

Reflected Appraisals

The Newsletter of the ASA Section on Social Psychology

Volume 27

Winter 2023

Issue 1

Remarks from the Chair

Hello fellow social psychologists! It's a pleasure to be able to address you all as we are hopefully rounding the corner on winter and heading into the gentler spring. Our section remains strong and I think we can look forward to an outstanding annual meeting in Philadelphia! As outlined later in this newsletter, we have multiple topical sessions focusing on the connections between social psychology and other areas, as well as a collaborative session with the Section on Mathematical Sociology and an open session. As usual, the vibrancy of social psychology will be on display but the promise of these sessions will only be realized if you submit your work! Additionally, in collaboration with several other sections, we can look forward to a repeat of the outstanding reception organized last

year, with a good location, great food, drinks, and obviously excellent company!

Our fund-raising drive led by Lisa Walker continues to succeed and I hope that you will all read her report and consider donating to the cause. Our ability to provide benefits and supports to members, especially young members, plays a key role in attracting talented new researchers and conveying social psychology into the future. This is doubly true given the role that tacit knowledge plays! Many things cannot be learned from a book and must be gained via experience, and involving new people in the section can help provide those critical experiences.

Additionally, as you will read, Social Psychology Quarterly, remains a rigorous and highly regarded outlet for social psychological research. The excellent team at the University of Georgia, Dawn Robinson, Jody Clay-Warner, and Justine Tinkler, have delivered on the legacy they inherited (minus the unfortunate interregnum after Jan Stets and Richard Serpe gave up the reins). But, as I am sure they would agree, it is only with the assistance of such a committed and

rigorous community as ours that a journal can succeed so well.

At the same time, we as a section are confronting new challenges. One challenge that I have wrestled with is how to employ the new ASA Connect service, or indeed whether anyone will employ it. As social psychologists, we doubtless all realize the potential for ASA Connect to foster



interaction and create community. But at the same time, we are busy people and I suspect for some posting to ASA Connect feels a bit like shouting in a library: suddenly lots of people are staring right at you! As Chair, I have also felt divided by its use. While I am willing to override the preferences of members to distribute our newsletter, the extent to which a chair can, or should, do so in general is unclear to me. One should be cautious about making the decision to disregard the choices of others. The past few months make it clear that few have been inclined to take the risk of shouting and I fear that we run the risk of losing some of our cohesion. Having taken the

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time to see what happens naturally, I plan to start posting to ASA Connect more frequently. But as we move forward, we should all spend a bit of time considering what, if anything, we want ASA Connect to be for our section. Anyone is welcome to email me their thoughts, or to wait until you have a chance to share them in person in Philadelphia. But either way, we have choices to make that can only be improved by discussion.

A second challenge is indirectly posed by the momentous changes our world is experiencing. We might have thought that living through the COVID-19 pandemic was enough, but we find ourselves now in the midst of the largest European war since World War II, a global climate crisis, worldwide inflation, and an increased focus on great power competition with the People's Republic of China (exemplified recently by the surveillance balloon shot down near South Carolina). We live in a time when attention is focused on the large and expansive, and thus run the risk of being overlooked as concerned with issues far too small to matter. But as our buttons proclaim, "social psychology is actually everywhere", and this presents us with a new opportunity. The common root in all human challenges is that we are human, and by understanding how humans come together, organize, and function (or not) with each other we contribute to solving every other problem. We have a unique opportunity to show how social psychology can be relevant, and I hope we all seize on every opportunity to do so.

Welcome to another issue of Reflected Appraisals. We hope that everyone had a productive, happy, and healthy 2022. We are looking forward to the amazing new research, theorizing, and accomplishments from all of the section members this coming 2023. As always, this issue features several thought-provoking pieces and excellent information.

While you leaf through, please think about what you would like us to feature in future issues as we continue our tenure as newsletter editors.

On the ensuing pages, you will find an update from Endowment Committee chair Lisa Slattery Walker on the state of donations and the current matching gift opportunity. Then, on pages 4, 5, 6, and 10 we feature a conversation with the always loquacious and fascinating Richard Serpe as our Voice of Experience. Graduate students and junior faculty may find his advice particularly helpful. In Junior Voices this issue, Jon Overton – one year into his time as assistant professor at UNC Charlotte – discusses how his experiences in religion and education have led to his current thinking and research in the field.

On pages 9 and 10 you can find information on the section award calls. Graduate students should particularly note the Graduate



Student Investigator and Graduate Student Paper awards which both have upcoming deadlines. Following this, on page 11, we have updates from the fantastic editors of Social Psychology Quarterly. As always, each issue of SPQ has featured new and intriguing research in the field.

In just a few short months, we will gather once again to discuss the latest and greatest in social psychology. As you begin your travel planning for Philadelphia in August, we hope that you will take a look

at the ASA sessions that our section is offering on Page 12 and consider submitting work to these. One day before ASA, will be the annual Group Processes meeting and all the information you need on that can be found on Page 13. Also on Page 13, you'll find a short synopsis of a new edition of *Regarding Animals* by Arnold Arluke, Clinton A. Sanders, and Leslie Irvine.

We hope that you enjoy this issue of Reflected Appraisals. We look forward to hearing about section members'



accomplishments, awards, publications, and interesting tid-bits. As always, if you have anything that you would like to share, please send it along to us.

-Ben & Zara

3 Awards & Acknowledgements

Winter 2023

Recent Section Award Recipients

Cooley-Mead Award

2022: Jane McLeod

Outstanding Recent Contribution Award

2022: András Tilcsik

Student Paper Award

2022: Wyatt Lee

2022: Kate Khanna

2022: Alexander Hoppe
(Hon. Mention)

Graduate Student Investigator Award

2022: Kylie Smith

2022: Caroline Brooks (Hon.
Mention)

2022: Yujia Lyu (Hon. Mention)

*For more information about
nominating for this year's
awards, see Page 9.*

**Be sure to send news
and accomplishments
to us!**

Ben Fields, bfiel007@ucr.edu
Zara Jillani, zjillani@uncc.edu

ASA
Social
Psychology

Updates from the Endowment Committee

by Lisa Slattery Walker, *Chair of the
Endowment Committee*

Thanks to the generosity of two section members, all donations to the section's endowment for the Graduate Student Investigator Award through the end of the fiscal year will be matched up to \$12,000. The Graduate Student Investigator Award, given annually, provides 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 a cash prize to the recipient to meet some of the research expenses associated with the proposed research.

The two anonymous section donors are hoping to reinvigorate fundraising for the Graduate Student Investigator Fund with this matching campaign. They will match donations under \$500 dollar-for-dollar. However, if you donate more than \$500, they will match it at 1.5x the contribution (so \$500 is matched with \$750!!).

Since my last update, we have gotten \$1800 in additional contributions, leading to a new match of \$2325. Our grand total for the campaign is now \$14,412.50, including the matching amount of \$8231.50. We're getting close to maxing out the match, so let's push over the finish line! Please help the section to maximize this great opportunity and provide even more important support to our graduate student members. Every dollar helps!

Special Thanks to those who have donated and had their gifts matched: Matthew Andersson, Stephen Benard, Jody Clay-Warner, Jessica Collett, Michael Flaherty, Carla Goar, Christine Horne, Karen Hegtveldt, Matthew Hunt, Kristin Kelley, Amy Kroska, Trenton Mize, Gretchen Peterson, Ashley Reichelmann, Cecilia Ridgeway, Kimberly Rogers, Mary Rose, David Schaefer, Jane Sell, David Takeuchi, Kristin Kelly, Neil MacKinnon, John Skvoretz, Shane Soboroff, Jon Overton, and Lisa Walker. Some folks have even given more than once since the campaign kicked off!

Donate to the Social Psychology Section Endowment Today

[Click Here to Donate!](#)

Voices of Experience

with

*Richard Serpe,**Emeritus Professor of Sociology at Kent State University***Interviewed by Zara Jillani***What is your main research focus?*

Over the past 40 years, my research has focused on identity theory's theoretical development and measurement. More specifically, I have been interested in the link between identity and self-esteem, health and mental health, parenting, and interpersonal relationships.

What sparked your interest in that area?

I was introduced to identity theory by Sheldon Stryker and Peter Burke in the late '70s, specifically the implications of how one's placement in the social structure impacts their set of identities and how the identities guide social action by either facilitating or constraining enacting an identity. Identity theory operationalizes Mead's Mind, Self, and Society by seeking answers to sociological questions about the self. How does one see themselves? How does one perceive how others see them? How does who, where, why, and when you interact with others impact everyday life?

What life experiences, if any, contributed to your interest in social psychology?

I was a first-generation college student during the convergence of the Civil Rights Movement and the Vietnam War. I knew my interests were in the social sciences. In my coursework,

I explored anthropology, political science, American studies, psychology, and sociology. I double majored in sociology and psychology. In many ways, sociology was too macro, and psychology was too micro. My life experience growing up during the social change that defined the 1960s in America; I experienced the impact of not having much social and cultural capital in my own life. I viewed the world as a place where some people had more access to resources and opportunities than others. From psychology, I learned that personal costs and benefits impact one's psychological health. From sociology, I learned how inequality and difference result in different everyday experiences. Focusing on sociological social psychology allows me to study and think about the relationship between social action and social structure.

Where did you spend the early part of your sociological career (first as a student, and then as faculty)?

I was an undergraduate student at California State University Fullerton. After graduation, I began my career as an assistant to a university president at a small private university. I spent five years in various administrative positions at the university, including three years managing off-campus degree programs in the U.S. and on military

bases worldwide. I left the university and formed a consulting firm. The firm focused on improving access to education and training for non-traditional students. After a couple of years of being an entrepreneurial applied sociologist, I decided to go to graduate school. I returned to California State University Fullerton for my master's degree, and during that time, my interest in social psychology began to develop. I also became interested in research methods. These interests led me to Indiana University.

The sociology department had a strong social psychology program. I was lucky to be in a graduate program with seven social psychologists (Stryker, Burke, Bohrnstedt, Heise, Alwin, Corsaro, and Felmlee) who exposed me to the full range of social psychology theories and methodological approaches.

My first faculty position was as an assistant professor at Purdue University. My time at Purdue provided a solid professional foundation as a faculty member. For dual-career reasons, I left Purdue and returned to California State University Fullerton as an associate professor of sociology and the founding Director of the Social Science Research Center. I spent six years at California State University Fullerton building a research environment that

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Voices, continued from Page 4

provided an educational laboratory for undergraduate and graduate students to understand how to gather sociological data and apply the findings to address social, political, and quality of life questions.

I left CSU Fullerton to join the faculty at California State University San Marcos, a new campus, as a professor of sociology and the founding Director of the Social and Behavioral Research Institute. After 13 years at CSU San Marcos, I became the chair of the sociology department at Kent State University. I chaired the department at Kent State University for fourteen years and retired to continue my research in San Diego, CA.

How have your research interests in sociology changed over time?

My research interests have evolved and expanded more so than changed. It began with an interest in measuring role identities to test the theoretical relationship posited by identity theory. My focus then moved to refining the theoretical concepts within identity theory and testing the independence or complementary nature of the concepts within identity theory. Now I focus on advancing and refining

identity theory and investigating the linkages between identity theory and other theoretical and research paradigms within social psychology. In other words, identity theory provides one way of understanding social action; there is still much to discover and learn.



Which scholars have been your greatest influences?

Foundationally, my interest in social psychology has been greatly influenced by the work of George

Herbert Mead and Georg Simmel. Mead's lectures on the philosophy of the act and philosophy of the present provided me with a more nuanced understanding of *Mind, Self, and Society*. Simmel's book *Conflict and the Web of Group Affiliations* provided a framework for my thinking about social structure and inequality and differences in everyday life.

Sheldon Stryker and Peter Burke are the mentors, scholars, collaborators, and friends that pushed my thinking, encouraged my ideas, and challenged me to stay focused. Stryker and Burke began their work and theorizing in identity theory with different starting points. Being fortunate to study with them during my formative career and

watching as they worked to bring the two research paradigms into what we now identify as identity theory has been priceless.

While I will not specify who, several contemporary colleagues continue to influence my thinking. For me, "a Good day is a day I learn something new. A Great day is a day I learn something from somebody else." Especially other members of the social psychology scientific community.

Given your success in the field, how do/did you balance professional and personal demands?

The question of work-life balance is always an interesting one to consider. I'm not sure I ever really solved that equation before I retired. After returning to graduate school, I never felt like I had a "job." I enjoy the life of the mind, and working at the university facilitated my daily engagement. Unfortunately, that interfered with my personal life too often. After I retired, I began to focus more on other things that interest me and stimulate the life of the mind. However, they are not all associated with being a faculty member or my continuing research and writing project. I love what I'm doing; for me, it was not a job. Yes, this is sidestepping the question.

Is there something you wish you'd known when your career started?

While we know that we should share our research with the scientific community through publishing articles, chapters, and books, no one ever talked about

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the process that puts “rejections” in perspective. After dealing with the disappointment, anger, and often negative emotions regarding a rejected manuscript for years and not knowing how to handle it and how to move forward, I had to figure it out. I shared my feelings with one of my colleagues, who was more successful with the review process. She was receiving “revise and resubmit” decisions and acceptance decisions. She asked me if I thought the paper addressed something interesting. When I sent yes, she said, “Then take the criticisms seriously, address them or clarify the issues, and send it to another publication outlet.” That was very enlightening. I had never considered this option. I felt that if a journal rejected the paper, that was it. Taking her advice, I revised one of my rejected manuscripts and submitted it to another journal. This time, I got a clear and positive “revise and resubmit.” From that point in my career, I internalized the meaning of a negative review as “no is just a request for more information.” Even if I thought they were wrong, I learned that even the harshest reviewer offers a response that may improve the paper if followed or addressed. Respect the peer review process, improve the paper, and share it with the scientific community repeatedly until the contribution is recognized.

How has social psychology changed over the course of your career?

The most overt change in social psychology has been in the development and applications of the methods we use to investigate our questions. The growth in interpretive

research has been perhaps one of the most important developments. Forty years ago, you could not open a journal and see a paper based on qualitative interviews unless the author counted specific aspects of the interview and reported those results in a positivistic quantitative format. Social psychology research and theoretical advancements today include a significant and growing corpus of interpretative research and research agenda. Secondly, since 2000, we have begun to see theoretically driven research focusing on race, gender, sexuality, age, etc., as more than background or control variables. The lived experiences attached identification that in the past had most often been as a comparison to the dominant group (most often white males) is the focus of understanding inequality and difference in social psychological processes. Third, the availability to access and collect empirical data has grown and continues to grow. Technological advances have opened access to web-based surveys, online experiments, video-assisted interviewing, analyzing social media posts, and many other forms of data that have extended and broadened our research. With these technological developments, our analytical tools have also expanded to allow researchers to carefully and thoroughly examine the data, whether interpretative/qualitative or positivistic/quantitative.

What direction would you like to see it go?

Social psychologists’ focus has been on refining and expanding

their specific theoretical research agendas. These research paradigms are very fruitful. However, it is becoming more challenging to have more than a basic understanding of each theoretical research agenda as they advance. I would like to see more linkage between the findings of different research agendas. From my point of view, we have more in common than we acknowledge. Including a paragraph or two in manuscripts would be valuable to point to the connections and bridges between different theoretical research. Doing so will likely organically create collaborative research and may lead to new research agendas.

How do you think social psychology can extend its influence into sociology more broadly?

First, we need to recognize that many of our colleagues in subdisciplines in sociology use social psychological concepts, scales, and measures but do not consider the research as social psychological. In recognizing this reality, we need to say our name: “social psychology,” more often. It is like the button available at the last ASA meetings, “Social Psychology is Everywhere.” In the same way, other sociologists do not acknowledge social psychology in their work; as social psychologists, we often do not recognize the other subdisciplines informing social psychology. Examples include family, aging and life course, children and youth, medical, culture, and religion.

In recognizing the

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Junior Voices from the Field

with

*Jon Overton,**Assistant Professor of Sociology at UNC Charlotte***Interviewed via email by Ben Fields***Where did you attend graduate school?*

I went to Kent State because of the strong social psychology faculty there. The atmosphere was welcoming and collaborative. I found my niche with like-minded graduate students who enjoyed batting around ideas and a little friendly argument. I can't tell you how much I learned from them. The faculty at Kent State (and the University of Akron, which used to have a joint-PhD program with Kent) put a lot of time into mentoring, collaborating with, and promoting their students. I lucked into about the best grad school experience you could hope for.

What life experiences contributed to your interest in social psychology in general and/or your specific research areas?

I grew up in a pacifist church. Although I'm not practicing, it made a lasting impression. A kind of folk-hero status surrounded members (including relatives) who refused

to support armed conflicts. Sometimes that meant bucking conscription or defying informal persecution. The church also hosted refugees fleeing warzones from time to time. During one service, a mother and her son

who'd just arrived from Kosovo shared their experience fleeing the country. It made the stakes of war visceral and tangible at a level that I, as a six-year-old, could understand.

In these ways, the sources of conformity, commitment, and intergroup conflict were very salient throughout early

childhood. To me, the questions that social psychology addresses feel deeply personal. How do we resist an intimidating mob we know to be wrong? Where do we find the courage to actively resist oppressive regimes? How do we avoid being a bystander to the injustices happening directly in front of us? In other words, how do we resist the power of the situation? Social psychology at its most compelling helps us think clearly about these questions.

How has your thinking about your subject matter evolved over time?

Americans are harder to provoke into partisan conflict than I expected. The classic perspective on intergroup conflict in social psychology tells us that in response to threat, people rally around their group. They escalate the conflict. They punish within-group moderates. And they don't need much of a push to do it. But something is holding Democrats and Republicans back from the brink.

The story I'm starting to see from my research and others' work is this: typical Democrats and Republicans don't like political conflict. They care much more about preserving their social relationships than they do about politics—for better and for worse. They're hard to provoke. Conflict mostly leads them to disengage. But that disengagement empowers the loudest, angriest voices to command disproportionate attention and influence. I suspect one avenue to escaping our current political troubles may require finding ways to empower current bystanders to actively punish anti-democratic rabble-rousers within their own party.

Could you tell us a little bit about your current research projects?

One recently funded

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project I'm excited about is an experiment I'm developing with Joseph Dippong to examine the twin effects of conformity and proximity to political violence on support for democracy. We're preparing to put research participants in a virtual reality environment where they see real political violence—up-close and personal. We want to see how making the consequences of democratic breakdown immersive affects pro-democracy attitudes. But we also want to see what happens if respondents' political in-group is dismissive of this message, rather than supportive. Voters live in a social context that might totally negate even the most potent interventions, and we want to assess that risk. I'm excited to see what happens!

How was your experience on the job market?

Absurdly lucky—"winning the lottery" levels of lucky. I can't say enough good things about the Kent State faculty who helped me prepare for the career I have today. The support and quality of mentoring at that school is out-of-this-world.

I tried to remind myself to focus on what was in my control, do it as well as I could, and enjoy the ride. I genuinely think there is something to that. Universities are flying you out to give a talk. They are buying you nice meals. Faculty are asking smart engaged questions about your work. Plus you get to learn all about your prospective

colleagues' work. You are "on tour." How many people ever have this opportunity?

The academic market is tough, and it's easy to see outcomes in all-or-nothing terms, but we have a highly marketable skillset as social scientists. There are other options. An academic job is what I've wanted since before graduate school—easily my first choice. But I found it relieved so much pressure to remind myself that if things didn't go my way, there was still a good life to be had in related jobs.

What led you to your current position? What about the university appealed to you?

UNC Charlotte has long been home to strong researchers in experimental social psychology, so I was thrilled to have the opportunity to join the faculty there. They have a lab with virtual reality equipment. The Sociology Department also has partnerships with Organization Science and Public Policy PhD programs. The school is growing. It's strong. It's well-resourced. Opportunities are everywhere. There's a lot to like.

What interests outside of sociology are important to you?

Hiking, photography, music, and running. I play the bass guitar and trombone as well.

What advice would you share with a graduate student preparing for their career?

All I know is what (I think) worked for me. Take what works for you.

Early grad school: drink from the firehose of knowledge. If you're just reading enough to keep up with classes, you're not reading enough. Go read the big influential papers in your area and the brand-new research that excites you now. This is when you'll have the time. It's also how you'll build the knowledge base you need to draw on later to design and frame your own research. You also don't know how to publish yet! Work with faculty on their research. Early practical research experience is critical. Seeing how it's done will help you do strong independent research on your own when the time comes.

Later in grad school: prioritize what will get you a job. You have to focus more. This is the time to submit manuscripts and external grant applications. If you learned the ropes by working with faculty earlier in your graduate career, this should be (more) doable by now. At this stage, you need to weigh whether new commitments and activities will have a worthwhile practical payoff.

Generally, remember to keep perspective and blow off steam. You are a professional nerd who is getting paid to go to school. You've got a sweet deal. Lighten up and have fun with it. Grab a beer with a colleague and ride the wave of excitement together while you bat around a new research idea. Make chitchat with the undergrads you teach before class. Organize a fun department or graduate student shindig. This life is so much more pleasurable if you let yourself have fun with it.

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Cooley-Mead Award

Deadline: January 31, 2022

The Social Psychology Section is seeking nominations for the 2021 Cooley-Mead Award. 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 2022 American Sociological Association Annual Meeting. In 2022 the award went to Jane McLeod. Prior winners of the Cooley-Mead Award are listed at: <https://www.socialpsychologyasasection.com/cooley->

[mead-award.html](#)

Nominations must be received (email only) by **January 31, 2023**, and should include a brief description of the career contributions that make the candidate deserving of the award. Nominations may include supporting letters in addition to the nominating letter. Please send to Deborah Carr, Committee Chair, at carrds@bu.edu. The Committee this year is: Deborah Carr (Boston University), Tim Hallett (Indiana University), Kim Rogers (Dartmouth), and Neil MacKinnon (University of Guelph).

Outstanding Recent Contribution in Social Psychology

Deadline: February 1, 2023

The Social Psychology Section of the ASA invites submissions for the 2023 Outstanding Recent Contribution in Social Psychology Award. In 2021, the award will be given to an article published between 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2022.

Nominations must include a .pdf of the article or chapter and a brief statement (one or two paragraphs) regarding its merits. To be eligible for

the award, the first author of the article must be a member of the Social Psychology Section. In addition, nominators must be members of the ASA Social Psychology Section. Self-nominations are welcome. Please send submissions by February 1, 2023 to the chair of the committee, Karen Hegtvedt (Emory University), khegtve@emory.edu

Graduate Student Investigator Award

Deadline: March 15, 2023

The Social Psychology Section of the ASA invites submissions for the Graduate Student Investigator Award. The award provides 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 up to \$1,000 to meet some of the research expenses associated with the proposed research. Interested graduate students should submit: (1) a proposal of no more than 8 double-spaced pages (page count does not include references, figures, tables, or appendices), (2) a budget describing how the funds will be used, (3) a curriculum vitae, and (4) a supporting faculty reference. The graduate student applicant should first fill out the form [at this link](#); the faculty reference form and the faculty reference letter can be submitted [at this link](#).

The proposals should be organized as: a) introduction, b) background/theory, c) methodology (specifying data, sampling, measurement, and IRB approval plans/status), and d) significance/impact for sociology and social psychology. Measurement instruments and other supplementary material can be included as an appendix to the proposal.

Applications will be evaluated using the following criteria: theoretical significance, creativity of the research, the appropriateness and quality of the methods, and the potential contribution to the field of social psychology. The student applicant must be a current member of the ASA Social Psychology Section. A student may only submit one application for consideration each year. Please send a PDF version of the proposal, CV, and budget in one document by March 15, 2023, to Corey Fields (Georgetown University), corey.fields@georgetown.edu

Graduate Student Paper Award

Deadline: March 15, 2023

The Social Psychology Section of the ASA invites submissions for the Graduate Student Paper Award. The paper should be article length. Eligible papers include those that, between March 2022 and March 2023, were submitted 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 \$500.

Please send a .pdf version of the paper by March 15, 2023 to Kelly Bergstrand (University of Texas, Arlington), kelly.bergstrand@uta.edu, chair of the committee.

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contribution of other subdisciplines and asking other subdisciplines to recognize that they use social psychological concepts very often, there is an increased possibility of more sociological contributions across our subdisciplines. Okay, that is Pollyannist, but we need to find ways to connect and acknowledge the contributions of other subfields.

In light of your experiences, what advice would you give to a graduate student?

Pursue the ideas that interest you. All too often, I have seen graduate students be instrumental in what questions they ask because a person they are working with is interested in that question. The goal of graduate training is to develop independent scholars. Yes, you can and should collaborate with faculty and other graduate students. You will learn much by working with others. Avoid being opportunist in accepting an invitation to work on a research question that is not aligned or cognate with your interests. When you finish your dissertation, you want others to look at your vitae and know what you do and where

you are going. Most scholars in the discipline begin with an association with a more senior scholar or mentor. This association usually facilitates early research. That is great, as long as you can distinguish yourself by future contributions recognized by the more senior scholar or mentor and that other colleagues acknowledge.

An assistant professor?

The advice given to graduate students leads to a foundation as an assistant professor. If you have developed as an independent scholar, you will have research questions that lead to research papers. Depending on the nature of your department or university, you will have to meet the department's tenure and promotion expectations. If you are a faculty member in a research-focused department, the expectations may differ from those of a department where teaching is the primary mission. Every department and university wants evidence of scholarship in this era, and those expectations often differ significantly. As you begin your faculty position, the key here is to have more than one or two research papers in development. It

always takes longer than anticipated to complete a manuscript, and the review process has many uncertainties. Additionally, if you start your career working on multiple papers simultaneously, you will likely continue to do so if that is the expectation of your department.

What interests and/or activities outside of sociology are important to you?

Outside of sociology, my primary interest in retirement is to travel internationally as many times a year as possible. Spend more time enjoying live concerts and plays. I'm also enjoying walking around San Diego several miles several times a week. Walking has many benefits, but the main one for me is experiencing the heart beat of the city and the people who work and live here.

Is there anything else that you'd like to share with the section?

Live the life of the mind and think scientifically about the people and our world in our daily lives. Doing so will provide a great deal of information you can use as a social psychologist.

Remarks from the Editors of Social Psychology Quarterly

by Jody Clay-Warner, Dawn T. Robinson, and Justine Tinkler

It has been a busy few months at SPQ. As we reported in an earlier section update, we had an outstanding response to our solicitation for the special issue on the Social Psychology of Race, Racism, and Discrimination, with a total of 69 papers submitted. Given this response and the high quality of the papers submitted, the special issue editors (Corey Fields, Verna Keith, and Justine Tinkler) requested additional pages from ASA in order to feature selected papers in a special double issue. We are pleased to report that ASA granted this request, and this special double issue will be published later this year. We look forward to sharing the table of contents with you, once it has been finalized.

The large number of submissions for the special issue, along with an uptick in regular submissions, resulted in an unusually high demand for reviewers. In our December issue, we thanked our hardworking reviewers and editorial board members for their gracious efforts on behalf of the SPQ publishing community, and we would like to express that gratitude here as well. Your willingness to provide expert feedback in a timely manner is what keeps the journal going. If you have not been asked to review for SPQ and would be willing to share your

insights, please join our reviewer team by answering some quick questions here: <https://ugeorgia.ca1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV-cMVpQodckju9yhE>

We would like to give a special thanks to outgoing editorial board members: Seth Abrutyn, Kraig Beyerlein, Jenny L. Davis, Jacob Dijkstra, Long Doan, Ashley Harrell, Jason N. Houle, Kimberly B. Rogers, David R. Schaefer, Nobuyuki Takahashi, and Beate Volker. And, we would like to welcome to the editorial board:

Bryan Christopher Cannon, Kristen Marcussen, Guadalupe Marquez-Velarde, Ellis Prentis Monk, Jr., Shira Offer, Craig M. Rawlings, Jason Schnittker, Shane D. Soboroff, Mieke Beth Thomeer, Monica M. Whitham, and Jun Zhao. We would also like to thank SPQ Deputy Editors, Corey D. Fields, Matthew O. Hunt, and Stefanie Mollborn, for their continued hard work on the journal.

Lastly, we want to update you on our editorial team. Our three-year term is scheduled

to end in 2023. The ASA publications committee asked us to consider extending this term. Jody and Justine have agreed to a one-year extension, while Dawn will not be continuing as co-editor past the original term

due to other professional commitments. Our three deputy editors have also agreed to stay on for the additional year. As a result, we expect little change in our editorial operations while the journal remains at the University of Georgia through 2024. The search for the new SPQ

Editor(s) will begin this year. We hope that some of you have begun considering your own application to serve as SPQ editor, and we are more than happy to speak with you about that. The intellectual caliber and collective orientation of the SPQ community of scholars make it a rewarding experience.



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Open Topics in Social Psychology

Social Psychology is an incredibly vibrant and diverse area of sociology. We encourage submissions dealing with any topic of interest to social psychologists for this session. New advances in theory, methods, or analytic approaches as well as substantive results of interest to social psychologists are all encouraged.

Social Psychology in Sociology and Sociology in Social Psychology

Specialization is necessary in order to make progress and develop areas of research, but it can also obscure the connection between different areas of inquiry.

Often the same mechanism may be relevant to processes in multiple specialty areas, introducing the risk of duplicated efforts. Similarly, theoretical ideas or tools developed for one purpose may often provide critical advances for other areas. This session focuses on the ways that social psychology contributes to other areas of sociology, as well as how sociology more broadly contributes to social psychology. We welcome papers that use social psychology to address theoretical and substantive questions elsewhere in the sociological domain, as well as papers that draw on insights from elsewhere in sociology to enrich social psychology.

Social Psychology on the Cutting Edge

Social psychology has a deep and rich history of scientific discovery, but its most important trait is its ongoing ability to innovate. Almost by definition, scientific research generates approximations of reality, they should inevitably give way to better approximations, gradually bringing our knowledge more closely into alignment with the facts. A key driver of this process is innovation; researchers generate new theoretical elements, new methodological approaches, and new analytic tools that allow insights that were once impossible. This session is focused on novel advances in social psychology, be they methodological, theoretical, or analytical. We encourage the submission of papers that push the envelope in some way, enhancing the theoretical, methodological, or analytical state-of-the-art.

Social Psychology in the Wider World: Policy and Practice

The advancement of social psychology is worthwhile solely to improve our understanding of human behavior, but rigorous results also stand to inform concrete debates in the wider world. Many debates about tax policy, healthcare reform, addressing inequality, and addressing racial and social justice issues implicitly adopt assumptions about how individuals and small groups work, and what they find rewarding. Yet in not all cases are these assumptions justified by rigorous social psychological research. This session focuses on how social psychology informs, and is informed by, policy and practice in the wider world. We encourage papers that speak to the models the underlie debates over public policy options or that use these debates to make additional theoretical, methodological, or substantive advances.

Mathematical and Computational Models and Methods in Social Psychology

We seek papers for a session sponsored jointly by the Mathematical Sociology and Social Psychology Sections. This session will build on the longstanding connections between the mathematical sociology and social psychology and explore new opportunities for further development. We invite papers that advance, extend, test, or build on existing computational and mathematically formalized theoretical models in social psychology (or introduce new models or extensions); employ mathematical and computational models and methods (including but not limited to network analysis, agent-based models, text analysis, machine learning, and mathematical modeling) to explore social psychological questions and/or theory in innovative ways; work employing unique sources of data/complex data and computational methods to explore social psychological questions and/or theory; and work that demonstrates how social psychological theory and insights may be utilized by the broader population of mathematical and computational sociologists across the discipline. We especially invite works in progress (e.g., extended abstracts) that would benefit from professional feedback.

Regarding Animals (2nd Edition)

By Arnold Arluke, Clinton A. Sanders, and Leslie Irvine.

The first edition of *Regarding Animals* provided insight into the history and practice of how human beings construct animals, and how we construct ourselves and others in relation to them. Considerable progress in how society regards animals has occurred since that time. However, shelters continue to euthanize companion animals, extinction rates climb, and wildlife “management” pits human interests against those of animals.

This second edition of *Regarding Animals* includes four new chapters, examining how relationships with pets help

homeless people to construct positive personal identities; how adolescents who engage in or witness animal abuse understand their acts; how veterinary technicians experience both satisfaction and contamination in their jobs; and how animals are represented in mass media—both traditional editorial media and social media platforms.

The authors illustrate how modern society makes it possible for people to shower animals with affection and yet also to abuse or kill them. Although no culture or subculture provides solutions for resolving all moral contradictions,



Regarding Animals illuminates how people find ways to live with inconsistent behavior.

Updates on the Groups Processes Conference

The 2023 Group Processes meeting will be held in Philadelphia on August 17, the day before the ASA Annual Meeting. This year's organizing committee is Cecilia Ridgeway, Stanford; Chelsea Kelley, Catholic University; John Skvoretz, U of South Florida; and Yujia Lyu, Iowa, with Tenshi Kawashima of the U. of Georgia managing the website.

The committee has applied to be an official preconference of ASA to keep expenses down and gain access to convention space. This has many advantages, but we will have to wait until March or so to find out if ASA has accepted our proposal. In the meantime, we will proceed to organize and will hold the meeting whether or

not it is tied to ASA as an official preconference.

In keeping with the theme of this year's ASA meeting, we plan a session on “Group Processes Research and the Educative Power of Sociology” to encourage research submissions that apply group processes theories and approaches to real world problems such as race, gender, class, and sexual inequalities or trust and cohesion within and between groups. This is a traditional strength of group processes research so we should highlight it.

In addition, we will have two or more other paper sessions, tentatively titled “Identity, Emotion, and Culture in Group Processes” and “New

Developments in Status Processes and Inequality.”

We mean these tentative session titles to stimulate, not limit paper submissions. As always, we will welcome paper submissions on all group processes topics. As we proceed into the Winter/Spring terms, we will be sending emails to the Group Processes list, updating the website, and announcing paper submission deadlines. But in the meantime, mark your calendars for August 17th and think about papers you might want to submit.

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