
**THE BULLETIN OF THE
INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR RESEARCH ON
AGGRESSION**

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Editorial

Welcome to the November edition of the ISRA bulletin. It starts with the second announcement for the 2004 World Meeting, to be held in Santorini, Greece. Thanks are extended to Kaj Björkqvist and Karin Österman for their hard work in putting this comprehensive announcement together, including arranging for members to register electronically for this meeting. This is followed by Martin Ramirez's call for interest in the CICA, the meeting traditionally held before the ISRA.

The bulletin also includes two papers that may be of interest to members. One provides an update on a research programme in school bullying that was first highlighted in the September 2002 bulletin. In the current edition, Stephen James Minton, Colin Kirkham and Astrid Mona O'Moore present a paper exploring regional variations in school bullying in Ireland, with this study compiling data from over 20,000 school children. This is followed by Mike Eslea's engaging analysis of Football Hooliganism, detailing the different types of hooliganism and the different approaches to understanding such aggression.

Two book reviews are also included; *Prison Violence: The Dynamics of Conflict, Fear and Power* by Kimmeter Edgar, Ian O'Donnell and Carol Martin (2003); and *Aggression and Antisocial Behavior in Children and Adolescents: Research and Treatment* (2002) by Daniel Connor, an ISRA member. Having reviewed both books myself, I would wholly recommend Daniel Connor's book. This was, in my humble opinion, one of the best academic books that I have read in a long time. I shall bite my tongue, however, on Edgar, O'Donnell and Martin's book. Being involved considerably in prison aggression research myself, I am perhaps not the most objective person to review their book, but I do think that any scientific researcher would agree that it is not the most empirical of texts.

The bulletin concludes with the membership list. Some inaccuracies were noted in the details of ISRA members in the last edition of the bulletin. The membership list has therefore been reprinted in this edition and is (hopefully) more accurate. The list is, however, only as accurate as members make it and it is imperative, therefore, that members inform John F. Knutson of any changes to their details (john-knutson@uiowa.edu) or if they notice any errors in this list.

As always, comments on the bulletin are most welcome, particularly those relating to how it can be developed in the future. Short articles, book reviews, conference or brief journal reviews are warmly invited and can be sent to either Roger Johnson or myself.

Jane L. Ireland, European Editor
Irelan-J@ashworth.nwest.nhs.uk

XVI World Meeting of ISRA, 2004: Second Announcement

Meeting to be held at the Petros M. Nomikos Conference Centre, Fira, Santorini,
Greece

September 18-22, 2004

Organisers:

Kaj Björkqvist and Karin Österman, Åbo Akademi University, Finland

Scientific programme committee:

J. Archer, C. Blanchard, P. F. Brain, D. P. Fry, R. L., Huesmann, J L. Ireland, J. M. Koolhaas, S. F. Landau, L. Owens, M. Potegal, D.S. Richardson, A. Sgoifo, J. Zagrodzka

Official website:

<http://www.vasa.abo.fi/svf/up/santorinit.htm>

Detailed information about the conference is presented at the website. You can also register and submit your abstract(s) via the website.

We strongly urge participants to register via the website (which is completely secure) rather than on paper, since it makes everything so much easier for the organisers.

However, you may also register by filling in the form included in this issue of the ISRA Bulletin.

Abstracts including names of authors with their affiliations, should be sent by e-mail to karin.osterman@abo.fi

Final deadline for submission of abstracts is February 29, 2004.

<u>Monday 20 September</u>	Main Conference Room	Room A (downstairs)	Room B (other building)
8:30 –9:30	Plenary lecture: P. K. Smith, Goldsmiths College, London	---	---
9:40 - 11:20	Symposium: Don R. Cherek & Caroline Blanchard & Jane Ireland <i>"Bullying and proactive aggression"</i>	Paper session	Symposium: Kenneth Rigby & Anna C. Baldry <i>"School violence in an international perspective"</i>
11:20 - 11:40 <i>Coffee break</i>			
11:40 - 12:40	Paper session	Paper session	Symposium: Kenneth Rigby & Anna C. Baldry <i>"School violence in an international perspective"</i>
12:40 - 14:00 <i>Lunch</i>			
14:00 -15:40	Plenary lecture: Birute Galdikas, Orangutan Foundation International, Los Angeles	---	---
15:40 - 16:00 <i>Coffee break</i>			
16:00 - 17:40	Symposium: Simha Landau & Jane Ireland <i>"Violence in hospitals"</i>	Spanish/Italian /Portugese/Fre nch paper session	Symposium: Kenneth Rigby & Anna C. Baldry <i>"School violence in an international perspective"</i>

<u>Tuesday 21 September</u>	Main Conference Room	Room A (downstairs)	Room B (other building)
8:30 -9:30	Plenary lecture: Joyce Poole Amboseli Elephant Research Project, Nairobi	---	---
9:40 - 11:20	Symposium: Manuela Martinez & Andrea Sgoifo <i>"Impact of aggression on the victims"</i>	Paper session	Aggression Replacement Training (ART) workshop organiser Eeva-Liisa Salmi
11:20 - 11:40 <i>Coffee break</i>			
11:40 - 12:40	Symposium: Ed Donnerstein <i>"Can we adequately 'rate' violence: International rating systems for media violence"</i>	Paper session	Paper session

11:40 - 12:40

Poster session and book exhibit in the outdoor corridor

12:40 - 14:00

Lunch

14:00

Bus transport to boat cruise

<u>Wednesday 22 September</u>	Main Conference Room	Room A (downstairs)	Room B (other building)
8:30 -9:30	Plenary lecture: <i>"Scott Award speaker"</i>	---	---
9:40 - 11:20	Symposium: Deborah Richardson <i>"Nondirect aggression"</i>	Paper session	Paper session
11:20 - 11:40 <i>Coffee break</i>			
11:40 - 12:40	Kirsti M. Lagerspetz memorial symposium organiser Kaj Björkqvist	Paper session	Paper session
12:40 - 14:00 <i>Lunch</i>			
14:00- 15:00	Presidential address	---	---
15:00 - 15:20 <i>Coffee break</i>			
15:20 - 17:00	ISRA Business meeting	---	---

20:00

Evening: Banquet

SOCIAL PROGRAMME

WELCOME RECEPTION

Friday Sept. 17

Restaurant Selene

Free of charge, also for accompanying persons

WHOLE DAY TOUR

Sunday Sept. 19

Prophet Elias - Akrotiri - Faros - Exomitis - Perivolos – Winery

By bus, we will follow a route with a beautiful view with the caldera on the right and traditional villages on the left side. First, we will visit the Prophet Elias Monastery built on the highest point of the island in 1711 AD. The road to Prophet Elias passes through the famous vineyards of Santorini, and the Pyrgos village. After the visit to the Prophet Elias, we continue south to the important archaeological site of Akrotiri. The Akrotiri excavations are the most famous in the whole of Greece. The excavations have brought to light a Minoan town preserved under the pumice for 3000 years. After Akrotiri, we continue to Faros, the south cape of the island where the view over the caldera is magnificent. From Faros, we continue to Perivolos beach where those who wish may take a swim. We then proceed to Vlyhada where we stop to have lunch. On the way back to Fira, we stop at a Canava (winery), located at the rim of the caldera with a panoramic view. There you will be able to sample some of the famous Santorini wine.

Fee: 25 € (food and wine not included)

BOAT CRUISE

Tuesday Sept. 21

Half-day tour: Volcano - Hot Springs - Thirassia – Oia

We go by bus from Fira to the Athinios port where we will board the traditional boat "King Thira" that will sail to the lava islet Nea (new) Kameni. There we get off the boat and walk an ascending soil path (bring suitable shoes) to approach the still active volcano. After returning to the boat, we sail to the second lava islet Palea (old) Kameni. Those who wish may take a swim to underwater hot springs with green sulphuric waters. We continue our cruise to the beautiful island Thirassia with its traditional village Manolas, located high above the port, with a panoramic view. You can reach Manolas by a dwindling path, by donkey or by foot. After returning to the boat, we continue to Oia, our last destination. After arriving at the traditional port Armeni, we approach Oia again by foot or donkey. Oia is famous for its artist colony, coffee shops, magnificent view and its sunset. After enjoying the sunset and having the opportunity for shopping, we return to Fira by bus.

Fee: 30 € (food and wine not included)

BANQUET

Wednesday Sept. 22

Either at Restaurant Selene or the Winery (depending on the weather)

Fee: 80 €

ONE DAY GREEK CUISINE COOKING COURSE

(Date not yet decided)

Place: Restaurant Selene

For accompanying persons

(Note: register via the conference registration page, not directly to Selene)

Fee: 100 €

HOTELS

There are several villages on Santorini, and most of them have hotels. Although distances are never long, we suggest that those who attend the conference should choose a hotel in the main town Fira (also spelled Thira or Thera), where the conference centre is located. If, for some reason, this proves impossible (it should not, if you book well in advance), then the second best choice is Firostefani, a suburb to Fira. The conference centre is actually almost at the border between Fira and Firostefani, but most of the action is in Fira.

There are plenty of hotels in Fira, both modest and luxurious, cheap and expensive. The conference organisers do not arrange accommodation for anyone except for invited plenary speakers. However, we provide links to sites with lists of hotels on the conference website. A hotel suitable to your taste and wallet is easy to find, if you book well in advance. Remember that Santorini is an extremely popular place, so we suggest that you book soon after registering.

Other points to take into account are comfort and beauty. The nicest hotels are small ones located at the caldera (the brim of the old volcano). It may be comfortable also to choose a hotel with a swimming pool, to cool yourself after a hot day. But that is, of course, not necessary. However, in our opinion, the nicest hotels, and those we recommend, are the small, cosy ones which advertise themselves as having both "view" (of the caldera) and "pool", and are located in Fira. But they are also, in general, slightly more expensive than other hotels. If you choose a hotel that is not at the caldera, you will immediately find it cheaper. If you do not care about a swimming pool, you will also be able to cut down expenses for accommodation. If you are looking for cheap accommodation, this is also available in Fira. Everything is possible.

The hotel closest to the conference centre is Casablanca Suites. It is luxurious, and it is also one of the most expensive ones on the island. If you have difficulties with walking and climbing stairs, it is, however, a good choice. However, a cheaper alternative for participants who do not want to or are not able to walk to the conference centre (it is not at all far from any of the hotels, but Fira is mainly a pedestrian city with narrow, hilly roads), is either Hotel Atlantis (the oldest and most traditional hotel on the island) or Hotel Aressana. They are both located close to a square from where you will be able to take a taxi to the conference centre.

Three different sites with selections of hotels, with a wide range of prices, are presented on the website. Hotels can be contacted directly by e-mail, phone or fax.

Electrical appliances: The electricity supply in Greece is alternating current, 220 volts, 50 cycles. Appliances for 110 or 120 volts may be operated by using step down transformers of 220/110 volts connected to each outlet.

TRAVEL



LOCATION

The island of Santorini, officially called Thira, is the southern most island of the Cycladic group in the Aegean Sea, and is located 63 nautical miles north of Crete.

HOW TO REACH THE ISLAND

Santorini can be reached from most international airports via Athens. The flying time from Athens to Santorini is 40 minutes. Nearly all international scheduled flights arriving in Athens allow adequate time for making the connecting flight to Santorini. There are also, during the summer period, a number of charter flights to the island directly from different cities of Europe. Santorini is also connected, during the summer period, with flights to and from Mykonos, Rhodes, Crete and Thessaloniki.

The island can also be reached by a regular ferry boat service from the port of Piraeus (9 hours approx.), the port of Thessaloniki, as well as from numerous other Aegean islands and Crete. There is also, during the summer period, a daily speedboat service from the port of Rafina (one hour drive from the center of Athens), as well as a new fast ferry (8 hours approx.).

PASSPORT AND VISA REQUIREMENTS vary from country to country. A visa to enter Greece is not required for citizens of the United States, Canada, Australia, and member nations of the European Union. If you are uncertain about whether you need a visa, you should contact a Greek Consulate.

DOMESTIC FLIGHTS

Please note: domestic flights within Greece (i.e., Athens-Santorini-Athens) need to be reconfirmed a day or two in advance before the flight. The fact that your ticket is "confirmed" when you buy it is not enough. All travel agencies do not remember to tell you this (or they do not know). Greek airlines tend to overbook domestic flights. The conference organisers have once been stranded almost a day in the airport of Athens before learning the lesson.

ABOUT SANTORINI

The currency is Euros. The weather in Santorini from April to October is bright and sunny and dry. A sweater/jacket is advised as evenings often bring cooler temperatures. Average temperatures in September 24C/75 F.

GEOLOGY The volcano first manifested itself about 80,000 years or so ago. This first eruption was terrific. Apart from the ash, the crater expelled other, heavier substances, which covered the surface of the sea and joined with the existing islets to form an approximately circular island with a diameter of 14 to 15 kilometres. The last huge eruption of the volcano dates back 3,600 years, in the late bronze age. Thirty million cubic meters of magma in the form of pumice and ash were blown to a height of up to 36 kilometres above the island. Pumice deposits, dozens of meters thick, buried one of the most prosperous pre-historic settlements of that period, feeding the myth of lost Atlantis.



The eruption of Santorini in 1,650 B.C. was one of the largest in the last 10,000 years. Ash fell over a large area in the eastern Mediterranean and Turkey. The eruption probably caused the end of the Minoan civilization on the island of Crete. Akrotiri, a Minoan city on the south part of Thera, is being excavated. About 3-6 feet (1-2 m) of ash fell on the city, which had a population of about 30,000. The residents appear to have been successfully evacuated prior to the eruption. No bodies have been found in the ash like those at Vesuvius. Archeologists also reported that movable objects had been taken from the city. The Kameni Islands formed after the caldera. Eleven eruptions since 197 B.C. have made the two islands. The most recent eruption at Santorini was in 1950 on Nea Kameni, the northern island.



HISTORY About 3,000 B.C the island was inhabited by people who called it Strongyle (that means "round"). The volcano erupted at 1650 B.C wiping out all the life on the island and sinking the greater part of Strongyle beneath the waves. All that was left

above the surface of the sea were segments of its perimeter that today are called Santorini, Thirasia, and Aspronisi.

In order to get a concrete picture of the life of Strongyle inhabitants, all the visitor need to do is to visit Akrotiri village, where a complete town, dating from this period, has been discovered under the ash. The visitor of the archaeological site has the opportunity, through the ruins found there, to come close to the roots of the Aegean civilization, the civilization of Europe.

Towards the end of the 12th century B.C., Dorians from Sparta arrived at the island under their king Theras, great-great-grandson of Oedipus. The island changed its name once more, and harbour, cities and temples rose. During the Hellenistic period (300-145 B.C.) Santorini was a naval base for the Ptolemies of Egypt. The ancient city of Thera, at Mesa Vouno dates from this time. Both the overlordship of the Ptolemies and the importance of Santorini as a base ended with the coming of Romans.

The inhabitants of Santorini converted to Christianity in the 3rd century. The most worthwhile Byzantine monument to have survived is the elegant little church of Our Lady "Episkopi Gonia" built by the Emperor Alexios I Comnenus (1081-1118) on early Christian ruins. The "Franks", as the Crusaders called in medieval Greece, arrived in 1204. Their capital was the Skaros fortress, and their arrival was the start of trials for the islanders. There were disputes between the Dukes of Naxos and of Santorini (the name dates from this period), attempts on the part of the Byzantine Empire to liberate the island, Turkish raids and outbursts of jealousy between Genoa and Venice.

In any case, it was the islanders who footed the bill no matter who might be fighting whom. Life did become a little quieter when Santorini became part of the Ottoman Empire, in 1579. The Turks did not colonise the island. As piracy gradually died out, the island began to recover, to engage in trade and to acquire its own fleet. In 1821 the fleet of Santorini was the third largest in Greece with 5.000 tons. Alongside the human life of the island, the volcano continued to have a life of its own. Various craters in the center of caldera erupted from time to time. There were fourteen such eruptions of the volcano between 198 B.C. and 1950. Nowadays Santorini is an international resort that attracts people worldwide who come to experience its unique atmosphere.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES Two great civilizations have left their mark on Santorini. The first one belongs to prehistoric times, and it is coming to light in the excavations at Akrotiri. The ancient city at Akrotiri is not merely the most important archaeological site on the island; it is also, thanks to its excellent state of preservation and the wealth of finds it has yielded, the most important prehistoric settlement found anywhere in the Eastern Mediterranean. Akrotiri could be called the prehistoric Pompeii of the Aegean.

The other is the Greek civilization and is represented by the ancient city located on Mesa Vouno. The strategic qualifications of the site attracted the attention of the Lacedaemonian colonisers of the island who founded their city upon the limestone rock of Mesa Vouno. From the 9th century B.C. until the spread of Christianity, the city of Mesa Vouno was the only urban center of the island.

REGISTRATION

XVI World Meeting of the International Society for Research on Aggression

Title _____

First name _____

Family name _____

Affiliation _____

E-mail _____

Fax _____

Telephone _____

Postal address _____

Name of accompanying person(s)

Presentation(s) at the conference:

Tick several if required.

- Plenary
- Organiser of a symposium
- Symposium presentation
- Paper
- Poster
- None

Abstracts including names of authors with their affiliations, should be sent by e-mail to karin.osterman@abo.fi

Final deadline for submission of abstracts is February 29, 2004.

Which aids do you need for your presentation?

- video projector for powerpoint show
- slide projector
- overhead projector
- TV and VHS (note: European standard required)
- TV and DVD (note: Region 2 compatibility)

FEES

Registration fee: includes admission to all scientific sessions, welcome reception, coffee and snacks during the conference.

Registration fee	<i>before February 29</i>	<i>March 1 to June 1</i>	<i>after June 1</i>
ISRA members	300 €	330 €	350 €
Student members	150 €	180 €	200 €
Non-members	330 €	360 €	380 €
Student non-members	180 €	210 €	230 €

Social programme	
Welcome reception, Sept. 17	free
Whole day tour, Sept. 19	25 €
Boat cruise, Sept. 21	30 €
Banquet, Sept 22	80 €

Note. Accompanying persons may attend all social events if they pay for their attendance. The welcome reception is free also for them.

Greek cuisine cooking course for accompanying persons: 100 €

Refunds. Registration and event fees will be fully refunded if cancellation is received prior to June 1, 2004. After that date, refunds will be provided to the extent that the organising committee can recover the money from its vendors.

Payment	Number of persons	<i>Please insert the appropriate amounts in the boxes</i>
Welcome reception	<input type="text"/>	free
Registration	one	<input type="text"/> €
Whole day tour	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> €
Boat cruise	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> €
Banquet	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> €
Cooking course	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> €
TOTAL:		<input type="text"/> €

Payment by credit card:

Type of card: VISA Eurocard/MasterCard

Name on the card

Card number

Expiring month expiring year

Send this form

a) by **fax** to +358-6-3247 491

b) by **regular mail** to Kaj Björkqvist, address below

c) together with a **check** with the appropriate sum, the receiver being ISRA Santorini 2004, c/o Kaj Björkqvist, address below

d) You can also pay by **bank transfer** to

Ålandsbanken, Vasa, Finland, account number 660100-1188721

ISRA Conference
 prof. Kaj Björkqvist
 Developmental Psychology
 Åbo Akademi University
 P.O.B. 311
 65101 Vasa
 Finland, Europe

Payment in Euros only. Thank you for your registration.

New Investigator Awards

At the ISRA conference there will be two 'New Investigator' Awards of \$500 each, one for an oral presentation and one for a poster presentation. 'New Investigators' are defined as those who are:

- (1) *Within 5 years of their undergraduate degree graduation, or currently enrolled on a postgraduate degree program, or within 2 years of graduation from such a program.*
- (2) *ISRA members*
- (3) *Presenting their first paper or poster at the conference as first author*

In order to be considered for these awards, it is therefore important that when submitting papers and posters for the conference that authors clearly indicate whether they fulfil the criteria for a 'New Investigator'.

Hellas CICA International Colloquium on the Brain and Aggression

**Rhodes Island,
Greece,
14th-17th September 2004**

Since 1983, C.I.C.A. (International Colloquium on the Brain and Aggression) has been organizing residential courses of interdisciplinary nature on different aspects of the relationships between the brain and aggression.

You are cordially invited to this Hellas C.I.C.A, to be held in Rhodes Island, from 14th to 17 September 2004. We seek to combine interesting science and holidays, in the famous Greek island of Rhodes, to produce a useful and enjoyable break from summer teaching. We will hold the CICA meeting right before the Biennial World ISRA meeting in Santorini (Greece). The CICA will begin on the evening of Tuesday, 14th September, 2004, and will close in the morning of Friday, 17th July, 2004. Since the ISRA meeting starts that evening in Santorini, with an informal get-together, those participants who also wish to attend the ISRA meeting, may travel to Santorini during that day, either by plane or by boat.

Place: It is to be held in Rhodes, a beautiful island in the Aegean Sea. The venue will take place at Rhodes Grand Hotel. The Rhodes Grand Hotel is a Five Star Luxury Hotel, located on the cosmopolitan Island of the sun, surrounded by the crystal waters of the

Aegean Sea. Centrally situated in the City of Rhodes the fully renovated Hotel is just a few minutes away from its main historical and cultural attractions. The complex is overlooking a sandy beach on the beautiful Aegean Sea. The distance from the Airport is 15 km.

The Hotel consists of 400 Rooms in three Buildings and 10 Luxurious VIP Suites. All the Rooms & Suites are equipped with Air Conditioning with Individual Control / Heating, Bathroom with Bathtubs / Hairdryer, Direct Dial Telephone, Mini Bar, Satellite TV with International Channels / Music Radio, Safe Box and Balcony or Terrace with a fantastic view to the Aegean Sea or to the pool. More information about the hotel can be found at: <http://www.mitsis-grandhotel.com>.

Rhodes Grand Hotel
Phone No: +30 22410 54700
Fax: +30 22410 35589
e-mail: info@mitsis-grandhotel.com

Price: A special price for the Hellas CICA has been arranged: The price for a double room and half board is 50 Euros per person per night and for a single room and half board 80 euros per person per night. The conference registration fee would be 150 Euros, which includes conference room rental, AV equipment, stationary, etc.

Travel: You may fly to Rhodes Airport from Athens or other major European cities. A taxi from the Airport to the hotel would cost around 10 Euros. For those also travelling to Santorini, there are direct plane and ship connections. As it is customary, participants are expected to make their own travel arrangements. However, if you do not have enough funds available for transport or accommodation, please let us know, including a firm estimate of the cost involved. Although for the time being we are unable to provide any contribution towards travelling expenses, we are trying to secure a certain number of fellowships. There is a space on the Registration and Submissions form (presented later) where you can indicate this.

Topic: Although participants are welcome to submit papers on any of the topics related to the relationships between the brain and aggression, we would like to ask you to suggest us some symposia on more specific topics. For example (given the proximity of the Olympic Games to be held in Greece on August 2004), we are thinking of offering one symposium on Violence and Sport. So, please, introduce a short abstract of your eventual proposed contribution for symposium or seminar.

PAPERS PUBLICATION: The papers, which should be send to us with enough anticipation, will hopefully be pre-circulated and read by other participants before the meeting itself. Instead of formally presenting them - the papers will be 'taken as read'. The steering committee wants to encourage informally conducted wide-ranging discussion among experts on state-of-the-art substantive and methodological aspects. Free communications may be accepted as posters, too. You may also wish to attend without giving a talk.

A publication of selected papers will probably appear some time after the meeting. If you want to contribute to it, please bring with you the final manuscript (which should not have been published elsewhere) with a version on a 3.5 disquette, preferably in MsWord.

DEADLINES:

December 15, 2003: Submission of information about eventual symposia and papers, to cica@psi.ucm.es and melatron@otenet.gr

April 30, 2004: Registration (200 Euros after that deadline) and submission of abstracts. These should be sent, preferably via the Internet as e-mails addressed to: [<cica@psi.ucm.es>](mailto:cica@psi.ucm.es) and [<melatron@otenet.gr>](mailto:melatron@otenet.gr) in accordance with the following format:

1. Paper title
2. Author or co-authors with names, addresses, telephone number, fax number and e-mail address
3. Abstract, in English

July 1st, 2004: Paper drafts should be sent via Internet as e-mails addressed to: [<cica@psi.ucm.es>](mailto:cica@psi.ucm.es), in order to be read by other participants before the meeting.

September 14th, 2004: Submission of camera/ready full papers: three hard copies and one electronic version.

Please return the following form by December 15, 2003 to:

snail-mail: Local Organizing Committee Hellas CICA,
Department of Medical Physics,
Medical School,
Athens University,
75, Mikras Asias Str.,
Athens 11527,
Greece
Fax Nrs: 34 91 8444 695, & 34 91 394 31 89

e-mail: [<melatron@otenet.gr>](mailto:melatron@otenet.gr) and [<cica@psi.ucm.es>](mailto:cica@psi.ucm.es)

A second emailing with more precise information will be sent directly to everyone who returns this form.

Best to all

Martin Ramirez
CICA Chairman

Hellas CICA, Rhodes, Greece, 14-17 September 2004

Submissions & Registration form - send to melatron@otenet.gr and cica@psi.ucm.es

- My name (including my first name as I want it to appear on my name tag), my affiliation, and (if applicable) my e-mail address:

(Please carefully verify your email address)

- I would like to organize (or suggest) a symposium on:

Possible participants:

- I would like to present a talk. The title of my talk:

The usual slide and overhead projectors will be available. However please tell us, below, if you will require special audio-visual equipment (e.g., video or computer presentation). Be specific about your needs.

- I will attend., but I would not present any paper _____
- The booking and expenses for accommodation should be dealt directly with the Rhodes Grand Hotel.

The conference registration fees (150 Euros, if paid before 30th April 2004, and 200 Euros after that deadline), please, should be transferred to:

CICA account Nr 0021 0001 78 0600002677
BANCO CONDAL,
C/ Ortega y Gasset 29,
28006 Madrid (Spain)

If you need any financial help, please, state your necessities:

Future ISRA World Meetings

Call for proposals

The ISRA committee would like to invite nominations for sites for future World Meetings, held every two years, alternating between the Eastern and Western hemispheres.

The meetings are intended to be financially self-supporting, but the Society does provide a start-up grant of \$2000 to the Organizing Committee. Organizers are encouraged to seek external funding from sources such as grants from the organizer's university, paid advertisements in the program and grants from businesses in the region.

Conference registration fees should be under the equivalent of \$200 US. Organizers should also aim to provide a variety of housing options ranging from low cost dormitory rooms to moderately priced first-class hotel rooms. A substantially reduced registration fee should be offered for 'accompanying persons' not attending the scientific sessions.

The Society also contributes towards the funding of certain attendees, specifically those who come from "financially weak" countries. Organizers are asked to clearly publicize that such support is available. All organizers should provide some financial assistance to cover local expenses for at least a few members from "financially weak" countries.

Proposals for a world meeting should include the following information:

- A list of members of the organizing committee
- Date and place of the proposed meeting
- Facility for the meeting
- Housing options
- Proposed registration fee
- Sources of income
- Expected expenses (i.e. budget)
- Planned social events

All proposals should be forwarded to Deborah Richardson, ISRA Executive Secretary:

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Tel: (706) 737-1694; Fax: (706) 737-1538

More detailed guidelines for organizers of ISRA conferences can be obtained direct from Deborah

Attempting to Account for Regional Variations in Pupils' Involvement in Bullying Behaviour in Ireland: A Question of Attitudes Towards Aggression?

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The Nationwide Survey of Bullying Behaviour in Irish Schools (1993 – 1997)

Some years ago, Dr Mona O' Moore undertook a nationwide survey of bullying behaviour in Irish primary and post-primary schools. In the context of Irish research into the school bullying behaviour situation, this was indeed timely; 1993 had seen the publication of the Irish government's Department of Education's 'Guidelines on Countering Bullying Behaviour in Primary and Post-primary Schools', and 1996 had seen the first *International Conference on Research into Bullying Behaviour in Schools* [the proceedings of which, along with the presentation of the results of the nationwide survey (O' Moore, Kirkham and Smith, 1997), appeared in a special edition of the *Irish Journal of Psychology* (Vol. 18.2, 1997)] being held in Trinity College Dublin.

Internationally, of course, undertaking the nationwide survey allowed Irish research to progress down a trail that the Scandinavians had already blazed; Dan Olweus had been collecting large scale data on school bullying in both Sweden and Norway since the 1970s, as well as having designed and implemented the first nationwide *intervention* against – never mind mere *survey* of – bullying behaviour in Norway in 1983 (see, for example, Olweus, 1993, 1999). Both Norway and Ireland are fortunate enough to have population sizes small enough, and researchers energetic enough, to permit the collection of nationwide data; to my knowledge, no other country can claim to have as reliable a *nationwide* picture of pupils' involvement in bullying behaviour as is available to researchers (and indeed, those involved in education in general) in Ireland and Norway.

The nationwide survey ran as follows: a total of 20,442 pupils (9, 599 primary - 4, 485 girls and 5, 114 boys from 320 schools and 10,843 post-primary - 6,633 girls and 4, 210 boys from 211 schools) completed modified versions of the Olweus Bully/Victim Questionnaire (Olweus, 1989; Whitney and Smith, 1993). The sample comprised pupils of 10 per cent of the primary schools, and 27 per cent of the post-primary schools in each of the 26 counties of the Republic of Ireland. As the results have been documented in considerable detail elsewhere (O' Moore, Kirkham and Smith, 1997), it will suffice to state that 31.3 per cent of primary school pupils and 15.6 per cent of post-primary pupils reported having been victimised within the last term; 26.5 per cent of primary school pupils and 14.9 per cent of post-primary pupils reported that they had bullied others within the last term.

The availability of nationwide results in Ireland has provided great opportunities for comparisons and even collaborations at the nationwide level with colleagues in Norway, and at the region-wide level with, amongst others, colleagues in England

(Smith, 1997; Smith and Sharp, 1994), Spain (Ortega and Lera, 2000), Israel (Benbenishty and Astor, 2003), and, closer to home, in Northern Ireland (Collins, McAleavy and Adamson, 2002). The establishment of the Anti-Bullying Research and Resource Centre in the Department of Education, Trinity College, during the course of the nationwide survey, has permitted the next logical step - the planning and development of a nationwide intervention programme by Dr O' Moore and her colleagues [piloted in the single county of Donegal with some success (O' Moore and Minton, 2003), with the initial nationwide implementation phase to be commenced in October 2003].

Regional Variations: Socio-economic Factors, or a Question of Attitudes?

Inspired by the desirability of having county-by-county statistics available, the data from the nationwide survey were finally broken down last summer in an inter-county analysis. Obviously, it would be interesting to see if there were regional variations in the extent to which pupils were involved in bullying behaviour; it would also be interesting to see if such variations could be explained with reference to the various socio-economic factors – population density, socio-economic status, levels of unemployment and the like. Fortunately, the time of the collection of data in the nationwide survey corresponded fairly closely with a National Census of Population in the Republic of Ireland (April, 1996: Central Statistics Office, 1997, 1998). It was therefore possible to conduct a series of correlations between county level frequencies of pupils' responses to the various items of the modified Olweus Bully/Victim Questionnaire with information about county levels of:

- (i) total population;
- (ii) the percentage of change in the population between the 1991 and 1996 Censuses;
- (iii) the proportion of the population living in town areas;
- (iv) the percentage of the population categorised by social classes (i.e. professionals, non-manual workers, manual workers and unable to categorise);
- (vii) the total percentage of unemployed persons;
- (viii) the percentage of unemployed persons unemployed for less than 24 months;
- (ix) the percentage of unemployed persons for more than 24 months;
- (x) the percentage of unemployed persons of an unspecified duration of unemployment.

What emerged was a rather negative finding: inter-county variations were unaccountable for with reference to any of the above categories, but were always related to two other factors: gender and school level. In other words, boys were always more involved in bullying behaviour (as both perpetrators and victims), and primary aged children were always more so involved than were their post-primary counterparts.

Despite the imperfections of this methodology, and despite the fact that interpretations were being made from a set of negative results, it was possible to speculate about what all this could mean. Firstly, various myths could be dispelled: in Ireland, a country whose population is hugely centralised on the capital, Dublin, with few other areas of high population density, it is often assumed that social problems are similarly centralised. Thus, the rural Irish resident will often express the sentiment that 'you're better off living down the country'. On the basis of the inter-county findings, this simply does not stand up. For example, one was as likely to be victimised in a rural county (say, Co. Cavan, with just 16.9 per cent of its population living in town areas), where 33 per cent of primary pupils reported having been bullied in the last school term,

as one is in Co. Dublin (Ireland's only really highly urbanised county, with some 97.5 per cent of its population living in town areas), where 32.9 per cent of primary pupils reported having been bullied in the last school term. Similarly, views that communities richer in working class persons, or where unemployment is more prevalent are somehow more at risk from problems concerning interpersonal violence in schools should also be dismissed. One *can* perhaps expect more problems, on the basis of these findings, if one happens to be a primary school boy. Secondly, a key question emerges: what *does* account for regional variations? Are these variations merely artefacts of the sampling process or have they some meaning which eluded the inter-county analysis that was applied? The former is perhaps the least likely explanation, given the considerable care that was taken in the collection of data.

Finally, and what is absolutely certain, is the fact that bullying behaviour, as a phenomenon, existed in every county in the Republic of Ireland. In accounting for this, one can only point to certain historical truths – bullying behaviour has, in some shape or form, existed in schools in Ireland at least since empirical research into the topic began, and certainly, if legal, literary and anecdotal accounts are taken into consideration, as far back as anyone can recall, or has recorded. Yet action on the issue, in the forms of legislature, policy and education, is a feature of only the last two decades. It is, therefore, quite possible that enduring attitudes and beliefs around bullying behaviour – including some quite undesirable ones, that legitimise or diminish the substantial interpersonal violence inflicted upon others by those who engage in bullying behaviour as perpetrators – *do* exist, and shape pupils' behaviour in the present day. Whether such negative attitudes and beliefs remain impervious, or may be successfully countered by large-scale intervention programmes, is a critical question, and one that we would hope to address via the forthcoming nationwide intervention programme.

Acknowledgements

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ISRA Website

The ISRA would like to draw the attention of the membership to the official ISRA website (www.israsociety.com). Suggestions for what should be included on the website are particularly welcome. All information concerning the website, including requests for information to be added, should be sent directly to Roger Johnson, Ramapo College, Mahwah, N.J. USA, 07430: rjohnson@ramapo.edu

Football Hooliganism*

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Violence among sports fans has always been a major problem. In 532 BC, chariot-racing fans rioted in Constantinople and seized control of the stadium. Roman soldiers were called to suppress the rioting and 30,000 people were killed in subsequent fighting (Ward, 2002). More recently, there has been serious trouble at many sports including baseball, boxing, ice hockey and, above all, football. It is surprising, then, that compared to many other aggression problems (school bullying, say, or domestic violence) there has been rather little empirical psychological research on the subject. I have never studied it myself, despite being an aggression researcher and football fan for whom the question is of more than academic interest. So here is a brief, non-expert's view of the state of play in world football hooliganism research. What's going on?

The first thing to note is that there are several different phenomena to explain. Some hooliganism takes place between organised gangs for whom the violence is more important than the game. Indeed, some such gangs meet in order to fight even when there is no game at all. For example, in the Netherlands in 1997, over 450 fans of Ajax and Feyenoord met in Beverwijk, a small town many miles from either team's home city, for a "prearranged and well-organized confrontation" (Kerr and de Kock, 2002). This we could call "Tribal" hooliganism. Secondly, some hooliganism erupts in parallel with events in the game, powered by tension, excitement, anger, passion: what we could call "Emotional" hooliganism. For example, the Turkish FA were recently fined £22,000 after fans threw bottles and other missiles at Macedonia players celebrating a goal during their Euro 2004 qualifier (The Guardian, 4.07.03). Thirdly, there are outbreaks that simmer for hours (even days) before exploding, following a complex series of interactions between fan groups, media and the police. For example, during the 1998 World Cup, England fans fought with Tunisian fans and French police on the beaches of Marseilles after two days of escalating tension (Stott, 1999). This we could call "Contingent" hooliganism. Fourthly, football violence is particularly associated with racism, partly perhaps because of its tribal nature, but also because of long-term deliberate infiltration of the game by far-right groups, for whom the crowds provide a rich source of disaffected working class youth. Sometimes, this means that hooliganism arises as part of a wider political context. For example, the England fans who "rioted" in Dublin in 1995 appear to have been part of a deliberate campaign to destabilise the Irish peace process. This we could term "Political" hooliganism. Depending on the kind of event being studied, the main focus for researchers may therefore be on individual, within-group or between-group processes, as we shall see.

Any theory of football hooliganism must also be able to explain two strange paradoxes. The first is the "Scottish Paradox": the domestic game in Scotland is plagued by some of the most unpleasant sectarian conflicts to be found anywhere in the world of football, yet when the national team are away from home the "Tartan Army" put aside their differences and become a friendly, good-natured crowd. Despite drinking vast quantities of alcohol, locals generally welcome this travelling carnival and there is little trouble. The second tricky question is the "Rugby League Paradox". Rugby League is a

popular working class sport across a large part of Northern England, watched by large crowds (many of whom also go to football). It is fast, exciting, and extremely violent. Opposing fans are not segregated. Rivalries between towns are as passionate as any in football, yet there is hardly any crowd trouble.

An interesting example of an individual-level analysis of hooliganism can be found in Kerr and de Kock's (2002) "Reversal Theory" analysis of the Beverwijk fighting mentioned previously. In their view, the roots of hooliganism can be found in the personalities of the individuals involved, particularly the states of *proactive negativism* (anti-conformity) and *mastery* (desire to dominate), in which high excitement is derived from breaking social rules and outwitting the forces of law and order. This behaviour occurs within a *protective frame*, a mindset in which normally negative emotions (such as anger or fear) can be experienced pleurably. Fighting thus becomes a kind of rough-and-tumble play, governed by unspoken rules that allow enough risk to maintain the combatants' arousal without it escalating to unacceptable levels. This explains how 450 people could fight with knives, bats, hammers and chains, yet only one person died and few were seriously injured. Kerr and de Kock argue that high arousal under these circumstances can be addictive, making it difficult for hooligans to "retire" from the fray. Worryingly, this also means that increased policing of hooliganism could simply make it *more* exciting for such fans, whom delight in planning their fights using the internet and mobile phones to outwit the police surveillance.

This view of hooliganism chimes well with an evolutionary analysis of aggression as a social strategy (Archer, 2001) that may be used (particularly by males) to establish status within the peer group. However anti-social it may appear to an outsider, hooliganism may be highly adaptive within a deviant group. On the other hand, the individual focus does not accord well with traditional psychological theories of aggression, such as Dollard's Frustration-Aggression hypothesis (where's the frustration?) or Berkowitz's Affect-Arousal model (where's the negative affect?). It does not explain my paradoxes, in which individuals who are violent in some contexts can be peaceful in others. Nor does it seem to explain events like the Battle of Marseilles, where large numbers of innocent fans become caught up in violence. Such events require analysis at a wider, social, level.

One social approach is the Elaborated Social Identity Model (Stott et al., 2001). This approach emphasises the role of inter- and intra-group processes. For example, peaceful England fans at Marseilles came to regard aggressive behaviour as a legitimate (self-defensive) response to perceived illegitimate use of violence by the police and opposing fan groups. One major weakness of traditional sociological views of hooliganism is that fans are treated as a homogenous group; one of the strengths of Stott's model is that it shows how external threats (aided by stereotyped media portrayals) can *create* a homogenous group from normally disparate individuals. This also explains the Scottish paradox (among other things), because the "Tartan Army" have come to self-identify themselves as non-violent, mainly in order to differentiate themselves from the English. Something similar drives Denmark's flamboyant "Roligans" ("peaceful hooligans") and perhaps Rugby League fans, too.

Of course, critics could counter that the Tartan Army are unencumbered by expectations of actually ever winning anything, whereas the English (uniquely placed as inventors of the game) are driven to distraction by repeated failure. However, examples of hooliganism from a great many countries, including highly successful footballing nations such as Germany (Marsh et al., 1996) and Argentina (BBC, 05.03.02), show that it is not simply an English disease. The Elaborated Social Identity Model therefore looks

like a powerful tool for explaining large-scale group violence in some contexts, and its absence in others. In smaller groups, it may also explain how the shared norms of Kerr and de Kock's (2002) *protective frame* emerge among hardcore hooligan gangs.

Finally, another view worth considering is that football hooliganism may be a "moral panic" (Ward, 2002). In this view, sports violence is in reality no worse than that in many other social contexts, but is excessively focussed upon by the media, and other agents of social control, for their own purposes. Panics can then become self-fulfilling prophecies and, by labelling groups as deviant, trigger the kinds of group dynamics noted by Stott et al (2001). Football may be particularly vulnerable to moral panics, because of the visible nature of the hooligan problem (attracting more interest in the same way that small numbers of deaths in train or plane crashes generate vastly more coverage than much greater numbers dying on the roads), but it also looks like the press (in particular) have often played an active role in causing trouble. The English tabloid papers, for instance, are notorious for bellicose, jingoistic and downright racist reporting in the build-up to matches. It has even been alleged that photographers paid England fans to throw bottles and burn flags at the 1998 World Cup (BBC, 15.10.98). They, together with the politicians who hope to curry favour with hard-line rhetoric, and the police who treat all fans as potential troublemakers, must share the blame when trouble erupts.

**Footnote: One hundred and ninety-eight countries entered the 2002 FIFA World Cup. In one or two of these, football is known as "soccer".*

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Book Reviews

Edgar, K. O'Donnell. I and Martin, C (2003), *Prison Violence: The Dynamics of Conflict, Fear and Power*. Willan Publishing.

Prison Violence is a welcome addition to the literature on this relatively under-researched topic. By exploring the dynamics of prison violence, the authors move away from the more typical 'nature and extent' research that has been so common in this field: there is certainly a need for a more theory-driven approach towards explaining violence between prisoners and Edgar, O'Donnell and Martin attempt to achieve this. Topics covered in *Prison Violence* include the nature and extent of victimization, reciprocal victimization and bullying, fear and vulnerability, conflict, power and safety. I will not attempt to review each chapter independently. Rather, I will outline my general thoughts on the book and comment in more detail on a selection of the eight chapters presented.

The chapters are generally very descriptive and those familiar with this area will recognise some of the material presented from papers previously published in professional journals. I did wonder as I read through the book why the names of the prisons that accommodated the researchers were not anonymised in the same way that the names of prisoners were. The material that they present, particularly in terms of the nature and extent of victimisation, is somewhat sensitive and I would have thought it wise to afford prisons some degree of anonymity. The failure to do this resulted in occasions where the authors criticise the work practices of some prisons, with these criticisms clearly attributable to named prisons.

One of the best chapters from the book, however, was Chapter 3 on the 'Nature and Extent of Victimisation'. This chapter provides an excellent description of the different types of victimisation, reflecting upon differences between adults and young offenders. The authors' description of exclusion and the implications of this type of behaviour in prisons were particularly good. They also presented an interesting discussion of the link between self-defence and retaliation, and made important mention of the concept of 'play-fighting' and how such behaviour could escalate into something more serious. This chapter was an excellent example of how direct statements from prisoners can greatly enhance the text.

Chapter 5 on 'Fear and Vulnerability' and Chapter 6 on 'Conflicts: Interests, Relationships and Catalysts' were also strong chapters. The former provided a comprehensive description of what increases or decreases fear responses in prisons, linking this to the concept of 'risk' and the 'fear of crime' literature. The value of the latter chapter lay in its attention to the motivations behind violence and the impact of relationships (e.g. were those involved in a violent incident friends, associates or strangers) and how these helped to escalate violence. Both these topics are often neglected from the literature.

I do feel, however, that the book was somewhat outdated in its review of the literature. This is particularly evident in Chapter 4 on 'Reciprocal victimization and bullying' where only two published papers on prison bullying research are referred to - one a peer-reviewed article and the other a paper appearing in a professional journal. Between 1999 and 2002 prison-bullying research has markedly increased and yet the authors do not take advantage of over 15 studies published during this time. Early on in the book the authors state that they focus on few studies to help with "*freeing up the text...and concentrating on prisoner narratives...to lower the barriers between the reader*

and the lived reality of prison violence". The authors certainly succeed in freeing up the text and "lowering the barriers" but by doing so greatly reduce, in my opinion, the potential value of their book. Their limited attention to previous studies leads to a misinterpretation of the wider literature and ensures a focus on direct forms of aggression with little reflection on indirect/subtle forms (with indirect aggression particularly important in a prison setting). They also, curiously, present 'victimization' as an alternative to the word/definition 'bullying'. I do feel that the arguments they put forward to support this demonstrate their limited review of the more recent literature.

I do not want to appear overly critical of *Prison Violence* for there is certainly value within it. They present a considerable amount of rich dialogue between prisoners, an area often missed from the work of other researchers. They also strive to explain prison violence as opposed to merely describe it. I would certainly recommend this book to academics interesting in this area of aggression research. The value to practitioners and those involved in managing prison violence is, however, in my opinion somewhat limited.

Connor, D. F. (2002) *Aggression and Antisocial Behavior in Children and Adolescents: Research and Treatment*. The Guildford Press

Connor presents a thorough assessment of the literature in a book covering a range of topics such as the definition of aggression, the prevalence and stability of aggression, risk factors for aggression and approaches to assessment and treatment. A number of perspectives are discussed including neuropsychology, psychophysiology and psychiatric models of understanding. To say that this book is an ambitious one is an understatement. When I first began to review it I was not convinced that Connor could successfully outline all of the topics indicated. It was, however, nice to be proved wrong. Connor's book is a truly excellent summary of the research, and one that is attentive to recent developments in this field. Although focusing in parts on research conducted in the US, this book easily lends itself to other countries.

Connor presents twelve easy to follow, well-structured and comprehensive chapters. Of these, a number were particularly interesting. The opening chapter focusing on the definitions and subtypes of aggressive behaviour was one of the best. I particularly liked the distinction that Connor made between adaptive and maladaptive forms of aggression, and his attention to the importance of taking into account the environment in which the aggression is displayed before deciding whether or not it is maladaptive i.e. "*..aggression is not necessarily a mental disorder per se or an expression of psychopathology. In certain contexts and environments, aggressive behaviour is very adaptive*" (p. 5). Connor takes this distinction between maladaptive and adaptive aggression as his starting point for the book, outlining how the book focuses on maladaptive aggression, particularly in terms of treatment approaches.

Chapter 3 outlined the stability, impairment and desistance of aggression. This was an excellent chapter that reflected the most up-to-date research in this area, particularly that with regards to the stability of female aggression. The discussion of cumulative versus early-onset aggression was particularly good. Connor outlined how cumulative aggression, where an individual's aggression steadily increased in frequency and severity over time, is more related to learning and environmental reinforcement. Connor argues that such aggression could be considered adaptive in some instances. Early-onset aggression, however, where a child is frequently and severely aggressive from a young age may relate more to psychopathology and be best considered

maladaptive aggression. The prognosis for successful treatment is thus better for cumulative aggression, particularly if managed from a young age. Although focusing on children and adolescents, the distinction between cumulative and early-onset aggression may also have implications for the treatment of older age groups.

One of my favourite chapters was Chapter 8 on 'Integrated Models of Aggression and Related Behaviour'. In it Connor states how "...aggression research does not lack data. However, much less is known about how to integrate disparate, correlational data into working models". I couldn't agree more and found his attempts at exploring how these models could be integrated both interesting and informative. Although this was a particularly ambitious chapter, it was nonetheless a successful one. Chapter 9 on 'Issues in Female Aggression and Related Behaviours' was another excellent chapter that provided a good summary of the research, highlighting how contrary to popular belief, men are not always more aggressive than women, particularly when the type of aggression and the context in which it occurs is taken into account. Connor also highlighted gaps in the research field, an example being that of Conduct Disorder which is the second most prevalent psychiatric diagnosis in girls and yet surprisingly understudied. Also considered were psychopathy, delinquency, deliberate self-harm and the prevalence, stability and correlates of female aggression.

In summary, Connor presents a range of insightful chapters written in an engaging style. This book will undoubtedly prove of use to both academics and practitioners. Although focusing on children and adolescence, those interested in the development and management of aggression in adults will also find the book of value.

Both books reviewed by Jane L. Ireland, Department of Psychology, University of Central Lancashire, UK and Psychological Services, Ashworth Hospital, UK.

Violence and Victims

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