehder, University of North Carolina at Greensboro; William*

Roger Mills-Koonce, The University of North Carolina at Greensboro; Michael Willoughby, RTI International; Nisha Gottfredson, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Martha Cox, UNC Chapel Hill

Caregiving and HPA axis functioning interactively predict conduct problems and callous-unemotional behaviors in childhood - *Presenting Author: Nicholas Wagner, University of Maryland; William Roger Mills-Koonce, The University of North Carolina at Greensboro; Michael Willoughby, RTI International; Martha Cox, UNC Chapel Hill*

SOCIAL COGNITION AND SELF REGULATION

Children's and Adolescents' Experiences and Judgments of Revenge: Findings from the U.S., Colombia, and Pakistan *Chairs: Cecilia Wainryb, University of Utah; Holly Recchia, Concordia University*

Children's Evaluations of Retaliation in the Context of Different Peer Relationships - *Presenting Author: Courtney L. Ball, University of Rochester; Judith G Smetana, University of Rochester*

Proxy Revenge: "Why Do They Do It If It's Not Their Fight?" - *Presenting Author: Karin S Frey, University of Washington; Adaurennaya C. Onyewuenyi, University of Washington; Zoe Higheagle Strong, Washington State University; Avalon Valencia, University of Washington; Cynthia Pearson, University of Washington*

I Wanted to Make Him Pay: Colombian Youths' Accounts of their Own Retaliatory Actions - *Presenting Author: Holly Recchia, Concordia University; Cecilia Wainryb, University of Utah; Roberto Posada, Universidad Nacional de Colombia*

Affective and Cognitive Predictors of Retaliation to Provocation in Pakistani Youth - *Presenting Author: Kristina McDonald, University of Alabama; Salma Siddiqui, National University of Sciences and Technology, Pakistan*

Moral Thinking and (Im)moral Behavior: How does children's thinking about morality influence their interpersonal interactions? *Chair: Erin Ruth Baker, University at Albany - SUNY*

Seeing Aggression Through the Eyes: Links Between Attention Allocation and Aggressive Behavior in Childhood - *Presenting Author: Sebastian Dys, University of Toronto; Tina Malti, University of Toronto*

The Role of Moral Perspective-Taking on Social Behaviors in Early Childhood: More Mean, Less Nice, But It Depends On Who You Ask - *Presenting Author: Erin Ruth Baker, University at Albany - SUNY; Marie S. Tisak, Bowling Green State University; Cjersti Jayne Jensen, Bowling Green State University*

Parent-Child Relationship Quality as a Mediator and Moderator to Children's Moral Self, Emotion Attributions, and Aggression - *Presenting Author: Sonia Sengsavang, Wilfrid Laurier University; Tobias Krettenauer, Wilfrid Laurier University*

Social Adjustment among Former Bullies and Non-Bullies: The Role of Social Cognition, Moral Identity, and Friendship Satisfaction - *Presenting Author: Elizabeth Boerger, Slippery Rock University*

Executive Function and Externalizing Behavior Problems *Chair: Michael J Sulik, New York University*

Are executive function deficits a transdiagnostic risk factor for psychopathology? - *Presenting Author: Cynthia Huang-Pollock, Penn State University; Zvi Shapiro, The Pennsylvania State University; Hilary Galloway-Long, Penn State University; Alex Weigard, The Pennsylvania State University*

Mother-child interactions and externalizing behavior problems in preschoolers over time: Inhibitory control as a mediator - *Presenting Author: Rianne van Dijk, Utrecht University; Maja Deković, Utrecht University; Tessa Bunte, University Medical Center Utrecht; Kim Schoemaker, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam; Marielle Zondervan-Zwijnenburg, Utrecht University; Kimberly Espy, University of Arizona; Walter Matthys, Utrecht University*

Early Callous Unemotional Behaviors and Executive Function Interact to Predict Aggression and Low Peer-liking in Late-Childhood - *Presenting Author: Rebecca Waller, University of Michigan; Luke W Hyde, University of Michigan; Arielle Baskin-Sommers, Yale University; Sheryl Olson, University of Michigan*

Does preschool self-regulation predict later behavior problems in general or specific problem behaviors? - *Presenting Author: Christopher J. Lonigan, Florida State University; Jamie Ann Spiegel, Florida State University; John Marc Goodrich, University of Nebraska; Brittany M. Morris, Florida State University; Colleen Osborne, Florida State University; Matt Lerner, Florida State University; Beth M Phillips, Florida State University*

Challenging Social Inequalities and Social Exclusion: A Developmental Intergroup Perspective *Chairs: Luke McGuire, Goldsmiths; Adam Rutland, Goldsmiths (University of London)*

Developmental and normative influences on whether children and adolescents rectify intergroup inequality - *Presenting Author: Luke McGuire, Goldsmiths; Laura Elenbaas, University of Maryland; Adam Rutland, Goldsmiths (University of London); Melanie Killen, University of Maryland, College Park*

Rectifying Intergroup Inequity: Challenging Social Exclusion Based on Language - *Presenting Author: Kelly Lynn Mulvey, University of South Carolina; Kate Niehaus, University of South Carolina; Corey Boswell, University of South Carolina; Victoria Rizzardi, University of South Carolina*

Wealth and race: Children's inclusion decisions in intergroup peer contexts - *Presenting Author: Amanda R. Burkholder, University of Maryland; Laura Elenbaas, University of Maryland; Melanie Killen, University of Maryland, College Park*

How do children and adolescents evaluate bystander responses to help or ignore intergroup bullying? - *Presenting Author: Sally Palmer, Institute of Education, University College London; Aline Hitti, University of San Francisco; Dominic Abrams, University of Kent; Melanie Killen, University of Maryland, College Park; Lindsey Cameron, University of Kent*



THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR RESEARCH ON AGGRESSION

Founded in 1972

ISRA: an Interdisciplinary Society

ISRA, the International Society for Research on Aggression, founded in 1972, is an international interdisciplinary, organization dedicated to the study and dissemination of information on the causes and consequences of aggressive behavior and violence in all of its forms and contexts.

The Social Burden of Violence

The human capacity for aggressiveness and violence inflicts a considerable burden on society. Obviously, it can lead to death and immediate physical injury, but it also creates long-term physical and emotional disabilities. In addition, violence has a profound effect on those who witness it, such as the families and communities of the victims. Moreover, it impairs the ability of communities to address important public health issues, such as infectious diseases, malnutrition, urban decay, and environmental hazards. Violence and aggression often prevents the delivery of critical public services, such as emergency management and education. Such effects on society tend to exacerbate the very adverse social conditions that promote aggression, facilitating a vicious circle, with violence as a crucial factor.

home page: <http://www.israsociety.com/>

ISRA's Core Mission

Effectively addressing violence and aggression, whether it be child abuse, domestic violence, homicide, terrorism, sexual violence, or civil wars, requires a sustained focus by international scientists. *ISRA's principal mission* since 1972 is to show that aggression and violence, as well as alternative ways to resolve conflicts, can be successfully studied using scientific methods.

Members, Meetings and Media

- *ISRA* members gather for *World Meetings* every other year on alternating continents.
- All members receive *Aggressive Behavior* the official journal of ISRA at a discount.
- Members receive the *ISRA E-Bulletin*.

From Understanding to Solutions

Finding solutions to the pervasive consequences of aggression, requires a multidisciplinary approach. To understand the complex causes, our research addresses brain and other physical processes that underlie the human capacity for violence and the psychological processes that facilitate violent actions. Strategies providing alternatives to violence are studied together with the social factors that serve to promote or prevent violent behavior. Importantly, students of aggression studies are increasingly moving beyond the simple awareness of new results in other disciplines, to develop important research approaches that span multiple disciplines. As a result, novel areas of synergy and convergence

between different disciplines and methodologies emerge. *ISRA meetings* and media provide the forum and the multidisciplinary audience.

Join ISRA & Turn page! ►

A Multidisciplinary Society

ISRA is home to virtually all scientific disciplines interested in aggression and violence, such as psychology, neuroscience, anthropology, animal behavior, endocrinology, primatology, psychiatry, genetics, pharmacology, sociology, and criminology. Joining *ISRA* will help you to reach the right audience for your own research. Its meetings provide an optimal forum to learn about novel concepts and advances in other fields. Members enjoy reduced registration fees at *ISRA meetings*.

Awards

- Each World Meeting the **John Paul Scott Award** is presented to a scientist with a distinguished lifetime contribution to aggression research.
- **Presentation Awards** are granted to young scientists for excellence in presentation of original research to a multidisciplinary audience.

The ISRA Logo

The ISRA logo reflects our intention to advance the understanding of a deeply rooted behavior. The humanoid figure in the logo was modified from a petrograph called "the warrior" on the Minnesota-Ontario border¹⁾. The figure seems to express the ambivalent human attitude towards aggression. The figure faces us, a spear in its left hand, reflecting potential to kill. The tip of the spear points downwards, so the weapon is not about to be thrown. The right hand is up and open,

a stop-signal in many cultures, and often a signal of peaceful intent. The heart-shaped body expresses force and human's emotional nature.

¹⁾ M Furtman, *Magic on the rocks* (2000) ISBN: 0-916691-02-0

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Membership

ISRA has four kinds of members:

- **Fellows** are scientists working in any biological, psychological or social science on problems of aggression.
- **Associates** are scientists or professionals supportive of the Society's goals but who are not actively engaged in aggression research.
- **Student members** are graduate students nominated by a Fellow of the Society.
- **Life Fellows** are chosen on a significant lifetime record in aggression research.

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If you have any questions please contact ISRA Executive Secretary Dominic Parrott at parrott@gsu.edu

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