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Hard Times for Low-Wage Latino Immigrants in San Francisco’s Mission District

Susanne Jonas, University of California-Santa Cruz

Historically, San Francisco has been widely viewed in a favorable context as a settlement for Latin American immigrants because of its ethnic diversity and multicultural values. The city has also been prominent for its generally progressive politics and for being one of the most favorable destinations for Central American asylum seekers during the 1980s and 1990s. San Francisco’s elected officials extended its 1985



Sanctuary City provisions for Central Americans to other undocumented immigrants in 1989.

However, San Francisco’s largest low-wage Latino immigrant groups—Central Americans and Mexicans—have achieved only limited upward mobility. Further, they have experienced increasing socioeconomic difficulties. Manuel Castells first analyzed San Francisco’s Mission District as a site for Latino migrants and citizens in his 1983 pioneering critical analysis, *The City and the*

Grassroots. His study found that cultural capital (e.g., major festivals, murals, restaurants) did not translate into Latino socioeconomic or political power vis-à-vis the city’s ruling elites and developers—partly because these communities had a high proportion of non-citizens, many of them undocumented.

The economic and political dominance of downtown developers, as well as structural transformations in the post-industrial political economy of San Francisco in recent decades, made life less secure for low-wage Latinos, especially immigrants. The effect of living in a post-industrial, technology-driven economy that was polar-

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Stephen Sweet to Edit Teaching Sociology

John Zipp, University of Akron

Teaching Sociology has been very fortunate to have had a series of outstanding editors, and their legacy will continue with the appointment of Stephen Sweet as *TS*’s next editor. Steve embodies the very definition of a teacher/scholar, and he already has considerable editorial experience that will benefit *TS* enormously. As he wrote in his editor application, “My vision is to continue to advance *Teaching Sociology* as the primary venue for the scholarship of teaching and learning, as well as the venue in which broader theoretical and political discussions concerning pedagogy, curriculum, and the centrality of teaching in the profession are made visible.”

Steve is currently an Associate Professor of Sociology and Department Chair at Ithaca College.



Stephen Sweet

Steve received his undergraduate degree at SUNY-Potsdam (1985) and his M.A. (1989) and Ph.D. (1994) at the University of New Hampshire. After stints at SUNY-Potsdam and Sloan Work and Family Careers Institute at Cornell, he joined Ithaca College in 2002.

At the risk of a good deal of oversimplification, Steve has made major contributions to teaching in three notable areas: “radical pedagogy;” research and teaching work and the family; and teaching data analysis and quantitative literacy. In each of these areas, he has engaged our colleagues through publishing important papers (e.g., five papers in *Teaching Sociology*, including one that has been reprinted and been the subject of published comments), books (his *Data Analysis with SPSS* is in its

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MFP Thanks Donors Who Completed Their Five-Year Leadership Campaign Pledge

In honor of the 40th anniversary year of the Minority Fellowship Program (MFP), ASA is pleased to recognize those donors who have finished (or will finish in 2014) their five-year pledges to the 2009 MFP Leadership Campaign, which was led by former ASA Vice President Margaret L. Andersen and ASA Executive Officer Sally T. Hillsman. The MFP Leadership Campaign was supported by 87 contributing leaders, including Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS) and the Eastern Sociological Society (ESS). (See the September/October 2009,

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from the executive officer

The Positive Value of ASA Membership from the Perspective of Those Who Haven't Renewed

The ASA has existed for more than a century, but the venerable history of the Association cannot blind us to the importance of understanding the current—and often changing—needs of sociologists, as well as the factors that lead them to make decisions about where to invest their limited time and resources. As part of our ongoing work to align ASA activities and benefits with members' interests and needs, we recently conducted a small survey of former members of the ASA who had not renewed their membership in the past two years. We asked about the things that led them to join the ASA in the past, which benefits of membership they viewed as the most useful during the years they were members, and what led them not to renew their membership. I share these results with you now because you, as members of ASA, are its "owners." ASA members, through direct action and through the actions of the elected and appointed Association Officers, have created the current structure and services of ASA and will decide its future direction.

Why Join?

The non-renewing members of the ASA who received the survey had been members for at least three consecutive years prior to dropping their membership. We asked them to rate nine possible reasons for joining ranging from 1 (not relevant to their decision to join) to 5 (extremely relevant to their decision to join). The three reasons for joining that received the highest mean ratings among the nine were:

- Annual Meeting participation/registration.
- Professional identity or prestige.
- Section membership.

Clearly the Annual Meeting plays a central role in the life of Association members. The Annual Meeting provides a valuable forum for sharing current sociological research and findings, networking

with other sociologists including those from outside the United States, and building professional knowledge and skills. The meeting also provides a chance to reconnect with colleagues and friends and explore wonderful cities. (The governance of the Association also depends upon the hours of hard work elected and appointed members put in during the Annual Meeting to committees that guide our publication program, determine award winners, make ASA policy, and many other tasks that enrich the discipline. We hope members find these contributions satisfying as well.) Members, of course, receive a substantial discount on Annual Meeting registration, and thus it is not surprising that membership numbers rise during the early summer months each year.

Professional identity or prestige was the second-most highly rated reason for joining ASA. It is a privilege to be a sociologist! And the ASA is indeed a prestigious organization as a result of its members' contributions to the discipline in the areas of teaching, research, and applied sociology. Founded nearly 110 years ago, it is largest and most influential professional association for the discipline of sociology in the world. Sociological research has demonstrated the ways in which academic prestige is linked to both quality of work and positions within networks of association and social exchange. Membership in the ASA and presenting at its Annual Meetings is a way of demonstrating the value of one's professional contributions and helps establish a position within a prestigious disciplinary network.

Section membership was the third-most highly rated reason for joining the ASA. This was not surprising because total section memberships have continued to steadily grow over the last 10 years and that upward trend continues even when there are small dips in

total ASA membership. At the end of 2013 there were a total of 28,410 section memberships, up from 21,366 in 2004. While the ASA as a whole has more than 13,000 members, the average section has fewer than 550 members. Sections might be compared to close-knit scholarly neighborhoods within a larger disciplinary community—they are where relatively small groups of like-minded sociologists can exchange ideas, build relationships, and advance a particular facet of sociological knowledge. They are a key way to connect professionally and intellectually at the Annual Meeting with colleagues working in similar areas, to explore new areas of scholarship, and to gain organizational experience that can translate into running for an elected ASA office or being appointed to an ASA committee.

The Value of Benefits

The former members were also asked to rate the usefulness of ASA benefits or services. In this case they were asked to rate eleven items using a Likert scale. The three benefits that were seen as the most useful were:

- ASA journals,
- Participation in sections,
- *Footnotes* newsletter.

ASA publishes nine journals, which are complemented by four additional journals published under the direction of individual ASA sections. The creation of a tenth journal—which will cover all disciplinary areas and be open access—was recently announced. (ASA is currently inviting applications for the journal's inaugural editor, see page 4.) Journal articles are the coin of the realm in the sociological knowledge economy, and having access to them is essential for successful professional activity in that economy.

Membership in sections, while the third-rated reason for joining, was viewed as the second most-useful benefit of ASA membership. Research has shown that Association membership is related to social capital, professional satis-

faction, and even increasing levels of trust and social activism beyond the organization itself (Stolle 2001). The relatively small membership communities in ASA sections may be particularly effective sites for this type of exchange and growth. Section Listservs and newsletters often provide vibrant intellectual debate, discussion, and support.

We were pleased that *Footnotes* was ranked as the third-most useful benefit of ASA membership. The Association's newsletter, published nine times a year, provides readable and engaging information about trends in higher education and the discipline, updates on scientific policy, and news about members, sections, and the Association itself.

So Why Haven't They Renewed?

Keeping in mind that the survey we have been discussing was of former ASA members, why haven't they renewed their membership? Open-ended responses to a question about the reasons for not renewing revolved around four key issues: professional life stage, place of employment, economics, and plans to attend the Annual Meeting.

More than a quarter of the respondents to our survey of non-renewing members were retired and many of the responses from these individuals suggest that they saw ASA membership as not fully relatable to their current needs and interests. We hope this is changing. ASA Council recently affirmed the importance of serving sociologists in retirement by voting to establish the ASA Opportunities in Retirement Network (ASAORN), which builds on similar activities in the regional sociological societies. In the beginning of May the group's Listserv went live, generating so much discussion and excitement among ASA members that it surpassed the lists' initial per-day limit for postings!

Other responses suggested that former members who were working in applied and professional settings saw ASA membership as less

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science policy

Excessive Regulations Turning Scientists into Bureaucrats

Excessive regulations are consuming researchers' time and wasting taxpayer dollars, says a report from the National Science Board (NSB), the policymaking body of the National Science Foundation and advisor to Congress and the President. The report, *Reducing Investigators' Administrative Workload for Federally Funded Research*, recommends limiting proposal requirements to those essential to evaluate merit; keeping reporting focused on outcomes; and automating payroll certification for effort reporting. Thousands of federally funded scientists responded to NSB's request to identify requirements they believe unnecessarily increase their administrative workload. The responses raised concerns related to financial management, grant proposal preparation, reporting, personnel management, and institutional



review boards and animal care and use committees.

"Regulation and oversight of research are needed to ensure accountability, transparency and safety," said Arthur Bienenstock, chair of the NSB task force that examined the issue. "But excessive and ineffective requirements take scientists away from the bench unnecessarily and divert taxpayer dollars from research to superfluous grant administration. This is a real problem, particularly in the current budget climate."

To download the full report, visit nsf.gov/publications/pub_summ.jsp?ods_key=nsb1418.

Exploring the Future of the Aging Population

The nation's 65-and-older population is projected to reach 83.7 million in the year 2050, almost the 2012 level of 43.1 million, according to two reports from the U.S. Census Bureau. Much of this growth is due to the aging of baby boomers

(individuals born in the United States between 1946 and 1964), who began turning 65 in 2011. The first new report, *An Aging Nation: The Older Population in the United States*, looks at the demographic changes that will comprise 21 percent of the U.S. population in 2050 and the impact that these changes will have on the composition of the total population. A second report, *The Baby Boom Cohort in the United States: 2012 to 2060*, focuses on the shifting size and structure of the baby boom population. These briefs use data from the 2012 national projections of the U.S. population. For more information, visit www.census.gov/newsroom/releases/archives/aging_population/cb14-84.html.

Presidential Science Advisors Releases Report on Big Data and Privacy

Earlier this year, President Obama asked his counselor John Podesta to lead a comprehensive review of policy issues at the intersection of big

data and privacy. As a contribution to that review, he asked the Presidential Council of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST) to examine current and likely future capabilities of key technologies, both those associated with the collection, analysis, and use of big data and those that can help to preserve privacy. After reviewing the technical literature, consulting with additional experts whose research or product-development activity focuses on the key technologies, engaging complementary perspectives from social science and the law, and deliberating over what was learned, PCAST released its analysis, *Big Data: A Technological Perspective*. The report details the technical aspects of big data and privacy and begins by exploring the changing nature of privacy as computing technology has advanced and big data has come to the forefront. The report outlines a number of recommendations. For more information, visit www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2014/05/01/pcast-releases-report-big-data-and-privacy.

Elizabeth Wikler Is the 2013-14 ASA Congressional Fellow

The 2013-14 American Sociological Association (ASA) Congressional Fellowship was awarded to Elizabeth (Beth) Wikler. Since September, she has been working in the office of Senator Al Franken (D-MN), where she focuses on health-related policy.



Elizabeth Wikler

Before starting her fellowship, Wikler received her PhD in health policy from Harvard University. Her dissertation addressed topics ranging from Alzheimer's disease and administrative costs to Medicaid enrollment among low-income parents. While at Harvard, Beth was the recipient of the Jeremy R. Knowles Graduate Student Fellowship and the Malcolm Weiner Inequality and Social Policy Fellowship. She received the Agency for Health Care Research and Quality Training Grant. In addition to her academic training, Beth incorporates her experiences

working at the Center for American Progress, Families USA, and the Congressional Hunger Center into her Fellowship.

"The chance to conduct ... in-depth, quantitative analysis of a pressing policy issue, using tools and concepts from sociology, is exactly the reason I entered my PhD program," Winkler said in her application.

As an ASA Congressional Fellow, Wikler brings her social science knowledge and experiences to Capitol Hill, helping Senator Franken make informed decisions about science issues that benefit Minnesotans and the nation as a whole. Her interests are in health policy reforms and anti-poverty policy. According to Beth, "Sociologists and other social scientists have a great deal to offer policymaking, from methodological rigor to knowledge of the history of social ideas."

Wikler is one of 35 science- and

technology-oriented Congressional Fellows serving on Capitol Hill this year. Thanks to a partnership with the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), the ASA Congressional Fellow has a cohort of scientists to collaborate with on Capitol Hill.

The ASA Congressional Fellowship Program has collaborated with the AAAS fellowship program since 2011. This partnership has allowed the ASA fellow to benefit from AAAS' 40 years of experience managing science fellows on Capitol Hill. This places Wikler in a network of more than 2,600 fellows who are more articulate and knowledgeable about conducting and communicating their scientific research to support policy at national and international levels. They have become more effective leaders in the public and policy arenas as well as in academia, industry and the non-governmental sectors.

From climate change to educa-

tion to entitlement reform, there is scientific evidence that could usefully inform virtually all policy decisions made on Capitol Hill if the policymakers making them were knowledgeable about the findings of social, behavioral, physical, or biological sciences. Yet less than 5 percent of the members of Congress have advanced degrees in the sciences. In addition, Congress has left the Office of Technology Assessment (OTA) unfunded since the 1990s. The ASA Congressional Fellowship Program is designed to address these voids and to provide legislators the necessary resources to help them make informed policy choices. As Wikler wrote, "scholars are equipped to evaluate policy proposals, inject new perspectives into policy debates, and help design new policy proposals that avoid the pitfalls of earlier iterations."

For more information on the ASA Congressional Fellowship, see the Funding page on the ASA Website. The deadline to apply is February 1 of each year.

ASA to Offer Social Media Pre-Conference Workshop

Nathan Palmer, Georgia Southern University

"Professors, We Need You!" exclaimed Nicholas Kristof in a *New York Times* op-ed. While almost no professional academic would disagree with the idea that scholars should engage with the public, it's really hard to know how, when, and where to start engaging them. A growing and thriving community of scholars are answering Kristof's call by using social media (e.g., Twitter, Facebook, blogging platforms) to engage the public, find a broader audience for their research, and to do his or her research. At the same time, you can't open up *The Chronicle of Higher Education* without seeing a story about a scholar who got burned by their use of social media. Given this climate of uncertainty, it's not surprising many sociologists are unsure of how to proceed.

Well good news, friends! The ASA Task Force on Using Media to Increase the Visibility of Sociological Research (formerly the Social Media Task Force) is here to help provide some guidance. On Friday, August 15, there will be a pre-conference workshop on social media where attendees at various levels of experience can learn how to use social media to seize its promise and dodge its potential pitfalls.

These workshops will help you build a wide variety of skills, including how to use social media (e.g., Twitter, Facebook, blogging platforms), how to do on-camera interviews, how to get an op-ed published, and more. You can register for this pre-conference workshop through the ASA website. This day-long event is a collaboration of the ASA Task Force and JustPublics@365.

The Social Media Pre-Conference workshops will be closely modeled after the workshops offered by JustPublics@365, a project funded by the Ford Foundation and led by sociologist Jessie Daniels (City University of New York). The goal of the JustPublics@365 project is to connect academics, journalists, and activists in ways that foster transformation on issues of social justice.

If you cannot attend the pre-conference workshops, there will be two additional workshops offered during the meeting in San Francisco. On Saturday, I will lead a Blogging 101 workshop where you can learn everything from uploading a photo to your blog to strategies for growing your blog's readership. On Sunday, Tressie McMillan Cottom (PhD candidate, Emory University) will host a workshop on writing op-ed articles and getting them published. All the pre-conference workshops are free and open to anyone who registers for them. Members need to sign up on the ASA website when registering for the Annual Meeting; please do sign up early since space will fill quickly. Check the conference program for rooms and locations.

In addition to the workshops, a "blogging area" will be available in The Hub, located in the exhibit hall. The Hub features tables, outlets, technical support at the ready, and everything else a social media user could want. This will also be a great place for social media novices to have their questions answered and learn from more experienced colleagues.

Internet Access and Live Tweeting

ASA provides complimentary basic bandwidth wireless Internet access to meeting attendees in the session rooms during the Annual Meeting. For those of you considering incorporating videos into your presentations, keep in mind that the basic bandwidth is sufficient to allow web browsing, access to the Annual Meeting app information, and e-mail access, but it will not support streaming data (including Skype or FaceTime).


In ASA sessions, some members of the audience may use Twitter or other forms of social media to share the results of papers presented. In rare instances people might wish to record sessions; if you prefer that audio recordings or video recordings not occur, please share your request with the audience. ASA encourages all program participants to be sensitive to the requests of others.

Origins of the Task Force

The ASA Social Media Task Force, convened by ASA president Annette Lareau (University of Pennsylvania), was renamed the Task Force on Using Media to Increase the Visibility of Sociological Research and extended to 2017 at the March ASA Council meeting. "The world is changing rapidly. I am often asked by sociologists how to go about getting research into the public eye," President Lareau said when asked why she created the ASA Task Force on Social Media. "I feel that sociological research has much to offer the world. Since social media is an important way in which information is communicated, I'd like to see sociologists take full advantage of these opportunities."

The Task Force has been working with the ASA leadership to build a community site that will serve as a hub for online skill development and resources for scholars who

are interested in ramping up their digital media skills but are unable to attend the workshops. The site is still in beta and will be officially launched later this summer. The Task Force has also been working with ASA staff on some redesigns of the ASA website and on ideas how ASA can facilitate greater engagement by sociologists in the public sphere through social media.

For more information on the Annual Meeting workshops and to learn how scholars are using social media, visit the JustPublics@365 website (justpublics365.commons.gc.cuny.edu/about/) and ASA Social Media Hub (mediacamp.gc.cuny.edu). I'd also be happy to field your questions at npalmer@georgiasouthern.edu or on Twitter @SociologySource. 

References

Kristof, Nicholas. 2014. "Professors, We Need You!" *New York Times*, February 15, Pp SR11.

Applications Invited for Inaugural Editor of the New ASA Open Access Journal

The ASA Committee on Publications has issued a call for applications from scholars interested in serving as the inaugural editor for the first ASA open access journal covering all subfields of sociology. As the inaugural editor, the successful candidate will have the opportunity to shape this exciting new addition to the ASA's publications portfolio.

The new open access journal will provide an outlet for innovative peer-reviewed scholarship that can be accessed freely and rapidly by users throughout the world. It will allow authors to submit manuscripts electronically, receive a publishing decision quickly, have article lengths unconstrained by printed page limits, as well as have accepted articles published online immediately after editorial review and acceptance.

The selected editor (or co-editors) will be integrally involved

in the development of the structure of the editorial board and review process. The official term of service will be a minimum of three years to begin as soon as possible so that the journal can begin accepting submissions in 2014, if feasible, with a possible appointment of up to an additional two years.

Candidates must be members of the ASA and hold a tenured position or equivalent in an academic or non-academic setting. Applications from members of underrepresented groups are encouraged.

ASA encourages applications for both sole editorships and co-editorships.

The deadline for submission of application materials is **July 1, 2014**. For detailed information on qualifications, the selection process, and requirements for the application packet, visit www.asanet.org/journals/ASAOpenAccessEditorCall.cfm. 

MFP

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January 2010, March 2010, and November 2010 issues of *Footnotes* for prior articles on the Leadership Campaign.)

All of these leaders made a significant five-year commitment, or in a few cases a large one-time contribution, to help secure the future of MFP. This leadership came at a crucial time—following the end of NIMH T32 funding for MFP. The total amount of the 2009 and 2010 pledges came to nearly \$470,000 over five years, bringing the Campaign close to its original \$500,000 goal.

Thank you again to all who have supported the Campaign and also to all those who provide annual support to MFP at ASA membership renewal time, by attending the MFP Benefit Reception at each Annual Meeting, and through contributing publication royalties. A special recognition goes to our organizational partners SWS, Alpha Kappa Delta, the Midwest Sociological Society, the Association of Black Sociologists, and the Southwestern Sociological

Association, and more recently, the Southern Sociological Society and the Pacific Sociological Association. Below is the list of donors who have completed their MFP Leadership Campaign pledges (or who are on track to do so in 2014).

This list will also be featured at the 2014 MFP Benefit Reception this August in San Francisco. As other pledges become completed, ASA will continue to recognize these donors on future lists in *Footnotes*. And, watch for other MFP 40th anniversary-themed articles still to come in 2014! 

Completed pledges by:

- Richard Alba*
- Margaret L. Andersen*
- Ronald & Jacqueline Angel*
- Anonymous*
- Janet L. Astner*
- William Bielby*
- Edna & Phil Bonacich*
- Andrew Beveridge*
- Eduardo Bonilla-Silva*
- Christine Bose*
- Clifford Broman*
- Tony N. Brown*
- Michael Burawoy*

- Linda Burton*
- José Z. Calderón*
- Craig Calhoun*
- Dan & Mary Ann Clawson*
- Patricia Hill Collins*
- Randall Collins*
- Robert Crutchfield*
- William D'Antonio*
- N.J. Demerath*
- Marjorie DeVault*
- Bonnie Thornton Dill*
- Russell Dynes*
- Eastern Sociological Society*
- D. Stanley Eitzen*
- Myra Marx Ferree & G. Donald Ferree, Jr.*
- Gary Alan Fine*
- Charles Gallagher*
- William Gamson*
- Cheryl Townsend Gilkes*
- Evelyn Nakano Glenn*
- Elizabeth Higginbotham*
- Sally T. Hillsman*
- Judith Howard*
- Arne L. Kalleberg*
- Felice Levine*
- Amanda Lewis & Tyrone Forman*
- Cora B. Marrett*
- Ramiro Martinez*
- Douglas S. Massey*
- Doug McAdam*
- McCune Foundation*
- Ruth Milkman*
- Joya Misra*
- Aldon & Kim Morris*
- Lisa Park & David Pellow*
- Mary Pattillo*
- Ruth Peterson*
- Barbara Reskin**
- Pamela Roby*
- Orlando Rodriguez*
- Havidán Rodríguez*
- Judith Rollins*
- Mary Romero & Eric Margolis*
- Bernice A. Pescosolido*
- Gerald Platt*
- Willie Pearson, Jr.*
- William Roy*
- Rogelio Saenz*
- Gary Sandefur*
- Sociologists for Women in Society*
- Gregory Squires*
- Teresa Sullivan*
- David T. Takeuchi*
- Verta Taylor & Leila R. Rupp*
- Edward Telles*
- Kathleen Tierney*
- Don & Barbara Tomaskovic-Devey*
- David R. Williams*
- Charles Willie*
- Maxine Baca Zinn*

* In honor of Carla B. Howery

Vantage Point

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relevant. The ASA mission statement explicitly states that the Association serves researchers and practitioners in applied settings, as well as faculty working in colleges and universities. But we know that meeting this part of our mission has not been easy to achieve. I have been a member of the ASA continuously since my graduate school days and also spent the majority of my career in non-academic professional research positions. The Sociological Practice and Public Sociology Section maintains solid membership numbers, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics projects faster than average growth in graduate-level jobs related to sociological practice through 2022. At this year's Annual Meeting, the theme of the Director of Graduate Studies Conference is "Preparing Graduate Students for Multiple Career Outcomes: Vision Mission and Implementation." It focuses directly on the importance of including both academic sociology


and sociological practice in graduate training. ASA hopes that as graduate departments of sociology look in depth at this issue, the Association will be able to work with them to make progress in how we respond to the needs of sociologists working in applied and/or professional research settings. But we know we need to be more creative.

The cost of membership was also mentioned as a reason for not renewing ASA membership. The ongoing impact of the Great Recession combined with startling reductions in state-level investments in higher education have left many colleges and universities facing real financial challenges. Sociology departments and research grants are becoming less and less able to provide funds for professional memberships and travel. There is no question that many sociologists and their families make difficult decisions about where to spend their personal income. It is an understatement to say that for some former members, ASA membership may not be the most important item in their budget. But for others, it

might be worth considering the value of membership relative to regular non-essential purchases.

Seventy percent of the non-renewing ASA members responded positively when asked if they planned to renew their membership in the future. This ties back to Annual Meeting participation being a key reason for people joining the Association, and it reflects what we refer to as "membership churn" or the practice of some members dropping ASA membership during those years when they do not plan to attend the Annual Meeting. This is particularly important because the survey also showed—as discussed above—that the discounted registration fee for attending the Annual Meeting was NOT among the top three most useful benefits of membership. Access to journals, participation in sections, and *Footnotes* are all persistent benefits of membership that do not depend on whether a member attends the Annual Meeting in a given year. They reflect a sociologist's identification with the discipline and desire to

maintain active engagement in it. In fact, it may be particularly important to maintain ASA membership during years when it is not possible for a member to attend the Annual Meeting in order to maintain connection to crucial professional networks and support intellectual growth.

As you reflect on the findings presented here I welcome your thoughts on the reasons you joined the ASA, the value of ASA membership, and, in particular, specific ways we could work together to more fully support all of our members. Please send your comments to executive.office@asanet.org. 

References

Stolle, Dietland. 2001. "Clubs and Congregations: The Benefits of Joining an Association" in *Trust in Society*, edited by Karen S. Cook. New York: Russell Sage.



Sally T. Hillsman is the Executive Officer of ASA. She can be reached by email at executive.office@asanet.org.

Mission

From Page 1

ized into high-end and low-end service sectors (using Saskia Sassen’s framework) and that underwent spectacular booms and precipitous declines since the 1990s, was felt throughout San Francisco’s labor and housing markets.

In job markets, many Latinos, both U.S.-born and newly arriving immigrants, have tended to remain trapped as the “working poor,” often needing more than one job and/or remaining at the bottom of the informal sector—for example, at day laborer street sites (men) or as maids and nannies (women). In the late 1990s, a Guatemalan soccer-league organizer told me how hard his compatriots had to work, “*Aquí, no se vive, se sobrevive*” (“Here, we don’t live, we survive”).

As seen in previous articles in this series, both boom and bust periods transformed San Francisco into one of the least affordable urban areas for low-income residents. While this was the case previously, it has taken on exaggerated proportions recently. According to Census figures, San Francisco had the highest median rent in 2010-2012 (e.g., \$3,250 a month for a two-bedroom apartment), higher even than New York City. Additionally, San Francisco has the least affordable home prices in the United States, with just 14 percent of homes being accessible to middle-class buyers. On another dimension, a 2014 Brookings Institution report found that San Francisco’s income inequality ratio, the second highest nationally, grew faster between 2007 and 2012 than with any other city.



La Victoria, lower 24th Street’s famous, longstanding Mexican bakery and restaurant, now serves both traditional Latino and recently arrived professional high-tech (non-Latino) clientele.

Contested Space in the Inner Mission District

For several decades, from the late 1960s to 2000, the Inner Mission District (IMD),¹ the primary Latino neighborhood, resisted the tide of gentrification, partly because of the organizing efforts by community coalitions. Some areas in the IMD showed signs of economic deterioration, overcrowded housing, crime and gangs; it was largely a barrio of the working poor, but it was *their* Latino space. But in the early 21st century, with San Francisco in flux, this relative stability has been shattered.

Perhaps more than any other area of San Francisco, the IMD was impacted by the rapid-fire boom and bust cycles of the high-tech sector in the late 1990s and early 2000s. Preexisting socioeconomic problems for Latinos were compounded by gentrification. Subsequently, the Great Recession reduced the availability of even low-wage jobs for Latinos in San Francisco; and the high tech-driven economic recovery beginning around 2011 accelerated evictions and displacements.

As of 2000, Latino residents had resisted demographic decline, remaining more or less stable from 1970 to 2000 at 14 percent of San Francisco’s population, concentrated mainly in the Mission District (MD) and along the Mission Street corridor to Daly City. During the 1980s and 1990s, outright displacement of Latino immigrants in the Inner Mission District advanced far more slowly than predicted. Unlike other neighborhoods of San Francisco that had been completely transformed by these dynamics in the mid- to late-20th century (as analyzed by Chester Hartman and others), gentrification

began on the IMD’s outer edges, but did not yet occur wholesale in the core (around lower 24th Street).

By 2000, according to Census data, Latinos still made up 60.9 percent of the IMD population, compared with

62.3 percent in 1990. But by 2010, Latinos had declined to 50 percent of the IMD population, and from 50 to 41 percent of the entire MD—a sizeable decrease (data compiled by Brian Godfrey). Meanwhile, the non-Hispanic white population increased notably in the IMD, from 47.3 percent in 2000 to 53 percent in 2010.

Beginning in the late 1990s/early 2000s, gentrification and skyrocketing rents as well as outright evictions accelerated significantly in the IMD and the MD overall. As more high-tech workers moved in, evictions escalated in the MD more than in other areas of San Francisco. Anti-displacement and tenant’s rights organizations put up a fight, but were unable to stop this gentrification/expulsion process.

Increasingly during the early 2000s, the MD has lost its traditional character as an affordable working-class neighborhood. Rental and home prices have risen far higher than in the nearby “Outer Mission” and Excelsior districts, and home prices have become virtually as high as in bordering middle-class Bernal Heights. For example, a 600-square foot MD apartment was being rented for \$2,800 a month in 2012. In addition, in a new condo complex on Mission Street between 21st and 22nd Streets (formerly the site of a large discount store patronized largely by Latinos), condos are being sold in 2014 at prices reaching \$1,000 to \$1,250 per square foot. Home prices in the MD overall rose by 30 percent between March 2010 and March 2013—the highest increase in the city.

No longer is lower 24th Street (at the IMD’s core) simply a Latino ethnic enclave, although Latinos still maintain a significant presence. To mention only a few of the multiplying examples: internet cafes such as “Ls,” exotic ice cream parlors, trendy Oriental and organic restaurants (e.g., “Sushi Bistro”), and businesses



In recent years, the presence of Internet cafes such as “Ls Caffé” show the changes in the lower 24th Street neighborhood and the changing needs of its mixed residents.

such as Metro/PCS have taken over spaces near or previously occupied by Salvadoran/Mexican restaurants such as La Posta and Margarita’s Pupusería. The space occupied for decades by the Cuban-owned record store Discolandia was taken over, when the owner retired, by a very un-Latino restaurant, “Pig and Pie.”

In addition, some of the surviving Latino businesses began catering to recently arrived professionals and tech workers. The longstanding Mexican restaurant and bakery La Victoria became “La Victoria/Wholesome Bakery” in 2011, offering upscale cupcakes and expensive fair-trade coffee (“De La Paz”) alongside traditional *pan dulce*, in order to “keep up with the changing neighborhood,” as the owner told us.

From a top-down analytical perspective, this re-socialization of space can be seen as a triumph for developers and new middle-class residents in the city’s warmest, sunniest neighborhood, a mere 10-minute drive or public transit ride to downtown. Viewed from the bottom up, the IMD is, in Godfrey’s formulation, a “barrio under siege,” responding defensively to threats of displacement and neoliberal spatial restructuring. Low-wage Latinos faced with displacement from the MD during the early 2000s have been forced to migrate, some to less expensive neighborhoods in San Francisco, but primarily to Oakland and farther east. Between 2000 and 2005, according to Census data, 10 percent of San Francisco’s Latinos left the city. And many newly arriving Latino migrants in the early 2000s have avoided San Francisco altogether, instead locating directly to the East Bay.

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Dual-Credit Partnership Between a High School and Hawkeye Community College

Chad Van Cleve, Teacher at Cedar Falls High School in Cedar Falls, Iowa

When returning to the United States after teaching in Europe, I filled out the online application for teachers in the state of Iowa. It was a time of economic downturn and I was worried about finding a job. To my delight, it did not take long to find employment and, in fact, having graduate work in the field of sociology prompted a school to come looking for me. The school was in dire need of someone with graduate credentials to teach a dual credit course in sociology.

The desire for dual-credit courses developed a few years before I started at Cedar Falls High School. The school wanted to provide challenging courses for students. There were some Advanced Placement (AP) courses as well as classes as the state university or the

community college in our town. To attend these classes students had to leave the high school campus, which caused some students to miss more class time at the high school than many administrators thought was manageable or even appropriate. All of the AP classes were year-long and limited the options and variety of courses in which students could enroll. Teaching semester-long college courses in a dual-credit partnership with the community college at the high school turned out to be a logical solution to these problems.

Developing the First Class

Having previously taught a Foundations of Education class at a small private college, I felt comfortable with the standard of work that would be expected for this course. The instructors at the community college were supportive

of this venture. To get me started, they provided me with the sociology department's objectives for the course and a list of resources that instructors used at the community college. Student enrollment for the course is not automatic; they have to obtain a certain score on the ACT or they have to meet the reading and writing scores set by the community college on the Compass Test. Students are screened to ensure that they have the reading and writing skills needed to be successful in a college course.

One difference in teaching this college-level course as opposed to my earlier work as an adjunct professor was that I met with students every day. While meeting with students every day was a positive, many of these students were taking five or six classes as part of their normal high school

curriculum. In my earlier college instruction, I gave students the syllabus with the expectation that they would have read for the two classes we had each week and my competition was three or maybe four other courses, not five or six. Many of my high school students felt overwhelmed by the work load and the (perceived) lack of time to complete the work. I worked around this by assigning smaller chunks of the chapters each day and giving students related articles and case studies each week before we discussed them so that students could better manage their time. The difficulty of being overwhelmed by so many classes still raises its head from time to time for some students but overall is no longer a problem.

Outside of the workload, the only other issue I have had with

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Mission

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In late April 2014, as *Footnotes* was going to press, IMD Latino cultural, community, merchant, and political leaders formally launched a major initiative to create a Latino Cultural District around the lower 24th Street core. While it will not affect real estate prices, this is a significant move to preserve the area's Latino heritage, identity, and contributions to San Francisco.

Sanctuary Contested

Politically, San Francisco's undocumented Latino immigrants face new threats to sanctuary protections. These protections have been in place for two decades, maintained in part by constant organizing by large immigrant rights coalitions. Sanctuary City has meant, among other things, non-cooperation with deportation procedures of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (currently Immigration and Customs Enforcement [ICE] within the Department of Homeland Security).


In 2008, a few high-profile cases of undocumented immigrant youth committing serious crimes led to a

local backlash in which the Mayor unilaterally decreed that information on undocumented arrestees would be shared with ICE at the time of arrest rather than conviction. The Board of Supervisors voted overwhelmingly to force the mayor to retract the measure in 2009. (This resolution was authored by Supervisor David Campos, a Guatemalan immigrant who became the first elected Latino to represent voting District 9, covering most of the MD and Bernal Heights.) But for the longer-range outlook, with the changing voter demographics of San Francisco, it is uncertain whether elected officials will remain as committed to Sanctuary City.

Much more ominous was the mandatory 2008 federal "Secure Communities" (S-Comm) Program, through which ICE imposed the primacy of federal authorities in carrying out deportations, without regard for local laws or public opinion. S-Comm required local police to share fingerprints of undocumented arrestees with ICE and to hold them in detention until ICE could pick them up. While it was supposed to focus on immigrants who had committed serious violent criminal

acts, S-Comm detained and deported many non-criminal immigrants, including some legal residents. San Francisco County had among the highest rates of deportation of non-criminals or minor offenders under S-Comm:

77.6 percent (of 241 cases) between October 2008 and February 2011. In 2013, the Board of Supervisors passed a "Due Process for All" measure, refusing cooperation with ICE in most, but not all cases.

On balance, San Francisco, like other local jurisdictions, has lost some of its relative autonomy, so that sanctuary is no longer a guaranteed protection. The tug of war is likely to continue, increasing fear and uncertainty among San Francisco's Latino immigrants. 

Susanne Jonas, University of California-Santa Cruz, is co-author with Nestor Rodriguez of *Guatemala-U.S. Migration:*



Muralists on Cesar Chavez Day in 2010 symbolize the campaign to preserve the Latino character of the Inner Mission District "Hood."

Transforming Regions (University of Texas Press, forthcoming)

Notes

1 The Mission District as a whole as defined by census tracts, is bounded by Cesar Chavez Street to the south, the 101 Freeway to the east and north, Market Street in the northwest corner, and Dolores Street to the west; it includes, in addition to the Inner Mission District, the upscale Western area between Valencia and Dolores Streets, and the more industrial/mixed Northern Area from 17th Street north to 101. The Inner Mission District is bounded by Cesar Chavez to the south, the 101 Freeway to the east, 17th Street to the north, Valencia Street to the east. For our purposes, the "core" refers to the smaller area in and around lower 24th Street, between Mission Street and Potrero Avenue.

Sweet

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fourth edition and has helped scores of undergraduates across the last 15 years), materials for ASA's TRAILS (Teaching Resource and Innovations Library for Sociology), and through countless workshops and presentations on teaching for a wide range of professional associations.

Given that Steve already has served for nine years on *TS*'s editorial board, including co-editing a special issue on cultivating quantitative literacy (2006), it is easy to see why he is a great choice for its next editor. Beyond *Teaching Sociology*, his editorial experience also includes guest editing for the journal *Community, Work and Family* and co-editing the *Sloan Work and Family Encyclopedia* (2007-2010). His most recent book, *The Work-Family Interface* (2014), includes submissions from 22 authors, and his co-edited book, *The Work-Family Handbook* (2006), contains 34 chapters written by leading scholars in the field.

Steve will be joined by Associate Editor Michele Lee Kozimor-King,

who will manage book and film reviews. Michele is an associate professor of sociology at Elizabethtown College and has a record of meritorious teaching and dedication to innovative instruction, mentoring, and professional development of students. She has been the advisor on more than 20 award-winning student research papers and multiple student publications. She and Steve have a successful track record of working together on teaching presentations and other related initiatives. Michele's goal is that books and films will be accepted and solicited from academic publishers and film distributors within two years of the date of publication or release. In addition, advanced undergraduate students at Elizabethtown College will assist Michele in identifying potential books and films from the latest catalogs.

Plans for Teaching Sociology

Each new editor of a journal builds on the successes of her/his predecessors, and Steve is very fortunate to have been preceded by a series of terrific editors. For example, take


the innovative work of our last two editors—Elizabeth Grauerholz and current editor Kathleen Lowney. One of Liz's great advancements was to partner with ASR to develop the teaching implications of recent research articles, while Kathleen commissioned a number of articles that reviewed textbooks in popular substantive fields (e.g., deviance, stratification). Each produced important special issues, including on such topics as quantitative literacy, writing, assessment and graduate student teaching, and a retrospective on the sociological imagination.

Steve will continue in this latter tradition, as he plans to use guest editors to publish two special issues. The first will be on "The Sociology Curriculum" and it will address the challenges of coordinating learning between classes and of creating a cohesive array of classes. One of the key recommendations of the ASA Task Force on the Undergraduate Major concluded that such an integrated curriculum is one of the most important means by which learning is advanced, yet relatively few articles in *Teaching Sociology*

have addressed this concern. The second special issue would be "The Use of Media and New Technologies in the Classroom."

One additional innovation proposed by Steve is to create a *Teaching Sociology Index* that would be published on the *Teaching Sociology* website and structured in a manner so that future editors would be expected to update it upon publication of subsequent issues of the journal. In this manner, the *Teaching Sociology Index* would be a current and complete catalog, facilitating the creation and refinement of courses as well as a means to document the frequency of publication of specific topics and concerns within the journal.

A Personal Note

On a personal level, I would place Steve among the very best colleagues with whom I have worked across my almost 40-year career. He is smart, careful, thorough, prompt (he is always the first person to respond to an e-mail), kind, fair, and generous. Sounds like exactly what we all want in an editor! 

Dual-Credit


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students is that when they are in dual-credit sociology they are no longer high school students, they are instead under the rules of the college. The penalties for academic dishonesty are much more severe at the college so I take note to remind all students of this difference. Furthermore, policy changes that are school wide often do not apply to the college course if the policy runs counter to the policy of the college (e.g., late work, retakes, and extra credit policies).

Motivations

The experience of teaching dual-credit sociology has been quite satisfying. Student motivation to participate in class is high. I believe that much of their motivation is an interest in the subject of sociology, but I am well aware of other motivations including that the grade students receive in my course goes on a college

transcript. An additional motivation encouraging students to be prepared and work hard in the course is that if a student earns a grade of a C- or higher the school will pay for the course. This is communicated to parents prior to enrollment so many parents support and push their children to put forth their best effort.

As my teaching loads have grown to a point where I primarily instruct sociology classes, I have been grateful for the opportunity to teach the dual-credit course with energized and inquiring students. I have had many students visit me and tell me how my course and other dual-credit courses have prepared them as they entered post-secondary institutions. The safety of the dual-credit option at the high school versus traveling to a strange building on a college campus has inspired students who did not think they were "college material" with the confidence to go to college and pursue a professional degree. 

editor transitions

Contemporary Sociology: As of August 1, 2014, all books, reviews, and correspondence should be sent to the new editor, Michael Sauder, Department of Sociology, 140 Seashore Hall West, Iowa City, IA 52242; michael-sauder@uiowa.edu.

Contexts: As of August 1, 2014, new proposals and submissions should be sent to the new editors, Syed Ali and Philip Cohen, *Contexts* Editorial Office, Department of Sociology, 2112 Art-Sociology Building, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742; editors@contexts.org. Correspondence regarding revisions of manuscripts under review will continue to be received until August 15, 2014, by the outgoing editors, Jodi O'Brien and Arlene Stein; editors@contexts.org.

Social Psychology Quarterly: As of August 1, 2014, all new submissions should be sent to the new editors, Richard T. Serpe and Jan E. Stets. Please address all correspondence to Jan E. Stets, Department of Sociology, Watkins Hall, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521-0419; spq@ucr.edu. Correspondence regarding revisions of manuscripts already under review will continue to be received until August 31, 2014, by the outgoing editor, Karen Hegtvedt, Department of Sociology, 1555 Dickey Drive, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322; spq@emory.edu.

Teaching Sociology: As of August 1, 2014, all new submissions should be sent to the new editor, Stephen Sweet, Department of Sociology, Ithaca College, Ithaca, NY 14850; teachingsociology@ithaca.edu. Correspondence regarding revisions of manuscripts already under review will continue to be received until September 30, 2014, by the outgoing editor, Kathleen Lowney, Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Criminal Justice, Valdosta State University, Valdosta, GA 31698-0060; teachingsociology@valdosta.edu.

2014 Howery Teaching Enhancement Fund Winners

The Carla B. Howery Teaching Enhancement Fund is a small grants program of the American Sociological Association. It supports projects that advance the scholarship of teaching and learning (SoTL) within the discipline of sociology. The Carnegie Foundation defines SoTL as “problem posing about an issue of teaching or learning, study of the problem through methods appropriate to the disciplinary epistemologies, applications of results to practice, communication of results, self-reflection, and peer review” (2001). The 2014 selection committee has awarded \$2,000 grants to three projects. With the help of this fund, the recipients can begin meaningful work that will help advance sociological pedagogy. The ASA would like to congratulate the following recipients:

Jesse Holzman, Carolina Calvillo, Michael De Anda Muñoz, William Scarborough, and Barbara Risman, University of Illinois at Chicago, for *Empowering High School Students through Teaching and Research*.

A group of graduate students from the University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC) have partnered with an alternative high school on the southwest side of Chicago. The joint program was aimed at both preparing students for college and developing active citizenship and community engagement. By creating an AP-like Sociology class and implementing sociological methodology in a community-based research project, the high school students produced college-level


academic work while also critically analyzing the problems that face their community. Throughout the 2013 fall semester several graduate students from UIC served as mentors and advisors to the high school students, providing guidance and feedback throughout the research process. The grant will allow the high school students to present their research at the upcoming ASA Annual Meeting in San Francisco. **Danielle Kane**, DePauw University, for *How Sociology Instructors Use Writing Assignments to Teach Critical Thinking Skills*.

While it is generally agreed that the study of sociology increases critical thinking ability, there is little empirical research on how specific sociology assignments cul-

tivate this skill. Kane’s project will consist of interviews with sociology instructors about how they think about, design, and assess writing assignments and a content analysis of those assignments. This research seeks to answer four questions: what do sociology instructors want to accomplish in assigning writing?; What do their assignments look like and why?; how do instructors assess writing?; and to what extent do instructors draw on campus resources? This project aims to serve the need of scholars who are teaching sociology to increase the impact of writing assignments.

James Kitts, University of Massachusetts, for *Interactive tools for Teaching, Learning, and*

Investigating Dynamic Models of Social Processes.

The grant will aid Kitts to develop hands-on computer tools that allow students (and researchers) to explore social processes and social theories using dynamic computer simulations. Kitts believes that understanding the link between micro-level interactions and macro-level dynamics could have profound impact on the ways we engage in basic sociological research. An increasing number of sociologists are using computational models to clarify theoretical problems in social dynamics, often by applying computer simulations of sociological theories. Although a handful of interdisciplinary centers teach these tools, only a few sociology programs currently offer training in computational modeling, and this training is also not available in other departments or disciplines. The grant will support the development of a suite of computer simulation tools for classroom use that will be disseminated online for free. 

The Open Access Movement and Activism for the “Knowledge Commons”

Over the last 25 years, the publication industry has seen a more than 70 percent growth in its scholarly content. Yet today, far fewer companies control the bulk of publication. Northern Illinois University Professor of Library Sciences Mary H. Munroe concludes that because of the mergers and acquisitions in the industry, university libraries now purchase most of their books and journals from the same 12 companies. Six companies control 40 of the major scholarly publishers.¹

Large publishing firms like Reed Elsevier have achieved profit margins as high as 36 percent. These rates compare with those of leading companies in the most profitable (also highly concentrated) industries. Of course, these high rates of return are characteristic of the few largest publishers,²

and many smaller publishers are struggling to survive.

As with any highly consolidated industry, this has meant rising costs for consumers. The cost of academic journals has risen more than 300

percent in the past 20 years, and many university libraries are eliminating some journal subscriptions as a result.³ Shrinking

university budgets exacerbate inequalities in access to scholarly research and publications.

In response to these trends, universities and government agencies are coming together to back a rapidly growing movement for open access (OA). Both claim that they (as well as taxpayers) should not have to pay twice for access to scholarly research,⁴ and they have begun to fight the growing commodification of knowledge. Agencies such as the

National Institutes of Health already require that government-funded research be published via Open Access.

The OA movement refers to the advocates for the publication of content that is freely accessible online. SPARC, an international alliance of academic and research libraries, is one of a growing number of organizations helping build the movement, in part by supporting the development of online, peer-reviewed journals. University libraries are also increasingly coming together to actively support OA publishing. The University of Pittsburgh’s University Library System is among the leaders in this regard. It is a member of the Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association, and it offers a publishing service for online journals that includes an online manuscript submission and processing service at minimal cost. It also supports a fund to help OA authors pay any publication fees associated

with OA publishing.⁵ Librarians at the University of Pittsburgh represent an important segment of the OA movement, providing support for editors and researchers and helping advance understandings of OA and related innovations such as Creative Commons.⁶

Concerns about Open Access

Not surprisingly, the industry is becoming nervous about the OA movement.⁷ Professional associations like the American Sociological Association, which rely on revenues from journals to support their operations, are affected. Publishers, such as SAGE and Palgrave MacMillan, are publishing their own open access journals and seeking other ways to monetize OA content.⁸ Many commercial publishers now offer an option for traditional subscription-based journals to charge authors a fee to unlock individual articles for



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ASA Forum

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Open Access (a hybrid model of “Gold Open Access”).

There have been efforts to discredit the OA movement by reinforcing the assumption that online and OA sources are less reliable than printed ones. For instance, in a recent *Science* article, “Who’s Afraid of Peer Review?” John Bohannon reported on a study in which he submitted a bogus manuscript to over 300 OA journals. He found that nearly half of the journals accepted the paper. However, the absence of a control group led more critical readers to suggest that the problem is not likely unique to OA publications. Nevertheless, Bohannon’s article helped fuel the impression that OA sources contain less rigorous content than conventional sources. In reality, it is the editorial policy and practices of a journal that

determines the quality and credibility of content.

Scholarly publishing metrics such as the journal impact factor also help reinforce the interests of commercial publishers. Their selection criteria are often opaque. Since most OA journals are newer and less established than their print counterparts, relatively few have been incorporated into the mainstream indices. Many authors are therefore hesitant to publish in them. In response, OA advocates are working to develop alternative metrics to assess the scholarly impact of OA publications.

By continuing to publish in traditional ways, sociologists are participating in the enclosure of the knowledge commons, whether we intend to or not. As the American Sociological Association begins its own OA journal, members need to be informed about the issues at stake. Many scholars may be


attracted to the ideas and values behind OA. Yet, this means a fundamental re-thinking of the publishing industry and groups like the ASA that rely on revenues from publishing. While we may not want to pay higher member dues, do we want our association siding with publishers and *against* legislation that requires federally funded research to be published in OA sources? These are matters the ASA membership should discuss and debate. 

Jackie Smith, University of Pittsburgh, is the editor of the Journal of World-Systems Research. She is a member of the International Network of Scholar Activists’ Working Group to defend the Knowledge Commons and is on the Leadership Committee of internet advocacy group, May First/People Link. Thanks to Timothy Deliyannides, the staff of the Office of Scholarly Communication and Publishing at the University of Pittsburgh, and Bob Glidden for their assistance.

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- 1 www.ulib.niu.edu/publishers
- 2 For many of these large firms, scholarly journal publications represent one component of their operations, thus overall profit rates reflect diverse revenue streams.
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- 4 www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2013/02/22/expanding-public-access-results-federally-funded-research
- 5 Some OA journals use these fees to support their operation costs, since they cannot rely on paid subscriptions.
- 6 Creative Commons is an alternative to conventional copyright agreements that allows authors to freely share their work and ensure attribution. (see: us.creativecommons.org).
- 7 www.thestreet.com/story/11560589/1/ruk-the-maturing-threat-of-open-access.html
- 8 www.insidehighered.com/news/2013/06/05/publishers-universities-both-prep-open-access-plans
- 9 For a definition of the “Green” and “Gold” varieties of Open Access see: en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_access.

Congratulations to the ISA Travel Grant Awardees

With support from the National Science Foundation (NSF), ASA has provided travel grants to U.S. sociologists who will be attending the XVIII International Sociological Association (ISA) World Congress of Sociology in Yokohama, Japan. This year ASA received more than 120 applications in this competition. Of those 120 applicants nearly 50 were awarded between \$1,000 and \$1,500. The ISA World Congress will take place July 13-19, 2014. 

- Kathryn F. Anderson
- Yumiko Aratani
- Oluwakemi M. Balogun
- Rosemary L. Barberet
- Loretta E. Bass
- Sampson Lee Blair
- Amy Brainer
- Casey Brienza
- Yi-Lin Chiang
- Marion Coddou
- Michele Companion
- D’Lane R. Compton
- Justin T. Denney
- Michael C. Dreiling
- Barry Eidlin
- David Scott FitzGerald
- David F. Greenberg
- Michele R. Gregory
- Alya Guseva
- Brooke Harrington
- Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo
- Matthew W. Hughey

- Miho Iwata
- Keri E. Iyall Smith
- Jeffrey T. Jackson
- Pamela L. Jackson
- Pablo Lapegna
- Robert J. MacPherson
- Katherine E. Maich
- Noriko Matsumoto
- Setsuko Matsuzawa
- Erin L. McDonnell
- Cecilia Menjivar
- Robert W. Mowry
- Robert N. Parker
- Tola Olu Pearce
- Lori Peek
- Anthony J. Roberts
- Cesar F. Rosado Marzan
- Patricia G. Steinhoff
- Esther Sullivan
- Kazuko Suzuki
- Melissa M. Valle
- Roberta J. Villalon
- Jared M. Wright


Sociologists Elected to the American Academy of Arts & Sciences

Two U.S.-based sociologists were among some of the world’s most accomplished leaders from academia, business, public affairs, the humanities, and the arts who were recently elected members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. In late April, the Academy announced its selection of 204 members, including sociologists Adam Gamoran (Education) and Sherry Roxanne Turkle (Archaeology, Anthropology, Sociology, Geography, and Demography), as part of its 2014 Class of Fellows. One of the nation’s most prestigious honorary societies, the Academy is also a leading center for independent policy research.

Adam Gamoran is the President of the William T. Grant Foundation. Before that he was the MacArthur Professor of Sociology and Educational Policy Studies and former Director of the Wisconsin Center for Education Research. His research interests include school organization, stratification, and

inequality in education. Among his major works were a series of studies on tracking and ability grouping that identified consequences for student achievement and revealed the mechanisms through which those consequences occurred.

Sherry R. Turkle is Abby Rockefeller Mauzé Professor of the Social Studies of Science and Technology in the Program in Science, Technology, and Society at MIT. She is also the founder (2001) and current director of the MIT Initiative on Technology and Self. Turkle writes on the “subjective side” of people’s relationships with technology, especially computers. She is an expert on mobile technology, social networking, and sociable robotics.

The Academy will welcome this year’s new class at its annual Induction Ceremony on October 11, 2014, at its headquarters in Cambridge, MA. For more information, visit www.amacad.org/content/news/pressReleases.aspx?pr=217. 

Sociologists Appointed Russell Sage Foundation Visiting Scholars

Six sociologists are among the 18 leading social scientists recently appointed 2014–2015 Visiting Scholars at the Russell Sage Foundation. During their tenure at the Foundation, Visiting Scholars will pursue research and writing projects that will promote the Foundation's commitment to strengthening the social sciences. All Visiting Scholars undertake timely social science research and apply their research to significant social problems. While Visiting Scholars typically work on projects related to the Foundation's current programs, a number of scholars whose research falls outside the Foundation's active programs also participate.

Richard D. Alba (City University of New York-Graduate Center) will write a series of articles about the demographic transformation of working-age Americans and its impact on the ethnic and racial composition of the upper tiers of the workforce. The project will evaluate the nature and significance of the growing diversity in top-tier occupations such as finance.

Zai Liang (State University of New York-Albany) will write a book on patterns of employment and settlement among recent Chinese immigrants in the United States. The book will examine the role of employment agencies in the process of immigrant settlement in non-gateway destinations, as well as the challenges of securing jobs and operating businesses for immigrants in these locations.

Ann Morning (New York University), working with Marcello Maneri, will complete a book comparing the ways that Americans and Italians assess group differences such as race and nationality. She will look at how national conceptions of culture and biology shape individuals' beliefs about what distinguish ethnic groups from one another. She finds that due to increasing non-white immigration to the United States, Americans' conceptions of racial difference are starting to resemble those held by Italians and other Western Europeans.


Sean Reardon (Stanford University, Education) will write a

book about the recent patterns in racial and socioeconomic academic achievement gaps in the United States, focusing on achievement trends in metropolitan school districts. He will assess the extent to which achievement gaps can be attributed to socioeconomic disparities between groups. He will also estimate the effects of a set of education policies on ameliorating these gaps.

Aliya Saperstein (Stanford University) will write a book on how changes in racial status are related to changes in social status. The book builds on her research on the fluidity of racial perceptions, including analyses of how people self-identify racially, how they are classified by others, and how conceptions of race shift both within and across generations. She finds that these micro-level changes carry significant implications for the persistence of racial inequality.

Susan Silbey (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) will employ 10 years of ethnographic research to write a book that examines the growing tension

between federal law and laboratory science. She finds that new federal lab regulations and audits, often implemented in the name of safety, threaten the autonomy of scientific practice and establish precedents for the legal surveillance of similar innovation-based professions.


One of the oldest American foundations, the Russell Sage Foundation was established by Margaret Olivia Sage in 1907 for "the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States." In its early years the Foundation undertook major projects in low-income housing, urban planning, social work, and labor reform. The Foundation now dedicates itself exclusively to strengthening the methods, data, and theoretical core of the social sciences as a means of diagnosing social problems and improving social policies. The Foundation is the current publisher of volumes in the ASA Rose Series in Sociology. For additional information on the Russell Sage Foundation Visiting Scholars Program, visit [/www.russellsage.org/visiting-scholars](http://www.russellsage.org/visiting-scholars). 

Sociologists Receive 2014 Guggenheim Fellowships

In April, the John Simon Guggenheim Foundation announced the winners for the 90th annual United States and Canadian Guggenheim Fellowship Awards. Among the almost three thousand applications, 177 fellowships were awarded to a diverse group of artists, scientists, and scholars. Guggenheim Fellows are appointed on the basis of prior achievement and exceptional promise. One of the hallmarks of the Guggenheim Fellowship program is the diversity of its Fellows. Fifty-six disciplines and 83 academic institutions are represented by this year's Fellows. Sociologists Jack A. Goldstone and Cecilia Menjivar are among the 2014

Guggenheim Fellows.

Jack A. Goldstone is the Virginia E. and John T. Hazel Jr. Professor of Public Policy at George Mason University and a Senior Fellow of the Mercatus Center. Goldstone's research focuses on the conditions for building political stability and economic growth in developing nations. His latest book is *Political Demography: How Population Changes are Reshaping International Security and National Politics* (2012). He is currently studying the impact of global population changes on social and economic development. Among his many awards is the ASA Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship Award.

Cecilia Menjivar is Cowden Distinguished Professor in the Sanford School of Social and Family Dynamics at Arizona State University. Her research examines how state power manifests itself in the microprocesses of everyday life. Specifically, her work seeks to understand the impact of structural forces, as shaped by the state, on individuals and how they in turn respond from their social positions, attaching meaning to their actions. Her Guggenheim Fellowship project will focus on writing *Living with the Law in Arizona: Immigrants' Everyday Encounters With and Through Law*, based on her longitudinal study of Central American immigration to Phoenix, AZ. 

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Contemporary Social Science calls for papers for its special issue "High-Speed Rail – Fast Track to Where?" The proposal to construct a high-speed rail, HS2, from London to Birmingham by 2026, and, ultimately, to the North of England during the 2030s, is one of the biggest and most controversial UK infrastructure projects for a generation. This special issue creates an interdisciplinary forum for the social sciences to contribute their analyses of such projects. For more information, visit www.explore.tandfonline.com/cfp/pgas/contemporary-social-science-special-issue-hs2.

International Journal of Humanities and Social Science (IJHSS) is an open access, peer-reviewed, and refereed international journal published by Center for Promoting Ideas, USA. *IJHSS* aims to promote interdisciplinary studies in humanities and social science and become the leading journal in humanities and social science in the world. Contact: editor@ijhssnet.com. For more information, visit www.ijhssnet.com.

Journal of Organizational Behavior (JOB) invites submissions for its forthcoming special issue "Can Neurons Manage?" This issue will be guest edited by Dirk Lindebaum. Deadline: July 17, 2015. Contact: Neal M. Ashkanasy at n.ashkanasy@uq.edu.au. For more information, visit www.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1002/%2815SN%291099-1379.

Journal of World-Systems Research (JWSR) is accepting papers for its special issue on "World-System Biog-

phies." This special issue develops the method of world-system biography. If there is a single critique of world-systems analysis, which has stuck over the past three decades, though unfairly, it is the charge of reductionism. Deadline: May 31, 2014. Contact: Kevan Harris at kevanh@princeton.edu or Brendan McQuade at bmcquadl@binghamton.edu. For more information, visit www.jwsr.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/2014-02-JWSR-Special-Issue-CFP.pdf.

The **SAGE Encyclopedia of Theory** invites academic editorial contributors. The *SAGE Encyclopedia of Theory* presents a major landmark reference publication. The encyclopedia is six volumes with one volume of entries related to introduction to theory; two volumes covering the humanistic disciplines; and three volumes covering the scientific and empirical disciplines. This structure reflects the two branches of theory study that evolved in the early 20th Century. Contact: Thomas Walzer at theory@golsonmedia.com, (608) 513-5597.

Conferences

California Sociological Association (CSA), November 7-8, 2014, Riverside, CA. Theme: "Social Responsibility." Some of the sessions will address issues surrounding globalization and the ways in which California and the United States are involved in global processes. Local adaptations and innovations will also be considered in comparative and global contexts. Other sessions touch upon many related concerns and interests. Contact: Anne Morenco at anne.marenco@canyons.edu. For more information, visit www.cal-soc.org.

Conference on Giovanni Arrighi's Long Twentieth Century, October 10-11, 2014, Binghamton, NY. Theme: "The Long Twentieth Century: Money, Power, and the Origins of Our Times." Arrighi's book covered a wide range of his interests: the historical evolution of capitalism as a world-system, labor supplies and movements, hegemonies and the interstate system, financialization, peripheralization, semiperipheral states, the illusion of development, the construction of Southern Africa as a region of the world economy, and, most presciently, the rise of China and East Asia, more generally. Deadline: June 1, 2014. Contact: Ravi Palat at palat@binghamton.edu.

Mid-South Sociological Association (MSSA) 2014 Conference, November 5-8, 2014, Mobile, AL. Theme: "Sociology and Globalization: Exploring Diversity, Paradigmatic Shifts and Critical Frameworks from a Social Context." Deadline to submit abstract: September 26, 2014. Contact: Anita Bledsoe-Gardner at midsouthsoc@gmail.com. For more information, visit www.midsouthsoc.org/conference/2014-mssa-conference-call-for-papers.

Second International Conference on Survey Methods in Multinational, Multiregional and Multicultural Contexts (3MC), July 2016, Chicago, IL. This conference will bring together researchers and survey practitioners concerned with survey methodology and practice in comparative contexts. Conference contributions will help document current best practices and stimulate new ideas for further research and development. Deadline: July 1, 2014. Contact: Timothy Johnson at tim@uic.edu or Beth-Ellen Pennell at bpennell@umich.edu. For more information, visit www.csdworkshop.org.

Symposium at the University of Mississippi, October 23-24, 2014, Oxford, MS. Theme: "Symbols of Exclusion: The Semiotics of Race in Public Spaces." The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum's Jack, Joseph, and Morton Mandel Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies and the University of Mississippi's Department of Sociology and Anthropology and Critical Race Studies Group invite applications for a symposium on the semiotics of race in public spaces and efforts to memorialize histories of racialized atrocities. Deadline: June 13, 2014. Contact: Krista Hegburg at khegburg@ushmm.org.

Meetings

June 5-9, 2014. 2nd International Conference, Elenite Holiday Village, Bulgaria. Theme: "Agriculture and Food." For more information, visit www.sciencebg.net/en/.

June 8-12, 2014. The 23rd International Conference, Elenite Holiday Village, Bulgaria. Theme: "Ecology and Safety."

For more information, visit www.sciencebg.net/en/.

June 11-15, 2014. The 16th International Conference, Elenite Holiday Village, Bulgaria. Theme: "Materials, Methods, and Technologies." For more information, visit www.sciencebg.net/en/.

July 31 - August 3, 2014. Institute for Interdisciplinary Research Symposium, Pasadena, CA. Theme: "Does God Play Dice? Randomness & Divine Providence." Contact: Oskar Gruewald at infor@jis3.org. For more information, visit www.IJIS3.org/symposium2014.html.

August 18, 2014, Critical Sociology Panels, San Francisco, CA. Theme: "Call for Tribute and Reflections: The Life and Work of Rod Bush." On December 5, 2013 we lost a valued colleague and comrade in the person of Roderick Douglas Bush. Rod was committed in his scholarship and activism to bringing about a more just world. Rod was highly regarded for his contributions that deepened our understanding of this unjust world and his efforts toward what might be done to transform it. Contact: Robert Newby at rnwby@frontier.com or Melanie Bush at Melanie.e.l.bush@gmail.com or (917) 846-6722.

August 27-29, 2014. The Fifth Conference of European Studies in Symbolic Interaction, Aalborg University, Denmark. Theme: "The Times They Are a-Changin'." Contact: esssi2014@socsci.aau.dk. For more information, visit www.esssi2014.aau.dk/.

September 1-5, 2014. The 13th International Conference, Elenite Holiday Village, Bulgaria. Theme: "Economy and Business." For more information, visit www.sciencebg.net/en/.

September 4-8, 2014. The 5th International Conference, Elenite Holiday Village, Bulgaria. Theme: "Education, Research and Development." For more information, visit www.sciencebg.net/en/.

September 7-11, 2014. The 8th International Conference, Elenite Holiday Village, Bulgaria. Theme: "Language, Individual and Society." For more information, visit www.sciencebg.net/en/.

September 10-14, 2014. The 3rd International Conference, Elenite Holiday Village, Bulgaria. Theme: "Media and Mass Communication." For more information, visit www.sciencebg.net/en/.

October 9-11, 2014, Association for Applied and Clinical Sociology (AACS) 2014 Annual Conference, Pittsburgh, PA. Theme: "Encouraging Inclusiveness in Doing Sociology: Public and Private, Applied and Clinical." For more information, visit www.aacsnet.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/2014-AACS-Subm.



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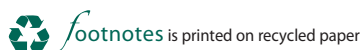
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Article submissions are limited to 1,000 words and must have journalistic value (e.g., timeliness, significant impact, general interest) rather than be research oriented or scholarly in nature. Submissions will be reviewed by the editorial board for possible publication. "ASA Forum" (including letters to the editor) contributions are limited to 400–600 words; "Obituaries," 500–700 words; and "Announcements," 200 words. All submissions should include a contact name and, if possible, an e-mail address. ASA reserves the right to edit all material published for style and length. The deadline for all material is the first of the month preceding publication (e.g., February 1 for March issue).

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announcements

October 13-14, 2014. 22nd Annual Symposium on Family Issues, Nittany Lion Inn, University Park, PA. Theme: "Gender and Couple Relations." Contact: Carolyn Scott at css7@psu.edu. For more information, visit www.pop.psu.edu/events/2014/22nd-annual-symposium-on-family-issues.

Funding

Peter F. McManus Charitable Trust offers research grants to non-profit organizations, for research into the causes of alcoholism or substance abuse. Basic, clinical and social-environmental proposals will all be considered. Grants approximately \$200,000 this year and will consider requests for up to \$50,000. Deadline: August 30, 2014. Contact: Katharine G. Lidz at katharinelidz@yahoo.com; 31 Independence Court, Wayne, PA 19087; (610) 647-4974; fax (610) 647-8316.

Fellowships

The San Francisco Foundation announces it has four positions open for its Multicultural Fellowship Program. The Multicultural Fellowship Program selects young professionals of color with the promise and passion to create significant social change. By working with the grant-making teams and contributing to numerous projects across the San Francisco Foundation, fellows gain hands-on dynamic leadership experience. For more information, visit www.sff.org/programs/special-programs-and-funds/multicultural-fellowship-program.

Competitions

The Association for Humanist Sociology (AHS) is pleased to announce their 2014 Book Award. Authors, publishers, and AHS members may nominate books for consideration. The winner will be recognized at our annual meeting, October 8-12, 2014, in Cleveland, OH. Nominations should be for sociology or interdisciplinary social science books that approach their subjects from a humanist perspective. Eligible books should have been published in the calendar year 2013 or the first half of 2014. Deadline: June 15, 2014. Contact: Bhoomi K. Thakore at bhoomi.thakore@northwestern.edu. For more information, visit www.ccsu.edu/page.cfm?p=12486.

In the News

Asad L. Asad, Harvard University, wrote an April 10 *Pacific-Standard* article, "How Recent Immigration Complicates Our Racial Justice Policies," which mentions **Tomás Jiménez**, Stanford University, and **Douglas Massey**, Princeton University.

Edward Avery-Natale, North Dakota State University, was quoted in a March 16 *Deseret News* article, "Missing Heroines: Why Hollywood Believes Only Men Can Save the World."

Becky L. Beal, California State University-East Bay, was quoted in an April 12 *Orange County Register* article, "Skateboarders, Cities Clash Over Public Spaces."

Alex Bierman, University of Calgary, was quoted in an April 10 *U.S. News and World* report article about his recent *Social Psychology Quarterly* study, which examined the mental health toll exacted on the large numbers of civilians who work with the military in war zones. The study, co-authored with **Ryan Kelty**, Washington College, was also the subject of April 10 *Philly.com* and April 9 *Gothamist* articles.

Kathleen Blee, University of Pittsburgh, wrote an April 15 CNN.com opinion piece, "Why Do Racists And Anti-Semites Kill."

Philip Brenner, University of Massachusetts-Boston, was featured April 10 on NPR's *Morning Edition*, about his research on whether peoples' reports of their religious behavior match up with what they actually do.

Victor Tan Chen, University of California-Berkeley, **Ofer Sharone**, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and **Vicki Smith**, University of California-Davis, were cited in a March 25 *BBC News Magazine* article on the social-psychological and structural difficulties faced by long-term unemployed Americans who are searching for jobs.

Carolyn Chernoff, Skidmore College, was featured in a March 28 *Philadelphia City Paper* article, "A Talk With The Penn Ph.D Teaching That The Sociology of Miley Cyrus Course You've Heard About."

Elizabeth Cherry, Manhattanville College, was quoted in an April 9 *Pacific Northwest Inlander* article, "Between Man And Beast."

Jay Coakley, University of Colorado-Cororado Springs, and **Reuben Buford May**, Texas A&M University, were quoted in a March 25 *Slate* article, "Rich Kids Are Soft, Poor Kids Need To Be Toughened Up."

Dalton Conley, New York University, was quoted in an NPR.org article and interviewed on NPR's "Weekend Edition Sunday" on March 23 about his book, *Parentology: Everything You Wanted to Know about the Science of Raising Children but Were Too Exhausted to Ask*. He was also quoted in an April 15 *Huffington Post Canada* article, "Will An Unusual Baby Name Affect Your Child's Chances In Life?"

Maxine Craig, University of California-Davis, was quoted in a February 15 story on NPR's *Weekend Edition Saturday* and in an NPR.org article, about the *Ebony* Fashion Fair and the changing history on the catwalk.

Daniel Curran, University of Dayton, was mentioned in an April 15 ESPN.com article, "Look Back, Look Ahead: Atlantic 10."

Gordon Douglas, University of Chicago, was quoted in a January 27 *Fast Company* article, "Can Graffiti Be Good for Cities?" and in a February 25 *Outside Magazine* article on the rising trend of "guerrilla" bicycling infrastructure. He was quoted based on his recently published *City & Community* article on "Do-It-Yourself Urban Design" improvements in North American cities.

Kathryn Edin and **Tim Nelson**, both of Johns Hopkins University, and **William Julius Wilson**, Harvard University, were quoted in an article, "What If Everything You Knew about Poverty Was Wrong?," which appeared in the March/April issue of *Mother Jones*.

Robert Faris, University of California-Davis, and **Diane Felmler**, Pennsylvania State University, were quoted in an April 2 *Los Angeles Times* article about their recent *American Sociological Review* study, which suggests that for most adolescents, becoming more popular both increases their risk of getting bullied and worsens the negative consequences of being victimized. A number of other media outlets also covered the study including *USA Today*, the *New York Daily News*, *TIME.com*, *Slate*, *U.S. News and World Report*, *NPR.org*, *CBSNews.com*, and *Jezebel* on April 1.

Claude Fischer, University of California-Berkeley, and **Robb Willer**, Stanford University, were quoted in a December 19 *San Francisco Chronicle* article, "End Of Line For 415 - 2nd Area Code Coming For S.F., Marin."

Kathleen J. Fitzgerald, Loyola University, and **Catherine Bliss**, University of California-San Francisco, were quoted in a March 24 *Chronicle of Higher Education* article, "In Research Involving Genome Analysis, Some See A New Racism."

Charles Gallagher, La Salle University, was quoted in an April 10 CNN.com article, "Has The Roberts Court Placed Landmark 1964 Civil Rights Law on a Hit List?"

Heather Gautney, Fordham University, wrote a March 15 *New York Times* letter to the editor about U.S. attitudes toward leadership.

Meredith Greif, Johns Hopkins University, was quoted in an April 14 *SmithsonianMag.org* article, "The American Dream Doesn't Mean The Same Thing to White People and Minorities."

Kevan Harris, Princeton University, was quoted in an April 11 *Washington Post* article, "To Save Money, Iran Ends Popular Cash Payout Program."

William Helmreich, CUNY-Graduate Center, CUNY, was interviewed on NY1 News and WNBC TV News about his book, *The New York Nobody Knows: Walking 6,000 Miles in the City*. Reviews of the book have appeared in *The New York Times*, *The Guardian*, and *The Times* (of London), and he was interviewed by the *Christian Science Monitor*.

Heather Hlavka, Marquette University, was quoted in an April 15 *Huffington Post* article about her Gender Society study, which found that girls and young women rarely reported incidents of abuse because they regarded sexual violence against them as normal. The study was also featured in a number of other media outlets including *Cosmopolitan* on April 16, *MSNBC.com* on April 15, and *Jezebel* and *Salon* on April 14.

Arlie Russell Hochschild, University of California-Berkeley, was quoted in an April 13 *New York Times* op-ed, "Women's Unequal Lot."

Jocelyn Hollander, University of Oregon, was quoted in an April 16 *Reuters* article, "Rape-Prevention Program Cuts Sexual Assaults In Kenya."

save the date

109th MEETING

HARD TIMES

The Impact of Economic Inequality
ON FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS

109th ASA Annual Meeting | August 16-19, 2014 | San Francisco, CA

announcements

Jerry A. Jacobs, University of Pennsylvania, was mentioned in an April 7 *Chronicle of Higher Education* article, "Recession Spurred Enrollments in STEM Fields, Study Finds," and in an April 7 *Inside Higher Ed* article, "The STEM Enrollment Boom."

Arne L. Kalleberg, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, was quoted in a March 25 *New York Times* article and in a March 25 story on NPR's "Marketplace" on the issue of freelancers and the temp economy.

Lane Kenworthy, University of Arizona, was featured in a March 25 post on *The New York Times*' "Economix" blog about inequality.

Annette Lareau, University of Pennsylvania, was quoted in *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* March 29, *St. Louis Business Journal* March 26, and *St. Louis Public Radio* March 25 articles about how Washington University in St. Louis is reviving its sociology department.

Wendy Manning, Bowling Green State University, was interviewed April 7 on "The David Pakman Show" about same-sex marriage and children.

Harvey Molotch, New York University, was quoted in an April 16 *Atlantic* article, "The Private Lives of Public Bathrooms."

Andrew Papachristos, Yale University, was featured in an April 15 *Chicago* magazine article, "Chicago Gun Violence: Big Numbers, But A Surprisingly Small Network."

Silvia Pedraza, University of Michigan, was interviewed April 12 on *BBC World Service* about the French Foreign Minister's first visit to Cuba in 30 years.

Barbara Risman, University of Illinois-Chicago, was interviewed April 9 on Wisconsin Public Radio about how the number of stay-at-home moms is on the rise.

Richard Sennett, London School of Economics, was mentioned in an April 17 BBC.com article, "The Welfare State: Charity That Wounds?"

Joseph Scott, University of Washington, was quoted in an April 9 *Seattle Times* column, "Being Ethiopian In Seattle."

Theda Skocpol, Harvard University, was quoted in an April 12 *Christian Science Monitor* article, "Is the Tea Party Running Out Of Steam?"

Brian Soller, University of New Mexico, was quoted in an April 16 PsychCentral.com article about his recent *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* study, which found that for adolescent girls, having a romantic relationship differently than what they imagined has negative implications for their mental health. The study was also featured in a number of other media outlets including *The Times of India* on April 16.

Steven Stack, Wayne State University, was quoted in an April 5 *Newsweek* article, "Did Kurt Cobain's Death Lower the Suicide Rate in 1994."

Stephen Steinberg, Queens College and CUNY-Graduate Center, wrote a March 11 *Boston Review* piece about *The Triple Package: How Three Unlikely Traits Explain the Rise and Fall of Cultural Groups in America* by Amy Chua and Jed Rubenfeld and was quoted in an April 5 *Austin American-Statesman* article, "Scholars Debate Johnson Legacy on Eve of Civil Rights Summit."

Zeynep Tufekci, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, was quoted in an April 14 *Atlantic* article, "Behind the Machine's Back: How Social Media Users Avoid Getting Turned into Big Data."

Lisa Wade, Occidental College, wrote an April 7 *Pacific-Standard* article, "Chicago's Disappearing Middle Class," which mentions **Sean Reardon**, Stanford University, and **Kendra Bischoff**, Cornell University.

Barry Wellman, University of Toronto, was quoted in an April 5 *Globe and Mail* column, "The New Meaning Of Well Connected."

Robb Willer, Stanford University, was quoted in a March 28 *Huffington Post* UK article, "10 Reasons Why It's Good to Gossip at Work."

Tiantian Yang and **Howard Aldrich**, both of University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, were quoted in an April 9 *Huffington Post* article, "Business Partnerships With Men Often Don't Benefit Women, According To Study," centered around their recent *American Sociological Review* study.

Awards

Rebecca Bach, Duke University, received the 2014 Robert B. Cox Distinguished Teaching Award from Duke University.

Andrew Beveridge, Queens College and CUNY-Graduate Center, Social Explorer website [www.socialexplorer.com], which he co-founded, was awarded Best Education Website in the 18th Annual Webby Awards.

William Helmreich, CUNY-Graduate Center, received the Prose Award, Professional & Scholarly Division of the Association of American Publishers, runner-up and Honorable Mention for his book, *The New York Nobody Knows: Walking 6,000 Miles in the City* (Princeton University Press, 2013).

Meg Wilkes Karraker, University of St. Thomas, is the recipient of the John Ireland Presidential Award for Outstanding Achievement as a Teacher Scholar.

Caitlin Patler, University of California-Los Angeles, was awarded an Action Research Grant from the Sociological Initiatives Foundation for her study of applicants to the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program

in collaboration with Dream Team Los Angeles.

Transitions

Linda Burton, Duke University, is the new Dean of the Social Sciences Division for Trinity College.

Emily Fairchild, New College of Florida, was promoted to Associate Professor of Sociology at the New College of Florida effective August 2014.

Dennis M. Rome, University of Wisconsin-Parkside, has accepted an offer from Columbus State University to become the next dean of CSU's College of Letters and Sciences, effective July 1, 2014.

People

Caitlin Patler, University of California-Los Angeles, has accepted a 2014 University of California President's Postdoctoral Fellowship in the UC Irvine Department of Criminology, Law and Society.

Glenn W. Muschert, Miami University, was elected Secretary (2014-2015) of the Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP).

David A. Smith, University of California-Irvine, was elected President-Elect (2014-2015) and President (2015-2016) of the Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP).

Ronnie J. Stienberg, Vanderbilt University, was elected Vice President-Elect (2014-2015) and Vice President (2015-2016) of the Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP).

New Books

Gabriel Abend, New York University, *The Moral Background: An Inquiry into the History of Business Ethics* (Princeton University Press, 2014).

Karl Alexander, Johns Hopkins University, **Doris Entwisle**, Johns Hopkins University, **Linda Olson**, Johns Hopkins University, *The Long Shadow: Family Background, Disadvantaged Urban Youth, and the Transition to Adulthood* (Russell Sage Foundation, 2014) a volume in the ASA's Rose Series in Sociology.

David Baranov, St. John Fisher College, *Dialectics of Inquiry Across the Historical Social Sciences* (Routledge, 2014).

Peter Dreier, Occidental College, **John Mollenkopf**, CUNY-Graduate Center, **Todd Swanstrom**, University of Missouri-St. Louis, *Place Matters: Metropolis for the 21st Century*, 3rd edition, revised (Kansas University Press, 2014).

Leta Hong Fincher, Tsinghua University, *'Leftover' Women: The Resurgence of Gender Inequality in China* (Palgrave MacMillan, 2014).

Louis Gesualdi, St. John's University, A

Peacemaking Approach to Criminology: A Collection of Writings (University Press of America, 2014), *The Bad Things You Have Heard About Italian Americans Are Wrong: Essays on Popular Prejudice* (The Edwin Mellen Press, 2014), and *The Italian/American Experience: A Collection of Essays* (University Press of America, 2012).

Dorit Geva, Central European University, *Conscription, Family, and the Modern State: A Comparative Study of France and the United States* (Cambridge University Press, 2013).

Marco Hauptmeier, Cardiff University, and **Matt Vidal**, King's College London, Eds., *Comparative Political Economy of Work* (Palgrave, 2014).

Vera Hernandez and **Nelson Arnaldo**, University of Puerto Rico, *Respeto, Justicia y Dignidad*. (Isla Negra Editores, 2013).

Jerry A. Jacobs, University of Pennsylvania, *In Defense of Disciplines: Interdisciplinarity and Specialization in the Research University* (University of Chicago Press, 2014).

Michelle M. Jacob, University of San Diego, *Yakama Rising: Indigenous Cultural Revitalization, Activism, and Healing* (University of Arizona Press, 2013).

Madonna Harrington Meyer, Syracuse University, *Grandmothers at Work: Juggling Families and Jobs* (New York University Press, 2014).

Philip R. Newman and **Barbara M. Newman**, University of Rhode Island. *Development Through Life: A Psychosocial Approach*, 12th edition (Cengage Learning, 2015).

Victor Roudometof, University of Cyprus, *Globalization and Orthodox Christianity: The Transformations of a Religious Tradition* (Routledge, 2014).

David Yamane, Wake Forest University, *Becoming Catholic: Finding Rome in the American Religious Landscape* (Oxford University Press, 2014).

New Programs

Rice University has launched the Scientists in International Context (SIIC), a research program that investigates social influences on science, including ethics, religion, gender, and family. Organized as three related studies—Religion among Scientists in International Context (RASIC), Ethics among Scientists in International Context (EASIC), and Gender among Scientists in International Context (G-SIC)-SIIC is the first transnational study of these topics. Contact: Elaine Howard Ecklund at siic@rice.edu or irb-io@rice.edu. For more information, visit www.siic.rice.edu/.

Summer Programs

3rd Annual Learning Science Workshop, Pittsburgh, PA. June 14-15, 2014. Theme: "Research and Innovation for

announcements

Enhancing Achievement and Equity.” LearnLab, an NSF Science of Learning Center (SLC) at Carnegie Mellon and the University of Pittsburgh, has an exciting summer research opportunity available to early career researchers in the fields of psychology, education, computer science, human-computer interfaces and language technologies. Contact: Jo Bodnar at jobodnar@cs.cmu.edu. For more information, visit www.learnlab.org/opportunities/summerworkshop.php.

Data Matters: Data Science Summer Workshop Series Sponsored by the National Consortium for Data Science (NCDS), the Renaissance Computing Institute (RENCI), and the Odum Institute for Research in Social Science, the “Data Matters: Data Science Summer Workshop Series” is a week-long series of classes for researchers, data analysts, and other individuals who wish to increase their skills in data studies and integrate data science methods into their research designs and skill sets. Scholars, analysts, and researchers from all disciplines and industries are welcome. For more information, visit www.odum.unc.edu/datamatters.

Deaths

Micheal S. Jarrett, Reverend of the First Presbyterian Church of LaFollette, TN and husband to Stephanie Bohon, University of Tennessee, passed away April, 5, 2014.

William E. Knox, University of North Carolina-Greensboro, died at his home on December 2, 2013.

Obituaries

Rodney M. Coe
1933-2014

Rodney M. Coe passed from this life to the next on March 14, 2014, at 80 years of age. He is survived by the woman of his dreams, Elaine Elwell Coe, to whom he was joyfully wed for 59 years, by their four children, seven grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren, all of whom he deeply loved.

Rodney received his PhD in sociology from Washington University (WUSL) in St. Louis in 1962, and was on the faculty at his alma mater when the great rift between Laud Humphreys and Alvin Gouldner exploded into fistcuffs. As did many of his colleagues, Rodney resigned when Gouldner (who was alleged to have started the clash) was exonerated by the WUSL Chancellor. Saint Louis University was fortunate enough to immediately land Rodney, where he joined the Department of Community Medicine and remained until he retired 29 years later, serving for the last 10 years as Department Head.

Over the course of his career, Rodney amassed a record of professional scholarship that was simply outstand-

ing. He received 20 research grants, and from that work he wrote or edited 22 books and published 72 journal articles. But it is not the quantity of his work that is most impressive. Among Rodney’s books are landmark volumes that helped to frame the nascent fields of medical sociology (two editions of the *Sociology of Medicine*, 1970 and 1978), community medicine (*Community Medicine: Some New Perspectives*, 1978), social gerontology (*Medical Care for the Aged: From Social Problem to Federal Program*, with Hank Brehm, 1980), and geriatric medicine (*Fundamentals of Geriatric Medicine*, with Ronald Cape and Isadore Rossman, 1983).

Among Rodney’s many articles is the classic 1965 piece in the *American Journal of Public Health* on psychosocial factors that affect the use of community health resources. Then there was the first-rate series that appeared in the late 1960s and early 1970s in *Inquiry*, *Medical Care*, *Public Health Reports*, the *Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly*, and the *American Journal of Public Health* on the emergence of Medicare, organized medicine’s reaction to it, and its short-term effects. Rodney’s 1970 pieces on the growth of established professions (*Journal of Health and Social Behavior*) and on cultural vs. situational explanations of health behavior among the poor (*Social Science Quarterly*) were intriguing and provocative. And of course one would be remiss not to note the groundbreaking 1980s series that appeared in the *Journal of Medical Education*, the *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*, and the *Sociology of Health and Illness* on the emerging and shifting dyadic coalitions involved when the older patient, her caregiver, and physician interact. Finally, in the late 1980s and early 1990s there were his series of papers in *Behavior*, *Health and Aging* and the *Journal of Community Health* that empirically assessed and refined the sense of coherence concept in the context of morbidity and mortality.

It is not surprising, therefore, that in 1996 Rodney received the Leo G. Reeder Award from the Medical Sociology Section of the American Sociological Association, its highest honor. His Reeder Award Lecture, published in 1997 in the *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, was titled “The Magic of Science and the Science of Magic: an Essay on the Process of Healing,” and it may have been Rodney’s most thoughtful article ever.

Rodney championed the role of medical sociology and its value in other professional societies, and carried that fight into important levels of the federal government. In terms of other professional societies, Rodney served as Secretary of the Gerontological Society of America and was twice the Co-Chair for its annual meeting program committee. In terms of the

federal government, Rodney served on public advisory committees in the Institute of Medicine, the National Center for Health Statistics, and the Pan American Health Organization. Perhaps most importantly, Rodney has served on numerous study sections for the NIMH, the Administration on Aging, the National Cancer Institute, and the Department of Veterans Affairs, and he was a member of the National Advisory Council for the National Institute on Aging. In these roles he fought for the recognition and acceptance of medical sociology as a legitimate endeavor worthy of substantial research support.

Rodney was also an extraordinary mentor. For Rodney, his trainees, be they graduate students, post-doctoral fellows, or junior faculty, came first, last, and always. All of the success and accolades accrued to them, and if something didn’t work out, well then it was his error for not trying harder. Rodney believed that the role of the mentor was to provide every opportunity to trainees, and to give them all of the encouragement and support possible. But he never did their work for them. Rather, Rodney simply inspired them to do it themselves. For some trainees this took longer than for others. But it always happened. Rodney was patient and loyal to a fault with his trainees.

But the academic accomplishment that was most meaningful to Rodney was his teaching of medical students. We all teach, of course, but teaching medical sociology or aging and the life course has relatively little if any effect on the health care delivery system. If you want to change the future of health care, the most important vineyard to work in is training future physicians and medical school faculty. For three decades at Saint Louis University, that is what Rodney did. He brought the principles, precepts, and values of medical sociology to life for nearly 4,000 student-physicians. And although they certainly did not all wind up with a sociological imagination for the import of social factors in health, illness, and the delivery of health care. Now that’s impact!

Fredric D. Wolinsky, the University of Iowa, and James C. Romeis, Saint Louis University

James “Jim” McAllister
1944-2014

A humble social justice champion, Jim McAllister passed away peacefully on March 29, 2014, at the age of 70 after a short illness. Jim completed his PhD at Michigan State University (Lansing, MI) and returned to his home Australia in 1989 where he was a lecturer in Sociology at Flinders University (Adelaide, South Australia), and later at Central Queensland University (Rockhampton, Queensland) until his retirement in 2008.

A fundamental belief that all humans are equally worth respect, freedom, and quality of life energized Jim’s prolific projects. Jim was known as a tireless advocate in the pursuit of social justice in both his professional and personal life choices, including work for Dying with Dignity Queensland, his rural sociological research for Central Queensland University, and his involvement in the National Tertiary Education Union. Jim prided himself in pursuing a life filled with humility, humor, fairness, and fighting for what is good and right. Firmly committed to social justice and abhorring systems that arbitrarily determined a person’s worth on the basis of wealth and power, he actively worked with ordinary people to fight for social change. His work included sociological analysis of the sugar cane industry, paid-labor/farm workers, unions, and the class consequences of rural restructuring on global and local levels. He also fought for people who wish to die with dignity. Honoring his views of equality, he did not allow himself to be referred to with the PhD or doctor status.

Following his retirement Jim and his wife Judi lived on a small rural block in the hinterland of Queensland’s Sunshine Coast where he continued his interest in union activities and human rights issues while developing his hobbies of lapidary and horticulture and permaculture. Jim’s legacy will continue to influence the work of Dying with Dignity Queensland. This beloved, gentle, and “very decent human being” left the world a better place because he was here.

Yvonne Vissing, Salem State University

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call for nominations

Call for Nominations for ASA Offices

The ASA Committee on Nominations, elected by the membership, prepares the slates of nominees for the ASA office. The Committee will undertake its work at the 2014 Annual Meeting (August 16-19) in San Francisco.

Members are encouraged to submit nominations of candidates they think would lead the Association effectively. In making a nomination, submit a one-page narrative supporting your nomination. Officers must be full members of the Association (not associate members) at the time they run for office.

The Committee on Nominations makes every effort to tap into the vitality of the organization that flows from the diversity of our membership. Send nominations via e-mail to governance@asanet.org or by postal mail to American Sociological Association, ATTN: Governance Office, 1430 K St. NW, #600 Washington, DC 20005. All submissions must be received no later than August 1, 2014.



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