

Peace Psychology 2009

Division 48 Presidential Address
American Psychological Association Annual Convention
Metro Toronto Convention Center
August 8, 2009

Eduardo I. Diaz, Ph.D

President

Society for the Study of Peace, Conflict and Violence: Peace Psychology
Division 48 of the American Psychological Association (APA)

www.peacepsych.org

Executive Director

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Introduction

- Presenter is currently President of the Society for the Study of Peace, Conflict and Violence: the Peace Psychology Division of the American Psychological Association (APA). He is also immediate Past President of the National Association for Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement (NACOLE).
- Presenter has 27 years of experience as a Psychologist working in Criminal Justice related public service, with 13 of those years at Miami-Dade County's Independent Review Panel (IRP).
- Presenter will provide an update on the status of Peace Psychology research and practice locally, nationally and internationally.

Learning Objectives

- Articulation of basic Peace Psychology principles
- Enhanced awareness of APA Peace Psychology Division structure and activities
- Skill development useful in violence reduction, community building and dispute resolution
- Links to Peace Psychology resources

Dedication

- This presentation is dedicated to all of the Peace Psychology pioneers who laid the foundation for the Society for the Study of Peace, Conflict and Violence: Peace Psychology Division (48) of the American Psychological Association

Peace Psychologists Engage In:

- Scholarship
 - Academics
 - Education
 - Research
- Practice
 - Independent Practice
 - Government
 - Foundations
- Activism
 - Corporate
 - Individual
 - Psychologists for Social Responsibility (PsySR)

Scholarship

Scholarship

The following compilation of Peace Psychology course descriptions, topics and references to the literature was provided by Society Past President:

Daniel J. Christie

Professor Emeritus of Psychology

Ohio State University, USA

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Thank you!

Peace Psychology I

- **Negative Peace: Conflict and the Prevention of Violence**
- The course explores negative peace, which refers to conditions that foster the absence of violence. A key distinction is the perception of incompatible goals (conflict) by individuals or groups versus coercive actions (violence) in pursuit of those goals. The sources and consequences of conflict and violence are explored. Then three points of intervention are examined: during the (1) conflict, (2) violence, or (3) post-violence phase.
- Emphasis is placed on thoughts, feelings, and actions that can prevent violence, deescalate violent episodes, and reconcile relationships in the aftermath of violence.

Peace Psychology II

- **Positive Peace: Promoting Structural and Cultural Peace**
- Comprehensive peace means not only the prevention of violent episodes (Peace Psychology I) but also the creation of a more equitable social order that meets the basic needs and rights of all people (Peace Psychology II). This course explores positive peace, which refers to social and cultural transformations that reduce structural violence, an insidious form of violence that kills people slowly through the deprivation of human need satisfaction. Emphasis is placed on concepts and psychological processes that are sources of structural and cultural violence. In addition, the course examines ways of reducing social, racial, gender, economic, and ecological injustices as well as the kinds of thoughts, feelings, and actions of individuals and groups that promote socially just arrangements. Methods of building and sustaining peaceful relationships are also explored.

Peace Psychology I Course Outline

I. Introduction to Peace Psychology

II. Conflict and Violence

A. Conflict: Sources and Consequences

B. Violence: Sources and Consequences

III. Points of Intervention: During Conflict, Violence, or Post-Violence

A. Intervening During Conflict

B. Intervening During Episodes and Cycles of Violence

C. Post-Violence Peacebuilding

Peace Psychology II Course Outline

I. Sources of Structural and Cultural Violence

II. Decreasing Structural and Cultural Violence

III. Systems Analysis and Intervention: Treating the
Whole System

IV. Sustaining and Building on Peaceful Relations

Introduction to Peace Psychology

Comparing Peace Studies and Peace Education

- Harris, I. (2002). Conceptual underpinnings of peace education. In G. Salomon & B. Nevo (Eds.), *Peace education: The concept, principles, and practices around the world* (pp. 15-26), Mahwah, New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates

What is Peace Psychology the Psychology of?

- Christie, (2006) What is peace psychology the psychology of? *Journal of Social Issues*, 62, 1-17.

Peace Psychology Concepts: Obstacles to and Catalysts for Peace

- Cohrs, J. C., & Boehnke, K. (2008). Social psychology and peace. *Social Psychology*, 39, 4-11.

Overlap of Social and Peace Psychology

- Vollhardt, J. K., & Bilali, R. (2008). Social psychology's contributions to the psychological study of peace: A review. *Social Psychology*, 39, 12-25.

A Model of Peace Psychology: Overview of Course

- Christie, D. J., Tint, B., Wagner, R. V., & Winter, D. D. (2008). Peace psychology for a peaceful world. *American Psychologist*, 63, 540-552.

Conflict: Sources and Consequences

Intergroup Bias: Measurement, Theories, and Moderators

- Hewstone, M., Rubin, M. & Willis, H. (2002). Intergroup bias. *Annual review of Psychology*, 53, 575-604.

Patriotism versus Nationalism: On Love and Hate!

- Kosterman, R., & Feshbach, S. (1989). Toward a measure of patriotic and nationalistic attitudes. *Political Psychology*, 10, 257-274.

Infrahumanization: “We’re humans; they’re animals!”

- Leyens, J. P., Cortez, B., Demoulin, S. Divido, J. F., Fiske, S. T., Gaunt, R., Paladino, M. P., Rodriguez-Perez, A., Rodriguez-Torrez, R., & Vaez, J. (2003). Emotional prejudice, essentialism, and nationalism. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 33, 703-717.

Stereotypes and Dehumanization

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Images of the Other: Enemy, Barbarian, Ally, Imperialist, or Dependent?

- Alexander, M. G., Levin., & Henry, P. J. (2005). Image Theory, Social Identity, and Social Dominance: Structural Characteristics and Individual Motives. *Political Psychology*, 26, 27-45

Intergroup Threats and Conflict

- Riek, B. M., Mania, E. W., & Gaertner, S. L. (2006). Intergroup threat and outgroup attitudes: A meta-analytic review. *Personality and Social Psychology Review*, 10, 336-353.

Conflict as a Result of Diminishing Environmental Resources

- Winter, D. D., & Cava, M. M. (2006). The psycho-ecology of armed-conflict. *Journal of Social Issues*, 62, 19-40.

Violence: Sources and Consequences

The Power of the Situation: When Good People do Evil Things!

- Zimbardo, P. G. (2004). A situationist perspective on the psychology of evil: Understanding how good people are transformed into perpetrators. In A. Miller (Ed.), *The social psychology of good and evil: Understanding our capacity for kindness and cruelty* (pp. 21-50). New York: Guilford.
- Yale Alumni Magazine. (2007). When good people do evil. Available online at http://www.yalealumnimagazine.com/issues/2007_01/milgram.html

Conflict Escalation: When Bias Leads to Violence

- Fiske, S. T. (2002). What we know now about bias and intergroup conflict: The problem of the century. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 11, 123-128.

Prejudice and Discrimination: From Thought to Feelings to Actions

- Smith, E. R. (2008). Rediscovering the emotional aspect of prejudice and intergroup behavior. In U. Wagner, L. R. Tropp, G. Finchilescu, and C. Tredoux (Eds.), *Improving intergroup relations: Building on the legacy of Thomas F. Pettigrew* (pp. 42-54). Oxford: Blackwell Publishing.

Continuum of Destruction: From Insults to Genocide

- Staub, E. (2001). Individual and group identities in genocide and mass killing. In R. D. Ashmore, L. Jussim, & D. Wilder (Eds.), *Social identity, intergroup conflict, and conflict reduction* (pp. 159-184). Oxford, Oxford University Press.

Dangerous Ideologies that Set the Stage for Violence

- Eidelson, R. J. & Eidelson, J. I. (2003). Dangerous ideas: Five ideas that propel groups toward conflict. *American Psychologist*, 58, 182-192.

Violence: Sources and Consequences

Intractable Conflicts and Cycles of Violence

- Bar-Tal, D. (2007). Sociopsychological foundations of intractable conflict. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 50, 1430-1453.

Terrorism: Some Psychological and Cultural Roots

- Moghaddam, F. M. (2003). Cultural preconditions for potential terrorist groups: Terrorism and societal change. In F. M. Moghaddam & A. J. Marsella (Eds.), *Understanding terrorism: Psychosocial roots, consequences, and interventions*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

A Consequence of Terrorism: Cycles of Violence

- Pyszczynski, T., Rothschild, Z., Abdollahi, A. (2009). Terrorism, violence, and hope for peace. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 17, 318-322.

Psychology of Militarism

- Winter, D. D., Pilisuk, M. Houck, S., & Lee, M. (2001). Understanding militarism: Money, masculinity, and the search for the mystical. In D. J. Christie, R. V. Wagner, & D. D. Winter (Eds.), *Peace, conflict, and violence: Peace psychology for the 21st century*. Available at <http://academic.marion.ohio-state.edu/dchristie/Peace%20Psychology%20Book.html>

Intervening During Conflict

Enthnocultural Empathy

- Wang, Y-W., Davidson, M. M., Yakushko, O. F., Savoy, J. B., Tan, J. A., & Bleier, J. K. (2003). *Journal of Counseling Psychology, 50*, 221-234.

Anti-bias Interventions

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Conflict Resolution

- Sanson, A., & Bretherton, D. (2001). Conflict resolution: theoretical and practical issues. In D. J. Christie, R. V. Wagner, & D. D. Winter (Eds.), *Peace, Conflict, and Violence: Peace psychology for the 21st century*. Available at <http://academic.marion.ohio-state.edu/dchristie/Peace%20Psychology%20Book.html>

Intergroup Contact Theory

- Tausch, N., Kenworthy, J., Hewstone, M. (2006). Intergroup contact and the improvement of intergroup relations. In M. Fitzduff and C. Stout (Eds.), *The psychology of resolving global conflicts: From war to peace, Vol. 2* (pp. 67-107), Westport, CT: Praeger Security International.

Why Intergroup Contact Works!

- Dovidio, J. F., Gaertner, S. L., Saguy, T., & Halabi, S. (2008). From when to why: Understanding how contact reduces bias. In U. Wagner, L. R. Tropp, G. Finchilescu, & C. Tredoux (Eds.), *Improving intergroup relations: Building on the legacy of Thomas F. Pettigrew* (pp. 75-90). Oxford: Blackwell Publishing.

Intervening During Conflict

Applying Intergroup Contact Theory in Malaysia

- Noor, N. M., (in press). The future of Malay-Chinese relations in Malaysia. In C. J. Montiel & N. M. Noor (Eds.), *Peace psychology in Asia*. New York: Springer.

No Intergroup Peace without Intragroup Peace: Reconciling Differences within Groups

- Khisbiyah, Y. (in press). Contested discourses on violence, social justice and peacebuilding among Indonesian Muslims. In C. J. Montiel & N. M. Noor (Eds.), *Peace psychology in Asia*. New York: Springer.

Building Intergroup Trust

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The Role of Cognitive Complexity in Intergroup Relations

- Brewer, M. B. (2008). Deprovincialization: Social identity complexity and outgroup acceptance. In U. Wagner, L. R. Tropp, G. Finchilescu, and C. Tredoux (Eds.), *Improving intergroup relations: Building on the legacy of Thomas F. Pettigrew* (pp. 42-54). Oxford: Blackwell Publishing.

Soft Power

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Intervening During Episodes and Cycles of Violence

Peacekeeping Operations and the Issue of Morale

- Maguen, S., & Litz, B. T. (2006). [Predictors of Morale in U.S. Peacekeepers.](#) *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 36, 820-836.

Co-existing in Times of Violence

- Abu-Nimer, M. (2004). Education for coexistence and Arab-Jewish encounters in Israel: Potential and challenges. *Journal of Social Issues*, 60, 405-442.

Third Party Interventions

- Kelman, H. C. Interactive problem solving in the Israeli-Palestinian case: Past contributions and present challenges. In R. J. Fisher (Ed.), *Paving the way: Contributions of interactive conflict resolution to peacemaking* (pp. 41-64). New York: Lexington Books.

Deescalating Conflict and Violence

- Bar-Tal, D. (2000). [From intractable conflict through conflict resolution to reconciliation: Psychological analysis.](#) *Political Psychology*, 21, 351-365.

Breaking Cycles of Violence

- Wessells, M. (2006). [Child Soldiering: Entry, Reintegration, and Breaking Cycles of Violence.](#) In M. Fitzduff & C. E. Stout (Eds.), *The psychology of resolving global conflicts: From war to peace* (Vol. 3, pp. 243-266). Westport, CT: Praeger Security International.

Post-Violence Peacebuilding

Reintegrating Soldiers into Society

- Williamson, J (2006). The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of child soldiers: Social and psychological transformation in Sierra Leone. *Intervention: International Journal of Mental Health, Psychosocial Work & Counselling in Areas of Armed Conflict*, 4, 185-205.

As Quarreling Children Would Say: “Let Us Baku Bae” (Resume our Friendship)

- Muluk, H. & Malik, I. (in press). Peace psychology of grassroots reconciliation: Lessons learned from the “Baku Bae” peace movement. In C. J. Montiel & N. M. Noor (Eds.), *Peace Psychology in Asia*. New York: Springer.

Collective Memory and Reconciliation

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Intergroup Contact and Reconciliation

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Post-Violence Peacebuilding

Dialogue, Forgiveness, and Reconciliation

- Tint, B. (in press). Dialogue, forgiveness, and reconciliation. In A. Kalayjian & R. Paloutzian (Eds.), *Psychological Pathways to Conflict Transformation and Peace Building*. New York: Springer.

Cultural Sensitivity and Reconciliation

- Wessells, M. (2009). Community reconciliation and post-conflict reconstruction for peace. In J. de Rivera (Ed.), *Handbook on building cultures of peace* (pp. 349-362). New York: Springer.

Some Principles of Reconciliation

- Deutsch, M. (2008). Reconciliation after destructive intergroup conflict (pp. 471-485). In A. Nadler, T. E. Malloy, & J. D. Fisher (Eds.), *The Social Psychology of Reconciliation*. Oxford, Oxford University Press.

Sources of Structural and Cultural Violence

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- Sidanius, J., & Pratto, F. (1999). Social dominance theory: A new synthesis. In J. Sidanius & F. Pratto, *Social dominance: An intergroup theory of hierarchy and oppression* (pp. 31-58). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Psychological Roots of Social Injustice

- Opatow, S. (2001). Social Injustice. In D. J. Christie, R. V. Wagner, D. D. Winter (Eds.), *Peace, conflict, and violence: Peace psychology for the 21st century*. Available at
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The Tension between Colonization and Democratization: Peace Psychology in Asia

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Social Representations and the Legacy of Inequality

- Liu, J. H. (in press). Culture, social representation, and peacemaking: A symbolic theory of history and identity. In C. J. Montiel & N. M. Noor (Eds.), *Peace psychology in Asia*. New York: Springer.

System-Justifying Ideologies

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Strengthening System Justification: The Threat of Terrorism

- Ullrich, J. & Cohrs, J. C. (2007). Terrorism salience increases system justification: *Experimental evidence*. *Social Justice Research*, 20, 117-139.

Decreasing Structural and Cultural Violence

Psychology of Collective Action

- van Zomeren, M., Postmes, T., & Spears, R. (2008). Toward an Integrative Social Identity Model of Collective Action: A Quantitative Research Synthesis of Three Socio-Psychological Perspectives. *Psychological Bulletin*, 134, 504–535.

Liberation Psychology: Empowering the Oppressed

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Methods of Liberation Psychology

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Liberating the Hijab!

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Collective Action and Structural Peacebuilding

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Islamic Education and Social Justice

- Pohl, F. (in press). Interreligious harmony and peacebuilding in Indonesian Islamic education. In C. J. Montiel & N. M. Noor (Eds.), *Peace psychology in Asia*. New York: Springer.

Systems Analysis and Intervention: Treating the Whole System

- **A Systems Perspective on Violence and Peace**

Christie, D., & Wessells, M. Social Psychology of Violence. In L. Kurtz (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of violence, peace, & conflict* (pp. 1955-1963). Oxford: Elsevier.

A Systems Analysis of Terrorism

- Wagner, R. V. (2006). Terrorism: A peace psychological analysis. *Journal of Social Issues*, 62, 155-171.

Psychology of Martyrdom: A Systems View

- Moghaddam, F. (2005). The staircase to terrorism: A psychological exploration. *American Psychologist*, 60, 161-169.

Changing Social Policies

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Sustaining and Building on Peaceful Relations

How Will We Know We are Building Peaceful Relations? Measuring Cultures of Peace

- De Rivera, J. (2004). [A template for assessing cultures of peace](#). *Peace and Conflict: Journal of Peace Psychology, 10*, 125-146.

Psychologically-informed Policies that Build Cultures of Peace

- Anderson, A., & Christie, D. J. (2001). Some contributions of psychology to policies promoting cultures of peace. *Peace and Conflict: Journal of Peace Psychology, 7*, 173-185.

Strengthening Relations through Humanitarian Assistance

- Gerard, J. A. (2007). The development and maturation of humanitarian psychology. *American Psychologist, 62*, 932-941.

Building Peaceful Relations in Asia

- Noor, N. M. (in press). The future of peace psychology in Asia. In C. J. Montiel & N. M. Noor (Eds.), *Peace psychology in Asia*. New York: Springer.

Personal Transformation: The Nonviolent Person

- Mayton, D. M. (in press). Intrapersonal perspectives on peace. In D. M. Mayton, *Nonviolence and peace psychology: Intrapersonal, interpersonal, societal, and world peace*. New York: Springer.

PEACE, CONFLICT, AND VIOLENCE

Peace Psychology for the 21st Century



DANIEL J. CHRISTIE

RICHARD V. WAGNER

DEBORAH DUNANN WINTER

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Practice

Samples of Peace Psychology Practice

- Independent
 - Private Practice
- Government
 - Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement
- Foundations
 - Consultation

**SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF PEACE, CONFLICT, AND VIOLENCE:
PEACE PSYCHOLOGY DIVISION
OF THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
DIVISION 48**

- The Division of Peace Psychology, established within the American Psychological Association (APA) in 1990, is a growing organization consisting of psychologists, students, and professional affiliates from diverse disciplines.
- www.peacepsych.org



Society 2009 Executive Committee

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Vision Statement

- As peace psychologists, our vision is the development of sustainable societies through the prevention of destructive conflict and violence, the amelioration of its consequences, the empowerment of individuals, and the building of cultures of peace and global community.

Purpose

- The purpose of the division is to increase and apply psychological knowledge in the pursuit of peace. Peace here is defined broadly to include both the absence of war and the creation of positive social conditions which minimize destructive conflicts and promote human well-being.

The specific goals of the Peace Division are:

- 1) to encourage psychological research, education, and training on issues concerning peace, nonviolent conflict resolution, reconciliation, and the causes, consequences and prevention of war and other forms of destructive conflict;
- 2) to provide an organization that fosters communication among researchers, teachers, and practitioners who are working on peace issues; and
- 3) to apply the knowledge and the methods of psychology in the advancement of peace, non-violent conflict resolution, reconciliation, and the prevention of war and other forms of destructive conflict.

Membership Information

- The Society for the Study of Peace, Conflict, and Violence: Peace Psychology functions as Division 48 of the American Psychological Association (APA). It is **not** necessary to belong to the APA in order to be a member of the Society.
- We welcome all new members who share an interest in peace!
- Membership benefits include a subscription to our journal *Peace and Conflict: Journal of Peace Psychology*, our newsletter *Peace Psychology*, and participation on our listservs to meet and network with other peace psychology advocates.

Journal

- *Peace and Conflict: Journal of Peace Psychology*

- **ISSN:** 1532-7949 (electronic) 1078-1919 (paper)
- **Publication Frequency:** 4 issues per year
- **Publisher:** Routledge: Taylor & Francis Group



Aims & Scope

- “This unique journal is guided by the vision of a world in which peaceful means of resolving conflict prevail over violent ones and in which equity and social justice are hallmarks of all relations--family, community, national, and international. Its scholarly articles cover a wide array of topics, including the diverse causes and consequences of war and other forms of destructive conflict, as well as peace-making and reconciliation, prevention, and sustainable development. Issues about children and family, ethnicity, and feminism have been prominent in articles about both direct and structural violence. The journal publishes a mixture of empirical, theoretical, clinical, and historical work, as well as policy analyses, book reviews, and bibliographic essays. It seeks to be truly international and welcomes authors from all parts of the world.”



PEACE Psychology

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Peace Psychology Division of the American Psychological Association

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Peace Psychology: Social Justice at Home and Abroad



APA 2008 ANNUAL CONVENTION,
BOSTON

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Activism

Actvism

- Psychologists for Social Responsibility (PsySR)
- <http://www.psysr.org/>
- “Building Cultures of Peace with Social Justice”

Restorative Justice

- Contrasts with Retributive Justice.
- Strives to restore relationships to non-offending status.
- Involves engagement of:
 - Offender
 - Victim
 - Government
 - Community

Aggression and Violence

- Dr. Susan Opotow
- John Jay College of Criminal Justice
City University of New York
- sopotow@jjay.cuny.edu
- Research Focus
 - Conflict and injustice
 - Psychosocial conditions permitting harm
 - Scope of Justice

Nature of Violence

- Violence – The exertion of physical (*or psychological*) force that harms.
- Direct Violence – That committed by identifiable people on particular victims.
- Structural Violence – Harm that comes from subtle, gradual, systematized, normally accepted actions of particular social institutions where responsibility is blurred. (Determines who gets heard, who gets devalued and who gets resources.)
- Direct and Structural Violence manifest differently but are interdependent

Examples of Direct Violence

- Hate crimes
- Ethnic cleansing
- Rape
- Murder
- War
- Police brutality

Examples of Structural Violence

- Poverty
- Unemployment
- Discrimination (Racism, sexism, etc.)
- Poor health care, schools or housing
- Racial profiling
- Corrupt political system
- Poor accountability for misuse of power

Basis of Social Injustice

- Distorted Perceptions
- Distorted Thoughts
- Distorted Moral Decisions
- In-group Rationalizations
- Self-serving Justifications
- Social, Psychological, Economic, and Political Conditions That Privilege Some But Exclude Others

Moral Exclusion

- Morals- Norms, rights, entitlements, obligations, responsibilities and duties that shape our sense of justice and guide our behavior with others.
- Moral Community- Those we value inside our “scope of justice”, family, friends, compatriots and coreligionists. “US”
- Morally Excludable- Strangers outside our scope of justice and enemies. “THEM”

Psychological Bases for Moral Exclusion

Tendency to exclude is fostered by normal perceptual tendencies:

1. Social categorization
2. Evaluative judgments
3. Fundamental attribution error
4. Self-serving biases
5. Zero-sum thinking
6. Attributive projection
7. Just world thinking

Dimensions of Moral Exclusion

- Intensity
 - Subtle (nearly invisible)
 - Blatant (clearly observable)
- Engagement
 - Active (participating)
 - Passive (ignoring what is happening)
- Extent
 - Narrow (focused on a particular few)
 - Wide (involving masses of people)

Psychological Orientation of Those Who Exclude “THEM”

- Views the excluded as distant psychologically
- Lacks constructive moral obligations or responsibility toward the excluded
- Views “THEM” as nonentities, expendable and undeserving of fairness, resources or sacrifices to foster well-being
- Approves of procedures and outcomes for “THEM” that would be unacceptable for the ones inside their scope of justice

It Is Difficult To Detect Social Injustice Because:

1. Social injustice does not surface as a moral issue.
2. Social injustice is hard to see up close.
3. Indecision and inaction abets social injustice.
4. Combating social injustice consumes resources.

To Foster Social Justice:

1. Welcome open dialogue and critique.
2. Establish procedures that keep communication channels open during increased conflict.
3. Value pluralism and measured acceptance of the different.
4. Be alert to symptoms of moral exclusion.
5. Challenge injustice constructively.

Racial Profiling

- Miami-Dade Racial Profiling Board www.miamidade.gov/irp
- Tools for Tolerance for Law Enforcement www.toolsfortolerance.com
- Biased Based Policing Prevention
- Investments in Training versus Data Collection

Recommended Reading

Christie, D.J., Wagner, R.V. and Winter, D.D. (Eds.), 2001. *Peace, Conflict, and Violence: Peace Psychology for the 21st Century*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.

Deutsch, M. and Coleman, P.T. (Eds.), 2000. *The Handbook of Conflict Resolution: Theory and Practice*. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.

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