



THE BULLETIN OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR RESEARCH ON AGGRESSION

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The North American Editor produced this issue

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Editorial
Jamie M. Ostrov
North American *Bulletin* Editor



Welcome to the June 2021 edition of the *ISRA Bulletin*.

Thanks also to those that submitted material that we feature within the Bulletin.

In this *Bulletin*, in addition to reports from our President and President-Elect, we include information on two ISRA initiatives. In addition, we highlight a recent editorial from *Aggressive Behavior*.

Then, I present news about ISRA: a call for members to contribute a blog to our website, news about ISRA members, description of the research program of three emerging aggression researchers, and some new special issues that may be of interest.

Next, a call for applications for an Early Career Research Award in Bullying Prevention and some current job postings. Finally, you will find 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 me or Katja with any materials you would like us to include in the next issue of the *Bulletin*. I look forward to seeing you in Ottawa next year!

Best wishes for a healthy year!

-Jamie

A Message from Our President Eric Dubow



Dear ISRA Colleagues and Friends,

As we reflect on the past year and begin to see light at the end of the pandemic tunnel, we can embrace the hope that our lives may return to normal soon! I want to stress that ISRA's work continued through the pandemic with several highlights:

1. **ISRA Commission on the Use of Force by Police**, chaired by Paul Boxer, Rutgers University; Rod Brunson, Northeastern University; and Noni Gaylord-Harden, Texas A&M University, was completed last month, and dissemination of the report is ongoing (e.g., our website, *Aggressive Behavior*, cross-disciplinary professional organizations). Thanks to Paul, Rod, and Noni for taking on this important, accessible review of the prevalence of inappropriate use of force by police, theoretical considerations, empirical findings, and cogent recommendations. And thanks to Barbara for commissioning this report.
2. **Planning for the Upcoming, IN-PERSON, World Meeting in Ottawa, July 18-22, 2022.** Tracy reports on planning efforts in her President-Elect letter in this Bulletin.
3. **New ISRA Initiatives.** As we shared with you by email (and see below), Tracy, Barbara, Dom and I have been meeting over the past several months to discuss ways to broaden the society's engagement and outreach activities. We have developed two activities that we shared with the Council and are now moving forward to implement.

First, we are developing an **ISRA Speaker Series** (Oct-March 2021-2022), which will occur once monthly. Our goals include: to sustain interest in ISRA beyond the World Meetings by having senior investigators (ISRA and non-ISRA members) present their research on key topics; stimulate membership by advertising beyond just ISRA members; engage younger aggression researchers by outreaching to them to attend speaker series. Tracy will be coordinating the speaker series for the coming year, and we have reached out to ISRA members for input on speakers and topics.

Second, with so many world events characterized by aggression and violence, we realize the need to bring our expertise to understanding these events and think of ways to reduce their frequency. So, we would like to develop **Research-Based Statements on Timely World Events** characterized by aggression/violence that have an international impact (e.g., impact of COVID on family violence; violence toward stigmatized groups; mass shootings in US; effectiveness of policy-based gun control methods). These statements would provide brief, accessible, evidence-based knowledge relevant to policy that can be disseminated to media, general public, and policy makers. These statements would be similar to Presidential Commission Statements, but would be briefer and expedited (i.e., no more than 10 manuscript pages, faster turn-around time). Members are asked to

suggest topics on which they have research expertise and that address timely events. ISRA officers will review proposals, decide which to pursue, and authors have 2 months to prepare their statement, along with plans to distribute to the media. The statements would be published in the Bulletin, in the public section of the ISRA website and distributed to media outlets.

I wish you all some relaxing summer down time, and I look forward to seeing you in beautiful, historic Ottawa, CANADA, one year from now!

Eric

A Message from Our President-Elect, Tracy Vaillancourt



ISRA 2022 World Meeting

We are excited to see everyone in the coming year for the [ISRA 2022 World Meeting](#). It has been a long wait and we hope you are as keen as we are to return to face-to-face meetings with colleagues.

Considering what we now know about COVID-19, the decision to postpone the meeting until July 18-22, 2022 was wise. Our goal is to deliver a safe world meeting. This is achievable because COVID-19 rates continue to improve in Canada and in many places around the globe and because Canada's vaccination rates for the first dose are now the [highest in the world](#). By end of 2021, most of our population will be fully vaccinated. To help keep you safe, we also have well developed infection prevention and control measures that we will follow. These measures are updated routinely based on the latest scientific knowledge available to us from the Public Health Agency of Canada. They will be implemented with diligent care.

Right now, we are securing great hotel rates for you. These rates will be finalized in the next few weeks and can be found on the website (see www.isra2022.ca).

Finally, a new call for submissions will be launched in 2022. As we mentioned before, you can keep your original submission or update it without a new review. You can also submit a new poster, paper, or symposium for consideration. New submissions will need to be peer reviewed. Details for new submissions are outlined on the webpage, just look for the "see call for submissions" [hyperlink](#).

That's it for now. If you have any questions, feel free to email us at isra2022@uottawa.ca.

Regards,

Tracy Vaillancourt, Patricia McDougall, & Shelley Hymel

New ISRA Initiatives

ISRA Speaker Series (Oct-March 2021-2022): Once monthly, 12pm EST (we will alternate times across years to accommodate all time zones).

1. Goals: Sustain interest in ISRA beyond the World Meetings by having investigators present their research on key topics; stimulate membership by advertising beyond just ISRA members; engage younger aggression researchers by outreaching to them to attend speaker series
2. Dissemination: A link with the announcement and simple registration instructions will be shared via the ISRA membership list; members are free to share with their networks; dissemination also via ISRA's social media pages.
3. Monthly hour-long seminar by senior investigators. The seminar will run from October 2021 through March 2022, with the hope of continuing this schedule each year.
4. Compensate presenters \$250 for lecture
5. No fees to register, but we will encourage ISRA membership for non-members (include in Chat feature a link to membership)
6. President-Elect Tracy Vaillancourt will coordinate

Research-Based Statements on Timely World Events

1. Goals: To nimbly address aggression/violence-related world events that have a national and international impact (e.g., impact of COVID on family violence; violence toward stigmatized groups; mass shootings in US; effectiveness of policy-based gun control methods); provide brief, accessible, evidence-based statements relevant to policy that can be disseminated to media
2. Audience: General public, policy makers, media
3. Similar to Presidential Commission Statements, but statements would be briefer and expedited (i.e., no more than 10 manuscript pages, faster turn-around time)
4. 2 per year to start this new endeavor
5. ***Members are asked to suggest topics on which they have expertise and that address timely events***
6. ISRA officers will review proposals, decide which to pursue, and authors have 2 months to prepare their statement, along with plans to distribute to the media
7. The statement would be published in the Bulletin, in the [public section of the ISRA website](#) and distributed to media outlets.

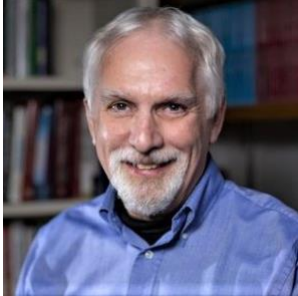
We welcome your comments about these two activities. Most important, relevant to the second one, **Research-Based Statements on Timely World Events**, by way of this email, we are asking you to suggest topics on timely events about which you have the interest and expertise (you may include a small group of co-authors) to develop a statement.

Please send your idea(s) to Dominic Parrott at parrott@gsu.edu. Please send Dom your idea by July 1 (for possible inclusion in the December Bulletin)

An update from the Editor in Chief of *Aggressive Behavior*

**AGGRESSIVE
BEHAVIOR**

Craig Anderson in his role as Editor in Chief will be attending the **International Perspectives in U.S. Psychological Science Journals Workshop** hosted by the U.S. National Committee for Psychological Science of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences in late June 2021. ISRA proudly co-sponsored this important NAS Journal Editors' Workshop among leading journal editors and society leaders in the psychological sciences. Other society co-sponsors include Cognitive Science Society, International Society for the Study of Behavioral Development, Society for Research on Adolescence, Society of Multivariate Experimental Psychology, Society for Research in Child Development, Society on Text and Discourse, and the National Science Foundation.



Here is an editorial that is forthcoming in the journal:

EDITORIAL

Open science and data-sharing issues, and complaint policies: Editorial for *Aggressive Behavior*

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Keywords

Data sharing | Open Science

Vast improvements in electronic storage and sharing of scientific data have led to major changes in the practice of science across scientific fields. Psychology is no different. *Aggressive Behavior* (AB) encourages scholars to practice open science whenever it is ethically feasible. We recently implemented procedures in the handling of manuscripts—via Scholar One—that we hope will further the study of aggression. You will have seen these changes if you have recently submitted a new manuscript to the journal. You likely will have noticed them in recently published articles.

Over the past several years, considering how best to improve the journal and the science of aggressive behavior, it has become clear to me and many others that there are several questions and issues that require deeper thought than often is given to open science and data

sharing conversations. Often, past history is either overlooked or misunderstood by many key players in the production and interpretation of scientific information. Several recent disputes among scholars also have made it clear to me that there is a lot of misinformation in need of correction.

1 | PAST NORMS AND REQUIREMENTS

For many decades, the American Psychological Association (APA) has had formal ethical standards concerning the sharing of data. Here is the exact wording of the current APA guideline for data sharing (copied from <https://www.apa.org/ethics/code/> on February 18, 2020. [Here is section 8.14 on Sharing Research Data for Verification:](#)

(a) After research results are published, psychologists do not withhold the data on which their conclusions are based from other competent professionals who seek to verify the substantive claims through reanalysis and who intend to use such data only for that purpose, provided that the confidentiality of the participants can be protected and unless legal rights concerning proprietary data preclude their release. This does not preclude psychologists from requiring that such individuals or groups be responsible for costs associated with the provision of such information.

(b) Psychologists who request data from other psychologists to verify the substantive claims through reanalysis may use shared data only for the declared purpose. Requesting psychologists obtain prior written agreement for all other uses of the data.

Here are some key points to keep in mind about the APA guidelines:

1. Although the APA guidelines appear very broad, in practice they appear to apply only to members of APA. That is, APA has no jurisdiction over non-APA members.
2. APA guidelines apply only to articles published in APA journals. That is, I am not aware of any cases in which the APA ethics committee has investigated an article published in a non-APA journal, such as *AB*.
3. Note the restrictions placed on the use of shared data (“to verify the substantive claims through reanalysis”) and on whether individual-level data can be shared at all (“provided that the confidentiality of the participants can be protected and unless legal rights concerning proprietary data preclude their release”).

An historical point that I have not seen discussed elsewhere concerns when a researcher is (or is not) allowed to share individual-level data. By “individual-level data” we mean data from each participant, data below the level of the means, standard deviations, and other various group statistics. In the past, say up to about 2015 or so, ethics review committees at U.S. universities generally allowed researchers to share individual-level data with other appropriate scholars as long as such data did not include individuating information, that is, information that might allow others to identify specific individuals who had participated in the study. Thus, for most studies of the type that appeared in most behavioral science articles, the individual-level data could be shared, even if the Consent forms did not specifically tell participants that such deidentified data might be shared outside of the research team that was collecting the data.

In those rare studies in which individual-level data potentially revealed individual participants and how they responded, researchers were not allowed to share individual data unless the participants had explicitly given their permission for such data to be shared. For

example, individual-level data from a qualitative study that interviewed a large proportion of high-level managers of a specific road construction company could enable a person with access to those data and knowledge of the company to guess with a fair degree of accuracy who specifically said what about whom. In such a case, the researcher would not be allowed to share the data unless all participants and the people about whom they answered questions had explicitly given their permission for such data sharing. In my own professional history, I have never gathered data of this type, though I can easily imagine doing aggression-related studies that would have such data. For example, I can imagine doing interview and questionnaire studies with university employees, assessing their past aggressive actions towards or victimizations by other university employees.

3 | CHANGING NORMS AND REQUIREMENTS, AND RELEVANCE TO *AB*

I mention past norms and requirements in part because of their relevance to present-day publication in *AB*. Technically, the APA guidelines do not apply to the journal. Nonetheless, my co-authors and I have always adhered to the APA guidelines in all of our journal articles, regardless of whether they were published in APA journals or not. That includes articles that I've published in *AB*.

There are other guidelines that our varied authors (e.g., countries, professions) need to follow as well. As Editor-in-Chief of the journal, I encourage our authors to share data with other appropriate scholars when it is ethically feasible to do so, as do all of the Associate Editors.

We also expect that scholars who request data from our authors [to](#) also respect the APA and other relevant ethical guidelines, even though we cannot, strictly speaking, enforce them. Though I have not surveyed past *AB* editors, I'm confident that they did much the same.

The fact that the Editors and the publisher of *AB* cannot enforce the APA guidelines does raise a question concerning what we can do when disputes arise. Well, the journal and its publisher (Wiley) are committed to abide by the guidelines established by the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE). The COPE homepage URL is <https://publicationethics.org/>.

Basically, these guidelines also strongly support data sharing. They provide guidelines to editors on how to handle concerns and complaints about data sharing and discovered errors and inaccuracies, disputes in which one scholar (called “whistleblowers” in the COPE guidelines) files a complaint against another scholar who either refuses to share data or whose data appear to be inaccurately reported.

4 | CONFUSIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS

There remain several points of confusion and contention, points that are not specifically addressed either by current (or past) APA guidelines or by COPE. One of the most important concerns emerging norms of modern Institutional Review Boards (IRBs; in the United States, as well as comparable research ethics review panels in other countries). I have come across cases in which current IRBs are interpreting ethical guidelines and requirements in a much different manner than IRBs of the past. For instance, some IRBs have declared that specific language about sharing individual-level data must be

included in the consent form in order for the researcher to be allowed to share data outside of their original research team. For example, the following set of statements on a consent form should allow data sharing by most contemporary IRBs but was not included in most consent forms before about 2015 or so.

“

“If the results are published, deidentified data may be shared with other researchers in the future for additional research or verification of our findings, or on scientific open-access sites, but your identity will remain confidential because no identifiable information will be shared. Furthermore, the deidentified data may also be used for other research studies. These studies may be similar to this study or completely different. We will not ask you for additional permission before sharing the deidentified information.”

I am aware of some IRB decisions that not only insist that such explicit statements must be included in new research protocols if the researchers want eventually to share deidentified data but also claim that data from past studies—even decades-old studies—that did not include such specific “deidentified data” statements cannot be shared, even if the consent forms said basically the same thing. That is, consent forms that promised confidentiality or anonymity but that did not explicitly state that “deidentified data might be shared” are not valid, in the eyes of some [current](#) IRBs. Using this unusual interpretation, most researchers who published in past decades and later shared deidentified individual-level data could now be judged to have committed serious ethical violations.

Regardless of whether or not such extreme IRB claims could be upheld in legal or other professional inquiries (I'm pretty sure that they would not be), there are at least two important lessons to be learned here. First, I urge all empirical researchers working with human participants to include such explicit statements in consent forms to make it clear to potential participants and to current and future IRBs that deidentified individual-level data might be shared with other scholars and/or on an open science network. I would like to guarantee that such a statement will accomplish this feat, but neither I nor anyone else can say with complete confidence what will be regarded as sufficiently informative language by every IRB in the world today or in the future. At the moment, the relatively new phrase "deidentified individual-level data" seems to work. But, norms change.

Second, be aware that when a scholar refuses to share data because of "ethical reasons," it could very well be the case that their IRB has tied their hands. In other words, even when the data are of the type that most scholars and IRBs believe could be shared without any danger of individual participants being identified, it still can be the case that the scholar's IRB will not allow the sharing. And, as noted earlier, some types of data cannot be shared outside the research team because of other ethical obligations that supersede the sharing norm. For example, research with small samples of prison inmates often is of this type. Ranting about the potential for "data fraud" and the need for "open science" will not budge the IRB. More on how to deal with such cases will appear shortly.¹

Another common confusion in this era of rapid normative change concerns a distinction between "open science" and "data sharing." "Open science" is often used as shorthand to mean quite a few different things. It *can* mean registering or preregistering studies, study materials, and data analyses to be conducted, and then posting

the raw data on a publicly accessible database, one that allows *everyone* with a computer and internet access to see and download the materials (i.e., not just relevant researchers, or scientists, or members of some group that owns the database). There are numerous problems with making study materials and data available on such sites, not the least of which is the ability of unscrupulous users to mine and to use the data in potentially harmful ways. But, for most of the kinds of studies that behavioral scientists do, such potential harms are likely of low risk, and the risks can be minimized.

“Open science” can also mean a set of practices that are less completely open but that nonetheless carry with them all of the major benefits that open science advocates hope to accrue. That is, it can mean making research materials and methods available to other appropriate professionals (while protecting copyrights [and participants' rights](#)), and sharing individual-level data with such professionals. Such practices appear to be what APA had in mind decades ago. These practices help the field advance by allowing others (skeptics or supporters) to check on the accuracy of data reports in journal articles (e.g., statistics), and make it relatively easy for other scholars to replicate the methods and procedures. It does not guarantee that such replication attempts will be faithful to the original study or studies (see Gilbert et al.'s examples of many egregious failures to conduct a valid replication). But on the whole, and over time, such open science practices should eventually lead to better science.²

5 | CURRENT PHILOSOPHY AND PRACTICES OF THE *AB* EDITORIAL BOARD

Refereed journals have always served an important gate-keeping function, allowing scientists to communicate their findings with other scientists in a relatively efficient way. Long before the internet made it possible for everyone to publish every idea they ever have, scientific fields found it useful to have relevant experts help communicate the most important findings with other scientists interested in the same or similar domains. At the simplest level, then, we (and our many reviewers) have to judge whether a particular manuscript makes a sufficiently important contribution to warrant publication in our journal. This is obvious.

Somewhat less obvious, at least to the nonscientific world, scientists usually have to balance several competing ideals when conducting and reporting research with human participants.³

1. We must protect the safety, dignity, and human rights of our participants.
2. We must use research methods that validly test whatever it is that we are testing. This sometimes involves subjecting participants to some level of harm, such as by asking stress-inducing questions, using deception, inducing pain, and so on. But it also involves using appropriate statistical analyses for the questions at hand, and not using inappropriate research methods or statistics to generate results that fit what we want to be true.
3. We must communicate our research to others in a way that maximizes the gain to the scientific field.
4. We should (though reasonable people differ on this one) communicate our findings to the general public in ways that accurately reflect the state of science and that can benefit the individual consumer of our science as well as society at large.

5. We must satisfy relevant oversight groups, such as local or grant agency IRBs, that we have met all ethical requirements for all aspects of our work.

These five ideals sometimes conflict. That conflict must be resolved. Fortunately for the Editorial Board of this and all other reputable journals, most such conflicts are resolved by the individual researcher or research team long before a manuscript is submitted. Still, we often have to make judgments that involve conflicts between two or more of these ideals. A particularly unpleasant aspect of this arises when one scholar accuses another of failing to meet one or more of the five ideals mentioned above. Data fraud is perhaps the worst violation of those ideals, but other very serious violations also can occur. More common than actual data fraud in science are disputes between authors of a published article and one or more readers who want to challenge the published findings. Some such disputes (we hope most) are resolved in a civil fashion.

But other disputes go beyond this and sometimes land in the hands of the Editor-in-Chief and/or the Editorial Board. And this is where the earlier discussion about shifting norms and requirements, IRBs, and the evolving policies of modern science and of *AB* come together. Here are seven points to keep in mind when you read corrections (*corrigendum* and *errata*) to or retractions of published articles in *AB*; when you are unhappy with an author who does not send you her/his raw data; when your reanalyses of data raise concerns; or when a reader of one of your articles asks you to send your data and/or challenges your article in some serious way.

1. We wholeheartedly support the decades-old ethical requirements set out by APA (above) and use those requirements as guidelines in our decision-making. However,

APA requirements do not strictly apply to our journal. This is because *AB* is the official journal of the International Society for Research on Aggression (ISRA; <https://www.israsociety.com/>) and is published by Wiley; it is not owned by APA and is not published by APA.

2. The *AB* Editorial Board, ISRA, and the publisher do subscribe to the COPE guidelines.
3. We greatly prefer that scholars work out their differences without invoking COPE or involving the Editorial Board. In our experience, most scholars are reasonable, and civil requests and communications usually work well. Even before embarking on a quest for more information (e.g., data), be sure that you understand what the norms used to be, how they have changed, and how they apply to your situation.
4. As authors, know your responsibilities concerning sharing of research materials (including copyrighted or patented materials or products, individual-level data...).
5. When disputes arise and cannot be resolved without editorial intervention, check with COPE guidelines and then file a complaint with the Editor-in-Chief (see next section for complaint requirements).
6. The Editor-in-Chief (as of this writing, Craig A. Anderson), will mediate (and when necessary, arbitrate) the complaint. Once a decision has been reached, it will be implemented and all parties will be informed of the action taken if any. The four most common decisions in such cases are: (a) dismissal of the complaint; (b) publication of an erratum, that is, correction of errors made by the editors or publisher's staff in producing the final published article (e.g., transposition of numbers, mislabeling of a figure); (c) publication of a corrigendum, that is, correction of errors made by the author(s) of the article (e.g.,

- misreported statistics, errors in language); and (d) retraction of the article.
7. Keep in mind that trivial changes sometimes are not published in a corrigendum. This recently happened to one of my articles (in another journal), when the lead author found a minor error, wrote a corrigendum but had that corrigendum rejected by the Editor-in-Chief as being too trivial to warrant journal space.

6 | POLICY ON FILING A COMPLAINT

If your attempts to resolve your questions and concerns with the author(s) fail, then you may decide to file a formal complaint with the Editor-in-Chief (see prior section). A formal complaint should contain the following six pieces:

1. A statement that you have attempted to resolve the issues by contacting the article's author(s), or an explanation as to why you have not done so.
2. A clear and detailed description of each specific point that you wish addressed, statistical, ethical, methodological, or otherwise.
3. If you have supporting data and results, include all relevant data files, **such as** the statistical results of your reanalyses, and your statistical package instructions (e.g., MPlus, SPSS) used to create the results. Contents of all files should be in English (e.g., variable names, labels...).
4. A note on the source of the data files used in #3, including the **dates** that you **requested and** received them.
5. Copies of emails (or other forms of communication) showing that you directly contacted the author(s), all of their responses to your issues, and all follow-up communications between you and the author(s) regarding the issues. All of these communications

should be included in a single [document](#), in .docx, .pdf, or other common text formats, and should be ordered by the actual time sequence, with the earliest communication listed first. Note that this document will be compared to the same communications obtained from the author(s), to ensure that those doing the complaint investigation have an accurate record.

6. A statement concerning all potential conflicts of interest (COIs). For example, have you ever received payments or support of any kind from any industry, company, political group, lobbyists, or supporters, or users of any products related to the research? Do you have potential COIs now, or in the near future, such as contracts or agreements with any such groups for employment, payment, or support of any kind that might go into effect within the next 12 months? Have you had prior difficulties with any of the authors of the target article, such as complaints against them for other scientific articles, or complaints by them directed at you? If so, briefly describe that history.

7 | ADDITIONAL NOTES ON FILING A COMPLAINT

Listing a potential conflict of interest does not automatically result in the dismissal of the complaint. It merely provides context for the editorial team and eventual readers (if something is published), in the same way that author COIs do. This gives equal rights and responsibilities to authors and those who have filed complaints against them.

The six complaint requirements are not designed to make the filing of complaints more difficult. They are designed to:

- (a) Standardize the complaint process. This makes it easier for a concerned scientist to prepare a *proper* complaint, thus maximizing the likelihood that legitimate errors are caught and corrected, and that true data fraud is detected and removed from the scientific literature.
- (b) Protect both the person(s) filing a complaint and the author(s) of the original article. The COI requirement, for instance, provides some protection for the author(s) from biased and/or less than scrupulous industries and individuals. It does so because failure to disclose potential COIs could result in ethics charges, lawsuits, or other actions. It also provides some protection for those who submit good-faith complaints from inappropriate lawsuits or other actions by the author(s) or other involved parties, by being able to demonstrate that all potential COIs were identified in the complaint.

FOOTNOTES

- 🗑️ 1 Note that here I am referring to large data sets for which the key variables are such that disclosing individual-level data does not jeopardize the confidentiality promised to the research participants.
- 🗑️ 2 Gilbert, D. T., King, G., Pettigrew, S. & Wilson, T. D. (2016). Comment on "Estimating the reproducibility of psychological science." *Science*, 351(6277), 1037b.
<https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aad7243>. See also associated articles and pdfs by these same authors such as [gkpw_post_publication_response.pdf](#) and [gkpw_response_to_osc_rebutal.pdf](#).

- 3 This editorial speaks almost exclusively to the use of human participants, but some of the same issues apply to nonhuman species as well.

A Note on the next ISRA World Meeting in 2022

Details about the rescheduled 24th World Meeting (in Ottawa) will be available on the conference website (<https://isra2022.ca>). The meeting will take place July 18-22, 2022.

Please continue to monitor the [ISRA website](#), the [World Meeting website](#), our social media accounts on [Twitter](#) and [Facebook](#), and messages from the ISRA Executive Secretary for updates. *Please contact the local organizing team at isra2022@uottawa.ca should you have any questions*

Contribute to the ISRA Website by Writing a Blog!

Our goal is for the ISRA website to become a nexus for interchange on aggressive behavior among scholars & researchers. We typically post 1-2 new blog posts per month, the links for which are then disseminated via Twitter and Facebook. Indeed, ISRA has cultivated a growing audience on these social media platforms whom we can reach immediately. Blog length can range from several paragraphs to a page or more. Please see <http://www.israsociety.com/blog/> to see the archive that continues to grow!

ISRA is open to our members' ideas about the topic of a proposed blog post. We respect your time and want this contribution to be of minimal burden to you. So, we would suggest that you not prepare something completely new; rather, it should be a blog that is relatively easy for you to write, based in works you have already published, etc. (it can even be in collaboration with a colleague or a student). In the end, it should be a piece that would be easily digestible by scholars and the public. For those of you who might wonder, "How do I write a blog?" – well, we can even provide you with a blog about how to write a blog!

If you are interested, please contact ISRA Executive Secretary Dominic Parrott at parrott@gsu.edu and let him know a topic that would work well for you and a month during the upcoming year that you would like to submit it for dissemination on the ISRA website.

Some recent ISRA blog posts worth reading (or reading again!):

[Narcissistic people aren't just full of themselves – New research finds they're more likely to be aggressive and violent.](#) By Brad J. Bushman and Sophie Kjaervik

[How can we better assess people's motivations for perpetrating intimate partner aggression.](#) By Miklós B. Halmos.

[In Memoriam: Seymour Feshbach, 95, Professor Emeritus of Psychology.](#) By Max Gordy

News About ISRA Members

Brad Bushman and student member Sophie Kjaervik report a new publication: Kjaervik, S. L., & Bushman, B. J. (2021). The link between narcissism and aggression: A meta-analytic review. *Psychological Bulletin*. doi:10.1037/bul0000323

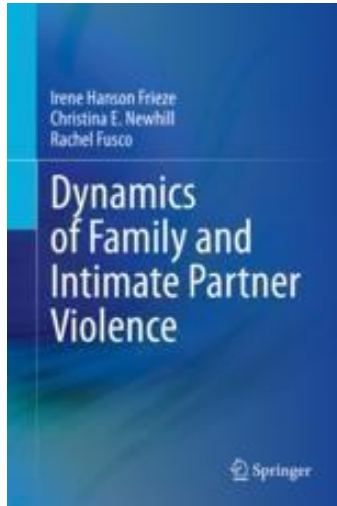
-The article may be found here: <https://psycnet.apa.org/record/2021-48823-001>

Jennifer Lansford is the Chair of the International Perspectives in U.S. Psychological Science Journals Invitational Workshop, organized by the U.S. National Committee for Psychological Science of the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine.

Jamie Ostrov was appointed Area Head and Director of Clinical Training at the University at Buffalo, SUNY.

New Books by ISRA Members

Irene Hanson Frieze has co-authored a new book entitled “Dynamics of Family and Intimate Partner Violence” published by Springer in 2020.

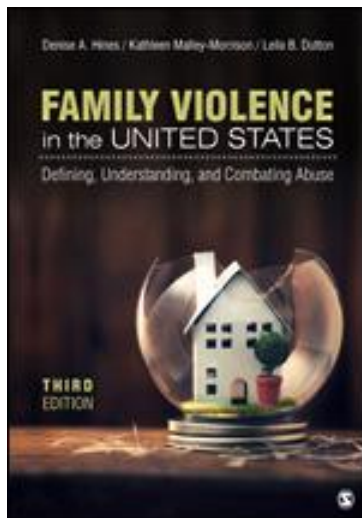


The book provides a research-based analysis of the dynamics of several types of violence in families and close relationships, as well as a discussion of theories relating to the experiences of victims. Drawing on recent research data and case studies, they examine causes, experiences, and interventions related to violence in various forms of relationships including children, siblings, older adults, and dating or married couples. The topics covered include:

- Causal factors in aggression and violence
 - Theories of survivor coping and reactions to victimization
 - Interventions for abused women and children
 - Other forms of family violence: elder abuse, sibling abuse, and animal cruelty
 - Societal responses to abuse in the family
- How such dynamics manifest in actual clinical cases

Dynamics of Family and Intimate Partner Violence is a resource for those in the fields of psychology, social work, counseling and sociology, tying together theory and real-life case studies. For more information, please see <https://www.springer.com/us/book/9783030426064>

Denise Hines published a new book:



Family Violence in the United States takes an ecological approach to examining violence and abuse within the context of families. Easy-to-read chapters are organized by exploring the "Scope of the Problem", definitions of key terminology, predictors, and consequences of different forms of maltreatment. Attention is paid to larger social systems that can contribute to abuse, as well as community, relationship, and individual predictors of both perpetration and victimization. Additionally, there is an emphasis on both prevention and intervention of family violence at various levels of the ecological model.

Hines, D. A., Malley-Morrison, K., & Dutton, L. B. (2021). *Family Violence in the United States: Defining, Understanding, and Combating Abuse, 3rd edition*. Sage Publications.

<https://us.sagepub.com/en-us/nam/family-violence-in-the-united-states/book258481>

Emerging Aggression Researchers

Elizabeth Summerell, Ph.D.

Doctoral Program/Post-Doc: The University of New South Wales

Current Mentor: Tom Denson, Ph.D.

I am an Australian aggression researcher broadly interested in the study of anger and aggression, and their regulation. I hold a Bachelor of Psychology (Honours) and a PhD in Social Psychology from The University of New South Wales (UNSW).

PhD Research Topic: My doctoral research focused on investigating cognitive broadening and state humility as novel strategies for the reduction of anger and aggression. I completed this research under the supervision of Prof. Eddie Harmon-Jones, Dr. Cindy Harmon-Jones, and Prof. Tom Denson, using a variety of experimental methods (i.e., survey, behavioural, psychophysiological).

As part of this research, we found that, across seven studies, cognitive broadening reduced trait anger/aggression and attitudes toward anger (Summerell et al., 2019). Although effect sizes were small, results suggest that cognitive scope has a small effect on some anger-related responses.

Also for my doctoral studies, I investigated the effects of inducing humility on anger and aggressive motivation (Summerell et al., 2020). We found that individual differences in trait humility were inversely associated with individual differences in trait anger and aggression, and predicted less anger and aggression independent of narcissism and HEXACO traits. In a further two studies, we found that experimentally induced humility reduced the motivation to aggress. These findings suggest that humility may reduce the approach motivational urges associated with feeling angry.

Post-doctoral research: I am currently working as a postdoctoral research associate at UNSW with Prof. Tom Denson. Using concurrent streams of research, I am investigating the brain mechanisms involved in alcohol-related aggression. In the first stream of research, I use functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) to investigate the brain systems implicated in reactive intoxicated aggression, and anger regulation when intoxicated. In the second stream of research, I use transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS) to investigate the efficacy of brain stimulation to both reduce aggression when provocation while intoxicated, and enhance the effectiveness of emotion regulation strategies.

Outside of research I am a passionate educator with four years' experience teaching in undergraduate psychology courses. In these roles I am dedicated to delivering high quality education by fostering learning environments that celebrate diversity and inclusion, and promoting psychological literacy.

Career plans: I plan to pursue a career in academia, and hope to continue researching the physical and emotional processes that underlie aggression, as well as emotions and their regulation more broadly. I am open to opportunities for collaboration and professional development. I hope to (eventually) attend the next ISRA World Meeting!

Recent Publications:

Summerell, E., Harmon-Jones, C., Kelley, N. J., Peterson, C. K., Krstanoska-Blazeska, K., & Harmon-Jones, E. (2019). Does cognitive broadening reduce anger? *Frontiers in Psychology*, 9, 2665. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2018.02665>

Summerell, E., Harmon-Jones, C., Denson, T. F., & Harmon-Jones, E. (2020). Humility is associated with less aggressive motivation. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 158, 109837. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2020.109837>

Kristin Perry

Doctoral Program: University at Buffalo, SUNY

Mentor: Jamie M. Ostrov, Ph.D.

I am a doctoral candidate in clinical psychology at the University at Buffalo under the mentorship of Dr. Jamie Ostrov. In July I will begin my clinical internship with a child psychology focus at the University of Mississippi Medical Center.

PhD Research Topic: My dissertation was recently defended and examined change in relational and physical aggression in early childhood, and the role of peer risk/protective factors and Autonomic Nervous System (ANS) reactivity in the prediction of aggressive behavior. The proposed aims were as follows: (1) evaluate trajectories of physical and relational aggression across early childhood, (2) examine the role of peer risk (i.e., peer rejection, relational victimization, and physical victimization) in predicting these trajectories, (3) test whether ANS reactivity mediates relations between peer risk and aggression, (4) examine whether ANS reactivity systems moderates relations between peer risk and aggression, and (5) determine whether received prosocial behavior, a peer protective factor, interacts with ANS reactivity to predict change in aggression.

Previous Experience: During my time at the University at Buffalo my research has broadly focused on aggression and other behavior problems in childhood using a developmental psychopathology approach. This research has examined the structure of internalizing and externalizing behavior (Perry & Ostrov, 2018; Perry et al., 2020) as well as the different contexts that predict changes in subtypes of aggression (Perry & Ostrov, 2019; Perry et al., 2021). I also had the opportunity to serve as a young investigator at the ISRA world meeting in 2018 and was

awarded the Division 53 Donald Routh Dissertation Grant as well as a departmental Bugelski award for my dissertation. During this time, I also trained as a therapist where I applied my knowledge and research from the study of aggression to help children and families better achieve their treatment goals. Finally, over the past two years I have served as a project director on Jamie Ostrov's NIH funded FRIENDS grant where I have helped oversee data collection, supervised staff, and work on research papers.

Future Career plans: After my clinical internship year at the University of Mississippi Medical Center, I hope to start a research focused post-doc or an academic position. Specifically, my goal is to build off my dissertation research on autonomic system reactivity and examine the role of other biological systems in the development of aggressive behavior. Moreover, I hope to examine how various biological systems interact with one another and environmental risk factors to ameliorate or confer risk in the development of aggressive behavior. The goal of this research is to inform intervention efforts to reduce behavior problems in young children. Finally, in the future I would also like to contribute to the next generation of scholars through teaching, supervising, and mentoring.

Recent Publications:

Perry, K. J., Ostrov, J. M., Murray-Close, D., Blakely-McClure, S. J., Kiefer, J., DeJesus-Rodriguez, A., & Wesolowski, A. (2021). Measurement of aggressive behavior in early childhood: A critical analysis using five informants. *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 209, 1-18. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jecp.2021.105180>

Perry, K. J., Meisel., S. N., Stotsky, M. T., & Ostrov, J. M. (2020). Parsing apart affective dimensions of withdrawal: Longitudinal relations with peer victimization. *Development and Psychopathology*, 1-13. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0954579420000346>.

Perry, K. J., Ostrov, J., Shisler, S., Eiden, R., Nickerson, A., Godleski, S., & Schuetze, P. (2020). Pathways from early family violence to adolescent reactive aggression and violence victimization. *Journal of Family Violence*, 36, 75–86. (Special issue on Family violence and youth violence: Examining the connections from global and interdisciplinary perspectives). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-019-00109-4>

Doris Pu

Doctoral Program: University of Alabama at Birmingham

Mentor: Christina Rodriguez, Ph.D.

I am a fifth-year doctoral candidate in the Medical/Clinical Psychology Ph.D. program at the University of Alabama at Birmingham (UAB). I received my Bachelor's degree in psychology and sociology from Dartmouth College and my Master's degree in psychology from New York University. Beginning in July 2021, I will be a predoctoral intern at the UC Davis Children's

Hospital CAARE Center, focusing on the evaluation and treatment of children and adolescents with a history of maltreatment. After completing my 1-year American Psychological Association (APA)-accredited clinical psychology internship, I will obtain my Ph.D. from UAB in August 2022.

Ph.D. Research Topic: My research interests are broadly in child abuse risk, intimate partner violence, and family dysfunction. On May 19, 2021, I successfully defended my dissertation, entitled “Couple and Family Dysfunction: Bidirectional Effects with Child Abuse Risk and Child Functioning.” Guided by family systems theory, the family stress model, and the spillover hypothesis, my project explores bidirectional associations between individual-level factors (e.g., parent or child functioning), dyadic factors (e.g., couple functioning or parent-child aggression), and family functioning as reported by mothers and fathers across the transition to parenthood and into early childhood. Based on this longitudinal research, I have written a series of three manuscripts addressing interrelations between: (1) couple dysfunction, parent-child aggression risk, and child functioning across the transition to parenthood; (2) intimate partner victimization, parent-child aggression risk, and child functioning from toddlerhood to early childhood; and (3) parent and child individual-level risk and protective factors and couple/family functioning from toddlerhood to early childhood. Overall, my findings support the family systems tenet of reciprocal causality and highlight the need for early prevention and intervention strategies to promote child and family wellbeing and reduce risk for family violence.

Career Plans: My long-term goal is to pursue a career in applied clinical/translational research with children and families as a licensed clinical psychologist. In my future research, I intend to adopt a preventative approach, focusing on pathways that may contribute to aggression in the family, including child abuse and intimate partner violence. Ultimately, I hope to translate my findings into clinical interventions, with the goal of developing effective child abuse prevention programs and informing couple and family therapy approaches. I envision a meaningful career dedicated to strengthening family relationships and preventing violence within the family.

Recent Publications:

Pu, D. F., & Rodriguez, C. M. (2021). Spillover and crossover effects: Mothers’ and fathers’ intimate partner violence, parent-child aggression risk, and child behavior problems. *Child Maltreatment*. doi:10.1177/1077559520985936

Pu, D. F., Rodriguez, C. M., & Dimperio, M. D. (2021). Factors distinguishing reciprocal versus nonreciprocal intimate partner violence across time and reporter. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*. doi:10.1177/08862605211001475

Recent and Forthcoming Special Issues

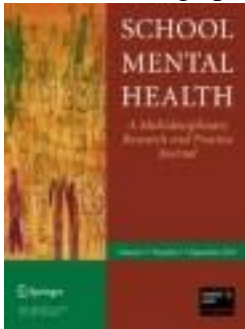


A recent special issue on social-contextual predictors of early adolescents' responses to peer victimization was published in 2021 (volume 41, issue 1) in *Journal of Early Adolescence*. Guest editors were Stephen Erath and Wendy Troop-Gordon

Table of contents may be found here:

<https://journals.sagepub.com/toc/jeaa/41/1>

A forthcoming special issue on protective factors and bullying will appear in *School Mental Health*. Guest editors are Jun Sung Hong and Dorothy Espelage



Online first articles are available:

<https://link.springer.com/journal/12310/online-first>



International Journal of
***Environmental Research
and Public Health***

A forthcoming special issue on school climate, bullying, and school violence will appear in *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*.

Guest Editors are Estefania Estévez, Teresa Jiménez, Belén Martínez-Ferrer, and David Moreno-Ruiz. More information may be found here:

https://www.mdpi.com/journal/ijerph/special_issues/school_bullying

**Early Career Research Award in Bullying Prevention:
Call for Nominations!**

Call for Applications!!

2021 Alberti Center Early Career Award

The Early Career Award supports our mission to reduce bullying abuse in schools and in the community by contributing knowledge and providing evidence-based tools to effectively change the language, attitudes, and behaviors of educators, parents, students, and society.

The award, a plaque and \$1,000, will recognize an individual who has made exemplary scholarly contributions to the field of bullying abuse prevention and conducted research that has the potential to influence practice and policy.

For application procedure and eligibility requirements, please visit our website at ed.buffalo.edu/alberti/award

Distinguished Scholarly Contributions to Bullying Abuse Prevention Application Deadline:
July 1th, 2021 at 11:50pm ET


Job Openings

Post-Doctoral Research Fellowship in Youth Mental Health and Violence Prevention



Applications are invited for a 1-to-3-year Post-Doctoral Research Fellowship under the supervision of Dr. Tracy Vaillancourt, Tier 1 Canada Research Chair, who is located at the University of Ottawa in the beautiful capital of Canada. The start date for the position is flexible. Candidates are not expected to teach and remuneration is based on the guidelines provided by the uOttawa and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada and/or the Canadian Institutes of Health Research. Fellows will work on a large N multi-method, multi-informant longitudinal study examining links between involvement in bullying (victimization and perpetration) and how it relates to mental health and academic achievement. Fourteen waves of data have been collected (from age 10 to age 24). Our research team includes psychologists, psychiatrists, educators, and statisticians. Requirements include (1) a completed doctoral degree in clinical, developmental, experimental, forensic, evolutionary, or educational psychology, criminology, or statistics and (2) demonstrated statistical competence in applied longitudinal data analysis. Applications will be reviewed starting June 1, 2021 and accepted until the position is filled. Interested candidates should send their curriculum vitae, statement of research, and two letters of recommendation to tracy.vaillancourt@uottawa.ca.

Two research technician/project coordinator roles are available:

 The incumbent will report to the principal investigator (Dr. Jamie Ostrov) and will assist the project team with the coordination of the daily functions of the research project, which also supporting the in person and virtual interview and salivary/hair/nail cortisol data collection in local child care centers and the lab (or outside homes as needed). This position will also involve data coding, entry, and management as well as supporting the Qualtrics electronic collection platform within the laboratory. Incumbent must be able to work independently with moderate supervision, and willing to commit to at least 1 year in the position. See the specific duties and minimum/preferred qualifications here: <https://www.ubjobs.buffalo.edu/postings/28821>

The positions are currently open until June 24th. Excellent role for a recent graduate with plans to attend a PhD program in clinical, developmental, or school psychology.



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 a complimentary electronic subscription to *Aggressive Behavior*, the official journal of *ISRA*.
- 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 petroglyph 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

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

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 or undergraduate students nominated by a Fellow of the Society.
- **Life Fellows** are chosen on a significant lifetime record in aggression research.

Joining ISRA

In order to join the society, please visit the ISRA webpage at:

<http://www.israsociety.com/membership/>

Current dues for Fellow and Associate members are \$60.00 per year. ISRA provides free membership to students, early career investigators, and other applicants who reside in lower- and middle-income countries as defined by the World Bank.

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

Updated Information see *ISRA home page*.

Official Journal: Aggressive Behavior
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10982337>