

## Appendix 2.

**Table 2 -- The Psychology of Ethnic Conflict**

1. The identification of self with a nation and the ability to sacrifice self for the idea of a nation. Sense of belonging to a nation is very pervasive today and examples of sacrificing one's life for a nation abound.
2. The growing list of historical grievance between groups. As conflict continues, the list of grievances between/among groups grows to become complex and multilayered. Kosovo is a good example of this tendency. Getting to the bottom of ethnic conflict becomes more and more complicated.
3. Inter-generational transmission of negative perceptions and grievances whereby parents pass onto their children the feelings of mistrust and hate they harbour towards their neighbour. Children are deliberately "taught to hate."
4. Demonisation of the other whereby an individual perceives the member of another ethnic group as evil.
5. Egoism of victimisation whereby one's own suffering can not be compared to another's.
6. War as a therapy. Initially, war can be experienced as something exhilarating until it becomes repetitive and costly.
7. The inability to mourn the other side's dead whereby an ethnic group ignores the misery and death its members perpetrated against another ethnic group. For instance, "reciprocal" mourning allowed the Japanese and the Americans to come to terms in the aftermath of the Second World War.