



Newsletter of the
Social Psychology
Section of the
American Sociological
Association

Inside this issue:

Remarks from the Chair	1
Notes from the Editor	2
Upcoming Conferences	3
Voices of Experience	4
Section Committees	7
New and Noteworthy Books	8
Feature: SPQ Snaps	9
Section Award Nominations	11
ASA Session Topics	12

Newsletter of the Social Psychology Section of the American Sociological Association

Volume 20; Number 11

Summer 2016

Remarks from the Chair:

Cathryn Johnson, *Emory University*, cjohnson@emory.edu



Cathy's remark go here.

Cathy's remarks go here.

Mark these Dates:

American Sociological
Association Annual
Meeting in Seattle
August 22nd-25th.

Social Psychology
Section Day at ASA
Meeting
DATE

Notes from the Editor

Jennifer McLeer, *Christopher Newport University*, jennifer.mcleer@cnu.edu

Notes from Jennifer go here.

**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.

Social Psychology Section Election Outcomes

CHAIR ELECT

Matthew Hunt, Northeastern University

SECRETARY-TREASURER

Jody Clay-Warner, University of Georgia

COUNCIL MEMBERS

Sarah Harkness, University of Iowa

Matthew Brashears, University of South Carolina

STUDENT REPRESENTATIVE

Bianca Manago, Indiana University

Thank you to everyone who ran and to the Nominations Committee for their hard work in preparing such a strong slate of candidates!

Three cheers
for our new
section
leaders!!!

For more
news and
information,
visit: [http://
www.socialpsy
chologyasasecti
on.com/](http://www.socialpsychologyasasection.com/).

Social Psychology Quarterly

An Official Journal of the American Sociological Association ASA



Dear Colleagues,

As we write this column and update you on *Social Psychology Quarterly*, we are finishing preparation for our September issue, which will feature six articles. Three of these articles are quantitative, and three are qualitative. We continue to have a quick turnaround in decision-making on manuscripts and fill each issue with as many articles as we can to disseminate to the research community. Sociological social psychology continues to be a vibrant area of empirical research, and we strive to showcase this work in *SPQ* and in a timely manner.

We are pleased to announce that we are on target to publish our special issue, "Methodological Advances and Applications in Social Psychology" in the December 2016 issue. It will reflect new quantitative and qualitative approaches for social psychologists to consider as they carry out their own research. The coeditors for this special issue, Kathy Charmaz (*Sonoma State University*) and Jane Sell (*Texas A&M University*) have been hard at work, and we are grateful for their efforts.

Recently, ASA invited us to extend our terms as coeditors for an additional year or two. We have declined this invitation. We think three years is a good window of time to manage *SPQ*. It facilitates enough time to try out some ideas and see whether they are worthwhile. Because *SPQ* is for you, the community of social psychologists, it has been a privilege for us to guide this very active body of research to print so that you could benefit from it. But, there are many other qualified scholars who can faithfully execute the work associated with managing *SPQ*, and we welcome their contributions.



ASA will begin to advertise for a new editor(s) of *SPQ* very soon. Our three-year term will officially end in December 2017, and the new editor(s) will begin assuming new manuscripts sometime in early fall, 2017. We encourage you to consider applying for *SPQ* editor. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact us, and we will be happy to help in any way we can.

We want to take this opportunity to thank the members of the Social Psychology Section for their support in serving as reviewers for the journal. We are grateful to you and our editorial board for your careful and thoughtful advice. We look forward to seeing all of you in August in Seattle.

Warm Regards,

Jan E. Stets and Richard T. Serpe

Coeditors, *Social Psychology Quarterly*

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The Social Psychology Section's Cooley-Mead Award

Carmi Schooler, University of Maryland

The Cooley-Mead Award is given annually to an individual who has made lifetime contributions to distinguished scholarship in sociological social psychology. In addition to receiving the award, the recipient presents an address to the Social Psychology Section at the American Sociological Association Annual Meeting.

Dr. Carmi Schooler is this year's recipient of the Cooley-Mead Award. The search committee (Deborah Carr, Chair; Doug Schrock, Peggy Thoits, Shane Thye, and Murray Webster) received four outstanding nominees, and are delighted to name Carmi Schooler as this year's recipient. This award honors Schooler's nearly six-decade long career as a highly influential social psychologist of personality, and a pioneer of research conducted in the social structure and personality tradition. Drawing on the compelling nomination letter submitted by his long-time collaborator and colleague Dr. Melvin Kohn, Professor of Sociology at University of Maryland, we briefly summarize here the many reasons why Dr. Schooler is so deserving of the Cooley-Mead Award.

Dr. Schooler received his B.A. from Hamilton College in 1954, and his PhD in social psychology from New York University in 1959. Immediately after receiving his PhD, he started his long and successful career at the Laboratory of Socio-environmental Studies at the National Institute of Mental Health, progressing through the ranks as research psychologist (1959-1985), acting chief (1985-1997), and chief in the Office of the Scientific Director (1997-2007). Since 2007, he has simultaneously held positions as a special volunteer in the NIMH Intramural Research Program and senior research scientist in the Sociology department at University of Maryland.

Throughout his career, Dr. Schooler has produced exceptionally imaginative and rigorous research on social-structural and cultural influences on both normal and abnormal personality development. His work expertly weaves together concepts from experimental psychology, sociological social psychology, cultural sociology, history, and sociology of mental health and illness. His methodological skills are equally broad-ranging and impressive: as experimentalist, historian (mainly of Japan), survey analyst, and as a trailblazer in the use of confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) and structural equation modeling (SEM) in both survey research and experimental studies of schizophrenia. His accomplishments were recognized by the membership of the ASA Section on Social Psychology when he was elected Chair of our Section (2001-02).

Substantively, his most seminal contributions to social psychology fall into two main areas: the effects of occupational conditions on cognitive functioning, personality, and attitudes; and cross-cultural studies on how culture, social structure and cognitive complexity of environmental demands affect psychological functioning. This latter work spans multiple cultural contexts including Japan, Mali, and Poland.

Dr. Schooler's work on reciprocal associations between occupational conditions and psychological functioning is among the most influential and widely cited in sociological social psychology. With Melvin Kohn, Schooler published the classic book *Work and Personality: An Inquiry into the Impact of Social Stratification* (1983) and more than a dozen articles that appeared in *American Journal of Sociology*, *American Sociological Review*, *Social Forces*, and other prestigious academic journals. Using state-of-the-art statistical methods, they conducted longitudinal analyses of the reciprocal relationship between the substantive complexity of work and intellectual flexibility. As Kohn noted in his nomination letter, "it would be impossible to differentiate our roles, they were so intimately intertwined. I am convinced that I never would have had either the audacity or the skill to enter what was then a methodological wilderness, using newly invented tools, had it not been in, tandem with Schooler."

Carmi Schooler's cross-cultural work is equally path-breaking. In his work with collaborators Atsushi Naoi, Michiko Naoi, William Caudill, and others Schooler has made what Kohn describes as "monumental contributions, not only to the comparative study of social structure and personality in Japan and the United States, but also to the theoretical and empirical specification of the distinct (and interactive) contributions of culture and social structure to personality development. He has even made a distinctive contribution to social-psychological history, in his analysis of the historical changes in emphasis and de-emphasis of individuality in Japanese culture."

Continued on Page X

Outstanding Recent Contribution in Social Psychology Award

Ellis Monk, University of Chicago

The Cooley-Mead Award is given annually to an individual who has made lifetime contributions to distinguished scholarship in sociological social psychology. In addition to receiving the award, the recipient presents an address to the Social Psychology Section at the American Sociological Association Annual Meeting.

Most research on health disparities between ethnoracial groups focuses on differences in health outcomes, both mental and physical, between blacks and whites (or between other ethnoracial categories, e.g., Latinos, Asians, etc.). This research finds generally finds that white Americans have better physical health outcomes. Existing research suggests that closing socioeconomic gaps between African Americans and whites would help mitigate health disparities. While this may be true, studies are now reporting that even after adjusting for socioeconomic status (SES) and health behavior, African Americans tend to suffer from an increased risk of hypertension, inflammation, and various forms of metabolic issues. Perhaps even more puzzling, however, is that when it comes to mental health outcomes, researchers find that African Americans may actually have similar or even better outcomes than whites – despite dire deficits in socioeconomic status (SES). This is often referred to as the ‘Race Paradox in Mental Health.’

Drawing inspiration from recent research on social psychology and cognition, I take an alternative approach to studying ethnoracial health disparities, which foregrounds the re-conceptualization of the category ‘African American’ as a continuous category anchored by perceptions of gradations of skin color as a primary marker of ethnoracial division in social interactions. This approach falls in line with recent research on the cognitive perception and deployment of social categories in everyday life; and opens up new avenues to examine ethnoracial inequality by considering multiple dimensions and measures of “race.”

In this study, I use a nationally-representative data set to examine the complex relationships between skin color, perceptions of discrimination (in-group and outgroup), and health among African Americans. I analyze multiple measures of skin

color: interviewer-rated and, crucially, inspired by research on reflected appraisals and symbolic violence, I also analyze what African American respondents think about their own skin color as an assessment of their embodied social status. I find that while both interviewer-rated and self-reported skin color are significant predictors of the frequency of multiple forms of perceived discrimination, self-rated skin color is an even stronger predictor of perceived discrimination than interviewer-rated skin color. In fact, on some measures of health, self-rated skin color is directly associated with health among African Americans even after taking discrimination into account. Another novel finding is that higher frequencies of perceived of intraracial skin color discrimination, a heretofore unexamined dimension of discrimination in health research, are significant predictors of poorer mental and physical health among African Americans.

Taking this approach, inspired by research on the socio-cognitive perception of “race,” strongly suggests that the ‘Race Paradox in Mental Health,’ is likely an artifact of not considering the internal dynamics of discrimination and hierarchy among African Americans and the multidimensionality of discrimination itself. Intraracial and interracial discrimination are patterned differently – both the lightest and darkest-skinned African Americans perceive significantly more intraracial skin color discrimination than African Americans in the medium skin color category. Ultimately, our understanding of ethnoracial health disparities must include recognition that African Americans suffer social stress from discrimination along multiple dimensions, inter- and intraracial, which corresponds not only to their broad ethnoracial category membership, but also continuous variation in their skin color.

Ellis Monk is an Assistant Professor of Sociology at Princeton University and a Faculty Associate of the Office of Population Research. He earned his Ph.D. and M.A. in Sociology from the University of California at Berkeley, and his B.A. in Sociology from the University of Michigan -- Ann Arbor. His research focuses on the comparative examination of social inequality, especially with respect to race and ethnicity, in globally comparative perspective. This research uses both quantitative and qualitative methods, while drawing heavily upon contemporary theories of social cognition and categories to deeply engage with issues of measurement and methodology and to examine the complex relationships between social categories and social inequality. His research extends into topics such as health, social psychology, social demography, sociology of the body, political sociology, and comparative/historical sociology. In addition to a series of articles on these topics, he is also currently completing a book manuscript on the social and economic significance of skin tone and hair as markers of ethnoracial division in the U.S. and Brazil.



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The Social Psychology Section Graduate Student Paper Award

Orestes Hastings, University of California, Berkeley "The Psychosocial Effects of Income Inequality"

The Graduate Student Paper Award is awarded to an article-length paper that was submitted between March 2015 and March 2016 for a class or seminar; filed as a thesis or dissertation; presented at a professional meeting; submitted or accepted for publication; pre-published on a journal website; or published. Authors of eligible papers must be graduate students and members of the Social Psychology Section at the time of the paper submission. Authors may only submit one paper for consideration each year. Multi authored papers may be submitted if all authors are students and section members, but the prize must be shared. The recipient(s) will receive financial support to attend the ASA meetings in August in Seattle where the prize will be awarded.

Despite claims that rising income inequality—such as that experienced in the United States over the past forty years—should result in a broad range of adverse consequences, the academic community has not established meaningful consensus on the effects of varying levels of income inequality for a number of important outcomes. Scholars have identified part of the problem as the lack of attention to the specific mechanisms through which the level of income inequality may matter. In this paper I examine three proposed psychosocial effects of income inequality that existing studies have often assumed are key in understanding the broader consequences of inequality, but that have rarely been examined directly.

First, higher income inequality may increase feelings of relative deprivation, which in turn generates status insecurity, dissatisfaction, and stress from trying to keep up. Second, higher income inequality may reduce social trust. If increases in income inequality are accompanied by widening status differentials, the tendency toward homophily means that as inequality rises, people may interact less often and less effectively with people in different status groups, leading to a loss of social cohesion and decreased trust in others. Alternatively, reduced trust may be a byproduct of increased feelings of relative deprivation. I consider both explanations. Third, higher income inequality may affect people's optimism about future upward economic mobility. The "tunnel effect theory" suggests that people will be more optimistic when they see the success of others in times of rising inequality, imagining they too will soon be upwardly mobile. However, they may become disillusioned and discouraged if these expectations remain unfulfilled.

I analyze the effect of the state-level Gini index on each psychosocial outcome using the 1973–2012 General Social Surveys linked to state-level data based on IRS tax returns, the decennial Census, and the American Community Survey. I find evidence, based on reported levels of financial satisfaction, that income inequality increases feelings of relative deprivation. These effects are most pronounced for those in the middle of the income distribution, which may be, in part, because those near the middle experience the greatest gap between their "middle-class" aspirations and economic reality. I also find that income inequality reduces trust. This negative effect is robust to accounting for feelings of relative deprivation, supporting the explanation of reduced social mixing. Finally, I find that for those of all income levels, income inequality reduces optimism for economic mobility.

Many existing studies have assumed that psychosocial factors are key mediators between income inequality and critical social problems, but this paper helps us better understand the direct relationship between income inequality and feelings of relative deprivation, social trust, and optimism for economic mobility. Moreover, prior work has often overlooked how the effects of income inequality vary based on one's position on the income distribution, something to which I pay careful attention. Understanding the psychosocial effects of income inequality is an important step towards the greater effort to understand the pathways through which income inequality matters and effectively evaluate and address its consequences.

Orestes "Pat" Hastings is a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Sociology at the University of California, Berkeley. His primary research interest is examining how income inequality shapes individual perceptions, attitudes, and behaviors. More broadly, he uses surveys, experiments, and administrative data to study stratification, inequality, religion & spirituality, and social change. Pat's work has appeared in *Demography*, *Social Science Research*, and the *Sociology of Religion*. His website is www.ophastings.com.

The Social Psychology Section Graduate Student Investigator Award

Ashley Reichelmann, Northeastern University

"Threatened by Memory: White Americans' Reactions to Representations of Slavery"

The Graduate Student Investigator Award is designed to provide support for an innovative and outstanding research project that makes a significant contribution to social psychological scholarship. The proposed research may serve as the applicant's dissertation, thesis, or other publishable research. The award provides \$1,000 to meet some of the research expenses associated with the proposed research.

Memorialization across the globe has been a growing trend over the past few decades. Each disaster, whether natural or human in origin, is seemingly followed by a rallying cry to remember—a symbolization carrying a specific story about how an event took place, and how affected populations responded to such tragedy. Boston Strong, the memorialization effort following the Boston Marathon bombing, provides an example of the call to be resilient and, most importantly, to remember. What are the consequences of these calls to remember? To date, there has been very little research on how particular representations of such memories impact the attitudes and behaviors of the groups that interact with those representations. Similarly, we know little about how representations of past intergroup violence impact the current levels of conflict and prejudice between the groups portrayed in the representation.

My dissertation research focuses on how majority group members engage with representations of their group's role in the harming of other groups. In so doing, I seek to answer the following questions: (1) Do collective memories (i.e. representations of a group's role in past collective violence) increase collective threat within that group? (2) Do particular platforms of collective memory—written or visual—or particular types—positive or negative—have a greater impact on responses such as threat, guilt, and/or shame? (3) How do these processes vary for group members with different levels of attachment to their racial identity? And, (4) how do collective memory, identity, and collective emotion shape socio-political attitudes and thus have implications for current levels of intergroup conflict?

Seeking to advance our understanding of the relationship between representations of collective violence, attitudes, and intergroup relations, my project centrally draws from Social Identity Theory (Tajfel and Turner 1986) and Group Position Theory (Blumer 1958). These frameworks are regularly used in the social sciences, but scholars have rarely sought to combine them. Both theories contend that a negative representation of an in-group could result in an arousal of in-group bias and out-group prejudice due to the potential inability of the individual to view the self positively while incorporating the negative elements of the group identity presented in the representation. Therefore, these theories offer support for the hypothesis that particular representations, such as memorials, could inadvertently facilitate the feelings they seek to eliminate.

My dissertation focuses on how White Americans react to their group's role in the enslavement of Africans, a historical time often thought of as a part of our collective, but distant, past. Very little scholarship has been conducted on contemporary social identity threat and Whiteness. My project explores the potential of threat as a distinct emotionally-based response to confrontations of negative portrayals of one's group. It builds on the social psychological concept of collective guilt, theorized by psychologists for decades, but operationalized more recently by Branscombe and Doosje (2004). The addition of threat to the collective guilt/shame model posits a relationship between social identity, temporal distance from the original event, threat to current identity (via a challenge to group status), and elevated levels of prejudice and resentment among descendants of the perpetrator group (Whites) toward the victim group (African Americans). My research examines the validity of this threat-based process as well as its relationship to collective guilt and collective shame and to socio-political positions.

To answer the posed questions, data are being collected through a survey-based experiment, which includes four variants of a representation of slavery and a post-treatment survey. Due to the number of manipulations and the length of the survey, I will use the GSIA award to employ the Kent State Survey Research Lab to deploy the survey-based experiment.

Ashley Reichelmann is a PhD candidate in the Department of Sociology at Northeastern University, where she focuses on conflict and violence, race and ethnicity, and social psychology. After completing a dual BA in English Teaching and Women's and Gender Studies, she pursued her MSc in Contemporary Identities at Bristol University, where she studied how females who self-identify as witches navigate the boundaries between their religious and gendered identities. Broadly, her personal and academic interests revolve around collective memory as a cause and consequence of prejudice and violence. In a desire to contribute to the theoretical, methodological and applied literature in social psychology, Ashley attempts to bridge the literatures on collective memory, identity, race and ethnicity, and prejudice. In her work, Ashley has utilized a variety of methods, including surveys, experiments, and interviews, and she is interested in exploring research questions of both an empirical and a methodological nature.



Contribute to the Graduate Student Investigator Award

You can donate to the endowment, via PayPal at the following link (<http://tinyurl.com/givetoGSIA>) or by sending a check or money order to Jessica Collett, Section Treasurer, Section on Social Psychology, 810 Flanner Hall, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556. Please make checks payable to ASA and write GSIA in the "memo" area.

Works Cited

Blumer, Harold. 1958. "Race Prejudice as a Sense of Group Position." *The Pacific Sociological Review* 1(1): 3-7.

Branscombe, Nyla R., and Bertjan Doosje. (eds.). 2004. *Collective Guilt: International Perspectives*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.

Tajfel, Henri, and John C. Turner. 1986. "A social identity theory of intergroup behaviour." Pp. 7-24 in *Psychology of intergroup relations*, edited by S. Worchel & W.G. Austin. Chicago, IL: Nelson-Hall.

Social Psychology Sessions

Social Psychological Approaches to Collective Action and Social Movements

When: Sunday, August 21, 12:30 to 2:10pm

Session Organizer: Brent Simpson, University of South Carolina

A Theory for the Dynamics of Chiefdoms and an Origin of the State

David Willer, University of South Carolina; Pamela E. Emanuelson, North Dakota State University

Ferguson and the Death of Michael Brown on Twitter: #BlackLivesMatter, #TCOT, and The Evolution of Collective Identities

Rashawn Ray, University of Maryland; Melissa Brown

Social (Dis) Approval and Collective Action Participation: Reevaluating the Linearity Thesis

Daniel Blocq, UW-Madison; Marie-Louise Damen, VU University Amsterdam

Hope is the Last Thing You Lose: Motivated Reasoning and Continued Social Movement Participation

Sebastián G. Guzmán, Universidad Andrés Bello

Social Psychology and Organizational Processes

When: Saturday, August 20, 8:30 to 10:10am

Session Organizer: Cathryn Johnson, Emory University

Discussant: Tim Hallett, Indiana University

Conscious Unbias: How Decision-Makers Use Flexible Meritocracy to Achieve Gender Equality in Hiring

Koji Rafael Chavez, Stanford University

The Limits of Observation: Gender Differences in Professional Socialization

Jessica L. Collett, University of Notre Dame; Jade Avelis, University of Notre Dame; Melissa Fletcher Pirkey, Emory University

Palatable Unjust Desserts: How Procedural Justice Weakens the Pain of Perceived Pay Inequity

Atsushi Narisada, University of Toronto

The Theory-method Gap in Organizational Legitimacy Research: A Critical Review, Synthesis, and Directions for Future Research

Patrick Haack, University of Lausanne; William A. McKinley, ; Oliver Schilke, The University of Arizona; Lynne G. Zucker, UCLA

Social Psychology Roundtables

Saturday, August 20, 2:30 to 4:10pm

Social Psychology Reception

Saturday, August 20, 7:00 to 9:00pm

Social Psychology Business Meeting

Saturday, August 20, 11:30 to 12:10pm

Cooley-Mead Award Ceremony

Saturday, August 20, 10:30 to 11:30am

ASA Meeting in Seattle

Social Psychology and Cultural Sociology**When: Saturday, August 20, 4:30 to 6:10pm****Session Organizer:** Corey D. Fields, Stanford University**Discussant:** Gary Alan Fine, Northwestern University***Advertising Morality: How Advertisers Think about the Social Good***

Andrew C Cohen, Yale University; Shai M. Dromi

Constitution of Personal Values: From Value-Taking to Value-Making

Shanyang Zhao, Temple University

More than 'Maxed Out': Working Parents and the Psychological Toll of Spanning Culturally Incompatible Roles

Mark Henry Walker, Louisiana State University; Freda B. Lynn, University of Iowa; Mary C. Noonan, University of Iowa

Personality and Contexts in Tie Formation

Claude S. Fischer, University of California, Berkeley

The Hapa Experience: Multi

Jennifer L. Lê, Bellevue College

Special Session:

The department of Sociology at Indiana University has organized a session in remembrance of Sheldon Stryker, who passed away May 4th (an obituary is forthcoming in *Footnotes*). A Cooley-Mead award winner and former editor of *Social Psychology Quarterly* and the *American Sociological Review*, Shel was a monumental figure in Sociology. The session will be at 6:30 p.m. on Saturday, August 20 (location to be announced).



Sheldon Stryker

ASA Meeting in Seattle

ASA Meeting in Seattle

Group Processes Meeting: <http://gpc2016.weebly.com/>.



ASA Workshop on Reframing Immigration and Immigration Reform

The Frameworks Institute will be giving a course on **Friday, August 19** in Seattle. Below is the information on the course. It will be offered twice; 10:00am and 2:00pm. You can register for it here <https://asa.enoah.com/Home/My-ASA/Login?returnurl=%2fdefault.aspx>. If you are having trouble registering for the course, please contact customer@asanet.org.

The American Immigration Council has noted, “study after study has shown that commonsense immigration reform will strengthen the economy, spur innovation, reduce the deficit and increase U.S. trade and exports.” Yet, current public discourse is highly divisive, policy change elusive and expert knowledge about immigration is drowned out or ignored. To address the need for meaningful, productive conversations that lead to strong public support for immigration and immigration reform, immigration experts joined forces with communications experts to explore what Americans know about immigration, how this knowledge base differs from what experts would like them to know, and what communications techniques can be

leveraged to build support for adopting and implementing meaningful solutions. With funding from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, the FrameWorks Institute conducted a series of studies to develop communications strategies, tools, and techniques that researchers can use to translate the growing body of research on immigration and immigration reform to members of the public and policymakers.

In this interactive workshop, participants will learn the research base that informs the framing recommendations and will include ample opportunities for participants to begin to apply them to translate their own research to non-academic audiences. Through this workshop, participants will learn to recognize problematic and optimal framing strategies, get practice in deconstructing and reconstructing communications around an important social issue, and explore the potential of a shared communications strategy in building issue coalitions and informing public policy.

Upcoming Conferences



The Association for
Humanist Sociology
(AHS)
2016 Annual Meetings
Call for Participation

DENVER, COLORADO
November 2-6, 2016

Doubletree by Hilton Hotel
Denver Tech Center

Elevating Humanity: Pathways to Progressivism

A more progressive society: what would it look like and how do we get there from here? What are the obstacles and impediments and how can they be overcome? Unlike hikers preparing to ascend a Rocky Mountain peak, we cannot rely on a trail map to rise above the treacherous social terrain of inequality, injustice, and oppression. Alternatively, we must collaborate, share our knowledge and experiences, and inspire each other to learn and do more. Join us in Denver, Colorado as we discuss and propose solutions to pressing social problems such as economic inequality, environmental crises, racism, xenophobia, and heterosexism, to name a few. We welcome proposals for sessions and paper presentations that enhance understanding of problems, while focusing on strategies, movements, organizations, and actions that "blaze trails" to humanistic solutions and progressive change.



Call for Submissions

ASA Rose Series in Sociology, a book series published by the Russell Sage Foundation, is seeking book proposals. The Rose Series publishes cutting-edge, highly visible, and accessible books that offer synthetic analyses of existing fields, challenge prevailing paradigms, and/or offer fresh views on enduring controversies. Books published in the Series reach a broad audience of sociologists, other social scientists, and policymakers. Please submit a 1-page summary and CV to: Lee Clarke, rose.series@sociology.rutgers.edu. For more information, visit <http://www.asanet.org/research-publications/rose-series-sociology>.

Calls for Submissions

Calls for Submissions

Social Psychology Section Membership Form

Name: _____

Address: _____

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_____ 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.

Mail form and check to: Membership Services
 American Sociological Association
 1307 New York Avenue NW,
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For information about ASA and section membership visit www.asanet.org

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Call for Submissions

Future issues of the newsletter depend on contributions from members. We welcome submissions of articles suggestions for Voice of Experience profiles, announcements of new books, calls for papers, conference announcements and reviews and other material that would be of interest to section members. Please send items for the 2016 issue to Jennifer McLeer jennifer.mcLeer@cnu.edu.