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Results of the 2016 Election

Eduardo Bonilla-Silva, Duke University, has been elected the 109th President of the American Sociological Association (ASA). Christopher Uggen, University of Minnesota, has been elected Vice President.



Eduardo Bonilla-Silva

Bonilla-Silva and Uggen will assume their respective offices in August 2017, following a year of service as President-elect and Vice President-elect (2016-2017). Bonilla-Silva will chair the 2018 Program Committee that will shape the ASA Annual Meeting program in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 11-14, 2018. As ASA President, Bonilla-Silva will



Christopher Uggen

be a member of the ASA Council, which governs the Association and its policies, and its chair in 2017-2018. He will also be a voting member of the ASA Committee on the Executive Office and Budget (2017-2019) and the 2018-2019 Publications Committee.

Members also elected four new Council Members-at-Large: Nina Bandelj (University of California-Irvine), Mabel Berezin (Cornell University), Monica McDermott (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), and Andrew Perrin (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill).

Also elected were five members of the Committee on Publications: Jennifer Elyse Glick (Arizona State University), Michael Kimmel (SUNY-Stony Brook), Matthew W. Hughey (University of Connecticut), Quincy Thomas Stewart (Northwestern University), and Veronica Terriquez (University of California-Santa Cruz); as well as, six members 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 heartfelt congratulations to the newly elected officers and committee members and their appreciation to all ASA members who have served the

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Richard Carpiano and Brian Kelly to Lead JHSB

Sarah Mustillo, University of Notre Dame

The editorship of the *Journal of Health and Social Behavior (JHSB)*, the ASA's premier general medical sociology journal, will transition at the end of this year from Gilbert Gee to Richard Carpiano and Brian Kelly. Carpiano and Kelly, close colleagues, collaborators, and friends for the past 15 years since their days studying sociomedical sciences at Columbia, bring a tremendous amount of research expertise and editorial experience to the journal as well as well-deserved reputations for excellence in grant-writing and reviewing, service to ASA, generosity in mentoring, and off-color antics at ASA meetings. The two complement each other well in their talents, both in their research and on the dance floor.

Richard Carpiano

Richard Carpiano, currently an

Associate Editor of both *JHSB* and *Society and Mental Health*, has been on the faculty of the University of British Columbia since 2006, where he holds the rank of Professor. Formerly a Robert Wood Johnson Health and Society Scholar, Carpiano actively develops and maintains numerous collaborations within and beyond the field of sociology while working toward the advancement of population health. Although his work has touched on topics that range from



Richard Carpiano



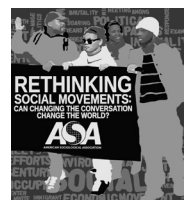
Brian Kelly

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Socio-Cultural Facts about Seattle's Immigrant and Refugee History

Mytoan Nguyen-Akbar, South Seattle College

In the winter of 1983, I arrived with my mother to Seattle from a Singapore-based refugee camp as part of the coordinated resettlement of Vietnamese refugees – we arrived in the waves known as boatpeople. Thirty-two years later, I came back to the city that I am now once again calling home. Both as a “newcomer” resident and sociologist, there are many aspects of immigrant and refugee social history that resonate with other



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from the executive officer

Important ASA Committee Work Most Members Don't See

All ASA governance bodies and programs try to be as transparent as possible in the work they do on behalf of the Association membership and the discipline, and, for the most part, they succeed. With the exception of activities that involve the competitive selection of officers, editors, and awardees, ASA's committees and other Association activities are open to all members and their work is reported in *Footnotes* or on our website. (Even the "executive session" meetings that aren't open to all are conducted by elected or appointed ASA members who regularly rotate to give other members an opportunity to serve.)

By the decision of our members, One Association activity however, is not transparent. It is the work of the Association to address allegations of unethical professional conduct by ASA members. For them to be effective, our members voted to keep these activities of the Association confidential.

ASA Code of Professional Conduct

ASA has had a *Code of Ethics* since 1971, which we started developing, not without controversy, in the 1960s.¹ As a scholarly society, we were early in establishing formal guiding principles and standards of professional conduct for our discipline (see www.asanet.org/membership/code-ethics/cope-policies-and-procedures). While the initial focus of our code was ethical behavior in the conduct of research, the code has been revised by the membership over time to encompass a wider range of professional behaviors, including standards on teaching, publishing, employment practices, and the relationships among sociologists and between sociologists and others. The standards deal only with professional conduct, of course, such as plagiarism, authorship, confidentiality, and conflicts of interest as well as decision making in the workplace, harassment, public communication, non-discrimination, and non-exploitation. Currently, the ASA code is undergoing examination by a committee of members to see what should be updated. The full member-

ship will be engaged in discussions of and a final vote on the proposed changes in the next year or two.

ASA Committee on Professional Ethics (COPE)

While shared standards are clearly important in their own right and have the power of collective norms, sociologists are particularly aware of the extent to which standards of conduct can be and are breached in the world of real behavior. Our discipline studies the social world in which structural inequalities of power are pervasive and important. Professor/student, senior/junior scholar, employer/employee, researcher/subject of research and so on are widespread and legitimate differentials of power among sociologists in their professional lives. Unless there are mechanisms to resolve disputes and enforce standards of conduct, not just among professional peers but also when they involve those who are not peers, ethical conduct can be easily ignored when it is convenient. Such professional misconduct is often out of sight of colleagues and difficult to resolve, and challenges can often damage professional reputations unnecessarily.

Confronting alleged ethical violations and the harms they can do requires mechanisms that are *completely confidential* through which professionals at any level of experience can confidently discuss a specific circumstance in detail. This is necessary in order to explore whether a breach of ethics has actually occurred, determine what means are available to informally resolve the disputes or harms that have resulted, and, as needed, obtain a credible, formal determination of ethical violation and an enforceable sanction that can mitigate a harm and do so in a way that is not necessarily public.

In 1997 ASA members created the ASA Committee on Professional Ethics (COPE) as a permanent body required by the ASA Bylaws and simultaneously approved the *COPE Policies and Procedures* to guide its activities. www.asanet.org/about-asa/

committees-and-task-forces/constitutional-and-bylaws-committees/committee-professional-ethics

Why should a disciplinary society handle ethical inquiries rather than leave them to academic departments, universities or other employers, or courts? This hardly needs explanation to sociologists. These organizations are very useful for some types of complaints and allegations, and COPE defers to them in handling complaints of professional misconduct that also come to them, but these organizations and institutions are largely places of *public* dispute resolution and they lie *outside* the control of the discipline itself.

One of the core social dimensions of a "profession" that is articulated in the sociological literature is that they try to secure independence by being *self-regulating*. Many do this by having and enforcing their own standards of professional conduct as do the legal, medical, and religious professions. All professions like their independence and tend to, at a minimum, get annoyed and typically resist when the government interferes. (Some recent examples are the banking and investing "professionals.") Desire for professional independence is why some sociologists rejected the idea of federally imposed and enforced standards for the conduct of research with human subjects in the 1960s and 1970s and some sociologists still do not like the Common Rule even when they must adhere to it. ASA created its first disciplinary code of ethics in the 1960s and 1970s in the spirit of maintaining sociologists' professional independence through self-regulation.

What does the ASA COPE do and how does it do it?

The public side. The committee, whose members are nominated by the Committee on Committees (COC) and approved by Council, plays many important roles that are highly visible. It has an educative function that it carries out by sponsoring workshops on ethical issues at the Annual Meetings and in other disciplinary venues. It often focuses on new areas of professional work

which raise new ethical challenges (e.g., big data, Internet research). COPE advises other scholarly societies (and not just those in sociology) on how professional societies can become more "self-regulating" and many have used all or some of ASA's code and policies and procedures in developing their own standards. When asked, COPE will offer a general interpretation of what a specific standard in the ASA code is intended to mean because, at some level, all standards whether normative or legal need "interpretation" of the so-called "black letter."

The formal confidential side. While there is a public side of COPE, there is also the confidential side of COPE's work. COPE officially adjudicates very few complaints; that is how it should be if professional self-regulation is working. When it does make a determination of professional misconduct, COPE has sanctions that are private—an educative letter to the sociologist who has engaged in misconduct including stipulated conditions to redress harms that the misconduct has caused (e.g., adding the name of a scholar who was denied authorship to a published paper; signing an agreement to allow a graduate student to independently use data he or she collected under a professor's grant). It can deny someone Association privileges of membership such as appointment to editorial boards, receipt of honorific awards or small grants, without going public. While COPE can also write a public reprimand or publicly terminate someone's membership for a period of time, it does so rarely. Its policies favor confidential procedures and non-public sanctions in order to resolve ethical issues without unnecessary damage to professional reputations. There are appeal procedures available to members found to have engaged in ethical misconduct that ensure appropriate oversight of COPE by the elected leadership of the Association; again, however, they are rarely invoked as one would expect in a profession that appears to be effectively self-regulating.

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science policy

NIH Study of Breast Cancer Genetics in Black Women Could Inform Disparities

The largest study ever to investigate how genetic and biological factors contribute to breast cancer risk among black women launched in July. This collaborative research project will identify genetic factors that may underlie breast cancer disparities. The effort is funded by the National Cancer Institute (NCI), part of the National Institutes of Health. The Breast Cancer Genetic Study in African-Ancestry Populations initiative does not involve new patient enrollment but builds on years of research cooperation among investigators who are part of the African-American Breast Cancer Consortium, the African-American Breast Cancer Epidemiology and Risk Consortium, and the NCI Cohort Consortium, resulting in a study population of 20,000 black women with breast cancer. While survival rates for women with breast cancer have steadily improved, these improvements have not been



shared equally; black women are more likely to die of their disease. Perhaps of most concern is that black women are more likely than white women to be diagnosed with aggressive subtypes of breast cancer. The exact reasons for these persistent disparities are unclear, although studies suggest that they are the result of a complex interplay of genetic, environmental, and societal factors, including access to health care. For more information, see www.nih.gov/news-events/news-releases/nih-launches-largest-ever-study-breast-cancer-genetics-black-women


NAS Releases Educational Modules to Help Future Policymakers Understand the Role of Science in Decision Making

A series of educational modules has been developed by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to help students in professional schools – law, public policy, medicine, journalism, and business – understand science and its role in decision making. The nine

sample modules, which explore topics such as shale gas development (“fracking”), vaccines, forensic pattern evidence, and scientific modeling, are intended for use by professional-school faculty who wish to help their students understand basic scientific principles and approaches, assess the evidence underlying scientific claims, and distinguish when there is genuine scientific consensus on an issue and when there are legitimate differences. The modules were authored by individual experts under the oversight of an Academies-appointed committee. The modules are available free online at sites.nationalacademies.org/pga/scipol_ed_modules/index.htm

The NIH Launches Research Program to Reduce Health Disparities in Surgical Outcomes

The National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities (NIMHD), NIH, has launched an initiative to support research to better understand and address disparities in surgical care and outcomes for disadvantaged populations. The new surgical disparities research

program will involve collaborations among several NIH institutes and centers, along with the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. Health disparities are the differences in health status and outcomes that are most often observed across different racial and ethnic populations, as well as across differing socioeconomic status. These disparities can include higher rates of chronic disabling conditions, greater co-morbidity, and greater risk of premature death, as well as poorer quality of life, worse functioning and prolonged recovery from disease. Research has demonstrated that the benefits of surgical procedures are not equal across the population. The research initiative, which has been approved by the National Advisory Council on Minority Health and Health Disparities, provides R01 and R21 opportunities to understand and address disparities in surgical care and outcomes. For more information, see www.nih.gov/news-events/news-releases/nih-launches-research-program-reduce-health-disparities-surgical-outcomes. 

ASA Archive Project: Give Permission for Your Work to be Included

In fall 2016 the American Sociological Association (ASA) and the Center for Social Science Research (CSSR) at George Mason University will launch an online survey for all those who submitted manuscripts (whether published or not) and reviews to the *American Sociological Review* between 1991 and 2010. The purpose of the survey is to obtain permission to include their scholarly works in the ASA Digital Archive (see the *Footnotes* article describing the NSF-funded archive at www.asanet.org/sites/default/files/attach/footnotes/footnotes_mayjun16_final.pdf).

The survey will include a blanket permission form to use all manuscripts and reviews submitted by individual authors or, if preferred, a separate permission for each article and/or review to be included in the Digital Archive. In order to be included in the Archive, all authors for a single manuscript must give their permission. The great advantage of the Archive is that until its creation, scholars have not had the opportunity to examine the production of sociological knowledge and the producers of this knowledge from submission of manuscripts, through revisions and resubmits, to editor decisions on whether to publish (for ASA journals less than 10 to 15 percent of submitted manuscripts are published). The more scholars who grant permission to include their manuscripts and/or reviews, the more representative the Archive will be of scholarly production in sociology.


ASA Applauds Supreme Court’s Ruling to Uphold Affirmative Action Program at University of Texas

The American Sociological Association (ASA) commended the U.S. Supreme Court’s ruling on June 23 in the affirmative action case *Fisher v. University of Texas at Austin*. The judgment allows the university to continue using race as a factor in admissions decisions.



“This ruling is an important victory for diversity in higher education,” said ASA Executive Officer Sally T. Hillsman. “Scientific research shows that having a diverse student body leads to a number of educational benefits, including a decline in prejudice, improvements in students’ cognitive skills and self-confidence, and better classroom environments.”

In October 2015, the ASA and eight other science organizations joined the American Educational Research Association in filing an *amicus curie* brief with the Supreme Court in the *Fisher v. University of Texas at Austin* case, urging the court to consider the scientific evidence during its deliberations.

“It is the responsibility of the ASA and our sister organizations to ensure that the courts have the necessary social science research on hand to inform their decisions,” Hillsman said. “This is not a responsibility we take lightly.” 

ASA Awards Small Grants to Advance Sociology

The Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline (FAD) is a small grants program funded jointly by the Sociology Program of the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the American Sociological Association (ASA). The December 2015 round of FAD applications saw an unusually strong group of proposals, so the competition was especially intense. Following review by a panel composed of members of the ASA Council and ASA Director of Research, seven projects have been selected for funding and are described below.

The FAD program, in existence since 1987, has funded nearly 400 research projects and conferences. Proposals are accepted biannually, in June and December, and the selection process is competitive. All PhD sociologists are eligible to apply, and individuals who are early in their careers or based at institutions without extensive support for research are especially encouraged to submit a proposal. Projects can receive funding of up to \$8,000 for innovative proposals to advance the discipline of sociology. For more information, see www.asanet.org/funding/fad.cfm.

Although NSF provides significant funding, ASA members can help extend the strong FAD tradition of supporting innovation and diversifying the discipline by donating online (by logging into the ASA website and clicking “contribute”), by phone at (202) 383-9005, or by mail to FAD, c/o Business Office, American Sociological Association, 1430 K Street NW, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20005.

The following are the most recent projects selected for funding:

Hillary Angelo, University of California-Santa Cruz, for *Global Problems, City Solutions: The Urban Sustainability Imperative and its Consequences* (\$7,995).

In the first decades of the 21st century NGOs, governments, and planning organizations have placed their hopes in cities as the places where a global sustainable future can and will be forged. This “urban sustainability imperative” has created a policy context in which urban planning professionals are charged with the impossible task of solving global problems at city scales. This proposed research project will examine urban sustainability planning in California to understand the relative influences of structure and values on planning outcomes, and to explore how experts respond to demands to solve problems that are beyond their control. It will create an original database of climate action plans from 500 California cities, supplemented with interviews of urban planners in selected cities, in order to explain how structure and norms interact in expert decision-making. This interaction transforms cities in ways underestimated by political economic accounts of urban change and overlooked by norms- and values-focused explanations of policy outcomes. The project employs a multidisciplinary approach to bring a sociological perspective to geography and urban planning.

Reginald A. Byron, Southwestern University, for *Discriminatory Race and Gender Termination from Low-Wage Work* (\$6,784).

Despite broad coverage of many forms of employment discrimi-

nation, Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and the anti-discrimination acts modeled after it were primarily designed to promote fair institutional access for minority groups given the overt animus they faced at the time. Even in the wake of these landmark pieces of legislation, race-based hiring discrimination, sexual harassment, and exclusion of pregnant women have continued. Low-wage workers may be hit particularly hard by discriminatory dismissals from work including race or pregnancy-based firings, constructive discharge, or *quid pro quo* sexual harassment. There is a wide gap in scholarly literature about why some workers are unfairly pushed out of the workplace despite legal protections. This research project seeks to shed light on the range of discriminatory race- and gender-based terminations from low-wage jobs by analyzing both dismissed and upheld complaints of employment discrimination. It will examine how employers attempt to legitimize firing members of racial minority groups and women from low-wage employment and whether these affect adjudication outcomes in employment discrimination cases.

Angela Jones, Farmingdale State College, and **Michael Yarbrough**, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY, for *LGBTQ Scholarship and Politics after Marriage Equality* (\$4,000).

This funding will support the participation of sociologists in leading roles at a conference in October 2016 that will stage

important debates about the inclusion of LGBTQ people in broader society and racial, class, and other forms of diversity within LGBTQ communities. By connecting activists with scholars and committing to a diverse range of presenters, the conference will help facilitate future collaborations among attendees and foster novel conversations about these issues from a range of perspectives. Sociologists influenced early theories of homosexuality and helped push scholars to think more critically about the social construction of sexuality more broadly. The conference organizers view the post-marriage equality era as a pivotal moment in LGBTQ studies and activism, and it is crucial that sociology is prominently featured in what promises to be a watershed moment in intellectual and political history. The project includes a plan for disseminating products of the conference via a web and video archive and publication of an edited volume.

Tiffany D. Joseph, Stony Brook University, for *Race, Documentation Status, and Socio-Political Exclusion: The Growing Racialized Citizen-Noncitizen Divide in American Life* (\$8,000).

Latinos are the largest ethno-racial minority in the United States and comprise a large percentage of immigrants. In recent decades, public policies have become harsher towards noncitizens, making it legal to discriminate on the basis of documentation status. Little is known about how the intersection of documentation status (*de*

jure discrimination) and *de facto* discrimination qualitatively shapes Latino immigrants’ lives. This study explores these issues through a focus on how the Affordable Care Act—which excludes most noncitizens—influences Latino immigrants’ healthcare access. FAD funding will support interviews of Latino immigrants, healthcare professionals, and immigrant health organization employees. The findings promise to enhance our understanding of how legal constructions such as documentation status intersect with the social construction of race and ethnicity to reproduce social exclusion and inequality. The project makes the important distinction among several Latino ethnicities, and it has strong policy relevance in its design to evaluate the consequence of a change in policy.

Shelley McDonough Kimelberg and **Gabriel Shira**, University at Buffalo, for *Diversity in the Classroom: Measuring the Racial Preferences of Urban Parents* (\$8,000).

Despite substantial literature highlighting the role that race plays in the school selection process, few studies have attempted to quantify parents’ preferences concerning racial diversity in the school setting. This study will address that gap by measuring the school racial composition preferences of parents of young children in Buffalo, NY. It will use an innovative adaptation of the Farley-Schuman showcard method, an instrument whose use is well documented in studies of neighborhood racial-composition

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Frequently Asked Questions about Managing the ASA Operating Budget

Mary Romero, ASA Secretary,
Arizona State University

During my final year as ASA Secretary, I have written three articles for *Footnotes* addressing financial matters of the Association that are part of my responsibilities as Secretary and as chair of the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget (EOB). This is my fourth and last article, as I will turn the reins of EOB over to David Takeuchi (Boston College), the new ASA Secretary.

This article shares with members answers to questions that are frequently asked by newly elected members of Council about how the annual ASA Operating Budget is developed and what Council's role is in approving and monitoring the Association's budget during the year. It follows my *Footnotes* article in January 2016 on what the ASA operating budget pays for each year and where the annual revenues come from as well as what invested assets the Association has for a "rainy day" or an emergency or to support new program investments. In the March/April 2016 *Footnotes*, I examined the ASA dues structure and levels in the comparative context of similar social science associations, and, in the May/June *Footnotes*, I addressed the question of whether ASA dues are "pricing out" members who are not at higher income levels.

What follows in this article are answers to some of the questions asked about who creates the Association's annual operating budget, who oversees it, whether the budgets are generally balanced, and what happens if a budget goes into the red. I hope this information will add to the transparency of the Association's fiscal structure and generate new questions for Secretary Takeuchi to address.

How Does ASA Decide How to Spend its Annual Revenue?

Following the *ASA Bylaws*, the yearly operating budget is prepared by the Executive Officer with the guidance of the ASA Secretary. The Committee on the Executive Office and Budget (EOB) meets in DC just prior to Council's meeting early in the new fiscal (and calendar) year. Chaired by the elected Secretary, the

EOB membership is composed of the present, past, and incoming elected presidents, three at-large members appointed by Council, and the ASA Executive Officer who is *ex officio* and nonvoting. (The three at-large members of the EOB are recommended by the Secretary and approved by Council; they are usually chosen for their financial and administrative experience.) The EOB committee carefully reviews the annual budget details and supporting documents prepared by the ASA Executive Officer, Director of Finance, and Department Directors. After final decisions and revisions are made by the EOB, it recommends that Council approve the budget after its members review and discuss issues or concerns.

The EOB review of the operating budget and supporting documents includes examination of the administrative expenditures of the Executive Office and its related business and financial activities, as well as expenditures in support of ASA program activities. This includes *inter alia* staffing, payroll, fringe benefits, information and related technology, Annual Meeting budgets, section support, committee and task force allocations, audit and investment fees. The Executive Officer is responsible for hiring and evaluating all Executive Office staff, but these personnel decisions must be made within the payroll budget set by EOB and Council. The Secretary and the EOB are responsible for annual review of the Executive Officer's performance and salary.

How Does Council Oversee the Budget?

Under the *ASA Bylaws*, EOB has primary responsibility for overseeing the operating budget and Executive Office operations, and this oversight happens regularly during the course of the year. However, ultimately financial responsibility lies with Council which must not only approve each year's budget but also monitor it.

Council approves the annual budget at its winter meeting. At this time it can make revisions or return the proposed budget to the EOB and Executive Officer for more substantial revisions prior to Council approval. Council may amend the budget at any time during the year, but usually

does so only after a proposed change has been reviewed by the EOB and recommended by it to Council.

In preparing to approve the budget, Council considers the financial report of the Secretary, examines the line-by-line support documents on expenditures and revenues prepared by the Executive Office, and reviews detailed status reports on all ASA programs and other ASA service activities prepared by member advisory committees and staff. Council receives a fuller review of a particular program when major changes in it are being considered. Council also receives semi-annual updates on all ASA program activities and conducts in-depth program reviews on a regular basis. All ASA programs have Member Advisory Boards and Council members designated as liaisons to the Council-appointed Boards.

What Does Council do with an Expense Request Midyear?

Council may receive a new request from the EOB to increase a particular expenditure (e.g., the number of pages assigned to an ASA journal that originates with the journal editor and after review and approval by the Committee on Publications). Such new requests may involve not only an increased expense in the current year budget, but they may also have implications for future budgets.

Prior to making the request to Council, the Executive Officer, Secretary, and the EOB will have reviewed the need for the request as well as its short- and long-term budgetary implications. If the proposed new expense can be accommodated by the current Council-approved budget, the Secretary and EOB will approve the request (or not reject it on budgetary grounds) and notify Council but not request an amendment to the current year budget. If meeting the request is projected to cause a potential deficit in the current year or the increase will carry over into future years, the budgetary implications are provided by the Secretary prior to a Council vote.

Because slowly rising ASA budget expenditures have lagged slightly behind ASA revenue increases during the last decade, subsequent annual ASA budgets have generally been able

to accommodate additional expenditures and inflationary pressures. If there is reason to believe an increased expense will have a negative effect on the current budget, but Council thinks the expenditure is important, the Executive Office will look for non-programmatic cuts to the Association's expenditures to maintain the budget's balance.

Have ASA Expenses Increased in the Last Decade?

Yes. In the decade 2003-2012, there was a real increase in ASA expenditures; inflation-adjusted expenditures increased 16.2 percent over this period, lagging slightly behind the rise in real revenue (16.9%). ASA, therefore, has sustained a controlled increase in operating budget expenditures, maintaining all its programs and services as well as adding a few new ones (e.g., TRAILS, Media Outreach), without a real increase in member dues (i.e., an increase above inflation).

What Proportion of the ASA Annual Operating Budget Revenues are Member Dues?

Member dues comprise just over a third (35%) of the ASA annual operating budget. Council policies and the *ASA Bylaws* protect how much ASA members contribute to total association revenues by restricting dues increases to inflation (cost of living adjustments). The remaining 65 percent of ASA revenues comes from non-member journal revenue, publications, and various other sources such as advertising, Annual Meeting exhibit space, interest, rental of ASA office space. (See *Footnotes* January 2016.)

Have ASA Revenues Increased in the Last Decade?

Yes. In the decade *prior* to the dues re-structuring (2003-2012), there was a real increase in ASA revenues. Inflation-adjusted revenues increased 16.9 percent. However, all the real increases in ASA revenue came from *non-dues* sources.

Does the ASA have a Balanced Budget?

Yes, the ASA is committed to

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LL3 Task Force Is Making Progress

Susan Ferguson, Grinnell College, and
Jeffrey Chin, Le Moyne College

The ASA Task Force on Liberal Learning and the Sociology Major, Third Edition (LL3) has been working steadily on the charge put to it by ASA Council at their August 2014 meeting: to revise the ASA document *Liberal Learning and the Sociology Major Updated: Meeting the Challenges of Teaching Sociology in the 21st Century* (McKinney et al. 2004). Perhaps the most important as well as the most cited sociology curricular document in the United States, this revision comes at a critical time when several changes are occurring in higher education. Specifically, the LL3 Task Force is responding to three significant developments: the increasing pressure to establish a core for the undergraduate sociology curriculum; the proliferation of online courses and programs; and an increasing emphasis on employment outcomes of undergraduates and calls for more accountability in higher education.

The 22 member Task Force is made up of sociology faculty from diverse institutional contexts and is co-chaired by Susan Ferguson, Grinnell College, and Jeffrey Chin,

Le Moyne College. For the past two years, the Task Force has divided up its work into three subcommittees each focused on one of the developments listed above. Ferguson chairs the subcommittee on the core. This subcommittee has been reviewing both the U.S. and global literature related to learning outcomes for the sociology major. They have been revising and drafting recommendations for best curricular practices for sociology programs and departments. Its members include:

- Patrick Archer, St. Ambrose University
- Jeanne Ballantine, Wright State University
- Paula England, New York University
- Edward Kain, Southwestern University
- Diane Pike, Augsburg College
- Rifat Salam, CUNY – Borough of Manhattan Community College
- Stephen Sweet, Ithaca College.

Chin chairs the subcommittee on employment. The employment subcommittee has been collecting data from departments and individuals regarding how they incorporate learning about post-baccalaureate


outcomes into their curricula and programs. In addition to contributing the Third Edition of *Liberal Learning and the Sociology Major*, the employment subcommittee is writing a separate document that will provide additional details from their research findings. Its members include:

- Maxine Atkinson, North Carolina State University
- Thomas Calhoun, Jackson State University
- Teresa Ciabattari, Pacific Lutheran University
- Kathleen Lowney, Valdosta State University
- Renee Monson, Hobart and William Smith College
- Mary Senter, Central Michigan University.

Margaret Weigers Vitullo is the ASA staff liaison and chairs the subcommittee on online learning. This subcommittee has been exploring several questions including: How often is online learning being used in sociology programs today? and What are the sociological lessons of online learning? Similar to the employment subcommittee, the online subcommittee has been interviewing online sociology teachers about what are best prac-

tices for sociology courses being taught in an online context. They hope to provide some case studies and exemplars of sociology online learning. Its members include:

- Rebecca Erickson, University of Akron
- Andrea Hunt, University of North Alabama
- Suzanne Maurer, Delaware County Community College
- Melinda Messineo, Ball State University
- Theodore Wagenaar, Miami University of Ohio

The Task Force has been meeting regularly during the past two academic years, and now that the subcommittee work is done, representatives from each of the subcommittees are weaving together the work of all three subcommittees into a single, unified working draft for the 2016 August meetings. The entire Task Force will then meet to discuss and work on the revised version to ensure a holistic project. Our charge is to have all three parts come together in one volume, and our aim is to have a final draft ready to present to ASA Council at their January 2017 meeting. 

For more information, contact Margaret Weigers Vitullo at mvitullo@asanet.org.

FAD

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preferences. Instead of addressing neighborhood composition, this study will create a hypothetical classroom by replacing houses with desks and move the study online so that parents can privately indicate their preferences. The research will also attempt to disentangle racial preferences from other beliefs about urban public schools by introducing variation in hypothetical school test performance and student poverty rates into the design. The project promises important methodological innovation and policy-relevant evidence regarding school choices rather than simply assessing attitudes.

Alexandra Marin, University of Toronto, for *When Relationships*


Fade: Theorizing and Measuring Dormant Ties (\$7,934).

Relationships change, and ties that were once significant sometimes fade or disappear. However, as Marin points out, “a relationship that fades is not the same as a relationship that never existed.” Just as active social ties represent means for accessing resources, support, and instrumental aid, dormant ties represent a latent cache of these same possibilities. Without understanding dormant ties we can neither gauge the full potential for support and resource access held within individuals’ social networks nor describe the process of reactivating ties. This project seeks to develop a theoretical understanding of dormant ties and an empirically informed measure of dormancy. The researchers will respondents

use respondents’ wedding photos to catalog lists of relationships for quantitative analysis. They will also complete follow-up interviews to elaborate dimensions of dormant network ties.

Caitlin Patler, University of California-Davis and University of California-Irvine, for *Collateral Consequences of Immigration Detention: The Impacts of Long-Term Detention on Children and Households* (\$8,000).

Literature on criminal incarceration indicates that imprisonment can generate severe household disadvantage, yet we know very little about the experiences of long-term mass detention of immigrants. The population of immigrants housed in detention facilities more than doubled between 2001 and 2013, swelling to over 477,000—more

than 10,000 of them detained six months or longer. This well-designed and focused study builds on existing sociological literature, and extends the analysis to the special case of “non-criminal” immigrant detention and its impact on families and communities. It includes a focus on mixed-immigration status families and recognition that the consequences of incarceration extend beyond immediate families to communities. FAD funding will support follow-up interviews with spouses and children of current and former detainees whom Patler has previously surveyed and interviewed detainees and their families. This project promises to advance research on immigrant detention and re-entry and to inform current policy debates on these critical issues. 

The Concerns of Student Protesters and What Sociology Has to Offer

Victor Ray, *The University of Tennessee Knoxville*

Over the course of the past year protests reminiscent of the 1960s have erupted on college campuses across the country. Dramatic demonstrations of student power, these protests have attempted to alter local university conditions and the institution of higher education writ large. Presidents have fallen, icons connected to unsavory racial histories have been challenged, and labor practices have been critiqued. Administrators have been forced into quick lessons on sociological topics such as intersectionality, class conflict, structural racism, and gender theory. Political commentators have characterized these protests as either little more than entitled college students complaining, or as hopeful beacons of a new social movement targeting entrenched racial, economic, and even intersectional inequalities. Regardless of one's political perspective, universities and students are seriously grappling with sociological issues. What does sociological research tell us about the concerns of student protesters and the effectiveness of this type of political action?

Causes of Protests and Student Demands

At the root of some student complaints are worries over representation, campus climate, and a nagging sense of the failure of diversity policies to address issues of structural inequality. A large body of sociological research on diversity and affirmative action in higher education lends credence to student complaints about a lack of representation. According to the National Center for Educational Statistics, faculty of color remain underrepresented.

Affirmative action aimed at increasing the proportion of non-white students was an institutional response to a prior year of protest. While a large body of policies were classified as affirmative action, they typically had measurable outcomes and clear guidelines. With the 1978 Supreme Court Bakke decision, affirmative action was replaced with what scholars have called a diversity

rationale for organizational inclusion. Sociologists have long been suspicious of diversity discourse detached from specific policies. As Bell and Hartmann (2007) point out, although many Americans support diversity in the abstract, when pushed they are deeply uncomfortable talking about diversity and see inclusion as a threat to unity. Students at many universities have pointed to organizational ambivalence towards diversity policies as a main reason for protests. As with prior generations of racialized protests in higher education student concerns about diversity are reflected in calls for increasing the number of faculty of color, diversifying the curriculum, and diversity training are central to many of these protests.

Microaggressions Matter

Students at many universities have protested against the microaggressions they maintain are a feature of the campus climate at predominantly white institutions. The media's discussion of microaggressions has been characterized by a deep misunderstanding of how social scientists employ the term. According to Sue and colleagues (2007) microaggressions come in three main forms. *Microassaults* corresponds to the overtly racialized language of the past. *Microinsults* question the qualifications or ability of people of color. And *microinvalidations* nullify the validity of thoughts or feelings of people of color. Unlike sociological models of discrimination that rely on intent, microaggressions need not be intentional to cause harm. Although the media has tended to characterize microaggressions as minor slights that students of color and non-binary students are overreacting to, microaggressions can have serious health, performance, and psychological consequences for those who experience them (Nadal et al. 2014). Students involved in protests see microaggressions as a racial climate issue and have called for administrative interventions. Although this may seem farfetched, delegitimizing microaggressions is not dissimilar from the well documented historical movement from open to covert

forms of discrimination (Bonilla-Silva 2010; Omi and Winant 2015). Race theory for a long time simply served white interests. Students are calling attention to behaviors and environments they feel are discriminatory in an attempt to delegitimize these practices.


Radical Flanks and Institutionalizing Change

Although student movements have been considered too radical by many commentators, it is important to remember that what is considered "radical" is a context-specific social and historical construction. Voting rights for blacks and women was once considered radical. Research on so-called "radical flanks" (Haines 1984) shows that activist movements can help shape reforms to channel support to more mainstream movement groups. A classic example of this is Malcolm X famously telling Coretta Scott King that he was raising hell so Martin's reforms could get through. Student movements may not have their demands met immediately, but participation in movements can have unanticipated long-term effects on organizations.

Sociological research is clear that prior generations of radical student protests have remade the educational landscape through the institutionalization of ethnic and black studies programs (Rojas 2007). Similarly, although her research was focused on the profession of social work, Joyce Bell's (2014) study of the Black Power Movement's influence on social work has implications for the institutionalization of racial concerns in organizations generally. Bell outlines a process whereby movement actors may consciously move into mainstream institutions. This incorporation allows movements to influence the long-term direction of organizations. Students involved in the current round of protests may follow a similar path, taking concerns regarding race, gender, and class-based equity into the labor force. Although this is not a response to the immediate demands of campus movements, the socialization into movement goals and ideology can have a larger influence

on organizational structures than the initial protests.

The Importance of Intersectionality

For the current generation of student protests, intersectionality has moved from a theoretical to practical imperative. The students involved in these protests have deeply engaged with intersectionality theories to argue that gender, racial, and class-based oppression are always connected. Perusing their demands, one is struck by how deeply this body of theory has influenced students' thinking. Students are making links between publicized issues surrounding campus sexual assaults and a lack of racial and gender representation in the curriculum. Although intersectionality may still be a fringe area of study in many mainstream sociology departments, students are embracing the complexities of intersecting identities as a basis for political coalitions and changing practices. 

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JHSB

From Page 1

predictors of BMI in Danish women to HPV vaccinations in adolescence, he is best known for his work examining how various neighborhood and network characteristics affect the health of adults and children. As a scholar of the social determinants of health, he is driven by considering community as a factor that can both promote and inhibit health and well-being, both directly and indirectly. His research examines the ways that communities organize other facets of people's lives, which influence their health and well-being.

His work on social capital has made important contributions toward re-centering applications of this conceptual framework from intangible forms of trust towards the potential to activate the actual resources that exist within one's network and community. While population health as a subfield is often criticized for being atheoretical, Carpiano stands out in his efforts to bring theories of social capital to

bear on health-related topics. For example, in one line of work, he developed a neighborhood-level theory of social capital based on Bourdieu that has been used by other scholars to generate new questions and hypotheses about neighborhood effects and health. Carpiano also stands out for his seamless use of mixed methods and his ability to move from "go-along" qualitative interviewing to running multilevel models without blinking an eye.

Brian Kelly

Not to be outdone by his partner in crime, Brian Kelly is also an Associate Editor for the *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*. He has an extensive history of involvement in Society for the Study of Social Problems and the ASA section on Alcohol, Drugs and Tobacco, including as President from 2012-2013, and participates in numerous NIH grant review panels. Kelly, an Associate Professor at Purdue University, is the inaugural director of Purdue's Center for Research on Young People's Health. As one of medical

sociology's leading experts on club and prescription drug abuse and related risky sexual behavior, Kelly has received over \$4 million in NIDA grants as principal investigator and many more as co-investigator.

His work has clear and meaningful substantive and policy implications, but it also bridges, theoretically and empirically, the social construction and social determinants areas of medical sociology. Although he employs mixed methods in his work, his heart is in ethnography, which he brings together with epidemiology in unique ways. Kelly embodies what Bruce Link calls "epidemiological sociology," and his work is well-connected to other areas of sociology, such as culture, life course, sexuality, community, and urban sociology. More broadly, his interest in risk spans different populations—from youth on the brink of adulthood to sexuality minorities to general populations. As a scholar, he pushes sociology out into the mainstream to show its value in informing how we understand pressing health issues and how we can effectively address them.

Plans for the Journal

Carpiano and Kelly are interested in both preserving and continuing *JHSB's* history of success in uniting key health issues with core questions and concepts in sociology and in connecting the work of medical sociologists to the work being done in other health-related disciplines. They also "envision a journal that publishes high quality medical sociology scholarship that pushes outward to inform health research, practice, and policy, but also remains connected to and engages with ideas from many other areas of sociology."

Medical sociology has historically been well-connected to other health-related disciplines but has often stood on the edge of mainstream sociology, despite being one of the largest sections of ASA. Carpiano and Kelly seek to strengthen the "sociology" in medical sociology by pushing inward as well as outward. Steps the duo intend to take to make this vision a reality include encouraging the submission of thought

*Continued on Page 13***Budget**

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having a balanced budget. In 2013 the budget was approximately \$139,000 in the black but our 2014 budget was a negative \$93,000 (-1.4%) primarily because dues revenue was down five percent and annual meeting expenses were slightly over budget. The 2015 budget was also slightly negative \$58,000 (-0.09%) due to the costs of recruiting a new Executive Officer that was not included in the 2015 operating budget.

How Does ASA Cover a Budget Deficit (when there is one)?

Net surpluses from prior years in which ASA's audited budgets were in the black and, if necessary, ASA invested reserves cover modest deficits. Consequently, as long as there are small annual surpluses in most years, these savings can cover unexpected expenses or revenue shortfalls in subsequent years without using investments.

Have Member Dues Increased?

As I discussed in my March-April 2016 *Footnotes* article, when I became

Secretary, inflation-adjusted ASA membership dues had not increased since 1997. In 2011, at the request of Council, the membership voted both to change the self-reported income categories and increase dues above the cost of living for the highest income categories beginning in 2013 for the first time in 15 years. This was primarily done to reintroduce the progressivity of dues that had been lost since 1997 because of changes in the salary structure of the ASA membership. By 2010, the number of members who selected the highest income category for dues (\$70,000+) had doubled since the late 1990s from 17 percent to 38 percent of the membership.

What Was the Impact of the 2013 Member Dues Increase?

Those regular members whose dues amounts increased more than inflation were primarily in the highest self-reported income categories.

- Students received no increase;
- A new low-cost "unemployed" member category was added;
- Emeritus/retired members' dues increased \$3 while eligibility was greatly expanded and new

benefits added;

- Regular members selecting the
 - Income category less than \$30,000 had a \$9 increase;
 - Income category \$30,000-69,000 had a \$16 increase; and
 - Income categories \$70,000+ had dues increases from \$26 (for income category \$70,000 to \$85,000) progressing to a \$116 increase (for those selecting the income category over \$150,000).


Will Members Be Asked to Increase Dues Again?

Council structured the new 2013 dues structure in the hope that the membership would have at least a decade without an increase in dues other than through inflation. Under the *ASA Bylaws*, dues may not be increased (except by inflation) without a vote of the membership. Current inflation is extremely low and is likely to remain so at least in the near future.

A Final Note

I want to thank members for their

help and support over the last three years that I have been your elected ASA Secretary. The times have been difficult for most Americans, but especially for those in the academy, and it appears hard times will continue in academia in the near future. But ASA members have been generous in their support of the Association, in identifying issues that they feel need attention by the elected leadership and staff, and in supporting the difficult but necessary process of restructuring our dues. EOB and Council have tried to be responsive by adding benefits to the membership package that previously were an added cost (e.g., electronic access to all ASA journals, TRAILS, the e-book *Publishing Options: An Author's Guide to Journals*), and we are providing a free membership year to new sociology PhDs and to first-year graduate students in departments that are an ASA Department Affiliate.

As sociologists, we all look forward to a strong ASA in the coming years as our discipline faces new and continuing challenges. Your support of the Association is vitally important. Thank you. 

Political Parties or Sociology Parties?

Michael S. Pollard, RAND Corporation

Mike Leavitt, the former governor of Utah, recently stated that “[t]here is more sociology happening now than there is politics [in the current election]... the politics are really overshadowed by the sociology... [But] we don’t have sociology parties, we have political parties.”¹ Although I am not extensively versed in political science and cannot speak to whether sociology trumps politics in this election, there certainly is a good deal of sociology surrounding Trump in politics.

As a sociologist trained in demography and statistical analysis, I may not approach election studies the same way a political scientist would, but, like most sociologists, I do possess a powerful toolkit with which to examine it. Demographics, class, and social structure feature heavily in my understanding of the election. In an effort to better understand the sociology of the 2016 election, I am conducting the RAND Presidential Election Panel Survey (PEPS), a six-wave longitudinal study (from December 2015 to November 2016) of about 3,000 nationally representative individuals.

Measuring Voter Preferences

The PEPS includes a series of probabilistic polling questions, which were used with great success by RAND in the 2012 presidential election, to predict the election outcome. The primary focus of the PEPS is not on prediction, however; the PEPS is designed to examine how peoples’ attitudes and choices change throughout the election cycle. The PEPS contains detailed measurements of attitudes toward racial and ethnic groups, and measures of economic liberalism as well as a measure of ethnocentrism.

We can look at how basic demographic characteristics are associated with voter preference in the PEPS, as do many standard polls. Younger age is associated with preferring Bernie Sanders over Hillary Clinton (but not Democrat versus Republican); males are more likely to prefer Republican candidates; non-Hispanic whites

prefer Republicans more than other groups; high income is associated with Republican support, and education doesn’t tend to predict Democrat versus Republican. We can also examine support for candidates with more than simple binary correlations; married women prefer Donald Trump more than unmarried women (they are more than twice as likely to have a favorable/very favorable opinion of him), controlling for these demographic associations. However, women are also 90 percent less likely to have favorable views of Trump than men are.

Explaining Trump in the Primary

Considering Trump, the PEPS provided some early insights into what groups of people supported him over other candidates. The detailed attitudinal measures mentioned previously are all strongly correlated with Trump support. Early December data indicated that Trump performs best among Americans who express more resentment toward African Americans and immigrants, and who tend to evaluate whites more favorably than minority groups. Trump also performed well among Republicans with relatively liberal economic viewpoints. Trump did significantly better among those who strongly support tax increases for the wealthy (incomes over \$200,000) and support labor unions, while Cruz did worse. The same pattern emerges with other economic issues, such as raising the minimum wage and a single-payer health care system. Perhaps surprisingly, among GOP primary voters, there is a substantial proportion with relatively liberal positions; 51 percent of Republican primary voters strongly or somewhat favor increasing taxes on individuals who make more than \$200,000 a year, 47 percent support raising the minimum wage, and 38 percent have a favorable or very favorable opinion of labor unions, for instance. It appears, then, that Trump supporters form a powerful populist coalition uniting concerns about immigrants and other groups with support for economically

progressive policies. It also appears that the broad economic messaging of the Republican party does not match well with likely Republican voters – Mike Leavitt’s political parties are not aligning well with the “sociology parties.”


Perhaps capitalizing on this, Trump positioned himself as a political outsider. In December, likely Republican voters placed Trump on an ideological spectrum (ranging from “very liberal” to “very conservative”) at roughly the same place as the majority of the other Republican candidates. However, by March, these same individuals rated Trump as significantly more moderate than before. Republicans were also 85 percent more likely to support Trump than any other candidate if they “somewhat” or “strongly agree” that “people like me don’t have any say about what the government does.” This increased preference for Trump is over and beyond any preferences based on respondent gender, age, race/ethnicity, employment status, educational attainment, household income, attitudes towards Muslims, attitudes towards illegal immigrants, or attitudes towards Hispanics.

The General Election

While attitudes about racial and ethnic groups propelled Trump to victory in the Republican presidential primary, whether these attitudes will matter in the general election is yet to be seen. Voting in presidential general elections is driven most notably by party identification and the incumbent president’s tenure and job performance, which typically overwhelm other considerations. However, looking at the March wave of PEPS, we can see that the relationship between attitudes about African Americans and support for Clinton was stronger when she was matched up against Trump than it was when she was matched up against Ted Cruz or Marco Rubio. Trump performed significantly better than Rubio or Cruz against Clinton among whites who rated African Americans most unfavorably and slightly worse among whites who rated blacks favorably. This is true

even after accounting for party identification, ideological identification, and other demographic characteristics. Similarly, measures of ethnocentrism showed stronger negative effects on support for Clinton against Trump, versus against Cruz or Rubio. This suggests that racial and ethnocentric attitudes will matter more in this election than if Trump was not the GOP nominee.

The PEPS is a subsample of the ongoing RAND American Life Panel (ALP) which has been running for over 10 years. Some of the PEPS respondents were in the ALP during the 2008 presidential election, when Clinton was racing against Barack Obama for the Democratic nomination. Racial attitudes had a significantly different effect on the same individuals’ vote preferences in 2008, and again in 2016. Among white respondents, no other factor predicts change in support for Clinton than racial attitudes. Unfavorable racial attitudes predicted overall support for Clinton in 2008, but not in 2016. In 2008, Clinton lost support to Obama among blacks and racially liberal whites, but in 2016 she gains their support, and loses racially prejudiced whites.

The November election is still many months away, and the polls tend to be unreliable predictors of the outcome until about two months ahead of the election². However, the PEPS can be a useful tool for examining voter choice throughout the election cycle. The PEPS data will become freely available to researchers one year after the election. Interested researchers may also use the PEPS as a backbone to field their own survey questions related to the election. For questions about these results or the PEPS data, contact Michael Pollard at mpollard@rand.org or visit www.rand.org/labor/alp/2016-election-panel-survey.html. 

Endnotes

- [1 http://www.utahbusiness.com/leavitt-politics-give-way-to-sociology-in-primary-elections/](http://www.utahbusiness.com/leavitt-politics-give-way-to-sociology-in-primary-elections/)
- [2 http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2016/05/25/upshot/when-should-you-start-to-care-about-polls.html](http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2016/05/25/upshot/when-should-you-start-to-care-about-polls.html)

MFP Announces Cohort 43 for the 2016-2017 Academic Year

ASA and the Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) are pleased to introduce the five new scholars who comprise MFP Cohort 43. 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 43 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, 2016.

The new Fellows will attend the 2016 ASA Annual Meeting in Seattle, 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 six members of MFP Cohort 42. They will have the opportunity to network with sociologists who share similar interests. Cohort 43 will be introduced during the MFP Benefit Reception on Sunday, August 21. Those wishing to attend the MFP Benefit Reception can purchase tickets to this event when registering for the Annual Meeting, or at the door of the event.

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 annually and through the MFP Leadership Campaign in which SWS and the Eastern Sociological Society (ESS) participated as donor organizations.

Julia Arroyo (MSS/Council MFP)

Undergraduate Institution: Bowling Green State University

Graduate Institution: University of Florida

Julia Arroyo is a doctoral candidate at the University of Florida (UF). Her research interests include race and ethnicity, child welfare



Julia Arroyo

systems, and families, children, and youth. Her work promotes positive outcomes among racial-ethnic minority youth and youth in zero-parent households (e.g., with grandparents or foster parents) and creates space for their experiences in theories of their well-being. Her dissertation examines the changing prevalence and characteristics of zero-parent households in the United States. Applying qualitative and quantitative methods, it links the formation of these households, and the destinies of those within them, to broader social, economic, and political circumstances. Her awards include ICPSR Summer Program's Clifford C. Clogg Scholarship (2014), UF Sociology, Criminology, and Law's Gorman Award for Innovative Methods (2014), and the UF Connor Dissertation Award (2016). Her co-authored works address historical change in women's age at first birth and marriage, and child welfare caseworkers' attitudes toward non-resident fathers. Forthcoming works include an

interdisciplinary brief on preventing children's use of racial-ethnic stereotypes, and a review of Massey and Brodmann's (2014) *Spheres of Influence*. In-progress works problematize the role of caseworkers' attitudes in father engagement outcomes, critique measurements of family environments, and characterize young adult pathways out of non-parental households.

Stephanie Canizales (SWS MFP #1)

Undergraduate Institution:

University of California-Los Angeles

Graduate Institution: University of Southern California

Stephanie L. Canizales is the daughter of Salvadoran immigrants who arrived in Los Angeles as an unaccompanied child migrants in the 1970s. As a doctoral candidate at the University of Southern California, her research focuses on the unaccompanied migration and integration experiences of undocumented Latino immigrant youth—ranging from low-wage garment or domestic workers to university graduates. Stephanie received her BA in Political Science, Latin American Studies and Global Studies from the University of California-Los Angeles. Her research and teaching interests include international migration, immigrant incorporation, unaccompanied child



Stephanie Canizales

migration, and undocumented youth life course, mental health, and well-being. In her dissertation, Stephanie uses in-depth interviews and participant observation with “unparented” young adults who arrived in the U.S. as unaccompanied minors in order to understand how youth's familial and community contexts of reception shape incorporation pathways. She examines the ways in which being received by a non-parent family member, obtaining a mentor, or remaining without networks of support shapes participation in work, school, and the local community and youth's feelings of belonging. Stephanie has received numerous university awards, as well as support from the UC Davis Center for Poverty Research, Stanford Center on Poverty and Inequality, the National Science Foundation, and the Haynes Foundation.

Celeste Curington (SWS MFP #2)

Undergraduate Institution: Fairleigh Dickinson University

Graduate Institution: University of Massachusetts-Amherst

Celeste Vaughan Curington is a doctoral candidate at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst. Prior to her graduate studies, she worked as a program assistant for the University of Pennsylvania College Achievement Program (PennCap) and research assistant at the UPenn African Studies Center. Celeste's several lines of research examine race, class, and gender through the lens of care labor and migration, family,

housing, and assortative mating. Her published work has appeared in the *American Sociological Review*, *Sociology of Race and*

Ethnicity, and the *London School of Economics American Politics and Policy Blog*, as well as in several media outlets such as *The New York Times*, *Washington Post*, *Time Magazine*, and NBC. Her dissertation ethnography centers on the position of African transnational migrants to Lisbon, Portugal, at a time of economic crisis, care deficit, and increased anti-immigrant sentiment. She analyzes Cape Verdean eldercare workers' struggles and resiliencies as paid and unpaid caregivers, migrants, mothers, and racialized workers in a former colonial metropole. Celeste's other research focuses on residential segregation and neighborhood choice, multiracial identity, and online mate selection. She is currently pursuing two collaborative projects—using data from the Los Angeles Family and Neighborhood Survey (LAFANS) and the Census, she examines the locational attainment of interracial households, and the other is an interview study that centers on interracial couples' neighborhood choices. Celeste has received support from the National Science Foundation and the UMass Graduate School.



Celeste Curington

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MFP

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Yader Lanuza (AKD MFP)

Undergraduate Institution: Hampshire College
Graduate Institution: University of California, Irvine



Yader Lanuza

Yader R. Lanuza is a doctoral candidate at the University of California-Irvine. Yader's dissertation examines immigrant-native differences in the contributions that children make to their households throughout the life course. Utilizing nationally representative data, he examines whether children in immigrant and native-born families provide academic, emotional, and financial resources

to their household members from childhood to adulthood. In addition to his dissertation, Yader is involved in a number of collaborative projects that delve into his research interests in migration, immigrant incorporation, sociology of the family, sociology of education, the transition to adulthood, and economic sociology. His work has been published in a number of scholarly venues, including *Sociological Perspectives*, *International Migration Review*, and *Teorija in praksa* (Theory and Practice). Yader is a 2016-2017 Ford Foundation Dissertation Fellow and was the 2015 runner-up for the Beth B. Hess Scholarship from the Society for the Study of Social Problems. At his home institution, he was a Eugene Cota-Robles Fellow (2010-2014), a Faculty Mentor Fellow (2012), and received a departmental service award from his department (2013). He received a bachelor's

degree from Hampshire College and a master's degree at New York University.


Robert Reece (ABS/Council MFP)

Undergraduate Institution: University of Mississippi
Graduate Institute: Duke University



Robert Reece

Robert L. Reece is a doctoral candidate at Duke University. He earned his bachelor's and master's degrees in sociology at the University of Mississippi. Drawing on his upbringing in the Mississippi Delta, Robert's dissertation research examines the origins of racial inequality, particularly how places' local reliance on slave labor shapes the intensity of their racial inequality. Preliminary

results, including a recent paper published in *Sociology of Race and Ethnicity*, suggest that increasing reliance on slave labor in 1860 is associated with greater black-white racial disparities on a number of contemporary social indicators even when controlling for a variety of contemporary and historical covariates. His other research examines colorism and intraracial inequality. Additionally, Robert attempts to put his writing and research skills to use outside of the academy. He is on the editorial board of *Scalawag*, a magazine startup that focuses on politics and culture in the American south. He occasionally lends his research skills to Frontline Solutions, a consulting firm that strives to improve the lives of black men and boys. He has also written pieces for the magazines of the Southern Poverty Law Center and National Housing Institute. 

Vantage Point

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The informal confidential side. A key dimension of the *COPE Policies and Procedures* that the membership has approved as consonant with professional self-regulation is the goal of *informal resolution* of complaints. Informal means are preferred, and COPE uses ASA members who have served on COPE and been involved in the development of the code as mediators when this approach appears useful. Recently several potentially serious ethical matters concerning who "owns" particular data or can use specific data in solo-authored publications have been resolved, and in a timely fashion, using mediation.

The role of the ASA Executive Officer (or designee). The COPE procedures provide an important role for the Executive Officer or his/her designee. The EO (or designee) responds to all initial contacts from people who want to discuss an issue they believe involves ethical misconduct. The existence of a call and its content are completely confidential. The EO/designee is a neutral party who can help callers clarify what the key issues are and identify means of resolution the callers might use to resolve the issues on their own. This is typically done over several,

often long, calls. If a caller decides to make a formal complaint to COPE, the EO/designee as a neutral party can help the complainant clarify how the alleged behavior relates to one or, more likely, multiple standards in the code. The COPE process of resolving such a formal complaint—including alerting the ASA member whose professional behavior has been challenged, seeking resolution by informal means, and, if unsuccessful, moving the case forward to an investigation and determination by COPE—again remains confidential at least until COPE decides to impose a public sanction.


What has been my experience with this process since I became the ASA Executive Officer in 2002? It has been personally engaging and intellectually challenging; a significant learning experience and a chance for creative problem-solving; frustrating and satisfying. I estimate that I have handled just under 20 calls a year (somewhat over one a month); totaling over two hundred and under three hundred initial conversations and more follow-up calls over my 14 years. Less than a handful of these calls (with fingers left over) have gone to a full COPE investigation and resolution. Many callers are grateful for the opportunity to have a thoughtful and confidential conversation or set of conversations and for the help

considering a variety of potential strategies for resolution; they either develop an approach to solving the problem themselves or with the help of others in their professional network and/or don't call back. Others move forward and, through the COPE processes, engage in a mediated and confidential communication with the person whose behavior they consider problematic. Most often, informal resolutions result.

What do these COPE-related experiences suggest to me?

Primarily that sociology is capable of self-regulation of important types of professional behavior that are very hard to address through other fora. By providing members of the discipline with confidential and potentially effective means of addressing complaints about collegial misconduct—real or perceived, COPE provides a way for people to raise issues they have with members' conduct. It is not surprising that many of the calls that I get, as well as many of those that are informally or formally resolved, involve complainants who are not the peers of those whose conduct they challenge. A smaller number of the calls I get are from academic or professional leaders who are involved with a student or junior colleague who has been or may be harmed by the problematic conduct

by someone outside their senior sociologist's own professional circle. What can be done? COPE provides a structured vehicle for approaching the problem and finding a solution.

It is not the number of complaints that matters, although they are not insignificant. What matters is that the profession of sociology acknowledges that professional misconduct exists at many levels, that it can be harmful even when the matter appears small, and that its professional association cares enough about comity among colleagues to put effort into resolving ethical conflicts in a confidential and professional manner. ASA members have endorsed this approach to professional self-regulation, support its maintenance, and also use it. But they don't talk much about it when they do. 

Endnotes

1 Thomas L. VanValey and Sally T. Hillsman, "The Code of Ethics of the American Sociological Association", *Ethics in the Practice of Sociology*, Swiss Sociological Association, Bulletin 132, October 2007.



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

Seattle

From Page 1

gateway cities such as San Francisco and New York City, and facets unique to the Puget Sound Region that shape the arrival of newcomers today. Below is a glimpse at a few historical and socio-cultural features that have, and currently do, shape the immigrant experience in Seattle and surrounds.

Facts: Did you know?

- Demographically, while Seattle's **foreign-born population** was estimated in 2010 at 17.3 percent, the foreign-born people represent more than half the residents in two areas: the Chinatown International District and South Beacon Hill. The largest racial group in Seattle is White (69% of the city's population). The next largest group is Asian (14%), followed by African American (8%), and 7 percent of Seattle's residents are of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity. Five percent of Seattle residents indicated two or more races on their Census form.¹
- Early 20th century segregation and exclusionary policies, including in the implementation of **racially restrictive covenants**² in the first half of the 20th century on home-ownership, limited where immigrants and non-whites could own homes. Consequently, the Central District, Chinatown/International District, Beacon Hill, and the Rainier Valley residential areas are where the demographically more diverse communities of color now live.
- Though you can't tell today, **Pioneer Square** is actually Seattle's first Chinatown, which once housed Chinese dockworkers near Yesler's Mill (circa 1890). The area where Chinatown International District is located is actually the second site. Geographically, the **Seattle Chinatown International District** (about 15 blocks South of the convention site) is a vital cultural, economic, and direct-services center for many residents of Seattle. Among the many places that anchor this community include the **Wing Luke Museum of the Asian Pacific American**

Experience, Interim CDA, the Danny Woo Community Garden, the Panama Hotel in Nihonmachi/Japantown to the northern edge, **Uwajimaya** grocery store, the **Northwest Asian Weekly** (an English-language newspaper), and mixed-use commercial and residential spaces within historic single-occupancy residential hotels that sprung up between 1880 to 1920 and that have been restored slowly through investment. Little Saigon is a commercial strip on the edge of Chinatown/International District, at the corner of 12th Avenue and Jackson Street.

- From 1880 to 1920, at the height of the Alaskan gold rush, many European descendants from Minnesota and the Upper Midwest, Canada, Norway, and Sweden³ migrated to work in fishing, logging, and the lumber mills. The suburb of Ballard (annexed in 1907), for instance, became recognized for its Nordic and Swedish heritage,⁴ which are still celebrated by a parade each year on **Seattle 17th of May Festival**, Norway's Constitution Day.
- Many Italian immigrants came to work in the Black Diamond coal mines (circa 1900), just Southeast of Seattle in Newport, and resided in the Rainier Valley neighborhood, earning it its prior nickname, **Garlic Gulch**. Rainier Valley started out as one of the most diverse areas in Seattle and to this day contains one of the most diverse zip codes (98118) in the United States.
- The **Tacoma Chinese Garden and Reconciliation Park** is a reminder to residents of Tacoma's violent expulsion of Chinese lumber mill workers in the areas known as Little Canton in 1885. Tacoma is also home to one of the oldest African American populations in the Northwest coming with the railroads prior to the major migration of African Americans during and after WWII.
- In 1933 the first Filipino-led union ever organized in the United States was formed: the **Cannery Workers' and Farm Labors' Union Local 18257**.

Based in Seattle, it was organized by "Alaskeros" who worked in the Alaska salmon canneries each summer and in the harvest fields of Washington, Oregon, and California




An Emerald City trolley enjoys a tour of International District's Chinatown. Photo Credit: Alabastro Photography

in the other seasons. Like much of Seattle's and the Northwest's labor movement, these organization efforts were met with violence: two of the union's founders President Virgil Duyungan and the secretary of the union, Aurelio Simon, were shot and murdered.

- The rounding up of **Japanese Americans during World War II for mass incarceration** began on Bainbridge Island, a short ferry ride from Seattle. Residents of Japanese ancestry, a majority of whom were U.S. citizens, were forcibly removed and sent to Camp Harmony in Puyallup, WA, and then relocated to prison camps to locations including Minidoka, ID. In Tacoma, the Japanese American incarceration led to the decimation of a thriving Japantown on Broadway Avenue in its historic downtown.
- Seattle's notable **Gang of Four** comprised of Larry Gossett, Bob Santos, Bernie Whitebear, and Roberto Maestas, were instrumental in organizing many in their respective African American, Asian American, American Indian, and Mexican American communities during the 1960s and 1970s for radical change and social justice. Today, Gossett serves on the King County Council. Santos can still be spotted singing karaoke at Bush Gardens in Chinatown International District. Both are still active in educating today's youth about the benefits of cross-racial solidarity work.
- The **Somali** community in Seattle began as a small group of college students and engineers in the 1970s and 1980s. It has grown

exponentially in the past 20 years as thousands of refugees of Somalia's civil war, which began in 1991, have arrived in Seattle. Somali students are the second largest bilingual group in the Seattle Public Schools.⁵ Seattle is also home to a large **Ethiopian and Eritrean** community; many have settled mainly in the Rainier Valley and extending south into Tukwila and the city of SeaTac near the airport.

To learn more about immigrant and refugee community dynamics in the region, join us for an invited session at the ASA Annual Meeting on August 20, from 2:30-4:10 P.M. at the with a panel of leaders from the Wing Luke Museum of the Asian Pacific American Experience, OneAmerica (formerly Hate Free Zone), the Northwest Immigrant Rights Project, the State of Washington Refugee Resettlement Coordinator, and the Seattle Colleges. 

Endnotes

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- 2 Seattle Civil Rights and Labor History Project, "Racial Restrictive Covenants." <http://depts.washington.edu/civilr/covenants.htm>
- 3 Taylor, Quintard, "The Peopling of Seattle: Race, Migration, and Immigration" The History Lecture Series: <http://www.seattlechannel.org/explore-videos?video-id=x61323>. January 20, 2016.
- 4 By 1890 the Swedish migrants constituted fully one-fourth of Seattle's foreign-born. In addition to geographical and physical characteristics of the Puget Sound area, economic opportunities, and the general movement west, there was also active recruitment of Scandinavian immigrants by the state, by business, and by private individuals." http://www.naha.stolaf.edu/pubs/nas/volume30/vol30_02.htm
- 5 http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file_id=9634.

Syrian Refugees Seeking Freedom with Dignity

Louise Cainkar, Marquette University and President of the Arab American Studies Association, and Rita Stephan, U.S. Department of State

When the Egyptian people marched on Tahrir Square in January 2011, people around the world cheered them on. Slogans of solidarity such as “from Tahrir Square to Wall Street” equated Mubarak’s political oppression with the greed of multinational corporations. Civilians across the Middle Eastern region became inspired to overthrow their own oppressive regimes, Syrians among them. At that historical moment, many in the West saw the Arab protestors as people who shared our values. Four years later, when Syrians tired of living as futureless, dependent refugees began to flood Europe, they became something else: persons who don’t share our values and a threat.

Syrians broke into peaceful protests in March 2011 and many political experts and scholars stood in awe. They were skeptical, afraid, and yet hopeful. They wondered if it was possible to get rid of the 40-year dictatorship in Syria. They argued that Syria was not Libya, Tunisia, or Egypt; Syria was unique. Unlike other Arab predominately Sunni Muslim countries (with the exception of Lebanon), Syria has a religious minority that empowers other minorities at the expense of the Sunni majority. Syria’s religious and ethnic heterogeneity made it hard to unite people, despite their common opposition to the Assad regime. Syria was also unique because kinship solidarities, the backbone of Middle Eastern cultures, were broken by the regime. Hence, families and tribes could not organize or mobilize; trust was lacking.

Syrian civil society was almost non-existent, aside from regime-sanctioned groups such as lawyers and teachers’ associations. In addition, protestors lacked support from the urban bourgeois class who did not want to risk the perks they received from the regime and who feared an Islamist alternative. Syria’s geopolitical alliances were also

unique to the region. No other Arab state leader had the strong backing of Russia, Iran, and forces such as Hizballah that helped tip the balance of power in favor of a failing regime. For these reasons and more, the Syrian peaceful revolution entered a spiral of violence, becoming a 21st century tragedy. When the Assad regime lost its monopoly over the use of power, militant competitors enjoying newfound unchecked power often became just as cruel and abusive. The rise and expansion of ISIS coupled with raids and bombings from multiple sources made life untenable. In less than five years, hundreds of thousands of civilians were killed and more than half of Syria’s pre-war population of 22 million was displaced.

Syrian civilians have had very few choices: ride out the war, run to the nearest safe area and live in precarious conditions, or risk everything and flee the country. At last count, some 7.6 million Syrians had become internally displaced and some more than 4.8 million were UN registered refugees. Most of these refugees have been hosted by the border states of Lebanon, Jordan, and Turkey. Lacking gainful employment and adequate schooling for their children, their futures were being destroyed. Prospects for return to Syria became dimmer. Because conditions in these border countries had become overcrowded, humiliating, dangerous, and uncertain, and because Europe’s shores were not so distant, Syrian refugees began fleeing to Europe in large numbers in 2015. Europe represented hope, work, education, and safety.

Entering Europe

Syrian refugees became a crisis for the West, however, when they entered Europe. After crossing the Aegean Sea in precarious watercrafts, often paying large fees to smugglers, the refugees first arrived in Greece [smaller numbers went across the Mediterranean to Italy], and then moved north, passing through the Balkans to countries perceived as economically vibrant and welcoming. It was a movement full of

barriers, degradations, and route changes. Initially officially welcomed in places like Germany, the more refugees that arrived the more they became characterized as a problem. In November 2015, deadly bombings in Paris carried out by persons presumed to have links to ISIS turned everything sour. Islamophobia kicked in, and Syrian refugees were referred to as terrorists, potential terrorists, and supporters of terrorists. Syrian refugees were immediately and, falsely, blamed for the attacks. The hysteria over Syrian refugees quickly spread to the United States, with its own problem of Islamophobia, and was pumped up by presidential candidates, Republican governors, and right-leaning groups. Efforts were launched at the state and federal levels to halt the reception of 10,000 Syrian refugees President Obama had pledged to resettle in fiscal year 2016, a mere 0.2 percent of the Syrian refugee population. Thirty-one governors, announced that they were against hosting Syrian refugees in their states. While refugee resettlement is a federal matter, much of the funding for refugee services is funneled through the states. Presidential candidate Donald Trump referred to



The Statue of Liberty

Syrian refugees as a Trojan horse.

Using false information, hate mongers were able to capitalize on pre-existing widespread anti-Muslim sentiments. Syrian refugees who were fleeing violence were instead implicated in perpetrating it. It is hard not to see some of the parallels to the treatment of Arab and Muslim Americans after 9/11 and to the internment of Japanese after Pearl Harbor. After the 9/11 attacks, pre-existing anti-Arab and anti-Muslim sentiments made it easy for much of the American public to hold millions of Arab and Muslim Americans responsible for the actions of 19 foreigners, and for the government to implement a broad range of collective policies that targeted citizen and non-citizen alike. ⁽¹⁾ Following the Iraq War, the devastating military occupation eventually produced the seeds of ISIS.

A Look at Some of the Facts

No Syrian refugee was part of the Paris attacks. All of the criminals


Continued on Page 14

JHSB

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pieces that advance the interface between medical sociology and the ideas, questions, and movements in mainstream sociology; encouraging diverse submissions such as qualitative and mixed-methods studies; and improving the review process by limiting new reviewers on R&R’s and repeated R&R’s. Further,

they have plans to increase the journal’s presence on social media to push the findings of papers published in JHSB into the hands of a wider audience.

In sum, the transition of JHSB into the hands of Richard Carpiano and Brian Kelly represents an exciting new time for medical sociology—a time to reconnect to the core of the discipline and expand in innovative directions. 

Syria

From Page 13

were either French or Belgian citizens and products of the EU. An Egyptian and *false* Syrian passport were found near the body of one of the perpetrators. The Egyptian was a victim of the attack and the fake Syrian passport was tied to a person who moved through Turkey, Greece, and on through Europe, presumably “posing” as an asylum seeker to hide his true identity—an EU citizen on a watch list returning from Syria.

Technically, the Syrians who fled to Europe are asylees seeking refugee resettlement, for which they will be interviewed and vetted. This status makes them more like the children from Central America who surged the U.S. border over the past few years, similarly fleeing desperate conditions and traveling by foot and dangerous modes of transportation. As compared to these sudden, large, risky, and unmonitored flows of asylum seekers, U.S. refugee policy works quite differently.

Refugees must first be interviewed and registered with the UNHCR [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees], usually in a country bordering their homeland. Later, those selected for resettlement are interviewed multiple times and vetted. The U.S. vetting process is complex and takes up to two years to complete. According to an Arab American Institute blog post, it involves the State Department, Department of Homeland Security, the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s Terrorist Screening Center, and the National Counterterrorism Center, as well as extensive paper applications, in-person interviews, and medical screening tests. Characterizations of Trojan horses belie the actual process.

Current Status

In an effort to stem the unregulated flow of refugees through Europe, the EU and Turkey reached an agreement in March that allows Greece to return “all new irregular migrants” to Turkey, under the

assumption that refugee conditions in Turkey are safe and adequate. Immigration policy experts have noted that implementing the agreement may violate some of the EU’s legal standards. In return, EU member states will increase financial support for Turkey’s refugee population, step up processing for resettlement of Syrian refugees living in Turkey, and liberalize visas for Turkish nationals.

The United States remains far short of its commitment to resettle 10,000 Syrians in fiscal year 2016. It has admitted about 3,000 Syrian refugees in total, including 1,736 between October and May of 2016. Another 2,019 have been admitted since May, leaving more than 6,000 left to meet its goal. The slow pace has been blamed on inadequate staffing at U.S. government agencies, especially the Department of Homeland Security, which currently needs 18-24 months to complete its checks and interviews for each applicant.

Of longer range concern to many is the reception Syrians will find in Europe and the United States, and

the quality of life they will experience. While there are significant demographic differences between Arabs and Muslims living in Europe versus the United States (2), as well as some differences across European nations, all have sizeable and vocal anti-Muslim constituencies that show no signs of abating. In the U.S., the presumptive Republican nominee for President, Donald Trump, has reaffirmed his support for a ban on Muslims entering the States, with the exception of U.S. citizens and foreign leaders. Such positions by leadership only promote more Islamophobia and worsen the context of reception for Syrians seeking to restore their dignity and live in freedom. 

Endnotes

¹ () Cainkar, Louise. 2009. *Homeland Insecurity: The Arab American and Muslim American Experience After 9/11* (New York: Russell Sage Foundation Press).

² () Cainkar, Louise. 2013. “Global Arab World Migrations and Diasporas” *Arab Studies Journal*. [Washington DC: Georgetown University Press]. Vol. XXI, #1: 122-161.

New Faces at the ASA Executive Office

Deborah K. Brandt was appointed Director of the Meeting Services Department in late April 2016. She brings



Deborah K. Brandt

more than two decades of meeting management expertise with her, along with experience in other areas of non-profit association work. Deborah has a strong background in membership, benefits and assessment, member engagement, data management, marketing, communications, and volunteer management—each of which serves to strengthen the meeting service strategies selected to deliver high-level services to members.

Before starting at ASA, Deborah worked at the Council on Social Work Education (CSWE) where she spent eight years as Director of their Office of Membership and Communication Services, a position

that included management of their annual meeting. Prior to CSWE, Deborah spent several years at the American Academy of Optometry (AAO) and 17 years at the National Academy of Engineering (NAE). A benefit her work history provides to her new position is the direct connections she has established with member constituency groups of her previous employers to the profession of sociology and its stakeholders. Those groups have included social workers, educators, researchers, and practitioners (CSWE); health professionals (AAO); and engineers, doctors, and scientists (NAE).

After completing a 13th Year Abroad program living with a family and attending school in Germany, Deborah received her BA and MA degrees in German at the University of Northern Iowa. She earned the Certified Association Executive (CAE) designation from the American Society of Association Executives (ASAE) in 2003. Her professional memberships include

ASAE, the Professional Convention Management Association, and the Direct Marketing Association of Washington. She is lifetime member, Gold Award recipient, and active adult volunteer in the Girl Scout Council of the Nation’s Capital. Deborah and her family live in Vienna, VA.

Rachel Pines joined the ASA Executive Office as the Publications Assistant in August 2015. Her primary responsibilities include processing the publications copyright permissions, updating the publication department website, assisting in the production of *Publishing Options* and assisting the Publications Department with various tasks. “I am excited and proud to be a part of the ASA family,” said Pines.

Rachel was born in Washington, DC and was raised in Bradbury Heights, MD. She attended the University of Maryland. She is currently continuing her education part-time at Prince Georges Community College studying Network Systems Administration.


Prior to her employment at ASA, she was an Information Technology Auditor with ECS Federal, contracting with the Architect of the Capitol.



Rachel Pines

In her spare time she enjoys spending time with family and friends and cooking for family gatherings. She enjoys traveling and weekend getaways, one of her favorite places to visit are the mountains in Asheville, NC. Living close to Washington, DC, she enjoys visiting museums and historical sites.

Other Staff News

Brandon McCain, formerly in Customer Service, is now serving as the ASA Minority and Student Affairs Program Assistant as of June 21. Valerie Pines will pick up the reins of Membership and Customer Service. 

Sociology, Stigma and Community Colleges

Charles Selengut, Jill Schemnum, Olivia Hetzler, County College of Morris

We write to encourage awareness within the academic community to the marginalization of sociologists who work in community colleges. In Erving Goffman's work on stigma and negative labeling (1963), Goffman saw stigma as a response to those social types who are perceived as so different from what he called the "normal" that they appear to represent a threat, endangering disdain among the normals. Writing in an earlier era, Goffman saw the handicapped, homosexuals, members of minority groups or religions, alcoholics, and drug addicts as stigmatized and discredited and thus becoming the objects of discrimination with the result of reducing their "life chances."

We write as community college faculty, all with doctoral degrees, who have experienced stigmatization and the consequences of such labeling. We are college faculty yet we're somehow seen as imposters within the professoriate. According to stigma theory and ideology, the community teaching culture, with its low-status economic students, minorities, and returning adult students, limits faculty in presenting serious academic lectures or engaging in scholarly research. Given this negative view, it is understandable that the profession does not encourage or foster publication, solicit book reviews or organizational positions in sociology journals, or welcome participation in scholarly organizations by community college faculty.


Gross examples of labeling and stigma have been our collective experience. One of the authors of this note has published a widely quoted book on the sociology of religious violence, which has been used in university courses across the United States, but was asked not to

list a community college affiliation on the publication lest this limit acceptance of the book as a worthy scholarly work. Another of the authors submitted a book prospectus to a prestigious academic publisher and was told that while the proposal was fascinating, the press was simply unwilling to publish an author that lacked affiliation with a selective liberal arts college or research university. A recent graduate of a sociology PhD program, one of the authors, was advised during her graduate school studies that teaching at a community college was an invisible option. Happily, she discovered otherwise.

It is highly important today to recognize the significant role of community colleges in the public higher education system (Obama:2009) and to make them visible and avoid negative labeling. Two-year colleges enroll nearly half of all U.S. undergraduates, as well as provide almost half of all full-time teaching positions in the United States. At County College of Morris, our home institution, most of our liberal arts students plan to transfer to four-year schools to complete their BAs.

Recent neoliberal projects have led to colleges and university administrators advocating the running of these institutions more like a business, as administrators struggle to find alternative forms of funding. At the community college level, more of our administrators lack an academic background. In their doctoral programs in education; these new administrators are being taught corporate models for college management. These graduate programs in education often receive large amounts of funding from private foundations with entrepreneurial educational agendas. This corporate mindset coupled with the denigration of community college faculty and students can only encourage the weakening of liberal education in higher education for many non-elite

students.

These are critical issues that college and university faculty and students **must** fight together. We must overcome the status and prestige distinctions that separate faculty across the United States at public and private institutions—community colleges, colleges, and universities—that isolate faculty within their departments and divide tenured faculty from adjunct and part-time colleagues. If we do not, we will be unable to resist these changing forces. A key piece of building these ties are making community colleges more visible, exposing these egregious practices at community colleges, recognizing that community colleges are the canary in the coal mine of higher educational "reform," and connecting our local resistances with faculty efforts at public and private universities. 



Editor's Note In February of 2012 ASA Council established a task force to examine the working conditions, characteristics, and professional development needs of faculty teaching sociology at the community college level. Composed of 10 community college faculty members and two faculty from four year institutions, the task force has conducted a major survey, drafted three articles for publication in a peer reviewed journal based on the results, and will be delivering its final recommendations to ASA Council in February of 2017. Read more at www.asanet.org/sites/default/files/savvy/footnotes/apr12/taskforce_0412.html.

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Sociologists Elected to the National Academy of Sciences

In May, the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) announced the election of two sociologists—Andrew Cherlin and Eileen Crimmins—among this year's 84 new members. These newly elected NAS members were recognized for their distinguished and continuing achievements in original research. Members in the Academy, considered one of the highest honors in American science, help write reports on key scientific issues to help inform policymakers' decisions.

The 2016 NAS election was held during the annual meeting of the Academy. NAS is a private organization of scientists and engineers dedicated to the furtherance of science and its use for the general welfare. The Academy acts as an official adviser to the federal government, upon request, in any matter of science or technology. For more information, see www.nasonline.org.

Andrew Cherlin is the Griswold Professor of Public Policy and Sociology at Johns Hopkins University. His research focus is on the sociology of families and public policy. Cherlin has published books and articles on topics such as marriage and divorce, children's well-being, intergenerational relations, family policy, and welfare policy. His most recent book is *Labor's Love Lost: The Rise and Fall of the Working-Class Family in America*. Also this spring, he was among 213 new members elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences

Eileen M Crimmins is the AARP Professor of Gerontology in the Davis School of Gerontology at the University of Southern California. She is currently the director of the USC/UCLA Center on Biodemography and Population Health, a Demography of Aging Center supported by the U.S. National Institute on Aging (NIA). She is also the Director of the Multidisciplinary Training in Gerontology Program and the NIA-sponsored Network on Biological Risk. Much of her research has focused on changes over time in health and mortality.

2015 Editorial Table

In August 2015, the ASA Committee on Publications voted to modify the summary table accompanying annual ASA editors' reports to provide better information about the frequency and timing of editorial decisions. The goal is to clarify authors' chances of having manuscripts accepted, and to provide information about the length of time authors can expect to wait for decisions. The table shown below reports on decisions, as of March 1, 2016, for manuscripts submitted in the 2015 calendar year.

Narrative reports for these journals, as well as *Contemporary Sociology* and the ASA Rose Series in Sociology, are available online at www.asanet.org/research-publications/journal-resources/annual-editors-reports.

	ASR			Contexts			JHSB			SPQ			SM			ST			SOE			Socius			TS		
	#	%	Wks	#	%	Wks	#	%	Wks	#	%	Wks	#	%	Wks	#	%	Wks	#	%	Wks	#	%	Wks	#	%	Wks
ALL MANUSCRIPTS SUBMITTED IN 2015																											
Accepted Unconditionally	56	7.9	2.4	19	30.0	12.0	44	10.6	2.0	17	7.3	0.4	5	9.4	4.4	20	10.9	3.1	17	6.7	2.5	7	12.5	1.9	19	31.7	0.5
Accepted Subject to Minor Changes	45	6.3	8.4	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	23	9.9	2.9	10	18.9	14.7	16	8.7	10.7	10	4.0	5.6	18	32.1	3.8	12	20.0	4.6
Rejected; Invited to Revise & Resubmit	74	10.4	10.5	1	1.7	12.0	78	18.7	12.0	65	28.0	7.0	18	34.0	21.3	26	14.1	13.8	23	9.1	6.9	5	8.9	3.1	17	28.3	4.6
Rejected Outright	432	60.7	9.0	20	30.0	3.0	121	29.0	10.3	97	41.8	6.4	13	24.5	10.5	68	37.0	13.2	156	61.9	5.6	5	8.9	4.7	9	15.0	4.8
Withdrawn by Author	4	0.6	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.2	0.0	3	1.3	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	3	1.6	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	1.8	5.4	3	5.0	5.4
Rejected w/o Peer Review	101	14.2	0.9	46	38.3	1.5	173	41.5	0.9	27	11.6	0.5	7	13.2	1.7	51	27.7	1.1	46	18.3	0.0	20	35.7	0.5	0	0.0	0.0
No Decision Reached (as of 3/1/16)	7	—	—	5	—	—	16	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	8	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	1	—	—
<i>Total Manuscripts Submitted in 2015</i>	<i>719</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>433</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>233</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>192</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>252</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>3.1</i>
NEW MANUSCRIPTS SUBMITTED IN 2015																											
<i>Result of Initial Editorial Screening</i>																											
Submission Rejected w/o Peer Review	101	17.2	0.9	46	52.3	1.5	173	48.1	0.9	27	16.6	0.5	7	22.6	1.7	51	33.3	1.1	46	21.5	0.0	20	46.5	0.5	0	0.0	0.0
Submission Peer Reviewed	485	82.8	1.4	42	47.7	6.9	187	51.9	4.8	136	83.4	2.2	24	77.4	11.8	102	66.7	4.3	168	78.5	1.0	23	53.5	4.0	41	100.0	3.5
<i>Total New Manuscripts</i>	<i>586</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>360</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>214</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>2/4</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>3.5</i>
<i>Manuscripts Peer Reviewed</i>																											
Accepted Unconditionally	3	0.6	0.8	18	48.6	12.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	2	8.7	6.1	4	9.8	1.5
Accepted Subject to Minor Changes	1	0.2	10.6	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	6	6.3	11.3	3	1.8	6.3	11	47.8	5.3	9	22.0	5.0
Rejected; Invited to Revise & Resubmit	69	14.3	10.5	1	2.7	12.0	68	39.3	12.2	39	28.9	7.6	11	52.4	22.6	22	23.2	15.3	20	11.9	7.1	5	21.7	3.1	17	41.5	4.6
Rejected Outright	404	84.0	8.9	18	48.6	1.5	104	60.1	10.4	93	68.9	6.4	10	47.6	10.5	64	67.4	12.7	145	86.3	5.6	4	17.4	4.5	8	19.5	4.5
Withdrawn by Author	4	0.8	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.6	0.0	3	2.2	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	3	3.2	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	4.3	5.4	3	7.3	5.4
No Decision Reached (as of 3/1/16)	4	—	—	5	—	—	14	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	7	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	0.0	0	—	—
<i>Total New Peer Reviewed Manuscripts</i>	<i>485</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>16.8</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>4.3</i>
REVISED MANUSCRIPTS SUBMITTED IN 2015																											
Accepted Unconditionally	53	39.8	2.5	1	33.3	3.0	44	60.3	2.2	17	24.3	0.4	5	19.2	4.4	20	51.3	3.1	17	44.7	2.5	5	38.5	0.2	15	75.0	0.2
Accepted Subject to Minor Changes	44	33.1	8.3	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	23	32.9	2.9	10	38.5	14.7	10	25.6	10.4	7	18.4	5.3	7	53.8	1.4	3	15.0	3.2
Rejected; Invited to Revise & Resubmit	5	3.8	9.9	0	0.0	0.0	10	13.7	10.4	26	37.1	6.0	7	26.9	19.3	4	10.3	5.6	3	7.9	5.5	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Rejected Outright	28	21.1	10.3	2	66.7	2.0	17	23.3	9.5	4	5.7	7.0	3	11.5	10.3	4	10.3	20.8	11	28.9	5.4	1	7.7	5.7	1	5.0	7.4
No Decision Reached (as of 3/1/16)	3	2.2	—	0	0	—	2	2.7	—	0	—	—	1	3.8	—	1	2.6	—	0	0.0	—	0	—	—	1	5.0	—
<i>Total Revised Peer Reviewed Manuscripts</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>13.3</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1.1</i>
ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN 2015																											
PRODUCTION LAG (MONTHS)*	47			24			32			20			9			15			17			0			17		
	5.9			3.0			4.5			3.8			13			4.0			4.0			—			3.5		
EDITORIAL BOARD MEMBERS																											
Men	40	51%		22	45%		17	35%		19	53%		9	50%		17	59%		24	48%		18	67%		10	29%	
Women	39	49%		27	55%		31	65%		17	47%		9	50%		11	38%		26	52%		9	33%		24	71%	
Minorities	24	30%		19	39%		11	23%		6	17%		2	11%		10	34%		20	40%		6	22%		9	26%	

Note: # = Number of Manuscripts % = Percentage of Decisions Wks = Weeks from Submission to Decision

*The Production Lag represents the average time from acceptance to print publication.

Election

From Page 1

Association by running for office and by voting in this election.

About half of the voting members of the ASA community took part in the 2016 election, which is the traditional level of ASA member participation. ASA is one of the few scholarly associations with such a high level of participation. Of the 8,478 members eligible to vote in the 2016 election, 49 percent participated, compared to 48 percent in 2015. In the 52 ASA Sections elections, about 58 percent participated in 2016, an increase of over two percent compared to the previous

year. All votes were cast online.

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

President-Elect

Eduardo Bonilla-Silva, Duke University

Vice President-Elect

Christopher Uggen, University of Minnesota

Council Members-at-Large

Nina Bandelj, University of California-Irvine
Mabel Berezin, Cornell University
Monica McDermott, University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign

Andrew J. Perrin, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

Committee on Nominations

Japonica Brown-Saracino, Boston University
Hector Cordero-Guzman, CUNY Graduate Center
Kathleen E. Jenkins, College of William and Mary
Samuel R. Lucas, University of California-Berkeley
Julia McQuillan, University of Nebraska-Lincoln
Gilda L. Ochoa, Pomona College

Committee on Publications

Jennifer Elyse Glick, Arizona State University

Matthew W. Hughey, University of Connecticut

Michael Kimmel, SUNY-Stony Brook
Quincy Thomas Stewart, Northwestern University
Veronica Terriquez, University of California- Santa Cruz

Committee on Committees

Nilda Flores-Gonzalez, University of Illinois-Chicago
Jennifer Hook, University of Southern California
Vivian Louie, William T. Grant Foundation
Susan C. Pearce, East Carolina University

Call for Papers

Publications

Brave. This book will feature narratives of women of color academics who embody "academic bravery." These are women who have demonstrated courage in their scholarship, teaching, mentoring, service, activism, and leadership, despite the potential professional risks. Seeking essays, poems, visual art, short screenplays, and other creative works. Submit an abstract of 400 words or less. Deadline September 30, 2016. Contact: conditionallyaccepted@insidehighered.com. For more information, visit www.conditionallyaccepted.com/academicbravery/.

Journal of Interpersonal Violence invites submissions for its special issue "The Social and Economic Costs of Gender-Based Violence in Sub-Saharan Africa: Causes, Implications, and Policy Directions." This special issue aims to publish original empirical research on topics that deal with social and economic costs of GBV in Sub-Saharan Africa. These costs may include, but are not limited to, loss of revenue to individuals and the larger economy, physical/mental health costs, negative psychological effect on children, etc. Deadline: November 1, 2016. Contact: jiv@u.washington.edu. For more information, visit www.jiv.sagepub.com.

Public Performance & Management Review, a journal published by Taylor & Francis, seeks articles and proposals for symposia/featured topics on public administration and public management from practitioners and academicians. Papers must follow the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association. Submission to the journal implies that your article has not been simultaneously submitted to other journals or been published elsewhere. Contact: Kaifeng Yang at kyang@fsu.edu and Jonathan Walker at jw1024@scarletmail.rutgers.edu. For more information, visit www.mc.manuscriptcentral.com/PPMR.

Qualitative Sociology invites submission for its special issue on "Ethnographies of Security." The policies and strategies that governments, organizations, and communities employ in the search for security have changed dramatically within the past few decades. This special issue will bring together work that analyzes how changes to security alter environments, creating new possibilities for and constraints on state, non-state, and criminal actors and, more broadly, on democracy, citizenship, and survival. Deadline: November 1, 2016. Contact: Rebecca Hanson at beccara606@gmail.com. For more information, visit www.editorialmanager.com/quas/Default.aspx.

Research in the Sociology of Health Care invites submissions for its upcoming volume 35: "Health and Health Care Concerns Among Women and

Racial Ethnic Minorities." Papers dealing with macro-level system issues and micro-level issues involving health and health care concerns for women and racial and ethnic minorities are sought. This includes examination of health and health care issues of patients or of providers of care especially those related to concerns for women and for racial and ethnic minorities in different countries, including but not limited to the United States. 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 U.S. and in other countries are solicited. Deadline: November 15, 2016. Contact: Jennie Jacobs Kronenfeld at asu.edu; (480) 991-3920.

Research in the Sociology of Work (RSW) invites submissions for its upcoming issues. *RSW* has been a widely respected research annual in the field since 1988. *RSW* is sponsored by the Organizations, Occupations, and Work section of the American Sociological Association. It has recently moved to a more journal-like format and is now published twice annually. Papers can address numerous topics. All submissions are peer reviewed, with timely and substantive feedback provided. Contact: rsw.editor@gmail.com. For more information, visit www.emeraldinsight.com/series/rsw.

Conferences

American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), April 21, 2017, Philadelphia, PA. The American Friends Service Committee a peace and justice organization is hosting a one-day symposium to celebrate its 100-year anniversary. This symposium will showcase cutting-edge scholarship on areas of AFSC work both past and present and to inspire the next generation of research on peace and justice. The AFSC invites scholars to submit original work on peace and justice on peace building at home and abroad; racial justice; economic justice; and contemporary social movements. Submit a 300-word abstract. Deadline: August 15, 2016. For more information, visit www.afsc.org/content/100-years-peace-justice-looking-back-moving-forward#.VxZ7F05gfRw.twitter.

Applied Demography 2017 Conference, January 11-13, 2017, San Antonio, TX. Submissions are invited for abstracts. The Applied Demography Conference is a biennial meeting of demographers, sociologists, economists, planners, marketers, and others working with demographic information in applied settings to discuss current issues relevant to applied research. Students are strongly encouraged to attend, present, and network. A student poster session is being organized and opportunities for students to meet more senior researchers will be facilitated. Deadline: August 31, 2016. For more information, visit www.idserportal.utsa.edu/ADC/.

www.idserportal.utsa.edu/ADC/.

ETMU 2016 Conference, September 10, 2016, University of Eastern Finland, Joensuu, Finland. Theme: "Gendered Motilities." Migration and motilities are deeply gendered processes in which social constructions of 'skills' play a crucial role (Kofman 2013; Näre 2014). This workshop invites empirical and conceptual papers which focus on analyzing the intersections of skills and organizations in the context of gendered mobilities. Organizations are understood broadly to refer to various kinds of institutional practices and policies, including but not limited to policy, legislative, workplace, school, or home contexts. Deadline: September 10, 2016. Contact: Driss Habti at driss.habti@uef.fi; Tricia Cleland at tricia.cleland@hanken.fi; and Lena Näre at lena.nare@helsinki.fi.

Federal Reserve System Community Development 10th Biennial Research Conference, March 23-27, 2017, Washington, DC. Theme: "Strong Foundations: The Economic Futures of Kids and Communities." The Federal Reserve System Community Development Research Conference is a unique event that convenes researchers, policymakers, and practitioners to consider important issues people and their communities face. This conference will focus on the economic futures of America's kids and communities. Deadline: August 19, 2016. For more information, visit www.minneapolisfed.org/community-development/tenth-biennial-federal-reserve-system-community-development-research-conference.

The Feminine Mystic Conference, June 9-11, 2017, Great Barrington, MA. Theme: "American Prophetesses and the Politics of Religious Experience." Bard College at Simon's Rock and the Shaker Museum Mount Lebanon are marking the 100th anniversary of the women's suffrage in New York state. This is an interdisciplinary conference exploring the significance of women's religious authority in American political and cultural contexts from the early republic through the long nineteenth century. Submit 200 words for papers on the antecedents or after-effects of these themes in the earlier 19th or later 20th-21st centuries are also welcome. Deadline: September 1, 2016. Contact: Katie Boswell at kboswell@simons-rock.edu.

International Feminist Journal of Politics 6th Annual Conference, April 10-11, 2017, South Asian University, New Delhi, India. Theme: "Walking the Talk: Feminist Reflections on International Practices." Submissions are invited for individual papers or pre-constituted panels on any topic pertaining to the conference theme and sub-themes. Submissions that seek not only to build on existing (re)formulations of international relations, but also to

identify and propose specific feminist ethics, strategies, and methods in/for everyday conduct of international practices are encouraged. Deadline: August 9, 2016. Contact: ifjp@ufl.edu. For more information, visit www.IFJPConference.net.

ILR Review Conference, November 2017, Ithaca, NY. The *ILR Review* invites submissions for a conference and subsequent special issue devoted to the role that conflict and conflict resolution play in the changing world of work. Scholars interested in participating should submit a complete draft of their paper. Authors will be notified by July 1, 2017, if their paper has been accepted for presentation at the conference. Prospective contributors are urged to consult any of the coordinators regarding preliminary proposals or ideas for papers. Deadline: April 15, 2017. Contact: Ariel Avgar at avgar@illinois.edu and Harry Katz at hck2@cornell.edu. For more information, visit www.ilr.sagepub.com.

Mid-South Sociological Association 42nd Annual Conference, October 12-15, 2016, North Charleston, South Carolina. Theme: "Transforming the Sociological Landscape: The Quest for Reconstruction and an Paradigmatic Shift." Submissions are invited for paper presentations with an extended deadline. Contact should be made with the Organizers of the sessions on the list. So far there are 64 proposed sessions for the upcoming meeting. Deadline: August 1, 2016. For more information, visit www.midsouthsoc.org/.

National Center's 2017 Annual Conference, March 26-28, 2017, CUNY Graduate Center, New York, NY. The National Center for the Study of Collective Bargaining in Higher Education and Professions invites submissions of abstracts for papers, presentations, and proposed workshops. Deadline: September 30, 2016. Contact: national.center@hunter.cuny.edu. For more information, visit www.hunter.cuny.edu/nscsbhep.

World Complexity Science Academy 7th World Conference, January 5-6, 2017, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Theme: "Governance Turbulence: Risk and Opportunities in the Complexity Age." In the last decades, globalization has increased greatly for all social actors in terms of opportunities of knowledge, education, communication, and financial profits. This conference welcomes sociologists from any sphere: politicians, business people, etc., to present their researches and experiences on decision-making aimed to develop systemic, multidisciplinary sets of notions, ideas, and best practices. Seeking abstracts of with a maximum of 500 words. Deadline: December 10, 2016. Contact: wcsaconferences@gmail.com. For more information, visit www.wcsaglobal.org.

announcements

Meetings

October 6-8, 2016. Association for Applied and Clinical Sociology (AACS), Denver, CO. Theme: "Creating, Building, and Designing with Sociology." AACS is an independent organization for practicing sociologists and other applied and clinical social science professionals in academia, the non-profit sector, industry, government, and private practice. www.aacsnet.net/conference/2016-applied-clinical-sociology-conference/

October 24-25, 2016. Penn State University's 24th Annual Symposium on Family Issues, State College, PA. Theme: "Sleep across the Life Course: Family Influences & Impacts." This interdisciplinary symposium aims to stimulate research by family scholars on the roles families can play in fostering healthful sleep patterns among members from childhood through adulthood. For more information, visit www.ssri.psu.edu/24th-family-symposia.

November 2-6, 2016. Association for Humanist Sociology Annual Meeting, Denver, CO. "Elevating Humanity: Pathways to Progressivism." Contact Chuck Koeber and Bhoomi K. Thakore at ahsdenver2016@gmail.com. For more information, visit www.humanist-sociology.org.

November 26-28, 2016. 2016 International Conference from the Committee on the Sociology of Migration RC31, Doha, Qatar. Theme: "Migration in a

Turbulent World." For more information, visit www.dohainstitute.edu.qa/RC31/Pages/default.aspx.

February 10, 2017. Eminent Domain & the City Conference, Monmouth University, West Long Branch, NJ. Theme: "Government Action, Private Rights, and Public Purpose." For more information, visit www.monmouth.edu/school-of-humanities-social-sciences/eminent-domain-conference.aspx.

May 17-19, 2017. Sustainability and Social Science Research Symposium, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI. The aim of the symposium is to provide social science researchers focusing on sustainability an opportunity to present and discuss their work. For more information, visit www.haw-hamburg.de/en/ftz-als/events/michigan2017.html.

Funding

Fulbright-Nehru Fellowship announces opportunities for U.S. scholars in India for the 2017-2018 academic year. India has the largest U.S. Fulbright Scholar Program in the world. The Council for International Exchange of Scholars (CIES), the scholar division of the Institute of International Education, is well known for its expertise and extensive experience in conducting international exchange programs for scholars and university administrators. USIEF provides a dependent education allowance up

to \$10,000. For more information, visit www.cies.org/.

Fulbright Scholar Program offers teaching, research or combination teaching and research awards in over 125 countries for the 2017-2018 academic year. The Fulbright Program, sponsored by the U.S. Department of State Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, is the U.S. government's flagship international exchange program and is supported by the people of the United States and partner countries around the world. Opportunities are available for college and university faculty and administrators as well as for professionals, journalists, independent scholars, and many others. This year, the Fulbright Scholar Program is offering 80 awards. Deadline: August 1, 2016. Contact: Bill McShane at wmcshane@iie.org. For more information, visit www.us.fulbrightonline.org/.

NCAA Graduate Student Research Grant Program invites research proposals within the general topic areas of student-athlete psychosocial well-being and college athletics participation. Research grants are available for current graduate students enrolled at NCAA-member institutions and are intended to support the student while conducting research to be used for a doctoral dissertation, master's thesis or external publication. Awards for these one-time research grants are set at a maximum of \$7,500. Deadline: August 12, 2016. For more information,

visit www.ncaa.org/about/resources/research/ncaa-graduate-student-research-grant-program.

National Institutes of Health, Office of Behavioral and Social Science Research, is offering two new funding opportunity announcements. The Methodology and Measurement in the Behavioral and Social Sciences funding invites qualified researchers to submit grant applications aimed at improving and developing methodology in the behavioral and social sciences through innovations in research design, measurement, data collection, and data analysis techniques. Contact: Deborah Young-Hyman at deborah.young-hyman@nih.gov or (301) 402-1146. For more information on both FOAs visit www.grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PAR-16-260.html or www.grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PAR-16-261.html.

Nineteenth Century Studies Association announces the establishment of a Student Travel Grant of \$500 to support the presentation of a paper [sole-] authored by a student and accepted for a session at the 2017 annual meeting of the society. The Nineteenth Century Studies Association Scheuerle-Zatlin International Travel Award was created in 2011 in order to increase the participation of international scholars who are often hampered from attending conferences in North America because of the cost of travel. This prize represents NCSA's commitment to an



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announcements

international scholarly exchange of ideas and the benefits to research that come from an international perspective. Deadline: December 1, 2016. Contact: ncsacharleston2017@gmail.com. For more information, visit www.ncsaweb.net/Awards-and-Prizes.

Peter F. McManus Charitable Trust offers research grants to non-profit organization, for research into the causes of alcoholism or substance abuse. Basic, clinical and social-environmental proposals will be considered. The Trust expects to grant approximately \$200,000 this year and will consider requests for up to \$50,000. Send a brief 2 to 3 page proposal and proposed budget, along with a copy of the institution's (501) (c) (3) letter. No grant moneys may be used for tuition and no more than 10% of amount granted may be used for indirect costs. Deadline: August 31, 2016. Contact: Katherine G. Lidz at (610) 647-4974, (610) 647-8316 fax; 31 Independence Court, Wayne, PA 19087.

Fellowships

Urban Health Collaborative at the Dornsife School of Public Health is seeking postdoctoral fellows interested in the social determinants of health, places and health, and urban health more broadly, including cross-city and cross national comparisons of urban health. Required qualifications include a PhD or equivalent training in sociology and strong quantitative and writing skills. Candidates will work on a range of projects related to the overall theme of urban health and health inequalities. Experience conducting multilevel and spatial analyses as well as longitudinal analyses is desirable. Contact: Ana V. Diez Roux at avd37@drexel.edu. For more information, visit www.drexeljobs.com.

Competitions

Client Problem-Solving Competition (CPSC) is accepting student applications, which will run concurrently with the Association for Applied and Clinical Sociology annual conference, October 6-8 in Denver, CO. The CPSC provides students with a meaningful way to exercise their sociological skills by responding to problem posed by a local community organization. Students work in teams to find solutions to the problem and present their solutions on the last day of the conference to an audience of conference attendees. Sociologists working in applied sociology and the client representative judge the solutions and choose a winner and honorable mention. All students receive a certificate of participation. This is a networking opportunity for budding sociologists and provides students a professional experience. Contact: Miriam Boeri at mboeri@bentley.edu. For more information, visit www.aacsnet.net/conference/2016-aacs-client-problem-solving-competition/.

In the News

Richard Arum, New York University, was quoted in an April 17 *Chronicle of Higher Education* article, "A Sociologist Who Found Colleges 'Adrift' Becomes an Education Dean," which also mentioned **Josipa Roksa**, University of Virginia. They were also both the subject of a June 3 *Chronicle of Higher Education* Q&A article, "What Should a Major Teach? 'Adrift' Authors Offer Answers," centered around their new book, *Improving Quality in American Higher Education*.

Amy Binder, University of California-San Diego, was quoted in a May 9 *Quartz* article, "The 'Prestige' of a Career in Finance Is a Marketing Tool to Elite But Aimless Undergraduates."

Tony Brown, Vanderbilt University, was quoted and **Mary Laske Bell** and **Evelyn Patterson**, both of Vanderbilt University, were mentioned in a June 3 *Pacific Standard* article, "The Perverse Effects of Prison on Black Men's Mental Health," about their June *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* study, "Imprisoned by Empathy: Familial Incarceration and Psychological Distress Among African American Men in the National Survey of American Life."

Robert Bulman, Saint Mary's College of California, was quoted in an April 10 *New York Times* article, "Incompetent, Inspiring TV Teachers." The article draws heavily on the analysis in his book, *Hollywood Goes to High School: Cinema, Schools and American Culture*.

Michelle M. Camacho, University of San Diego, was quoted in a June 4 *San Diego Union-Tribune* article, "Study: Legos Are Becoming More Weaponized."

Jessica Carbino, Tinder, was featured in a May 25 *Los Angeles Magazine* article, "Tinder Has an In-House Sociologist and Her Job Is to Figure Out What You Want." The article mentioned **Pepper Schwartz**, University of Washington.

Philip Cohen, University of Maryland, and **Michael Rosenfeld**, Stanford University, were quoted in a May 24 *Washington Post* article, "Young People Now More Likely to Live With Parents Than Partners."

Kevin Dougherty, Baylor College, was quoted in a May 11 *Charlotte Post* article, "Study Finds More Diversity in Congregation May Depress Turnout."

Rick Eckstein, Villanova University, was quoted in a June 3 *Dallas Morning News* article, "Four Business Questions About the New Rangers Ballpark."

Kathryn Edin, Johns Hopkins University, was quoted in a June 1 *Slate* article, "The Failure of Welfare Reform," and a June 3 *Slate* article, "The Disconnected."

Frank Edwards, University of Washington, was quoted in an April 21 *Pacific Standard* article, "Want to Keep Kids Out of Foster Care? Vote for Gentler

Criminal Justice Laws," and a May 1 *Boston Globe* article, "Where Children Are Safer," both about his June *American Sociological Review* study, "Saving Children, Controlling Families: Punishment, Redistribution, and Child Protection."

Cem Emrence, SUNY-Binghamton, co-authored a June 3 *Washington Post* article, "How Violence Helped Both Erdogan and His Kurdish Opponents in Turkey's Elections."

James Fenelon, California State University-San Bernardino, was quoted in a May 27 *Associated Press* article, "Activists Criticize Poll on Offensiveness of Redskins' Name." The article appeared in a number of media outlets, including WTOP.com on May 27.

David Finkelhor, University of New Hampshire, was quoted in a May 31 *VICE* "Broadly" article, "When Dating a Teen Is Legal, But Sexting With Her Is Not."

Amin Ghaziani, University of British Columbia, was quoted in a June 3 *Financial Times* article about how liberation and gentrification are affecting international urban gay districts.

Neil Gross, Colby College, wrote a May 15 *New York Times* op-ed, "Highly Educated, Very Liberal."

Margaret Hagerman, Mississippi State University, was quoted in a June 4 *International Business Times* article, "Racism In America: Donald Trump, Social Media Giving Teenagers A Reason To Share Racial Slurs?"

Drew Halfmann, University of California-Davis, wrote an April 6 *Sacramento Bee* op-ed, "Lawmakers Should Follow Science on Abortion Drug."

Laura Hamilton, University of California-Merced, wrote a May 13 *Atlantic* column, "The Partnership Between Colleges and Helicopter Parents." She and her new book, *Parenting to a Degree: How Family Matters for College Women's Success*, were the subject of an *Inside Higher Ed* Q&A article that also mentioned **Elizabeth Armstrong**, University of Michigan.

Alexes Harris, University of Washington, was quoted in a June 2 *Atlantic* article, "How Prison Debt Ensnares Offenders."

Douglas Hartmann, University of Minnesota, was quoted in a May 4 *Washington Post* article, "Donald Trump's Outsider Pitch Finds an Audience With Similar Figures in Sports."

William Helmreich, City College of New York and CUNY Graduate Center, was a featured guest on May 1 on "CBS Sunday Morning," where he discussed his book, *The New York Nobody Knows: Walking 6,000 Miles in the City*.

Leslie Hinkson, Georgetown University, was quoted in a May 12 FOX5DC.com article, "New Grading System for Montgomery County High Schools Following Elimination of Final Exams," and

was interviewed on a May 12 FOX5 DC news segment about the same topic.

Rosemary L. Hopcroft, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, wrote an April 5 article, "How WEIRD is Donald Trump?," in the online magazine, *This View of Life*.

Heather McKee Hurwitz, Barnard College, was quoted in an April 13 CNN.com article, "Occupy Wall Street Rises Up for Sanders."

Arne L. Kalleberg, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, wrote an April 29 *Newsweek.com* op-ed, "Does the Verizon Strike Signal a Resurgence of Labor?"

Heather Kugelmass, Princeton University, was quoted in a June 1 CNN.com article, "Therapists Often Discriminate Against Black and Poor Patients, Study Finds," about her June *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* study, "Sorry, I'm Not Accepting New Patients: An Audit Study of Access to Mental Health Care." The study was covered in a number of other media outlets, including Philly.com, Reuters, *Business Insider*, *Mic*, *Medical Daily*, *The Globe and Mail*, and *The Atlantic* on June 1, FoxNews.com on June 2, and Yahoo!News on June 6.

Jooyoung Lee, University of Toronto, was quoted in a June 3 CBC News article, "Project Sizzle 'Knee-Jerk' Response by Police to Gang Violence, Expert Says," and in a May 20 *Globe and Mail* article, "Three Theories That May Explain Toronto's Gun Violence Spike."

Jan Lin, Occidental College, and **Melody Chiong**, Paul C. Hudson Consulting, wrote a May 20 KCET.org article, "How Chinese Entrepreneurs Transformed the San Gabriel Valley."

Hui Liu, Michigan State University, was quoted in a May 25 WTOP.com article, "Negative Marital Quality May Help Curb Diabetes for Men."

Barry Markovsky, University of South Carolina, was quoted in a May 12 *State* article, "Good Luck to You on Bad Luck's Holiday, Friday the 13th."

Kris Marsh, University of Maryland, was quoted in May 26 New Orleans Public Radio article, "Single Women's Homes Are Worth Less Than Men's."

Ruth Milkman, CUNY Graduate Center, was quoted in May 20 *Associated Press* article, "Poll Shows Strong Support for Paid Family Leave Programs." The article appeared in a number of media outlets, including Yahoo!News and the *Providence Journal* on May 20. She also wrote a May 12 *Washington Post* op-ed, "How a Lack of Paid Leave Is Making Wealth Inequality Worse."

Janice McCabe, Dartmouth College, was quoted in a May 1 *Quartz* article, "The Sociological Argument for Breaking Up with Bad Friends."

Allison McGrath, Vanderbilt University, was quoted and **Eduardo Bonilla-Silva**, Duke University, was mentioned

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in a May 16 *Washington Post* article, "Biracial Singles Are More Willing to Date Someone of Another Race, Study Finds."

Tey Meadow, Harvard University, was quoted in a May 25 *Dayton Daily News* article, "Legal Battles Concern Clark County Family of Transgender 7-Year-Old."

Harvey Molotch, New York University, was interviewed May 12 on WBUR's "Here & Now" about the modern American bathroom and how it should improve.

Tamara Mose, Brooklyn College, CUNY, was quoted and **Annette Lareau**, University of Pennsylvania, was mentioned in a May 12 *Pacific Standard* article, "The Privatization of Childhood Play."

Alondra Nelson, Columbia University, discussed the need for a new bioethics in a video interview with Aeon and weighed in on do-it-yourself gene editing kits in a May 3 *Popular Science* article. Nelson's recent lecture at the New York Academy of Medicine on her new book, *The Social Life of DNA: Race, Reparations, and Reconciliation After the Genome*, was featured March 24 on C-SPAN's "BookTV." She also discussed the book in a March 27 *Quartz* article and in a March 30 Q&A article with *Religion Dispatches's* science, ethics, and culture portal, "The Cubit."

Tracy Ore, St. Cloud State University, was quoted in a June 4 *St. Cloud Times* article, "Facing Summer on an Empty Stomach."

Ann Owens, University of Southern California, was quoted in an April 27 *Forbes* article, "It's Not Government That's Creating Two-Tier Schools -- It's

Parents," about her June *American Sociological Review* study, "Inequality in Children's Contexts: Income Segregation of Households With and Without Children." The study was covered in a number of other media outlets, including *The Christian Science Monitor* on April 27, the *Los Angeles Times* on May 3, *The Huffington Post* on May 4, *The Washington Post* and the *Chicago Tribune* on May 10, and *The Boston Globe* on May 11.

Andrew Papachristos, Yale University, was quoted in a June 6 *Columbus Dispatch* article, "Weinland Park Ready to Leave Gang Legacy Behind."

David S. Pedulla, University of Texas-Austin, was quoted in a May 31 *Wall Street Journal* article, "How Men Can Pay a High Price for Taking a Part-Time Job," about his recent *American Sociological Review* study, "Penalized or Protected? Gender and the Consequences of Nonstandard and Mismatched Employment Histories."

Michael Polgar, Pennsylvania State University-Hazleton, was featured in May 4 CBS (WYOU) and Fox56 news segments during which he spoke about his family as part of Holocaust history in a Yom HaShoah (remembrance) observation at the JCC in Wilkes Barre, PA.

Michael Pollard, RAND Corporation, was mentioned in an April 20 *Washington Post* op-ed, "The Problem With John Kasich? He's Not Apocalyptic."

Antonia Randolph, Christopher Newport University, wrote an article, "The Necessity of Spaces for Black Vulnerability," which appeared on the "Personal is Political" page of *The Feminist Wire* on April 26.

Barbara Risman, University of Illinois-Chicago, was quoted in an April 25 *New York Times* article, "North Carolina and Mississippi Experience a Tourism Backlash After Bias Laws."

Barbara Katz Rothman, Baruch College and CUNY Graduate Center, was recently interviewed on NPR about her new book, *A Bun in the Oven: How the Food and Birth Movements Resist Industrialization*.

Juliet Schor, Boston College, was quoted in a May 19 *Christian Science Monitor* article, "Shared Economy: Many More Americans Are Participating, But Why?"

David Smilde, Tulane University, was quoted in a May 31 NPR.org article, "Venezuela Is Running Out Of Beer Amid Severe Economic Crisis," and was interviewed May 31 on NPR's "All Things Considered" about the same topic.

Thomas Streeter, University of Vermont, wrote a June 5 *Eagle-Tribune* op-ed, "Elizabeth Warren Now the Most Important Person in the Democratic Party."

Lisa Stulberg, New York University, wrote a May 11 *Huffington Post* column, "Rise Up! 'Hamilton' and Teaching for Social Justice."

Zeynep Tufekci, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, was mentioned in a June 3 *Fortune* article, "Here's Why We Need a First Amendment for Social Platforms," and was quoted in a June 3 *International Business Times* article, "Facebook Algorithms Cocoon and Control Us -- Here's How We Resist."

Lisa Wade, Occidental College, was quoted in a May 27 *Mic* article, "Eye-Rolling: The Secret Language of Women."

Edward Walker, University of California-Los Angeles, was quoted in a May 27 *Los Angeles Times* article, "For Cirque, Disney and Others, Does Standing Up for LGBT Rights Require Ethical Acrobatics?"

Laurel Westbrook, Grand Valley State University, was quoted in a June 2 *VICE* "Broadly" article, "Why Trans Women Belong in the Fight for Abortion Rights."

Robb Willer, Stanford University, was quoted in a May 13 *Washington Post* article, "How Psychologists Used These Doctored Obama Photos to Get White People to Support Conservative Politics," and his research was cited in a May 13 *Atlantic* article, "Donald Trump and the Twilight of White America," and in a May 27 *Los Angeles Times* op-ed, "Donald Trump is a Parody of American Manhood — and That's What Lifts Him."

Kassia Wosick, New Mexico State University and El Camino College, was quoted in an April 29 LiveScience article, "Beyoncé Got It Right: Cheating's Emotional Fallout Gushes From 'Lemonade.'"

Cristobal Young, Stanford University, was quoted in a May 26 *USA Today*

article, "Millionaires Don't Flee High-Tax States More Often, Study Says," about the June *American Sociological Review* study, "Millionaire Migration and Taxation of the Elite: Evidence from Administrative Data," he co-authored with other researchers, including **Charles Varner**, Stanford University. The study was covered in a number of other media outlets, including Bloomberg, CBSNews.com, *The Fiscal Times*, *U.S. News and World Report*, and Yahoo!Finance on May 26, and *Slate* and *CNBC.com* on May 31.

Zhenmei Zhang, Michigan State University, was quoted in a June 1 *New America Media* article, "Poverty, Stress Put Blacks at Higher Risk for Dementia: Study," about her June *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* study, "Life Course Pathways to Racial Disparities in Cognitive Impairment among Older Americans." Zhang's co-authors included **Mark Hayward**, University of Texas at Austin, and **Yan-Liang Yu**, Michigan State University.

Awards

Hilary Davidson, University of Notre Dame, a graduate student, was named a LINES Fellows (Lake Institute Network of Emerging Scholars).

Rachel Ellis, University of Pennsylvania, received the Mellon/ACLS Dissertation Completion Fellowship for her dissertation, "Conviction behind Bars: Religion in a Twenty-First Century American Women's Prison."

Angelina Grigoryeva, Princeton University, received the Mellon/ACLS Dissertation Completion Fellowship for her dissertation, "Mass Participatory Finance in the Era of Growing Inequality."

Tiffany D. Joseph, Stony Brook University, has been named one of five Nancy Weiss Malkiel Junior Faculty Fellows for 2016 at the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation.

Hadi Karsoho, McGill University, was awarded the 2016 Dr. Margaret Lock Prize in Social Studies of Medicine for his doctoral thesis: Physician-Assisted Dying and the Politics of End-of-Life Care. He was also the recipient of the 2016 Robin Badgley Memorial Award from the Canadian Society for the Sociology of Health, given to the best graduate student paper presented at the May 2016 conference of the Society.

Orlando Patterson, Harvard University, received the Anisfield-Wolf Lifetime Achievement Book Award from the Cleveland Foundation.

Larry Reynolds, Emeritus Member, received the award for outstanding teaching of sociology at the Michigan Sociological Association conference on October 24, 2015.

Wendy D. Roth, University of British Columbia, was awarded the 2016 Early Investigator Award from the Canadian



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

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Sociological Association.

Paige Lenore Sweet, University of Illinois-Chicago, received the Mellon/ACLS Dissertation Completion Fellowship for her dissertation, "Trauma, Domestic Violence, and Hybrid Medicalization."

Dorceta E. Taylor, University of Michigan, received the Charles Horton Cooley Award for distinguished scholarship in sociology at the Michigan Sociological Association conference on October 24, 2015.

Transitions

Richard Arum, has moved from New York University to the University of California-Irvine.

Monica J. Casper, University of Arizona, was promoted to Associate Dean for Academic Affairs at the University of Arizona.

Sylvanna Falcón, University of California-Santa Cruz, was awarded tenure and the University of California-Santa Cruz.

Davita Silfen Glasberg, University of Connecticut, has been reappointed as Associate Dean of Undergraduate Education and Social Sciences in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences at the University of Connecticut.

Jennifer Goode, Bowling Green State University and former NIMH ASA Minority Fellowship Program fellow, has been promoted to Chief of the Freedom of Information Act and Open Government Branch at the U.S. Census Bureau.

Corey L. Wrenn, Monmouth University, was promoted to Director of Gender Studies at Monmouth University beginning fall 2016.

People

Michael A. Faia, Emeritus Member, has a story, "The Anchorite," in the latest issue of the Owen Wister Review. This story is a segment of Faia's novel, *Havilah, California: The Name of the First Is Pison*.

Karen Guzzo, Bowling Green State University, has been elected as a member-at-large on the National Council on Family Relations (NCFR) Board of Directors.

Wendy Manning, Bowling Green State University, was selected as chair on The National Academies of Sciences, Committee on National Statistics meeting on "Improving Collection of Indicators of Criminal Justice System Involvement in Population Health Data Programs."

David R. Segal and **Emerita Mady W. Segal**, both of University of Maryland, have been appointed by the U.S. Secretary of Defense to the Army Education Advisory Committee (AEAC). The AEAC is chartered to provide independent advice and recommendations to the Secretary and the Chief of Staff of the

Army on the educational, doctrinal, and research policies and activities of U.S. Army educational programs.

Michael Ward Stewart, State of Hawaii, was nominated by the Governor of Hawaii to an important state board and confirmed to the same position by the full Hawaii State Senate.

New Books

David L. Altheide, Arizona State University, *The Media Syndrome* (Routledge, 2016).

Emily Barman, Boston University, *Caring Capitalism: The Meaning and Measure of Social Value* (Cambridge University Press, 2016).

Gregg Lee Carter, Bryant University, *Population and Society: An Introduction* (Polity, 2016).

Monica J. Casper, University of Arizona, **Eric Wertheimer**, Arizona State University, Eds., *Critical Trauma Studies: Understanding Violence, Conflict, and Memory in Everyday Life* (New York University Press, 2016).

Arnold Dashefsky, University of Connecticut, and **Ira Sheskin**, University of Miami, Eds., *American Jewish Year Book* (Springer, 2016).

Francesca Degiuli, Fairleigh Dickinson University, *Caring for a Living: Migrant Women, Aging Citizens and Italian Families* (Oxford University Press, 2016).

Sean Elias, Colorado Mountain College, **Joe Feagin**, Texas A&M University, *Racial Theories in Social Science: A Systemic Racism Critique* (Routledge, 2016).

Joe R. Feagin, Texas A&M University, *How Blacks Built America: Labor, Culture, Freedom, and Democracy* (Routledge, 2016).

Lane Kenworthy, University of California-San Diego, *How Big Should Our Government Be?* (University of California Press, 2016).

Tammy Lewis, CUNY Brooklyn College and the Graduate Center, *Ecuador's Environmental Revolutions: Ecoimperialists, Ecodependents, and Ecoresisters* (MIT University Press, 2016).

Laura Mauldin, University of Connecticut, *Made to Hear: Cochlear Implants and Raising Deaf Children* (University of Minnesota Press, 2016).

Kim Scipes, Purdue University Northwest, Ed., *Building Global Labor Solidarity in a Time of Accelerating Globalization* (Haymarket Books, 2016).

Jason A. Smith, George Mason University, **Bhoomi K. Thakore**, Elmhurst College, Eds., *Race and Contention in Twenty-First Century U.S. Media* (Routledge, 2016).

Angela Stroud, Northland College, *Good Guys with Guns: The Appeal and Consequences of Concealed Carry* (UNC Press, 2015).

Bhoomi K. Thakore, Elmhurst College, *South Asians on the U.S. Streets: Just Like Everyone Else?* (Lexington Books, 2016).

Other Organizations

Executive Committee of the Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction is proud to announce that the new name of the SSSI mentoring award is the "Helena Lopata Mentoring Excellence Award." Dr. Helena Znaniecki Lopata was a member of the interactionist community, from her graduate work on ethnic communities at the University of Chicago to her long and productive tenure at Loyola University.

New Publications

Arab Council for Social Sciences just published *Social Sciences in the Arab World: Forms of Presence*. Two years in the making, this report is a culmination of much work by a team based in many countries and coordinated by Mohammed Bamyeh, University of Pittsburgh. The first comprehensive report on social sciences across the 22 member countries of the Arab League, the Report is based on original data collected specifically for it. It explores the degree to which social sciences are visible in universities, think tanks, scholarly periodicals, and professional associations across the Arab region, and documents the main topics and approaches pursued by Arab social scientists. The Report also explores the ways in which social scientific thought is present in the public sphere at large, which is based on analyses of samples from Arab newspapers, television programs, popular magazines, and cultural periodicals. For more information, visit www.theacss.org/uploads/English-AS-SR-2016.pdf.

Deaths

Joan Robinson Acker, feminist scholar and activist, passed away on June 21, 2016, in Eugene, Oregon, as the age of 92.

Gladys Engel Lang, University of Washington, Professor Emeritus of sociology, political science, and communications, died at the age of 96 in Cambridge, MA, on March 23, 2016.

Susan Archer Mann, University of New Orleans, passed away on April 8, 2016.

Thomas H. Jenkins, University of Cincinnati, passed away on April 11, 2016.

Obituaries

Ed Borgatta
1924-2016

In 1993, on the occasion of Ed Borgatta's retirement from the Department of Sociology at the University of Washington, the late Otto Larsen described Ed's curriculum vitae as reflecting "...one of the most vital and productive careers in the history of American sociology. The scope and quality of the scholarly contents are unprecedented. Gathered under one cover, they would constitute an encyclopedia." That statement well-characterizes the contributions that Edgar F. Borgatta made to the field of sociology and to the social sciences more generally. At the time of his retirement he had written, edited or co-edited 40 books, monographs, or special journal issues, over 50 book chapters, and over and 150 journal articles.

Ed, or "Big Ed" as he was known to those of us who were either his students or his colleagues, died in Seattle, WA, on February 20, 2016, at the age of 91. He was born in Milan, Italy, the son of an engineer, and arrived in the U.S. in Queens as a kindergartner who spoke no English, but he excelled

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in academics and graduated at age 16. He attended Queens College until interrupted by his Army service in WWII where he served with the signal corps in the Pacific. Discharged in 1946, he married the love of his life, Marie, and returned to college, this time NYU, where he majored in sociology with a minor in psychology. He stayed in the field, earning his PhD in sociology at NYU in 1952.

Ed's first position, while still at NYU, was working with J.L. Moreno, a well-known psychologist who studied and practiced psychodrama and who also founded *Sociometry* (later *Social Psychology Quarterly*), which Ed eventually edited. In 1951, Ed received an appointment at Harvard's Department of Human Relations as a Research Associate where he worked with and was greatly influenced by Sam Stouffer and R. Freed Bales. Stouffer's influence was greatest in the areas of measurement and research methodology and Bale's in small group research and methods. While there, Ed did seminal research on the integration of personality and social structure, which resulted in several publications including his classic 1954 *ASR* paper (with Bales and Couch) on the "Great man theory of leadership." Bale's earlier work had shown that as social structure emerged in newly formed groups, two types of leaders were usually observed—a task leader and a socio-emotional leader. Importantly, these roles were rarely played by the same person. In the *ASR* paper, Ed and his co-authors showed that when the same person did play both roles. Ed also co-edited what many considered to be "The Bible" of small group research—*Small Groups: Studies in Social Interaction* (with Paul Hare and Freed Bales) in 1965.

Ed arrived at the University of Wisconsin-Madison as a Brittingham Research Professor in 1961 after holding the rank of Professor at both NYU and Cornell. It was at Madison that Ed had his greatest influence on the introduction of parametric statistics into the discipline, including working with Alan Jossey-Bass and the ASA to publish *Sociological Methodology*, the yearbook of which Ed was the first editor and which stands yet today as

the premier outlet for cutting-edge publications in sociological methods and research. The year following his arrival at UW-Madison, Ed became Department Chairman. It was a period of great growth for American universities and Ed took advantage of this growth by hiring as many young assistant professors as the dean would allow. Many of them flourished and by the late 1960s the Department was recognized as one of the best, if not the best research department in the country—a reputation that the Department enjoys to this day.

Ed left Wisconsin in 1969, first moving to Queens College and eventually to the CUNY Graduate Center in New York. He remained at the Graduate Center until 1980 when he accepted the position of Director of the Institute on Aging at the University of Washington and became an active member of the faculty of the Sociology Department until his retirement in 1993.

With his move to the University of Washington, Ed brought his newfound interest in the sociology of aging and the newly founded journal *Research on Aging* for which he served as editor and co-editor through 1990. Reflecting his enjoyment with mentoring and promoting young scholars, Ed quickly developed an NIH post-doctoral program in aging and attracted a cadre of young scholars and graduate students to work with him on a wide array of research projects and publications. These young collaborators (many now leaders in the field of gerontology) not only appreciated Ed's many lessons on methodology and the importance of publishing, but also enjoyed his cunning wit.

During this period Ed also assumed key leadership roles in the International Institute of Sociology (IIS), which is the oldest continuous sociological association in existence. He was a strong proponent of the longstanding tradition of IIS for promoting discussions on the most crucial theoretical issues of the day and on the practical use of social scientific knowledge.

Always seeking new avenues to influence the field, Ed culminated his contribution to sociology with the publication of the initial four volume *Encyclopedia of Sociology* which he

co-edited with his wife Marie. The large number of major sociologists who contributed to this volume and the expanded five volume second edition (co-edited with Montgomery) reflects Ed's vast knowledge of, and influence on the field.

In addition to being the founding editor of *Sociological Methodology*, Ed made other substantial contributions to the American Sociological Association as well. He was elected to be chairman of the Section on Methodology, a member of the ASA Council and finally in 1984, Vice-President of the Association.

Ed studied both historical and modern Italian sociology. When vacationing with his family in Italy during the summer of 1963, he met with Professor Franco Demarchi at the University in Trento. As a result of that visit, Demarchi began sending Italian graduate students to the U.S. to study with Ed. Ed and Demarchi established the Institute of International Sociology in Gorizia (ISIG) and the Italian Social Science Center at the Graduate Center. Ed also recruited for and served as the series editor for the highly influential and visible Rand-McNally handbooks in sociology, seven in total.

Ed also published outside sociology, particularly in social work and psychology. His 1965 book with Henry Myer and Wyatt Jones, *Girls at Vocational High*, helped to define what came to be known as evaluation research and is one of the earliest examples of randomized controlled trials in the social sciences.

Anyone who knew Ed well understood knew that there would be no conversation without him saying something close to: "You know, the best thing that ever happened to me was meeting and marrying Marie." He said that right up to the end. He and Marie had three lovely and successful daughters—Lynn, Kim, and Lee.

Given all that Ed accomplished in academia it may seem hard to believe that he could have accomplished much outside of academia, but he did. For example, building from one of his daughter's interest in learning how to polish stones, he set up a lapidary and became a certified gemologist. He and Marie have gemstones exhibited

at The Milwaukee Museum, the Burke Museum in Seattle, and the Smithsonian (where they display a 22,000 carat Golden Topaz donated by the Borgattas—one of the largest faceted gemstones in the world). Shortly after becoming a full professor at NYU, he and Marie bought a piece of property in Vermont. They bought more land and soon became registered tree farmers. It will come as no surprise that given they had a lot of maple trees, Ed studied and learned how to produce maple syrup. Soon he was bottling and selling the stuff! As Marie often said, Ed could not help himself, he ended up turning every hobby into a business!

Besides Marie to whom he was married for 69 years, Ed is survived by his three daughters, seven grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

George W. Bohrnstedt, American Institutes for Research, and Rhonda Montgomery

Sanford M. Dornbusch 1926-2016

Sanford M. (Sandy) Dornbusch died in his residence in Palo Alto, CA, on February 9, 2016, following a short illness. He was the Reed-Hodgson Professor of Human Biology and Professor of Sociology and Education, Emeritus, at Stanford University.

Sandy was a productive and imaginative social psychologist who spent much of his scholarly career unpacking the complex interdependencies linking the academic performance of adolescents to their biological inheritance, ethnic background, and family structure. Of equal importance, he was an intrepid and inventive institution builder, leading the effort to reconfigure and renew the Sociology Department of Stanford University during the early 1960s and, subsequently, helping to found the highly successful interdepartmental program in Human Biology as well as the Center for the Study of Families, Child and Youth, also at Stanford. He generated a contagious energy which drew others to collaborate with him to achieve common goals. He was a good listener, capable of imaginatively blending contributions from others to create broader consensus.

In addition, Sandy was an active and effective university citizen at Stanford, serving as the Chair of the campus-wide faculty Advisory Board to the President and Provost, and as the first Chair of the Academic Senate at Stanford. He was a pivotal player in resolving numerous conflicts within the University, including resisting the loyalty oath for Stanford faculty, working with student and faculty activists during the anti-war protests, and blocking the effort to locate the Reagan presidential library on University land. He was a man of exception-

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ally strong character who spoke his mind on important issues without rancor or animosity. He was an expert negotiator, but always within limits constrained by his principles.

Sandy was also an energetic and engaging teacher, enthralling large classes of sociology and human biology students and serving as a popular lecturer for Stanford's Alumni Office. He was upbeat, lively, and approachable, often engaging in vigorous back-and-forth exchanges with students. In recognition of his teaching prowess, in 1984 Sandy received the Walter J. Gores Award for Excellence in Teaching from Stanford.

Sandy was born in the Bronx in New York City on June 5, 1926. His grandparents were orthodox Jews from the Austro-Hungarian Empire, arriving in this country in the late 1880s. Sandy's early years were troubled as his mother had two unsuccessful marriages, the husbands being unable to find employment during the Great Depression. For a time, Sandy was part of an extended family of 10 members living in a two-bedroom apartment with one bath. None of the members of his family had finished high school.

Sandy early showed an impressive natural aptitude, possessing a quick and open mind; he was able to overcome the limitations of his situation in part because of the existence of three public/civic institutions. First, he discovered and exploited the resources of a public library near his home; second, by competitive examination, he was admitted to Townsend Harris Public School [what we today would call a magnet school catering to gifted students]; and third, after serving in the military—in the Army Reserve, Coast Guard, and Navy—he was able to complete college at Syracuse University in 1948 under the GI Bill. Following his graduation, Sandy, with his wife Barbara whom he met at Syracuse, moved to the University of Chicago, where he received his PhD in 1952.

While in graduate school, he served as an instructor at the University of Illinois, Navy Pier and at Indiana University in Gary. After graduation, he was employed as Assistant Professor at Harvard and Associate Professor at the University of Washington. He was a member of the inaugural class of

scholars at the Center for Advanced Study in Palo Alto, 1954-55. In 1959 he accepted Stanford's invitation to head the Department of Sociology (after Stanford had unsuccessfully failed to recruit 13 senior scholars). Stanford decided to opt for a "promising junior." Driving a hard bargain, Sandy was allotted five new faculty positions, enabling him to rebuild and renew the Department. In the first two years, he recruited Joseph Berger, Santo (Frank) Camilleri, Bernard Cohen, W. Richard (Dick) Scott, and Morris (Buzz) Zelditch. Under Sandy's leadership, the Department quickly became one of the top graduate departments in the country.

Sandy collaborated with colleagues in the Sociology Department as well as across the University, in Psychology, Biology, and the Schools of Education and Medicine. His research covered topics as wide-ranging as factors affecting classroom and school reform; feminism, children and new families; evaluation and authority systems in organizations; popular religion; institutional racism, effects of physical disabilities on self-conception; and social capital and the reproduction of inequality. His particular focus in the later years of his career was the nexus of family, neighborhood, peer networks, and school settings as these relate to adolescents' motivations, competencies, and school performance.

He held many leadership roles in professional associations, including serving as Chair of the Sociology of Education Section, the Methodology section, and the Social Psychology Section of the American Sociological Association. He was the President of the Pacific Sociological Society in 1963-64, and of the Society for Research on Adolescence in 1992-94.

Sandy will be remembered by his many friends and the much larger collection of those his life touched as a generous spirit, a lively presence, a consummate story-teller, a man of keen intelligence, and a happy warrior in multiple struggles for justice, freedom of inquiry, and equality.

Sandy is survived by his wife of more than 65 years, Barbara, his two sons, Steven and Jeff, his sister Doris Lowenthal, and two granddaughters, Hannah Martinelli and Leah Dorn-

busch.

W. Richard (Dick) Scott, Stanford University

**Thomas H. Jenkins
1923-2016**

Thomas H. Jenkins, of Cincinnati, OH, passed away April 11, 2016, at the age of 93. He was born in St. Louis, MO January 6, 1923. Survivors include his loving sister Ella Jenkins of Chicago, MO, and a host of good friends. Tom was retired from the University of Cincinnati where he was Professor of Sociology and Planning. He also was active as an advisor in planning for numerous cities throughout the United States. Tom received his undergraduate degree in sociology from the University of Chicago and had advanced degrees in sociology and city planning from the University of Chicago and from Harvard University. Tom was quite a philanthropist, donating generously to many causes. In his younger days he enjoyed playing tennis and tennis remained one of his many interests.

**Susan Archer Mann
1950-2016**

University of New Orleans (UNO) sociology professor Susan Archer Mann passed away on April 8 in Mandeville, LA, after a long battle with breast cancer. She was 65 years old.

Mann spent more than three decades as a faculty member at UNO, including six years as chair of the sociology department. She was a founder of the UNO Women's Center as well as the women's studies program, and she served as its director for many years. She published extensively in the area of feminist theory and was the author

of *Doing Feminist Theory*, published by Oxford University Press. Her early publications focused on social change and rural development.

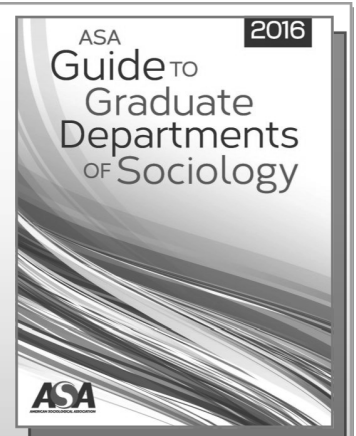
Active in the ASA Race, Gender, and Class (RGC) section, Susan was elected Council member of the RGC section (1998-2000) and then chair (2003-2004). She was also editor with Pr. Michael D. Grimes and Stephanie Shanks-Meile of *Race, Gender & Class* special issue: Marxism and Race, Gender and Class in 2001 Susan argued convincingly that it is a mistake to treat social inequality as separate from the intersection of race, gender and class inequalities. Her strong support in race, gender and class studies lead her to house the RGC journal in the Department of Sociology and to institutionalize two important diversity courses, titled Multicultural Education and Race, Gender and Class Studies.

Known as a superior classroom teacher, Mann received the campus-wide Seraphia Leyda teaching award as well as the teaching award bestowed by the College of Liberal Arts at UNO. According to fellow sociology professor Vern Baxter Mann once wrote, "It was a privilege to have spent my adult life doing work that I love."

Mann grew up in Salisbury, MD and graduated from the University of Maryland. She received her master's degree from American University and her doctorate from the University of Toronto. She is survived by her husband, Michael D. Grimes, her son, Joshua Sartisky, and her stepson, Michael H. Grimes. She asked that donations be made in her name to the UNO Earl K. Long Library and the American Cancer Society.

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funding

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- Originality and significance of research goals;
- The potential of the study as a building block in the development of future research;
- Appropriateness and significance of the research hypothesis;
- Feasibility and adequacy of project design; and
- Plans for dissemination of results; and

Principal investigators (PI) and co-PI(s) must have a PhD or equivalent. Awards shall not exceed \$8,000. Awardees must agree to meet the reporting requirements of the award and must be ASA members when they receive the award. Proposals must be submitted online at www.asanet.org/funding/fad.cfm.

Contact: For more information, see the “Funding” page at www.asanet.org. For questions, contact The ASA Research and Development Department at research@asanet.org or call (202) 383-9005. For examples, see this issue of Footnotes.

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