

# SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Newsletter of the Social Psychology Section of the American Sociological Association

Fall 2014

## Remarks from the Chair

**Timothy J. Owens,**  
**Kent State University**  
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Greetings from Kent, Ohio. I couldn't be more thrilled to serve a term as your section chair. It's a nice capstone to my previous stints on the council, and also as secretary-treasurer, newsletter editor, and webmaster. When the election news arrived I was just getting out of the hospital. Without getting into a lot of detail, I broke both of my legs last year, one in June when I fell off a ladder with a chainsaw in my hand! and the other on September 7, my birthday, when I crashed my bicycle on some cobblestone. If I was trying to heed Teddy Roosevelt's advice to embrace "the strenuous life," last year's accidents actually led to something closer to "the slothful life" (anonymous, date unknown). That translated into me gaining the 40 pounds that is painfully obvious in the photo on page 2. Be that as it may, I'm back to full strength now and ready for the challenges ahead. Still, given my background (see attached old photo), breaking both legs was the furthest thing from my mind.



Turning to section news, I am happy to report that my predecessor, Jeremy Freese, left the section in great shape. He also generously added a new symbol of the section chair's awesome power. The chair now has a Japanese Kendama to improve eye-hand coordination and (hopefully) self-confidence, in addition to the existing amulet to ward off danger and a judge's gavel in case meetings get unruly. (I'm thinking about donating a powered wig, but I'm kind of attached to the one I have. Give me a few months to think about it.) Our secretary-treasurer, Jessica Collett, has also done a fine job managing our finances and keeping excellent council and business minutes. Jessica has also volunteered to be our interim webmaster. Our wonderful newsletter editor, Bridget Welch, keeps communication flowing through her well-designed and informative newsletter. All of our committee assignments have also been made (see the complete list of members on page 13). Thanks to everyone who so generously—and willingly—agreed to pitch in. It's a real testament to the section's vitality.

Although our section day is scheduled for the end of the 2015 meetings, the

*Remarks from Chair continued on Page 2*

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Jeremy Freese introducing the new section chair status symbol — the Japanese Kendama. Because, if I remember right, it kinda looks like a gavel.

## Note from the Editor

**Bridget K. Welch**

**Western Illinois University**

[bk-welch@wiu.edu](mailto:bk-welch@wiu.edu)

I will have to say that not one person bribed me with alcohol at ASA to be featured in this edition of the newsletter. But never fear, dear reader, we still have a great one for you.



You (hopefully) are aware of the new co-editors of *SPQ*. Richard and Jan wrote a short letter to the section telling us about the changes at the journal and future opportunities (3 & 4). Remember how at the meeting I said, "Send me great stuff?" Well Murray Webster listened! Instead of our regular "Voices of Experience" he proposed that he, as a former student, interview Joe Berger. I jumped at the chance and you can see the wonderful results here (5-8). Look forward to more of these in the future.

There are some other information items that may prove useful: new books (11 & 12), conference information — including next year's ASA (10&11), and the new officers and committee members (page 13). You'll also find a special thank you to GSIA contributors (9) and congratulations notes (4).

Thank you all who make the newsletter possible. A big thanks to Jessica Collette who took the pictures at ASA. Also, of course, to Murray Webster for the interview of Joe Berger. This newsletter is not possible without member contributions.

If you have something you would like posted, or an idea for something you'd like to see, please email me.

### Temporary Teaching Position in Social Psychology

Bennington College seeks a person to teach one or two courses in Social Psychology for Spring Term (Late February—Early June), 2015. The person will teach an introductory level and an intermediate or advanced level course in social psychology. Classes are very small (about 20) and are taught primarily through discussion. Both psychological and sociological social psychologists are encouraged to apply. Ph.D. and teaching experience preferred. Applications will be accepted until the position is filled.

#### Contact:

Ronald L. Cohen, Ph.D.  
Professor of Psychology  
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[802-440-4384](tel:802-440-4384)

## Remarks from Chair

(Continued from Page 1)

ASA compensated us with an extra session. That translates into six sessions, including the combined Cooley-Mead address and business meeting. The other sessions and their organizers, listed on page 11, are: Ethnographic Contributions to Social Psychology (Brian C. Kelly); Social Psychology of Health and Well-being (Sarah A. Mustillo); Social Psychology Roundtables (Marta Elliott); Is Self-Image Research Suffering from a Lack of Esteem? (me); and Social Psychology of Sex, Sexualities, and Romantic Relationships (John DeLamater). The latter is a nod to next year's overall ASA meetings theme. Details of the sessions appear elsewhere in the newsletter, and will be announcement by the ASA. I'm excited about the sessions, and I hope you are too.

Speaking of next year's meetings in Chicago, here is a little tease. We will have a joint reception with the Section on Emotions and the Section on Altruism, Morality, and Social Solidarity. Linda Francis, chair of the Emotions section, did a terrific job arranging the "off-site" reception in the Bar Below. It will be less expensive than having a convention hotel reception, while including more food and one free drink. The Bar Below is also in the Palmer House so it's practically on-site.

A few more things bear mentioning. Our census stands at 706 members as of November 1. The section is embarking on another campaign to improve the long term health of our endowment. You'll hear more about that in the months ahead. Finally, several

of our committees started as *ad hoc* committees. We need to decide if some should become permanent; if so, their responsibilities and composition should be formalized in the bylaws. That means working with the council this year and, if warranted, putting the changes up for a vote in 2015-16.



...and the handoff is complete.  
Long live the chair!



## A Letter from the New Co-Editors of *Social Psychology Quarterly*

Dear Colleagues,

We would like to update the section on the transition of the editorship of *Social Psychology Quarterly* and share with you our vision for the journal. On August 1, 2014 we began handling all new manuscripts. The transition was quite smooth in large part due to the continued strong stewardship of Karen Hegtvedt and the managing editor, Gianna Mosser. Their guidance and assistance exceeded our expectations, and we are very grateful for their continued support.

We will be working to attract contributions to the journal from a broad base of researchers who use social psychological approaches. We would like to include social psychological research in areas such as mental and physical health, family, culture, criminology, race, gender, and emotions as well the traditional work in symbolic interactionism, group process and social structure and personality. With that in

mind, we have chosen three deputy editors who we think covers these areas: Linda George from *Duke University*, Donileen Loseke from the *University of South Florida*, and Will Kalkhoff from *Kent State University*. Linda is a strong scholar with a wealth of knowledge in a variety of areas in social psychology including health and the life course. Donileen provides strong guidance in the area of qualitative/interpretative research in social psychology, which has increased over the past three decades. Will provides strong editorial guidance in the group process/experimental paradigm, structural social psychology, and neurosociology.



Jan Stets & Richard Serpe

New co-editors of *Social Psychology Quarterly*

Our managing editor is Ryan Trettevik who is completing her PhD in sociology at the *University of California, Riverside* with an emphasis in social psychology. We also have two editorial assistants: Phoenicia Fares at the *University of California, Riverside* and Elena Fox at *Kent State University*. Both Phoenicia and Elena are pursuing the doctoral degrees in sociology and are focusing on social psychology as one of their areas of specialization. Finally, Gianna Mosser who has served as the managing editor for *SPQ* during both Gary Fine and Karen Hegtvedt and Cathy Johnson's editorships will continue to be part of the editorial team as the journal's copy editor. In addition to her strong editing skills, she will continue to provide invaluable continuity for the journal.

All new editors of journals hope to both maintain the success of prior editors and make some adjustments to their own journal. While we are not planning any major changes, there are a few things we would like to bring to your attention. One thing you will see is the return of *Research Notes*, which was very common in *SPQ* through Volume 69. From our perspective, a research note is a manuscript that primarily provides empirical examples of theory-based research or methods. It points the reader to extant theory that informs one's work, but then goes on to present the latest



empirical findings that support or further develop the theory. Research notes will be shorter in length than an article, thus they will provide us the opportunity to publish more quality work from the research community within the journals 420 pages annually. More information on *Research Notes* is available at [http://www.asanet.org/journals/spq/social\\_psychology\\_quarterly.cfm](http://www.asanet.org/journals/spq/social_psychology_quarterly.cfm). Following what many other editors have done, we are planning to publish at least one special issue. Our hope is to publish the special issue in the last issue of 2016 or in early 2017. A formal call for topics will be issued by January 15, 2015. We will consult with the *SPQ* editorial board and identify the topic for the special issue by March 15, 2015 and select a special issue editor no later than June 1, 2015. A call for papers in the special issue will be out no later than July 1, 2015 and we would expect papers to be submitted by February 1, 2016. While we will make the formal announcement in January, we welcome suggestions regarding a special issue now.

Finally, we want you to know that we are committed to making editorial decisions in a timely manner. While time in review is a product of many things including how long it takes reviewers to provide their advice, our goal is to make a decision within 70 days of submission. The prior editors have worked to establish this as an expectation for *SPQ*, and they have been able to do so. We expect to do the same.

There are other plans we have for the journal. Among these, we wish to work to strengthen the review process by encouraging reviewers to prepare helpful reviews. Our goal is to foster reviews that focus on the author's goals for the paper, that evaluate the theoretical, methodological, and analytic approach and overall contribution of the work in advancing science, and that does all of this in a constructive and professional manner. More information about our reviewer guidelines is available at [http://www.asanet.org/journals/spq/social\\_psychology\\_quarterly.cfm](http://www.asanet.org/journals/spq/social_psychology_quarterly.cfm). We are also interested in increasing the presence of *SPQ* by using current technology and engaging accessible media. Our full proposal is available on the ASA website. If you would like to know more about our thoughts and perspective, you can read the proposal at <http://www.asanet.org/documents/SPQ%20Proposal%20StetsSerpe.pdf>.

We urge you to send your scholarship to *Social Psychology Quarterly*. We also want to encourage you to contact us if you have any questions about the journal, the editorial process, or a manuscript.

Richard T. Serpe and Jan E. Stets  
Coeditors, *Social Psychology Quarterly*



## Congratulatory Notes

Thomas Pettigrew, Research Professor of Social Psychology at the University of California, Santa Cruz, has been invited to deliver the 2015 Jos Jasper Memorial Lecture at Oxford University. Jasper was a beloved Dutch leader of social psychology in post-war Europe who taught at Oxford. The lecture is scheduled for next May.

Leslie Irvine was promoted to full professor in the Department of Sociology, University of Colorado at Boulder.

The Department of Sociology at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada, has recently established the Martha Foschi Award for Excellence in Research and Teaching, to be presented bi-annually beginning in October 2014. Martha Foschi is currently an active Professor Emerita in that Department, and has been chosen to be the first recipient of the award.

# Voices of Experience: Joseph Berger

**As interviewed by Murray Webster**

Following service in the Army in World War II, an undergraduate degree at Brooklyn College, a doctorate at Harvard University, and a faculty appointment at Dartmouth College, Joseph Berger moved to Stanford University in 1959. There he and other young sociologists began to practice what some called “Stanford sociology.” The approach is marked by developing explicit explanatory theory and conducting empirical tests, often, although definitely not always, in a laboratory. Other sociologists have independently developed comparable approaches at other universities, and today this kind of work constitutes a significant source of contributions to social psychology.

Joseph Berger has received significant awards for his work, including research grants from federal agencies, the Social Psychology Section’s Cooley-Mead Award, and ASA’s W. E. B. DuBois Award for a career of distinguished scholarship. His remarkable career continues to the present as Joe participates in professional meetings and reviews for our journals; his most recent scholarly paper was published in 2014. This year Joe reached the age of 90, an occasion that seems like a good time to ask him to reflect on his career, our discipline, and his views of our shared future.



**Joe and his wife Theory**

**Were there experiences early in your life or when you were growing up that influenced your becoming a sociologist?**

Yes, there were. Both my parents were intensely interested in the political and economic issues of the day (these were the years of the great depression, the New Deal, of Fascism in Italy, and National Socialism in Germany). My father was a committed Marxist all his life. I grew up in that environment so it isn’t too surprising that by 14, I was reading and struggling to understand Engels, “The Origin of the Family” or that about the same age I was marching in May Day parades, and calling out “Free the Scottsboro Boys” and “Down with Jim Crow Laws.” During this period in my life I had already become extremely sensitive to the differences between socially advantaged and socially disadvantaged groups in society.

As the years went by and I read more widely and thought more intensively about the subject, I developed reservations about Marxist theory. By the time I left for the Army I had serious doubts, and I was looking for alternatives, but found none that satisfied me. However, I began to think of Sociology and in my high school yearbook when asked what I wanted to be, I said “Instructor in the Science of Sociology.” By the time I came out of the Army, I had decided Marxist theory was not a viable theory of society or social processes. As I saw it the task ahead was to develop new theories of society and social processes. Obviously this was the work of Sociologists, so I decided to go into Sociology. For me, going into Sociology was a “calling.”

**I know that you have been involved in different research programs in your career. One of these has been concerned with the nature of sociological theory generally. How did this program evolve? What were your primary objectives in this program?**

My objectives in this research were to analyze the structure of different types of theory building activities in sociology and to determine the nature of different forms of theory growth that occurs in our field. My interests in these questions peaked in graduate school at Harvard. I was exposed to the works, for example, of Talcott Parsons on the one hand and to that of George Homans on the other. Each claimed to be creating theory, but from my standpoint there were big differences in what they were doing. What emerged for me was

the question of how can we distinguish the different types of theoretical enterprises that sociologists are engaged in?

Over the years I read extensively in the history and philosophy of science (looking for insights) while pondering this question. Eventually, I came to distinguish between theoretical work concerned with developing *Orienting Strategies* in sociology from those concerned with developing *Unit Theories* in sociology. However, I knew that this classification wasn't complete. In working on Expectation States theory, I found that I was developing different unit theories that appeared to be *interrelated*. How did this kind of work fit into my classification? I had no answer and in 1968 I wrote of this type of theoretical work as developing "theories in parallel."

In 1971, while on a fellowship, I encountered and was exposed to the work of the philosopher Imre Lakatos. Lakatos lectured and wrote extensively on the idea of scientific research programs. This idea became the basis of my own work on theoretical research programs. The rest is history. Starting in the 1970s and going on into the 1980s, I worked with David G. Wagner on determining the nature of different types of theoretical research programs and the nature of different types of theoretical growth including the elaboration, the proliferation, and the integration of theories. In the 1990s collaborating with Morris Zelditch I worked on the nature of orienting strategies. We distinguished fundamental principles from working strategies, which theorists use in developing unit theories. In summary, this research provides us with a working typology of different types of theory building activities in the terms *Orienting Strategies*, *Theoretical Research Programs* and *Unit Theories*. It also provides us with an analysis of the structure of each of these three types as well as an analysis of some important forms of theoretical growth that occur in sociology.

**A second major research program you have been heavily involved in is the origin and growth of the Expectation States theory program. How has this program evolved? What is the present state of this theoretical work?**

The Expectation States program has absorbed the greatest share of my research efforts. I will describe it informally avoiding theoretical details.

This program began with my doctoral thesis in the late 1950s, which was concerned with the emergence of



**Joe Berger in the early 1950s**

interaction hierarchies in small groups whose members were initially similar in status. Sometime after this program was initiated, Morris Zelditch, Bernard P. Cohen and I constructed a theory, published in 1966, concerned with disadvantaged groups, as for example, women, blacks, and Mexican Americans. In it we addressed the question of when do status relations exist between these disadvantaged groups and their complementary groups, say men, whites, Anglo Americans. We argued that for status relations to exist at least two things had to be true. First, women, blacks, and Mexican Americans had to be culturally defined as being less valued than individuals in the advantaged groups. And second, women, blacks, and Mexican Americans had to be culturally defined as having less generalized performance capacities than those in their complementary groups. Status relations between groups, when they exist, have consequences particularly when

individuals from different status groups work together in committees, work groups, or task groups generally. They create inequalities in behavior in groups, inequalities in who influences whom, and inequalities in how individuals evaluate each other. And those inequalities can often operate to maintain the initial status relations.



The original 1966 theory was modified, then elaborated, and finally it was formalized in the 1977 book. Status Characteristics Theory has now been applied in the study of major social distinctions in our society including, among others, gender distinctions, racial distinctions, and ethnic distinctions. Over the years the program of which this Status theory is part has steadily expanded and grown. We now have additional theories that, among other things, show how inequality of rewards is related to status relations, how new status characteristics can be socially created, how status relations evolve through a sequence of tasks, and how status objects can be constructed, and we even have research, but not enough in my opinion, that tells us how we can overcome the effects of status inequality in group situations. Today the Expectation States program has more than a dozen and a half branches that we documented in *Advances in Group Processes* this year. This is due in part to the fact the program has attracted scholars who are committed to developing a cumulative body of theoretical research that is empirically grounded. Nevertheless, there are exciting research tasks still to be tackled.



**Interviewer Murray Webster**

### **What advice would you give to someone starting their career?**

That's a hard one since individuals start their careers with very different histories and are in very different situations. Personally, I found the following ideas to be important:

- Acknowledge your basic research goals and objectives. What do you want to understand? What do you want to achieve? For myself, I usually want to understand fundamental social principles and basic mechanisms that can account for the different types of social behavior I am studying. These goals have influenced my work throughout my career.
- Sociology is a fascinating field with so many interesting and important problems. Select a set of problems that you are **intensely interested in**. Can you see yourself working on these problems five years from now or even longer? Can you see getting a deep understanding of the principles and mechanisms that are involved in these problems? I started out being interested in inequalities, social expectations, and status. Status in particular intrigued me since it often involves invidious and collective evaluations of an individual and his or her behavior in the group.
- While being open to new ideas and new arguments, take a strongly pro-active approach to them. What is the empirical basis of the new idea? Is there research that supports it? Is there research that calls it into question? If the new argument derives from more general principles, what is the status of these general principles? Is the new argument really derived or is it a case where the theorist simply thought of a second idea after he or she thought of the first?
- Finally, keep in mind that while the problems faced by sociologists may be hard, their solutions can be of great social importance. If so, they represent challenges that are often worth responding to.

### **You have had a long career in Sociology. What impresses you as being some of the major changes that you have witnessed during your career?**

Much has changed in my area of research since I first began my career at Dartmouth College in 1954. At that time experimentation in sociology was a novelty that often had to be explained and justified to colleagues. Today experimentation is widely accepted in our field and with time it becomes ever more sophisticated; examples are in the Webster and Sell book on experiments. My area of specialization was then referred to as "small groups" but over the years "small groups" has morphed into the study of "group processes." There is much more here than a simple change of name. Today, there is a strong commitment among group process

scholars (which Zelditch has noted was not always true of early small group researchers) to develop theories that are abstract and general, theories that are rigorous, and theories that can be empirically tested and applied. The result is that today we find in this area theoretical research programs that deal with processes involving social identity, affect control, power and exchange, rewards and distributive justice, status and expectation states, among others described in Peter Burke's 2006 book.

But there is an even more interesting difference between the "small groups" research and current group process research. Many of the theories being developed today apply to more social contexts than simply to small groups. For example, if their scope conditions are met, status theories apply to encounters, small groups, teams, committees and other organizational contexts. As another example, Lawler et al.'s theory of relational cohesion deals with the individual's relation to a group and the individual's relation to an organization. The reward expectations theory recently has been effectively applied to macro-phenomena by David Melamed and to micro-phenomena by Hamit Fisek and David G. Wagner.

Finally, let me stress that there also are important problems that lie ahead in the study of group processes. And while it has been an expanding area of research over the past twenty-five to thirty years, I would argue that group processes is a research area that—fortunately—is still "in progress."

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## Update on GSIA Donations

We are grateful to a number of section members contributed to our Graduate Student Investigator Award this past year:

*Stephen Benard*

*Peter Burke*

*Allison Cantwell*

*Deborah Carr*

*Alicia Cast*

*Shelley Correll*

*Roy Feldman*

*Gary Alan Fine*

*Jeremy Freese*

*Matthew Hunt*

*Cathryn Johnson*

*Omar Lizardo*

*Jane McLeod*

*Jeylan Mortimer*

*Gretchen Peterson*

*Cecilia Ridgeway*

*Dawn Robinson*

*Kimberly Rogers*

*Mary Rose*

*Jane Sell*

*Richard Serpe*

*Brent Simpson*

*Lynn Smith-Lovin*

*Jan Stets*

*Bridget Welch*

*Morris "Buzz" Zelditch*

Because of the generosity of our members, we have deposited more than \$4000 in the Graduate Student Investigator Award fund in the brief time since the ASA meetings in San Francisco!

To make your own donation to the GSIA fund, you can either visit our PayPal website: <http://tinyurl.com/givetoGSIA> (remember that PayPal does deduct 2.2% + \$0.30 for processing) or send a check made out to the American Sociological Association to: Jessica L. Collett, Dept. of Sociology, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556, with GSIA in the "For" line.

As we discussed in our business meeting in San Francisco, there are other ways to benefit the section as well. For example, Richard Serpe endowed the next five years of the Graduate Student Investigator Award plaques and Jessica Collett donated proceeds from reviewing for *Sage Publications* and *Westview Press* to the section's general fund (used to fund graduate student awards, receptions, etc.). John DeLamater has donated his royalties from the *Handbook of Social Psychology*. If you are interested in giving to either the section or a specific initiative other than the GSIA, please get in touch with Jessica Collett, the section's Secretary-Treasurer ([jcollett@nd.edu](mailto:jcollett@nd.edu)).



Whatever the size of your donation, every bit counts. And remember, contributions are tax-deductible.

Thank you all so much for your generosity and continued investment in both the section and our graduate students!

Gretchen Peterson accepts her copy of Cecilia Ridgeway's *Framed by Gender* when a random number generator spits out a number that corresponds to her name on the list of GSIA donors.

## Conference News

***Join us in New Orleans for the Group Processes Mini-Conference, March 25-28th, 2015, at the Southern Sociological Society's annual meeting! We now have our slate of papers! Looking forward to seeing you all.***

—Jessica L. Collett (University of Notre Dame) & Alison J. Bianchi (University of Iowa), Organizers.

### Session on Status

- ***Response Latency as a Status Cue***  
Kayla Pierce, University of North Carolina-Charlotte
- ***Situated Standards in Hiring Decisions***  
Jordan Sannito, University of North Carolina-Charlotte
- ***Modeling Legitimacy and Gender in Task Groups: Three Approaches Using Agent-Based Models***  
Bryan Cannon, University of Georgia
- ***Identifying Influence Structures in Status-Differentiated Groups***  
David A Broniatowski, George Washington University
- ***Status Structures and Sentiment Processes in Task Groups***  
Robert Shelly, Ohio University

### Session on Culture, Groups, & the Individual

- ***Deflection and the Transmission of Cultural Stereotypes***  
M.B. Fallin Hunzaker, Duke University
- ***Toward A Neo-Durkheimian Sociology of Morality: Cultural Theory, Political Ideology, and the U.S. Financial Crisis***  
Joshua R Bruce, Duke University
- ***Citizen Police Academies: A Participant Perspective***  
Michael W. Littrell, Georgetown College
- ***Freedom School for the Twenty-First Century***  
Dari Green, Louisiana State University

### Invited Session on Social Psychology & Gender

- Jody Clay-Warner, University of Georgia – Gender and Justice Processes
- Lisa Walker, University of North Carolina, Charlotte – Gender and Affect Control Theory
- Jessica L. Collett, University of Notre Dame – Gender and Exchange
- Alison J. Bianchi, University of Iowa – Gender and Status/Expectation States Theory

## Call For Papers

**Northeast Ohio Undergraduate Sociology Symposium**  
**"Students Today, Scholars Tomorrow: The Promise of Sociology"**  
March 14, 2015

Kent State University Student Center

**REGULAR SUBMISSION (ONLY ABSTRACTS) DEADLINE: JANUARY 9,**

Undergraduate students, faculty mentors and instructors are cordially invited to attend the **second annual Northeast Ohio Undergraduate Sociology Symposium** hosted by the Department of Sociology at Kent State University. The symposium will showcase the scholarly work of undergraduates from across the region who have interests in sociology, criminology/criminal justice, gender studies, LGBTQ studies, black studies/Pan-African studies, and interdisciplinary work within the broad field of the social sciences. The conference will provide students with an opportunity to present their work through poster, panel, or roundtable sessions. We are dedicated to providing a friendly and supportive forum and the opportunity to network with faculty and students from over seventy invited colleges and universities.

Traditional papers (including original empirical research, theoretical explorations, and review pieces), posters, and creative works (including video and photography of a sociological nature) are all welcome.

For more information, please visit NEOUSS's website: [www2.kent.edu/sociology/neo-uss](http://www2.kent.edu/sociology/neo-uss) or "like" us on Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/neouss> or direct questions to Dr. Manacy Pai at NEOUSS@kent.edu

Hope to see you all in March at Kent State University!

**Conference of the International Society for Research on Emotion**  
July 8-10, 2015  
 Geneva, Switzerland

The 2015 conference of the International **Society for Research on Emotion (ISRE 2015)** will take place on July 8-10, 2015 at the University of Geneva. Pre- and post-conference events are also possible on July 7th and 11th.

Submissions are welcome for symposia (of up to 5 papers), individual oral presentations, and posters from scholars in all relevant disciplines (including psychology, neuroscience, philosophy, sociology, linguistics, affective computing, history, anthropology and the humanities and social sciences generally) working on topics relating to emotion. Symposia including more than one discipline are particularly encouraged to facilitate cross-disciplinary communication in emotion research.

Submissions are also possible for pre- and post-conference events.

For conference contributions, abstracts should be submitted online at the conference website. For pre- and post-conference events, proposals should be sent to [ISRE2015@unige.ch](mailto:ISRE2015@unige.ch). In both cases, please consult the submission guidelines before preparing your submission.

All abstracts will be subject to peer review by an international scientific committee. The deadline for abstract submission is 15th December, 2014. Notification of acceptance decisions will be communicated in February 2015. Online registration is expected to be available shortly after that.

For further information, please contact the Local Organizing Committee at [ISRE2015@unige.ch](mailto:ISRE2015@unige.ch) or Jan Stets at [jan.stets@ucr.edu](mailto:jan.stets@ucr.edu)  
 For more information see: [www.isre2015.org](http://www.isre2015.org)

## Conference News (Continued From Page 10)

### 2015 PROGRAM: SECTION ON SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

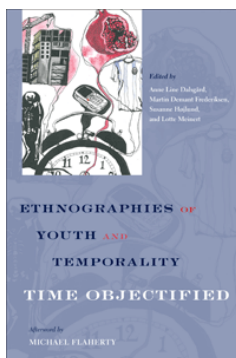
	TITLE	ORGANIZER	AFFILIATION
1	<b>Ethnographic Contributions to Social Psychology</b> <i>The session is intended to showcase social psychological research using ethnographic methods and theory.</i>	Brian C. Kelly	Purdue University
2	<b>Social Psychology of Health and Well-Being</b> <i>The session is intended to showcase social psychological theory and research devoted to understanding the causes and consequences of human health and well-being, including but not limited to issues related to emotional/physical distress, stress, happiness, and a sense of overall well-being.</i>	Sarah A. Mustillo	University of Notre Dame
3	<b>Social Psychology Roundtables</b> <i>Papers devoted to all aspects of social psychological theory, methods, and research traditions.</i>	Marta Elliott	University of Nevada, Reno
4	<b>Social Psychology of Sex, Sexualities, and Romantic Relationships</b> <i>The session is intended to showcase social psychological research on various aspects of human sex and sexualities, such as body, attitude, behavior, and romantic relationships.</i>	John DeLamater	University of Wisconsin-Madison
5	<b>Is Self-Image Research Suffering from a Lack of Esteem?</b> <i>2015 marks the 50th anniversary of Morris Rosenberg's landmark monograph <u>Society and the Adolescent Self-Image</u>. Since then, self-image research enjoyed a meteoric ascent and curious decent. Bookending this trajectory, some attribute self-esteem/image with nearly mythic properties; others have pronounced it as passé and ineffectual. We seek theoretical and empirical papers weighing both sides of the question: Is self-image research suffering from a lack of esteem, and if so, is it deserved?</i>	Timothy J. Owens	Kent State University

Note: The sixth session is the combined business meeting and Cooley-Mead Award.

## Book Notes

### ***Ethnographies of Youth and Temporality: Time Objectified***

Edited by Anne Line Dalsgård, Martin Demant Frederiksen, Susanne Højlund, and Lotte Meinert  
Temple University Press



Anne Line Dalsgaard, Martin Demant Frederiksen, Susanne Højlund, and Lotte Meinert are Danish anthropologists at Aarhus University, and they are the editors of an important new book, *Ethnographies of Youth and Temporality: Time Objectified* (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 2014). With other anthropologists and sociologists, they have studied how time is experienced in problematic ways by youth in various cultures, including Cameroon, the USA, the Philippines, Nepal, Denmark, the Republic of Georgia, Brazil, Romania, and Uganda. These studies concern the interplay of temporal structure and different forms of temporal resistance. There is an "Afterword" by Michael G. Flaherty.

As we experience and manipulate time (be it as boredom or impatience) it becomes an object--something materialized and social, something that affects perception, or something that may motivate reconsideration and change. The essays in this volume focus on time as an external and often troubling factor in young people's lives, and show how emotional unrest and violence but also creativity and

hope are responses to stressful times. The chapters discuss notions of time and its "objectification" in diverse locales. Based on long-term ethnographic fieldwork, the essays in *Ethnographies of Youth and Temporality* use youth as a prism to understand time and its subjective experience.

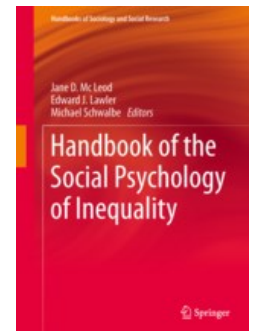


## Book Notes

### ***Handbook of the Social Psychology of Inequality***

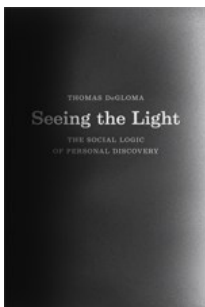
Edited by Jane McLeod, Edward Lawler, and Michael Schwalbe  
Springer 2014

Handbook of the Social Psychology of Inequality is now available from Springer. Edited by Jane McLeod, Ed Lawler, and Michael Schwalbe, the volume provides a comprehensive overview of sociological social psychological theories and research on inequality. Its 28 chapters, written by the most distinguished scholars in our field, draw from all major theoretical and methodological traditions. Individually and collectively, the chapters present a compelling argument for the centrality of social psychological processes to this core sociological concern. Faculty and students at institutions that subscribe to SpringerLink eBooks can purchase a paperback copy for \$25.



### ***Seeing the Light: The Social Logic of Personal Discovery***

Thomas DeGloma  
University of Chicago Press 2014



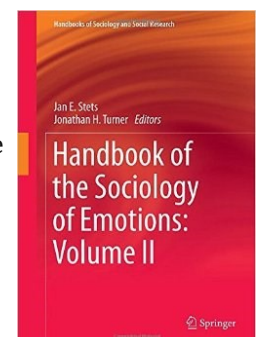
The chorus of the Christian hymn “Amazing Grace” reads, “I once was lost, but now am found, / Was blind but now I see.” Composed by a minister who formerly worked as a slave trader, the song expresses his experience of divine intervention that ultimately caused him to see the error of his ways. This theme of personal awakening is a feature of countless stories throughout history, where the “lost” and the “blind” are saved from darkness and despair by suddenly seeing the light.

In *Seeing the Light*, Thomas DeGloma explores such accounts of personal awakening, in stories that range from the discovery of a religious truth to remembering a childhood trauma to embracing a new sexual orientation. He reveals a common social pattern: When people discover a life-changing truth, they typically ally with a new community. Individuals then use these autobiographical stories to shape their stances on highly controversial issues such as childhood abuse, war and patriotism, political ideology, human sexuality, and religion. Thus, while such stories are seemingly very personal, they also have a distinctly social nature. Tracing a wide variety of narratives through nearly three thousand years of history, *Seeing the Light* uncovers the common threads of such stories and reveals the crucial, little-recognized social logic of personal discovery.

### ***Handbook of the Sociology of Emotions: Volume II***

Edited by Jan E. Stets & Jonathan H. Turner  
Springer 2014

Handbook of the Sociology of Emotions Volume II presents all new chapters in the ever developing area of the sociology of emotions. The volume is divided into two sections: *Theoretical Perspectives* and *Social Arenas of Emotions*. It reviews major sociological theories on emotions, which include evolutionary theory, identity theory, affect control theory, social exchange theory, ritual theory, and cultural theory among others. Social arenas where emotions are examined include, but are not limited to, the economy and the workplace, the family, mental health, crime, sports, technology, social movements, and the field of science. All the chapters review the major theories and research in the area, and each chapter ends with some discussion of directions for future research.



The Sociology of Emotions is a fast growing and vital field in the broad discipline of Sociology. This volume II follows the Handbook of the Sociology of Emotions which was first published in 2006. In 2008, this first handbook received the “Outstanding Recent Contribution” in the Emotions Section of the American Sociological Association.

With contributions from leading scholars from different areas in the discipline, such as neurosociology, culture, economics, mental health, gender, social movements, discussing state-of-art theory and research on emotions in sociology this volume will generate wider appeal to the sociological community.

## 2014-2015 Social Psychology Section Officers

Chair: Timothy J. Owens, Kent State University

Chair-Elect: Cathryn Johnson, Emory University

Past-Chair: Jeremy Freese, Northwestern University

Secretary-Treasurer: Jessica Collett, Notre Dame

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- ♦ Tim Hallett, Indiana University 2015
- ♦ Richard T. Serpe, Kent State University 2016
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- ♦ Jody Clay-Warner, University of Georgia 2017

Student Representatives:  
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Editors SPQ: Jan Stets, UC– Riverside & Richard Serpe, Kent State University

Newsletter Editor: Bridget K. Welch, Western Illinois University

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## 2014-2015 Social Psychology Committee Members

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Brian Powell (chair), Deborah Carr, Gary Alan Fine, Monica Johnson, Gary Oates, & Robert Shelly

### Outstanding Recent Contribution in Social Psychology Award Committee

Steve Hitlin (chair), Andre Christie-Mizell, Willie Jasso, Kathy Kuipers, & Ed Lawler

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Adreas Schneider (chair), D'Lane Compton, Joseph Dippong, & Nobuyuki Takahashi

### Program Committee

John DeLamater, Marta Elliot, Brian C. Kelly, Sarah A. Mustillo, & Timothy J. Owens

## Who We Are

The Social Psychology Section of the ASA works to keep the spirit of social psychology alive in sociology. We are over 600 scholars whose interests include self-conceptions and identity, social cognition, the shaping of emotions by culture and social structure, the creation of meaning and the negotiation of social order in everyday life, small group dynamics, and the psychological consequences of inequality.

While we also identify with other areas of sociological research, we all bring to our research and teaching a special interest in the individual as both a social product and a social force. Our common desire is to understand the many connections between individuals and the groups to which they belong.

We invite all sociologists who are interested in social psychology, or who take a social-psychological approach to some other area of research, to join the Social the Social Psychology Section and to get involved in Section activities.

**For more news and information, visit the section on the web at:**

<http://www.asanet.org/sections/socialpsychology.cfm>

**Or join the conversation on Facebook:**

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/653207201359090/>

### Social Psychology Section Membership Form

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ I am an ASA member and want to join the Social Psychology Section. Enclosed is a check for \$12.00 for section dues this year (\$5.00 for students). Please make checks payable to the American Sociological Association.

\_\_\_\_\_ I am not an ASA member, but am interested in joining the Social Psychology Section. Please send me information about membership in the ASA.

\_\_\_\_\_ I am a Social Psychology Section member and want to pay for my student's section membership. Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_; Student Address \_\_\_\_\_; Student Email: \_\_\_\_\_. Enclosed is a check for \$5.00. Please note that your student must be an ASA member to join the section.

Mail form and check to: Membership Services

American Sociological Association

1307 New York Avenue NW, Suite 700

Washington, DC 20005-4701