

The Official Newsletter of the Society for Personality and Social Psychology

Psychology in Shades: SPSP's 7th Annual Meeting in Palm Springs

By *Tim Strauman*

Information is now available online regarding registration, hotel reservations, and program schedule for the 7th Annual Meeting of the Society for Personality and Social Psychology, to be held in Palm Springs, California on January 26-28, 2006. Point your browser to <http://www.taramillerevents.com/spsp2006/> for information about registration, hotel, and other aspects of the meeting.

The perfect climate, easygoing ambiance, and impressive range of leisure activities make the fashionable desert city of Palm Springs an ideal location for the upcoming meeting. The locals say (and the data agree) that the sun shines 350 days per year. Expect excellent weather (average daytime highs in the low 70s with cool clear evenings) and come prepared to enjoy the beauty and tranquility of this desert city, first famous for its healing springs, that continues to attract young and old alike. The Palm Springs Convention Center, the "Meeting Oasis," is the site for this year's

conference. The convention center is in the heart of the Village of Palm Springs, with shopping, restaurants, and tourist attractions close by. Two first-class hotels will provide accommodations for SPSPers: the newly-renovated Wyndham Palm Springs (attached to the Convention Center) as well as the Hilton Palm Springs Resort one block away. Both hotels boast a full range of facilities, including pools, golf, and tennis. The Convention Center and hotels are within easy walking distance of art galleries, casinos, nightclubs, sidewalk cafes, and all the amenities of an international resort destination. The entire complex is only two miles from Palm Springs International Airport, which is served by direct flights from many national airport hubs. Be sure to make your flight reservations early to get the most convenient direct connections! In terms of quality, strength, and diversity of content, the 2006 program promises to be the best yet (see story on p. 2). Once again there

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Reis, Jackson Elected Society Officers

Last spring, Society Members voted in elections for the positions of President Elect and Member at Large of the SPSP Executive Committee.

The winner of the presidential election was Harry Reis, who will serve as President-Elect in 2006, President in 2007, and past-President in 2008.

Dr. Reis previously served as the Executive Officer of

SPSP, a position he left after 10 years in 2004. He is Professor of Psychology at the University of Rochester.

The Society's new Member-at-Large is James Jackson, Professor of Psychology and Director of the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan.

Dr. Jackson had been filling out the term of David

Dunning, who left the Member-at-Large position to become Executive Officer of SPSP in 2004. Dr. Jackson will now serve a full 3-year term as Member-at-Large.

Congratulations to our colleagues, and may you have an eventful and productive three years in office. ■

Chris Crandall &
Monica Biernat,
Co-Editors

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The 2006 SPSP Conference Program

By Jeff Simpson

The 2006 SPSP conference program promises to be another exciting, interesting, and intellectually engaging event. The 2006 Program Committee (Lisa Feldman Barrett, William Fleeson, Serena Chen, Chris Fraley, Chris Crandall, Paula Niedenthal, Lowell Gaertner, Laurie Rudman, and Jeff Simpson [chair]) was impressed by the sheer quality of the record 107 symposia that were submitted this year. The symposia that will be presented at the conference cover nearly all of the major areas in personality and social psychology, many of them will highlight emerging and cutting-edge subareas of the field, and several have a strong interdisciplinary flavor.

The 2006 program also has several special sessions. To open the conference on Thursday evening, Brenda Major's Presidential Symposium will focus on social psychological perspectives on the "red-blue divide" in the United States. This opening session will include invited talks by Marilynn Brewer, John Jost, and David Myers, each of whom will discuss unique theoretical perspectives toward this important and timely topic.

On Friday morning, Dr. Major will deliver the 2006 Presidential Address titled "How Cultural Worldviews Shape Perceptions of and Responses to Prejudice." Early that afternoon, Arie Kruglanski will deliver the 2006 Keynote Address titled "The Psychology of Terrorism: Syndrome Versus Tool Perspectives." Later on Friday, the winner of the 2006 Block Award (Walter Mischel) will deliver a special address titled "Lives in Search of Personality."

On Saturday afternoon, the winner of the 2006 Campbell Award (David Kenny) will deliver a special address

titled "The Partner (and the Participant) in Personality and Social Psychology." These are only a few of the many fine and stimulating sessions that will be held at the conference.

Because the 2006 conference is being held at a convention center, the Program Committee was able to orchestrate seven symposia per time slot rather than five or six. As a consequence, 51 of the 107 submitted symposia (47.7%) could be accepted this year. When reading and rating the symposia, the Program Committee considered the collective importance, strength, novelty, content diversity, and

To open the conference, Brenda Major's Presidential Symposium will focus on psychological perspectives on the "red-blue divide" in the United States.

interest value of each submission in view of the general SPSP audience.

We also received (and were able to accept) a record number of poster submissions this year, all of which were evaluated by the chair of the Program Committee and a special sub-committee consisting of 17 graduate students (see the SPSP website for a list of the sub-committee members). We received a total of 1197 poster submissions and were able to accept 1078 (90.0%) of them. Thus, the 2006 program will be the largest in the history of the SPSP conference.

The Program Committee addressed three challenges in 2006. First, we

strove to find a fair and effective way to handle the dramatic rise in symposia submissions (83 in 2005; 107 in 2006). We addressed this issue by (a) moving nearly all of the workshops and special training sessions to early morning times (prior to the start of the regular sessions) and (b) running 7 symposia per regular time slot. Second, the Committee sought to ensure that the final program reflected the diversity of theory and research that exists in SPSP. Accordingly, we built "content diversity" into the formal evaluation process. Third, the Committee wanted to include as many people as possible in the official conference proceedings. To accomplish this, we dramatically increased the number of accepted symposia in 2006 relative to prior years, and we also accepted a record number of poster submissions.

The Program Committee also launched four initiatives this year. First, we extended the timeframe between the initial call for conference submissions and the submission deadline by approximately three weeks, giving symposium organizers more time to get their sessions assembled. Second, we set up a permanent website so that all future program reviewing can be done entirely via the internet. The Program Committee would like to thank to Shaune Wilson in particular for helping us establish the new website. Third, as mentioned above, we expanded the program to seven symposia per time slot. If symposium submission rates continue to rise, SPSP may want to consider adding early morning symposium sessions, which could run from 8:45-10:00 am. Finally, working with David Dunning, Tim Strauman, and others, we attempted to clarify the submission instructions regarding the "one speaking role per conference" rule. Future committees will need to find more efficient ways to monitor and enforce this necessary rule. ■

Letter to the Editors

Colleagues:

I am responding to the President's Column by Hazel Rose Markus on "A Social Psychological Model of Behavior," which appeared in the Spring 2004 issue of Dialogue, Supplement No. 1. Needless to say I have fallen behind in my reading; I have life time memberships in the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences and the American Society of Criminology in addition to my membership in the Society for Personality and Social Psychology.

My doctorate is from the University of Cincinnati (1974) and I have spent about 40 years in higher education administration and criminal justice. My Master's Degree is from the University of Iowa where I completed every course in criminology and a couple courses in social psychology from Manfred Kuhn. I was there when he retired and he had left a box of papers he had prepared over his career and indicated they were to go to the trash bin. In addition to excellent training at UC, I had ample literature on a range of historical issues in social psychology. The program at UC was excellent. Several courses were taught for a full year rotating between sociology and psychology faculty giving one a thorough perspective. The best course was an advanced seminar in social psychology taught by David Lundgren. The best class in that seminar was a great debate between me coming from the sociological perspective and a colleague coming from clinical psychology. The issue was causal factors in behavior—personality or role.

Over the years in teaching and research, I found that program and that debate to be one of the benchmarks of my training. To oversimplify the literature, the causal model I developed

for delinquent behavior was a combination of Newcomb's balance theory that I referred to as the A-B-X model, and Sutherland's differential association theory. I built this model on a base that reached back to Durkheim, Cooley, Meade and other historical and contemporary writers that were widely read in the 70s and beyond. Balance theory was used as a complement to the differential association theory and explained the development of attitudes and behavior that led to delinquency. I had two projects for the students to demonstrate how associations were developed, and how balance theory fed the process in the role development process. My point is that social psychology has the best explanation and application to many social processes and issues if one has a good knowledge base in the areas of study reaching into both disciplines and drawing concepts and paradigms that explained behavior.

The best study I have ever seen in an expanded application of social psychology is "Changing Role Concepts in Police Officers," by James Sterling and funded by NIMH is my memory is correct. An abbreviated description of the study is testing police officers at three points: entrance to the police academy, graduation from the police academy, and 18 months on the job training. A wide range of variables were examined; however the most important for me at the time was looking at the differences between college educated officers and non-college educated police officers using the Rokeach Dogmatism Scale if my memory is correct. At t1 the college educated officers were significantly less dogmatic than the non-college officers. At t2 the difference was still significant although the college educated officers had moved toward the non-college educated officers on the Scale. At t3 there were no significant differences demonstrating the power of role over personality as well as the interaction between role and personality using Katz and Kahn's Social Psychology of Organizations

and especially the chapter on the "Process of Organizational Role Taking." The final copy of the study was never published because the International Association of Chiefs of Police, constantly demanding funding for training were surprised regarding the outcomes on a wide range of variables and terminated participation of the five cities that were the focus of the study.

However, I was able to obtain a significant number of copies of the Sterling publication and used the publication for a course in Police Attitudes and Behavior that I taught for a number of years. In 1974 I joined the School of Public Service at Grand Valley State University and taught the course for the first time. There was some funding for police officers to take college and university course work. Four officers asked for a conference with me about the book; they had been with the Grand Rapids Police Department for five to ten years. The ten year veteran was the most vocal as he had shared the book with his wife and asked her about the changes that occurred in the officers in the study, and she affirmed that he had changed and many of Sterling's findings had become a part of his life and their life together. They had fewer friends over the years; most of their friends were in law enforcement; they were more rigid and difficult to cope with in many facets of their married life; and, the wife was especially concerned about his role as father as he had little flexibility in disciplining the children.

The issues were reasonably clear. These officers, over time, had gone through the phases of compliance, conformity and internalization of the police culture from an organizational perspective as outlined by Katz and Kahn and paid less attention to the due process model, moving toward the crime control model. The "law and order" themes of the 60s and 70s pervaded many large police

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SPSP Endorses Sharon Brehm for APA President

The Executive Committee of Division 8 (personality and social psychology) is endorsing with enthusiasm the candidacy of Sharon Brehm, and urges you to vote for her on your ballot and then to be sure to send your ballot in so that your voice may be heard.

The Committee endorses Dr. Brehm because of the unique breadth and depth of her experience as a researcher, educator, and administrator. Dr. Brehm's expertise lies at the intersection of clinical and research psychology. Formally trained as a clinician, Dr. Brehm for decades has made significant research contributions in the field of personality/social psychology. In addition, Dr. Brehm has been active in writing textbooks, APA service, and university administration (e.g., former Chancellor of Indiana University Bloomington, and Provost of Ohio University).

As such, she is uniquely positioned to be a knowledgeable and forceful steward for all three facets of APA's mission—science, education, and practice.

The Committee urges you to take time today to mark your ballot and send it in. The Committee also urges you to consider encouraging your colleagues to vote in this important APA election.

You can find out more about Dr. Brehm at her web page (www.brehm4apa.com). ■

Letter to the Editors, cont.

(Continued from page 3)

departments and chiefs like Frank Rizzo in Philadelphia and others came to the front as leaders of the crime control model. As we all know now there was an awesome backfire for these chiefs and their departments. Darrel Gates of the Los Angeles Police Department was one of the more sophisticated crime control model chiefs and was admired in police circles until the law suits began and a few years ago, the Los Angeles Police Department had the highest settlement costs per officer compared to any department in the United States. The O.J. Simpson trial is, for me, one of the major symbols of the backlash as blacks were often the object of the crime control model as demonstrated in the video of the Rodney King arrest.

I live in Lee County (Fort Myers) Florida where I serve on a Council that is working to develop Crisis Intervention Teams to do a better job in coping with the mentally ill population which is quite large because of Florida's horrible record in providing care for this group, many of which are homeless veterans. The decision to adopt the Memphis Model was made and the consultant from the Memphis Police Department and a psychologist at Memphis State University came to Fort Myers to present a program. When I asked about the Sterling study, he had never heard of it and when I outlined the paradigm, the obvious question was raised. Do the law enforcement administrations and their organizational structures and cultures support the concept of crisis intervention teams which is based on the due process model?

The answer was that they said they would cooperate. The dilemma is that Fort Myers is one of the most segregated cities in the state of Florida if my black colleagues in law

enforcement and social service are correct in their observations. I have been to more meetings than I care to count, and seldom have I seen a person of color in attendance. I prepared a lengthy summary of the Sterling study for the psychologist and we have had a couple conversations. What the professional county and city staff people did not know is that the Memphis model for crisis intervention training emerged as a resolution to an ugly racist atmosphere in the department with a number of shootings of blacks that finally culminated in the shooting of an unarmed 16 year old as he was climbing a fence. I cannot recall where I read the history of racism and police homicide in the Memphis Police Department, but my memory is that it was a part of a complex court decision that had many footnotes on the history of full application of the crime control model. My colleagues who research intensively in law enforcement advise me that many departments have not changed until the litigation gets too expensive and city managers and mayors cannot cope with this budget line giving up funds for parks, recreation and education.

The officers in the Grand Rapids Police Department; the senior officer in the group transferred to the EMT unit, the second officer took a management position with Steelcase, and the other two officers moved into private security positions.

I hope this has been helpful to you. Some of these perspectives are included in "Order Under Law," Readings in Criminal Justice edited by Ralph Weisheit and myself.

Respectfully,
Robert G. Culbertson, Ph.D. ■



*Society for Personality and Social
Psychology*

Text of SPSP Endorsement of Social Psychology Network

In this electronic age, no intellectual discipline can remain an island. To prosper, to grow, to realize its potential, it must reach out to other communities. Over the past few years, Social Psychology Network (SPN) has proven to be an exceptionally useful platform for the Society for Personality and Social Psychology to connect with outside constituencies and enhance and develop the field.

This outreach takes many forms. First, SPN offers an excellent means to support and communicate with students who will become the next generation of personality and social psychologists. Students interested in psychology can -- in one place -- browse graduate program listings, find career tips, examine job opportunities, and exchange information with each other in the SPN Student Discussion Forum. SPN has also helped increase diversity in the field, not only by making diversity-related resources widely available, but by establishing an extensive volunteer network in which students from underrepresented groups can obtain free career assistance

from more than 250 faculty mentors.

In addition, SPN allows personality and social psychology to be more global and multicultural than ever before. The Network contains profiles of psychologists from dozens of countries and includes translations of select material into Spanish, French, German, Russian, Chinese, Italian, Polish, and other languages. With the click of a "search" button, psychologists from all over the world can find out about each other's work with an ease unimaginable just a decade ago.

Finally, beyond its value to students, teachers, and researchers, SPN has helped educate the public about personality and social psychology. For example, SPN worked with the Society for Personality and Social Psychology to edit, update, and post a web brochure entitled "What is a Personality/Social Psychologist?" This web page conveys the excitement at the center of our field, and it has already been visited more than 150,000 times.

Since its founding in 1996, Social Psy-

chology Network has given a great deal to science and the public, and we strongly encourage our faculty and student members to join and support the Network. Although SPN provides many useful resources for individual students and scholars, perhaps the most valuable aspect of SPN is what it means to the entire discipline. Through its wide reach, SPN presents a face to the outside world that can be seen by colleagues in other fields, political leaders, funding agencies, curious reporters, students applying to graduate school, and even next-door neighbors. In an increasingly wired world, a well developed global network such as SPN is of inestimable worth, and its worth will only grow over time.

—*Society for Personality and Social Psychology*

July 13, 2005

Note: See www.socialpsychology.org/endorsements/ for all professional society endorsements of Social Psychology Network. ■



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- ~ The National Science Foundation ~
- ~ Society for Personality and Social Psychology ~
- ~ The David and Carol Myers Foundation ~
- ~ Society of Experimental Social Psychology ~
- ~ Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues ~
- ~ McGraw-Hill Higher Education ~
- ~ European Association of Experimental Social Psychology ~

Comings and Goings

Each fall, Dialogue features a list of names and places — who in SPSP has moved to what new job? This list is surely incomplete, but it covers all the information that was sent our way. All moves occurred this fall, unless otherwise noted. Year of Ph.D. and Ph.D. granting institution appear in parentheses.

Reginald B. Adams, Jr. (2002, Dartmouth College), from Tufts University to Pennsylvania State University.

David Amodio (2003, University of Wisconsin - Madison), from UCLA to NYU.

Jamie Barden (2005, Ohio State University), from Ohio State University to Howard University.

Jonathan Bassett (2002, Georgia State University) from Southeastern Louisiana University to Lander University.

Patrick Bennett (2005, University of Nevada, Reno), from University of Nevada, Reno to Indiana State University.

Hart Blanton (1994, Princeton), from UNC-Chapel Hill to Texas A&M.

Jeremy A. Blumenthal (2002, Harvard University; J.D. 2001, University of Pennsylvania), from Seton Hall School of Law to Syracuse University College of Law.

Helen Boucher (2005, UC Berkeley), to Bates College.

Susan Brodt (1987, Stanford University), from Duke University's Fuqua School of Business to Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.

Amara T. Brook (2005, University of Michigan), from University of Michigan to Santa Clara University.

Kirk Warren Brown (1998, McGill University), from University of Rochester to Virginia Commonwealth University.

Chris Buchholz (2002, Florida Atlantic University), from St. Lawrence University (Visiting Assistant Professor) to Roanoke College.

John Chambers (2005, University of Iowa), from University of Iowa to University of Florida.

Catherine Cottrell (2005, Arizona State University), to the Department of Psychology, University of Florida.

Amy Cuddy (2005, Princeton University), to Rutgers University.

Karen Douglas (2000, Australian National University), from Keele University, UK to University of Kent at Canterbury, UK.

Michael Dudley (2005, University of Kentucky), from University of Kentucky to Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville.

Elizabeth Dunn (2004, University of Virginia), from a post-doc at the University of New South Wales to the University of British Columbia.

Judy Eaton (2005, York University), from York University to Wilfrid Laurier University (Brantford).

Collette Eccleston (2005, UC Santa Barbara) from UC Santa Barbara to Syracuse University.

Nicholas Epley (2001, Cornell University), from Harvard University to the University of Chicago.

Grainne Fitzsimons (2004, New York University), from Stanford Graduate School of Business to Department of Psychology, University of Waterloo.

Josh Foster (2005, University of Georgia), to University of South Alabama.

Renaë Franiuk (2002, University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign) from the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point to Aurora University.

Mark Frank (1989, Cornell University) from Rutgers University to University at Buffalo, State University of New York.

Julie A. Garcia (2005, University of Michigan), from University of Michigan to a post-doc at Stanford University.

Phillip Atiba Goff (2005, Stanford University), from Stanford University to Pennsylvania State University.

Jamie Goldenberg (1997, George Washington University) from University of California, Davis to University of South Florida.

Jonathan S. Gore (2005, Iowa State University) to Eastern Kentucky University.

Melanie C. Green (2000; Ohio State University), from University of Pennsylvania to University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill.

Regan A. R. Gurung (1997, University of Washington), from Chair, Psychology to Associate Dean of Liberal Arts and Sciences, University of Wisconsin, Green Bay.

Ian Handley (2003, Ohio University), from a post-doc at the University of Florida to Montana State University.

Jeremy D. Heider (2005, Northern Illinois University), from Northern Illinois University to Eastern Oregon University.

Kenneth C. Herbst (2002, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill), from the Haub School of Business at Saint Joseph's University to the School of Business at the College of William and Mary.

Etsuko Hoshino-Browne (2004 University of Waterloo), from the University of Waterloo to Swarthmore College.

Michael Inzlicht (2001, Brown University), from Wilfrid Laurier University to University of Toronto.

Camille Johnson (2005, Ohio State University), to a post-doc at Stanford University, Graduate School of Business.

Benjamin Karney (1997, UCLA), from the University of Florida to the RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA.

Todd B. Kashdan (2004, State University of New York at Buffalo), to George Mason University.

Aaron Kay (2004, Stanford University), to the University of Waterloo.

Erika Koch (2002, University of Florida), from McDaniel College to St. Francis Xavier University, Nova Scotia.

Justin Kruger (1999, Cornell), from University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign to New York University Stern School of Business.

Brian Lakey (1985, Indiana University), from Wayne State University to Grand Valley State University.

Tera D. Letzring (2005, University of California, Riverside), to Idaho State University.

Andy Martens (2005, University of Arizona), to the University of Canterbury, New Zealand.

Debra Mashek (2002, SUNY Stony Brook), from George Mason University to Harvey Mudd College.

David Mayer (2004, University of Maryland) from a post-doc at the University of Maryland to the University of Central Florida, Management Department in the College of Business Administration.

James McNulty (2001, University of Florida) from Ohio State-Mansfield to the University of Tennessee.

Brian Meier (2005, North Dakota State University) to Gettysburg College.

Wendy Morris (2005, University of Virginia), from the University of Virginia to McDaniel College in Maryland.

Stacey L. Nairn (2004, University of Calgary) from University of Calgary to University of Prince Edward Island.

Matt Newman (2003, University of Texas), from University of Texas-Austin to Bard College.

Michael I. Norton (2002, Princeton) from post-doc at MIT's Sloan School of Management to Harvard Business School.

Laurie O'Brien (2004, University of Kansas), from a post-doc at UC-Santa Barbara to Tulane University.

Rory O'Brien McElwee (1995, Cornell University), from Philadelphia University to Rowan University.

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The State of SPSP: Good & Threatened

The SPSP Executive Committee met on Monday, August 22, at the tail end of the APA Convention in Washington, DC. The meeting highlighted the comparative fortunes of the Society (very good), and funding of research for social-personality psychology in the USA (under threat).

SPSP's Fortunes. The Society is doing remarkably well, with 4,683 members, the largest number ever, and 635 new members this year—a 16% increase. Increases in membership came in several categories, with student memberships leading the way. The number of new students joining, and the timing relative to SPSP Convention deadlines, suggest that membership as a function of presenting at the convention is an important factor.

Because of some special expenses this year (including the continuing expense of shifting the Society offices, and the shift of *PSPB* from Utah to Wisconsin), a \$19,000 deficit was projected in the year's budget. However, there was an unexpected \$20,000 profit from the convention, and receipts from Sage were higher than planned, so the Society ended up with a surplus of just under \$20,000.

Elections. Executive Officer David Dunning announced the results of the elections, with the new President-Elect being Harry Reis, and the new Member-at-Large being James Jackson (see story p. 1).

Publication Committee. Giff Weary announced the happy results that Sage Publications has changed the royalty rate that they pay the Society for income from the *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, from 15% to 25%. *PSPB* is an important journal for Sage, and they are clearly acting to maintain it in their stable.

The submission rate to *Personality and Social Psychology Review* is slightly down from its high of two years ago.

Fortunately, a healthy number of top quality manuscripts is being submitted, the overall quality of articles accepted at *PSPB* remains very high, and impact ratings are excellent for such a young journal. Eliot Smith's term as will end at the end of 2005, and the new Editor, Galen Bodenhausen, will begin.

Mark Landau of the University of Arizona won the Student Publication Award for his *PSPB* paper with Sheldon Solomon, Jeff Greenberg, Florette Cohen, Tom Pyszczynski, Jamie Arndt, Claude Miller, Daniel Ogilvie, and Alison Cook, "Deliver us from evil: The effects of mortality salience and reminders of 9/11 on support for President George W. Bush" (2004, Vol. 30, 1136-1150). The Society extends its congratulations.

The Society is doing remarkably well, with 4,683 members, the largest number ever, and 635 new members this year—a 16% increase.

The meeting included a lengthy discussion of what to do about what amounts to a crisis situation at *PSPB*. As of August, *PSPB* was on track to receive between 600 and 700 submissions for 2005. This is a sign of real interest in, and the excellent health of the journal. For the Editor, acting on this many papers, and assigning them to Associate Editors is an extraordinary burden. The position of *PSPB* Editor is a key role for the Society—she or he is the most visible public face of our science, an overseer of the most important source of income for the activities of the Society, and the steward of the dissemination process of a significant portion of the scientific output of Society members and other social-personality psychologists. The Society has a long history of selecting outstanding and productive scientists as

PSPB Editors, typically at the peak of their careers. If the journal receives 700 manuscripts in a year, and the Editor takes two weeks of vacation in the year, the Editor must act on 14 manuscripts every week. More than half of these are assigned to Associate Editors, but the Editor recruits Associate Editors with an agreement about the approximate number of manuscripts the AE will handle, and the Editor cannot flood the AEs with manuscripts. The Editor must oversee the editorial process for many manuscripts every week, in addition to teaching, service, and research duties at work, and family and other responsibilities at home. It is a very challenging job, and it is rapidly becoming impossible for a normal person to handle it.

The current Editor, Judy Harackiewicz, and Publications Committee Chair Giff Weary, in consultation with Executive Officer David Dunning proposed to revamp the Editorship structure, bringing in another layer of "Senior Associate Editors" (see story on p. 20). The Executive Committee approved this approach. In addition, *PSPB* will attempt to streamline the process by encouraging shorter papers, shorter reviews, shorter decision lags, and more manuscripts returned without review (such manuscript triage has been encouraged by former *PSPB* editors, the Publications Committee, and the Executive Committee as a whole).

A key concern about making major structural changes at *PSPB* is that it is difficult to know whether the increase in submissions is a short-term spike or a long-term trend. If this is a temporary issue, than a Band-Aid™ approach would be preferred. But based on the increased need for publication to get a desirable job or post-doc, the value of publications even to get into graduate school, and the ever-increasing pressure of publication for tenure and

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promotion, most expect that the torrent of manuscripts will persist into the foreseeable future. Increasing publication pressure comes concomitantly with the loss of pages at JPSP described by Baumeister and Tice elsewhere in this issue (see p. 16).

APA Convention Report. Jud Mills, the APA Program Chair, reported on SPSP program and presence at the Convention. As is typical for the APA Convention, Society attendance was not high. Still, many programs had very good attendance, and the Society provided excellent content—invited speakers included Gerald Clore, Wolfgang Stroebe, Lynne Cooper, Phil Shaver, Arie Kruglanski, James Jackson, David Dunning, Jeff Simpson, and Ed Diener.

Sage Publishing. The Executive Committee entertained a visit from highly placed executives at Sage Publishing: Liz Haigh and Alison Mudditt. Sage is strongly committed to SPSP as a society and our journals rate very highly in their portfolio. Haigh and Mudditt made a proposal to make *PSPB* more visible, particularly with respect to advocacy, that is, generating elite and public attention toward results reported in *PSPB* for media and government consumption.

Sage proposed that the Society consider a model in which ideas (as formulated and published in *PSPB*, for example) may suggest potential effective social and public policy. Since Sage sees a significant portion of its future linked to the future of social science funding, as a profit-making venture they are taking an interest in the promotion of social science results. This added service to the Society and the field would come at no direct monetary expense to the Society. Newsworthy articles would be identified, and Sage would write up releases, with the help of the Society and author. Sage has writers on staff who can write about social science research in non-technical, but still accurate language.

Convention. The next SPSP Convention is planned for January 26-28, 2006, in Palm Springs, California. Registration is ongoing, and to receive the member's rate for registration, one must be a member for 2006 (membership dues are on a calendar year basis). The conference fee structure will not change from the previous year. The Convention Committee Chair is Tim Strauman and the Program Committee Chair is Jeff Simpson (see related stories on pp. 1 and 2).

The "One Speaking Role" rule at the meeting is being vigorously enforced—speakers may not speak in two roles.

There was significant discussion about the future of the Convention, which is clearly popular (and may still be growing in size). The "One Speaking Role" rule is being vigorously enforced by the program committee—speakers may not speak in two roles (beyond special invited speakers or award addresses), and this includes being a discussant (but not being a non-paper-giving chair of a session). If an individual is proposed for more than two roles, the Program Committee may assign all sessions that person is in a low evaluative score (which effectively sinks all such proposals).

This rule is in place because of the exploding number of program/symposium submissions—there were 107 symposia proposed, 50 were scheduled for a 46% acceptance rate. The story is not so fractious or limited for posters: 1,197 posters were submitted, and nearly 90% were accepted (see p. 2). The Presidential Symposium has been scheduled, entitled *The Great Divides*. It will feature several social-personality psychologists speaking about the nature of fault lines and what divides

societies; President-Elect Brenda Major has invited Marilynn Brewer, John Jost, and David Myers.

At prior conventions, 40 students were awarded \$300 Travel awards. A similar number will be awarded for the 2006 meeting.

A 2007 meeting site and dates have been selected. We will be going back to our roots, the very state of our first conference, to Memphis on January 24-28, 2007.

Training Committee. Yuichi Shoda reported that the committee is putting together a Graduate Training Director's Network, with plans for a listserv for graduate directors of social/personality programs. Also on the agenda for the Training Committee is a plan to develop more training for social/personality psychologists in "alternative career paths," including advocacy, nonprofit organizations, NGOs, business, government, etc. The committee is interested in developing a forum where these issues can be discussed, although finding a critical mass of experienced and interested people might prove difficult. For example, Shoda's institution, the University of Washington, sends about 50% of its social psychology students to Microsoft. This is an important opportunity for social/personality research to have a substantial impact, yet there is some resistance to considering these job placements as training successes. But the faculty at Washington are placing these students in a powerful organization where the real-life consequences of their contributions might be substantial.

Summer School. The Summer Institute in Social Psychology (SISP) was another success, this time hosted in Ann Arbor by the University of Michigan. There was an outstanding faculty, and good organization on the ground in Ann Arbor, and the students reported a large majority of good experiences. The commitment required

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State of SPSP: Continued

(Continued from page 9)

of faculty for participation is very great, and the Society recognizes and thanks them for their effort.

The goal of SISP is to offer training to graduate students who cannot obtain this particular training in their home institutions; in this way it is very different from the European School, upon which SISP is partly modeled. Indeed, prior training in a course area is an explicit exclusionary criterion, and so the teaching instructors must do is often more basic and elementary than some people may have anticipated. The SPSP winter meeting will discuss SISP, and decide on future directions and implementations.

Diversity Committee. Tiffany Ito reported that the committee had identified twelve Diversity Award winners for the 2005 Convention, and these were reported in the program. This year, the Diversity committee will continue to sponsor several awards for undergraduates in the region of the conference to attend. The GASP (the GLBT Alliance in Social and Personality Psychology) coffee hour is also now being sponsored by the Diversity Committee.

SPSP Web Site. Scott Plous, webmaster, reported about the new version of the Socialpsychology.org website. The new site has many functions and features. It is a pretty popular site—coming in first on the list for Google search on “social psychology: and 2nd for a search on “psychology” (as of October 25, 2005). The SPSP.org website now features an online dues payment option. Members are encouraged to use it to renew.

Awards. Featured elsewhere in this issue (pp. 31-32) are announcements regarding several award winners for this year. The Donald T. Campbell Award went to David Kenny, the Jack Block Award went to Walter Mischel,

and the Henry A. Murray Award went to Eric Klinger. The Theoretical Innovation Prize went to Eliot Smith and Gun Semin. The award for Service to the Field went to Gardner Lindzey and Susan Fiske; the award for Service to the Society went to Harry Reis.

APA Science Directorate. The Executive Committee welcomed a visit from APA’s Science Directorate, including the Director and SPSP Member Steve Breckler, along with Karen Studwell and Heather Kelly. A main focus of their presentation was the changes at NIMH, and the singling out of social psychology as a funding non-priority. NIMH plans to focus only at serious mental illness and direct treatment issues. How does SPSP-related research belong in the NIH/NIMH portfolio? The short answer is barely, if at all. To seek funding, social and personality psychologists are encouraged to cast their net broadly across agencies—finding an agency that not only fits, but also *thinks* it fits and is willing to fund your work. Researchers should think broadly about the applications of their work when seeking support.

How does SPSP-related research belong in the NIH/NIMH portfolio? The short answer is barely, if at all.

Also at NIMH, there are questions about the role of peer review in supporting research. It appears that the once-close connection between peer review scores and funding decisions is loosening, with the potential for intervention at the highest levels of the Institute to support policy goals other rather than strictly scientific merit. Review-based merit is still the most important criterion, but it is certainly not the only one. In addition, some

submissions never reach the peer review stage. There is no clear indication how long this regime will last. Within the Institutes, the permanent staffers have been swept aside into positions where they cannot advocate for social-personality psychology. There are very few people on the inside who can represent the work of social-personality psychology.

Staff from the APA Science Directorate will be at the SPSP meeting in Palm Springs, 2006, and interested individuals are strongly encouraged to talk with them and attend their presentation.

Breckler and his colleagues also indicated that although things look pretty bad at NIMH, it seems that NSF will be able to maintain a good level of funding for social psychology for the foreseeable future, providing that it keeps up a high level of submissions from scientists. Amber Story will be focusing on the Human and Social Dynamics program, and will be a cluster coordinator of the psychology programs. NSF has hired a new staff person for social psychology, Kalina Craig. Scientists are encouraged to look to the Department of Homeland Security for support.

Publications Committee. There is a new *PSPR* contract in the offing, as the LEA contract is expiring. At the Executive Committee the meeting, Sage, which publishes *PSPB*, made an offer to publish *PSPR*. This offer includes a notable increase in *PSPB* royalties, in addition to a very good royalty offer for *PSPR*. The Executive Committee voted in principle to accept the Sage offer; any new monies from this contract will begin to arrive in April, 2007.

Foundation of Personality and Social Psychology. SPSP has taken the initiative to create an independent foundation called the Foundation of Personality and Social Psychology. This foundation will have an

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State of SPSP: Continued

(Continued from page 10)

independent, self-sustaining board, and will support a wide variety of initiatives in social-personality psychology. The foundation will accept grants and donations; several people have already inquired about the possibility of making sizable donations. The hope is that the foundation will become the primary place to donate to the field and support the activities of social/personality psychology.

The offer from Sage to publish PSPR and PSPB includes a notable increase in PSPB royalties.

APA Council Report. Council Representatives Ed Deiner and Janet Swim discussed the issue of APA's bottom line. The single most important source of income for APA is in the scientific and professional journals, but the amount of time and energy spent on science programs may not be commensurate with the income from science (see article on p. 18).

APA is *not* anti-science, and it has a lot of very active and skilled science people. However, scientists are not very active in generating ideas, and often do not ask for money to spent on science related initiatives. Historically, the Science Directorate and others at APA have been quite responsive to requests for help from scientists—but we need to ask more often.

The Science Directorate is currently involved with task forces on the media, video games, and violence/aggression, media depictions of minorities, and discrimination and anti-religion prejudice (a declaration against anti-Semitism is in preparation). The APA

Council has recently come out against the use of Indian mascots, and they are in the initial stages of preparing a motion for APA to endorse a declaration against junk science. APA also passed a resolution against torture. This resolution suggests that “nothing justifies torture”, and further indicates that no one from APA—staff or member—can be involved in it.

Ten divisions of APA are banding together to form a group for social justice. This group includes SPSSI (Division 9), Society for the Psychology of Women (Division 35), and the Society for the Study of Peace, Conflict, and Violence (Division 48). The Executive Committee discussed the possibility of SPSP joining the group.

Historically, the Science Directorate and others at APA have been quite responsive to requests for help from scientists—but we need to ask more often.

And that's the state of the Society, August, 2005. ■

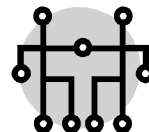
News from the SPSP Graduate Student Committee

*By Darin J. Challacombe
GSC President 2005-2006*

The main initiative of the Graduate Student Committee is to provide graduate students ample opportunities to further their academic careers. With this goal in mind, I am pleased to report what the GSC has been assembling for the upcoming SPSP convention. The GSC has some space on the internet. The website: <http://www.spsp.org/student/> contains updated information about what the GSC has to offer to graduate students, including information on our presence in Palm Springs. Visit it today!

One of the most popular events in years past has been the Graduate Poster Award. This award provides those students presenting posters at the convention an opportunity to be critiqued and recognized for their contributions to academia. For each poster session, three awards will be given: a first place and two runners-up. The first place award recipient will receive an award certificate; a \$100 monetary award;

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Society for Personality and Social Psychology

Visit us at www.spsp.org

Passings

Robert P. Abelson

July, 2005

Bob Abelson received a Ph.D. from Princeton in 1953, where he had worked with Silvan Tomkins and John Tukey. From there he went to Yale, where he stayed for the subsequent five decades of his career. Arriving during the Yale Communication Project, Abelson contributed to the foundation of attitudes studies as coauthor of *Attitude Organization and Change: An Analysis of Consistency Among Attitude Component*, (1960, with Rosenberg, Hovland, McGuire, & Brehm).

Abelson received the Distinguished Scientific Contribution Award from APA, the Distinguished Scientist Award from SESP, and the Distinguished Scientist Award from the International Society of Political Psychology. The range of Abelson's contribution is impressive—from some of the earliest computer modeling of cognition (in 1963 and a Handbook chapter in 1968), to being a founder of the field of cognitive science. With Milton Rosenberg, he developed the notion of "symbolic psycho-logic," an early attempt to understand a descriptive (rather than prescriptive) psychological organization of attitudes and attitude consistency, which was key to the development of the field of social cognition.

The notion that beliefs, attitudes, and ideology were deeply connected knowledge structures was contained in *Scripts, Plans, Goals, and Understanding* (1977, with Roger Schank), a work that has collected several thousand citations, and led to the first interdisciplinary graduate program in cognitive science at Yale. His work on voting behavior in the 1960 and 1964 elections, and the creation of a computer program modeling ideology (the "Goldwater machine") helped define and build the

field of political psychology.

Abelson's *Statistics as Principled Argument* (1995) is not only a cogent review of how statistical analysis should proceed, but also is a hands-on description of what statistical analysis is, why we should do it, and how to differentiate good from bad statistical arguments.

Julian Stanley

August, 2005

Julian Stanley received an Ed.D. from Harvard University in 1950. Trained in mathematical and experimental psychology, Dr. Stanley began his professional career as a high school math and science teacher; as an academic he spent his career at Johns Hopkins University. Dr. Stanley advocated accelerated education for gifted students, and developed nationwide talent searches for gifted students using the SAT. At JHU, Stanley administered the Center for Talented Youth.

Stanley had a life long interest in the good design of psychological and educational research; this was exemplified by his publication, with Donald T. Campbell of *Experimental and Quasi-experimental Designs for Research* (1963, reissued in 1974 and 2005), an 84-page classic that is still used as a textbook in research methods classes around the world.

John Sabini

September, 2005

John Sabini received a Ph.D. from City University of New York in 1976, where he worked with Stanley Milgram. He joined the University of Pennsylvania Psychology faculty in 1976, and spent his entire career there. His contributions included the conceptualization of emotions, particularly social emotions in an interactive context, especially jealousy, embarrassment, shame, and envy. Sabini had a long term research interest in sexuality and mate selection.

Sabini edited (with Maury Silver) *The Individual in the Social World* (1992), a collection of Milgram's most creative papers. He was the author of the well-received textbook *Social Psychology* (Norton, 1992; 1995), and was the author of *Moralities of Everyday Life and Emotion, Character, and Responsibility* (Oxford, 1998, also with Silver.)

Urie Bronfenbrenner

September, 2005

Urie Bronfenbrenner received a Ph.D. in 1962 from the University of Michigan. Born in Russia, he emigrated to the USA at age 6. After receiving his doctoral degree, Dr. Bronfenbrenner was inducted in the Army, where served in the Air Corps, Medical Corps, and Office of Strategic Services, and later worked for the Veteran's Administration. After a brief stint as a professor at Michigan, Bronfenbrenner moved to Cornell, where he had been an undergraduate in psychology and music.

Bronfenbrenner was one of three psychologists (along with Mamie Clark and Edward Zigler) on the commission that developed Head Start. Bronfenbrenner's approach to the studying of life development focused on the social and *ecological* context of development, including the person, but also the environmental and social, context, physical space, and history.

His books include *Two Worlds of Childhood: U.S. and U.S.S.R.* (1972), *The Ecology of Human Development: Experiments by Nature and Design* (1979) and *Making Human Beings Human* (2004). He received the APA Award for Distinguished Contributions to Psychology in the Public Interest, and the APA Award for Lifetime Contribution to Developmental Psychology in the service of Science and Society, which now bears his name. ■

Request for Volunteers to Host Summer Institute in Social Psychology (SISP) in 2007

The first SISP was held at the University of Colorado, Boulder, in July 2003; the second was held in Ann Arbor in July-August, 2005. By all accounts both were great successes. The SISP Advisory Committee now solicits expressions of interest from universities that might be able to host SISP in summer 2007. Criteria for a SISP site are:

1. A reasonably large social psychology program (at least 2-3 active faculty) to work on local arrangements and supply one or two course co-instructors.
2. A university conference division that is experienced in running conferences and can handle the details of registration, meal tickets, assigning rooms for the SISP students, etc.
3. An attractive location (in terms of natural beauty, cultural and social opportunities, etc.) where people will want to come.
4. Good availability of transportation (proximity to a major airport).
5. If possible, the availability of some financial support (or in-kind contributions) from the host university.
6. Appropriate facilities for instruction, informal meetings, participant access to e-mail, etc.

Preliminary expressions of interest are now invited from social psychology programs in the U.S. or Canada. Please send a brief statement (about 1 page) describing specifically how your proposed site meets the above requirements, as well as any additional information that you believe the committee should consider.

Include the name, email address, and phone number of a contact person. Send by email to Eliot Smith (on behalf of the SISP Steering Committee) at esmith4@indiana.edu, by Nov. 31, 2005. The committee will review all statements received and will select one or more that appear to best meet the criteria, then will proceed to more detailed negotiations with those sites and a final decision over the next several months. ■

Graduate Student Committee Report, *Continued*

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free personal copies of MediaLab or DirectRT for the remainder of their graduate student career plus one year post-graduation, courtesy of Empirisoft; and their choice of either a DirectIn Millisecond Precision Keyboard or a DirectIN Precision Response Box with Custom Button Layout, also courtesy of Empirisoft. First place winners will also have their poster displayed in a special area of the poster room for the duration of the conference, so be sure to stop by and view the winners' posters! Runners-up will receive an award certificate accompanied with a \$50 monetary award.

As in years past, the GSC is organizing a pre-conference on careers. The primary focus of this pre-conference is to

provide attendees an opportunity to further their knowledge of what career choices are available after their doctorate – not just in traditional academic fields. Sessions planned for this cover topics such as increasing marketability for jobs, examples of non-academic positions, and a “what’s all the fuss about post-doc’in.” In the next few weeks, we will be officially advertising this through the listservs and also on the GSC website.

In an effort to assist in networking, the GSC is again putting together a mentor lunch with the assistance of the Training Committee and Tara Miller. We will put together topic-based tables where students will be able to meet with the “who’s who” in the field. If you are a PhD member, do not be surprised if you get an invitation to help

out with this. Information on this will be distributed in late December.

This year, we will be again distributing information on alternative housing for the Palm Springs convention. This should be coming out in the next few weeks as well. So, students, be sure to check your email!

In the near future, the GSC will be blanketing the listservs with nomination forms for next year’s committee. If you are interested or know someone who would make a great team member, please be sure to submit the nomination forms.

If you are a graduate student or would like more information on the GSC, please feel free to visit our website or email: spspgsc@yahoo.com ■

Academic Careers in Britain

By Roger Giner-Sorolla

Since 1994, undergraduate psychology student numbers in the United Kingdom have more than doubled (Higher Education Statistics Authority, 2005). Moreover, British universities will be hiring promising researchers with an eye toward the Research Assessment Exercise (RAE) in 2008, a government evaluation of research quality that will set institutional funding for most of the next decade. This has created a favorable job market for academic psychologists with good research achievements and promise, although many job seekers in the US and Canada are unaware of this.

As a US-born and trained social psychologist with British and Spanish family roots, I have been at the University of Kent in southeast England for the past four years. After seeing Paula Niedenthal's informative article on working in France in the last *Dialogue*, I thought it would be a good idea to give SPSP members a look at the UK job market.

Getting the job. The first thing to get right is the language. A "lecturer" corresponds to an assistant professor, "senior lecturer" to associate professor, and only full professors are called "professor." University is never called "college" or "school," and it is best to refer to "the UK" or "Britain" rather than "England" until you master the politically sensitive difference.

Job advertisements for UK institutions appear year-round, not just in the fall, and are seldom posted to the APS Monitor and APA Observer. Your best bet is to check the website www.jobs.ac.uk periodically. Positions generally ask only for reference contacts, not letters.

British universities may be classified as further education institutions (community colleges), research and

teaching universities founded in the 19th and 20th centuries (e.g., Kent, Cardiff), and the prestigious older universities (e.g., Oxford, St. Andrew's) which often have their own way of doing things. The typical psychology department here is strongest in cognitive or neuroscience, not clinical, creating a good climate for social cognition. Most departments have one or two social/personality psychologists in a department, but some have larger concentrations. Qualitative social psychology, an approach that uses interpretation of language instead of statistics, is also found in some UK departments. So, don't be surprised if someone at the interview asks you to justify methodologies you take for granted.

The interview process will surprise those used to high-intensity interviews across a couple of days. Breaking a North American taboo, you meet your competitors during the interview process, and will be expected to treat them civilly (this is easier than you might think).

The interview process will surprise those used to high-intensity interviews across a couple of days. Breaking a North American taboo, you meet your competitors during the interview process, and will be expected to treat them civilly (this is easier than you might think). All job talks and interviews are held on a single day. The single interview—panel-style, with department members and university

officials—is weighted more heavily than your brief research talk. A decision may be communicated to the top candidate within a couple of days. Candidates are not "wined and dined" much in this process.

Research. Because cognitive psychology is strong and the RAE is important, most universities in the UK are very positive toward research with human participants. The UK government has a dedicated funding agency for social science research (ESRC), and social psychologists with good ideas should not find it hard to fund a postdoc or research assistant. On the down side, graduate students ("postgraduates") are harder to attract. Most programs do not have an organized recruiting and distribution process for the Ph. D., so getting students depends on your initiative and contacts. A common tactic is to approach promising students from a Masters' course.

Teaching. I don't like to call too much attention to this in my department, but the average UK academic has a lighter teaching load than usual on the other side of the pond. 30-40 contact hours of lecturing a year is fairly normal. A couple of cautions: academics here do more grading ("marking"), and you will also supervise from 4-10 undergraduates doing the mandatory final year research project. This is easier if you can put them in pairs or groups. Final year projects can be a great resource for pilot testing and data collection.

Lifestyle and advancement. British academics are paid year-round. Starting salaries may not look large compared to the cost of living, but on the whole other social factors (such as healthcare) weigh in favor of the UK over the US. Job security is very high, as most universities do not have tenure review. Advancement to higher ranks comes from a

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combination of successful grants, publications, and good teaching. In general, academic life is more relaxed in Britain, but without hindering those who wish to move faster. Travel to the Continent is easy and cheap, and apart from tourism, British social

In general, academic life is more relaxed in Britain, but without hindering those who wish to move faster.

psychologists benefit greatly from networking with the many strong departments there. There is something to be said, too, about living in a country where the government is positively inclined toward science-based solutions

to social problems.

I currently know of approximately a dozen North American-trained social and personality psychologists who have found jobs at good universities in Britain. I don't presume to speak for all their experiences, but I'll be happy to answer further questions by e-mail (R.S.Giner-Sorolla@kent.ac.uk) if you have an interview or offer on your plate.

Reference

Higher Education Statistics Authority (2005). Student tables. Retrieved on September 14, 2005 from <http://www.hesa.ac.uk/holisdocs/pubinfo/stud.htm>.

Other useful web links

The UK's main academic job site:
<http://www.jobs.ac.uk>

The ESRC, Britain's social science funding agency:
<http://www.esrc.ac.uk/>

News about UK higher education from the London Times:
<http://www.thes.co.uk/>

British-American/American-British dictionaries:
<http://www.travelfurther.net/dictionaries/index.htm>

Thanks to Geoff Haddock (University of Cardiff) and Natalie Wyer (University of Plymouth) for their comments. ■

Call for Nominations for the Henry A. Murray Award

Nominations are being sought for the Henry A. Murray Award for distinguished contributions to the study of individual lives and whole persons. The Award, established in 1978, is made annually to recognize and encourage those working in the demanding and difficult tradition pioneered by Professor Murray. The awardee receives \$1,000 and is asked to present a Murray Award address at the meeting of the APA the following year.

The Murray tradition may be characterized as follows:

- (a) Receptiveness to the value of bringing together a variety of disciplines, theoretical viewpoints, and research techniques.
- (b) Conceptual tools that lend themselves to the integration of the tough and tender in personality research.
- (c) A theoretical outlook that recognizes intrapsychic structure and the thematic unity of individual lives in the midst of phenotypic diversity.
- (d) Interest in imagination and in biography, literature, and myth as psychological data.
- (e) Interest in the biological, social, and cultural contexts of personality.
- (f) A style of intellectual leadership that has contributed to outstanding work that exhibits several of these characteristics.

Nominating materials should be sent to James W. Anderson, Ph.D., Chair, Henry A. Murray Award Committee, 122 S. Michigan Ave., Ste. 1300, Chicago, IL 60603-6107, (312) 957-0740, e.mail: j-anderson3@northwestern.edu

Nominations should include 3 letters of recommendation that describe how the candidate meets the award criteria, a copy of the nominee's CV, and no more than 5 reprints of his/her work selected for their relevance to the award criteria. Four copies of all nomination materials should be sent. Nominations are due by May 1, 2006.

Eric Klinger, the most recent Murray Award winner, will be honored at the American Psychological Association meeting in August of 2006. The previous three winners were David Winter, Carol Ryff, and Salvatore Maddi. ■

Are We Losing Our Niche?

By Roy F. Baumeister &
Dianne M. Tice

Looking back, the 1990s were something of a golden age for social-personality psychology. It seemed we had it all, or were getting there: respect, money, fame. Our journals were full of fascinating new findings, our researchers had ample grants, our society (SPSP) was getting rich, and the like. But in the new century, several developments have created the impression that the large, comfortable niche we had carved out for ourselves in the intellectual world may be slipping away underfoot.

Plenty has already been written about two of the main troubles. NIMH has decided that our basic research is no longer worth funding, insofar as the institute isn't really interested in mental health so much as in mental illness. And everywhere the IRBs grow more repressive and even anti-intellectual, apparently in the view that anything that might upset anyone in the slightest belongs on reality television rather than in research labs. Many of our methods are now off limits to many researchers.

But less has been said about another problem, namely the dwindling space in our premier journal. *JPSP* today publishes fewer articles, issue by issue and year by year, than it did in the 1990s. It's bad enough that they make research hard for us by reducing our funding and forbidding our methods, but now even when we do get it done, our primary outlet seems inhospitable. The result is a kind of triple whammy for our field: Our funding, our methods, and our journal space are all being taken away, all at the same time.

The shrinkage stood out to us because we teach a graduate seminar that relies on assigning one issue of *JPSP* per week. A few years ago, each issue had

enough articles to go around even a pretty large seminar. Now the students have to double up.

The numbers support that impression. In the 1990s, the average *JPSP* volume averaged 93.4 articles and 1241 pages. Since 2000, the average volume contains 75 articles and 1138 pages. At two volumes per year, there are 37 fewer articles per year now. If we assume that the rate of manuscript submission has remained the same, then your chances of getting your paper

... a kind of triple whammy for our field: Our funding, our methods, and our journal space are all being taken away, all at the same time.

accepted at *JPSP* would have been about 25% better ten years ago as compared to today.

What is happening? Try this quiz:

The reduced number of articles per issue of *JPSP* is due to:

- A. Pressure from APA to cut pages (e.g., to save money).
- B. New editors are much tougher.
- C. Reviewers have suddenly become grumpier and more negative.
- D. Quality of research in the field has taken a nosedive.
- E. Number of submissions has dropped

off (so acceptance rate may remain unchanged)

F. Everything worth knowing has already been published.

We sent this quiz to some of the editors of *JPSP*, people whom we greatly respect and admire. We confess our own assumption had been A, since APA has long been viewed with suspicion and *JPSP* has been much larger than any of its other journals, so it could make the same money with less work and fewer printing costs. We had even heard rumors that APA was behind this. But the editors insisted there is no such pressure.

The editors also ruled out D and E. Manuscripts keep coming in, as many as ever, and the methodological rigor and quality seem to be as good as ever.

We had tacked on option "F" as a joke, for logical completeness, but one editor said that there may have been more than a grain of truth to it. As the editor explained, many submitted manuscripts seem to recycle old ideas (sometimes under new names) or offer tiny increments and refinements to existing knowledge. (Another editor did however say that there still seemed to be plenty of interesting new ideas.)

In retrospect, we neglected to include "longer articles" as one factor to explain the fewer articles. From the 1990s to the 2000s, the average *JPSP* article has ballooned from about 13 to about 20 journal pages. This can partly explain the fewer articles, but it doesn't explain the reduction in pages. If anything, the fact that our manuscripts are getting longer should seemingly argue for more pages, not fewer.

We don't know the answer either, but let's at least consider the possibility that these several trends are working in

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Comings and Goings, *Continued*

(Continued from page 7)

- Shige Oishi (2000, Illinois) from University of Minnesota to University of Virginia.
- Lora Park (2005, University of Michigan) to the University at Buffalo, State University of New York.
- Keith Payne (2002, Washington University) from Ohio State University to University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill.
- Susan Persky (2004, UC-Santa Barbara), from Columbia University to National Human Genome Research Institute.
- Cynthia Pickett (1999, Ohio State University) from University of Chicago to University of California, Davis.
- Jasia Pietrzak (2004, Columbia University), from Columbia University to Warsaw University, Poland.
- Danielle Popp (2005, University of Connecticut), from University of Connecticut to Florida Atlantic University.
- Peter J. Rentfrow (2004, University of Texas at Austin), from UT-Austin to the University of Cambridge.
- Paul Rose (2003, SUNY-Buffalo), from Union College to Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville.
- Keith Rozendal (2003, UC-Santa Barbara), from KCSB-FM News and Public Affairs to California State University-Channel Islands.
- Derek D. Rucker (2005, Ohio State University), to Northwestern University, Kellogg School of Management.
- Caryl Rusbult (1978, UNC Chapel Hill) from UNC-Chapel Hill to the Free University at Amsterdam .
- Brandon J. Schmeichel (2005, Florida State University), to Texas A&M University.
- Simone Schnall (2001, Clark University) from the University of Virginia to the University of Plymouth, UK.
- Mark D. Seery (2004, UC-Santa Barbara), from UC-Irvine to University at Buffalo, State University of New York.
- Jeff Sherman (1994, UC-Santa Barbara) from Northwestern University to UC-Davis.
- Ilan Shrira (2005, University of Georgia) to the University of Florida.
- Pamela K. Smith (2004, New York University), from University of Amsterdam to Leiden University.
- Aaron Smith-McLallen (2005, University of Connecticut), to a post-doc at the Center of Excellence in Cancer Communication Research, Annenberg School for Communication, University of Pennsylvania.
- Weylin Sternglanz (2003, University of Virginia), from post-doc at the University of Texas-Austin to Nova Southeastern University.
- Eric L. Stocks (2005, University of Kansas), to the University of Texas-Tyler.
- Mirella Stroink (2005, York University), from York University to Lakehead University
- Robbie Sutton (2000, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand), from Keele University, UK to University of Kent at Canterbury, UK.
- Michael J. Tagler (2003, Kansas State University), from DePauw University to Nebraska Wesleyan University.
- Teceta E. R. Thomas (2003, Stanford University), from a post-doc at the City University of New York to Indiana University.
- Kathleen Vohs (2000 Ph.D., Dartmouth College), from University of British Columbia to University of Minnesota.

Note: *We print Comings and Goings once a year. We are always eager to be as complete as possible, so if your name or the name of a colleague belongs on this list, please let us know! We accept notices year-round, at biernat@ku.edu. ■*

SPSP Conference Poster Presentations: Who, Why, and Then What?

By Heather A. Haas

In a recent article in *Dialogue*, Ed Diener (Spring 2005) reported that more poster proposals were submitted than could be accommodated at the 2005 SPSP Conference in New Orleans. Of the 1,120 proposals submitted, 976 were accepted (87.1%). He concluded that "as the number of submissions continues to grow, the SPSP organizers will need to confront the issues of how to accommodate ever larger numbers of good posters" (p. 6). Such a decision may well benefit from consideration of issues such as the demographics of the group who is currently presenting, the rationales for doing so, and the likelihood of subsequent publication of this research. This study attempted to begin to address these issues.

Because we expected that there would be a time lag between poster presentation and publication, we focused our attention on researchers who presented posters at the 2001 SPSP Conference, where 542 posters were scheduled for presentation. We

surveyed the authors of the 266 even-numbered posters presented. (Although the conference program lists 269 even-numbered posters, one presentation was listed in the program twice, and two authors reported that they had not attended the conference to present posters, leaving a total of 266 even-numbered posters actually presented.) To prevent duplication of responses, we initially attempted to contact the first authors of these posters, or the person listed as a contact if a search of PsycINFO revealed that the research presented in the poster had been published. We sent these authors an email inviting them to participate in a web-based survey. Given that four years had elapsed since the conference, many authors were no longer affiliated with the same institutions, so we searched for alternative email addresses for authors who did not respond to the initial email either by responding to the survey or by following the instructions to opt out of the study. If we could not locate the first author, we attempted to contact other listed authors. Ultimately, 136 authors completed the survey for a 51.1% useable response rate. Two

authors opted out without responding to the survey. Other researchers either did not receive our invitations to participate or declined to do without acknowledging receipt of the invitation by officially opting out.

Our first goal was to determine who is likely to present posters at the SPSP conference. To that end we asked respondents to indicate whether the research presented would be best categorized as social psychology research, personality research, or research into an issue that has implications for both social and personality psychology. The results revealed a large difference in the proportion of personality and social psychology work presented. Two-thirds of the work was described as primarily social, and about 30% as having implications for both fields; only 3.7% was described as being primarily related to personality. This imbalance parallels the results of a 1986 survey of the SPSP membership (Stricker, Helmreich, & Roberts, 1986) in which 26% of respondents reported

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Comic Illustrations for Social/Personality Psychologists

by Paula Niedenthal



Positive OR Negative Affect



Positive AND Negative Affect

Losing Our Niche? (cont.)

(Continued from page 16)

combination to reduce journal slots. The IRBs put some of our methods off limits, so researchers are crowded into the fewer remaining methods and topics. It's easier to get approval for a method you have already been using than for a new one. For all we know, if cognitive researchers wanted to introduce nonsense syllables today for the first time, IRBs might object that some of the syllables could have disturbing meanings in foreign languages, or would remind participants of the names of deceased loved ones, or could trigger psychotic breaks in participants who thought the words might have secret meanings. In any case, a loss of methods reduces the capacity for innovation and novelty.

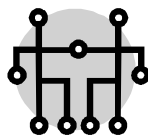
The longer manuscripts almost certainly raise the standards at the journal. As it gets harder to obtain an acceptance, researchers respond by packing more information into each manuscript. This raises the competition, again to the detriment of new directions.

And our field's own propensity to leap on huge bandwagons may also be operating. Perhaps we are perseverating on topics that have fewer secrets left for us to uncover, at least with current methods. Those of us old enough to remember when attribution theory and cognitive dissonance seemingly accounted for most of the mainstream research can perhaps recognize the pattern. Those lines of research did not die in the sense of being discredited. Rather, the job was mostly finished, and the field moved on to new topics. Back then, the new topics included social cognition, close relationships, self-presentation, and so forth. In the same way, perhaps we are finishing the job on some of our current favorite topics, and the vitality of the field may require finding new questions about new issues.

There are still plenty of problems in social behavior we haven't solved. For example, Paul Rozin likes to point out that *USA Today*, "the nation's newspaper," devotes its four sections to politics (power), money, sports, and leisure, none of which gets more than a passing mention in the index of any of our major textbooks.

If this diagnosis is correct (and we're not sure it is) we may need to remind ourselves of how to keep expanding our niche. Faculty must remember to give extra encouragement to those graduate students who are more interested in charging off into uncharted territories than in replicating their mentor's work. And journal reviewers must remember to lower their standards for methodological rigor when judging papers that seek to open new doors. Because we do some things so well, our standards for *JPSP* have gotten high, but it is appropriate to relax them for papers that bring new methods, new ideas, or new phenomena.

The great flowering of social psychology in the 1980s was driven in part by an openness to new methods and topics. Perhaps our success in some areas has led us to neglect others. If need to expand our niche, we may have to push ourselves to look more broadly again for new questions and answers. ■



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Psychology in Shades: Palm Springs 2006, Continued

(Continued from page 1)

was a record number of submissions, both for symposia and for posters. The Program Committee, led by Jeff Simpson, was very impressed with the quality, strength, and originality of the symposia and posters that were submitted this year. Thus, the 2006 conference promises to be another stimulating and engaging event.

Convention activities will begin Thursday evening with a welcome reception and Presidential Symposium and continue through Friday and Saturday. The program will consist of symposia, poster sessions, invited addresses, publisher exhibits, workshops, and special events. The cost of lunches is included in the conference registration fee—a distinctive feature of our meeting that allows participants to take a leisurely look at posters while catching up with friends. An array of independent pre-conferences will be held during the day on Thursday, January 26.

Please encourage your faculty and student colleagues to join us in Palm Springs for what promises to be another exciting and informative gathering of personality and social psychologists.

Our thanks to Tara Miller and her staff for their outstanding work on preparations for the meeting. Don't forget your sunscreen and we'll see you there!

2006 Convention Committee: Tim Strauman (Chair), Jeff Simpson (Program Committee Chair), Steve Harkins, and Julie Norem ■

Changes at PSPB

By Judith Harackiewicz,
PSPB Editor, and
Gifford Weary, Chair of the
Publications Committee

If impact and number of submissions to *PSPB* can be taken as a sign of the health of the field, then we are very healthy. The journal's impact rating has improved; recent ISI figures indicate that *PSPB* is now 5th out of 46 journals in the Social Psychology category (was 8th last year), with an impact factor rating of 1.898. In terms of submissions, the news is both good and bad. *PSPB* has received an unprecedented number of submissions this year, well beyond all projections. We are currently on course to receive as many as 660 submissions this year, up from the all-time high of 545 in 2004 (which was itself an unexpected increase from previous submission rates that had averaged around 480 for the previous five years). This increase has been a challenge for the editorial team to manage, and we appreciate the extraordinary contributions of editorial board members and reviewers, as well as the patience of authors.

The SPSP Executive Committee has been monitoring the situation closely, and new associate editors were added in 2005 to help manage the load. However, it has become clear that we need a new structure to deal with this submission rate, and we need to take steps to avoid editorial team overload. Accordingly, at its August meeting, the Executive Committee approved a new editorial structure and recommended some new editorial policies. First, however, the Executive Committee reaffirmed the importance of *not* sectioning the journal; the inclusive coverage of *PSPB* is an important strength to maintain.

Effective January 1, 2006, the editorial team will consist of 12 individuals: Judith Harackiewicz, Editor, Debby

Kashy and Greg Maio, Senior Associate Editors, and Carsten De Dreu, Andrew Elliot, Chris Fraley, Sara Hodges, Shinobu Kitayama, James Shah, Carolin Showers, Diederik Stapel, and Steve Stroessner, Associate Editors. The position of Senior Associate Editor is a new one, and these individuals will take on some of the load of managing papers (assigning papers to associate editors, deciding which papers to return without review, and handling manuscripts). The editor and senior associate editors will each handle the full range of papers received at *PSPB*.

Another important change is that Executive Committee has recommended that we adopt policies in place at journals such as *Science* and *Psychological Science*, and strive to solicit shorter reviews, write shorter decision letters, and return more manuscripts without review. These changes are intended to relieve the heavy burden placed on reviewers and the editorial team, and save time for authors of papers that stand a low chance of publication. It is hard for any

author to receive such a rejection letter, but we hope that they will be received with an understanding of the conditions that warrant these changes. We hope to continue to process manuscripts quickly, and we can remain efficient if we concentrate our reviewing efforts on the papers most likely to result in publication.

We are monitoring papers carefully to determine whether we will need to add pages to *PSPB* to accommodate the increased number of submissions. We will do everything we can to minimize editorial decision times and publication lags.

Finally, we would like to thank Fred Rhodewalt and Jennifer Ghee for leaving journal operations in such good condition, and Carol Sansone, Jeff Sherman, and Kip Williams for continuing as associate editors through 2005 and helping with the transition. The Editor would also like to thank the SPSP Publications committee for their support as we work to address this unprecedented situation. We look forward to implementing the changes recommended by the Executive Committee, necessitated by the increasing health and importance of our field. ■

CALL FOR PAPERS: 2006 APA Convention in New Orleans

By Toni Schmader

The 114th Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association will take place in New Orleans, LA from August 10 – 13th, 2006. Division 8 is inviting proposals for posters and symposia from faculty and graduate students for research in any area related to personality and social psychology.

You can submit your proposals via the web by **midnight, December 2, 2005**. All proposals must be submitted online at <http://www.apa.org/convention06/>. Questions can be directed to Toni Schmader, the Division 8 Program Chair, at schmader@u.arizona.edu.

Despite the recent tragedy in New Orleans, we hope to have a successful meeting and we encourage your support and participation. Please note that APA is closely monitoring the recovery efforts in New Orleans following Hurricane Katrina. If plans are made to relocate the convention to another city, all members of APA will be informed as soon as information is available. ■

The Emotional Flood

By Janet Ruscher,
Tulane University

I do not really understand emotions, neither from a personal nor a professional standpoint. At best, I have dabbled with affect as a social scientist. And as an individual I typically have experienced one emotion at a time, briefly, before returning to my general states of basic contentment, mild irritation, or light anxiety. I am not, generally speaking, an emotional person. But Hurricane Katrina brought forth a flood of intense emotions, at times serial and at times simultaneous. Too many different emotions, too intense, and in too short a period of time. I cannot fathom the emotions of people who personally experienced both landfall and levee breaches, and I would not presume to characterize that trauma that they continue to endure. I share my emotional experience as someone fortunate enough to leave before landfall and breach, an experience that I have heard echoed in the voices of my expatriated colleagues, an experience of an archetypal emotional flood.

Anxiety: Almost tangible, even deafening, is the anxiety prior to landfall. Anxiety about whether to leave, where to go, what to take, and whether the traffic contraflow plan will fail again. Anxiety about the storm's eventual path or strength, each potential landfall location faintly hoping that the storm weakens as it approaches the coast. We have felt this before, but hearing anxiety resonate in the voices of friends who always choose to ride out the storm is too eerie, too deafening, too impossible to ignore.

Dread: With the path and strength now inevitable, phone lines, internet, and cell towers black out. Even the optimistic ones fear the worst. Dread that friends who ordinarily ride out the storm remain in the city, dread that

friends who evacuated late are stranded on the highways as the initial feeder bands make landfall. Dread for days and weeks not hearing from colleagues. Dread as the waters come. Dread as the waters recede.

Horried comprehension: Hours after landfall, the national media somewhat casually mentions the levee breaches while glibly asserting that New Orleans again was spared. Expatriated New Orleanians immediately understand the gravity of the situation, and desperately try to obtain reliable and accurate information about the impending aftermath while the national news continues to portray New Orleans as the city of forgotten cares. Why isn't anyone taking action? Don't they understand what is beginning to happen?

Simultaneous horror, helplessness, and grief: Victims stranded and die in the Superdome, near the Convention Center, on the I-10 overpass, in nursing homes, in and a-top their houses. Expatriated of a beloved city watch and grieve. A nation watches and grieves. A world watches and grieves. Why isn't anyone taking action? Don't they understand what is beginning to happen?

Disgust and contempt: The finger-pointing game develops, counterfactuals spinning as fast as the storm itself. Attention remains oddly diverted from the levees, which likely would have held if not for recent funding cuts to maintenance and reinforcement programs.

Desperation: Shelters are full, hotels are booked, gas is rationed to \$10 per day. Three gallons of gas are wasted hunting for another three gallons. People sleeping in their cars at the Wal-Mart parking lot. Meanwhile, those left behind in the city are foraging for water and food as the flood waters rise. The insensible label them as looters. The

wise ordinary people label them survivors, and feel their hearts wrench. *Sorrow:* Worldly belongings are lost under water, chemicals, and human misery. Photographs, family heirlooms, Carnival masks, computers, data, home movies, architectural features of a past era. All ruined.

Guilt: Guilt for surviving, guilt for focusing on mere possessions when so many people lost their lives and loved ones. Guilt for having running water in a hotel room when clean water along the Gulf Coast now is a most precious commodity. Guilt for being able to share a cheeseburger with one's cat, when others had to leave their pets behind, are foraging for food in a poisoned city, or are standing where their kitchens used to be.

Anger: Anger at politicians for inaction, delayed action, ineffectual action. Anger at spin doctors, commentators, and insensitive clods whose assertions previously would have defied the imagination of a social scientist interested in language: "How can you feel sorry for people who ignored an evacuation order?" "Racism is irrelevant because the New Orleans mayor is black." "Its different for New Orleans because they are used to death. Look at how they have parades and bands at their funerals." How can they speak so much and understand so little? Don't they understand what is beginning to happen? Too many different emotions, too intense, and in too short a period of time. Thankfully, the fortunate among us also are touched at moments by the positive emotions, driftwood in the flood of negative emotions.

Amusement: The Scottish terriers of another evacuee bark rhythmically as he practices his bagpipes in a northwest Louisiana parking lot. Love: For a city and culture that is part of our souls, a love that we know is shared by those who visited our beloved city. Pride: The academic community rallies to support displaced students and scholars.

(Continued on page 34)

Science and APA

By Ed Diener

After serving two years on the Council of Representatives of the American Psychological Association, I have learned several things. First, APA is a resource-laden organization. Forget the old days when APA lost its building, and the *Psychology Today* fiasco put it at the brink of bankruptcy. APA now has over 550 employees and operates in the black. Furthermore, it owns two valuable buildings in Washington, D.C., and has substantial stock-market investments. The budget is almost 100 million per year. It is also important to know that the journals, including electronic journals, produce a substantial portion of the APA budget, and that the income from electronic publishing appears to be steeply rising.

In light of the abundant resources of this organization, we might ask what is being done for science—especially because the journal operations produce such a large proportion of APA's income. In the Council meetings this question is raised by representatives from the science divisions of APA. One gets the clear message from these representatives that there is concern over the question of how important science is to APA. My impression is that the Council members as a whole are very sympathetic to science, and support it. At the same time, there are many different constituencies in APA, and they are each working hard for their own interests. During the two years I have been on Council, lots of our discussions have focused on issues related to social justice, diversity, and clinical practice. The good news is that when scientific evidence is presented on these issues, there is a very favorable response. The bad

news is that we have discussed few issues that directly benefit scientific psychology.

What more might the science divisions do to better use APA's considerable resources to benefit science, especially in light of the respect for science in the Council? I think a couple of concrete steps are possible. First, we have to make sure that the APA members in the science divisions always vote in the APA presidential election, and do not throw away their ballots. If all

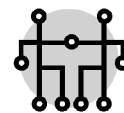
In light of the abundant resources of this organization, we might ask what is being done for science—especially because the journal operations produce such a large proportion of APA's income.

scientists in APA vote there will be a science person as president of APA in most years. This is especially important because most of the other members of the Board of Directors of APA are likely to be practitioners, given that they are elected by the Council (where science divisions are now in a minority).

Second, we need to support Steve Breckler, APA's head of the Science Directorate. Steve has lots of ideas

about how science can be better organized and more effective in APA, and we need to work with him. Third, the science divisions should decide what concrete things they want from APA, and have their representatives draft Council motions to this effect. In the two years I have been on Council there have been almost no motions, out of hundreds considered, that directly benefit science. Council motions are a major way we ask for things from APA, and we have not done a good job of asking. The science divisions should be crafting motions to present to the Council of Representatives. Finally, we need to send people to Council who are articulate and passionate; they can make quite a difference in how APA uses its resources.

The days are gone when scientists were in firm control of APA. However, the organization has tremendous resources, much of which come from the science activities involved in publishing (authoring, editing, and reviewing), and it is possible that significant money and personnel will be used for the benefit of science if we play our cards right. I have been surprised at the degree of pro-science sentiment among Council members, including practitioners. We need to harness this sentiment through political action so that a significant amount of APA's resources are used to help scientific psychology. ■



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Michigan Creates New “Interdisciplinary” Area: Personality and Social Contexts

By Fiona Lee

“Are you a division 8, division 9, or division 14?”

“Where did you send your paper—section 1, section 2, or section 3?”

These are common questions we encounter and we all understand what these questions refer to—membership in specific APA divisions, or sections within the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*. Yet, not all of us can easily categorize ourselves into one of these subareas. Psychologists who are interested in individual differences often look at how these differences “play out” in the context of real-world problems, situations, and social structures. Psychologists examining intergroup behaviors often look at the cognitive mechanisms underlying such behaviors. And, as Howard Friedman argued in the last issue of *Dialogue*, experimental social psychologists need to consider implications of their findings in field settings such as schools, business, or communities. Indeed, Judson Mills argued in the same issue against regarding research about persons and research about environment as separate fields with little relationship between one another. The reality is, to better conceptualize social behavior, personality and social psychology must transcend the traditional boundaries that divide these research domains.

In Fall of 2005, the Department of Psychology at the University of Michigan created a new area, Personality and Social Contexts, that acknowledges this reality. This new area focuses on the interplay of individual differences and social contexts. Faculty research in this new area examines how individual differences are channeled and constrained by the immediate situation

as well as broader social contexts (including gender, family, schools, neighborhoods, social class, workplaces, organizations, communities, political structures, religion, ethnicity, culture, and history).

Evolution of a New Area

“This was a bottom-up process that emerged from the faculty in our Personality and Organizational areas,” said Richard Gonzalez, the chair of the Psychology Department at Michigan. “Faculty in both of these areas recognized that their research had evolved. For instance, much of the research conducted by the Personality faculty not only focused on personality characteristics, but also on how individual differences are expressed within the context of relationships, neighborhoods, workplaces, and cultures. Along the same vein, the Organizational faculty had taken a broad view of organizations, beyond industrial/business settings, to include many different types of collectives such as social identities (like gender and ethnicity), communities, and culture. There are so many synergies in the research between the two groups that it surprises me we haven’t done this sooner.”

While drawing primarily from the faculty of the Personality and Organizational areas, the new Personality and Social Contexts area also includes faculty with backgrounds in social psychology, community psychology, clinical psychology, and developmental psychology. The core faculty of the new area include: Phillip Akutsu, Elizabeth Cole, Lilia Cortina, Lorraine Gutiérrez, Fiona Lee, Ramaswami Mahalingam, Oliver Schultheiss, Robert Sellers, Margaret Shih, Abigail Stewart, and David Winter.

Core Research Themes

Personality and Social Contexts is an interdisciplinary area in the sense that the research questions and methodologies do not necessarily fit nicely into a single APA division. Five broad themes characterize the research in the new area:

Identity (the balance of internally experienced and socially reflected selves): For example, Robert Sellers’ research centers around a conceptual framework for understanding African Americans’ racial identity, and how this relates to psychological functioning. Margaret Shih’s work focuses on how multiple social identities (such as being female and being Asian) contribute to resilience among individuals facing potentially negative social stereotypes.

Motivation (forces that energize, direct, and select behavior): For example, Oliver Schultheiss studies the psychobiological causes, correlates and consequences of implicit motives. Elizabeth Cole researches personality factors that motivate participation in social change movements.

Power (processes by which one person affects the behavior and emotions of others): For example, Fiona Lee examines how being powerful or powerless affects individuals’ perceptions of themselves and of others. David Winter studies how power motivation is related to power behavior in everyday life, political behavior, war and peace, and history.

Oppression (negative psychological effects of hierarchical social structures): For example, Lilia Cortina’s research centers on the oppression of individuals in the social context of work, focusing in particular on sexual harassment and workplace incivility.

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Social Psychology, Social Class, and Hurricane Katrina

By Laurie T. O'Brien,
Tulane University

Hurricane Katrina has made it painfully obvious that in America, social class matters. The brunt of Hurricane Katrina's wrath was borne by the poor of the Gulf Coast. Middle and upper classes had the means to leave the city, they were more likely to have places to go, less likely to have their homes flooded, and more likely to have insurance to cover their losses. Wealth—and its access to resources—played a role in who lived and who died.

Social class is also likely to have a profound impact on psychological adjustment to the devastations wrought by Katrina. Wealth is correlated with geographic mobility; middle and upper class evacuees are more likely to have friends and family in far flung parts of the United States largely unaffected by Katrina (see Argyle, 1994). Middle and upper class evacuees are more likely to have support networks that remain largely intact. Poor and working class evacuees, in contrast, are more likely to have friends and family concentrated in nearby areas equally devastated by Katrina. Their social networks are more likely to be disrupted, and they may be less able to draw on resources from friends and families who are also burdened.

The impact of class on social support and social networks is just one example of how social class has the potential to impact psychological adjustment among Katrina evacuees. Moreover, the impact of social class on psychological reactions to Katrina extends beyond evacuees. Social class is a determinant of political attitudes, and it can impact reactions to hurricane

victims and support for government policies to rebuild the Gulf Coast.

How much of people's reactions to Katrina is shaped by classism and how much is shaped by racism? While social psychology has made considerable progress in understanding racism, there has been much less progress in understanding classism, or the intersection between classism and racism. It's good to have social psychologists such as Jean Claude Croizet and Heather Bullock studying social class, but more work is needed in this area. A *PsycInfo* search of the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, the *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, the *British Journal of Social Psychology*, and the *European Journal of Social Psychology* revealed that, from 1985 to 2005, only 17 articles have been published that list "social class" or "socioeconomic status" as a key concept (out of 8,420 articles).

The lack of attention to social class contributes to social psychology's generalizability problem. Most social psychologists rely primarily on college students as research participants, this is a sample biased in favor students from wealthier backgrounds; this enrollment gap is especially large at more prestigious universities where much of the social psychological research is conducted (Bowen, Kurzweil, & Tobin, 2005). How can we know if the psychological phenomena being studied are entirely class-bound? Quite a lot of recent research on prejudice has focused on normative pressures to appear unprejudiced, and how this desire to be unprejudiced can affect interracial behavior. Are the research conclusions equally adequate for a college campus and a construction site?

Understanding social class is especially important to social psychologists who study stigma. African Americans, Latino Americans, and Native Americans are underrepresented at colleges and universities, and as a result, ethnic minority undergraduates may be unrepresentative of their ethnic group as a whole. When I was a post-doc at UC-Santa Barbara, I studied psychological well-being among Latino college students. This research showed that system-justifying beliefs (e.g., belief in a just world) predicted lower levels of well-being among highly identified Latino college students. In contrast, these beliefs were positively related to well-being among Latino college students who were not identified with their ethnic group.

While working on this research, I would frequently catch the bus home from campus late in the evening. The people riding the bus with me were primarily poor, working class Latinos who spoke Spanish as their first language. I was constantly struck by the obvious differences between the bus-riding Latinos and the students who were study participants. Differences in clothes, hair cuts, language skill and usage, and manner were apparent and large. Social scientists may categorize all of these people "Latino"—but they are not a homogenous group. Would my fellow bus riders be more or less likely to identify with their ethnic group, or for that matter, would they even consider themselves in the same ethnic group as my study participants? Would system justifying beliefs ever be psychologically beneficial for the laboring class Latinos?

(Continued on page 34)

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

We're Taking on More and More Responsibility For Our Own Field: Join Us

By Margaret Clark

Something very impressive is happening among social and personality psychologists. We are taking on responsibility for our own field at a rapidly accelerating rate.

In the not so distant past (or perhaps it just seems that way to me), the service we supplied to one another was mediated largely by other groups. We edited journals (that groups larger than ourselves had initiated and owned.). We served on grant panels (that were a part of the federal government). We put together programs for conventions run by APA or APS. We served on APA and APS committees. Over the course of many years, we initiated just a couple of services for ourselves. The first major service provided by social psychologists to social psychologists occurred before I entered the field. It was running the *Society of Experimental Social Psychologists'* annual meeting and giving out two awards, a dissertation award and a distinguished scientist award. It was an important service but one confined to a few days in October. The second major service was implemented just as I entered the field. It was the founding and running of *PSPB*. (We typed our own articles, which were then copied just as we submitted them and put together as a journal!)

We still do work mediated through other organizations. *SESP* continues to meet, and *PSPB* (which has evolved into a major journal) continues to be published, but now we're *much* more active in deciding for ourselves what sorts of services we need and in providing those services. The founding of *PSPB* and its growth was key to this. The journal provided us with

financial assets. Even more important, I think, was the growth in the numbers of people moving beyond the earliest stages of their careers and being willing to take on positions of service to the field.

Something very impressive is happening among social and personality psychologists. We are taking on responsibility for our own field at a rapidly accelerating rate.

As a group (with some people playing key roles—see our list of service award winners on pp. 31-32) early members of the precursor of our society formed and incorporated the *Society for Personality and Social Psychology*. We expanded our executive committee. The character of our executive committee meetings changed. We moved from focusing just on filling a small number of positions (e.g. president, secretary-treasurer, APA council representatives) and on collecting the dues, to regularly asking ourselves, what does our field *need*? What *else* can we do for our field?

We noted that our book series, initially started as a new outlet for review and

theoretical pieces, had evolved (under pressure from the publisher) into a series of thematic volumes, which, our publisher noted, could be more easily sold. We didn't need that. There were lots of thematic edited books coming out. We still needed a specifically social/personality oriented outlet for theoretical and review pieces. With our new financial assets, we could do something. We could drop the book series, and take the financial risk of starting a new journal to fulfill the role originally intended for the series. (Delightfully, the risk paid off. There was no downside.) We needed an executive officer to handle our growing responsibilities. We found two marvelous ones. (Thanks, Harry Reis, for years of amazing service and support of the society. Welcome David Dunning. You've answered our question of whether we could ever replace Harry in the affirmative.) Our graduate students had to get to conferences. We started travel awards. We wanted and needed to support diversity in our field. We started diversity awards. We noted that choosing winners of our few existing awards was getting tougher and tougher for there were more people doing great individual pieces of work and more people accumulating entire lifetimes of great work. Moreover, there were some types achievements that were doing unrecognized. We instituted some new awards. Our editors were working incredibly hard and were unpaid or underpaid. We increased their stipends. (Yet, we still need to appreciate their efforts for they do more work than those stipends justify.) We've joined the Federation of Behavioral, Psychological, and Cognitive Sciences to make sure our own science is well represented in lobbying efforts as well as to support

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PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

We're Taking More Responsibility, Continued

(Continued from page 26)

scientists in related fields. We backed some of our members' own, independent, efforts in running a web site and in starting and running a summer school for graduate students. (Two of those summer schools sessions providing our graduate students with extra training in areas important to our field that are not especially well represented at their own school have already taken place.) We have continued publishing our newsletter, *Dialogue*.

Perhaps most strikingly, we needed a conference which *all* people interested in social and personality psychology could attend—graduate students, young faculty members and older faculty members active in teaching but not research as well as those active in research careers. It was financially risky to commit to that first convention but we did it—some of us with more fear than others. It has been tremendously successful.

And what's next? We're retaining all the services we're already supporting and we're looking into new ones. For instance, right now we're looking in to public relations efforts.

Meanwhile, other exciting things are happening in our field, independently of SPSP. There will be a new private foundation with a goal to support social and personality psychology. It's independent of SPSP but its overall goal of supporting our field is the same. Moreover, the Society of Experimental Social Psychologists (SESP) independently of SPSP is seeking and implementing ways to support our field. Each group is aware of the other's efforts and there is a wonderful spontaneous effort to provide complementary services.

In talking about what SPSP has done

and is doing, I've used the pronoun "we," Who, exactly is included in that "we?" It's easy to answer that question retrospectively. Look at our list of service to the society award winners: Jim Blascovich, Marilynn Brewer, Marty Chemers, Todd Heatherton, Chuck Huff, Bibb Latané, Scott Plous, and Harry Reis. Their efforts have been complemented by our service to the field winners who have been: Steve Breckler, Nancy Cantor, Robert Croyle,

Other exciting things are happening in our field, independently of SPSP. There will be a new private foundation with a goal to support social and personality psychology. It's independent of SPSP but its overall goal of supporting our field is the same.

Susan Fiske, Molly Oliveri, and Fred Rhodewalt. What have these people done? Lots. Too much to list here but just ask any executive committee member. We will tell you. Moreover, there are many, many others who have chaired and served on our convention, publication, award, and training committees, edited our journals, edited and written for *Dialogue*, lobbied for us in Washington, and represented us at APA, APS and elsewhere. I thought about listing them but I was sure I'd leave someone out. (Instead, I set my list aside to hand to our committees who will pick our future service award

winners.)

Importantly, the "we" is not at all an exclusive we. SPSP exists to serve the field. Please join in! If you are willing to help out in any way, *let us know.* Contact David Dunning our current executive officer (at Cornell University), me (at Yale University), our incoming president, Brenda Major (at the University of California, Santa Barbara) or our past executive officer and current president-elect, Harry Reis (at the University of Rochester). We'll steer you the right way. New faces and views and, especially, willingness to work are always needed. Ideas for new initiatives can always be added to our meeting agendas. Let the editors of our journals, *PSPB* and *PSPR*, know if you are willing to serve as a reviewer. Don't be shy. (They will welcome that information and you will hear from them.) Have an idea for an article that ought to be in *Dialogue*? Contact Chris Crandall or Monica Biernat at the University of Kansas. As a special plea, if you are one of the more senior members of our society and you are approached about an editorial position for one of our journals, please accept. Our journals are very successful. Submission rates up. This is terrific, but there is work to be done. Serving as an editor or as an associate editor is one of the most important things you can do to support our field.

Finally, whereas the new foundation is not an SPSP entity, like us, its purpose is to support social and personality psychology. There will be a variety of ways to support that foundation. Do just that.

As our field grows, it is important that the "we" who are committed to supporting it grows and changes in composition. Do join in. ■

SPSP Endorses Social Psychology Network, Calls on Members to Join

Over the summer SPSP joined several other professional societies in endorsing Social Psychology Network (SPN), an Internet gateway that includes SPSP.org. The Network, long supported by the National Science Foundation, is facing budget cuts that threaten its continued availability.

To help cover its annual operating expenses, SPN recently became a nonprofit membership organization able to accept tax-deductible contributions. The yearly cost of SPN membership is \$20 for regular members and \$10 for student members, with gift memberships also available. For payment options that include a secure credit card form and a traditional mail-in membership form, readers are directed to this page:

<http://www.socialpsychology.org/support.htm>

"I hope that colleagues who have used SPN and expressed appreciation over the years will consider joining as a tangible show of support," said Scott Plous, SPN Webmaster. "The membership process takes only 5 minutes or so, and 100% of the money goes toward running the Network. I don't receive a penny, and none of the payments go toward overhead or administrative costs."

Plous compared the Network to communal resources such as public radio and television programs that depend on users for support. "Our community knows about the danger of diffused responsibility," he added, "so I'm hoping that this knowledge will help us avoid the

fate of other NSF-funded web sites that died when the time came to become self-sustaining."

So far the early results are encouraging. SPN has received hundreds of membership contributions, and in addition to SPSP, the following societies have asked their members to consider joining or contributing: the Society of Experimental Social Psychology (SESP), the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues (SPSSI), the European Association of Experimental Social Psychology (EAESP), the Asian Association of Social Psychology (AASP), the Society of Australasian Social Psychologists (SASP), the Canadian Psychological Association Social and Personality Section (CPA-SPS), and the British Psychological Society Social Psychology Section (BPS-SPS).

Several professional societies and institutional sponsors have also contributed funds directly, including SPSP, SESP, SPSSI, EAESP, the National Science Foundation, the David and Carol Myers Foundation, and McGraw-Hill Higher Education.

"These contributions are an excellent investment in the future of our field," notes SPSP Executive Officer David Dunning. "The sheer magnitude of the Network, and the amount it's used each day, point to the value of SPN, but what's most exciting are the developments that a global network will permit in the future. No other area of scientific psychology has an international infrastructure like this."

All told, the Network receives more than 80,000 page views per day

from people in over 100 countries -- a total of more than 63 million page views since SPN was first created -- and its interactive directory contains profiles of more than 1,100 psychology professionals. SPN and its partner sites also rank highly in Google search results, including the top result worldwide for searches of "social psychology," "personality psychology," "cultural psychology," "experiment," and "prejudice," and the second highest result for searches of "psychology" and "social."

In August of this year SPN released several new features that had been under development, including an advanced search engine with more than 11,000 annotated resources, a searchable news archive of "Psychology Headlines from Around the World," and a free "job alert" subscription service. Users can also now search SPN's archive directly from their own web site by downloading a free "SPN Search Box" and placing it on their home page, web syllabus, Psi Chi page, or department site (see <http://www.socialpsychology.org/addsearch.htm> for details).

"I'm deeply grateful for the support SPSP has shown for the Network," said Plous, "and I warmly invite SPSP members to share any suggestions they have for further development or improvement of the Network. Even though SPN will be celebrating its 10th anniversary in February -- a dinosaur by web standards -- it's still very much a work in progress." ■

Announcements

News Items

The Federation for Behavioral, Psychological, and Cognitive Sciences, and its educational arm, the Foundation for the Advancement of Behavioral and Brain Sciences work for psychological science, educating the general public and policy makers about the nature and value of the psychological sciences. They are charitable organizations, and can receive donations (<http://www.fabbs.org/donate.html>). Both organizations have a program for publishers; Sage Publications, SPSP's publisher has donated \$5000.

In October, Monica Lewinsky began graduate school in social psychology at the London School of Economics. Ms. Lewinsky, now 32, is seeking a master's degree.

New Books

David M. Buss (2005). *The Murderer Next Door: Why the Mind is Designed to Kill*. Penguin Press.

A leader in the innovative field of evolutionary psychology, Buss conducted an unprecedented set of studies investigating the underlying motives and circumstances of murders, from the bizarre outlier cases of serial killers to those of the friendly next-door neighbor who one day kills his wife. Featuring gripping storytelling about specific murder cases—including a never used FBI file of more than 400,000 murders and a highly detailed study of 400 murders conducted by Buss in collaboration with a forensic psychiatrist, and a pioneering investigation of homicidal fantasies in which Buss found that 91 percent of men and 84 percent of women have had at least one such vivid fantasy—The Murderer Next Door will be necessary reading for those who have been fascinated by books on profiling, lovers of true crime and murder mysteries, as well as readers intrigued by the inner workings of the human mind.

Lisa Feldman Barrett, Paula M. Niedenthal, Piotr Winkielman (Editors) (2005). *Emotion and Consciousness*, Guilford Press.

Presenting state-of-the-art work on the conscious and unconscious processes

involved in emotion, this integrative volume brings together leading psychologists, neuroscientists, and philosophers. Carefully organized, tightly edited chapters address such compelling questions as how bodily responses contribute to conscious experience, whether "unconscious emotion" exists, how affect is transmitted from one person to another, and how emotional responses are produced in the brain. Bringing a new level of coherence to lines of inquiry that often remain disparate, the book identifies key, cross-cutting ideas and themes and sets forth a cogent agenda for future research.

Bertram F. Malle and Sara D. Hodges (Editors) (2005). *Other Minds: How Humans Bridge the Divide between Self and Others*. Guilford Press.

One of the great challenges of social cognitive science is to understand how we can enter, or "read," the minds of others—that is, infer complex mental states such as beliefs, desires, intentions, and emotions. This book brings together leading scholars from psychology, neuroscience, and philosophy to present cutting-edge theories and empirical findings on this essential topic. Written in an engaging, accessible style, the volume examines the cognitive processes underlying mindreading; how interpersonal understanding and empathy develop across the lifespan; connections to language, communication, and relationships; and what happens when mindreading fails, in both normal and clinical populations.

Table of contents, Publisher's site with sample chapter:
<http://darkwing.uoregon.edu/~bfmalle/OthMinds.htm>

David M. Buss (Editor) (2005). *The Handbook of Evolutionary Psychology*. Wiley.

The foundations of practice and the most recent discoveries in the intriguing new field of evolutionary psychology. Why is the mind designed the way it is? How does input from the environment interact with the mind to produce behavior? By taking aim at such questions, the science of evolutionary psychology has emerged as a vibrant new discipline producing

groundbreaking insights. In *The Handbook of Evolutionary Psychology*, leading contributors discuss the foundations of the field as well as recent discoveries currently shaping this burgeoning area of psychology.

Foundations of evolutionary psychology, Survival, Mating, Parenting and kinship, Group living, Interfaces with traditional disciplines of evolutionary psychology, and interfaces across disciplines.

Jefferson Singer (2005). *Personality and Psychotherapy: Treating the Whole Person*. Guilford Press.

This volume illustrates how one can use Dan McAdams's 3 level framework of personality research to inform and enrich psychotherapy. It demonstrates how one can assess personality through traits, characteristic adaptations (e.g., strivings and defenses), and narrative measures, and how this multidimensional assessment can translate into an integrative understanding of clients in therapy. The book offers a 3-level assessment of a laboratory participant and then illustrates the use of these same assessment techniques in an actual clinical case study. This book can serve as a textbook in a personality seminar for advanced undergraduates or graduate students. It is also well-suited for training clinical psychology graduate students about the importance of contemporary personality science for their work as psychotherapists. If you would like further information, go to: <http://www.guilford.com/pr/singer2.htm>

Correction

The Spring 2005 issue of *Dialogue* included a list of top publishers in Social-Personality Psychology Journals, 1994-2004, (pp. 18-19). At least one name that should have been on the list of top publishers in the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* was mistakenly omitted: **Eddie Harmon-Jones** published 11 articles in *JPSJ* during the 1994-2004 time period, and should have appeared on the list. The Editors regret the error.

Send announcements to the Editors at crandall@ku.edu or biernat@ku.edu

Society Awards, 2005

David Kenny

Donald T. Campbell Award

SPSP is pleased to announce David Kenny as the winner of the Society's Donald T. Campbell Award. Dr. Kenny was selected because of the substantial impact that his work has had on both social and personality psychology, including personal relationships, person perception and personality judgments. His many theoretical, methodological, and empirical contributions have had a broad and lasting impact on social psychology, personality psychology, and beyond.

Kenny's work is characterized by both depth and breadth of thought. He has the rare gift of being able to intertwine and integrate theory and methodology, with the theoretical work refining and simultaneously advancing the methodology and vice-versa. His recent work on the PERSON model contains a wide-ranging meta-theoretical framework for the study of interpersonal interactions and judgments. His landmark article on the difference between mediation and moderation is one of the most widely cited social psychology articles in the field and beyond. He has also written several books on methodology and statistical analysis. His innovative thinking has changed the research landscape in the areas of personal relationships and person perception because he has provided both the theoretical framework as well the methodological and statistical tools needed to analyze data that were not available before. Thus, his work has provided a new structure and identity for the fields of personal relationships and personality judgments. Because of his contributions, we can now ask and answer questions that we lacked the tools to address previously. And, because of his contributions, we now have more sophisticated methods of evaluating the impact of social interventions and programs than we had before. With such an exceptional record of accomplishments, it is easy to see why he is

one of the world's most productive and highly cited social and personality psychologists. Finally, as one of Don Campbell's last students, Dave Kenny's award seems particularly fitting. The 2005 Donald T. Campbell Award Committee included Nalini Ambady (chair), Rich Petty, and Mark Snyder.

Gardner Lindzey

Award for Distinguished Service on Behalf of Social-Personality Psychology

SPSP is delighted to present Gardner Lindzey with its Award for Distinguished Service on Behalf of Social-Personality Psychology, in recognition of his lifetime of remarkable contributions to the field. Gardner Lindzey was a consummate administrator, a dedicated writer and editor of textbooks and handbooks integrating grand swaths of our field, a champion of the culture of service, and an energetic scholar whose work nurtured the development of social and personality psychology.

Lindzey is best known for editing the *Handbook of Social Psychology*, the singular document providing a comprehensive and instructive chronicle of the achievements of personality and social psychology. He sole-edited the first edition (1954) and continued as co-editor in the three editions that followed, including the current edition. He also co-wrote *Theories of Personality* with Calvin Hall, beginning in 1957, which was for decades the cardinal volume in the field. Lindzey took part in crafting several other highly influential projects, such as the Allport, Vernon, and Lindzey Study of Values; a key 1961 textbook on projective methods; and some of the earliest and prescient books reviewing theory and data on behavior genetics. Through these and other volumes and papers, Lindzey made a broad and indelible mark on the shape of social-personality psychology.

Gardner Lindzey's commitment to our

discipline is also evident in a life's work of remarkable service. Lindzey served as director and president of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences in the crucial years from 1975 to 1989. He also served on seemingly countless national committees and boards, ably representing our field, in such pivotal institutions as the National Academy of Sciences, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Social Science Research Council, the Russell Sage and MacArthur Foundations, Presidential Science Committees, the American Philosophical Society, NSF, NIH, and APA. Gardner Lindzey was there for decades, beginning at the time when our field was new and struggling, and in need of champions. It is no exaggeration to say that his service made possible the infrastructure upon which our discipline is built, and from which we all, as well as our successors, benefit.

Susan T. Fiske

Award for Distinguished Service on Behalf of Social-Personality Psychology

SPSP is pleased to present Susan Tufts Fiske with its Award for Distinguished Service on Behalf of Social-Personality Psychology, in recognition of a lifetime of significant service and professional contributions to the field. Susan Fiske has exemplified the idea that social psychology has important contributions to make to the important issues of the day. She has served as a skilled champion for personality and social psychology, chairing or serving on innumerable boards, work groups, and committees crucial to the vitality of the discipline. All the while, she has remained an energetic researcher, scholar, and teacher whose empirical and theoretical statements continue to guide the thinking of the field.

Although Susan Fiske's groundbreaking research on stereotypes and discrimination is familiar to all in the field, SPSP recognizes her in this award for her exemplary and selfless role in maintaining a vigorous infrastructure for the

(Continued on page 32)

Society Awards, Cont.

(Continued from page 31)

discipline. Susan Fiske played a major role in demonstrating to the world that social psychology has important insights to provide about significant social issues, stepping outside of the academic arena to represent psychological research in the challenging atmosphere of the courtroom, providing central and crucial testimony in cases involving gender discrimination and sexual harassment. Susan has also represented social-personality psychology on many important committees at the National Institute of Health and the American Psychological Association. Continuing her advocacy efforts, today she plays a crucial role on the executive board of the Federation of Behavioral, Psychological, and Cognitive Sciences in Washington, DC, as well as the Working Group on Basic Behavioral and Social Sciences, convened by the National Institutes of Health. Susan has also served as president of both the Society of Personality and Social Psychology and the American Psychological Society, and twice on the executive committee of the Society of Experimental Social Psychology.

Fiske also serves the field intellectually in her work to summarize the most exciting findings of the field in scholarly and comprehensive texts. Her text with Shelley Taylor on *Social Cognition* has been the central introduction of many current psychologists to the field. With Gardner Lindzey and Daniel Gilbert, her work on the 1998 edition of the *Handbook of Social Psychology* distilled the crucial wisdom that the field has generated over the past few decades, as well as demonstrated the breadth of its importance and application. Currently, she serves as an editor for *Annual Reviews of Psychology*, extending the breadth of her stewardship.

Susan Fiske demonstrates that social psychologists take seriously the importance of disseminating our perspective

and findings to better the human condition. Her able service in pivotal national positions bolster and enhance the health and reach of personality and social psychology. The debt of the field to her for all these efforts, and accomplishments, is deep and incalculable.

Harry Reis

Award for Distinguished Service to the Society for Personality and Social Psychology

SPSP is gratified to present Harry Reis with its Award for Distinguished Service on to the Society for Personality and Social Psychology, in recognition of his wide-ranging, innumerable, and essential contributions to the health and vibrancy of the organization.

Reis served more than ably as the Executive Officer of the Society for eleven years, during which the Society experienced unprecedented growth and expansion. During his tenure, the membership of the Society doubled, the journal *Personality and Social Psychology Review* was established, the Society's annual convention was launched, and a biennial summer school for graduate students was begun. It is only stating the obvious to remark that the Society at the end of Reis's tenure is a far different one from the one he encountered at the beginning—in terms of its self-confidence, the enthusiasm evident among its members, and the reach of its service.

Reis's many contributions to the discipline extend far beyond the Society. He has served with skill on grant review panels at both the National Science Foundation and the National Institutes of Health. He has championed psychological science on influential committees such as the Board of Scientific Affairs at the American Psychological Association. As past editor of the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, and now as the editor of *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, Reis has taken the lead to guide and showcase the best work being done in our field. One of the leading scholars

today in the study of interpersonal relationships, whose pioneering research has importantly shaped the agenda for work in this area, he has also served as the president of the International Society for the Study of Personal Relationships.

Even today, Reis continues his service to the Society as its incoming President-Elect. It can be safely said that the scope of service and intellectual excitement the Society provides its members and the discipline reaches far broader because, in no small part, to Reis's dedication, ingenuity, resourcefulness, and intelligence. Organizations survive with proper stewardship. Organizations thrive when they can count on the work of many dedicated individuals as well as a steward with vision and ability. During Reis's involvement, SPSP has profited from these characteristics in abundance. The value of his contributions to the Society are broad, extensive, and crucial.

Eliot Smith & Gun Semin

Theoretical Innovation Prize

The Theoretical Innovation Prize Committee is pleased to announce that the 2005 TIP recipients are Eliot Smith and Gun Semin, for their paper, Socially situated cognition: Cognition in its social context, in M. P. Zanna (Ed.), *Advances in Experimental Social Psychology*, 2004, (vol. 36; pp. 53-117).

The committee also cites, as honorable mention, Sally Dickerson and Margaret Kemeny, for their paper, Acute stressors and cortisol responses: A theoretical integration and synthesis of laboratory research, which appeared in *Psychological Bulletin* (vol. 130, pp. 355-391) in 2004.

Committee members were Margaret Clark, Jennifer Crocker (chair), Barbara Fredrickson, John Levine, and Timothy Wilson. The award is graciously funded from contributions from SPSP member Mark Schaller. ■



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Emotional Flood, Continued

(Continued from page 21)

Relief: All department faculty are accounted for; colleagues and students register daily on the survivor database.

Joy. Tenderness, Loyalty, and Hope all remain for many expatriates, and like the many negative emotions, these positive emotions are shared by our friends on higher ground. But one emotional experience may be unique to the most fortunate of survivors and expatriates. I do not have a word for it: The quiet realization that one has received care and concern simply because another human being knew that care and concern were needed immediately, noncontingently, and in a tangible fashion. An emotion prompted by unprecedented altruism and unwaveringly swift support from friends, mere acquaintances, and virtual strangers who opened their homes to our families and pets, identified resources for our displaced students and colleagues, brought us cherished Carnival throws and copies of destroyed photographs, telephoned or e-mailed to offer emotional support from across decades and miles.

An emotional experience created by a community constructing an ark around its desperate members at the height of the emotional flood. Gratitude cannot even begin to describe the emotion born of these random acts of kindness, offers, condolences, and support. At the risk of touching religious metaphor—something that I perhaps understand less than emotion—the only concept that comes close is the experience of grace. Without the emotion of grace, many of us might have drowned in the emotional flood of horror, terror, anger, guilt, and grief. You have given us this grace. It will not be forgotten. ■

Social Class and Katrina, Cont.

(Continued from page 25)

Ignoring social class can also create experimental confounds. Some research on race (including my own) uses "stereotypically Black" names to operationalize race. What researchers typically refer to as Black names (e.g., Jamal and Tyrone) may be stereotypically *poor* Black names (consider names of famous, upwardly mobile African Americans such as Colin Powell or Bill Cosby). If these names are associated with poor Blacks, researchers who use these names as an operationalization of ethnicity are confounding race and class. This is potentially problematic because research suggests that working class Blacks are primarily categorized on the basis of their race whereas middle class Blacks are more likely to be categorized on the basis of their social class (Weeks & Lupfer, 2004).

Why don't more social psychologists study social class? Although the reasons for not studying *attitudes* toward social class are unclear, reasons for not including poor and working class *participants* in research are probably largely practical issues—these participants are not readily available on college campuses. While the tenure system has many merits, one of the unfortunate consequences of the tenure system is that it leads young researchers to focus on conducting research that is quick and easy to do. Conducting research with poor and working class participants is likely to require greater time expenditure than research with middle class participants. (In my own experience, however, finding a significant number of very low social class participants requires not much more than taking questionnaires to urban public spaces, where willing participation is not difficult to acquire). When counting up publications at tenure time, few universities are likely to give

sufficiently more weight to publications conducted with hard-to-reach populations than publications conducted with easy to reach populations. Social psychologists with tenure, then, are in the best position to conduct research with poor and working class participants. By the time people reach tenure, however, they already have a research program in place, active research questions they are trying to answer, and entrenched research paradigms and methodologies in place. At this point, including poor and working class participants would require overcoming the force of inertia.

Although there are difficulties to be surmounted, I urge social psychologists to consider both studying social class as a phenomenon and including participants from poor and working class backgrounds in their existing research programs. The events surrounding Hurricane Katrina serve as a reminder of the importance of social class in America. As I sit here typing this article, I am led to reflect on how my status as an assistant professor enabled my own safe evacuation from New Orleans as Katrina approached.

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■

SPSP Conference Posters, *Cont.*

(Continued from page 18)

that they identified somewhat or much more strongly with personality psychology and 58% reported that they identified somewhat or much more strongly with social psychology, although in the case of poster presentations at the 2001 conference, there appears to have been an even greater imbalance.

We also asked researchers to indicate whether their research could best be described as a faculty member's research, a graduate student's research, or an undergraduate project. More than half of the projects were conducted primarily by graduate students, 34.6% by faculty members, and 5.1% by undergraduate students. The second goal of the research was to determine motivations for presenting posters at the conference. The two most popular reasons for presenting were vita enhancement and soliciting feedback before attempting to publish.

Finally, we were also interested in determining the frequency with which presented research was published, making it accessible to a wider audience. Although six respondents did not indicate whether or not they had published the presented research, 51 provided publication citations, suggesting that about 37.5% of the presented projects had been published or were in press at the time of the survey (which occurred just over four years after the conference); the median and modal year of publication was 2003. The 51 publications appeared in 26 journals and a book chapter. The most frequent publication outlets were the *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology* and the *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin* (each with 6 articles), the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* (5 articles), *Psychological Science* (4 articles), and the *Journal of Personality*, the *Journal of Research in Personality*, and *Social Cognition* (each with 3 articles). Although several of the articles were

published after multiple rejections, 43.1% were accepted by the first journal to which they were submitted, and another 43.1% after only one rejection. Most of the authors (69.6%) who had not yet published their research reported that they had not tried to publish, although the majority still intended to publish the work eventually.

Although these results are informative, it is important to note that several sources of systematic error are possible. First, it was more difficult to find and contact some presenters (e.g., undergraduate students and people who work outside the United States) than others; as a result these groups may have been underrepresented in the sample. Second, it is possible that the relative proportion of graduate students and faculty members was different at this early ("2nd Annual") meeting than is true today. This possibility is supported by a recent report stating that "virtually all of the major growth of the conference is in students" ("News from the Executive Committee," 2005, p. 2). Third, because the survey asked people to report whether or not their research had been published, it seems possible that people who had published their research were more likely to respond than those who had not. As a result, our conclusions must be regarded with some caution.

That said, although the space available for poster presentations has clearly increased in recent years (from 542 posters presented in 2001 to 976 presented in 2005), there is still clearly competition for available space. Such poster presentation opportunities appear to be a particular draw for graduate students and to those looking at poster presentation as a resume-building opportunity. The competition for presentation space may well call for reflection on acceptance policies, as Diener has suggested. The executive committee has already apparently discussed some concerns, for example,

about people who join the Society only to present a poster, and the high growth of student attendees relative to the rate of growth among faculty attendees (*Dialogue*, "News from the Executive Committee," Spring 2005).

If the opportunity to present posters is to be used as a means of recruiting members, this is a desirable state of affairs, especially given the reported "good rate of continuing memberships" ("News from the Executive Committee," 2005, p. 2).

If, on the other hand, the goal is to promoting continuing memberships, priority for presentation space could be given to long-term members of SPSP, all else (e.g., quality of the poster proposal) being equal. Similarly, although the smaller proportion of personality psychologists in the Society virtually ensures that a smaller proportion of presented posters will be relevant to this group, our finding that only about one-third of the presented posters were regarded by their authors as being relevant to personality psychologists gives reason for pause.

Although symposia and other conference activities no doubt provide plenty of 'draw' for psychologists who are primarily interested in personality phenomena, it would be unfortunate if these psychologists looked at the poster offerings and decided that the conference did not provide them with sufficient opportunity to interact with other psychologists who share their interests, and instead began to take their conference attendance elsewhere. A survey of faculty and post-Ph.D. members of SPSP may help clarify the reasons why some members do not regularly attend these conferences.

Reference

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News of the Society Since 1986

Michigan's Program, Cont.

(Continued from page 24)

Abigail Stewart's research addresses many different aspects of oppression, including gender, class, race, sexuality and their intersections.

Culture (shared beliefs, practices, symbols, and meanings that bind groups together): For example, Ramaswami Mahalingam examines intracultural variation in beliefs about gender, caste, social class, race and ethnicity, and social location. Phillip Akutsu investigates how culture affects individuals' decisions about help-seeking, as well as the subsequent service responses of providers to clients of ethnic minority communities. Lorraine Gutiérrez's research focuses on multicultural organizational and community change strategies. (Go to www.lsa.umich.edu/psych/areas/personandcontexts/ for more information.)

Triangulating Methods

The breadth of research expertise represented in the Personality and Social Contexts area at Michigan is also reflected in a wide range of methods. For example, faculty in the area have expertise in standard personality inventories and scales, content analysis and narrative methods, survey methods, secondary analysis of archived datasets, interviews and observations, case studies and life history analysis, feminist and ethnographic methods, cross-cultural

SPSP Officers and Committee Members, 2005

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Brenda Major	President-Elect
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Janet Swim	APA Council Rep/Member at Large
Scott Plous	SPSP Webmaster
Kristin Tolchin	Office Manager

perspectives and methods, projective techniques, bio-psychological and psycho-physiological assessment, measurement of cognitive processes, archival methods, program evaluation, and laboratory experimentation. Doctoral students are encouraged to work with several faculty members, master a wide variety of empirical methods, and determine their own course of study. This approach to research creates a common platform of theoretical ideas for all types of psychologists examining social behavior, regardless of their APA division. ■

Dialogue Mission Statement

Dialogue is the official newsletter of the Society for Personality and Social Psychology. It appears twice every year, in the spring and fall. Its intended readership is members of the Society. The purpose of *Dialogue* is to report news of the Society, stimulate debate on issues, and generally inform and occasionally entertain. *Dialogue* publishes summaries about meetings of the Society's executive committee and subcommittees, as well as announcements, opinion pieces, letters to the editor, humor, and other articles of general interest to personality and social psychologists. The Editors seek to publish all relevant and appropriate contributions, although the Editors reserve the right to determine publishability. Content may be solicited by the Editors or offered, unsolicited, by members. News of the Society and Committee Reports are reviewed for accuracy and content by officers or committee chairs of SPSP. All other content is reviewed at the discretion of the Editors.