



regulatory foci. Implications for neurobiological, emotion and motivation theories will be discussed.

The IPANAT: An implicit measure for the assessment of state and trait variation in approach-avoidance motivation

Quirin, Markus *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Osnabrück, Osnabrück, Germany*
Self-reports of motivational and affective processes may be criticized for their validity. This is because many of these processes are not consciously accessible. Even if they are, individuals can easily bias them, intentionally or unintentionally. A novel measure, the IPANAT, will be introduced for the assessment of implicit positive-approach vs. negative-avoidance representations. Data supporting reliability and validity will be presented. Particularly, a study will be reported where implicit but not explicit representations of avoidance motivation predicted right prefrontal activation in resting electroencephalography. Implications for the use of implicit measures in brain research on motivation will be discussed.

Cerebral asymmetry in emotional/motivational behaviour in non-human species

Vallortigara, Giorgio *Center for Brain/Mind Sciences, University of Trento, Trieste, Italy*
Evidence collected in different taxonomic groups suggests a general pattern of cerebral lateralization among vertebrates, with the right hemisphere specialized to attend to novelty and execute rapid responses, and the left hemisphere specialised to categorize stimuli and control considered responses. Some of these lateralized functions are manifested as side biases that would be disadvantageous for survival, as in the case of enhanced reactivity to predators approaching on the animal's left side, which leaves prey more vulnerable to predators on their right side. Evidence is discussed of how these disadvantages may be counterbalanced by computational and social-ecological advantages.

S-066: International perspectives on invasion, reconciliation, peace, and security

Sherri McCarthy (*chair*)
The proposed symposium would include papers from contributors to an international study of citizens' views on governmental aggression and peace. Participants in all the represented countries completed a mixed-methods (qualitative & quantitative) survey in which they responded to items such as "Children have the right to grow up in a world of peace." There were generally more than 100 respondents per country. In general support for peace was high but respondents varied across countries in perspectives concerning the rights of governments to invade other countries, the possibility of peace, the nature of reconciliation, and the meaning of security.

Perspectives on invasion: The United States, Portugal and Germany

Barbosa, Mariana *Dept. of Psychology, Universidade do Minho, Braga, Portugal*
Machado, Carla *Psychology, Universidade do Minho, Braga, Portugal*
Matos, Raquel *Psychology, Universidade Católica do Porto, Porto, Portugal*
Zaveri, Tanvi *International Relations, Boston University, Boston, USA*
Leembruggen-Kallberg, Elisabeth *Azusa Theological College, Free University, Nieuwegein, Netherlands*
Participants from three countries (100 participants per country) with different histories of involvement in armed conflict—i.e., Portugal, the USA, and Germany—provided quantitative and qualitative responses to the PAIRTAS item: "Sometimes one country has the right to invade another country". An overall analysis of qualitative responses in the

sample as a whole showed that "self-defense" and "humanitarian causes" appeared as major justifications in favor of war, whereas the search for non-violent solutions and a concern with ulterior motives (e.g., power, oil) appeared as major arguments against invasion.

Perspectives on reconciliation in England, Australia, Canada, India and the United States

Castanheira, Helena *Dept. of Psychology, Boston University, Boston, USA*
Borrelli, Scott *Psychology, University of Maryland, Europe, Malaga, Spain*
Puri, Ellora *Political Science, University of Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir, India*
West, Doe *Psychology, Boston University, Boston, USA*
Publications on reconciliation have been more theoretical than empirical and few studies have addressed lay people's understandings of reconciliation. Open-ended definitions of reconciliation from 50 Canadian, 50 Australian, 50 English, 50 Indian, and 100 American participants were coded into two major categories— process and end-state—and several subcategories. Chi squares revealed statistically significant differences among countries in definitional categories. For example, as compared with other nationalities, Australians gave significantly more responses defining reconciliation as a process of forgiveness, while English participants gave significantly more responses defining it as an end state of peace and end of conflict.

Eastern perspectives on reconciliation: Israel and Lebanon

de Sivilya, Helena *Psychology, Emek Yezreel College, Kibbutz Merhavia, Israel*
Yassour-Borochowitz, Dalit *Psychology, Emek Yezreel College, Kibbutz Merhavia, Israel*
Youssef, Rouba *Psychology, Boston University, Boston, USA*
Tastle, William *School of Business, Ithaca College, Ithaca, USA*
Yalcinkaya, Alev *Psychology, Yeditepe University, Istanbul, Turkey*
Turan, Feryal *Psychology, Ankara University, Ankara, Turkey*
The Jewish-Palestinian conflict, and conflicts in Turkey, continuing for over 100 years, have clearly visible repercussions in Middle Eastern and Eurasian attitudes towards reconciliation. Quantitative and qualitative responses from over 300 Israeli citizens (Jewish and non-Jewish), Lebanese citizens (Christian and Muslim), and Turkish citizens were analyzed. An apology as a mechanism for reconciliation received moderate support at best. The minority of the respondents who endorsed apology view it as a first step for reconciliation, albeit insufficient condition. The presentation will provide the statistical data as well as elaborate on central themes that have emerged from the qualitative data.

European perspectives on reconciliation and peace: Serbia, Portugal and Sweden

Petrovich, Nebojsa *Dept. of Psychology, Belgrade University, Belgrade, Serbia*
Salmberg, Mathilde *Counseling & Psychiatric S, Georgetown University, Washington DC, USA*
Zaveri, Tanvi *International Relations, Boston University, Boston, USA*
Machado, Carla *Psychology, University of Minho, Braga, Portugal*
Matos, Raquel *Psychology, Catholic University of Porto, Porto, Portugal*
Swedish, Serbian, and Portuguese participants' responses on seven-point PAIRTAS scales addressing children's right to peace, everyone's right to peace, and the achievability of world peace were analyzed and compared. Results have shown almost complete agreement with the rights in all three subsamples, but also a discrepancy between that desired state and possibility of its realization. Special attention in the presentation will be given to the qualitative responses— participants' explanations of their degree of agreement. There are several categories of obtained reasons ("it's a basic human right", "human nature is selfish", etc) which appear in all subsamples but in different percents.

Latin American perspectives on peace: Nicaragua and Peru

Clinton, Amanda *Dept. of Psychology, Universidad de Puerto Rico, Rincon, Puerto Rico*
DeSouza, Eros *Psychology, Illinois State University, Normal, USA*
Stevens, Michael *Psychology, Illinois State University, Normal, USA*
The current study, which forms part of a larger international project, addresses Nicaraguan and Peruvian citizens' opinions of peace. A sample of 200 citizens, 100 from each country, voluntarily completed the seven-point PAIRTAS Peace Scale regarding the right to and the possibility of peace. Distinctions and commonalities between countries were coded. Analyses of data indicated a pattern of themes describing peace as the absence of war, terror, and torture, in lieu of which personal and social prosperity and harmony exist. Latin American data suggest that, having lived through war, its absence is the definition of peace.

Perspectives on security in Russians, Russian Americans and European Americans

McCarthy, Sherri *Dept. of Psychology, Northern Arizona University, Yuma, USA*
Medveda, Anna *International Relations, St. Petersburg University, St. Petersburg, Russia*
Castanheira, Helena *Psychology, Boston University, Boston, USA*
Tochilnikova, Elina *Psychology, Boston University, Boston, USA*
Trosky, Abram *International Relations, Boston University, Boston, USA*
Corgan, Michael *International Relations, Boston University, Boston, USA*
Malley-Morrison, Kathleen *Psychology, Boston University, Boston, USA*
Perspectives on security in Russians, Russian Americans, and European Americans To assess Russian American and European American perspectives on security, quantitative and qualitative responses to two PAIRTAS items were analyzed: "It is important to support the government in time of war" and "National security is essential for individual and family security." T tests revealed that European Americans scored marginally significantly higher than Russian Americans on the importance of supporting the government in wartime, and provided more arguments in support of the statement that national security is essential to personal/family security. Further analyses including a Russian sample will be presented.

S-067: Inference from recognition: Uncovering the mind's adaptive heuristics

Julian Marewski (*chair*)
The recognition heuristic is a simple strategy that can yield highly accurate inferences about uncertain events in the world. Inferences are based solely on recognition—even when other information is known. It is not surprising that it has stirred a large amount of research. This symposium gives an overview of current debates concerning the conditions under which people use it, demonstrates how this heuristic can be used to forecast the outcomes of Wimbledon tennis matches and political elections, presents new findings concerning people's use of it, and examines the accuracy and use of a related recognition-based heuristic, the fluency heuristic.

Inference from ignorance: An adaptive mental tool?

Pachur, Thorsten *Cognitive and Decision Science, Universität Basel, Basel, Switzerland*
The recognition heuristic is a prime example of how, by exploiting systematic structures in the environment, a simple inference rule can lead to effective decision making. The heuristic requires only little information and ignores probabilistic cues beyond recognition. In this talk I will present empirical evidence concerning two key predictions of the recognition heuristic: (a) that in their