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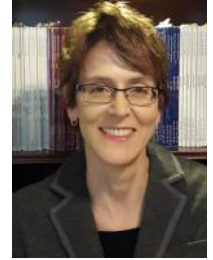
# Newsletter of the Social Psychology Section of the American Sociological Association

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Summer 2017

## Remarks from the Chair:

Amy Kroska, *University of Oklahoma*, amykroska@ou.edu



Greetings from Oklahoma, the land of tornadoes, red dirt, and, in recent years, earthquakes! Spring is a busy time for our section, and you will see the fruits of that labor throughout this fabulous newsletter, superbly compiled by Jennifer McLeer.

The award committees selected their paper and research proposal winners this spring, and each award winning paper and proposal is featured in a column. All three committees received a large number of outstanding submissions, which is a testament

to the vitality of our section and our research. Many thanks to the hard-working committees, chaired by Steve Benard, Kim Rogers, and Alison Bianchi. As I announced in the spring, the election results are also in, and we welcome Brent Simpson as our new chair-elect and Celeste Campos-Castillo and D'Lane Compton as our new council members. Many thanks to the Nominations Committee, chaired by André Christie-Mizell, for putting together an excellent slate of candidates. The Membership Committee, chaired by D'Lane Compton, has also been active this spring, outlining the benefits of membership to non-renewers and to those who are presenting in a section session but are not section members. The committee also encourages members to sponsor a student (cost is \$5), a gift that this year must be done by July 31. See page 9 for more details.

The ASA conference is just a few weeks away, so be sure to review our listing of section sessions and events on page 15. Our reception is on Saturday at 6:30 pm at the La Vieux Dublin Pub, an event co-sponsored with both the Emotions and the Altruism, Morality, and Social Solidarity Sections. We ordered a huge spread of food for the event, including main course items (e.g., barbecued ribs, chicken teriyaki, vegetable curry), so please come hungry! We are also giving the first 100 attendees a free drink, so you should also come early! As noted on page 16, the Graduate Student Advisory Committee is holding its annual graduate student mixer on Sunday from 8:00 - 9:00 pm at the Bar Le Mal Necessaire, and all attendees will receive a free drink. I've heard that the mixers are great fun, so graduate students should be sure to put this on their calendars. Everyone should also be sure to put Jane Sell's Cooley-Mead Address on their schedules. It is on Sunday at 2:30, and it will be followed by our business meeting. You can read highlights from Jane's distinguished career on page 3.

Both the Graduate Student Advisory Committee and the newly developed Junior Faculty Mentorship Committee received a good response from their surveys, which invited section members to participate in their mentorship programs. The GSAC made 19 matches, and the JFMC made 11 matches, so the GSAC is continuing its success with this program, and JFMC is off to a great start. Many thanks to those committees, chaired by Bianca Manago and Jane Sell.

One of the big highlights in the newsletter is a tremendously informative column about Department of Defense grants written by Lisa Troyer, who is the Program Manager in the Social and Behavioral Sciences Program of the Army Research Office as well as the Acting Director of the Minerva Research Initiative in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Research and Engineering). Last fall, I asked the normally inactive Professional and External Affairs Committee to consider writing a column and/or announcements focused on topics related to its mission: to monitor professional, political, federal funding, and federal regulatory developments and to foster inter- and intra-disciplinary collaboration relevant to social psychologists. With that plan in mind, I also asked two people with extensive external grant experience, Debby Carr and Brent Simpson, to join the committee. The committee took on the challenge and contacted Lisa Troyer for information about Department of Defense grants. Lisa worked with the committee and created a highly instructive column focused on grant opportunities and tips (see page 13). Many thanks to Lisa and the committee! I hope that this column will be a recurring feature in our newsletters. As you will see on page 12, the committee encourages section members to contact them with funding-related information or ideas for future columns.

In closing, I want to thank Jennifer McLeer for her stellar work as our webmaster, newsletter editor, and announcement compiler. Many thanks also to Jody Clay-Warner, our secretary-treasurer, and Cathy Johnson, our former chair, who were my go-to people for all questions! I also want to emphasize how much I enjoyed serving as your chair. I'm honored to have held the position. Finally, I look forward to watching Matt Hunt take a shot at the kendama when I pass him the gavel in one short month!

**Mark these Dates:**

American Sociological  
Association Annual  
Meeting in Montreal  
from **August  
12th-15th.**

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**Notes from the Editor:**

*Jennifer McLeer, The George Washington University*

Hello fellow social psychologists and welcome to the Summer 2017 issue of the social psychology section's newsletter!

We have many lovely features for you to enjoy in this issue! Notably, each of the section award winners has contributed a biography and outline of their winning submission (Pages 3-7). Ed Lawler also provides sage career and life advice in the Voices of Experience section (Pages 10-11). Our main features are rounded out with detailed information about a variety of funding opportunities that are available through the Department of Defense (Pages 13-14).

Please also see our continuing features from the editors of *Social Psychology Quarterly* (Page 8), from the authors of newly published books (Page 17), and from our membership committee, which encourages everyone to do their part to increase section membership (Page 9).

I would also like to draw your attention to Pages 15-16 for a compilation of sessions and events that will be held in Montreal at the ASA meeting. This can be your go-to guide for social psychology happenings while you are at the meeting. Please be sure to stop by all of these on-goings. If you are available, also please take particular care to attend the business meeting on Sunday, August 13, 2:30 to 4:10 (see Page 15). The section thrives through the participation of its members and the business meeting is a great place to start getting involved.

Have a lovely rest of the summer!

**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.



## The Social Psychology Section's Cooley-Mead Award

### Jane Sell, Texas A&M University

*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.*

**This year's Cooley-Mead Award goes to Jane Sell, Professor of Sociology at Texas A & M University. The Selection Committee members are: Jeremy Freese, Stanford University; Edward J. Lawler, Cornell University; Jane McLeod, Indiana University; Dawn Robinson, University of Georgia, and Murray Webster (Chair), University of North Carolina at Charlotte. As in other recent years, the vitality of our Section is shown by the number of outstanding social psychologists considered by this year's committee.**

**Nominating letters for Sell praised her contributions to understanding fairness and public goods, status processes, theory building, and experimental methods. One wrote:**

*"Jane is a creative theorist and meticulous experimenter whose work combines innovative theoretical advances with rigorous laboratory tests. Her contributions to sociological social psychology are diverse and extensive, spanning four distinct (but interrelated) areas in which she has conducted important and sustained work over the course of her 35+ year career."*

**Besides her contributions to social psychology, committee members were impressed by Sell's cross-disciplinary collaborations that carry social psychology to allied disciplines, and her strong mentoring that builds future generations of social psychological scholars.**

**Jane Sell earned her undergraduate degree at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, and her Ph.D., working with Lee Freese, at Washington State University in 1979. That year she joined the faculty of Texas A & M University, where she is Professor of Sociology and former Head of the Department. She has served as Chair of the Section on Social Psychology and two other sections; has been Deputy Editor for SPQ and on the editorial boards of five other ASA journals, and has served on the ASA Council and on merit review panels for three different programs at NSF.**

**Sell's research contributes to a wide range of topics and disciplines, and much of it is cross-disciplinary. Studying public goods and cooperation with Rick K. Wilson, a political scientist from Rice University and other scholars, she has shown how different schedules of punishment affect cooperation in compliance with pollution regulations. Other research shows how knowing other individuals' contributions to public goods affects individual contributions. With her former student Tony P. Love, she clarified how and when interrelated fates can affect cooperation in public goods situations. With scholars from Departments of Recreation, Leisure, and Tourism, and Forestry and Wildlife Management, she has investigated conditions surrounding contributions to the cost of public fitness programs and has shown how different types of information (e.g., broad categorical giving information or specific individual giving information) affect conservation behaviors. She also has shown why adequately defining "attitudes" is crucial for conducting attitudinal research in Wildlife Sciences, and demonstrated that much lack of cumulativeness in that area comes from using varying or ill-defined concepts.**

**A second focus for Jane has been experimental methods. From the start of her career, she has illuminated topics including misunderstandings and misuses of experiments, how to use experimental methods to understand leisure and recreation, and conditions under which cross-cultural experiments are and are not useful. With her former students D'Lane Compton and Tony P. Love, she has analyzed and demonstrated the value of pretesting to improve coding reliability. Throughout, the work on experiments shows the crucial importance of having clear, testable theoretical ideas in order to develop useful experimental data. She has been a strong proponent of clear conceptualization and adequate operationalization and measurement in experimental research.**

**A third area of contribution has been the study of status processes. Here, Jane has investigated ways to reduce harmful effects of status generalization, particularly for mixed-gender and mixed-race interaction. With her former student Carla Goar, she has developed an effective way to equalize interaction and influence in mixed-race groups of adults. With Kathy J. Kuipers, she has shown that interaction differences between women and men, sometimes thought to reflect inherent differences or differences in gender socialization, instead are produced by social structural factors. When group members do not know the gender of others with whom they interact, women and men behave equivalently; when genders are known, behavioral differences appear. So, it is not gender that determines behavior; rather, social structure and stereotypic expectations determine outcomes.**

Continued on Page 9.

**Congratulations  
on a lifetime of  
achievement!!!**

This column was written by Murray Webster, University of North Carolina, Charlotte.

## Outstanding Recent Contribution in Social Psychology Award

Tobias Schröder, Potsdam University of Applied Sciences

Jesse Hoey, University of Waterloo

Kimberly B. Rogers, Dartmouth College

“Modeling Dynamic Identities and Uncertainty in Social Interaction: Bayesian Affect Control Theory”

*The Outstanding Recent Contribution in Social Psychology Award honors the best article, chapter, or book in sociological social psychology that was published in the last three calendar years.*

One of the most fundamental questions of the social sciences is how humans coordinate their social actions in order to form cohesive, stable, and predictable societies, while also maintaining the capacity for innovation, creativity, and change. In our paper in the *American Sociological Review*, we argue that both stability and dynamics of social relationships can be explained with identity processes governed by emotional experience.

Using techniques from artificial intelligence, we propose a sophisticated computer model that can be used to explain and predict how social interactions unfold, stabilize, and change over time. The research is based on the well-established social psychological research program of affect control theory (ACT), pioneered by David R. Heise, Neil MacKinnon, Lynn Smith-Lovin, and others. The general assumption of ACT is that humans are motivated in their social interactions by affective alignment: They strive for their social experiences to be coherent at a deep, emotional level with their sense of identity and general worldviews as constructed through culturally shared symbols.

ACT has always been one of the most formalized and mathematically stringent theories of social interaction, preceding the current breakthrough of computational methods in the social sciences by decades. However, that early mathematical formalization was a blessing as well as a curse: From the perspective of social psychologists more focused on the processes and dynamics of social interaction as opposed to its structural regularities, the deterministic early ACT models provided a too rigid model of human social interaction, unable to account for idiosyncratic variations in meaning, sudden interpretive shifts in ongoing interactions, or the fundamental question of how a structured social order comes about in the first place.

Tobias Schröder holds a PhD in psychology from the Humboldt Universität zu Berlin in Germany. His research focusses on understanding the dynamics of social interaction and communication with equal attention to perspectives from psychology and sociology. In more applied lines of research, he tries to understand innovation processes in the context of sustainable urban development. He is currently a research professor at the Institute for Urban Futures at the Potsdam University of Applied Sciences in Germany.

Dr. Jesse Hoey is an associate professor in the David R. Cheriton School of Computer Science at the University of Waterloo, where he leads the Computational Health Informatics Laboratory (CHIL). He is also an adjunct scientist at the Toronto Rehabilitation Institute in Toronto, Canada, where he is co-leader of the AI and Robotics Research Team. His research focuses on planning problems in large scale real-world uncertain domains, and in particular on probabilistic and decision-theoretic reasoning methods for solving these problems. He works on problems in computational social science, affective computing, computer vision and ubiquitous computing.

Dr. Kimberly Rogers holds a PhD in Sociology from Duke University, and is currently an Assistant Professor of Sociology at Dartmouth College. Kimberly's research explores how macro-social inequalities may be either reproduced or overturned through behavior and emotion dynamics in interactions and small groups. Her recent work uses Bayesian methods to build mathematical models of impression formation, which account for variation and fluctuation in identity meanings during social interaction.

In our paper, we show that these shortcomings can be overcome, and the aspect of dynamical process given the place it deserves, with our recent probabilistic generalisation of ACT, called Bayesian affect control theory (BayesACT). The key advance proposed by BayesACT is that affective meanings (sentiments) are viewed as probability distributions over latent variables rather than point estimates. This advances the model by explicitly representing both cultural consensus and variation, allowing sentiments to be multi-modal (e.g. multiple identities for a single person), tracking stability and malleability (stasis and change) simultaneously, and accounting for noise in communication.

In a series of computer simulations described in the *ASR* paper, we demonstrate how this key advance in the affective-alignment model explains many social phenomena previously not captured well by ACT models, such as people learning about each others' identities during interactions, the perpetuation of gender stereotypes, and the establishment of roles in group dynamics. Besides the potential to explain many other social phenomena and to unify previously competing strands of theorizing in social psychology, BayesACT opens up the possibility of implementing forms of social reasoning into artificial intelligence (AI) applications such as robots that interact with humans. It does this by introducing an explicit reward function that considers the motive for affective alignment as weighed against the rational pursuit of individual goals. These ideas are more fully explored in a complementary technical report (Hoey, Schroeder and Alhothali, *Affect control processes: Intelligent affective interaction using a partially observable Markov decision process. Artificial Intelligence*, 230, 2016).

More information on BayesACT can be found at [bayesact.ca](http://bayesact.ca).



### Full Citation:

“Modeling Dynamic Identities and Uncertainty in Social Interaction: Bayesian Affect Control Theory.”  
2016. *American Sociological Review*. 81:828-855.



## The Social Psychology Section Graduate Student Paper Award

Fabiana Silva, University of California, Berkeley

"Why Do Employers Discriminate?  
The Role of Implicit and Explicit Racial Attitudes"

*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 Montreal where the prize will be awarded.*

**Why do employers discriminate?** Despite strong evidence that hiring discrimination against black jobseekers remains prevalent in the United States, we know relatively little about the causes of employers' discriminatory behavior. While interview studies have documented employers' negative attitudes towards black jobseekers, they have not assessed whether these attitudes predict employers' hiring decisions. Indeed, sociological studies of workplace discrimination tend to examine employers' behavior (i.e. field experiments) or their racial attitudes (i.e. in-depth employer interviews), but not both.

In this paper, I examine whether white hiring agents' explicit (conscious) or implicit (largely unconscious) racial attitudes predict their evaluations of black and white jobseekers. Do hiring agents deliberately reject black jobseekers, perhaps due to anti-black affect or concerns about black applicants' expected productivity? Or do hiring decisions reflect largely unconscious biases rather than deliberate avoidance?

Building on dual-process models of the attitude-behavior relationship, I theorize that the American hiring process encourages decision-making based on implicit rather than explicit cognition. Dual-process models postulate that human cognition involves two basic processes: explicit cognition is slow, deliberate, effortful, and largely conscious, while implicit cognition is fast, automatic, effortless, and largely unconscious. Specifically, I argue that three aspects of the American hiring process encourage reliance on implicit cognition: the legitimacy of gut instincts in hiring, ambiguity about how to assess applicants' qualities, and time pressure and distractions. These factors legitimize the use of implicit cognition in hiring, reduce employers' awareness of their racial biases, and restrict employers' ability to deliberate. Consequently, I posit that employers' implicit anti-black bias is more

predictive of their hiring decisions than their explicit racial attitudes.

To test this hypothesis, I draw on an original two-wave study with a sample of white individuals with hiring responsibilities in their workplace. In the first wave, I collected information on respondents' implicit and explicit racial attitudes. I measured implicit bias using the Implicit Association Test and developed four explicit racial attitude scales: anti-black affect, and stereotypes of blacks' work ethic, competence, and hostility. In the second wave, hiring agents evaluated white and black job applicants. The two-wave approach is an important advance over the great majority of implicit attitude/behavior studies which measure attitudes and behaviors during the same session, potentially biasing the estimated attitude-behavior associations.

As expected, I find implicit racial attitudes predict hiring agents' evaluations of black applicants relative to white applicants. In contrast, I find no significant effect of explicit racial attitudes—whether measured as affect or stereotypes—on hiring agents' relative evaluations of black and white applicants. Thus, instead of deliberately rejecting black jobseekers, hiring agents' behavior appears to be driven by largely unconscious biases. Further, implicit attitudes are not only associated with discrimination against black applicants, but also with bias in favor of white applicants. Finally, in open-ended responses, hiring agents justify their racially-motivated evaluations without invoking race, suggesting the ambiguity of the hiring process enables them to interpret their behavior as color-blind. Together, these findings demonstrate how employers can maintain and portray an egalitarian self-image while perpetuating racial disparities in employment.

Fabiana Silva is a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Sociology at the University of California, Berkeley. She is primarily interested in examining the mechanisms that perpetuate (or mitigate) group-based inequality in the labor market, with a focus on employer discrimination and social networks. Currently, she is using experiments and surveys to examine how employers reward the referrals of black and white job applicants, the relationship between employers' racial attitudes and their hiring behavior, and the causal effect of an increase in social network size on the employment outcomes of Mexican immigrants. She is also collaborating on a study of frame resonance in the context of the immigrant rights movement.

For more news and information, visit: <http://www.socialpsychologyasaction.com/>.



## The Social Psychology Section Graduate Student Paper Award Honorable Mention

**Minjae Kim, MIT Sloan School of Management**

**“A Man is Known by His Cup: Signaling Commitment via Costly Conformity”**

*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 Montreal where the prize will be awarded.*

One of the foundational notions of the social sciences is that social norms are an important driver of individual actions and a source of social order. But an enduring question is why “unpopular norms” (i.e., norms that are prevalent despite individuals’ disapproval) persist. Existing approaches see this issue as an information problem, where individuals misconstrue a norm as widely endorsed. This notion of “pluralistic ignorance” suggests that individuals conform in order to cast the illusion that they endorse the norm so that they can protect their status in the group. An important implication then is that unpopular norms persist only when they are invisibly unpopular, i.e., not known to be unpopular. Therefore, making a norm’s unpopularity known seems sufficient to stop conformity to an unpopular norm.

However, various empirical accounts show that many visibly unpopular norms persist. In particular, ethnographic work on unpopular culture and “ideal worker” norms suggests that employees often openly express frustration over their organizations’ norms and culture. These studies illustrate that employees often conform to visibly unpopular norms, even when they recognize that few others endorse those norms. Moreover, conformity seems to continue even when it is unlikely to contribute to the individual’s or organization’s performance. Empirical accounts outside of organizational contexts also document conformity to such visibly unpopular norms. These accounts consequently lead to the question that animates this paper: **Why might individuals voluntarily conform to such visibly unpopular norms?**

My theory and evidence identify when and why individuals conform to such a visibly unpopular norm by focusing on the need to credibly signal commitment in nascent relationships. When forging embedded relationships within and across organizations, actors face the challenge of assuring one another that they will stay committed to the collective interest of the relationship or the group. Yet mere assertions that one is committed cannot be taken at face value—it could be “cheap talk.” In the context of appreciating the difficulty of this challenge, I argue that conformity to a visibly unpopular norm serves as a credible signal of commitment. Conformity to a visibly unpopular norm is presumed to be costly to the conformist and therefore signals that one is committed to the point that one is willing to sacrifice private needs or desires to meet the behavioral standard demanded by the relationship or group (i.e., norm). Insofar as actors recognize this signaling value of such costly conformity, they strategically conform to a visibly unpopular norm.

To test this theory, I leverage the case of widespread conformity to a visibly unpopular norm in South Korean workplaces – the norm around drinking in after-hour business gatherings. Through extensive interviews, I show that Korean businesspeople generally dislike this custom and are keenly aware of the signal value of costly conformity. Using experimental evidence, I then confirm that a conformist to the drinking norm effectively appears as a more attractive collaborator in a business relationship when the conformity violates the conformist’s preference, but not when it does not violate his preference. In conclusion, this paper’s analysis indicates that an information problem is sufficient but not necessary for an unpopular norm to persist. Instead, an unpopular norm might persist precisely because of its (visible) unpopularity, since perception of commitment is achieved when conformity is considered undesirable. This mechanism might be important in explaining a wide variety of undesirable organizational practices.

Minjae Kim is a PhD student in the Economic Sociology Program at MIT Sloan School of Management. This paper relates to his broader research agenda which addresses how actors’ efforts to signal their identities and motives shape their actions and other valued outcomes, in and out of market contexts. In particular, he examines when and why audience assessment of commitment leads to perpetuation of norms and when and why actors’ consumption and quality assessment diverge from the status hierarchy (see his forthcoming article in *American Sociological Review* with Oliver Hahl and Ezra Zuckerman). He also studies when actors are motivated to relay information via their social ties (see his forthcoming article in *Social Science Research* with Roberto Fernandez). His website is [minjae-kim.com](http://minjae-kim.com).

### Ever considered joining SSSI?

The Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction is an international professional organization of scholars interested in the study of a wide range of social issues with an emphasis on identity, everyday practice, and language. Membership in SSSI comes with benefits that may complement your current research and teaching interests.

For more information about SSSI, visit: <https://sites.google.com/site/sssiinteraction>. To join SSSI and subscribe to Symbolic Interaction, visit <http://bit.ly/2hm8sY8>.

The Social Psychology Section  
Graduate Student Investigator Award  
Kristin Kelley, Indiana University

"Do Marital Name Choice and Social Class Cause Women and Men to be  
Evaluated Differently?"

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.

Does marital name choice cause women and men to be evaluated differently? Most Americans believe women and men should have equal work and educational opportunities, but three-quarters of Americans believe it is better if a woman takes her husband's surname at marriage (Hamilton et al. 2011). Name choice attitudes may remain inequalitarian because they are linked with gender essentialist ideology, which emphasizes the importance of equal opportunities for women and men, while maintaining the belief that men are naturally individualistic and women are naturally selfless (Charles and Bradley 2009; Cotter et al. 2011; Heilman 2001). For women, taking a husband's name is perceived as selfless, while keeping one's name is viewed as individualistic (Etaugh et al. 1999; Hamilton et al. 2011; Nugent 2010). Thus, when women and men break name norms, they are breaking gender essentialist stereotypes. Yet, it is unclear how individuals who make untraditional name choices are evaluated. These beliefs should be examined because they can contribute to the maintenance of gender essentialist attitudes, which are created and maintained in social interaction (Ridgeway 2011). If individuals respond differently to women and men who keep their names, this could reinforce the belief that women and men are different from one another and push them to act traditionally for fear of sanctions. For example, gender essentialist beliefs about women's and men's "natures" shape their decisions about education, work, and family. These choices in turn contribute to an unequal division of parenting labor and create educational and occupation sex segregation, which maintains the gender pay gap (Charles and Bradley 2009; England 2010; Hays 1996; Levanon and Grusky 2016).

To understand how marital name choice affects views of women and men, I integrate social psychological theories of prescriptive and descriptive stereotypes and intersectionality. I argue breaking marital name norms is akin to breaking a prescriptive stereotype, which is a norm about what a woman or a man should be or do (Heilman 2001). Based on intersectionality theory, I also argue women's and men's social class status will impact the effect marital name choice has on perceptions of them, because penalties for breaking gender norms can change based on people's sociodemographic characteristics. For example, it is more normative for middle-class women to keep their names than working-class women and Americans say it is less acceptable for non-professional women to keep their names (Hamilton et al. 2011; Schueble & Johnson 1993). To test these hypotheses, I will conduct an experiment that manipulates marital name choice and social class.

I plan to use the GSIA award to compensate participants for this experiment, which is Study 2 in a series of experiments I am conducting on name choice. This study builds on prior research by examining (1) views of five different marital name choice conventions; (2) how name choice impacts views of women and men; (3) how name choice impacts perceptions of women's and men's likability and interpersonal hostility; (4) asking respondents to evaluate a woman and man in the same couple to test for differences in perceptions of a wife and her husband; (5) how name choice affects perceptions of individuals based on their social class; and (6) whether respondents' sex, race, ethnicity, and age impact their attitudes.

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Kristin Kelley is a PhD candidate in the Department of Sociology at Indiana University-Bloomington. After completing a BA in Sociology and Criminal Justice, she pursued her MA in Sociology at the University of Arkansas, where she examined the social psychological processes that lead offenders to commit Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender (LGBT) homicides. Currently, Kristin uses social psychological theories and survey and experimental methods to motivate her research on gender, sexual orientation, family, and work. For example, some of her work examines how Americans differentiate their attitudes of same-sex marriage and same-sex parenting. Kristin is the Assistant Lab Director of the Sociology Lab at Indiana University.



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## Social Psychology Quarterly

An Official Journal of the American Sociological Association 



Dear Colleagues,

As we write this column and update you on *Social Psychology Quarterly*, we are finishing preparation for the September issue, and we are beginning to plan for the December issue, which will be the last under our editorship. As of January 2018, Matthew Brashears and Brent Simpson (*University of South Carolina*) are the new editors. They will begin receiving new submissions on August 1, 2017. We truly have enjoyed reading the many manuscripts that were published in *SPQ* during our editorship as well as many good manuscripts that have been or will be published in other scholarly outlets. The quality of the research in the papers received during our editorship is evidence that the social psychological community is strong and will continue to make contributions to the theoretical and empirical advancement of science.



Looking back on our goals for *SPQ* during our editorship, we feel good about our review process, the increase in articles published, and the diversity of substantive and methodological approaches published. We focused on shortening the review process and increasing the number of articles published in each volume. We consistently had a quick turnaround, averaging thirty-five days from submission to decision for the initial review of a manuscript. We increased the number of articles within the journal's page limit by introducing word limits and publishing Research Notes.

Over the first two and a half years (10 issues), we published 51 articles (19 in Vol 78; 21 in Vol 79, and 11 in the first two issues of Vol 80). Of those, 41 employed quantitative methods, and 10 were qualitative or theoretical. Additionally, nine of these articles were shorter, Research Notes. Among the articles published this last year, seven appeared in the special issue "Methodological Advances and Applications in Social Psychology," coedited by Kathy Charmaz (*Sonoma State University*) and Jane Sell (*Texas A&M University*).

We want to take this opportunity to thank members of the Social Psychology section for their support in serving as reviewers for the journal. We are grateful to them and our editorial board for their careful and thoughtful advice throughout our tenure. It has been a privilege to serve the community of social psychologists during our editorship. *SPQ* is in very good hands with the new editors, Matthew Brashears and Brent Simpson, and we wish them a successful editorship. We know that your continued support of *SPQ* will indeed ensure their success.

We look forward to seeing all of you in August in Montreal.

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

Follow *SPQ* on  

### Social Psychology Section Election Outcomes

#### CHAIR ELECT

Brent Simpson  
University of South Carolina

#### COUNCIL MEMBERS

Celeste Campos-Castillo  
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

D'Lane Compton  
University of New Orleans

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

Please remember to renew your ASA membership for the upcoming year!

If you'd like to give the gift of section membership to a student, please follow the guidelines posted here: <http://asa.enoah.com/Home/My-ASA/Gift-Section>

Three cheers for our new section leaders!!!



## Urgent Section Membership Message

Our current membership is 542, but we need to get to 600 to retain our four ASA sessions. The final count for ASA sessions is done on September 30, so before September 30th we need to add 58 people to the section. Please consider sponsoring a graduate student or a colleague. The cost for sponsoring a graduate student is only \$5, and it can be done very easily through this link: <http://asa.enoah.com/Home/My-ASA/Gift-Section>. Recipients of your section membership gift must be a current ASA member. This year the ASA introduced a July 31st deadline for gift memberships. The process must be completed by then!

Also, if you would like to sponsor a graduate student but do not know a student who would like to join the section, we have a solution! Our fabulous Graduate Student Advisory Committee has identified students at various universities who are ASA members and would like to become members of our section. One of our Membership Committee members, Sarah Harkness, has this list. Simply email her ([sarah-harkness@uiowa.edu](mailto:sarah-harkness@uiowa.edu)) and let her know you'd like to sponsor a student from our list, and she will give you the information. Many thanks for your help!

Incentives for graduate students include:

(1) Networking with your colleagues through:

a. **Formal opportunities:** Social Psychology faculty-graduate student mentoring program, which matches graduate students with faculty that share academic or professional interests to meet with at the ASA and to communicate with during the rest of the year

b. **Informal opportunities:** such as our Graduate Student Mixer at the ASA (an annual tradition supported by section funds).

(2) Keeping up-to-date with new developments (e.g., conferences, fellowships, recent publications) in your field through listservs and newsletters.

(3) Getting involved in the discipline (e.g., by serving on committees, including those that directly affect graduate students).

(4) Eligibility for the Graduate Student Investigator Award (\$1,000 towards research) and Graduate Student Paper Awards (helps to fund travel to meetings).

Continued from Page 3.

One of Jane's largest contributions to social psychology has already been suggested: she is a superb mentor. Her students have successfully competed for NSF dissertation fellowships, and her students and former students contribute to scholarship at professional meetings and in journals. Two letters from former student to the committee:

"Under her guidance I learned about the importance of careful experimental design, the importance of a theoretical basis for our work, and research ethics."

"Jane believes in her students and pushes them to work hard to achieve extremely challenging outcomes. She is a good role-model. Jane strives to do good and to influence the greater good through her research."

Jane's continuing contributions to social psychology amplify her influence through the many active researchers whom she has taught. She will receive our Section's Cooley-Mead Award and deliver the address at the Social Psychology Session in Montreal, Sunday, August 13.

## Voices of Experience

Featuring Ed Lawler, Cornell University



Thank you to  
Shane Thye,  
University of  
South  
Carolina, for  
interviewing  
Ed for this  
feature!

*Edward J. Lawler is the Martin P. Catherwood Professor of Industrial and Labor Relations and Professor of Sociology at Cornell University. He earned bachelor's (1966) and master's (1968) degrees in sociology from California State University, Long Beach and Los Angeles, respectively, and a Ph.D. in sociology from the University of Wisconsin, Madison in 1972. His primary teaching and research areas are group processes, exchange, power, negotiation, sociology of emotion, and theory. His current research analyzes the role of emotion in social exchange and negotiations, the formation of groups, the commitment of individuals to organizations, and more generally the emergence of social order. Lawler has authored or co-authored three books and over 60 articles, and edited or co-edited over 20 volumes of the annual series, *Advances in Group Processes*. He has won numerous awards for his work, including the 2010 James Coleman Best Book Award from the Rationality and Society Section of the ASA, the 2001 Cooley-Mead Award for career achievement from the Social Psychology Section of the ASA, and the 2002 Theory Prize from the Theory Section of the ASA.*

**Were their experiences or mentors earlier in your life that contributed to your interest in social psychology in general and/or your specific research areas?**

This is tough to answer. For as long as I remember, I was interested in politics and how people behave. I remember my father and I talking politics and social issues a lot, starting especially during the 1956 election. I suppose that election was my awakening. Then, of course, the 60's made conflict, power, coalitions all salient issues. Yet, my intellectual interests were not well formed. I had a Professor and advisor, Franz Adler at Cal State, LA who stimulated my fascination with theory and introduced me to the idea that a micro foundation for sociological theory is important. He also inspired and encouraged me to change my career goal from getting an MSW to getting a Ph.D. My serious interest in social psychology came later when I was in the Ph.D. program at Wisconsin (see below).

**How have your specific interests changed over time?**

I started graduate school with an interest in theory (classical and contemporary) and organizations. I first worked with Jerry Hague at Wisconsin, a major organizations scholar. Then fate entered. During my second year in graduate school, Jerry Hague was on sabbatical, and I took an RA position with Andy Michener who was doing experiments on coalition formation. Working with Andy is what generated my interests in social psychology and set the stage for my early work on revolutionary coalitions. I learned to do research from Andy Michener. All in all, happenstance made me a social psychologist, but I retained my interest in theory, macro and micro, classical and contemporary. At Iowa I taught the required contemporary and classical theory courses over many years which helped to sustain and develop that interest.

My interest in power developed from my work on coalitions. The greatest intellectual influence on me was probably Richard Emerson (who I never met). What I saw in his approach was a deeper way to understand the positive side of power, as implied by his nonzero sum theorizing of power. This is what makes it possible for power and power use to generate cohesion and solidarity.

**What are the major changes you have seen in the field of sociological social psychology over the course of your career?**

When I started my career (1971 at the University of Iowa), social psychology was severely balkanized (the three faces). There were intellectual (and some personal) tensions among the senior representatives of different traditions of sociological social psychology (experimental, symbolic interaction, and social structure and personality), and a fair amount of counterproductive competition. Some argued that social psychology was in crisis and within sociology perhaps in its death throes. This environment has changed for the better over the years. There is much more dialogue across the three major traditions and more mutual respect and recognition. Moreover, the place of social psychology in the larger discipline is stronger and the

Continued on Page 11.

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Left Photo: Ed with his family on top of Mt. Marcy in the Adirondack Mountains of New York.

Right Photo: Ed with his frequent co-authors Shane Thye and Jeongkoo Yoon in the early '90s.

## Voices of Experience

Featuring Ed Lawler, Cornell University

experimental and qualitative methods used by many social psychologists have more acceptance in the discipline. There are undoubtedly many reasons for these changes, but I would point to two. First, the growth of theory-driven and theoretically-informed research. All three faces of sociological social psychology can agree on this while practicing it in somewhat different ways. Second, the idea that macro explanations require at least some attention to micro level processes has made social psychological processes more important to sociology as a discipline. Consider all of the attention today given to mechanisms. It is no longer acceptable to simply document interesting and important effects but also necessary to tease out mechanisms. This attention to mechanisms throughout the discipline is an entree for social psychology.

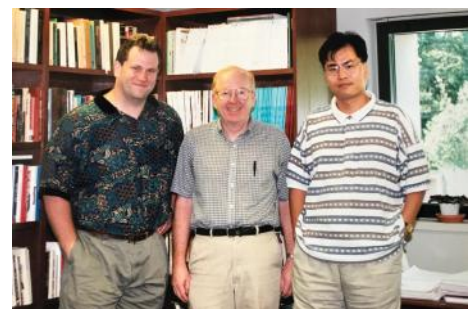
**What are your favorite pastimes or hobbies? What do you enjoy most in your leisure time?**

Aside from reading (fiction and nonfiction), music and hiking are important pastimes. I have been hiking locally around Ithaca and also in the Adirondack Mountains of New York. The last few years I have hiked to the summit of 10 of the 46 Adirondack high peaks with my son and two grandsons. That has been energizing and great fun. Piano and music is another major pastime. I am taking piano lessons as well as classes in music history/appreciation and music theory. This is a new passion for me and I have a hard time staying away from the piano. Theater has also become an important pastime because we now live part time in New York City.

**What one or two pieces of advice would give a graduate student or young assistant professor?**

Your success as a researcher depends heavily on how you respond to reviews of your work, in other words, how thoroughly and carefully you process and respond to criticisms. When you get reviews of your work, blame yourself for all the comments you get and digest them carefully. Ask yourself: "What did I do in the paper that enabled or led the reviewer to that criticism or comment? How did I allow or generate that dumb, uninformed, off-base comment?"

Given our pecuniary, transactional age, I also would advise young scholars to keep in view the intangibles that make academic life enjoyable and exciting. Listen to and "follow your gut." My career has been heavily shaped by the intangibles –the intellectual and interpersonal environments at the two institutions (Iowa and Cornell) I have had the privilege to be a part of, excellent long-term colleagues and co-authors (Shane Thye and Jeongkoo Yoon), and simply being at the right place and the right time. The intangibles at the University of Iowa, including the people who were there when I was, jumped-started my academic career.



## Professional and External Affairs Committee

This year, the section chair charged the Professional and External Affairs committee with developing ideas to help the membership. After discussing a number of them, we decided to start with a new column for the newsletter on the topic funding issues (e.g., new funding opportunities, advice for section members seeking funding). This column will appear at least annually, highlighting under-utilized funding sources, giving insider information on how to increase the chances of getting funded by various granting agencies, and other timely and relevant information. In this column, we'll strive to reach beyond the "usual suspects" of granting agencies and the obvious tips you can find in multiple other places.

In this first column (on Page 13), Lisa Troyer (Program Manager, Social & Behavioral Sciences, Army Research Office; and Acting Director, Minerva Research Initiative, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense) shares information about research funding available at the Department of Defense. She also offers helpful information on how to maximize your chances for getting funded at DoD. We're very thankful to her for sharing this information with the section membership.

If you have helpful funding-related information that you would like share with your fellow social psychologists by contributing to a future column, please get in touch with Professional and External Affairs committee chair Philip Brenner ([philip.brenner@umb.edu](mailto:philip.brenner@umb.edu)).

Philip Brenner  
Debby Carr  
Kathryn Lively  
Brent Simpson

### A Message from SocArXiv

**SocArXiv encourages ASA sections to open their awards.**

- 1. Read about the details on the SocArXiv Blog. We have money!**
- 2. Get SOAR on the agenda of your council or membership meeting this August in Montreal. Let us know if you'd like a SocArXiv Steering Committee Member to attend your meeting. We're happy to provide information, answer questions, and talk through what the process may look like for your section.**
- 3. Individuals can participate too. If your ASA section does not participate, but you are submitting a paper for their award, upload the paper to SocArXiv before the award submission deadline. If you win the award, let us know and we will give you \$250.**

**Reach out to us at [socarxiv@gmail.com](mailto:socarxiv@gmail.com) if you have questions or if we can help!**

**Visit <https://socopen.org/> for more information.**

*SocArXiv, open archive of the social sciences, is a partner of the nonprofit Center for Open Science (COS) and is housed at the University of Maryland. SocArXiv provides a free and publicly accessible platform for social scientists to upload working papers, pre-prints, published papers, data, and code. SocArXiv is dedicated to opening up social science, to reach more people more effectively, to improve research, and build the future of scholarly communication. Since the development of SocArXiv was first announced in July 2016, researchers have deposited more than 800 papers.*

### Congratulations

**In May, at the annual Harvard Commencement festivities, Thomas F. Pettigrew received the Centennial Medal of Harvard University's Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. Presented to three or four recipients annually, the award is given in recognition of a "significant contribution to society as a result of [his] graduate education at Harvard."**  
**Pettigrew received his Ph.D. in Social Psychology from Harvard in 1956.**

## Department of Defense Research Opportunities for Social and Behavioral Sciences

It's no secret that the landscape of funding opportunities for social and behavioral sciences is changing. The bad news is that some agencies, which have been longstanding funders of social and behavioral science research, are experiencing new budget challenges. The good news is that other agencies are successfully advocating for continued and additional funding. The latter reflects a recognition that humanitarian efforts and efforts to promote national security are gaining traction. In particular, the national security community and the national intelligence community are making strong cases for continued federal and private agency support of social and behavioral science research. Here, we provide a list of resources within the Department of Defense for researchers, along with some tips for developing proposals that may be competitive.

### Finding Extramural Funding Sources in the Department of Defense

There are several agencies and programs in the Department of Defense (DoD) that support social and behavioral science research. The exemplary list below provides very brief descriptions and links to calls for proposals. Note that the list is not comprehensive and that there are other opportunities. While some of the agencies have easily accessible Web sites with copies of calls for proposals, others exclusively use grants.gov. Sometimes it can be difficult to find opportunities on grants.gov, but using the "Agency" search category and paging down to find the agency noted below can narrow the search. As an alternative (and maybe to expedite your search for opportunities), please feel free to e-mail Lisa Troyer at [lisa.l.troyer.civ@mail.mil](mailto:lisa.l.troyer.civ@mail.mil). She can arrange a time to discuss your interests and suggest appropriate funding avenues.

It's important to note that opportunities described below require: (1) complete transparency in the research objective and process; (2) full approvals by Institutional Review Boards (IRBs) at the university/college conducting the research as well as DoD oversight boards; (3) no restrictions on academic freedom or First Amendment Rights of investigators; (4) that the research is unclassified to enable full disclosures.

**Army Research Office:** Supports basic research in social and behavioral sciences, with particular interests in micro-to-macro processes (e.g., from individual behaviors, dyadic interactions, small group dynamics, organizational mechanisms, population issues, and trans-national factors that impact sociopolitical (in)stability). See <http://www.aro.army.mil/> (page down to the "For the Researcher" section) to see a list of the Broad Agency Announcements). The Broad Agency Announcements (BAAs) are very broad covering research domains, including anthropology, biology, chemistry, engineering, physics, psychology, sociology, and others. Of particular interest to social psychologists will be the programs in Social & Behavioral Sciences (found in the Life Sciences section of the BAA) and Cognitive and Network Sciences (found in the Network Sciences section of the BAA). The Army Research Office does not have a deadline for proposal submission. Instead, it has a rolling process that starts with the submission of a white paper to the program officer. This program offers a range of grant programs, which include programs for early career researchers, short-term innovative projects, and single-investigator projects. The baseline grants average around \$120K/year for each of three years. Lisa Troyer ([lisa.l.troyer.civ@mail.mil](mailto:lisa.l.troyer.civ@mail.mil)) is Co-Director of the Minerva Research Initiative for the Basic Research Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research & Engineering (described below) and also runs the Social & Behavioral Sciences program for the Army Research Office.

**Minerva Research Initiative:** The Minerva Research Initiative was started in 2008 by Sec. of Defense Robert Gates to facilitate linkages between academic social scientists and the Department of Defense to improve understandings of different cultures, generate insights on potential humanitarian needs, and predict sociopolitical conflicts. The aim is to avoid conflict and promote human rights. See <http://minerva.defense.gov>. This program offers grants that average \$440K/year for each of three years. There is an annual call for white papers that occurs around mid-January, with white papers due in March, and full proposals (by invitation) due in mid-June. In addition, the Minerva program works with the U.S. Institute of Peace to provide dissertation, post-doc, and other opportunities to social scientists.

**Army Research Institute:** Supports basic research in psychology and small-group dynamics, with particular interests in culture, personnel-organization research, and research on team dynamics. See <http://www.grants.gov> and search under "Army Research Institute" in the search box at the top right for grant opportunities. The calls for proposals for this program fall under two categories: rolling and deadlines. Consequently, your search results will generate multiple Broad Agency Announcements, some of which will have deadlines and others that accept inquiries on a rolling basis.

**Multidisciplinary University Research Initiative:** Several agencies, including the research office of all service branches, participate in this program. Each agency proposes several challenge topics that compete to receive funding from the Basic Research Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research & Engineering. The selected topics and calls for proposals to address them are generally issued in February each year, with deadlines for white papers in June or July and full proposals due in October-November. The list of topics can be found at <http://www.grants.gov>. In the search box, at the top right, enter "multidisciplinary university research initiative" to find the latest call for proposals and topics. You will have to search the topics to find

Continued on Page 14.

This column was written by Lisa Troyer, Army Research Office and Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense

Department of Defense Research Opportunities

# Department of Defense Research Opportunities

Continued from Page 13.

ones that are relevant to the social and behavioral sciences, but the good news is that there are more and more topics that require social science expertise. The program is highly competitive and require multidisciplinary teams. The funding ranges from around \$1M to \$2M per year for each of five years. The program officers at the different service branches are also interested in hearing from scientists about emerging challenges and opportunities in order to develop topics for this program.

**Air Force Office of Scientific Research:** The Air Force Office of Scientific Research offers a wide array of funding opportunities that include support for social and behavioral scientists. The best jumping-off point would be: <http://www.wpafb.af.mil/afosl/afosl/> From this point, you'll find links to funding opportunity announcements, as well as descriptions of current research areas and deadlines. AFOSR also participates in the Multidisciplinary University Research Initiative program, as well as the Minerva Research Initiative.

**Office of Naval Research:** The Office of Naval Research (ONR) has a number of programs that can support social scientists. They have robust programs in culture and human behavior that cover the large range of behavioral and social sciences. A good starting place to investigate the opportunities that they offer is: <https://www.onr.navy.mil/Science-Technology/Directorates/office-research-discovery-invention> Some programs in this agency have rolling deadlines, while others have open calls without firm deadlines. Much like the Army and Air Force, ONR covers a wide range of disciplines and participates in the Multidisciplinary University Research Initiative program, as well as the Minerva Research Initiative.

**Defense Threat Reduction Agency:** The Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) focuses on research aimed at understanding challenges related to weapons of mass destruction and societal resilience to such challenges. This would include resilience to nuclear, chemical, biological and other threats. Necessarily, social institutions play a role in resilience and consequently, this agency also has a number of programs that engage social scientists. Information on DTRA funding opportunities can be found at [www.dtra.mil](http://www.dtra.mil). (Click on the "Research" tab at the top of the Web site.) DTRA accepts uninvited inquiries, but also fields programs with deadlines.

**Defense Advanced Projects Agency:** The Defense Advanced Projects Agency (DARPA) has a number of programs that involve social and behavioral scientists. These opportunities are announced at different points in the year and have different deadlines. The best mechanism by which to find new opportunities is to go to the DARPA Web site and search the current solicitations for funding opportunities: <http://www.darpa.mil/work-with-us/opportunities> As noted on this Web site, opportunities are organized by different offices within DARPA and there is also an office-wide BAA (see the link at the above Web site). All of the DARPA offices offer opportunities that can engage social and behavioral sciences. Note that the different offices have different closing dates for proposals.

## Tips for Developing Research Ideas and Proposals

The most important tip is that it is best to start by communicating with the program manager who oversees the opportunity to which you are considering applying. This person is in the best position to give you insight on the relevance of your idea and the likelihood of the agency's interest in supporting it. This saves everyone time. As already noted, many of the agencies do use a white paper process, as well. These are generally short papers (e.g., 4-7 pages) describing the research objectives, approach, theoretical framing, and innovativeness of the project. Innovativeness is critical. The aforementioned agencies all are interested in highly innovative projects with the potential to generate substantial advances in basic science. Projects that propose incremental advances are less likely to be entertained. The programs above are also ones that encourage high-risk/high-payoff research. That is, they accept that some projects may not be able to demonstrate support for hypotheses or significant advances; but they are willing to shoulder that risk if a project is well-framed and well-designed with a solid methodology and analytic strategy.

Remember that the program managers are overseeing a great deal of research and are charged with exploring new opportunities. Consequently, it is best to start by e-mailing them with a very brief description of your project idea and asking if they have time for a short (e.g., 15-minute) telephone call with you. E-mail is the best avenue, because most program managers are out of their offices much of the time. Do not start off by sending them a draft proposal to review. They receive hundreds of inquiries and cannot review that many draft proposals. Instead, prepare your "elevator speech," which would be about a 2-minute description of your project, how it will substantially advance basic science, and how you will go about it. Make it sound exciting and innovative. Give concrete examples of the kinds of social and behavioral situations it entails. While most program managers have advanced training (e.g., at the doctoral level), they necessarily need to be generalists as part of their charge to be able to identify pathbreaking research spanning a range of disciplines. So, framing your project in exciting, concrete terms will facilitate their ability to appreciate your research aims. Again, if you would like further suggestions or guidance, feel free to contact Lisa Troyer at [lisa.l.troyer.civ@mail.mil](mailto:lisa.l.troyer.civ@mail.mil). Once more, be sure to have that elevator speech ready to go!

## Social Psychology Sessions

### Social Psychological Approaches to Examining Health Disparities

Sunday, August 13, 10:30 to 12:10

Organizer: Stefanie Mollborn, University of Colorado Boulder

A Roadmap for Reclaiming Patient Compliance Research in an Era of Increasingly Medicalized Medical Sociology. Karen Lutfey Spencer, University of Colorado Denver

Seeing Inequality: Is Witnessing Discrimination Bad for Your Health? Angela Dixon, Princeton University

When Keeping It Real Goes Right: Identity Meaning Structure and Psychological Distress. Mark Henry Walker, Louisiana State University

Appraisal of Stressors, Stress Responses, and the Mental Health of African Americans. Sirry Alang, Lehigh University

### Social Psychological Approaches to Examining Racial and Ethnic Inequality

Sunday, August 13, 12:30 to 2:10

Organizer: Ellis Prentis Monk, Princeton University

Group Self-Interest as a Motivator for Whites' Social Policy Support and Opposition. Maritza Mestre Steele, Indiana University, and Denise Ambriz, Indiana University

Presumed Mexican Until Proven Otherwise: How Middle-class Dominican and Mexican Immigrants Negotiate the Latino Prototype. Irene Browne, Emory University, Katharine Tatum, Emory University, and Belisa E. Gonzalez, Ithaca College

Perceptions of Relative Deprivation Among Coloureds' in Post-Apartheid South Africa. Whitney Nicole Laster Pirtle, University of California - Merced

"Welcome" But Not Welcomed: Perceived Discrimination, Social Exclusion, and Sense of Belonging Among Swedish Immigrants. Muna Adem, Indiana University

### Cooley-Mead Award Ceremony, Address, and Business Meeting

Sunday, August 13, 2:30 to 4:10

Cooley-Mead Introduction by Murray A. Webster, UNC Charlotte

Cooley-Mead Address: Definitions and the Development of Social Psychological Theory. Jane Sell, Texas A&M

### Social Psychological Approaches to Examining Gender Inequality

Monday, August 14, 8:30 to 10:10

Organizer: Sarah Thébaud, University of California Santa Barbara

Discussant: Stephen Benard, Indiana University

The Inversive Sexism Scale: Endorsements of the Belief that Women are Privileged and Other Sexist Attitudes. Emily Kiyoko Carian, Stanford University

Is there an Active Parenting Penalty? Evidence from Field and Laboratory Experiments in Germany. Lena Hipp, WZB Berlin Social Research Center

Not Your Average Joe: Pluralistic Ignorance and the Stalled Gender Revolution. Tagart Cain Sobotka, Stanford University

The Hazard of Dominance: An Analysis of Who's Still Standing. Scott V. Savage, University of Houston, and David M. Melamed, The Ohio State University

ASA Meeting in Montreal

## Social Psychology Sessions

### Social Psychology Reception

Saturday, August 12, 6:30 to 8:10

Offsite at the La Vieux Dublin Pub, 636 Cathcart Street

### Section on Social Psychology Refereed Roundtable Session

Sunday, August 13, 8:30 to 10:10

Organizers: Lynn Genciano Chin, Washington and Lee University, and Kaitlin M. Boyle, Virginia Tech University

## Graduate Student Mixer

**Place:** Bar Le Mal Necessaire

**Address:** 1106 B Boulevard Saint-Laurent, Montréal, QC H2Z 1J5, Canada

**Date:** Sunday, August 13th

**Time:** 8pm-9pm

**Join us and receive one free drink!**

**Contact** [bruce.reese@gmail.com](mailto:bruce.reese@gmail.com) for more information.

## Pre-Conference Meetings

### Group Processes Meeting

This year's Group Processes Conference will take place on Friday, August 11th in the ASA meeting location, the Palais des Congres de Montreal.

For more information, please visit: <http://gpconference.wordpress.com>.

#### Schedule

8:30-9:40am – Session 1: Competition, Constraint, and Emotions

10:00-10:45am – Graduate Student Roundtables

10:45am-12:15pm – Session 2: Panel on New Methods and Innovations

1:45-3:15pm – Session 3: Panel on Feminism and Intersectionality in Group Processes Research

3:30-4:40pm – Session 4: Status, Power, and Leadership

We have secured contributions from the University of Kentucky Sociology Department, the University of New Orleans Sociology Department, and the University of Memphis Sociology Department to support this year's conference. Thus, the registration fees this year are \$120 for faculty and \$60 for graduate students.

### Self, Society Symposium

For the past 10 years, a small group of scholars interested in the nature of self, subjectivity, identity, character, desire, and the social genesis of character, performativity, and social action, especially political action, has met before ASA. Our meetings have been very lively and stimulating. We will do so again this year and will meet on August 11th from 9:00 AM-7:00 PM, in the Montreal Conference Center. While the dominant orientation is rooted in the early Frankfurt School, a number of other perspectives are included. This year there will be at least one panel on Trump and why folks supported him.

We would cordially invite folks from a variety of sections to attend, whether Marxist, Theory, Social Psychology, Emotion, Gender etc. Some of the presenters include Neil McLaughlin, Hans Bakker, Harry Dahms, Jeff Halley, Dan Krier, George Lundskow, Harriet Fraad, and Michael Thompson.

There are no registration fees, but this year ASA gave us a small room so we would ask you to let us know if you plan to attend.

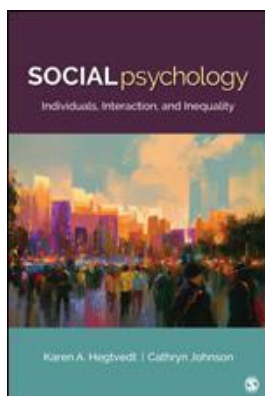
Contact: Lauren Langman/Lynn Chancer at [Llang944@aol.com](mailto:Llang944@aol.com) for more information.

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ASA Meeting in Montreal



Hegtvedt, K., and Johnson, C. 2017. *Social Psychology: Individuals, Interaction, and Inequality*. SAGE Publications: USA.



*Social Psychology: Individuals, Interaction, and Inequality* invites you to take a sociological approach to the study of the individual in relationship to society. This unique new text explains how social psychology provides varied, yet interrelated, explanations for individuals' experiences in groups and how the micro-level interactions of individuals have consequences for macro-level phenomena within society.

Karen A. Hegtvedt and Cathryn Johnson describe an array of processes that shape interaction given differences in status, power, or group memberships. Unlike other social psychology texts, theirs stresses the interconnections among these processes to create a story about how individuals perceive and then act in their social worlds. In addition to introducing the central theoretical approaches and important empirical studies, the authors also provide many examples that help students locate the substance of social psychology in their own experiences and social interactions. In the end, readers will gain an understanding of how their identities and perceptions shape what they do, how the structures in which they are embedded may constrain or facilitate their behaviors, and how these dynamics contribute to reinforcing or ameliorating inequalities in their social groups.

Mollborn, S. 2017. *Mixed Messages: Norms and Social Control around Teen Sex and Pregnancy*, Oxford University Press: New York.

Sex is bad. Unprotected sex is a problem. Having a baby would be a disaster. Abortion is a sin. Teenagers in the United States hear conflicting messages about sex from everyone around them. How do teens understand these messages?

In *Mixed Messages*, Stefanie Mollborn examines how social norms and social control work through in-depth interviews with college students and teen mothers and fathers, revealing the tough conversations teenagers just can't have with adults. Delving into teenagers' complicated social worlds Mollborn argues that by creating informal social sanctions like gossip and exclusion and formal communication such as sex education, families, peers, schools, and communities strategize to gain control over teens' behaviors. However, while teens strategize to keep control, they resist the constraints of the norms, revealing the variety of outcomes that occur beyond compliance or deviance.

By showing that the norms existing today around teen sex are ineffective, failing to regulate sexual behavior, and instead punishing teens that violate them, Mollborn calls for a more thoughtful and consistent dialogue between teens and adults, emphasizing messages that will lead to more positive health outcomes.



### MIXED MESSAGES

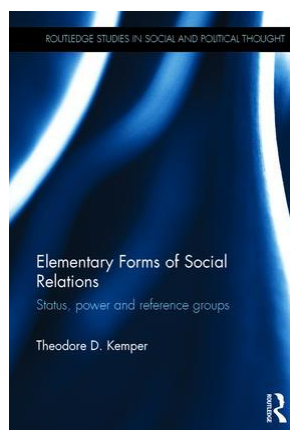
*Norms and Social Control around  
Teen Sex and Pregnancy*

STEFANIE MOLLBORN

Kemper, T. 2017. *Elementary Forms of Social Relations: Status, Power and Reference Groups*. Routledge: New York.

*Elementary Forms of Social Relations* introduces the reader to social life as a perpetual quest by individuals to gain attention, respect and regard (status) accompanied by an effort to marshal defensive and offensive means (power) to overcome the reluctance of others to grant status. This work is based on empirical evidence from many research settings showing that status and power are the main relational modes and that to understand our own and others' social behaviour, we need to understand how status and power operate in relational conduct.

The status-power and reference group approach is applied to enumerate the relatively few ways in which social interaction can occur. Chapters compare the analytic value of the concept of the self with the value of reference groups that create the self. Threads of investigation include: considering the fallacy of abandoning reference groups as sources of cultural information in favour of approaches derived from cognitive neuroscience; examining a multi-person conversation from a status-power-and-reference-group stance as against a view of the same conversation based on principles of Conversation Analysis; and asserting the universality of personal status-power interests even among national leaders to name a few. By applying the author's main theory to a range of specific cases, the author reaffirms the importance of the social to our understanding of a variety of phenomena, including the self, cultural transmission, the conduct of leaders and economic activity.



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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 Winter 2017 issue to Jennifer McLeer at [jmcmac205@gmail.com](mailto:jmcmac205@gmail.com).