1. While substantial effort has been made to explain reactions to allocation decisions made by ingroup authorities, little is known about reactions to outgroup authorities’ allocation decisions (this thesis).

2. Whether a decision-making authority belongs to an ingroup or to an outgroup strongly affects to what extent procedural fairness versus outcome favorability guides reactions to the authority’s decisions (this thesis).

3. Ingroup identification reduces the influence of treatment favorability on reactions to ingroup authorities’ decisions, but accentuates the influence of treatment favorability on reactions to outgroup authorities’ decisions (this thesis).

4. Outcome favorability, rather than procedural fairness, generally determines reactions to outgroup authorities’ decisions because outgroup members are expected to favor members of their own group (this thesis).

5. Direct activation of relational versus instrumental concerns produces a similar pattern of responses to decisions as generally observed following decisions by ingroup versus outgroup authorities.

6. Ultimately, relational procedural fairness concerns are just as instrumental as are instrumental procedural fairness concerns.

7. Reactions to outgroup authorities’ decisions should be affected by group specific stereotypes and attitudes, as well as by differences in intergroup relations.

8. To advance understanding of the psychology of social justice, reactions to violations of justice norms should be compared to how people react to violations of other social norms.

9. If human behavior is governed by a free will, behavioral sciences seem relatively pointless.

10. To be an experimental social psychologist is an attempt to be a master of puppets, while the strings remain invisible, intertwined and of infinite numbers.