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Results of the 2015 Election

Michèle Lamont, Harvard University, has been elected the 108th President of the American Sociological Association



Michèle Lamont

(ASA). Kathleen Gerson, New York University, has been elected Vice President and David Takeuchi, Boston College, was elected Secretary-Elect.

Lamont and Gerson will assume their respective offices in August 2016, following a year of service as President-elect and Vice President-elect (2015-2016). Lamont will chair the 2017 Program Committee that will shape the ASA Annual

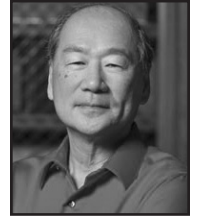
Meeting program in Montréal, Canada, August 12-15, 2017. As ASA President, Lamont will be a member of the ASA Council, which governs the association and its policies, and its chair in 2016-2017. She will also be a voting member of the ASA Committee on the Executive Office and Budget (2016-2018) and the 2017-2018 Publications Committee.



Kathleen Gerson

Takeuchi will serve as Secretary-Elect in 2015-2016 and as Secretary in 2016-2019. He will chair the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget and be a voting member of the Publications

and the Program Committees in 2016-2019.



David Takeuchi

Members also elected four new Council Members-at-Large: Daniel Chambliss (Hamilton College), Cynthia Feliciano (University of California-Irvine), Mignon Moore (Barnard College-Columbia University), and Wendy Ng (San Jose University). Also elected were two members of the Committee on Publications: Claire M. Renzetti (University of Kentucky) and Matthew O. Hunt (Northeastern University) as well as six members

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Notre Dame Scholars to Take Over the Helm at ASR

Jeremy Freese, Northwestern University

Ahoy! The *American Sociological Review* (ASR) is sociology's flagship, having served at the head of our Association's journal fleet since 1936. For

the past six years, ASR has been excellently guided by admirable admirals at the university named for the most important figure in American shipbuilding: Vanderbilt.

Now, however, the helm is being passed to a new team of editors. They are based at the school whose official name literally means "Our Lady of the Lake": the University of Notre Dame (du Lac).

As your steward for this brief tour of ASR's transition, I have the honor of introducing ASR's new captains, and sharing with you some of plans they have for directing the next leg of the flagship's voyage.



The New Editors

Of the three, Rory McVeigh grips the ship's wheel with the most weathered hands: besides serving as chair of his department and the

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Musical Chicago

Deena Weinstein, DePaul University

Chicago's claim to fame might be its architecture, its savory deep-dish pizza, or its unsavory politics, but one of its greatest attractions is music, its richest art form. The city is too cosmopolitan today to have one or even several defining music scenes. The city has always been a breeding ground of creative musicians, homegrown or migrants to the area, including those who have attended the top music schools at DePaul and Northwestern universities.

The vast array of musical styles can be experienced in an extensive variety of venues -- old, new, and repurposed -- from the intimate to the ginormous. Ticket prices are as varied as the music, ranging from free to outrageously expensive and everything in between. (Yes, there are correlations between those three variables, as any good sociologist would already suspect.) Take, for example, two offerings that coincide with the ASA

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from the executive officer

ASA Journal Editorial Records 1991–2010:

A New Digital Archive for Research on the Production of Scientific Knowledge in Sociology

Many ASA members are aware that the leadership of the Association received significant correspondence from ASA members and other scholars voicing the view that it was important to retain nearly 600 boxes of historical records from the ASA editorial offices that currently exist only as paper files. Many argued that these documents are potentially a rich trove of data on how the production of disciplinary knowledge published in our major journals takes place.

Background

As part of ASA's normal record-keeping/destruction processes and the evolution of technology, editorial office records prior to 1991 were exclusively paper and routinely destroyed by the Association three years post-decision. From 2010 on, however, they have been mostly preserved through the Scholar One submission and review system. During the 20-year period in between, however, the paper records were retained by ASA and stored at Pennsylvania State University in the permanent ASA archive located there, but they were not publicly available, as are all the other archived ASA records. Secure storage was necessary because these records contain confidential peer reviews and unpublished manuscripts, which are not the intellectual property of the Association. Recently, it became necessary to move the records from Penn State to an alternative storage arrangement because the university archives would not retain the records unless they could be made public. Deterioration over the long-term would make the records increasingly useless. It was clearly time for debate and decision making.

The Debate

ASA Council was of several minds. This 20-year period was important—a time of significant change in the discipline, its science, and the society it studies. Between 1991 and 2010, U.S. society went through dramatic changes on social,

political, and economic levels. “Mainstream sociology” faced critics who proposed new pathways and paradigms in the discipline including feminists, ethnographers, methodologists, Marxists, and symbolic interactionists. More women and members of ethnic and racial minorities moved into the professoriate and into the broader research community, influencing the growth of gender research, race and ethnic studies, and a focus on intersectionality. Publishing decisions by preeminent journals of the time, including those of the ASA, have the potential to be of considerable interest to scholars of the discipline and the history of social science.

But these paper records are not only confidential, they are also voluminous—almost 15 tons [sic!] of paper. (It took a tractor trailer to move them from Penn State to DC.) Digitization alone would cost at least \$125,000, and processing the digital files to make them “research friendly” would be much more costly. Then there was the problem of confidentiality; to make the digital materials available for scholarly research, we would also need to seek permission from authors and reviewers to use the archived peer reviews and unpublished manuscripts for future research.

Who would provide the necessary funds? Members of the ASA community who were committed to the value, at a minimum, of preserving the documents in digital form started a fund-raising campaign because no grant opportunities could be found solely for digitization. Members of Council who believed that a strong argument could be made for the basic scientific value of these records also pushed ASA to expand, beyond the idea of preservation, to consider what more the Association could do to make the records accessible for scholarly research.

The Solution

In 2014, Council authorized the ASA Executive Office to submit a

proposal to the National Science Foundation (NSF), and the project was funded by the NSF Sociology Program in June 2015. As the successful proposal articulated,

The cumulative body of scientific knowledge is a social product. Scientists create knowledge that is transmitted by incorporating it into the body of peer-reviewed content, especially through scientific journals. It is not easy to empirically study either step in this process of scientific knowledge production because we rarely have access to a body of data that includes what scholarship is rejected as well as what is accepted (for publication) and the reasons for these key decisions. Moreover, we lack such data over significant periods of intellectual history which are necessary to see the evolution of knowledge, especially during periods of major change in the composition of the scientific community.

The ASA project will be a collaboration of the ASA and the Center for Social Science Research at George Mason University. It will create a new infrastructure for scholarly research—a research archive that will be composed of a large-scale, digitized, and searchable database that is accessible for research by sociologists and other scholars who are interested in the development of sociological knowledge. The research archive will be unique, providing scholars for the first time with the ability to study the complete corpus of scholarship that was submitted for publication in the ASA's six preeminent research journals and our journal of reviews, along with the peer reviews, editorial judgments, and final decisions that resulted in publication or rejection. The archive will make visible the currently invisible professional networks and processes that span a variety of sub-areas of the discipline.

Part of the project will be to contact all peer reviewers and authors of unpublished manuscripts from this 20-year period to seek permission for

the ASA to retain their documents in the database; records lacking such permission will be de-identified and “dummy” records will be substituted. Otherwise the research archive will contain identified data. It will be held permanently by the ASA, and access will be granted only to legitimate scholars for specific scholarly projects after signing appropriate confidentiality agreements that will not permit retention or transfer of the data to a third party.

This is an exciting project upon which the Association is venturing. But please be patient; it will also be a long effort that will take at least three years. Curating almost 600 boxes of paper to separate the administrative records from the reviewing records (and from the “trash” (copies of stationery from American Sociological Review in 1997, anyone? Sixteen iterations of the final copyediting of an article published in *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* for wallpaper?) will take time. Modeling how the archive will be structured and populated will as well.

But for those of you who were active in the profession during those marvelous decades, watch for the request from our project for your permission to keep the peer review you did long ago or the article we rejected a decade or two ago (and which you might have published elsewhere) in the archive for future research!

The ASA Publications Committee and the Research Department will also be contacting a sample of ASA members this fall seeking information relevant to developing future ASA policies for the retention and use of editorial office records we are now digitally storing and have accumulated since 2010. We look forward to your input. 



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

Tough Months for SBE Sciences in the U.S. House

Brad Smith, ASA Public Affairs and Public Information Office

May and June of this year (2015) were difficult months for the social and behavioral sciences in the U.S. House of Representatives. In fact, some would argue that they were horrible. First the House approved the *America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2015* (H.R. 1806) and then it approved the Fiscal year 2016 Commerce, Justice, Science and Related Agencies (CJS) spending bill. Both seek to drastically undermine funding for the social and behavioral sciences within National Science Foundation (NSF).

On May 20, the House passed the COMPETES bill by a narrow margin of 217-205. The bill authorizes funding for NSF for fiscal year 2016-2017 and includes specific directorate-level approvals. Under the bill the Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences Directorate (SBE) is authorized at \$150 million for both FY 2016 and FY 2017, a cut of 45 percent from the 2015 enacted

level. In addition, the bill calls for the National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (NCSES), housed within the SBE, to receive no cuts—which means all the proposed cuts will come from SBE’s research programs.

On June 4, the House passed the CJS spending bill by margin of 242-183. The annual spending bill funds NSF at \$7.39 billion, which is 0.7 percent (or \$50 million) above last year’s spending bill, but is 4.3 percent below the President’s requested level. Unlike the COMPETES bill the spending bill does not fund NSF according to specific science directorates. However the bill includes language that prioritizes the some areas of NSF over others and would mean significant cuts to the SBE directorate and the research it supports.


There is some good news for the social science community. The vote for COMPETES bill was not a complete party line vote—some Republicans resisted their leadership and opposed the bill. In addi-

tion, during the debate over the CJS bill, Rep. John Culberson (R-TX), the bill’s main author, agreed to work with supporters of SBE to fix the language in the bill that prioritizes some areas of NSF over others. The Senate has not (as of June 9) considered its versions of the COMPETES bill and the CJS bill, which can be substantially different than the House’s versions. Finally, the White House has publically stated that it will veto the House COMPETES and CJS bills—so these bills will have to be significantly changed before they will be signed into law.

Thank you, Members!

The willingness of some Republicans to vote no on the COMPETES bill and agree to fix the CJS bill was largely due to the pressure put on them by their constituents. ASA members sent close to 2,000 letters to the House of Representatives in opposition to this bill. In addition to ASA’s efforts, other science societies urged their members to write letters in opposi-

tion. Multiple meetings were held on Capitol Hill between members of Congress and scientists regarding the importance of the social and behavioral sciences, including ASA member Laurel Smith-Doerr’s Hill activities (see May/June Footnotes) and ASA members’ participation in the COSSA-sponsored Capitol Hill visits day (see March/April 2015 *Footnotes*). Finally, the ASA and almost every other science society joined together in opposition to this bill and House Republicans knew prior to their vote of the COMPETES that they would be voting for a “science” bill that was rejected by the entire science community.

Moving forward, the science community, particularly the social science community, has vowed to continue to educate members of Congress on the importance of the NSF’s SBE Directorate to our nation’s scientific enterprise. ASA’s and its members’ activities in this effort will continue to be highlighted in *Footnotes*. 

Schedules that Work

Lindsay Owens, 2015 ASA Congressional Fellow

The traditional 9 to 5 workday has given way to two divergent and spectacularly unequal forms of workplace scheduling. Professional and managerial workers now frequently have access to flexible work hours (“flextime”) and telecommuting (working remotely). Low-wage, hourly, and part-time service and retail workers, on the other hand, are increasingly subject to erratic and unstable on-call, call-in, just-in-time, and split-shift schedules. Employees who labor under these latter arrangements can be called into work at a moment’s notice, arrive at work only to find that they’ll be sent home two hours into their shift, and are even scheduled for only a few hours, separated by a many-hours long break in between.

Both forms of scheduling—flex-time and just-in-time—are good for employers and good for corporate shareholders. Research suggests that

employees who avail themselves of flextime and telecommuting arrangements are happier, more productive, and less likely to leave for a different job—all good things for corporate profits. Just-in-time scheduling practices are a boon for employers too: they keep costs to a minimum and—thanks to the latest software innovations—allow businesses to nimbly adapt to hourly and even up-to-the-minute changes in consumer demand (and weather patterns) by bringing in an employee who is on-call when demand increases or by sending a scheduled employee home when demand flags.

But while flextime and telecommuting can help salaried and professional workers accommodate childcare needs, geographic preferences, and other lifestyle considerations, just-in-time scheduling can wreak havoc in the lives of low-wage workers. Scheduling uncertainty complicates childcare and transpor-

tation arrangements and introduces considerable economic insecurity and income volatility into workers’ lives. Budgeting for the month’s expenses is hard enough when you know exactly how much income will be coming in—it’s pretty much impossible when your hours vary by an order of magnitude from week to week.

Looking at the Data

Although the data on worker schedules and the consequences of these practices is relatively thin, social scientists like Susan Lambert at the Harris School and Lonnie Golden at Penn State have cobbled together data from a handful of survey questions in the National Survey of Longitudinal Youth, the General Social Survey, and the Current Population Survey to paint a detailed, albeit grim, portrait of the workers who are most affected by scheduling instability and of how these scheduling practices inevitably

result in economic instability, work-family conflict, and mental health problems.

Lambert has found among early-career adults, ages 26 to 32, fluctuations in work hours, lack of control over schedules, and lack of advance notice of scheduling changes are incredibly widespread. She also finds that these forms of scheduling disproportionately affect workers of color, working parents, and low-wage hourly employees in food service, retail, and cleaning occupations. Golden finds that about 17 percent of the workforce is subject to unpredictable schedules, with low-wage workers most affected, and finds that these workers have higher reported levels of work-family conflict and workplace stress than workers with more predictable schedules.

Fighting Back

Fortunately, there is a growing

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A Dream Come True: Duane Alwin to Edit *Sociological Methodology*

Jennifer Barber, Population Studies Center

Duane Alwin is the inaugural holder of the distinguished Tracy Winfree and Ted. H. McCourtney Professorship in Sociology and Demography at the Pennsylvania State University. He is also an Emeritus Research Professor at the Survey Research Center, and an Emeritus Professor of Sociology at the University of Michigan. He has abundant leadership experience—highlights include being the current director of the Center for Life Course and Longitudinal Studies, former chair of the department of sociology at the University of Michigan, 15-year editorial board member of *Sociological Methods and Research*, 10-year editorial board member of the *Public Opinion Quarterly*, and former chair of two ASA sections: Social Psychology and Aging and the Life Course.

Duane's application for the editorship of *Sociological Methodology* began with this sentence: "It has been my career-long dream to be considered for the editorship of *Sociological Methodology*." When I spoke with Duane about it, the enthusiasm in his voice was audible. Few sociologists would compare methodology to "the Force" (yes, as in the Force in *Star Wars*), but Duane did just that in a short piece he wrote for the *Bulletin of Sociological Methodology* in 2013. Paraphrasing Obi-Wan Kenobi, he wrote that "methodology 'surrounds and penetrates' us and is one of the things that binds us together." This guy is wild about methodology!

The Influence of Mentors

Duane told me that he is honored to be editing a journal that was started by his first sociology mentor at Wisconsin, Ed Borgatta, whom he clearly admires. When Duane began at Wisconsin in 1966, it was the heyday for the Wisconsin model of status attainment. It's no

surprise then—given the focus on social psychological aspects of status attainment at Wisconsin at the time—that Duane became a social psychologist. But, even more, the attention to measurement and modeling set him on a path to become one of our field's most revered methodologists. When discussing his studies at Wisconsin, he warmly recalled the mentoring he received from the likes of George Bohrnstedt and David Heise (both former editors of *Sociological Methodology*), as well as Robert Hauser, Don Treiman, and others.

Duane's qualifications to edit the journal are, of course, impeccable—considering only his publications on research methodology, there are two books and more than 50 articles and chapters, including five articles in *Sociological Methodology*. An early methodological article by Duane and Robert Hauser, published in the *American Sociological Review* (1974), has been cited more than 700 times! Duane was also the first director of the University of Michigan Survey Research Center's Summer Institute in Survey Research Techniques, developing (with his colleagues) the Institute into the large-scale summer program that continues to draw students from all over the world.

Sure, his methodological credentials are stellar, but what about his substantive research? Duane believes passionately that methodologists must "give their work meaning by focusing on substantive problems." Somewhat unusual for a methodologist, Duane has also been the Principal Investigator on 18 large federal grants from the National Science Foundation (NSF) and National Institutes of Health. He currently has funding from NSF for a project to develop a public data archive on the quality of survey questions. In addition to his methodological work, he has made semi-

nal contributions to our knowledge of cognition, health, aging, family, children, social change, inequality, education, status attainment, and social psychology. Attesting to the importance of his substantive contributions, in 2012 he received the Matilda White Riley Distinguished Scholar Award, presented to him for exceptional achievement in research by the ASA Section on Aging and Life Course.

Seeking Diversity

Lest you worry that Duane's exceptional credentials as a statistical methodologist render him less enthusiastic about other approaches to sociological analysis, rest easy. Duane actually began his career

as a qualitative researcher. And, although his highest priority for the journal is clearly to maintain its overall scholarly excellence, this priority includes a specific focus on methodological diversity. In his application, he wrote, "I think most people would like to see more methodological diversity in the journal..." He plans to initiate "conversations" on important methodological trends by inviting symposia within the issues. (Unfortunately, given *Sociological Methodology*'s annual publication, it is nearly impossible to devote entire issues to specialized topics.)

A little-known fact about Duane is that he developed a course for Michigan's sociology curriculum that is still required of, and highly appreciated by, our graduate students. Duane co-taught this course, The Logics of Research Design, with Karin Martin, a qualitative researcher at Michigan. It was designed to stress the plurality of research methods in sociology. I'm happy to report that Duane's influence continues to stress such plurality today. Regarding meth-

odological breadth at *Sociological Methodology*, Duane told me, "I will work to maintain the high visibility and impact of the journal, fulfilling the journal's mission to reflect the research methods and epistemological choices made by all members of the discipline."

My own interactions with Duane have spanned my entire career, from the time I arrived as a post-doc at Michigan. Unfortunately for me, we "swapped" – shortly after I came to Michigan following

the completion of my PhD at Penn State, Duane completed his career at Michigan and went to Penn State. I later had the opportunity to be schooled by Duane at a symposium at Penn State in 2005, when I

was a presenter and Duane was my discussant. I must admit that it felt scathing when he told the author (me) of a paper, titled "How Do Attitudes Shape Childbearing in the United States?," what the term "attitudes" means, but it guided and clarified my subsequent research (and that of many papers I have reviewed). Conceptual clarity is a hallmark of Duane's research.

Editing the journals of the American Sociological Association is no easy task, but these jobs are some of the most important in our field. The editors shape the field through the editorial directions they choose for their journals. They shape the field through their selection of the editorial boards and the articles in the journals. Many editors have a particularly strong influence on the young scholars in their fields, and thus the future of our discipline, as they guide them through the editorial process. We are fortunate to have attracted someone with Duane's stature, talent, and devotion to edit *Sociological Methodology*. 🍀



Duane Alwin

“Lest you worry that Duane's exceptional credentials as a statistical methodologist render him less enthusiastic about other approaches to sociological analysis, rest easy. Duane actually began his career as a qualitative researcher.”

In Our Son's Name: A Documentary on the Transformation of Tragedy

Matthew T. Lee, University of Akron

At this year's Annual Meeting, the Section on Altruism, Morality, and Social Solidarity will sponsor a special screening of the documentary *In Our Son's Name*. This powerful film follows Phyllis and Orlando Rodríguez for more than a decade, exploring grief, the possibility of healing, and the search for meaning in the aftermath of their son Greg's heartbreaking death in the World Trade Center attack on September 11, 2001. Their courageous response challenges our culture's emphasis on retribution and punishment, while illustrating the power of the human spirit to transform tragedy into inspiring acts of peacemaking, solidarity, and ultimately, hope. The session will occur Monday, August 24, 10:30 a.m. to 12:10 p.m., and will include time for dialog with Orlando (a sociologist at Fordham University) and Producer-Director Gayla Jamison. It will be of great interest to sociologists concerned with social problems, public policy, peace, altruism, morality, criminology, restorative justice, and related topics.

The 9/11 attacks have left an indelible mark on all of us, as we continue to grapple with the causes and consequences of the human capacity to do harm. Paradoxically, the attacks also offer an inspiring affirmation of the essential goodness of humanity—if understood from the appropriate point of view. In the wake of the devastating violence, someone asked Fred Rogers (of the *Mr. Rogers Neighborhood* children's show) what we could possibly say to the children. His thoughtful response was, "tell them to keep their eyes on the helpers." Those words made all the difference for me and shifted my perspective from hopelessness to optimism about human nature. Despite my professional tendency to concentrate on the dark side—I was trained as a

criminologist—I had to confront the empirical reality that there were so many more helpers than murderers on that fateful day. Watching the courage and compassion of the helpers gave me a new lens that now allows me to see the good in the most desolate of situations.

In Our Son's Name affirms the utility of this lens. This does not mean that we should overlook legitimate suffering in the rush to find a silver lining. But philosophical, spiritual, and psychological disciplines have developed robust traditions for transmuting the negative. Sociologists could probably benefit from more attention to this process. What did Phyllis and Orlando do with their grief? They reached out to Aicha el-Wafi. Aicha

is the mother of Zacarias Moussaoui, the man who trained to be one of the 9/11 pilots and pled guilty to conspiracy to commit murder. They found solidarity with another parent

who was grieving for the loss of her son to a life sentence in prison. Phyllis and Aicha spoke together in many public dialogs, including a TED talk that has been viewed more than half a million times. In their public appearances, they often held hands in a powerful gesture of their unconventional friendship and the possibility of deep empathy despite cultural differences.

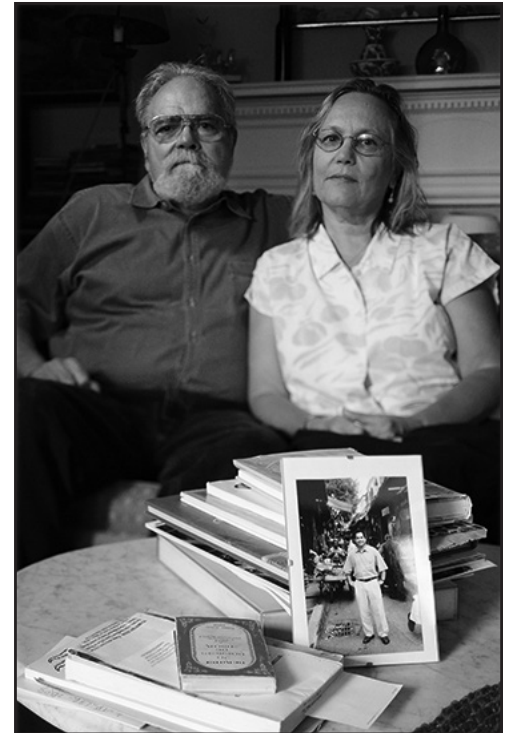
Aicha, Phyllis, and Orlando spoke against war and in favor of peace and understanding across cultural divides. At a time when polls showed that 90 percent of Americans were in favor of some kind of military response, the film shows how an anti-war letter written by Orlando, titled "Not in Our Son's Name," circulated on the Internet and led to national media appearances. The couple repeatedly expressed empathy for those civilians who were certain to die in the subsequent war as collateral damage, noting that such people were,

like their son, simply in the wrong place at the wrong time. They were not alone in their efforts, as demonstrated by the book *September 11th Families for Peaceful Tomorrows: Turning Tragedy into Hope for a Better World*. In a public talk, Phyllis described how she became "numb" after Greg's death. But in time, she says, this loss became the catalyst to a "new life" focused on working to uproot the violence inherent in our culture. Eventually, Phyllis and Orlando found some healing by participating in a restorative justice process with murderers in prison.

How and why does this process of resilience and rebirth in the wake of tragedy actually work?

Structured Opportunities for Taking Refuge and I-Thou Relationships

In the film, Orlando notes that his training as a sociologist did not prepare him to deal with the bewildering events of 9/11 and the loss of his son. He was trained to "abstract and generalize," which he found to be of little value. What we all need during such times is an opportunity to "take refuge" (Jacobs-Stewart 2010:29): to lean on a caring community and engage in a set of spiritual/existential practices that help us work through incomprehensible suffering so that we come to appreciate the deeper lessons that are always present. As my co-authored book *The Heart of Religion* demonstrates, prayer has historically played an important role for many people who seek understanding as they drink from life's cup of suffering and joy. This involves "seeing beyond circumstances" in a way that can "transform the pain of suffering into peace and joy" (pages 128-133). But prayer is not mentioned in the



Orlando and Phyllis Rodriguez

film. And indeed, it is not an option for taking refuge for the growing demographic category labeled as the non-religious.

Pathways associated with "secular spirituality" (Kurtz and White 2015:64) or "cognitively oriented spirituality" (Zajonc 2010:119) might be an option for those who lack strong ties to religion. This involves the "secular redefinition of tools mainly belonging to the wisdom traditions" so that they become accessible to people of all faiths and the non-religious (Giorgino, 2014, see also Batchelor 1998). Secular mindfulness practices are one increasingly popular example (Lee 2015). The 12 Steps pioneered by Alcoholics Anonymous offer another pathway (Lee and Pagano 2014). In AA, secular members refer to their "higher power" as G.O.D.: the local home group ("Group of Drunks") and the "Good Orderly Direction" of AA's principles and practices (Laura S. 2006:16-17). When they work the Steps and lean on the home group, they receive a daily reprieve from their addiction. There is no permanent cure, the reprieve must be constantly renewed through altruistic acts.

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Election

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of the Committee on Nominations, and four members of the Committee on Committees.

In announcing the results of the election, Secretary Mary Romero and Executive Officer Sally T. Hillsman extended their heartiest congratulations to the newly elected officers and committee members and their appreciation to all ASA members who have served the Association by running for office and by voting in this election.

Nearly half of the voting members of the ASA community took part in the 2015 election, which is the traditional level of ASA member participation. ASA is one of the few scholarly associations with participation this high. Of the 8,449

members eligible to vote in the 2015 election there was a 48 percent participation rate, compared to 45 percent in 2014. In the 52 ASA Sections elections, 56 percent participated in 2015, an increase of three percent compared to the previous year. Of the total votes cast, 100 percent were cast online.

ASA Bylaws Amendments

The membership approved one amendment to the bylaws by a wide margin. The change increases the membership of the Committee on Publications from six to nine. Therefore, the 2016 election ballot will include an increased number of candidates for service beginning in September 2016. The committee will gradually increase by one member per year for three years until the full nine-member commit-

tee is in place. 

The full slate of the newly elected ASA-wide officers and committee members follows:

President-Elect

Michèle Lamont, Harvard University

Vice President-Elect

Kathleen Gerson, New York University

Secretary-Elect

David Takeuchi, Boston College

Council Members-at-Large

Daniel Chambliss, Hamilton College

Cynthia Feliciano, University of California-Irvine

Mignon Moore, Barnard College-Columbia University

Wendy Ng, San Jose University

Committee on Nominations

Jessie Daniels, City University of New York (CUNY)

David G. Embrick, Loyola University-Chicago

Maria Krysan, University of Illinois-Chicago

Nancy López, University of Mexico

Becky Pettit, University of Texas

Rhacel Salazar Parrenas, University of Southern California

Committee on Publications

Matthew O. Hunt, Northeastern University

Claire M. Renzetti, University of Kentucky

Committee on Committees

Charles Gallagher, LaSalle University

A. James McKeever, Pierce Community College

Ann Morning, New York University

Ruth N. Lopez Turley, Rice University

ASR

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director of Notre Dame's Center for the Study of Social Movements, he has also served seven years as the editor of the journal *Mobilization*. McVeigh's many publications include successfully navigating the perilous waters into ASR harbor twice in the last year, as the lead author on papers on 1960s Klan activism and the Tea Party. McVeigh is also the author the 2009 book *The Rise of the Ku Klux Klan: Right-Wing Movements and National Politics*. Before declaring Notre Dame his home port in 2007, he was on the faculty at Skidmore College, and before that, in 1996, he received his PhD from North Carolina.

Omar Lizardo comes on board festooned with many recent accolades, including the Theory Section's Lewis Coser Award for agenda-setting and the Comparative Historical section's award for best article. Lizardo is best known for his contributions to how sociologists think about culture, and he recently co-edited a special issue of another Association vessel, *Social Psychology Quarterly*, on connections between that field and the study of culture. Likewise, he braved the seas alone with a sole-authored paper on culture and networks published in *ASR* in 2006, and co-authored another *ASR* paper on historical

change in cultural tastes in 2013. He received his PhD from Arizona in 2006 and has called Notre Dame his home port ever since.

Swashbuckling Sarah Mustillo steps intrepidly onto the bridge after her first year at Notre Dame. She was previously at Purdue, where she moved to in 2007 after being an Assistant Professor in Medical Psychology at Duke, which is also where she received her PhD in 2001. Mustillo is well-known across sociology's quantitative quays for being one of the discipline's best methodologists. Her methodological work includes contributions on longitudinal data, discrete outcomes, model specification, and missing data. She has used her methods expertise to serve an expansive research agenda upon the oceans of health research. While Mustillo is firstly notable for the sheer diversity of projects she has navigated, the locus of many of her projects have been mental health outcomes and research on children, adolescents, and families.

Their Plans

The new editors emphasize the debt they owe to the great work of their predecessors in keeping *ASR* as the pride of the discipline with its high-quality articles and orderly operations on all decks. Its longstanding reputation for being run as a tight ship is well-deserved.

The great success and heroic labors of editors past are what provide the new editors with a sturdy enterprise from which they can explore some less-chartered waters.


One of the major goals is to make headway into the bedeviling bay of increasing the diversity of work that appears in *ASR*, especially theoretical and qualitative work. They plan to use a directed review process that involves attending closely to such submissions early in the process and providing reviewers with specific guidelines for different types of work.

They also plan to use proactive identification and a more directed review process for work that has the potential to contribute particularly "timely" input to ongoing debates. They do not want the authors of such work to seek other vessels out of fear of being becalmed by a protracted review process at *ASR*.

In all, they want a more diverse review process that reflects the wonderful diversity of work being done

in sociology. To accomplish this, they plan to make extensive use of the crew of eight deputy editors they selected as well as the many hands provided by *ASR*'s large and diverse editorial board.

Perhaps most notably, the editors plan an especially austere approach to the favorite editorial decision of pirates everywhere: the *Revise and Resubmit* (also known as the *Arrrr! & Arrrr!*). Like Ulysses with the sirens, the new editors have bound themselves to the mast with a firm policy of no more than two rounds of *Revise and Resubmit*; indeed, they plan only to use the second in rare circumstances. They also intend to minimize use of new reviewers to evaluate resubmissions.

Together, these ventures promise exciting travels ahead for sociology's flagship. As we set sail for the horizon, we can be confident in the skill, dedication, and boldness of the new team we have entrusted with its command. 

Follow ASA (@ASAnews) on Twitter

During the ASA Annual Meeting in Chicago, ASA will be live tweeting about activities and research presented using the hashtag #asa15. Meeting attendees are encouraged to do the same in order to highlight noteworthy presentations or to share and discuss ideas.



Climate Change and Society ASA Task Force Report Published by Oxford

Riley E. Dunlap, Chair, ASA Task Force on Sociology and Global Climate Change and Dresser Professor and Regents Professor of Sociology, Oklahoma State University

Research on climate change has historically been dominated by natural scientists. By the 1990s “climate science” had become a well-established field, producing strong evidence that the world was warming, due in part to human activities, and such warming was likely to have negative impacts on both natural and social systems—as documented by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Stimulated by the general lack of societal efforts to reduce carbon emissions, the key contributor to warming, natural scientists have gradually realized that global warming (and resulting climate change) is fundamentally a “people problem.” A consequence has been increasing calls for greater involvement of social science in climate change research.

Against this backdrop the Task Force on Sociology and Global Climate

Change was established by ASA Council, in response to a proposal from the Section on Environment and Technology (ETS). The Task Force was charged with producing a report that applied sociological analyses to the issue of climate change.

Early on the Task Force leadership agreed that we should do more than write a report for ASA, as we had an opportunity to demonstrate the value of sociological perspectives on climate change not only to natural scientists, but to fellow social scientists, policymakers, and citizens interested in climate change.

After a long preparatory process and considerable work by a

wonderful team of contributors, the Task Force produced *Climate Change and Society: Sociological Perspectives*, coming out in August from Oxford University Press as an official ASA publication (see the advertisement in this issue). Our hope is that this volume will not only provide a strong indication of the value of sociological analyses of climate change to diverse audiences, but also stimulate increased interest in climate change among sociologists.

And a Task Force Was Formed

Before providing more information on the volume, a description of the long process in bringing it to fruition is in order. In an effort to maximize inclusiveness and diversity, ASA Council tried a new procedure when establishing the climate change task force. I was appointed Chair, and a call for volunteers was issued. Eventually more than 50 individuals expressed interest in becoming involved with the task force, creating an organizational dilemma.

It was obvious we needed a leadership team. A group consisting of myself, John Logan (our initial liaison with ASA Council), Lee Herring (our temporary liaison with the ASA Executive Office), and the past, current, and incoming chairs of ETS was formed to select a

steering committee. Paying careful attention to both relevant expertise and diversity (including career stage), 10 scholars were appointed to assist me in leading the task force: Robert Antonio, Robert Brulle, Beth Shaefer Caniglia, JoAnn Carmin, Karen Ehrhardt-Martinez, Kari Marie Norgaard, David Pellow, Timmons Roberts, Eugene Rosa, and Kathleen Tierney. I asked Bob Brulle, who as ETS Chair pushed for

creation of the task force, to serve as Associate Chair. This proved a wise decision, as Bob was tremendously helpful, especially in co-editing our volume.

For the first year the steering committee grappled with what we wanted to accomplish. We started by taking into account suggestions from ASA members responding to a solicitation I issued to all ASA Sections. We gradually agreed to aim for a large,

edited volume, ideally published by a leading press. With an eye to the key aspects of what are typically called the “human dimensions” of climate change and the areas where sociologists were already doing important research on climate change, the steering committee eventually settled on 11 core topics (discussed below). We then appointed two lead authors, with a history of relevant scholarship and complementary perspectives, for each chapter, and encouraged them to involve as many others from among the Task Force volunteers as feasible. We then submitted a prospectus to Oxford.

Although ultimately 37 individuals contributed to the volume, ranging from senior scholars to a few graduate students, it proved impossible to involve everyone who initially expressed an interest. I am pleased that ASA Council is no longer following the “experimental” procedure used to establish our task force, as organizationally it was unwieldy. Our difficulties were exacerbated by the untimely deaths of two steering committee members and the spouse of a third. That the affected chapter writing teams persevered in the face of these tragedies has earned my deepest gratitude.

Thanks are due to all contributors and numerous draft chapter reviewers for their great work, and our three liaisons with ASA Council—

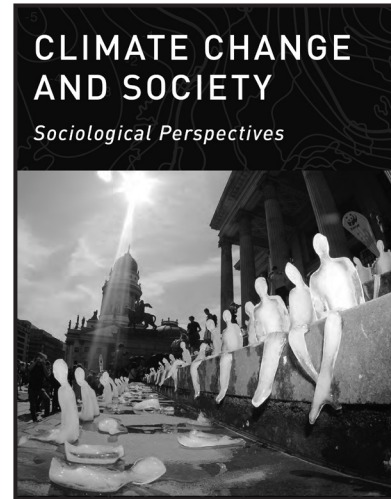
John Logan, Sarah Soule and Monica Prasad—for their support. Last but not least, Margaret Weigers Vitullo (our long-term liaison with the ASA) provided invaluable advice, support, and encouragement.

A Climate Change Volume

Returning to the Oxford volume, *Climate Change and Society*, besides introductory and concluding chapters by Brulle and myself, consists of 11 chapters dealing with the following major components of the human dimensions of climate change: driving forces, social impacts, and societal responses, along with a fourth on theory and methodology.

The first set of chapters deal with the “driving forces” or causes of climate change, beginning with an overall assessment of what is known about the drivers of climate change, noting where sociologists have made major contributions. The second chapter focuses on the role of “market organizations,” emphasizing the key roles played by corporations in producing carbon emissions and hindering efforts to control such emissions. The third assesses the role of “consumption” in producing emissions and reducing them, stressing the social and contextual factors influencing consumer behaviors.

The second set deal broadly with the social impacts of climate change and efforts to mitigate it. The first chapter examines “climate justice and inequality,” highlighting the disparities between those that produce the greatest carbon emissions and



“Though more work always remains, the physical sciences have accomplished their core task when it comes to climate change. We know what we need to know about the causes and consequences of our actions. What we don’t know is how to stop ourselves, which is why this book—and the social sciences—are so important from here on out.”

— Bill McKibben, Middlebury College and author of *The End of Nature*

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Documentary


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If we're honest, we can admit that we all "take refuge" in one form or another when life becomes overwhelming and our well-worn habits of sense-making no longer make sense. Examples include mood-eating, working too much, lashing out in anger, becoming mired in grief, and various other ways of closing off to life as it is. Instead of responding to stress in unhealthy ways, we can engage the tend-and-befriend pathway that was modeled so brilliantly by the public speaking engagements of Phyllis and Aicha.

In these overwhelming moments we will take refuge in something and the question becomes whether this act is constructive or destructive. A restorative justice process offered an opportunity for Phyllis and Orlando to grow, as they opened to a seemingly unbearable reality by developing empathy and understanding

with convicted murderers. Their daily reprieve included meeting with murderers in a circle dialog, which illustrates Martin Buber's classic distinction between I-Thou and I-It relations. When we treat others as an It (an object) we fail to appreciate them as fully realized human beings. Phyllis and Orlando had an I-Thou encounter in the prison, in which understanding was deep and bi-directional. Poet and peace activist Thich Nhat Hanh expressed the timeless wisdom they experienced: "When you understand, you cannot help but love."

How might our social systems more routinely cultivate such experiences? "In Our Son's Name" joins a growing list of emotionally gripping documentaries that offer answers rooted in restorative justice and I-Thou relationships (see also *The Dhamma Brothers, Beyond Conviction, and Serving Life*). As these films demonstrate, we can express compassion for all others,

without exception, in ways that heal us in the process. Sociologists can play a vital role in helping groups, organizations, and communities enhance this capacity to transform tragedy. The healing and transformation associated with restorative justice, as documented by these films, provides an example within the criminal justice system. If crime victims and offenders can help each other heal within prisons through I-Thou encounters, perhaps there is hope for schools, workplaces, and even sociology departments! We would serve our students and our society better if we directed more of our collective energy towards the development of sociological insight into such transformative dynamics. 

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Schedules

From Page 3

movement to improve workplace-scheduling practices and to call attention to the consequences of these business practices for workers. In the last month alone, a number of news outlets, including *Salon*, *The Nation*, the *Los Angeles Times*, CNN.com, and the *Wall Street Journal* have reported on the toll unpredictable work schedules can take on families. And in April, workers at Walmart took to the streets to protest just-in-time scheduling practices and employees of the upscale retailer Juicy Couture began organizing against cuts to worker hours.

The biggest victory yet came at the end of last year, when the San Francisco Board of Supervisors passed the San Francisco Retail Workers Bill of Rights on December 5, 2014. Enacted in 2015, this groundbreaking, progressive legislation requires that employers post schedules of hourly retail workers at least two weeks in advance and mandates that employers who post schedules with less than seven

days' notice pay the employee an extra hour of pay (or four additional hours of pay if they post the schedule with less than 24 hours' notice). The legislation also requires that retail employers pay employees for four hours of work for each shift in which they are on-call or for any shift in which they are sent home before working a full four hours. Finally, the bill has a number of provisions to encourage employers to promote part-time workers to full-time and to limit discrimination against part-time workers.

On Capitol Hill

State lawmakers in California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, and Oregon have recently introduced fair scheduling legislation as well. In the U.S. Congress, Sen. Elizabeth Warren (MA) is a sponsor of a bill, the Schedules that Work Act, which has served as a model for many of the state initiatives. The Schedules That Work Act gives workers the right to request predictable schedules in advance and requires that employers grant scheduling requests, where possible, for priority reasons such as

child care, elder care, a second job, a health condition, or for education or job training. It also requires that employers provide at least four hours of wages for employees in designated occupations who are scheduled for shifts of at least four hours but are sent home before four hours of work and requires that employers provide at least one hour's wages when an employee has to work a split shift or when an employee is required to call in to work less than 24 hours before a shift. This bill will be reintroduced in the 114th Congress.

As income inequality deepens, workers in contract, temporary, part-time, and other forms of contingent and precarious arrangements are increasingly left behind. But the political winds are shifting. Living wage initiatives passed easily in all five states, including four deep red states, where they were on the ballot in 2014. Now it's time to ensure some basic fairness in work scheduling so that, as Sen. Warren has said, "A single mom working two jobs should know if her hours are being canceled before she arranges for daycare and drives

halfway across town to show up at work." 

As the 2014-15 ASA Congressional Fellow Lindsay A. Owens is working as an Economic Policy Fellow for U.S. Senator Elizabeth Warren advising on labor, retirement, and economic insecurity issues. She completed her PhD in 2014 at Stanford University, where she was a National Poverty Fellow at the Center on Poverty and Inequality and National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellow. Her research has appeared in some of the leading social science journals including *Social Forces*, *Public Opinion Quarterly*, and *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*.

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ASA Welcomes MFP Cohort 42

Beth Floyd, *ASA Minority Affairs Program*

ASA and the Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) are pleased to introduce the six new Fellows who comprise MFP Cohort 42. The MFP Advisory Panel met this spring in Washington, DC, to review the large and highly competitive pool of applications. Keeping with tradition, MFP Cohort 42 consists of talented PhD candidates with strong and diverse sociological research interests. The new Fellows will officially

begin their participation in MFP on August 1, 2015.

The Fellows will attend the 2015 ASA Annual Meeting in Chicago, where they will take part in a day-long orientation, including a brief history of ASA and a series of research- and professional development-themed presentations by sociologists (all former Fellows themselves). The new Fellows will also participate in a number of required sessions, events, and workshops, including a breakfast meeting with the seven members

of MFP Cohort 41. They will have the opportunity to network with sociologists who share similar interests. MFP Cohort 42 will be introduced individually and as a group during the MFP Benefit Reception on Sunday, August 23. You can purchase tickets to this event when you register for the Annual Meeting.

Since 2010, MFP has been generously supported in full by Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS), Alpha Kappa Delta (AKD), the Midwest Sociological Society

(MSS), the Association of Black Sociologists (ABS), the Southwestern Sociological Association (SSA), and ASA Council, with more recent support coming from the Pacific Sociological Association (PSA) and the Southern Sociological Society (SSS). Support for MFP has also come from significant gifts made by individual ASA members and organizations through the MFP Leadership Campaign in which SWS and the Eastern Sociological Society (ESS) participated as donor organizations.

Zinobia Bennefield (SWS MFP #1)

Undergraduate Institution: Salem College.

Graduate Institution: Texas A&M University.

Zinobia Bennefield is a doctoral candidate at Texas A&M University. She earned her BA in sociology at Salem College. Her

research interests include medical sociology, health disparities, race and ethnic relations, and intersectionality. Zinobia's research involves the study of the sociology of health and illness, using a critical race perspective in health research and a mixed-methods approach to create pragmatic suggestions for the eradication of health disparities. In a 2014 *Social Science and Medicine* article, she used a historical comparative methodological approach to analyze the persistence of institutional racism within the health care system. In a 2015 *American Journal of Health Education* article, she challenged the notion that health education has the same impact on women of different races and argued that specialized health campaigns geared specifically to the cultural realities of women of color, independent of educational level, are essential in closing health awareness gaps. The article won the Ruth Schaffer Best Paper Award from the depart-



Zinobia Bennefield

ment of sociology at Texas A&M University. Her dissertation research explores the complexities of adolescent mental health and extends the theoretical and methodological literature concerning the relationship between socioeconomic status, race, social integration and mental disorder.

Nnenia Campbell (AKD MFP)

Undergraduate Institution: University of Central Florida.

Graduate Institution: University of Central Florida and University of Colorado-Boulder.

Nnenia Campbell is a doctoral candidate at the University of Colorado-Boulder. She holds BA and MA degrees in sociology from the University of Central Florida. Her research interests include older adults and disasters, social responses to technological disasters, risk perception, and social capital. Campbell is a research assistant at the University of Colorado Natural Hazards Center and managing editor of *Natural Hazards Review*, a cross-disciplinary journal that bridges engineering and social science research in support of partnered approaches to disaster loss reduction. Additionally, she currently serves as co-chair for the Disaster and Emergency Management Topical Interest



Nnenia Campbell

Group of the American Evaluation Association. Campbell's dissertation research involves a long-term, qualitative examination of the disaster recovery process among older adults; it uses the 2013 Colorado floods as a case study.

Shaneda Destine (SWS MFP #2)

Undergraduate Institute: SUNY-Old Westbury.

Graduate Institution: CUNY-Queens College and Howard University.

Shaneda Destine is a scholar-activist and a third-year doctoral student in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology (with a dual concentration in social inequality and medical sociology) at Howard University. Shaneda received her BA in sociology with a minor in public policy from SUNY-Old Westbury and earned a MA in applied social research from CUNY-Queens College. As a public sociologist, Shaneda is interested in evaluating race, gender, class, and sexuality, while uniting pedagogy with popular education. She has presented research and published work on the health, human rights, and lived experiences of black LGBTQ persons in the United States and abroad. Additionally, she has added to the discourse on current state violence against black and brown working-class people



Shaneda Destine

in the United States. Her current research evaluates the anxiety and trauma faced by these underserved communities prior to and after state violence. Shaneda's work can be found in two forthcoming publications. First, an auto-ethnography in an anthology titled *Outside the XY: Queer, Brown Masculinity*, and second, a review of "Young and Gay: Jamaica's Gully Queens" in *Societies Without Borders: Human Rights and the Social Sciences*.

B. Brian Foster (ABS MFP)

Undergraduate Institution: University of Mississippi.
Graduate Institution: University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill.

Brian Foster is a doctoral candidate at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill (UNC) where he takes a mixed-methods and interdisciplinary approach to the study of race, culture, and inequality, with an emphasis on the rural American South. His work considers how public discourse, disseminated through social and popular media, shapes local culture and lived experience, both socially and materially. Brian's dissertation research examines the rhetorical, textual, and visual tropes that comprise public discourse about the rural South and juxtaposes these tropes with the experiences



B. Brian Foster

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MFP

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and perspectives of present-day communities in this context. The study relies on content and discourse analysis as well as critical ethnography in a Mississippi Delta town. Brian has also published research on the determinants and implications of student aspirations, and is co-founder and contributor for *Still Furious and Brave*, a pop culture and social-justice focused weblog that covers a variety of topics and issues centered on marginalized communities. Brian has received support from the National Institute for Child Health and Human Development, the National Science Foundation, the Graduate School at UNC, and the Alliance for Graduate Education and the Professoriate.

Emerald T. Nguyen (ASA Council MFP)

Undergraduate Institution: University of California-Davis.
Graduate Institution: University of California-Davis.
 Emerald T. Nguyen is a doctoral

candidate at the University of California-Davis. She received a BA with honors in sociology and communication from the University of California-Davis where she researched gender differences in congressional leaders' support for social assistance programs. Prior to beginning her graduate studies, Emerald worked for the federal government in Washington, DC, in the area of health care. Her research and teaching interests include immigrant incorporation, race/ethnicity, marriage and family, adolescent development and wellbeing and health outcomes and behaviors. Her dissertation uses mixed methods to study the extended household—those with non-nuclear members—to understand how this family dynamic functions for immigrants across generations. Using Current Population Survey data along with interviews with Asian,




Emerald T. Nguyen

Latino, white, and black extended householders, she examines the mechanisms that lead to household extension, the meanings that householders have of their family relative to other forms, and the employment of adult extended householders relative to non-extended householders. Emerald's other research focuses on second-generation immigrant youth mental health. She is currently collaborating on projects related to immigrant healthcare workers, immigrants' interactions with community-based organizations, and U.S.-Mexico migration.

Joanna Perez (MSS MFP)

Undergraduate Institution: University of California-Los Angeles.
Graduate Institution: University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign.
 Joanna Perez, the daughter of Guatemalan immigrants grew up in a predominantly Latino immigrant community in Los Angeles. In 2009, Joanna earned a BA in sociology from UCLA, with a double minor in labor and workplace studies and civic engagement. In 2011, Joanna

earned her MA in sociology with a minor in Latina/Latino studies from the University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign, where she is currently a doctoral candidate. Her research focuses on how systems of power and inequality as well as the intersectionality between race, class, gender, sexuality, and immigration status impact marginalized communities. In her dissertation, Joanna uses in-depth interviews, physical and virtual fieldwork, archival research, and social media to understand the experiences of Latino undocumented immigrant young adult activists in the United States. She has received numerous university awards and recognitions for her work, including being listed as an "Excellent Teacher" for the past six years, awarded the Beslow-Geisert Summer Dissertation Completion Fellowship, and receiving the Latino Graduate Student Leader award. 



Joanna Perez

ABS Celebrates Its 45th Annual Conference in Chicago


Jean H. Shin,
 ASA Minority Affairs Program

The Association of Black Sociologists (ABS) celebrates an important milestone on August 20-22 in Chicago, holding its 45th Annual Conference at the Millennium Knickerbocker Hotel. Taking place prior to (and with one-day overlap) the 2015 ASA Annual Meeting, the 2015 ABS Annual Conference theme is "Race and Inequality in the Obama Era and Beyond." The description of the theme, put together by ABS President-Elect William "Sandy" Darity (Duke University), states "over the past 30 years, income and wealth inequality rose significantly in the U.S. African Americans have been disproportionately affected by this widening gap, even as the nation elected its first African American president. The conference explores the ironies and paradoxes of rising wealth and income equality in and beyond the Obama era.

It explores the consequences of the level and direction of wealth inequality across a multidisciplinary spectrum of research inquiry?" Highlights of the 2015 ABS Annual Conference include plenary speakers Eduardo Bonilla-Silva and Kimberle Crenshaw, a session with young activists in the Black Lives Matter movement and social science scholars participating in ABS Annual Meeting, and the inclusion of several scholars from the United Kingdom who are addressing the development of black studies in the UK as part of university curricula. According to Barbara M. Scott, ABS Executive Officer and Publications Committee Chair, "The professional and social importance of ABS has not diminished over its 45-year history. With the growing income and wealth disparities and inequalities in black communities nationwide as well as the increasing targeted attacks on black lives, ABS has strategically brought together a diverse group of black sociolo-

gists and other scholars to nuance our discussions, treatments and scholarship on these issues, and what it means to put black lives at the center of our research. In the best tradition of ABS, we will be about the business of charting a course of scholarship and activism that will both shape and be shaped by current and future works in these areas. We are particularly excited that our 45th anniversary conference will explore, with a systematic and rigorous black sociological lens, the ironies and paradoxes of rising wealth and income equality in and beyond the Obama era while convening in the President's home town of Chicago. In addition, it will also bring together young Black Lives Matter activists and British scholars who will share their ideological perspectives on Afro-Latino studies and black studies and black scholarship in the UK as well as their activism on behalf of people collectively confronted with racism domestically and globally."

At the ABS awards banquet and also in the final program, the life and scholarly career of Charles U. Smith, Professor Emeritus at Florida A&M University, will be recognized. Smith, who died on April 21, 2015, was an influential figure throughout ABS' history as well as founder of the ASA Section on Racial and Ethnic Minorities. ABS will also continue to celebrate the recent launch of *Issues in Race & Society: An Interdisciplinary Global Journal*. As the official journal of ABS, it is an academic resource published through a partnership between ABS and the Peabody College of Education and Human Development at Vanderbilt University. Produced bi-annually (spring and fall), the journal emphasizes sociological interpretations of race as one of the fundamentals of societal universal processes.

For more information, see associationof-blacksociologists.org/. 

The U.S. Supreme Court Recognizes Marriage Equality

In March 2015, ASA filed an amicus brief in support of the legalization of gay marriage in *Obergefell v. Hodges*. The amicus highlighted the social science consensus that children raised by same-sex parents fare just as well

as children raised by different-sex parents.

“Decades of methodologically sound social science research, including multiple nationally representative studies and expert evidence introduced in courts around the country, confirm that positive child wellbeing is the product of stability in the relationship between the two parents, stability in the relationship between the parents and the child, and

sufficient parental socioeconomic resources,” the brief explains. “The wellbeing of children does not depend on the sex or sexual orientation of their parents.”

On June 26, in a historic 5-4 ruling, the Supreme Court struck down same-sex marriage bans across the country. **One of the highlights from the Court’s majority opinion, read by Justice Kennedy, directly relates to the wellbeing of children:**

“A third basis for protecting the right to marry is that it safeguards children and families and thus draws meaning from related rights of childrearing, procreation, and education. . . . Excluding same-sex couples from marriage thus conflicts

with a central premise of the right to marry. Without the recognition, stability, and predictability marriage offers, their children suffer the stigma of knowing their families are somehow lesser. They also suffer the significant material costs of being raised by unmarried parents, relegated through no fault of their own to a more difficult and uncertain family life. The marriage laws at issue here thus harm and humiliate the children of same-sex couples.”

For more on the filed amicus, see the March/April 2015 issue of Footnotes, or read the amicus brief at www.asanet.org/documents/ASA/pdfs/12-144_307_Amicus_%20%28C_%20Gottlieb%29_ASA_Same-Sex_Marriage.pdf.



The United States Supreme Court

Reimagining Medicine: Sociology and the MCAT

Natalie A. Jansen,
The University of Kansas

I finished my MA in sociology from the University of Kansas this spring, and one of the first questions I get when people discover my plans to attend medical school is, “Why are you in graduate school studying sociology?” My answer: “Studying sociology is like seeing the world through a new pair of glasses, and I don’t think I could be an effective health care provider without having studied it, especially considering my interests in global health.” While I personally have found that studying sociology is indispensable to my future as a physician, social science is an aspect of medicine that has historically been excluded from pre-med curriculum.

However, a renewed interest in social science by the medical profession is evidenced by the revamped Medical College Admissions Test (MCAT). The new MCAT lasts over 7.5 hours and covers three new subjects: biochemistry, psychology, and sociology. Now, the four-section exam boasts an entire section dedicated to behavioral science, as well as an entire section dedicated to critical analysis and reasoning

(CARS). With April 17 as the first administration, I was among the initial group for the new exam.

Preparing for the MCAT

To prepare for the MCAT, I clocked more than 600 hours of studying across seven months. Finding 600 additional hours to study in a jam-packed schedule required serious planning and discipline (plus, countless late nights and early mornings!). Striking a balance between MCAT studying and being a full-time graduate student, a graduate teaching assistant, a hospital volunteer, and a member of university organizations was a significant hurdle. And I represent only one of approximately 80,000 pre-med students juggling numerous balls while studying for the MCAT. Now that the MCAT encompasses information from 13 different college courses, students are spread thinner than ever before as they deal with the pressure to learn and recall vast amounts of information.

The newfound emphasis on behavioral science on the MCAT might provide an added source of stress for unfamiliar pre-med students, but its implications are criti-

cal for the futures of both medicine and sociology. Future doctors are expected to think both critically and sociologically about their patients, and sociologists have new opportunities to directly mold future medical professionals. Further, sociology departments are being re-legitimized. Sociology programs may be rightfully seen as indispensable to universities.

Learning to Think Sociologically

MCAT materials suggest that the best preparatory class is an introduction to sociology course. However, pre-meds are expected to know detailed information about more than 150 different sociological concepts ranging from the specific (the sick role, dramaturgy) to the general (globalization, inequality), as well as a breadth of knowledge about research design and statistical methods. In other words, it would take several courses to check every topic off the list. Further, sociology only accounts for 30 percent of the behavioral science section; the rest covers psychology and biology. Hence, students are unlikely to take multiple sociology courses in order to cover the material, especially

when free course time is a rare commodity. While there is no easy solution to the disparity between what can reasonably be taught and what students are expected to know, a starting point may be for intro instructors to compare their course material to the MCAT’s content list.

Beyond the MCAT

It is important to realize that the utility of sociology courses for the MCAT extends beyond course content. Sociology *content* may only accounts for 7.5 percent of the total exam, yet critical thinking skills are necessary throughout, especially on the CARS section. Half of this section is comprised of social science passages, meaning one-fifth of the exam has content teachable through sociology courses. In this section, though, test-takers glean all information from the provided passages. Formerly called Verbal Reasoning, this section is notorious for being the hardest—the section pre-meds toil over and score the lowest on. I hear frequent complaints that the MCAT is asking questions that are too hard, too confusing, or plain nonsense. What students don’t realize is that many of their biol-

Continued on Page 15

Climate Change

From Page 7

those that experience the negative impacts of climate change. The next one focuses on “adaptation,” providing an assessment of the social dynamics that influence efforts (and lack of same) to adapt to the growing impacts of climate change. The third turns to

“mitigation,” examining a diverse array of efforts ranging from the household to international levels aimed at mitigating climate change.

The chapters in the third set consider

socio-political actors and processes crucial to societal recognition of climate change and efforts to deal with it. These start with a chapter on “civil society and social movements” dealing with the

importance of these interrelated phenomena in generating necessary societal reforms to minimize climate change. It is followed by one on “public opinion” analyzing the status and determinants (including experience with extreme weather events) of public views of climate change. The last chapter deals with the long-term and well-entrenched campaign to

“We emphasize that the Oxford volume clearly responds to growing calls for more social science contributions to climate change research, and it demonstrates the unique value of sociological perspectives.”

derail government efforts to recognize, mitigate, and even adapt to climate change—the “denial countermovement.”


The final section includes two chapters with

a more inward, disciplinary focus. The first, “social theory,” examines major divisions in theorizing about climate change and the contributions of social theory for both structuring empirical inquiry and normative discussions about

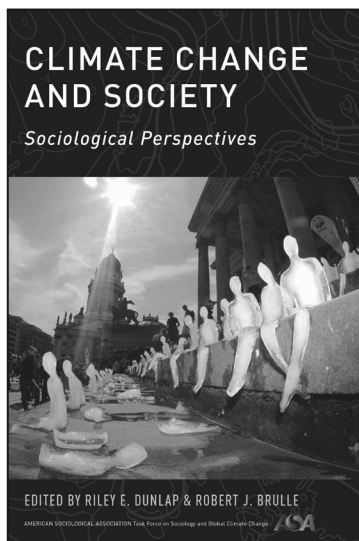
climate change and the quest for a sustainable future. The second, “methodological approaches” for sociological research on climate change, lays out the challenges in conducting empirical analyses of the relationships between climatological conditions and societal phenomena and then reviews various innovative methodologies that are allowing sociologists to respond effectively to these challenges.

In the introduction and conclusion, Brulle and I review the growing calls for social science contributions to climate change research, emphasizing their typical shortcomings. These include asking social scientists (an undifferentiated pool) to contribute to research agendas largely set by natural scientists and funders, often involving helping “educate the public” as to the seriousness of climate change with the naive hope that this will not change perspectives but will stimulate policy change. Embedded in such expectations is an emphasis on individuals as the primary agents producing carbon emissions and therefore responsible for reduc-

ing them, a highly non-sociological perspective ignoring how carbon use is embedded in social structure and how efforts to reduce carbon emissions are greatly constrained by social, economic, and political dynamics.

We emphasize that the Oxford volume (global.oup.com/academic/product/climate-change-and-society-9780199356119?cc=us&lang=en&) clearly responds to growing calls for more social science contributions to climate change research, and it demonstrates the unique value of *sociological* perspectives. We also invoke “public sociology” in justifying our discipline’s role in asking questions that can broaden current research agendas and stimulate societal debates (i.e., what is society’s long-term capacity for climate change without significant changes in the economic system). Our goal is to create intellectual space for more critical perspectives on climate change, as current efforts have yielded little progress in dealing with this urgent problem. 

NEW FROM OXFORD



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Working Group Reports on How the Annual Meeting Sites Are Selected

After last year's annual meeting in San Francisco, more than a thousand people signed a petition on Change.org asking ASA to examine the cost and timing of the annual meetings. The petition made four requests, including asking for more information about how meeting sites are selected. The petition also asked ASA to form a Working Group to collect data from members about their concerns and to look into how the costs and scheduling of meetings might disadvantage those "who have more carework responsibilities."

In response to the petition, ASA President Paula England appointed a Working Group on the Timing and Cost of the ASA Annual Meeting to examine start dates and site selection criteria and to draft a survey of members about their barriers to attendance. This article is one way that the Working Group is responding to the petition, by providing members more information about how sites are selected.

How Sites are Selected

Site selection is a joint venture between the elected members of ASA Council and the Meeting Services Department of ASA, headed by Kareem D. Jenkins. ASA's elected Council sets policy about the types of facilities and meeting sites that are eligible. Current ASA policies require that Meeting Services prioritize the following:

- Sites where members are afforded legal protection from discrimination;
- Sites where meeting space is flexible, accessible, and under one roof (if possible);
- Meeting dates in early or mid-August;
- Sites that members prefer, as evidenced by attendance and reactions to prior meeting sites;
- Hotels that provide free meeting space, discounted room rates, and other concessions to members;
- Hotels with good labor records, especially those with unionized workers;
- Cities that are easily accessible by air and sites that are accessible by public transportation; and

- "City feel" including easy access to a variety of restaurants in multiple price ranges and walkable access to shops and other amenities.

Using these criteria, ASA Meeting Services visits prospective meeting sites and prepares a list of venues that is presented to Council for its consideration. Once Council selects a meeting site, Meeting Services works with the hotels to secure a suitable contract.

Current ASA policies eliminate many potential meeting sites. For example, ASA cannot meet in Arizona while SB 1070 remains part of state law. And poor labor practices preclude Dallas as a meeting site. Members have expressed strong preferences to not meet again in Anaheim or Las Vegas, and some cities—like Charlotte—are not currently considered because they lack sufficient hotel space to accommodate our meetings.

Currently, the Working Group is considering whether to recommend that Council modify its policies to expand the range of places and times that ASA meets. In the near future, members will receive a survey about meeting preferences and barriers to attendance. This information will be used in the Group's recommendation. In the meantime, the Working Group will answer members' questions about current site selection practices. Some of those questions are answered below.

Why do we meet at expensive hotels?

ASA is a large organization. Many members attend the Annual Meeting, in part, to present their own work. In order to maximize the amount of new, quality research on the program, the site must have at least 60 meeting rooms and more than 60,000 square feet of exhibit hall space. Meeting at smaller hotels means that fewer papers will be on the program. In every city where ASA meets, there are hotels with cheaper guest rooms than the conference hotel, but those other locations don't have the meeting space to accommodate ASA.

Why do we meet when school is just starting?

ASA started meeting in August in

1983 at the request of members. At that time, the school year typically started in September. Increasingly, however, elementary, secondary, and undergraduate institutions are starting in August—some as early as August 1. To try to minimize the conflict, ASA attempts to rotate alternate years between early and later August start dates. Because of the constraints of scheduling and last-minute changes (such as the strike-induced re-siting of the August 2011 meeting from Chicago to Las Vegas), the rotation is sometimes altered. Occasionally—in recent years—the meetings have been unusually late in August. This is not typical. Late dates on the horizon: 2015 (Chicago: August 22-25); 2016 (Seattle: August 20-23); and 2023 (Philadelphia: August 18-21).

Why don't we meet earlier in August?

ASA has previously considered meeting in the first week of August. Members did not like it, because many had not yet returned from summer field work or family vacations. Others had conflicts with elementary and secondary school early start dates. However, the Working Group will consider this possibility as well as other months.

Aren't hotel rates higher in the summer?

Summer months don't necessarily mean higher hotel rates for convention business. Major factors driving the hotel guestroom rate for convention business include the size of the group, what days of the week the meeting will occur; and terms of the contract. Hotels do not calculate the revenue from convention business the same as tourist business.

Why doesn't ASA prioritize lower-cost cities?

The ASA policies outlined above limit the number of cities that can be potential sites. Conference hotels must meet our space needs, have affordable transportation access, offer local amenities, and be in states and cities that meet ASA Council's social justice goals. ASA Meeting Services is always looking at potential meeting sites and keeping an eye out for new hotels and hotel-convention center combinations that

are large enough to accommodate all of our meeting space needs. For example, Nashville is one city that is in the process of expanding its downtown hotel offerings, and Meeting Services is watching that city closely. Additionally, as new sites become available, ASA adds them to the schedule, as they did in 2012 in Denver. The 2016 meeting will be in Seattle. ASA also seeks to provide a good experience for attendees at the Annual Meeting in sessions and in the city. San Francisco and New York are expensive cities; however, they are also the Association's most attended meetings, suggesting that many members prefer them.


Why should I stay at the conference hotel when it's so expensive?

When hotels contract with an organization for a meeting, they require that a certain number of hotel rooms be booked in order to provide concessions such as free meeting space, reduced room rates, and complimentary or reduced-rate Wi-Fi. The trade-off for members, therefore, is the cost of a hotel room versus the cost of registration. Registration at some professional association's annual meetings can exceed \$1,000. Booking a room at the conference hotel keeps your meeting registration costs lower, and the contracted discount means that you can stay at a nice hotel for less than you would typically pay for that same room.

If we made venue changes, how soon would they take place?

Contracts for a large meeting must be executed years in advance. That also helps us lock in a good room rate. ASA has contracts with hotels through 2024. If the Working Group recommends substantial changes to ASA Council, the earliest changes would be implemented in 2025.

Who do I contact with questions or concerns?

The members of the Working Group on the Timing and Cost of the ASA Annual meeting are eager to hear from you. Contact Stephanie Bohon, Working Group Chair, at sbohon@utk.edu, or the other members: Mary Romero, Margaret Hunter, Charles Tolbert, Arielle Kuperberg, Katherine Rowell. 

Musical Chicago

From Page 1

conference and are nearby. Classical music aficionados can hear a free performance of Elgar's "The Kingdom" Oratorio at the Pritzker Pavillion in Grant Park on August 21 and 22. On the other hand, if boy bands are your thing, One Direction will be on stage at Soldier Field. They may not be the second coming of the Fab Four from across the pond, but they are ridiculously popular. A seat for their show can be yours for as little as \$100, more if you'd rather actually see the band on stage without resorting to binoculars or merely watching the video screens.

Jazz

Chicago has long had a vibrant jazz scene. Al Capone once soaked up gin and jazz at the Green Mill (4802 N. Broadway, 773-878-5552), and you can do the same. Other choices, nearer the hotel, are Andy's Jazz Club & Restaurant in the River North neighborhood (11 E. Hubbard, 312-642-6805) and the Jazz Showcase in the South Loop (806 S. Plymouth, 312-360-0234).

Blues

Chicago has been called "The Home of the Blues" from the heyday of the electrified Delta blues, which was, in the post-World War II era, the city's pride and joy. The style that became identified with the urban blues can still be heard in clubs scattered around the city. Check out Buddy Guy's Legends around the corner from the Hilton (700 S. Wabash, 312-427-1190). On opposite sides of the street in Lincoln Park you'll find B.L.U.E.S. (2519 N. Halsted, 773-528-1012) and The Kingston Mines (2548 N. Halsted, 773-477-4646). Paying the modest cover at one of those two venues allows entrance into both clubs. Good blues with fewer tourists in the audience can be found at Rosa's Lounge in Logan Square (3420 W. Armitage, 773-342-04520), which just won the Keeping The Blues Alive Award from the Blues Foundation

The blues are in part a secularization of African American church music, for which Chicago has long been a center. Visit one of the black Baptist churches on Sunday morning to hear gospel music, or head

over to the House of Blues (329 N. Dearborn, 312-923-2000) for their Gospel Brunch—Sundays 10 a.m.-12:30 p.m. There local talent presents gospel songs, and you can expand your waistline at their all-you-can-eat buffet, featuring southern specialties, carving stations, and "mouth-watering desserts."

Back in the 1960s, Chicago was one of the centers of the folk revival, concentrated in the Old Town neighborhood. Today the style is still active at the Old Town School of Folk Music, which has moved from its now-gentrified original site to 4544 N. Lincoln (773-728-6000).

And, of Course, Rock

Rock is the most dominant musical form in Chicago today. If you have a yen for some genre, subgenre, genre-blend, or too-cool-to-be-a-genre of rock, you can find it here. On many weeks, there are nearly 100 rock bands doing their thing at one of the innumerable venues.

Rock remains Chicago's most vital style of music, thanks in part to the impact of the D.I.Y. digital technology. Recording is very inexpensive, and the Internet has made distribution and promotion costs extremely low. But it is playing live that is the key to musicians' pleasure and potential to earn money. The lack of interest in rock by the no-longer deep-pocketed major labels has made their "gate-keeping function" irrelevant, so anything goes. Given the plethora of homegrown musical talent, rock is alive and well. Live rock rules in any and all styles largely thanks to the omnivorous tastes of youth in this century, who are getting turned on to new music (and music new to them) by their parents, their friends, and their digital "friends," Pandora, and the popular rock radio format, "classic rock." The Internet allows them to hear, whether streaming or downloading, just about anything.

Among the better venues for rock, with good to great sound systems and thoughtfully booked touring and local acts are

the Metro, the House of Blues, the Empty Bottle, Reggies, Bottom Lounge, Schubas, and Double Door. There are also a few new and unique places that look

and sound wonderful. Thalia Hall in the Pilsen neighborhood had been an opera house in the late 19th century. Lincoln Hall on Lincoln near Fullerton had once been a well-known movie theater.

Broadway, Dance, and Street Festivals

If your taste runs to Broadway musicals, Chicago is your kind of town. The Apollo Theater in Lincoln Park (2540 N. Lincoln, 773-935-6100) has been running the Million Dollar Quartet for years, with no end in sight. It's a semi-fictional (or semi-truthful—think "truthiness") excuse to see performances of Carl Perkins, Jerry Lee Lewis, Johnny Cash, and Elvis impersonators. Its success has spawned other popular-music themed musicals. Then there are the Broadway show-tune sing-alongs at Boystown's Sidetrack (3349 N. Halsted, 773-477-9817) on Friday, Sunday, and Monday evenings.

Dance music is popular, and definitely not only in Boystown. After all, post-disco house music was developed here. Club goers can find beat-driven electronic talent at many places, including the Mid



Outdoor Symphony in Chicago. Photo: © choosechicago

(306 N. Halsted, 312-265-3990) and Metro's Smart Bar (3730 N. Clark, 773-549-0203).

During summer weekend afternoons and evenings in neighborhoods around the city, music can be heard at street festivals on blocked-off streets. Accompanied by booths for food, alcohol, shopping, and other amusements, you can hear local talent, see a slice of the city's life, and do some informal sociological observation. During the August 22 weekend, there are three such happenings: the Albany Park World Fest (Lawrence and Kimball), the Taste of Greektown (400 S. Halsted at Van Buren), and the West Loop Art Fest (Washington between Halsted and Morgan).

Check out the listings and ads in the widely available free printed magazines, the *Reader* (www.chicago-reader.com/chicagomusic), *NewCity*, and *Illinois Entertainer*. You can also go to the following online sites: www.timeout.com/chicago/music-night-life; chicago.metromix.com/music; and chicagomusicguide.com/. If you can't find music you would love to hear every day and night you are in Chicago, you just aren't looking and listening!!! 

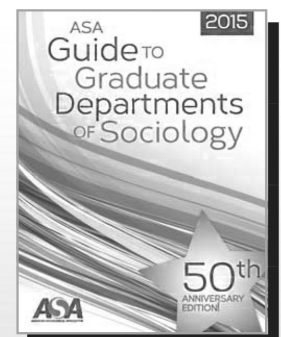
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New Stuff Happening at *Contexts*

Syed Ali and Philip N. Cohen

Contexts, as you probably know, is the ASA's public outreach magazine. For the most part, it has published general interest sociology by American/U.S.-based sociologists read by American/US-based sociologists. Not that there's anything wrong with that. From the outset, *Contexts* has been an excellent sociology magazine. For American/US-based sociologists. We want to broaden our readership and pool of writers beyond that. We've been the editors for a year now, have a few issues under our belts, and figured it's time to assess where *Contexts* is and where it's going.

What's New

The website. We've (well, our webmaster Jon Smajda and designer Todd Van Arsdale) rebooted Contexts.org. It's beautiful. We've added a *Contexts* blog so we always have material in the time between new issues, and timely articles that can't wait for the print issue (like Miliann Kang's essay, "Trouble in the Nail Salon," May 11, 2015). And we're beginning to get the wider readership *Contexts* has always strived for. For instance, posts by Ivan Szelenyi and Megan Wilhelm have had over 10,000 reads each, and been shared by thousands of people on social media. One of our first posts by board member and Guardian journalist Steven Thrasher ("I Can Breathe," December 20, 2014) got over 8000 hits the day it came out. We average around 1100

site visits a day. Those are pretty modest numbers, but we're hopeful that the site is getting more attention. And it's good news for our sociologist writers – you're getting more eyes on your writing on our site than you may have ever gotten! (That's also kind of sorry news, but let's focus on the positives here.)

The writers. While *Contexts* is still very much a sociology magazine, we're getting our sociology from a number of non-sociologist professional writers we've recruited, like the Guardian's Steven Thrasher, Marketplace's Amy Scott, academic/alt-ac career adviser Karen Kelsky, a forthcoming piece from novelist Rae Meadows, among others. Good stuff! Not that sociologists can't write well – the vast majority of our writers are still sociologists. And if their writing is showing up in *Contexts*, it has to be good. But note that writing doesn't trump; if the ideas and analysis aren't up to snuff, we don't publish.

The sections. We're also putting a lot of effort into recruiting writers for the sections. In fact, the vast majority of the articles in Trends, Culture, Books, Teaching and Learning, Q&A, Back Page, and In Pictures have been solicited. (Viewpoints have been solicited from the very beginning when Arlene Stein and Jodi O'Brien started it.) We figure if a particular writer or topic is very interesting to us, hopefully it will be at least as interesting to you. Like in the summer issue, where Janet Vertesi

is writing a sociology of robots. See? You're already interested. We're also looking to cover blind spots in sociology, like the near-complete absence of any discussion of Palestinians. So we went out and hounded/begged Andy Clarno and Silvia Pasquetti to write for the spring issue. And they did, excellently. (Not that you shouldn't send us a proposal for one of the sections – we'd love to hear about it!)

The features. We're getting outstanding proposals for features, and also, we're doing a lot of soliciting. Oddly, it doesn't occur to many sociologists that they should write for us. Sometimes they just need a bit (or a lot) of prodding. So we prod. A lot.

Good news. We've put out the call for sociologists to write about good news in their research, and we're getting great responses. This special issue will be out sometime next year and will be spectacular. At the least, it'll be a temporary break from the usual gloom and doom and criticality that sociologists do. Look for it in either the spring or summer of 2016.

Where We've Stumbled

One thing we made a big deal of when we applied for the job was to become more international, both in terms of readership and writers.

While we have a good number of articles with an international focus (as in previous years), our writers are nearly all US-based (with a small number in the UK and Canada). Almost three-quarters of the readers on our website are in the US, with about eight percent more in Canada and the UK. We need to do a better job of getting readers and writers from the other 190+ countries and territories (occupied or otherwise) in the world.

We also thought we'd be able to get an occasional "Fighting Words" section, where two or three people would engage in intellectual debate/duels. That seems to have failed miserably. We're still hopeful though.

Where We're Headed

So we're a year in, and overall we're really excited and happy with what "Team Contexts" has accomplished so far. The articles are great and the website is doing well. Many if not most sociologists really like *Contexts*, and the nonsociologists who come into contact with it do too. The "Good News" issue is going to be sweet. Hopefully we can take some steps to internationalizing *Contexts*, maybe get a "Fighting Words" going, and we'll of course bring you more sensational articles from fantastic writers. 🌍



MCAT

From Page 11

ogy and chemistry courses are not teaching reading comprehension or critical thinking as a sociology course would. Therefore sociology departments need to emphasize that the value of their courses extends far beyond the content taught—sociology is also teaching students to be better consumers of knowledge.

Online pre-med forums are rife with students exchanging tips for success on the behavioral science section. Often, I see pre-meds

recommend foregoing sociology courses altogether and studying independently instead. After all, various resources exist such as test prep books and AAMC-approved YouTube videos by Khan Academy. While these materials may, in fact, help with content, they are intended to be a *review*, not course replacements. While a pre-med student would never dream of sitting for the MCAT without having taken biology and chemistry, the usual rhetoric about sociology is already emerging: "It's just common sense!"

or "It can't be that hard..." or "I'll just figure it out from context clues." One of the best things we can do for pre-meds is dispel these rumors and help students realize the continuing importance of sociology classes. This means emphasizing open lines of communication not only with pre-med students, but also with the campus' pre-med office and advisors.

As a student who struggled to teach myself content in the areas where I was inexperienced (i.e., magnetism and metabolism),

I understand the anxiety many pre-meds face when struggling with sociology. We, as instructors, need to respond to these MCAT changes and think seriously about how to make sociology a pill that pre-meds can swallow. The stakes are high on the MCAT, but teaching pre-meds how to think critically goes well beyond the scope of this exam. We have a responsibility to our future doctors to ensure that they understand the role the social world plays in their patients' lives. 🌍

The Spivack Program Awards Nine CARI Grants

The ASA Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy announces the recipients of the 2015 Community Action Research Initiative (CARI) awards. This small grants program encourages and supports sociologists in bringing social science knowledge, methods, and expertise to address community-identified issues and concerns. CARI provides up to \$3,000 for each project to cover direct costs associated with the community action research. The principle investigators are listed below along with a description of their funded proposals.

Ian Breckenridge-Jackson,

University of California, Riverside, with *The Lower Ninth Ward Living Museum*.

Nearly a decade after Hurricane Katrina, less than one in four residents have been able to return to New Orleans' Lower Ninth Ward, a neighborhood that continues to exist between resilience and social death. Using focus groups, the project will assess what residents of the Lower Ninth Ward think is important about the neighborhood and its history, perceptions of threats 10 years after Katrina, challenges to rebuilding the neighborhood in a socially just way, and their hopes, desires, and dreams for the future of the neighborhood. The final products includes booklet in which focus group data will be interwoven with children's art and poetry. It will be distributed to local residents, political leaders, and policymakers. A community mural inspired by the findings and produced by a local artist in collaboration with neighborhood children will also be created for the Lower Ninth Ward Living Museum.

Paul Draus, University of Michigan-Dearborn, with *Greening of Detroit*.

Draus has partnered with the Greening of Detroit to work on a project called "Green Infrastructure and Social Equity: Examining Community Engagement and Risk Communication Strategies Related to Environmental Remediation in Southwest Detroit." Using focus groups and individual interviews, Draus will explore uses and definitions of landscape employed by local residents in Detroit neighborhoods that have been targeted for green infrastructure and remediation efforts. The findings will be used to inform future engagement efforts related to landscape-based remedia-

tion in environmentally stressed areas.

Shelley McDonough Kimelberg,

University at Buffalo- SUNY, with *Explore & More*.

Kimelberg will work with Explore & More, an established children's museum in Western New York, on a project titled "Understanding the Barriers to Museum Access and Use for Disadvantaged Populations." The museum is planning to move its facility from a predominantly white, affluent suburb to a new location in downtown Buffalo, a racially diverse city with a high poverty rate, in 2016. The study will make use of in-depth interviews to explore how low-income residents, racial minorities, and members of the refugee community perceive Explore & More, in an effort to help the museum better reach and serve those families and children who stand to benefit most from its educational enrichment programming.

KuoRay Mao, Colorado State

University-Fort Collins, with *Gansu "Green Camel Bell" Environment and Development Center, China*.

Mao will work on a pilot project titled, "Empowering Women to Sustain Community-based Waste Management and Water Conservation in Northwestern Rural China." The dumping of hazardous wastes in rural China has created severe watershed pollution and caused significant environmental health issues. Working with the Gansu Green Camel Bell Environment and Development Center, this project will study how collaborations between local governments and community stakeholders influence the implementation of environmental laws in an authoritarian regime. The interdisciplinary research team will conduct external

and community evaluations of the pilot's efficacy before scaling the model to all villages sampled by the Loess Health Study, a 15-year (2013–2028) longitudinal study examining the interplay between economic development, environmental conservation, and health outcomes of 3,800 rural households in northwestern China.

Beth Frankel Merenstein, Central Connecticut State University, with *Middlesex County Coalition on Housing and Homelessness, as part of the Middlesex-Meriden-Wallingford CAN (Coordinated Access Network)*.

Put into practice in November 2014, the Middlesex-Meriden-Wallingford CAN created a single point of entry (2-1-1) for people needing prevention, housing, or other services to gain stable housing. Working together with the community providers, the clients who accessed this network, and the directors of the various programs, the project, "Front Door Policy: How well does it work?" will conduct an evaluation to determine whether the CAN is truly providing more efficient homelessness systems and assistance.

Scott Patrick Murphy, University of South Florida, with *Casa Chiapas Tampa*.

Casa Chiapas Tampa developed the Indigenous Maya Immigration Conference Series (IMICS) intervention in response to the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals policy in order to clarify changing immigration policies and procedures, share best practices to avoid scams, and to provide nuanced, particularistic one-on-one assistance to Latina/o immigrants in the greater Tampa Bay area. Drawing upon ethnographic fieldwork, focus group interviews, and survey data, this case study will evaluate the efficacy of the IMICS intervention. The work seeks to explain how IMICS participants navigate immigration policy and avoid scams in everyday life in order to illuminate practical pathways to citizenship.

Ray Von Robertson, University of Louisiana at Lafayette, with *Peace for MLK*.

The *Peace for MLK* organization will incorporate collaborative


partnerships between community residents of Lafayette's Northside district and other local stakeholders in this community. In addition, *Peace for MLK* has ties to other organizations and offices in greater Lafayette. In this study, titled "African American Attitudes on Policing in Lafayette, LA," Robertson will conduct 60-minute in-depth interviews with 40 African American residents of Lafayette, LA, in order to gauge their general attitudes toward police, the use of excessive force by police, and the implications of such force for future relations.

Kathleen Sexsmith, Cornell

University, with *Worker Justice Center of New York (WJCNY)*.

Kathleen Sexsmith will partner with WJCNY to assess farm labor organizing efforts in the New York dairy industry. WJCNY helps coordinate the "Comité Primero de Mayo," a statewide advocacy and solidarity network comprised of Mexican and Central American-origin dairy farmworkers. She will conduct interviews and workshops with Comité members to analyze and help design strategies for farmworker empowerment and organizing.

Jennifer Sherman, Washington State University, with *The Cove, Twisp, Washington*.

This qualitative and ethnographic research, "Amenity Tourism and Inequality in Rural Washington," will investigate the impacts of amenity tourism on a rural community whose economy has transitioned. The location and landscape provided the means for economic reinvention after natural resource-based industries declined, but not without social costs. The research will explore the experiences of those struggling to make a living in low-paid, mostly service-sector jobs as well as for less marginal residents for whom the community offers opportunities that help offset financial struggles. The project seeks to better understand the barriers to social mobility that arise or are exacerbated with tourism-based rural development and to identify which poverty alleviation strategies are effective within a deeply stratified, geographically isolated rural community. 

announcements

Call for Papers

Publications

International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice invites submissions for a special issue on "Violence against Women in India." Violence against women (VAW) is a major issue worldwide and has gained much attention in India in recent decades. The special issue will contribute to this area of research and focus specifically on the criminological antecedents of, and criminal justice responses to, the problem of violence against women in India. Deadline: September 1, 2015. Contact: N. Prabha Unnithan at Prabha.Unnithan@colostate.edu. For more information, visit www.mc.manuscriptcentral.com/rcac.

Journal of Offender Rehabilitation is accepting submissions for its special issue to be published sometime in 2016. It will be devoted to articles that provide historical perspectives on punishment regimens (changes and continuities) for both adult and juvenile offenders in the United States during the last century and beyond. The focus will be on the ways in which the traditional justifications for punishment, such as retribution, rehabilitation, deterrence, etc, are or are not reflected in past and current punishment modalities in the United States. Contact: Darnell Hawkins at arkvark@aol.com.

Journal of Rural Mental Health, a multidisciplinary journal devoted specifically to rural mental health research, practice, and policy, is seeking submissions. A recent issue included articles on technology and health care, mental health first aid, rural lesbians, and homeless veterans' needs. All manuscripts submitted are initially screened by the editor and sent out for blind peer review, if he determines they are appropriate for the journal. For more information, visit www.apa.org/pubs/journals/rmh.

Research in Race and Ethnic Relations announces a special book-length sociological annual review, titled "Race, Crime, and Health among African American Males." This issue aims to explore the interface between public health, medicinal, and criminological takes on health and mortality disparities across racial ethnic and class lines that exist in the United States. Contact: Darnell Hawkins at arkvark@aol.com.

Research in Social Movements, Conflicts and Change, a peer-reviewed volume published by Emerald Group Publishing, encourages submissions for volume 40 of the series. The journal is seeking submissions for its special issue, "Narratives of Identity in Social Movements, Conflicts & Change." This volume will include research in two areas: (1) submissions focused on analytical analyses of identity and narratives of identity in conflict outbreaks, dynamics, resolution and/or post-

conflict peacebuilding and transitional justice; and (2) general submissions appropriate to any of the three broad foci reflected in series title. Deadline: September 15, 2015. Contact: lhan-coc2@kent.edu. For more information, visit www.emeraldinsight.com/series/rsmcc.

Research in the Sociology of Health Care, is seeking papers for its research annual. Papers dealing with macro-level system issues and micro-level issues involving special groups, social factors, and disparities linked to issues in health and health care are sought. This includes examination of health and health care issues of patients or of providers of care, especially those related to social factors including education, family, income, government. Papers that focus on linkages to policy, population concerns, and either patients or providers of care as ways to meet health care needs of people both in the US and in other countries are solicited. Deadline: November 15, 2015. Contact: Jennie Jacobs Kronenfeld at Jennie.Kronenfeld@asu.edu.

Societies, announces a special issue edited by Silvia Dominguez and Cid Martinez. Theme: "Cross-racial and Cross-ethnic Personal and Group Relationships." In the face of an increasingly complex society, people seek out and form relations with those whom they feel safe and comfortable and perceive to be similar. As a result, racial and ethnic groups form their own distinct social networks that are separated and isolated from others, limiting information and awareness and the ability to develop consensus to address community problems and promote mobility. This special issue provides a window into the social mechanisms that foster cross-ethnic, cross-racial, and ethnic networks. Contact: Silvia Dominguez at s.dominguez@neu.edu; or Cid Martinez at martinec@saclink.csus.edu. For more information, visit www.mdpi.com/journal/societies/special_issues/race_ethnic_relations#info.

Through the Prison Gate: An Exploration of Issues from Orange is the New Black announces a call for submissions. Set in a female correctional facility, Jenji Kohan's Netflix series, *Orange is the New Black*, provides a diverse cast, a presentation of some feminist themes, and a critical reflection on the U.S. prison system. The aim of the anthology is to highlight the many

areas raised impacting incarcerated women overtly and subtly in the show. Submit 500-word drafts of chapters. Deadline: October 1, 2015. Contact: Shirley A. Jackson at jacksons1@southernct.edu; and Laurie Gordy at laurie.gordy@newbury.edu.

Conferences

Bahrain Authority for Culture and Antiquities International Symposium, November 24-26, 2016. Manama, Bahrain. Theme: "The Image of the Other: Intersecting Views." The "Knowledge Transfer Project", headed by Pr. Tahar Labib (Former General Director of the Arab Organization for Translation, Beirut-Lebanon), combines two ways of knowledge transfer: the translation (from different languages into Arabic) of a set of important scientific books and the exchange of knowledge and experiences through Euro-Arab meetings between specialists in human and social sciences. This is done in the context of a reflective dialogue between cultures. Contact: Dijilali El Mestari at knowledge.conference@culture.gov.bh. For more information, visit www.culture.gov.bh.

Conference to Commemorate a Legacy, Late Spring 2016, New York City, NY. Theme: "The Legacy of Arthur Vidich and Joseph Bensman." While Vidich and Bensman each made significant individual contributions to sociology, their lifelong collaboration resulted in two major books, several timely anthologies, and many articles. The purpose of the conference will be to explore their joint and individual legacies, their contribution to sociology, and the influences they had on their collaborators, colleagues, and students. Deadline: January 15,

2016. Contact: Christian Churchill at cchurchi@stac.edu; or Jerry Levy at (802) 254-8513.

Nebraska Council of School Administrators (NCSA) Conference, April 13-16, 2016, Lincoln, NE. Theme: "The New and the Novel in the 19th Century/New Directions in 19th-Century Studies." Invite submissions for papers and panels that investigate the theme. Recent methods in 19th-century studies (digital humanist approaches and editing, "surface," "suspicious," and "deep" reading) are invited, as are theorizations of novelty itself or epistemologies of the new, and alternate, interdisciplinary and trans-Atlantic interpretations of the theme. Deadline: September 30, 2015. Contact: ncsanebraska@gmail.com. For more information, visit www.ncsa.org.

School of Sociology University College of Ireland Conference, January 7-8, 2016, Dublin, Ireland. Theme: "In honor of Stephen Mennell Social character and historical processes." This conference aims to recognize and reflect on Mennell's important work, which includes numerous books and articles. In line with his prodigious output, the conference, in addition to sessions on all aspects of the work of Elias, will have panels on America and on food and eating. It is hoped that there will be no conference fee. And while we will provide assistance, participants will be expected to cover their own travel and accommodation costs. Contact: Steven Loyal at Loyal@ucd.ie; or Tom Inglis at Tom.Inglis@ucd.ie. For more information, visit www.ucd.ie.

Society of Applied Anthropology (SfAA) 76th Annual Meeting,

American Journal of Sociology

Andrew Abbott, Editor

AJS

American Journal of Sociology

The AJS announces the winner of the 2015 Gould Prize:

Daniel A. McFarland, Dan Jurafsky, and Craig Rawlings, "Making the Connection: Social Bonding in Courtship Situations," AJS 118 (May 2013).

Visit us at booth #503 and pick up a copy of the article. While you're there, subscribe or renew your subscription and save 20% with your ASA discount!

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS JOURNALS

announcements

March 29–April 2, 2016, Vancouver, BC. Theme: "Intersections." SfAA is a multi-disciplinary association that focuses on problem definition and resolution. We welcome papers from all disciplines. Deadline: October 15, 2015. Contact: info@sfaa.net, (405) 843-5113; Fax: (405) 843-8553. For more information, visit www.sfaa.net/annual-meeting.

Meetings

June 10–13, 2015. 6th Annual Expanding the Circle Summer Institute, San Francisco, CA. Theme: "Advancing LGBTQ Initiatives in Higher Education, from the Classroom to the Campus Quad." Contact: expandingthecircle@ciis.edu. For more information, visit www.ciis.edu/ExpandingTheCircle.

June 25–27, 2015. International Conference on Identity and Nationhood. Dublin, Ireland. Theme: "Pulling Together or Pulling Apart." For more information, visit www.tcd.ie/Hispanic_Studies/PTPA-conference/.

June 28–July 1, 2015. Clinical Sociology division (RC46) of the International Sociological Association, Johannesburg, South Africa. Theme: "Contours of Violence: Manifestations, Interventions and Social Justice." Contact: MariamSeedat@Seedatm@ukzn.ac.za or TinaUys@uj.ac.za.

August 6–9, 2015. Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies 2015 Symposium, Pasadena, CA. Theme: "Freedom & Virtue: Re-Inventing Free Institutions in an Era of Globalization." Contact: info@jis3.org or ogruenwald@a4isp.com. For more information, visit www.jis3.org/symposium2015.htm.

September 14–16, 2015. The North American Housing and HIV/AIDS Research Summit VIII, Washington, DC. Theme: "Tackling the Social Drives of HIV." For more information, visit www.hivhousingsummit.org/home.html.

October 4–6, 2015. The National Social Science Association Meeting, New Orleans, LA. Theme: National Fall Professional Development Meeting. For more information, visit: www.nssa.us/fall_conference.htm.

October 23–24, 2015. A Critical Moment: Sex/Gender Research at the Intersection of Culture, Brain, & Behavior, 6th Interdisciplinary Conference of The Foundation for Psychocultural Research, Los Angeles, CA. Theme: "Issues at the Intersection of Sex/Gender, Culture, Brain, and Behavior." Contact: [Constance Cummings at cummings08@gmail.com](mailto:ConstanceCummings@cummings08@gmail.com). For more information, visit www.thefpr.org/conference2015/registration.php.

November 13–14, 2015. California Sociological Association Annual Meeting. Sacramento. Theme: "Social Realities, Social Change: The Importance of Global Context." For more information, visit www.cal-soc.org.

Funding

Core Fulbright U.S. Scholar Program provides approximately 800 teaching and/or research grants to U.S. faculty and experienced professionals in a wide variety of academic and professional fields. Grants are available in over 125 countries. Grants vary in duration: applicants can propose projects for a period of two to 12 months, as specified in the award description. In addition, flexible options may be

available. Deadline: August 3, 2015. For more information, visit www.cies.org/program/core-fulbright-us-scholar-program.

Fellowships

Taiwan Fellowship, established by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) of The Republic of China (Taiwan) to award foreign experts and scholars interested in researches related to Taiwan, cross-strait relations, mainland China, Asia-Pacific region and Chinese studies to conduct advanced research at universities or academic institutions in Taiwan. Recipients will conduct their research between January to December 2016. Grant for professors is \$60,000, assistant professors is \$50,000. Deadline: June 30, 2015. Contact: twfellowship@ncl.edu.tw or twjob@ncl.edu.tw. For information, please visit www.taiwanfellowship.ncl.edu.tw.

Competitions

2015 National Service and Civic Engagement Research Competition released by the Corporation for National and Community Service for a Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) of up to \$800,000. The broad objectives of the competition are to: promote research on national service, civic engagement, and volunteering among researchers and practitioners; broaden the evidence base for programs using national service and volunteering; increase the availability of innovative research methods used to study to national service and volunteering. Deadline: July 16, 2015. Contact: NationalServiceResearch@cns.gov. For more information, visit: www.nationalservice.gov/build-your-capacity/grants/funding-opportunities/2015/national-service-and-civic-engagement-research.

In the News

Cawo Abdi, University of Minnesota, wrote an April 21 CNN.com op-ed, "Labeling South Africa Turmoil 'Xenophobia' Scapegoats Poor Blacks."

Corey Abramson, University of Arizona, wrote an April 20 *Atlantic* article, "Unequal Until the End," which quotes **Jeremy Freese**, Northwestern University, and **Karen Lutfe**, University of Colorado Denver, and mentions **Eric Klinenberg**, New York University.

Mohammed Bamyeh, University of Pittsburgh, was interviewed on February 22 about the situation in Libya by the syndicated public radio program, "Background Briefing with Ian Masters."

Mary Bernstein, University of Connecticut, was quoted in an April 28 *Middletown Press* article about the U.S. Supreme Court case *Obergefell v. Hodges*.

Chad Broughton, University of Chicago, and his book, *Boom, Bust, Exodus*:

The Rust Belt, The Maquilas, and a Tale of Two Cities, were featured on an April 15 episode of "Shortwave with PJ Tobia," a PBS NewsHour podcast on world affairs. He was also quoted in a May 18 *New York Times* article, "Town's Decline Illustrates Peril of Trade Deals."

Tony Brown, Vanderbilt University, wrote an April 30 *Tennessean* op-ed, "Racism, White Privilege Still Exist, and Riots Prove It."

Jennifer Carlson, University of Toronto, wrote a May 26 *Los Angeles Times* op-ed, "Why Men Feel the Need to Carry Guns." The op-ed also appeared in *The Dallas Morning News* on May 28.

Philip Cohen, University of Maryland, was quoted in a recent Reuters article, about how joint custody may not add stress for children of divorce, that appeared in CBC News and the *Bangor Daily News* on May 6.

Peter Dreier, Occidental College, wrote a May 30 *Huffington Post* article, "If You Like Social Security and Minimum Wage, Thank Frances Perkins."

Ronnie Dunn, Cleveland State University, was quoted in a June 3 *Contra Costa Times* article, "Oakland and Cleveland: Two Cities with Much in Common, on Center Stage for NBA Finals."

Matthew E. Dupre, Duke University, was quoted in an April 16 *New York Times* article, "Divorce May Be Bad for the Heart, Especially for Women," about his study on the connection between divorce and risk of heart attack. The study was also covered in Reuters, Forbes, and TIME.com on April 14, the *Toronto Sun* on April 15, the *New York Daily News* and *The Times of India* on April 16, and many other media outlets.

Morten Ender, West Point, wrote an April 24 article, "Military Brats in Films" in the *Stars & Stripes* newspaper, Asia/Japan Edition, commemorating April as the Month of the Military Child. In addition, Ender and **Remi Hajjar**, West Point, were quoted and their research was referenced in a May 25 *Los Angeles Times* article, "U.S. Military and Civilians Are Increasingly Divided."

Charles Gallagher, La Salle University, was interviewed on May 4 on WCAU-TV about the motivations behind the religious shooting in Texas and was quoted in a May 11 *Orlando Sentinel* column, "Time to Bury 'Thugs' Under Baltimore's Ashes."

Herbert Gans, Columbia University, wrote an article, "Mike Nichols's First Career," which appeared in the March/April issue of *The University of Chicago Magazine*.

Sara Goldrick-Rab, University of Wisconsin-Madison, was quoted in a June 1 *U.S. News and World Report* article, "Underestimating the True Cost of College."

Matthew Hall, Cornell University, was



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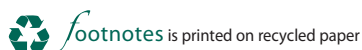
Managing Editor: *Johanna Olexy*

Secretary: *Mary Romero*

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

quoted in a May 5 Al Jazeera America article, "Great Recession Foreclosures Fueled Racial Segregation, Study Finds," about his recent *American Sociological Review* study, "Neighborhood Foreclosures, Racial/Ethnic Transitions, and Residential Segregation." A number of other media outlets, including *Pacific Standard*, *The Washington Post*, and the *Chicago Sun Times* on May 8, also covered study, which he co-authored with **Kyle Crowder**, University of Washington, and **Amy Spring**, Georgia State University.

Robert J. Hironimus-Wendt, Western Illinois University, was quoted in a February 6 *Inside Higher Ed* article, "Follow the Money."

Elizabeth Hordge-Freeman, The University of South Florida, was mentioned in an April 30 *USA Today* article, "This Is Your Mama's Brand, Dove Says."

Michael Hout, New York University, was quoted in May 12 *New York Times* and *USA Today* articles and was interviewed May 12 on Chris Hayes's "All in" on MSNBC and on WHYY Philadelphia's "Radio Times," all about the new Pew Research report on American religion.

Matthew W. Hughey, University of Connecticut, wrote a March 14 *New York Times* op-ed, "The University of Oklahoma Video and the Problem Fraternities Can't Fix Themselves," and was interviewed about his research on racism and collegiate fraternalism by *Inside Higher Ed* on April 15 for their story, "Bad Apples or the Barrel?," the *Orlando Sentinel* on April 10 for their story, "University Greek Houses Often Segregated;" the Associated Press on March 15 for their story, "Oklahoma Isn't Alone in Race-Related Fraternity Incidents;" WDTV 5 News (Bridgeport, WV) on March 13 for their story, "Does Racism Exist in Greek Life?;" WFLD Fox 32 (Chicago, IL) on March 11 for their story, "Racism in the American Fraternity System;" and *The Huffington Post* on March 10 for their story, "SAE's Racist Chant Was Not an Isolated Incident." In addition, he was interviewed by KCRW 89.9 FM (Santa Monica, CA) on March 10 for "To the Point, with Warren Olney: Racism and Fraternities;" CNN on March 10 for their story "Fraternity Appears to have History of Racism;" CNN.com on March 10 for their story, "Are Frats A Form of American Apartheid?;" *Inside Higher Ed* and on March 10, for their story, "Deadliest and Most Racist?;" Al Jazeera America for their story, "Fraternity Race Scandal Rocks University of Oklahoma;" and the *Christian Science Monitor* on March 9 for their story, "Oklahoma Racist Frat Chant: Glimpse of What Goes on Behind Closed Doors," and Al Jazeera America on March 11 for their story, "Reaction to Ferguson Resignations."

Elaine Bell Kaplan, University of Southern California, was interviewed April 20 on C-SPAN about her book, "We Live in the Shadow:" *Inner-City Kids*

Tell Their Story Through Photographs.

Lane Kenworthy, University of California-San Diego, was mentioned in a May 27 *Business Insider* article, "9 Steps for Solving Income Inequality — and Why We Need to Be Talking About Them."

Eric Klinenberg, New York University, was mentioned in a May 28 *Entertainment Weekly* article, "Aziz Ansari Describes His Upcoming Book Modern Romance in 'Nice Huge Twitter Rant'" and in a June 4 *Slate* article about Aziz Ansari's and Klinenberg's book, *Modern Romance*.

Annette Lareau, University of Pennsylvania, **Pamela Smock**, University of Michigan, and **Arlie Hochschild**, University of California-Berkeley, were quoted in a May 10 *New York Times* op-ed, "Mom: The Designated Worrier." The op-ed also mentioned **Elliot Weinger**, The College at Brockport, State University of New York.

Patricia Leavy, independent sociologist (www.patricialeavy.com), was the subject of an April 13 *Examiner.com* Q&A article, "Career Reflections with Award-Winning Author, Patricia Leavy," and co-authored a March 31 *Huffington Post* article, "A Conversation About Hollywood and Diversity: Why It Matters."

Jennifer Lee, University of California-Irvine, was the subject of a May 20 *Chronicle of Higher Education* Q&A interview centered around her soon-to-be-released book, *The Asian American Achievement Paradox*, which she co-authored with **Min Zhou**, University of California-Los Angeles and Nanyang Technological University.

Jeff Manza, New York University, was quoted in a June 2 *USA Today* article, "Poll: What Should Candidates Talk About to Iowans?"

Steven McKay, University of California-Santa Cruz, was quoted in a May 8 *Santa Cruz Sentinel* article, "Living on \$10 an Hour in Santa Cruz County."

Richard Allen Miech, Michigan University, was quoted in a May 28 *U.S. News and World Report* article, "Marriage Before College Graduation Tied to More Weight Gain," about his recent *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* study, "The Sequencing of a College Degree during the Transition to Adulthood: Implications for Obesity." A number of other media outlets, including the *Daily Mail* and Yahoo!Health on May 28 and *The Huffington Post* UK on May 29, also covered the study, which he co-authored with **Michael J. Shanahan**, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, **Jason Boardman**, University of Colorado-Boulder, and **Shawn Bauldry**, University of Alabama-Birmingham.

Ruth Milkman, Graduate Center-CUNY, was quoted in a June 1 NBCNews.com article, "As Minimum Wages Rise, Some Say Too Little, Too Late."

Christin Munsch, University of Con-

necticut, was quoted in a June 1 *Wall Street Journal* article, "When a Man Depends on a Woman, He May Be More Likely to Cheat," about her recent *American Sociological Review* study, "Her Support, His Support: Money, Masculinity, and Marital Infidelity." Many other media outlets covered the study, including Today.com, the *Chicago Tribune*, the *San Francisco Chronicle*, the *Daily Mail*, *The Guardian*, CNN.com, *USA Today*, the *Los Angeles Times*, and *The Telegraph* on June 1, *Cosmopolitan* and the *Huffington Post* on June 2, and *The Washington Post* on June 4.

Orlando Patterson, Harvard University, wrote a May 10 *New York Times* op-ed, "The Real Problem with America's Inner Cities."

Mary Pattillo, Northwestern University, was quoted in an April 27 *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* article, "Levels of Housing Segregation Have Changed Over Past 70 Years, Sociology Professor Says."

Silvia Pedraza, University of Michigan, was interviewed on May 7 by Ray Suarez, on his television program "Inside Story" on the Al Jazeera America network, regarding Cuba's ties to Russia as well as the United States.

Andrew Perrin, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, was quoted in a May 9 *Herald Sun* article, "UNC Faculty Eyes Boosting Athlete Opportunities."

Robert Putnam, Harvard University, was quoted in an April 30 *Richmond Times-Dispatch* editorial, "Sociologist Discusses Consequences of Segregated Housing."

Sean Reardon, Stanford University, was quoted in a May 5 CNN Money article, "Where Poor Kids Stay Poor."

Jo Reger, Oakland University, was quoted in a May 11 *Oakland Press* article, "Oakland University Students Already Showing Interest in New LGBT Studies Minor."

Leila Rogers, Horry-Georgetown Technical College, was quoted in a May 27 *Sun News* article, "HGTC Installs Hand Sanitizer Stations After Survey Shows Too Few Students, Staff Washing Hands."

Mary Rose, University of Texas-Austin, was quoted in a May 12 Associated Press article, "Jurors' Questions Aim at Heart of Theater Shooting Trial." The article appeared in a number of media outlets, including FoxNews.com and Yahoo!News on May 12 and the *Chicago Tribune* on May 13.

Pepper Schwartz, University of Washington, was quoted in a June 2 *Daily Mail* article about the A&E reality show, "Married at First Sight," on which she is the resident sociologist.

David R. Segal, University of Maryland, was featured on an April 27 PBS special on "The Draft."

Neil Smelser, University of California-Berkeley, was mentioned in a June 2 BloombergBusiness article, "You're Ending Your E-mails Wrong."

Jennifer Sykes, Michigan State University, was quoted in an April 8 *Pacific Standard* article, "A Big Financial Boost for Low-Income Families," about her recent *American Sociological Review* study, "Dignity and Dreams: What the Earned Income Tax (EITC) Means to Low-Income Families." A number of other media outlets, including Michigan Radio on April 7 and *The Atlantic* and Yahoo!Finance on April 14, also covered the study, which she co-authored with **Katrin Križ**, Emmanuel College, **Kathryn Edin**, Johns Hopkins University, and **Sarah Halpern-Meekin**, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Brian Thiede, Louisiana State University-Baton Rouge, and **David Brady**, WZB Berlin Social Science Center, were quoted and **Daniel Lichter**, Cornell

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Sexualities
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announcements

University, and **Scott Sanders**, Brigham Young University, were mentioned in a May 12 *Science* article, "U.S. Politicians Say They Want to Help the Working Poor. But How Many Are There?"

Ruth Thompson-Miller, University of Dayton, was quoted in an April 28 WDTN.com article, "Why Riot? Local Psychologist, Sociologist Weigh In."

Charles Tolbert, Baylor University, was quoted in a May 6 *Seattle Times* article, "Seattle Crowdfunding Firm, State to Help Small Businesses Get Loans."

Zeynep Tufekci, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, was mentioned in a June 1 *Fortune* article, "Why Facebook's Algorithm Matters: Because 60% of Millennials Get News There."

Karen G. Weiss, West Virginia University, was quoted in an April 21 *New York Times* article, "Social Media Publicity Turns Wild Parties into Trouble That Can't Be Ignored."

William Julius Wilson, Harvard University, and **Andrew Cherlin**, Johns Hopkins University, were quoted in a May 12 *New York Times* article, "Middle Class Is Disappearing, at Least From Vocabulary of Possible 2016 Contenders."

Adia Harvey Wingfield, Georgia State University, was quoted in a May 13 *Atlantic* article, "The Weakening Definition of 'Diversity.'"

Marina Zaloznaya, University of Iowa, **Christopher Yenkey**, The University of Chicago Booth School of Business, and **Ifeoma Ajunwa**, Columbia University, were quoted in a May 29 LiveScience article, "FIFA Scandal: The Complicated Science of Corruption." The article also appeared on Yahoo!News on May 30.

Viviana A. Zelizer, Princeton University, was quoted in a June 2 *Huffington Post* article, "Why Some People May Be More Likely To Become Parents."

Awards

Elizabeth Hordge-Freeman, University of South Florida, received a Fulbright Grant (Brazil), a Ruth Landes Memorial Fund Award, and an ASA FAD grant for her research, "Second-Class Daughters: Informal Adoptions as Modern Slavery in Brazil."

Patricia Leavy, independent sociologist (www.patricialeavy.com), received the 2014 Special Achievement Award from the American Creativity Association for "special and extraordinary advancement of arts-based research and the ground-breaking Social Fictions series." She also received the 2015 Egon Guba Memorial Lecture Award from The American Educational Research Association; and the 2015 Special Career Award from the International Congress of Qualitative Inquiry.

Roslyn Arlin Mickelson, University of North Carolina-Charlotte, received the Elizabeth G. Cohen Distinguished Career in Applied Sociology of Education

Award from the American Educational Research Association's Sociology of Education Special Interest Group.

Sandra Portocarrero, Columbia University, was one of 30 individuals to receive the Paul & Daisy Soros Fellowships for New Americans, the premier graduate school fellowship for immigrants and children of immigrants.

Transitions

Michael DeCesare was promoted to Professor in the Department of Sociology at Merrimack College.

Adia Havery Wingfield, Georgia State University, has accepted a position as Professor of Sociology at Washington University-St. Louis.

Alex Piquero, University of Texas-Dallas, was appointed to the Scientific Advisory Board of the Department of Justice by former Attorney General, Hon. Eric Holder.

William Alex Pridemore, will begin as Dean of the School of Criminal Justice at the University at Albany-SUNY in fall 2015.

Abigail C. Saguy, University of California-Los Angeles (UCLA), has been promoted to Full Professor of Sociology at UCLA, effective July 1 2015.

People

Michael Augustin Faia, College of William & Mary, performed his poem "Promise and Proscription" with musical accompaniment, at Subprimal Poetry Art (subprimal.com), in the spring of 2015. This poem juggles the rituals of birth, death, marriage, and divorce.

Jaber F. Gubrium, University of Missouri, presented the keynote lecture "Stories in Action" at the first congress of the North American Network in Aging Studies at Miami University on May 20, 2015.

Stephen J. Morewitz, California State University-East Bay and Stephen J. Morewitz, PhD, & Associates, was awarded a California State University-East Bay Certificate of Appreciation in Recognition and Appreciation for Contributions in Scholarly and Creative Works for the first *Handbook of Forensic Sociology and Psychology* (Springer, 2014) on April 21, 2015.

New Books

Richard Alba, CUNY-Graduate Center, and **Nancy Foner**, Hunter College and CUNY-Graduate Center, *Strangers No More: Immigration and the Challenges of Integration in North America and Western Europe* (Princeton University Press, 2015).

Erin K. Anderson, Washington College, and **Catherine Richards Solomon**, Quinnipiac University, *Family Friendly Policies and Practices in Academe* (Lexington, 2015).

William T. Armaline, San Jose State University, **Davita Silfen Glasberg** and **Bandana Purkayastha**, both of University of Connecticut, *The Human Rights Enterprise: The State, Resistance, and Human Rights* (Polity, 2015).

Javier Auyero, University of Texas-Austin, and **Maria Fernanda Berti**, a Buenos Aires Elementary School, *In Harm's Way: The Dynamic of Urban Violence* (Princeton University Press, 2015).

Salvatore J. Babones, University of Sydney, *Sixteen for '16: A Progressive Agenda for a Better America* (Policy, 2015); and Ed., *Latent Variables and Factor Analysis* (SAGE, 2015).

James Joseph Dean, Sonoma State University, *Straights: Heterosexuality in Post-Closeted Culture* (New York University Press 2014).

Michael DeCesare, Merrimack College, *Death on Demand: Jack Kevorkian and the Right-to-Die Movement* (Rowman & Littlefield, 2015).

Patricia Leavy, independent sociologist (www.patricialeavy.com), *Method Meets Art: Arts-Based Research Practice*, 2nd Edition (Guilford, 2015); *Low-Fat Love: Expanded Anniversary Edition* (Sense Publishers, 2015); and *The Oxford Handbook of Qualitative Research* (Oxford University Press, 2014).

James B. Pick and **Avijit Sarkar**, both of University of Redlands, *The Global Digital Divides: Explaining Change* (Springer, 2015).

Lauren Rivera, Northwestern University, *Pedigree: How Elite Students Get Elite Jobs* (Princeton University Press, 2015).

Other Organizations

National Science Foundation announces the availability of a new interactive resource which will help NSF-funded principal investigators and their institution public information officers better understand the process for creating communications tools, such as videos and feature stories, so that NSF more effectively communicates the science it funds. This user-friendly resource, which is essentially a decision tree that shows examples of all of NSF's Office of Legislative and Public Affairs (OLPA) capabilities, is located with NSF's communications resources along with a text-only version. The toolkit may at first look like a presentation, but it is actually an application that users can explore and interact with at their own pace to help them stretch how they communicate about research and broader impacts. For more information, visit www.nsf.gov/about/congress/toolkit.jsp.

Deaths

Gerald M. Platt, University of Massachusetts-Amherst, a highly

regarded sociologist credited with helping to establish a connection between his discipline and psychoanalysis, died Thursday, May 7, 2015, at the Hospice of the Fisher Home in Amherst. He was 82 years old. The cause of his death was Alzheimer's disease.

Obituaries

Walter Firey
1916-2014

Walter Firey, Professor Emeritus at the University of Texas-Austin, was born August 13, 1916, in Roundup, MT, and died in Austin on December 20, 2014, at the age of 98. When he was quite young his family moved to Seattle where Walter attended public schools and the University of Washington, completing his BA and MA degrees. Then on to Harvard, where he received his doctoral degree.

Walter Firey was exposed to the teachings of world-renowned scholars. At Washington he took a course from Pitirim A. Sorokin and Talcott Parsons (he knew his Sorokin, he knew his Parsons) and audited a course from the economist Joseph Schumpeter. And through his own scholarly pursuits he constructed an original sociological worldview, one worthy of serious attention.

When I arrived in Austin in 1949, Walter was an associate professor, having come to the University of Texas from Michigan State, where he taught for a period of time. During those early years Walter carried on an unusual dialogue with Stanley Taylor, who left in 1952 to complete his doctoral degree. They debated the nature of reality. For Stan, as an Hegelian sociologist, the reality is the concept and all action from the perspective of the actor is rational. Yet Walter strove to salvage some notion of irrational action. They tolerated me as they discussed the relations of institutions and organizations, etc. Walter was deeply committed to the world of ideas, and the ongoing dialogue served to clarify how to think and what to think about.

During those early years Walter was expanding his scholarly horizons in new directions. For example, in about 1951 Walter, my wife Andree, and I audited a course in symbolic logic (taught by a member of the philosophy department). He went on to study Talcott Parsons' *The Social System*, which we discussed at some length. He was also deeply engrossed in learning lattice theory (viz. Boolean algebra). Later in the 50s, when he was beginning to write *Man, Mind and Land*, he used me as a sounding board of sorts, as he explored different ways of constructing his argument.

Walter Firey's four books highlight his unusual scholarly journey. *Land Use in Central Boston* (1947) was, relying on Sorokin and Parsons as a backdrop, a

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critique of the sub-social view of ecology of the early Chicago school. Once Walter asked me to join him as Talcott Parsons, on one of his few trips to Texas, was scheduled to visit him in his office. Parsons pointedly noted that he was pleased that his book on Central Boston had done so well.

In *Man, Mind and Land* (1960), was intent on constructing a theory of resource use. To achieve this goal he took land use practices of two societies in Africa, 13th century medieval England, and the groundwater/land use problem in the southern reaches of The Great Plains as empirical case studies for his theorizing about resource use. He sought to formalize theory, using for instance, lattice theory. Some scholars have recognized that Walter Firey was the first resource sociologist, the first environmental sociologist, carrying out his research and theorizing before the environmental section of the ASA was created.

His two other books—*Law and Economy in Planning* (1965) and *The Study of Possible Societies* (1977)—push out the theoretical boundaries of sociology in still other directions. In the former he introduces readers, for example, to the views of the legal theorist Hans Kelsen. In his book on *Possible Societies* (self-published) Walter advances his version of phenomenology, building for instance, on the early writings of Edmund Husserl. Reading that book is a formidable undertaking.

Walter taught for short periods of time at Harvard and Columbia. Also, he was a Fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford for a year. And he received the Pro Bene Meritis Award from the College of Liberal Arts, the University of Texas-Austin.

Walter Firey was a wonderfully nice and kind person. Over and over his colleagues and ex-students have spoken of him in just these terms. Although Walter was deeply committed to sociology, his family was his first love. His wife of 62 years, Mary Lou, and his two sons, Paul and John, made his long life worthwhile.

Gideon Sjoberg, University of Texas-Austin

Don C. Gibbons
1926-2015

Don Gibbons, a renowned sociologist-criminologist and important contributor to the criminological literature, died on April 14 in Portland, OR. Don was born in Newport, WA, on June 6, 1926. He served in the U.S. Navy from 1944 to 1946, and following his discharge, he attended the University of Washington; there he completed both his undergraduate and graduate studies and was awarded a PhD in sociology in 1956. While at the University, he met his future wife, Carmen Baker—in Don's words, "the best thing that ever happened to me!" He and Carmen,

married for 56 years until her death in 2008, had two children, Michael and Diane.

Following the completion of his PhD, Don accepted a one-year position as Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of British Columbia, with a joint appointment as Director of the Staff Training School at Oakalla Prison Farm. This latter appointment was indicative of what was to come, in that Don continued to use his criminological knowledge to serve the community. In the mid-1970s, Don and his colleague Gerald Blake were awarded a grant to develop program models for the federal juvenile diversion program. Don continued to assist a variety of criminal justice efforts in the community, serving as a Research Consultant to the Oregon Corrections Division and as a Consultant to the Multnomah County Youth Commission. Don served his profession with similar enthusiasm and commitment. He was the Northern Division Vice President of the Pacific Sociological Association in 1976–77 and then the Association's President in 1982–83. He was a long-time editor of the journal *Crime and Delinquency* and an Associate Editor of both the *Pacific Sociological Review* and the *Western Sociological Review*. The *American Society of Criminology* honored his outstanding contributions to criminological scholarship and the advancement of the discipline by making him an Honorary Fellow of the association.

In 1957 Don joined the sociology faculty at San Francisco State College (SFS), where he eventually (1966–1968) served as the Department Chair. Then in 1969, he accepted a faculty appointment in the Department of Sociology at Portland State University (PSU), where he remained until his retirement in 1991. As at SFS, faculty respect for Don in the PSU Department also resulted in his election as Department Chair (1971-1974). But it was not only the Department of Sociology at PSU that benefitted from his expertise and work ethic. Part of the broadening of the University in the 1970s was the development of an Urban Studies unit (now the hugely successful School of Urban and Public Affairs) with its own PhD program. Don was invited to take on a second faculty position, developing and teaching in the Criminal Justice arm of the PhD program. With the awarding of a \$500,000 Law Enforcement Administration Association (LEAA) grant to the program, Don became the Director of the National Criminal Justice Educational Development Consortium, serving in this role from 1974–76.

Don taught a variety of classes in Sociology, Criminology, and Urban Studies and was highly thought of by his students. He encouraged students to develop their own interests and then did what he could to assist their projects. As one former student (now

a professor) wrote in a commemoration, "Perhaps more than anything, I will never forget the freedom Don gave me to explore radical criminology and to write my dissertation about the policing of labor radicalism—an area outside his expertise. By permitting me to 'color outside the lines' during my doctoral education at PSU, Don instilled in me the self-confidence to develop my own unique identity as a scholar." His teaching expertise became well known, and throughout his professional career, he was invited to serve as a visiting professor at an impressive array of universities, including Stanford University, University of Oregon, San Diego State College, Arizona State University and University of Melbourne.

Yet, Don is perhaps best known for his research and prolific writing on criminology. During the course of his career, he authored five books and co-authored another three. His classic text, *Society, Crime and Criminal Careers*, now in its eighth edition, was first published in 1968 and is used in classrooms throughout the world. In *Delinquent Behavior*, first published in 1976, he again expertly used his author skills and considerable knowledge to offer students an overview of the study of juvenile delinquency. At Don's invitation, Marvin D. Krohn became a co-author of the fourth and fifth editions of *Delinquent Behavior*. Don's last book, *Talking about Crime and Criminals: Problems and Issues in Theory Development in Criminology*, published in 1993, reflects his long-term attention and commitment to the elaboration of criminological theory. His published journal articles comprise too many to list, but his topics were diverse and always timely.

Any remembrance would be incomplete if it failed to mention Don's fondness for running. Here as in his scholarly endeavors, he went to the top—he qualified for and finished one of the six World Marathon Majors—the Boston Marathon. His worn-out blue and yellow Nikes became part of the wall decoration in his office. There was also an artistic side to Don. His woodcarvings included waterfowl and masks, and his paintings often depicted oceanfront scenes from his beloved refuge on the Washington coast. It was not unusual to receive original watercolors as Christmas cards from Don and Carmen.

Don is survived by his children, Diane Irwin (Craig) and Michael Gibbons, three grandchildren, Katie Cooper, Austin Gibbons, and Jonathan Irwin, and sister, Beverly Bergau.

Kathryn Farr and Annette Jolin, both of Portland State University

Jack K Martin
1949-2015

Jack K. Martin, longtime Director of the Karl F. Schuessler Institute for Social Research in the Department of Sociol-

ogy at Indiana University, unexpectedly passed away on March 22, 2015. He was 65 years of age.

Jack was a dedicated and influential sociologist, known especially for his expertise in survey research methods and his research on work, organizations, race, alcohol usage, and, most recently, mental health stigma. His research on stigma was in close collaboration with his wife, Indiana University sociologist Bernice Pescosolido. He held degrees from Ball State University and the University of Utah, from which he received his PhD in 1980. After holding appointments at Pennsylvania State University, Michigan Technological University, the University of Georgia, and Kent State University, Jack came to Indiana University in 2001 as Director of Research at the Institute of Social Research in the Department of Sociology, later the Schuessler Institute, where he served as Director from 2007–2014. After his retirement from the Schuessler Institute, he was Senior Research Scientist and Director of Research at the Institute for Research on Addictive Behavior in the Indiana University School of Public Health.

Jack was a prolific scholar throughout his career. A highly skilled survey methodologist and data analyst, Jack was adept at conveying the nuances of quantitative research. His early post-PhD research focused on the sociology of work and occupations, especially the determinants and consequences of job satisfaction. He published extensively on how factors such as organizational structure, job characteristics, spatial mobility, economic sector, gender, age, and educational attainment shaped workplace satisfaction and organizational commitment.

Jack also published influential articles that addressed racial attitudes and black-white differences in the sources of job satisfaction and in the valuation of job rewards. Jack also made important contributions to the study of alcohol usage. He documented the complexity of employee drinking and the role of job stress, networks, and social support. With a major National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism grant he studied problem drinking among African American workers—a project that added to the corpus of knowledge regarding discrimination's pervasive effects.

Jack served as the lead survey methodologist on recent mental health modules of the General Social Survey. These modules included but were not limited to understanding the levels and roots of stigma, and the prejudice and potential for discrimination that people with mental illness, their families, and their providers, often face. Always the intellectual skeptic, Jack's approach was rigorous in empirically examining key assumptions about the current state of stigma. In the articles that followed, he played a pivotal

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role in showing that stigma had not dissipated, that there had been no change in stigma over a decade of increased anti-stigma campaigns, and that stigma was not lower in the Global South. In his ongoing work with actress Glenn Close's Bring Change 2 Mind campaign, he designed and guided the first national evaluations of Public Service Announcements for effectiveness.

In all of this work Jack displayed a knack for posing theoretically interesting questions and for answering them via clear, methodologically sound analysis. Jack was a person of great intellect, one to whom many of us turned with questions both substantive and methodological. Over the course of his career he served as advisor, mentor, and consultant to many students and colleagues, and contributed greatly to the success of their research.

Jack had a zest for life and a self-deprecating humor, both of which endeared him. Despite his attempts to come across as a curmudgeon, he invariably failed when an act of kindness or support was needed. He was a generous and humane colleague and friend. His passing leaves his many loved ones, friends, colleagues, and students saddened and yearning, not just for his scholarly contributions and wit, but also for his kindness.

In addition to his wife, Bernice Pescosolido, Jack is survived by his stepson, Joe Furniss; father, Robert K. Martin; sister, Jill Roser; his brother, Jim Martin; their spouses and several nieces and nephews.

Donations may be made to the Jack K. Martin Memorial Research Fund, Indiana University Foundation, P.O. Box 500, Bloomington, IN 47402 (phone: 812-855-8311) or online at iufoundation.iu.edu.

Richard Bauman (Indiana University), Paul Roman (University of Georgia), Steven Tuch (George Washington University), and Brian Powell (Indiana University)

James B. McKee
1919 – 2015

Jim McKee, Emeritus Professor of Sociology, Michigan State University, died on February 9, 2015, at the age of 95 in Grand Rapids, MI. Jim was a consummate sociologist: dedicated to his profession, esteemed by his colleagues, revered by his students, and

many times honored for his contributions to scholarship, teaching and public service.

Jim's world view and the sociological problems he chose to investigate reflected his experiences growing up in an immigrant working class family in the city of Detroit during the 1920s and 1930s. His parents immigrated to the United States from Scotland; his father first, followed by his mother some months later. Jim was born just a few days after his mother arrived in Detroit. The family lived in a west side Detroit neighborhood in a rental house on a block that backed up to a factory yard. Jim's father was an auto worker who, when laid off for long stretches during the Depression, did maintenance work for their landlord to sustain the family.

Jim attended Wayne State in the late 1930s, an exciting time of great intellectual ferment in the university as Wayne had become a focal point for union organizing, social activism and political debate. After receiving his BA at Wayne (1942), Jim was drafted into the army and served in an infantry unit in Europe during World War II, an experience he would occasionally acknowledge but never cared to discuss. After the War, Jim returned to Wayne State for his MA (1948) and then entered the PhD program in Sociology at the University of Wisconsin, receiving his doctoral degree in 1953.

At Wisconsin, Jim studied most closely with the émigré Weberian scholar, Hans Gerth; Gerth inspired in him an enduring attraction to the sociology of knowledge, critical theory, and community studies, approaches Jim would take to investigating society throughout his career. He took his first teaching job at Oberlin College (1950–1955), subsequently moving to the University of Toledo (1955–1959), and then to Michigan State University (MSU) where he spent most of his career (Professor 1959–1985; Emeritus 1985–2015).

Jim's early research focused on community studies, as in his 1953 *American Journal of Sociology* article, "Status and Power in the Industrial Community." His 1969 textbook, *Sociology: The Study of Society*, went through three editions during the 1970s and 1980s.

Jim's best known scholarly work is *Sociology and the Race Problem: The Failure of a Perspective*, for which he received the ASA distinguished publication award in 1995. Jim was part of a cohort of post-World War II sociologists who began to challenge the old race relations models as well as the social-psychological explanations of prejudice and discrimination that had dominated the field. He questioned the assimilationist assumptions that had prevailed in the study of American ethnic relations and which were thought to apply to African Americans in much the same way as they had to Euro-American groups. He called on sociologists to construct a new and

more relevant theoretical perspective on race and ethnic relations that would conform to the changed context of the post-civil rights era in which American society had become more diverse, ethnic pluralism was now ideologically prevalent, and public policies were designed to reduce racial and ethnic inequalities.

Early in his tenure at Michigan State, Jim became a founding member of James Madison College, a public policy-oriented, residential college within MSU, where he taught for several years before returning to the Sociology Department. Jim was also a founder, along with his close colleague and friend, John Useem, of the Conflict & Change graduate program in the MSU Sociology Department. Conflict & Change became a recruiting magnet for faculty and graduate students whose approach to sociology was strongly influenced by the 1960s social movements.

Jim was a gifted public speaker, a dynamic and engaging classroom lecturer, and a much sought after thesis adviser. For undergraduates he evinced an uncommon ability to translate into sociological terms the explosive events of the 1960s, particularly as they related to the black civil rights movement. As an advisor and mentor to graduate students his approach was one of subtle guidance. He was never presumptuous, overbearing, or pedantic, preferring to let students find their way while gently and unobtrusively pushing them in the right direction. Quiet, unassuming and congenial in personal conversation, Jim conveyed solidity and unflappability. Yet he was never happier than when speaking at a lectern to a large undergraduate class or when debating an issue with university colleagues in a public forum. Students lined the hallways during his office hours and invariably approached him as he crossed campus or as he sat eating lunch in the union cafeteria just to say "Hi, to Dr. McKee."

MSU honored Jim's contributions to teaching with a university-wide Excellence In Teaching Award. His department colleagues further honored him at his retirement with the creation of the annual "McKee Symposium on Issues of Conflict & Change." Jim was the keynote speaker at the first symposium, which featured presentations by some of his former students, now in academic and policymaking positions, on themes related to his research and writings.

Jim rarely missed an annual meeting of the American, North Central, or Michigan Sociological Associations. He was an active participant in those forums, serving on and heading up many committees over the course of his career. He served as President of the North Central Sociological Association (NCSA) (1966–67) and was awarded the NCSA Aida Tomeh Distinguished

Service Award in 1987. At MSU he was repeatedly elected by his colleagues to represent the College of Social Science in the University Faculty Senate where he acquired a reputation as a forceful public advocate on behalf of faculty concerns. Jim was also known as an unshakably devoted Spartan football fan, in the stands at every home game.

Jim was preceded in death by his wife of 61 years, Alice McKee (in 2003), and his three sisters. Surviving are his brother, three sons, six grandchildren, and many nieces and nephews.

Richard C. Hill, Michigan State University, and Martin N. Marger, Michigan State University

Robert K. Miller, Jr.
1948–2015

We recently lost a true friend, loyal colleague, and skilled sociologist with the death of Robert K Miller, Jr., professor emeritus of sociology at the University of North Carolina-Wilmington. Miller died on March 8, 2015, of complications from a stroke. He was 66.

Rob joined the Department of Sociology and Criminology at UNC-Wilmington in 1977, where he developed a reputation as a passionate, funny, and sometimes controversial professor in the department and university. As longtime friends, we remember him for his generosity, wit, and as a perceptive observer of human foibles.

Rob graduated from Cedar Cliff High School in Camp Hill, PA, received a Bachelor's degree in sociology from Franklin & Marshall College and a Ph.D. in Sociology from Temple University in 1978. After graduate school, Rob spent his entire academic career at the University of North Carolina-Wilmington, where he taught a variety of courses. For many years, he single-handedly taught our required undergraduate research methods class. He also regularly taught courses in stratification, race and ethnic group relations, urban sociology, the sociology of education, and the sociology of religion. He earned a reputation as a strict but fair instructor who "professed" more than most and frequently weaved his own life story into his teaching. His students got to know him not just as a professor but as a person with a life outside the classroom.

His research was mainly in the areas of stratification and immigration with occasional ventures in other areas. He was an avowed structuralist who emphasized the importance social context, time and place, and social background on individual life circumstances and the trajectory of life chances.

Rob's early research was on the experiences of European immigrants to Philadelphia. He especially focused on the structure of urban industrial labor markets that immigrants encountered and how those conditions affected their patterns of assimilation and pro-

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pects for employment and mobility. His later research with Stephen McNamee centered on barriers to mobility especially the cumulative non-merit advantages of familial privilege and wealth inheritance.

We both had the privilege of working with Rob on various projects and learned to value his methodological expertise, creative insight, and assiduous attention to detail. He was highly sought after by colleagues to edit and provide feedback on manuscripts. He was dubbed as “the hawk” who managed to “catch” every glitch. Rob was the consummate sociologist who was always on the job as an acute social observer and who saw and experienced life through a sociological lens. This was especially evidenced in one of his later publications with medical sociologist Angela Wadsworth, “An Involuntary Ethnography of a Stay in the Hospital: Being Sick in a Sick Place,” about his own experience being hospitalized after a major stroke.

Rob was active in the UNC-Wilmington community serving on a number of committees and active in the founding of the graduate program in sociology at the university. He was most proud of his role as an advisor and mentor of students. At the community level, he served on the Juvenile Research Fund (JDRF) Board of Directors for the Carolina Coastal Branch. Having been diagnosed at age 30, he lived with Type 1 diabetes for more than 30 years. He loved being on the water in his boat at Wrightsville Beach with his family on board. An avid cat lover, his household was always home to a number of stray cats he and his wife adopted. A longtime season ticket holder of UNCW “Seahawk” basketball tickets, he was a loyal, passionate, and verbal fan, often criticizing in colorful language his perceived ineptitude of the referees.

Along with his fondness for stray cats, Rob often befriended and was a champion of those among us who lived outside the mainstream of society.

A true indication of his own character is reflected in how he dealt with his own adversity. Early during his academic career he went through a divorce and learned he had diabetes. While these two episodes affected him deeply, eventually he came to accept them and face them with courage and conviction. He remained in an amicable and cordial relationship with his former spouse. He became active in the Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation and contributed to this cause in many ways. The diabetes was only the first of a series of health problems he faced including prostate cancer, a number of surgeries, and a series of strokes. Until the end, like the cats he adopted, he seemed to have nine lives, always bouncing back from adversity with a greater determination.

More recently, the death of his wife, Mary Susan, was the most difficult for

him to overcome and was followed by a series of strokes that eventually overwhelmed him. He faced all of these with a courageous realism and determination that would have weakened a person of less character and strength. For those of us who knew him well, life is a little less full.

Stephen McNamee and Cecil Willis,
University of North Carolina Wilmington

Samuel E. Wallace
1935 – 1915

Sam Wallace was born in Grand View, MO, and grew up in Kansas City, MO. He attended William Jewell College for his undergraduate degree and earned his PhD from the University of Minnesota in 1959 at age 24 under Theodore Caplow. He was the first in his family to attend college. He did his post-doctoral education at a research institute in Puerto Rico. He had a research position at the Harvard School of Medicine, taught at Columbia University, Brandeis, Queens College, and NYU before taking a faculty position in the Department of Sociology at the University of Tennessee in 1974, from which he retired in 2007.

He authored and edited many books, including *Skid Row as a Way of Life* (1964); *Total Institutions* (editor) (1971); *After Suicide* (1973); *New Englanders: Their Eyes, and Those Who Profess to Care for Them* (1974); *The Urban Environment* (1980); *Suicide and Euthanasia* (1982); *A Sociologist At Large in South America* (1988) (self-published); *The Ecology of Social Problems* (1996); and *Social Problems: An Ecological Perspective* (2002).

Sam was a member of and participant in several professional organizations, including the American Sociological Association and the Southern Sociological Society. He served as President of the Mid-South Sociological Association.

During his long tenure at the University of Tennessee, Sam was an active participant in the broad missions of research, service, and teaching. He was a staunch advocate for academic freedom, a practitioner of participatory research, and a dedicated and tireless teacher. Sam’s self-depiction as a “cantankerous sociology professor” touched on how he viewed his role as an academic. In his research and writings, in his teaching, and in his professional affiliations, Sam sought to bring fresh insight and vision, to entertain the possibility of a better way of seeing the world. He sought to keep our minds baffled.

In his words, penned for his obituary as he prepared for the end of life, Sam described himself as a “lifelong ecologist who tried to live its principles in every aspect of his life...” He demonstrated that conviction far beyond the confines of academia. He embraced his Scottish heritage and his beloved kilt. Sam was active in the Tennessee

Valley Unitarian Universalistic Church, where he served as President of the Congregation.

Sam was an energetic man who fully lived life with a pervasive attitude of joy and gratitude. He had many adventures, including living on skid row in Minneapolis; participating in civil rights marches on Washington (including the one made famous by MLK); protesting the Vietnam War in New York City.

He had a great appreciation for fine food; Mont Gay rum; well-written literature; jazz and classical music; the company of friends, family, and students; and the beauty of nature.

Sam’s family requests that memorial donations should be made to the “Sam Wallace Fund” at Narrow Ridge Earth Literary Center, 1936 Liberty Hill Road, Washburn, TN, 37888, where trees will be planted in Sam’s memory.

James Black and Michael Betz, University of Tennessee

Hans Zetterberg
1927-2014

Hans Zetterberg was born on May 3, 1927, in Stockholm and died on November 28, 2014, in Bromma parish, Stockholm. He led a rich and varied life, parts of which were spent in his native Sweden and parts in the United States. Hans received his first higher academic degree in 1952 at Uppsala University, in sociology; and he spent most of the years from the early 1950s to 1970 in the United States. After returning for good to Sweden in the early 1970s, he was the leader and owner of a major public opinion research institute (Sifo AB), the editor-in-chief of the important daily newspaper *Svenska Dagbladet*, founder of City University in Stockholm, and always a speaker and writer in high demand. He was also first chief executive and organizer of The Tri-Centennial Fund of the Bank of Sweden, an important foundation for social science. At the time of his death Hans was working on volume four in a major work, titled *The Many-Splendored Society* (2009-).

From 1953 to 1964 Hans worked at the Department of Sociology at Columbia University and from 1967 to 1970 at Ohio State University, where he was Chair of the department. According to his friend and colleague Seymour Martin Lipset, Columbia “was then the most intellectually interesting sociology department in the world.” Hans also got to work closely with the two leaders of Columbia-style sociology, Robert K. Merton and Paul Lazarsfeld. His knowledge of European sociological theory made him into something of an incarnation of what was best in this type of sociology.

At Columbia Hans was active in many ways and, among other things, supervised the dissertation of Barney Glaser. His most important work during the time at Columbia University

was his book *On Theory and Verification in Sociology*; and it was especially the 2nd edition (1963) that was to have an important impact on U.S. and world sociology. Merton wrote in *Social Theory and Social Structure* that *On Theory and Verification* contains an extremely fine picture of the type of sociology that was produced at Columbia University; and he especially praised its “thoroughgoing and detailed analysis of the logical structure of middle-range theory.” Two of the best-known parts in Hans’ book deal with the nature of axiomatic theories and the need for empirical verification in sociology.

While Hans’ place in the history of sociology will always be linked to *On Theory and Verification*, he also produced many other interesting books and articles. For a sample of the articles (including his famous analysis of acedia), the reader is referred to a collection that was produced in connection with Hans’ 70th birthday, *Sociological Endeavor* (1997). Among his books, much enlightenment and many interesting ideas can be found in *Social Theory and Social Practice* (1962) and in his last major work, *The Many-Splendored Society*.

Hans’ deep knowledge and love for the classics in sociology took many expressions. One was his attempt to introduce translations of these works into American academia through his press, The Bedminster Press (motto “Books by scholars for scholars”). During the years 1961–70 some 50 important social science works were published on The Bedminster Press, the most important of which was the first full translation into English of Weber’s masterpiece, *Economy and Society*, as edited by Guenther Roth and Claus Wittich (1968).

While Hans played an important role in U.S. sociology as a young man, he also played an important, but somewhat different role, in Sweden during the rest of his life. Sweden is mainly known abroad as a welfare state, but it also has a lesser known side, which has deeply influenced people such as Knut Wicksell, Ingmar Bergman and Gunnar Ekelöf. The emphasis here is more on the individual, on the cultural dimensions of society, and on the need to preserve what is good rather than reform it. Hans drew much inspiration from this part of the Swedish tradition and also helped to renew it, especially through his work on conservative thought.

Hans was much beloved by his friends—for his generosity, for his creativity, and for his wonderful personality. He is deeply missed by his wife Karin Busch Zetterberg, his two children, five grandchildren, and other family members.

Patrik Aspers, Uppsala University;
Richard Swedberg, Cornell University

annual meeting

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