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2018 ASA Election Results

ASA is pleased to announce the results of the 2018 ASA election. Thank you to all the candidates who generously volunteered their service, and congratulations to the new members of our leadership team.

Christine Williams, University of Texas-Austin, has been elected the 111th President of the American Sociological Association. Joya Misra, University of Massachusetts-Amherst, has been elected Vice President and Nancy López, University of New Mexico, was elected Secretary.

Professors Williams and Misra will assume their respective offices in August 2019, following a year of service as President-elect and Vice President-elect (2018-2019). Williams will chair

the 2020 Program Committee that will shape the ASA Annual Meeting program in San Francisco, August 8-11, 2020. Members also elected four new Council Members-at-Large: Kelly H. Chong (University of Kansas), Wendy Leo Moore (Texas A&M University), Jennifer Reich (University of Colorado Denver), and Sara Shostak (Brandeis University). Also elected were four members of the Committee on Committees, five members of the Committee on Nominations, and three members of the Committee on Publications

In announcing the results of the election, Secretary David Takeuchi and Executive Director Nancy Kidd extended their heartfelt congratulations to the newly

elected leaders and their appreciation to all ASA members who have served the Association by running for office and voting in this election.

For the full results, see www.asanet.org/election.

President-Elect

One-year term as President-Elect, one-year term as President, and one-year term as Past President:
 Christine Williams,
 University of Texas-Austin



Christine Williams

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Announcing ASA's Campaign to Strengthen Inclusion in Sociology

We are very pleased to announce that we have just completed a silent leadership phase of a new campaign to strengthen inclusion in sociology and ASA. **Leadership contributions have totaled \$365,000!** ASA Council now invites all sociologists to participate in this Campaign for Inclusion which will support our longstanding Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) and a newly created Annual Meeting Travel Fund (AMTF).

President Eduardo Bonilla-Silva says: "The MFP has been instrumental in helping students of color complete their PhDs. This program has been extremely successful and has helped diversify sociology. I fully anticipate that the AMTF will also help to diversify our discipline for a variety of sociologists who may otherwise be constrained from participation for financial reasons. The MFP and AMTF help make sociology more inclusive, and I

sincerely hope members support these two worthwhile programs through our combined Campaign for Inclusion."

Minority Fellowship Program and Annual Meeting Travel Fund

The Minority Fellowship Program has a long and distinguished history. Founded in 1974, this program has supported more than 500 scholars from diverse backgrounds during their PhD studies, providing a stipend as well as mentoring and a cohort opportunity. Past Fellows are now among the leaders of our discipline.

The Annual Meeting Travel Fund is new and was created in response to concerns expressed by members in Town Halls over the past two years. It will be used for the first time in 2019. The fund is designed to help sociologists who, for a

A Rip in Philadelphia's Cosmopolitan Canopy

Elijah Anderson, Yale University

Black people now inhabit all levels of the Philadelphia class and occupational structure. They attend the best schools, pursue the professions of their choosing, and occupy various positions of power, privilege, and prestige. But for black people navigating the city's public spaces, in the shadows lurks the specter of the urban ghetto. Stereotypes associated with the iconic ghetto are always in the background, shaping Philadelphians' conception of the anonymous black person as well as the circumstances of blacks in all walks of life.

That's even when they're in Center City's "cosmopolitan canopy," typically an island of interracial civility located in a sea of segregated living.

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COSSA 2018 Conference: Advancing Science for Federal Policy

Julia Milton and Camille Hosman,
COSSA

COSSA (Consortium of Social Science Associations) held its 2018 Science Policy Conference and Social Science Advocacy Day on April 30–May 1 in Washington, DC. The conference and advocacy day brought together COSSA members and other stakeholders for a day of discussion about federal policy impacting social science followed by the only annual, coordinated advocacy day in support of all the social and behavioral sciences.

Plenary panels included “Post Truth: Communicating Facts, Not Fiction,” “Me Too, Sexual Harassment in Science and the Academy,” and “Reestablishing Trust in Social Science & Data.” The 2018 meeting also featured topical breakout sessions relating to the theme “Why Social Science?” on Enhancing National Security, Combatting the Opioid Epidemic, Responding to Natural Disasters, and Improving the Criminal Justice System.

Reestablishing Trust in Social Science and Data

The day began with a session on Reestablishing Trust in Social Science and Data, featuring Rush Holt, American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS); Arthur Lupia, University of Michigan; and Brian Nosek, Center for Open Science, and moderated by Nancy Kidd, ASA Executive Director. Holt, speaking from his experience both as a former Member of Congress and as CEO of AAAS, explained that one factor contributing to mistrust of science—particularly by policymakers in Congress—is a misunderstanding of science as simply the work-product of scientists, as opposed to a tool anyone can use to understand how the world works and make better decisions. Holt pointed out that social scientists are especially well-suited to explain why science is important and that telling the story behind a research project can be a good demonstration of how and why science works.

Lupia noted that thanks to the Internet, science must compete for attention with other sources of

information and analysis. Scientists must demonstrate to the public and policymakers why science is deserving of scarce funding resources and why it is trustworthy. Current practices—lack of transparency, unwillingness to share data, and strong incentives to publish notable findings but weak incentives to explain how those discoveries emerged—threaten our ability to make these arguments. Lupia argued that science needs to incentivize better practices that will result in more transparency in order to earn or expand public trust.

Nosek shared survey data illustrating that scientists identify lack of openness and transparency as an issue for science, but they tend to view their colleagues as “the problem” while seeing no issues with their own behavior. He discussed specific tools developed by the Center for Open Science to incentivize openness and transparency, including badges to highlight research that adheres to open practices, data repositories to facilitate sharing, and conducting peer review prior to data collection. Nosek pointed out that the ecosystem of science encompasses many institutions—universities, publishers, funders, and societies—and each needs to identify ways to improve their practices and foster a more open atmosphere.

Me Too, Sexual Harassment in Science and in the Academy

Following the theme of trust in science, the second plenary panel addressed cultural change and the role of institutional leadership in addressing sexual harassment in science and in the academy. Moderated by Felice Levine of the American Educational Research Association, the panel included Elizabeth Armstrong of the University of Michigan, Rhonda Davis of the National Science Foundation (NSF), and Shirley Malcom of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS).

Armstrong, a sociologist with research interests in sexuality, culture, organizations, and higher education, discussed the challenges of cultural and organizational change.




Shirley Malcom, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Rhonda Davis, National Science Foundation, Elizabeth Armstrong, University of Michigan, and Felice Levine, American Educational Research Association, at the COSSA plenary, “Me Too, Sexual Harassment in Science and the Academy”

Advancing gender equity in higher education means changing both faculty and student culture and the standard methods of hiring staff and promoting leadership. Davis provided the perspective of this culture change from federal agencies, including an overview of the many steps NSF has taken to eliminate sexual harassment in science and engineering over the years, including new award terms and conditions and expanding NSF’s ability to review institutional Title IX violations and revoke funding if necessary. Malcom added that frank discussion of what creates hostile work environments is central to combatting sexual harassment in science and higher education as well as in identifying how hostile work environments affect the number of people who leave an institution or field, not just those who stay. The panel agreed that more research on the topic of sexual harassment and misconduct is needed and that symbolic compliance and one-off trainings will not result in changing culture.

Post Truth: Communicating Facts, Not Fiction

The final session, “Post Truth: Communicating Facts, Not Fiction,” featured Cary Funk, Pew Research Center; Melanie Green, University at Buffalo, SUNY; and William K. Hallman, Rutgers University; and was moderated by Trevor Parry-Giles, National Communication Association. Funk argued that while political polarization is one of the defining features of American politics today, it is not the only factor that affects public opinion, particularly when it comes to issues related to science. Instead, political views inter-

sect with numerous other factors, such as religious ideology, demography, and other values, all of which combine to create a fragmented set of public audiences for information on scientific topics. Those seeking to communicate accurate scientific information should try to tailor their messages to various subgroups in order to effectively convey the information effectively.

Green explained that her research focuses on how we process information from stories and narratives and how people understand the information they hear in fiction—particularly popular entertainment. Green observed that correcting misinformation can be difficult—sometimes repeating the myth to correct it can help spread the incorrect version. Because we tend to understand information better through stories than through detached facts, Green suggested that explaining why something is incorrect is more effective than simply providing a factual correction. Hallman argued that those trying to correct misinformation need to identify their own goals and motivations to tailor the message they are sending. He suggested that scientists should try to communicate the idea of “provisional facts”—what we know based on the best available information we have right now—in order to help people understand why scientific information can change without having been “false.” To communicate this concept, Hallman said, scientists should tell people what we know, how we know it, what we don’t know, why that matters, and what we are doing to get more information. 

A Tribute to Stanley Lieberman, 82nd ASA President

Mary Waters, Harvard University

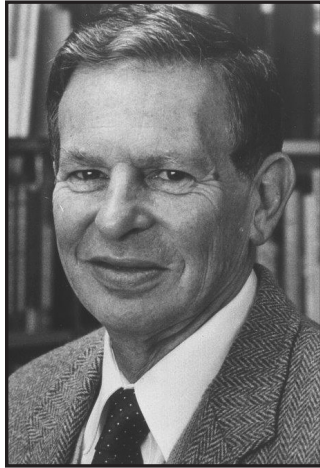
Stanley Lieberman, Abbott Lawrence Lowell Professor of Sociology Emeritus of Harvard University and the President of the American Sociological Association in 1990-1991, died at age 84 on March 19, 2018 from neurological complications stemming from an accident he had as he bicycled to work nine years earlier. I think he would want me to tell you that he was, indeed, wearing a helmet.

Stan was a towering figure in American sociology with award-winning contributions to a wide variety of subfields of the discipline. A member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the American Philosophical Society, he was also the former President of the Pacific Sociological Society and the Sociological Research Association.

Yet with all of his scholarly contributions and awards, Stan will be most fondly remembered for his warmth and kindness, his incredible sense of humor, and his inherent sense of fairness and equality. Stan despised hierarchy and status and enjoyed socializing with students, staff, and junior faculty. He never took himself too seriously, answering his office phone by saying “Doctor’s office,” telling people he worked at “H.U.” and responding to anyone who happened to ask him “How are you?” with either “Sobering up” or “Advancing human knowledge.” He is probably most fondly remembered by those of us lucky enough to be his friend or colleague for his long walks at ASA or his legendary lunch dates where he loved to talk about the millions of questions he had about the social world, often seeking the opinions of the waitresses as well as his lunch partner on whatever topics he was interested in that day.

Stan was born in Montreal in 1933, and was two years old when his family immigrated to Brighton

Beach, Brooklyn where he, and his brother Melvin, grew up. His father, Jack, had immigrated from his native Warsaw and worked as a garment maker. His mother, Ida, a native of Canada, worked in a dime store. You can learn some key



Stanley Lieberman

insights into Stan’s personality by reading his CV and the biography he wrote for his website. His biography mentions that he was a graduate of PS 253, JHS 234 and Abraham Lincoln

Public High School. It also states “BA: None.” The story is that Stan attended Brooklyn College for two years and found out that he could apply to the University of Chicago by taking a test. He took the test and, much to his astonishment, he was admitted directly into the graduate program in Sociology where he enrolled at age 18, earning an MA in 1958 and a PhD in 1960.

Lieberman studied in Chicago with Otis Dudley Duncan, and his early work was on metropolitan and regional growth. He was the co-author, with Duncan and colleagues, of his first book, *Metropolis and Region* (Johns Hopkins University, 1960), while still in graduate school. His dissertation examined ethnic and racial residential segregation and assimilation in 10 cities of the U.S. during the first half of the 20th Century. It won the University of Chicago Colver-Rosenberger Dissertation prize for 1958-1960 and was later published as his second book, *Ethnic Patterns in American Cities* (Free Press, 1963).

The Colver-Rosenberger prize came in very handy because it provided the money for Stan and his wife Pat’s honeymoon. Stan and Patricia Beard met at his first job, at the University of Iowa where she

was a graduate student. He liked to note that theirs was a “mixed marriage” because Stan was a Jewish New Yorker through and through and Pat was raised as a Protestant in the small town of Mount Ayr, IA. It was a loving marriage that lasted 57 years and brought both of them much happiness. Stan and Pat loved to take long walks and talk, and he came to share her love for nature and the outdoors, an interest they shared together with their four children. They particularly enjoyed canoeing on the Mystic River near their home in Arlington, MA.

The Liebermans moved a lot during the first half of Stan’s career as he held faculty positions at Iowa, Wisconsin, Washington, Chicago, Arizona and Berkeley before coming to Harvard in 1988 where he taught until his retirement in 2007. He continued writing and teaching after retirement until the effects of his bike accident made that impossible.

Stan’s scholarly achievements concentrated in four areas—race and ethnicity, linguistics and language diversity, social research methods, and cultural taste and social change. He published many important articles and books on race and ethnic relations in both the United States

and elsewhere.

I particularly recommend an early paper of his that is still eye-opening in its theoretical contributions: “A Societal Theory of

Race and Ethnic Relations” (ASR, 1961). As he was teaching courses on race and ethnicity in the 1970s, Stan was bothered that he did not have a good answer to his students’ questions about why immigrants from Europe had succeeded in ways American blacks had not. He found unique data to address the question, and the resulting book, *A Piece of the Pie: Blacks and White Immigrants Since 1880* (California, 1980), received the Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship Award of the American Sociological

Association in 1982. A follow-up book on the outcomes of later generation whites using the 1980 Census ancestry data, titled *From Many Strands: Ethnic and Racial Groups in Contemporary America* (Russell Sage, 1988), he generously co-authored with me, a graduate student at the time. Throughout his career, Stan often co-authored work with graduate students, long before that became common in the discipline.

Growing up in an immigrant household, Stan’s fascination with language began at home. Both of his parents spoke Yiddish and English and, in addition, his father spoke Polish and his mother spoke French. Stan’s research on bilingualism, language conflict, and language use in multi-ethnic nations contributed to the early development of the interdisciplinary field of sociolinguistics. A collection of his articles on this subject, *Language Diversity and Language Contact: Essays by Stanley Lieberman*, edited by Anwar S. Dil, was published by Stanford University Press in 1981.

When Stan and Pat had their first child, they thought long and hard about a name, choosing Rebecca because they thought it was unique. When she started kindergarten, they

realized that many other parents had independently made the same choice and they were surrounded by Beckys. Fascinated by how that could

happen, Stan eventually turned his attention to the study of first names, producing the prize-winning book *A Matter of Taste: How Names, Fashions and Cultures Change* (Yale, 2000). In this book, Lieberman shows that changes in taste or fashion in names, and in other areas of culture, operate in an orderly way with an underlying structure and process. He also often told expectant parents that years of research had taught him the very best name for a boy would be Stanley and for a girl

“He also often told expectant parents that years of research had taught him the very best name for a boy would be Stanley and for a girl, Stanleyetta.”

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Congratulations to Our New Minority Fellows! Announcing MFP Fellowship Program Cohort 45

ASA is pleased to introduce seven new scholars who form Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) Cohort 45. These talented PhD candidates with strong and diverse sociological research interests were chosen from a highly competitive pool of applicants.

The MFP program provides a stipend, mentoring, and a cohort opportunity to predoctoral minority students. The new Fellows will attend the 2018 Annual Meeting in Philadelphia, where they will participate in a full program of professional development and networking activities. We invite you to attend the MFP Benefit Reception on Sunday, August 12 from 9:30-11:00 p.m. at Salon H, Level 5, of the Philadelphia Marriott Downtown to meet our new cohort of Fellows. Tickets can be purchased when registering for the Annual Meeting or at the door.

Since 2010, MFP has been generously supported on an annual basis by Sociologists for Women in Society, Alpha Kappa Delta, the Midwest Sociological Society, the Association of Black Sociologists, and the Southwestern Sociological Association, with more recent support coming from the Pacific Sociological Association and the Southern Sociological Society as well. The program has also benefitted substantially over the years from generous individual contributions, and we're pleased to announce that ASA is launching a new Campaign for Inclusion that will move us toward long-term sustainability of the program (see page 1 of this issue of Footnotes). Thanks to all of our Campaign Leaders.

Rocío R. García

Undergraduate Institution:
California State
University-Stanislaus

Graduate Institution: University of
California-Los Angeles

Rocío R. García is a first-generation student, proud daughter of immigrant parents, and a PhD candidate at UCLA.



Rocío R. García

Originally from California's Central Valley, she received her bachelor's degree from California State University-Stanislaus. Her interests include Latinx feminist theories; reproductive justice; the politics of knowledge production; anti-colonial activism; and the intersections of race, gender, sexuality, immigration, and class. Her dissertation, "Latinx Feminist Thought: Visions of Reproductive Justice, Anti-Colonization, and Utopias," examines the origins and distinguishing features of a pan-ethnic Latinx feminist framework, and the implications of this framework for intersectional movements for global justice. It is based on a three-year ethnography with California Latinas for Reproductive Justice, key texts authored by Latinx feminists in the humanities and social sciences, Latinx feminist podcasts, oral histories with Latinx academics, everyday conversations with Latinx women and queer people not identified as academics, and the voices of Latinx feminist singers,

poets, and artists. This manuscript is under contract with Routledge, and a portion of this research appears in *Sociology Compass*. Rocío is also a Mellon Fellow with the Inter-University Program for Latino Research. She worked with California Latinas for Reproductive Justice on developing programming centered on community education and storytelling for several years and uses her institutional resources to fight for the reproductive justice of Latinx communities.

Bianca Gonzalez-Sobrinó (Midwest Sociological Society MFP)

Undergraduate Institution:
University of Puerto Rico-Rio
Piedras

Graduate Institution: University of
Connecticut

Bianca Gonzalez-Sobrinó is a PhD candidate at the University of Connecticut. She received her bachelor's degree from the University of Puerto Rico-Rio Piedras and her master's degree from Mississippi State University, both in sociology. Her research interests include race and racism, ethnicity, media, and culture. Her dissertation, titled "Competing to Survive: Identity and Racial Threat in Puerto Rican Hartford," examines the racial identity formation processes of Puerto Ricans in Hartford, CT, as a mech-



Bianca
Gonzalez-Sobrinó

anism of racial threat and ethnic competition and the ways in which physical space is negotiated in a predominantly Latinx city. Bianca uses ethnographic and interview methods to draw on the experiences of the Puerto Rican diaspora to explore issues of race, identity, belonging, and racial negotiation. Previously, she explored the role of racialization in the media and the construction of Puerto Ricans in relation to social belonging and exclusion. Her work has been published in *Critical Sociology*, *Sociology Compass*, *Sociology of Sport Journal*, *Contexts*, and *Ethnic and Racial Studies*. Bianca is a former Jackie McLean Fellow from the University of Hartford and has received several prestigious awards from her university. Outside of her research, Bianca is committed to social justice and racial equality through teaching and service.

Brooklynn Hitchens (Sociologists for Women in Society MFP #1)

Undergraduate Institution:
University of Delaware

Graduate Institution: Rutgers
University-New Brunswick

Brooklynn K. Hitchens is a PhD candidate at Rutgers University-New Brunswick. Her research explores the lived experiences of low-income, urban black Americans, particularly at the intersections of race, class, and gender in shaping attitudes, identity, and behavior. Her multi-method dissertation, "Coping in *MurderTown USA*: How Urban Black Women Adapt to Structural Strain in a

Violent, Small City," uses street participatory action research (PAR) to explore the variations in how urban black women and girls use violence and/or crime to cope with the structural strain that permeates low-income communities of color. Data for her dissertation emerge from a collaborative community-based project titled the *Wilmington Street Participatory Action Research Project*, which examines how low-income, street-identified blacks experience and understand community violence in Wilmington, DE—a city recently labeled "MurderTown USA" for its elevated rates of violent crime per capita. Street PAR is an unconventional research methodology that more equitably involves the people most affected by the phenomenon under study into the research project. Brooklynn has also received the Louis Bevier Dissertation Fellowship and the American Society of Criminology (ASC) Ruth D. Peterson Fellowship for Racial and Ethnic Diversity. Her work has appeared in *Sociological Forum*, *Race & Justice*, *Feminist Criminology*, and the *Journal of Black Psychology*.



Brooklynn Hitchens

May Lin

Undergraduate Institution:
Columbia University

Graduate Institution: University of
Southern California

May Lin is a PhD candidate at the University of Southern California. She earned her BA in comparative ethnic studies at Columbia



May Lin

University and MA in Asian American studies from UCLA. Her dissertation develops critical theories of race, intersectionality, and social movements, using long-term ethnographic observation, interviews, survey analysis, and participatory research. She explores how youth-led movements for racial justice engage in emotional justice and healing to address individual and collective traumas of intersectional inequities and sustain social movement participation, as well as how movements reframe dominant racial narratives and build across multiple differences. She has also examined how Asian American young adults develop politicized consciousness and, in a co-authored manuscript in *Health Affairs*, how community organizing efforts employ health equity frames. Her scholarship is driven by her experiences building power among communities of color through youth organizing for racial and educational justice, grassroots women of color media, community organizing for tenants' rights, graduate student unionizing, and building coalitions around domestic human rights. She endeavors to bridge academia and social movements and is proud to have contributed to several community-engaged research projects, including the Building Healthy Communities youth evaluation led by Veronica Terriquez and several projects for USC's Program for Environmental and Regional Equity, directed by Manuel Pastor.

Katherine Maldonado (Sociologists for Women in Society MFP #2)

Undergraduate Institution: University of California-Los Angeles

Graduate Institution: University of California-Riverside

Katherine Lucía Maldonado is a PhD student at the University of

California-Riverside. She earned her BA in Chicana/o studies with a minor in labor and workplace studies at UCLA. Her research interests include race and class inequality and critical criminology. Her areas of specialization comprise gangs, violence, motherhood, and Latina/o survival strategies. Katherine employs visual sociology to unpack the distal consequences of gang-involvement on motherhood. To date, her research has unpacked how the state perpetuates structural violence towards Latina mothers. Her dissertation will examine the violence experienced by deported, former gang-involved mothers who live in Tijuana, Mexico, an unexplored form of violence in the criminological literature. As a research assistant, Katherine explored and testified on behalf of asylum seekers, and continues to explore the impacts of the immigration regime on Latina/Chicana/Mexicana mothers. She has chapters in a number of forthcoming publications, including the Chicana M(other)work anthology, in *Racial Profiling, Crime, Prison Reform, and Police Use of Deadly Force in Latino Communities*, and in *Gringo Injustice*, which expands on a specific population of Latinas (gang-affiliated teen mothers) and uses a research-based photo methodology to compile their stories.



Katherine Maldonado

Corey Miles (Association for Black Sociologists MFP)

Corey Miles (Association for Black Sociologists MFP)

Undergraduate Institution: Western Carolina University

Graduate Institution: Virginia Tech
Corey J.

Miles is a PhD candidate at Virginia Tech. He earned his bachelor's degree from Western Carolina



Corey Miles

University and a master's degree from Morgan State University. His research situates black aesthetics as a mechanism to


transform structures of oppression and draws on his upbringing in rural northeast North Carolina. Corey's dissertation, an ethnography, centers on rural black women and men's cultural aesthetics to investigate the diasporic connections forged through the construction and negotiation of a hip-hop identity in an era organized around surveillance, policing, and incarceration of black bodies. To expand the conceptual bounds of sociology, his dissertation develops a "socio-diasporic" framework to explore the way in which those socially positioned as black, through the forging of diaspora, construct their life-worlds within and outside the epistemological and ontological limitations of mainstream institutions. Additionally, his authored work in sociology journals ranges from an examination of Beyoncé's *Lemonade* to an empirical study of white Americans' understanding of video footage of the unjustified murder of Tamir Rice. As an engaged activist for All Black Lives, Corey does collaborative community organizing and speaks at campus and community events in an ongoing effort to humanize the structural conditions of black people.

Kelly Marie Ward (Alpha Kappa Delta MFP)

Undergraduate Institution: University of Washington

Graduate Institution: University of California-Irvine

Kelly Marie Ward is a first-generation, transfer student and a current PhD candidate at the University of California-Irvine (UCI). Her

interests are centered in medical sociology, reproductive healthcare, and the role of institutions and organizations in shaping people's experiences and perceptions of social life. Her dissertation, an ethnographic account of an abortion clinic, explores the intersections of medicalization, organizational priorities, and occupational hierarchies within the context of politicized healthcare. Through participant observation and interviews with clinic staff, she documents the unique strategies and processes involved in providing abortion care and highlights the role of stratification in shaping providers' approaches to care. She is also collaborating on a study with nurses and doctors, exploring labor and delivery nurses' approaches to caring for patients who are experiencing perinatal loss. Her long-term research agenda includes examining healthcare with regard to a wide range of pregnancy outcomes. Kelly's earlier research focused on racial/ethnic diversity in higher education and she continues this work through participation in programs supporting UCI's students of color. Her commitment to innovative and inclusive teaching was recognized by receiving UCI's Pedagogical Fellowship. Prior to graduate school, Kelly worked in the nonprofit sector on programs and initiatives related to poverty policy, youth violence prevention, and anti-racism social service provision. 



Kelly Marie Ward

ASA Dissertation Award Winner

ASA proudly announces the winner of the Dissertation Award. The award honors the best PhD dissertation from among those submitted by advisers and mentors in the discipline.

The 2018 ASA Dissertation Award goes to Juliette Galonnier for "Choosing Faith and Facing Race: Converting to Islam in France and the United States," completed at Northwestern University and the Paris Institute of Political Studies (SciencesPo).

Election

From Page 1

Vice President-Elect

One-year term as Vice President-Elect, one-year term as Vice President, and one-year term as Past Vice President:



Joya Misra

Joya Misra, University of Massachusetts-Amherst

Secretary-Elect

One-year term as Secretary-Elect, three-year term as Secretary:



Nancy López

Nancy López, University of New Mexico

Council Members-at-Large

Three-year terms:
 Kelly H. Chong, University of Kansas
 Wendy Leo Moore, Texas A&M University
 Jennifer Reich, University of Colorado Denver
 Sara Shostak, Brandeis University

Committee on Committees

Two-year terms:
 Shannon Davis, George Mason University
 Lynda Laughlin, U.S. Census Bureau
 Mignon Moore, Barnard College-Columbia University
 CJ Pascoe, University of Oregon

Committee on Nominations

Two-year terms:
 Patricia Fernandez-Kelly, Princeton University
 Lorena Garcia, University of Illinois-Chicago

David S. Meyer, University of California-Irvine
 Dina G. Okamoto, Indiana University
 Karolyn Tyson, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

Committee on Publications

Three-year terms:
 Syed Ali, Long Island University-Brooklyn
 Philip N. Cohen, University of Maryland-College Park
 Kristen Schilt, University of Chicago

Student Forum

Graduate Student Members, Two-year terms:
 Marie Plaisime, Howard University
 Apoorva Ghosh, University of California-Irvine
 Endia Hayes, Rutgers University
 Saugher Nojan, University of California-Santa Cruz

Undergraduate Student Member, One-year term:
 Elena van Stee, Calvin College

Opportunities in Retirement Network

Two-year terms:
 Maxine Baca Zinn, Michigan State University
 Jennie Jacobs Kronenfeld, Arizona State University
 Jeffrey E. Nash, Missouri State University

Proposed Amendments to Article V, Section 3 of the ASA Bylaws

The amendment proposal regarding the program committee composition was approved.

Proposed Amendments to the ASA Code of Ethics

The Code of Professional Ethics revision proposal was approved.

Book in the ASA Hotel Block

Booking a room within the ASA room block is an important way to support the association and ultimately keep overall meeting costs as low as possible. ASA does not work with any third parties or housing bureaus for convention housing so please beware of anyone contacting you and claiming to represent ASA. Visit the Travel and Housing webpage for more information on making a hotel reservation and the new roommate matching service. See www.asanet.org/annual-meeting-2018/housing.

Lieberson

From Page 3

Stanleyetta.

Stan felt very strongly that the best sociology was rigorous and empirical. Throughout his career he managed to find unusual data to answer his questions about how the social world worked, but he worried a lot about whether we had the right methods and whether the answers we came up with were correct. He made many contributions to empirical methods in sociology, winning the Methodology Section's Paul F. Lazarsfeld Award in 2007. His 1985 book, *Making It Count: The Improvement of Social Research and Theory* (California), challenged sociologists to think hard about the nature of causality and the limits of the models we use. For many years he taught a very popular graduate seminar on methods based on these insights. He never got to finish the book he was working on at the end of his life that would propose his solutions to the problems he had

identified in this earlier work. We are all the poorer for that loss. Stanley Lieberson leaves many former students who loved him and learned so much from him; many friends and colleagues around the country who enjoyed his humor, his wisdom, and his humanity. Stan was devoted to Pat and his family, and drew great strength and joy from them throughout his life, and especially during his illness these past years. He was the beloved husband of Pat, the devoted father of Rebecca Lieberson and her husband James Babb, David Lieberson, Miriam Pollack and her husband Stuart, and the late Rachel Lieberson. He was the adored grandfather of Simon, Amelia, Sarah, and Hannah; the dear brother of Melvin Lieberson; and the loving uncle of Lisa Lieberson. The family asks that any remembrances in his memory be made to Greater Boston Legal Services, www.gbls.org, Amnesty International, www.amnesty.org, or Doctors Without Borders, www.doctorswithoutborders.org.

Sociologists Present Their Research on Capitol Hill

The 24th Annual Coalition for National Science Funding (CNSF) Exhibition and Reception on Capitol Hill, "Investments in Scientific and Educational Research: Fueling American Innovation," occurred on May 9, 2018. Doctoral Candidate Scott Duxbury and Dana L. Haynie, Professor of Sociology and Director of the Criminal Justice Research Center at Ohio State University, presented their research, "Opioid Distribution on a Darknet Cryptomarket." CNSF supports the goal of increasing the national investment in the National Science Foundation's research and education programs.



Inclusion

From Page 1

variety of reasons, cannot afford to attend our Annual Meeting. The AMTF will help ensure that our Annual Meeting remains a place for everyone to benefit from the professional development that the Annual Meeting provides, including sociologists in adjunct positions, sociologists working in under-resourced institutions, and international scholars who face prohibitive costs for attending the meeting.

The Leadership Phase

Past ASA Vice President Margaret L. Andersen led us through the silent


leadership phase of this campaign, and we are grateful for her time and expertise. We are pleased to be launching the public phase of the campaign with 92 leadership pledges totaling \$365,000. Notably, we have 100% participation from members of ASA Council and the Committee on Executive Office and Budget. Thanks to all of our very generous campaign leaders, recognized below, who are truly leading by example. Our ultimate goal is establishing sustainable funding for both the Minority Fellowship Program and the Annual Meeting Travel Fund, and this is a strong start.

In addition to the contributions

of individual campaign leaders, there is strong organizational support for this work as well. ASA has contributed more than \$250,000 to launch this campaign. We also continue to receive long-standing annual support for MFP from Sociologists for Women in Society, Alpha Kappa Delta, the Midwest Sociological Society, the Association of Black Sociologists, the Southwestern Sociological Association, the Southern Sociological Society, and the Pacific Sociological Association.

How to Participate

We hope you will consider mak-

ing a contribution to the Campaign for Inclusion. Gifts of any amount are welcome, and you can designate your contribution entirely to one fund or the other or specify a division between the two funds. One-time donations are welcome, as well as pledges that can be paid for up to five years. All contributions will be publicly acknowledged and are fully tax deductible. To make a donation, please go to www.asanet.org/donate. If you have any questions or would like to make a donation via phone or email, please contact Jean Shin, Director of Minority and Student Affairs, at shin@asanet.org or (202) 247-9860. 

Campaign to Strengthen Inclusion Leaders

Margaret Abraham	Wendy Griswold	Pamela Roby
Victor Agadjanian and Cecilia Menjívar	David Grusky and Michelle Jackson	Havidán Rodríguez
Jeffrey C. Alexander	Sally T. Hillsman	Judith Rollins
Duane Alwin and Linda Wray	Judith A. Howard	Mary Romero
Margaret L. Andersen	José Itzigsohn	Vinnie Roscigno
Jacqueline and Ron Angel	Michelle M. Jacob	Rogelio Sáenz
Anonymous	Grace Kao	Gary Sandefur
Anonymous	Walda Katz-Fishman	Rebecca Sandefur and Monica McDermott
Anonymous	Erin L. Kelly	Michael Schwartz
Nina Bandelj	Nancy and Stephen Kidd	Jane Sell
Mabel Berezin	Nadia Y. Kim	Jean H. Shin
Catherine White Berheide	Michèle Lamont and Frank Dobbin	Matthew Snipp
Eduardo Bonilla-Silva	Annette Lareau	David A. Snow and Roberta G. Lessor
Christine E. Bose	Felice J. Levine	Gregory D. Squires
Michael Burawoy	Amanda Lewis and Tyrone Forman	David T. Takeuchi
Linda Burton	Daniel T. Lichter and Sharon L. Sassler	Youyenn Teo
José Zapata Calderón	Ramiro Martínez, Jr.	Kathleen Tierney
Craig Calhoun	Melinda Messineo	Donald and Barbara Tomaskovic-Devey
Daniel F. Chambliss	Ruth Milkman	Christopher Uggen
Margaret M. Chin	Joya Misra	Zulema Valdez
Patricia Hill Collins	Mignon R. Moore	Margaret Weigers Vitullo
Bonnie Thornton Dill	Aldon and Kim Morris	Celeste Watkins-Hayes
Paula England	Jeylan Mortimer	Rhys H. Williams
Wendy Espeland and Bruce Carruthers	Alondra Nelson	Sarah Willie-LeBreton and Jonathan LeBreton
Roberta Espinoza	Wendy Ng	Christine Williams
Cynthia Feliciano and Geoff Ward	Pamela Oliver	William Julius Wilson
Myra Marx Ferree and G. Donald Ferree, Jr.	Anthony Paik	Erik Olin Wright
Herbert J. Gans	Mary Pattillo	Viviana A. Zelizer
Linda K. George	Willie Pearson, Jr.	Maxine Baca Zinn
Kathleen Gerson	Silvia Pedraza	
Kimberly A. Goyette	Andrew J. Perrin	
	Frances Fox Piven	

ASA Working Group on Harassment Takes Action

ASA appointed a Working Group on Harassment that has been hard at work. Members include Chair Kathrin Zippel, Northeastern University; Frank Dobbin, Harvard University; C. Shawn McGuffey, Boston College; C.J. Pascoe, University of Oregon; Mary Texeira, California State University-San Bernardino; and Justine Tinkler, University of Georgia.

The Working Group has written a series of articles for *Footnotes*. In this issue you will find “Sexual Harassment Training: Promises, Pitfalls, and Future Directions” by Justine Tinkler (see page 8). The first two pieces, “Can Anti-Harassment Programs Reduce

Sexual Harassment?” by Frank Dobbin and Alexandra Kalev and “#MeToo and the ASA Working Group on Harassment” by C. Shawn McGuffey, appeared in the last issue.


Three complementary workshops are planned for the 2018 Annual Meeting in Philadelphia that have been organized by and with members of the Working Group. These include: “Bystander Intervention for Combating Sexual Misconduct in Sociology: Everyone Can Be Part of the Solution” (Co-sponsored with Sociologists for Women in Society), “Sexual Harassment in Professional Associations,” and “#MeTooPhD: Addressing Sexual Violence in and

through Sociology.” Members of the Working Group will also be facilitating a number of discussions in Philadelphia, including one at the preconference for department chairs.

At the request of Council, the Working Group wrote an Anti-Harassment Policy which we began using in 2017. We have integrated it into the 2018 meeting registration process such that all meeting attendees must agree to follow the policy. The policy is on page 9 of this issue and will be displayed prominently on site.

The Working Group also suggests that each section discuss the issue of how best to organize social activities

at the Annual Meeting to reduce the potential for harassment.

Council and the Working Group are also in active conversation about ensuring that we have the most effective reporting and sanctioning procedures in place. ASA’s Executive Director and other senior staff members were recently formally trained to respond to harassment complaints at the Annual Meeting, and there is an ethical standard on harassment in the ASA Code of Ethics. We are in discussion with other scholarly societies to learn from their approaches, and Council will continue discussion about this topic at its next meeting. 

Sexual Harassment Training: Promises, Pitfalls, and Future Directions

Justine E. Tinkler, University of Georgia

Policy training is a popular tool for sexual harassment prevention because it is a simple and relatively affordable way to demonstrate symbolic compliance with antidiscrimination law. With the rise in national attention to sexual harassment, it’s important to review what we know about the effectiveness of training. On the positive side, training can broaden people’s knowledge and definitions of sexual harassment (Antecol and Cobb-Clark 2003), and communicate the seriousness with which an organization takes the issue.

However, my research shows that anti-harassment policy training can have the unintended consequence of activating traditional gender stereotypes and reinforcing negative attitudes about women. This is problematic for two reasons: First sexual harassment is illegal because the courts consider it gender discrimination. If policy trainings lead people to think about men and women in unequal ways, then we should be crafting workplace policies that reduce this effect. Second, sexually harassing behaviors are often manifestations of power differences between individuals (Uggen and Blackstone 2004). To the extent that policy training reinforces traditional notions of women as weak and men

as powerful, it is reinforcing the beliefs that are at the root of most sexual harassment.

How does policy training affect gender beliefs?

In an experiment, we randomly assigned subjects who were purportedly participating in a team decision-making task to either: 1) a condition in which they received a brief sexual harassment policy training before the task or 2) a control condition in which they did not receive sexual harassment training. After the task, we measured participants’ unconscious gender bias and self-reported perceptions of men and women on a variety of scales. We found that male subjects exhibited more unconscious gender bias and rated women as less likable after policy training (Tinkler, Li, and Mollborn 2007).

In a follow-up experiment (Tinkler 2013), I collected data ahead of time on subjects’ adherence to traditional gender norms (e.g., expect men to open the car door for women, etc.). This allowed me to compare reactions to a policy training across those who subscribe to more traditional gender norms and those who subscribe to more egalitarian gender norms. I found that policy training triggered more unconscious gender bias among those most committed to traditional gender norms. In addition,

male subjects with traditional gender norms rated women as less likable after policy training. This was not true for traditional women or egalitarian men. However, female subjects who subscribed to more egalitarian gender norms also rated women as less likable after policy training. Based on my qualitative research and that of others (e.g., Nielsen 2000), I suspect this is because policy training reminded egalitarian women of the negative stereotypes that are associated with sexual harassment complainants (i.e., weak, overly sensitive, vindictive). Some of the women I interviewed who cared a lot about gender equality distanced themselves from negative stereotypes about women by harshly judging those who make “too big of a deal” about unwanted sexual attention (Tinkler 2012).

Does the gender of the policy trainer matter?

In another experiment, we found that the gender of the policy trainer affects the level of backlash against women (Tinkler, Gremillion, and Arthurs 2015). When a female led the training, male subjects’ unconscious gender bias was higher after policy training. However, male policy trainers did not increase male subjects’ unconscious bias, and they actually increased ratings of women’s likability. In other words, there was

no backlash against women when a man led the policy training. While this does not mean that policy trainings should only be taught by men, the results do suggest that, tasking men—particularly men in powerful positions—with proactively promoting gender-equitable policies may lead to more buy-in by men.

Should training emphasize punishments?

In a recent study (Tinkler, Clay-Warner, and Alinor forthcoming), we conducted an experiment randomly assigning undergraduate participants to one of three conditions where they read an excerpt of: 1) a sexual misconduct policy that emphasized the threat of punishment, 2) a sexual misconduct policy that emphasized a normative/moral message, or 3) an ergonomic workstation policy that served as our control condition. We found that the threat of punishment increased support for the sexual misconduct policy, but also male subjects’ perception that “most people” hold men to be more powerful than women. In addition, we found that female subjects who received the normative/moral message were less likely to report or encourage a friend to report. Thus, when policies do not include information about punishment, victim reporting may go down. Punishment appears better than nor-

Continued on Page 10

ASA Anti-Harassment Policy At the ASA Annual Meeting

ASA has received notice from several sources that graduate students and faculty have experienced racial and sexual harassment at various conference venues. ASA reminds everyone: Our Annual Meeting is convened for the purposes of professional development and scholarly educational interchange in the spirit of free inquiry and free expression. Harassment of colleagues, students, or other conference participants undermines the principle of equity at the heart of these professional fora and is inconsistent with the principles of free inquiry and free expression. Consequently, harassment is considered by ASA to be a serious form of professional misconduct.

The following Anti-Harassment Policy outlines expectations for all those who attend or participate in ASA meetings. It reminds ASA meeting participants that all professional academic ethics and norms apply as

standards of behavior and interaction at these meetings.

Purpose

ASA is committed to providing a safe and welcoming conference environment for all participants, free from harassment based on age, race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, language, sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression, disability, health conditions, socioeconomic status, marital status, domestic status, or parental status (hereafter, simply harassment). "Participant" in this policy refers to anyone present at ASA meetings, including staff, contractors, vendors, exhibitors, venue staff, ASA members, and all other attendees.

Expected Behavior

All participants at ASA meetings are expected to abide by this Anti-Harassment Policy in all meeting venues including ancillary events as

well as official and unofficial social gatherings.


- Follow the norms of professional respect that are necessary to promote the conditions for free academic interchange.
- If you witness potential harm to a conference participant, be proactive in helping to mitigate or avoid that harm.
- Alert conference security personnel or law enforcement if you see a situation in which someone might be in imminent physical danger.

Unacceptable Behavior

Harassment of any participant is unethical behavior under the American Sociological Association Code of Ethics. Harassment consists of a single intense and severe act or of multiple persistent or pervasive acts which are demeaning, abusive, offensive, or create a hostile professional or workplace environment. Harassment

may include sexual solicitation, physical advance, or verbal or non-verbal conduct that is sexual in nature; it may also include threatening, intimidating, or hostile acts; circulation of written or graphic material that denigrates or shows hostility toward an individual or group; epithets, slurs, or negative stereotyping based on group identity.

Attendees are encouraged to immediately report instances of harassment during the Annual Meeting to the ASA Executive Officer, Nancy Kidd, at nkidd@asanet.org, (646) 408-9063 or to the Director of Meeting Services, Michelle Randall, at mrandall@asanet.org. To read the American Sociological Association Code of Ethics in its entirety, visit www.asanet.org and follow the link to "Ethics."

Call (215) 985-3333 to reach the 24/7 Philadelphia Rape Crisis Hotline. 

Sexual Misconduct Events at the 2018 ASA Annual Meeting in Philadelphia

In the year of "Me Too," with the topic of sexual misconduct continuing to roil society, several workshops, sessions, and events will deal with the topic at the August 2018 ASA Annual Meeting.

Anti-Harassment Workshops at the Annual Meeting

Three workshops have been organized by and with members of the ASA Working Group on Harassment.

#MeTooPhD: Addressing Sexual Violence in and through Sociology

August 11, 10:30am to 12:10 pm, Pennsylvania Convention Center, Level 100, 104A

Academia, like every other social institution, is not immune from the pervasiveness of sexual harassment, sexual assault, rape, and stalking. This workshop brings together survivors, experts, and activists to achieve two goals. First, panelists will discuss ways to effectively prevent sexual violence and support survivors of such violence in multiple contexts in sociology, including classrooms,

departments, conferences, research abroad, and online. Second, panelists will speak to the ways that we might use sociology to support broader movements to end sexual violence around the nation.

Bystander Intervention for Combating Sexual Misconduct in Sociology: Everyone Can Be Part of the Solution (Cosponsored by Sociologists for Women in Society)

August 12, 10:30am to 12:10 pm, Philadelphia Marriott Downtown, Level 4, Franklin Hall 9

While some of us have become targets of sexual misconduct, many more of us become witnesses of incidents in various professional settings, including academic conferences, that are not always easy to interpret. Furthermore, we are often at a loss of what we can or should do about incidents that seem to include sexual harassment or misconduct. This workshop is directed at undergraduate and graduate students, researchers, and professors alike.

Sexual Harassment in Professional Associations

August 12, 2:30 to 4:10 pm, Philadelphia Marriott Downtown, Level 4, Franklin Hall 13

Given the widespread interest in stopping sexual harassment in professional associations and universities, this panel discusses what we know from research on how to stop harassment from occurring, particularly in professional associations. While many organizations have institutionalized policies, training programs, and grievance procedures over the past decades, harassment has not been eliminated. Researchers will address how sexual harassment occurs in professional associations. Drawing on research on and experiences with harassment prevention in workplace organizations, we will discuss what steps professional associations can do to promote a professional, learning and working environment free of harassment.

Other sessions will also deal at least partially with the topic of sexual misconduct. For more information see the

online program at www.asanet.org/annual-meeting-2018/program-information

Paper Sessions

Sexual Assault and Intimate Partner Violence: Explanatory Factors Across Multiple Contexts

August 13, 8:30 to 10:10 am, Philadelphia Marriott Downtown, Level 4, Franklin 13

Gender, Social Movements, and (In)Justice


August 13, 4:30 to 6:10 pm, Philadelphia Marriott Downtown, Level 4, Franklin Hall 6

Section on Sociology of Sex and Gender: Gendered Violence, Sexual Harassment, and Title IX

August 14, 2:30 to 4:10 pm, Pennsylvania Convention Center, Street Level, 111B

Meeting

Sociologists Against Sexual Violence – a proposed new group

August 11, 8:00 to 10:00 pm, Pennsylvania Convention Center, Level 100, 104 

Wikipedia as Public Sociology: It's Not What You Think

Bradley Zopf, Carthage College; Michael Ramirez, Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi; and Sine Anahita, University of Alaska-Fairbanks

Coming to the pilot program for Wiki Education's Wikipedia Fellows, it's safe to say that we three sociologists did not have a particularly high regard for Wikipedia. We believed that Wikipedia is anything but scholarly and contains unreliable and often inaccurate information. We often prohibit students from citing Wikipedia as a source in their course work. In department meetings and among other sociologists at conferences, we have been known to snicker and scoff about Wikipedia.

That changed when we became engaged with the Wikipedia Fellows program. We discovered that Wikipedia is a social process. Our assumptions were not an accurate reflection of Wikipedia as a source of information. There are rules, norms, and culture Wikipedians follow. We were advised to "be bold," to make edits, and to interact with other Wikipedians who may challenge

our contributions. We learned that it takes a community of writers, editors, scholars, and even passionate readers to make Wikipedia accurate.

The Wiki Education staff guided our cohort through the learning process, providing us with excellent professional development. We learned how to use Wikipedia's editing tools, how to interact with others in this digital environment, and how to understand the community code and practices of contributing to Wikipedia. For example, a key component for some in our cohort was learning to negotiate content edits with (usually) anonymous others to convince them of the sociological value of our edits. As part of the community code guiding Wikipedia contributions, Wikipedians seek verifiable information from a variety of sources. Secondary sources, e.g. textbooks, are preferred. Though not necessarily reflecting the latest disciplinary findings, Wikipedia seeks to be the world's largest, best, and most inclusive encyclopedia in part because anyone can contribute and

edit its pages.

Myth #1: Wikipedia is a Free-For-All of Unreliable Material

Through the Wikipedia Fellows pilot program, we witnessed firsthand how a community code guides Wikipedians, as well as how the Wikipedia community of editors, writers, scholars, and readers work toward providing reliable and verifiable information. Not only are various disclaimers provided by Wikipedia for articles containing unverified, poorly cited, or otherwise questionable material, but also fellow Wikipedians adamantly combat "vandalism" within the articles they actively edit.

For us, becoming a Wikipedian meant learning and adopting the community code, writing style, and various formal and informal processes that guide contributors. This is similar to the ways we as sociologists had to learn the formal mechanisms for writing within our discipline, the processes for publishing in journals, and the general practice of creating scholarship.

Anahita described our evolving understanding: "Wikipedia now feels like a community of scholars to me. I feel as though I am a member of a vast network of people who appreciate interactive learning, collaboration, and scholarly discussion." We were pleasantly surprised at the extent to which the Wikipedian community is largely a supportive collective whose interest lay in making good, reliable knowledge accessible. While our edits to Wikipedia were made independently, we did at times interact with the larger community of Wikipedians who were invested in ensuring the content included in articles was rigorous, reliable, and accessible.

Myth #2: Wikipedia Contains Mostly Inaccurate Information

We readily admit that articles on Wikipedia need improvement. Some articles contain factual inaccuracies, dubious statements, and potentially inflammatory content. As scholars, we are familiar with the practice of veri-

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Training

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mative messaging at moral persuasion but increases gender stereotyping.

Where do we go from here?

Ironically, organizations that use training programs to merely "check the box" on preventing sexual harassment may be doing so at a cost to gender equality. Crafting policy training that does not activate unconscious gender bias will be a challenging task. My research suggests that training could be improved by focusing on strategies that encourage behavioral change rather than attitudinal change and that avoid polarizing men and women. In this regard, I am encouraged by recent research on the bystander intervention programs being used on college campuses to reduce sexual violence (e.g., Coker et al., 2016). Because bystander intervention training encourages men and women bystanders to change their behavior, emphasizes accountability (like the threat of punishment does), and focuses on norm change through

behavioral change (rather than simply paying lip service), it may have more promise for legitimating sexual harassment as a social problem while avoiding the reinforcement of stereotypes about gender difference.

Still, good policy training that includes bystander approaches can serve important purposes, but only if accompanied by structural changes in the organization of work. Research shows that having routine experiences that disconfirm gender stereotypes can undermine the effect of cultural stereotypes on behavior. Since women and men are often segregated within organizations, with men disproportionately in higher-level and women disproportionately in lower-level positions, many workplaces remain organized in ways that promote hierarchical interactions between men and women. As a result, workplace interactions between men and women are often stereotype activating rather than stereotype attenuating. Research has shown that gender inequality declines in organizations where employees work on collaborative teams that cross job

boundaries because it reduces the sex segregation of work tasks within the organization (for a review, see Green and Kalev 2008). This research has implications not only for how workplaces are organized, but also for how professional associations like the ASA are organized and conduct their annual meetings. Better policy training should be coupled with practices that provide opportunities for more gender-stereotype disconfirming experiences. Such structural changes would unify rather than polarize men and women and help them recognize that they have an equal stake in promoting a gender-equitable workplace. 

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2018 Howery Teaching Enhancement Fund Winners

The Carla B. Howery Teaching Enhancement Fund (TEF) is a small grants program of the American Sociological Association. It supports projects that advance the scholarship of teaching and learning within the discipline of sociology. The ASA congratulates the 2018 TEF recipients:

Peter Hart-Brinson, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, for *Eau Claire Longitudinal Student Survey: Institutionalizing High-Impact Experiential Learning in Sociological Research Methods*.

The Eau Claire Longitudinal Student Survey (ECLSS) is a high-impact student-faculty collaborative research project implemented as part of the university's Sociological Research Methods (SOC 332) course. Students in SOC 332 conduct a semester-long group research project in which they design a questionnaire module about a topic of their choice, analyze the collected data, and prepare presentations and research reports about what they learned about the student body. The ECLSS also includes questionnaire modules designed by faculty, and the resulting data create opportunities for further student-faculty collaborative research. Although electronic surveys can be done for free, the ECLSS is designed to teach students best practices in survey research; therefore, TEF funding will

be used for the printing and mailing of survey invitation letters and for participant incentives. Conducting a smaller, targeted survey of a random sample of a defined population (instead of a free, online mass survey or an in-person survey using convenience samples) allows students to learn about critical issues in survey research methods: the non-linear relationship between sample size and accuracy of estimates; response rates and the impact of different types of bias; and the difference between descriptive statistics (and their error estimates) and inferential statistics.

Jeffrey S. Debies-Carl and Matthew Wranovix, University of New Haven, for *Games and Student-Centered Learning in Higher Education*.


Educators have increasingly raised concerns that traditional teaching techniques are inadequate for modern students, arguing that entrenched methods decrease student engagement, performance, and similar outcomes. Among sociologists, this has been particularly relevant to teaching abstract subjects that students have difficulty relating to in a concrete manner. Critics propose that students require active learning approaches. While a number of innovative techniques have been developed, research on these interventions and the theories upon which they are based

has not kept pace with the changes occurring. This project will test this body of theory using an analysis of games-based pedagogy as a case-study. The researchers will teach students about colonialism and the colonial imagination—sociological concepts that students cannot generally experience in a concrete way. Quantitative and qualitative comparisons will be made across students in control groups (using traditional lecture and discussion) and students in test groups (using a board game). Four important questions will be answered: 1) whether games make subjects less abstract, 2) whether and to what degree students find games engaging; 3) whether engagement created by games is simply “fun” or increases interest in the subject matter; and 4) whether this “productive engagement” leads to increased understanding and/or retention of information.

Mark Fossett, Texas A&M University, for *Reviving the SimSeg Lite Web-Based Segregation Simulation*.

This project will revive a previously functioning, but now disabled, web-based program to enhance undergraduate education in urban sociology, demography, racial-ethnic relations, and social stratification/inequality. The main objective of this project will be creating an updated website where instructors and students can once again access

the SimSeg Lite program and use it to run simulation experiments exploring how segregation arises from various social dynamics operating under urban-demographic conditions. There are several reasons to anticipate that a computer simulation of residential segregation has good prospects for enhancing undergraduate instruction. 1) The research literature in the areas draws on formal theory and computer models. 2) Computer simulations of segregation dynamics can reveal how macro outcomes can emerge from micro-level processes. 3) Simulations give students intuitive, easy-to-grasp introductions to complex dynamics. 4) Simulations introduce students to the process of conducting experiments to test hypotheses. 5) Simulations encourage students to think analytically to understand the outcomes produced by simulation experiments. 6) Simulations impart insights about sociological dynamics of segregation while minimizing the burdens of calculations and computations that would otherwise be required to gain the same insights.

Congratulations to the recipients. For more information and to apply for the 2019 Howery Teaching Enhancement Fund, visit www.asanet.org/teaching/tef.cfm. Applications are due February 1. Questions? contact Howery@asanet.org. 

Wikipedia

From the Previous Page

fying and citing appropriate sources; our contributions require appropriate source material on Wikipedia as well. Wikipedia has an easy-to-use Visual Editor that allows Wikipedians to link to source material and we found that many of the articles we edited were already heavily cited using a range of sources from scholarly articles, full-length monographs, newspapers, government webpages, nonprofit organization reports, and many other sources that would have been difficult for us to find on our own. We now feel that this is a strength of Wikipedia, rather than a detriment. As scholars, and now Wikipedians, we can explore those sources, removing those that are not verifiable, inaccur-

rate, or are out-of-date.

Improving Wikipedia as Scholars

During our time in the pilot, our previous skepticism about Wikipedia shifted into a respect for the site and an acknowledgement that the material on Wikipedia is only as good as the work its contributors put into it.

The three of us agree that Wikipedia offers unparalleled opportunities to practice public sociology. We see writing for Wikipedia as a form of public sociology, filling a drive for community engagement. Ramirez spent most of his time in the pilot working on Wikipedia's Masculinity article, with well over 900 people accessing the piece each day. Zopf's contributions to the Race and Ethnicity article averaged 4,800 readers per day.

We had no idea that hundreds, let alone *thousands*, of people investigated these concepts each day. This shouldn't have come as a surprise to us. People are lifelong learners. Sometimes learning is as simple—and as accessible—as looking up an article on Wikipedia. We are now more compelled to see it as sociologists' duty to put our knowledge out for the public and indeed for the largest audience possible.

Wikipedia's Alignment with the ASA Mission

Finally, we see contributing to Wikipedia as work that is embedded in the ASA mission. Wikipedia is a tool we can, and perhaps should, use to advance sociology as a science and profession. It is also a means by which we can promote the contribu-

tions and use of sociology to serve the public good. At a time when the media is dominated by allegations of “fake news,” it is imperative to present the rigorous, sound, and sometimes complex research of social scientists in publicly accessible sites where people seek information, most notably Wikipedia. It can be good practice for sociologists to write for an audience we may, at times, unfortunately ignore—the general public.

As academics, we are the “experts,” and, as such, we should use our expertise for the greater good. Admittedly, we are not always our best advocates for moving our knowledge into the public domain. Wikipedia is a simple, yet powerful, opportunity to do so.

To apply to be an ASA Wikipedia Fellow, visit fellows.wikiedu.org. 

Want to Support Teaching and Learning at ASA? Join the TRAILS Area Editor Team!

TRAILS Area Editors are part of the network of passionate educators dedicated to supporting excellence in teaching and learning in sociology. Their main responsibility – reviewing submissions to TRAILS and mentoring authors through the publication process – is a crucial component of ASA’s commitment to promoting innovative teaching techniques and developing scholarly teachers. Inspired to work with us to support best practices in teaching sociology? We are accepting applications for the following subject areas:

- Qualitative Approaches (Qualitative Methods, Ethnography, etc.)
- Capstone Courses
- Education
- Labor, Work, Labor Markets and/or Labor Movements
- Law and Society
- Political Sociology
- Public Policy
- Rural Sociology
- Sex and Gender
- Social Change
- Social Control
- Social Networks
- Stratification/Mobility

Newly appointed Area Editors will begin a three-year (renewable) term starting January 1, 2019. In addition to reviewing materials submitted to their subject area and making publication recommendations to the Editor, TRAILS Area Editors are responsible for promoting the digital library and working to expand the range, quantity, and quality of teaching resources in TRAILS.



and have a demonstrated commitment to teaching and learning in the discipline. A publication record in TRAILS is viewed favorably. Applications will be reviewed starting September 15 and continue until positions are filled. To apply, send a letter describing your interest and qualifications for the position and a CV to trails@asanet.org with the subject line “Area Editor Application.” For more information on TRAILS, see www.asanet.org/teaching-learning/trails.

Applicants should be members of the ASA, have a PhD in sociology,

2017 Journal Manuscript Summary Report

ASA editors provide data on manuscript decisions in order to provide information on the frequency and timing of editorial decisions, as a means of clarifying authors’ chances of having their manuscripts accepted and the length of time authors can expect to wait for decisions. The table shown below reports on decisions, as of April 5, 2018, for manuscripts submitted in the 2017 calendar year. Narrative reports for these journals, as well as for 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 2017																																	
Accepted Unconditionally	36	4.7	0.8	0	0.0	—	21	4.5	1.3	14	6.8	1.1	7	11.7	2.7	20	9.5	2.4	16	6.9	1.2	63	31.2	1.0	26	23.2	0.7						
Accepted Subject to Minor Changes	40	5.2	6.8	21	23.3	14.0	18	3.8	5.8	12	5.9	2.0	6	10.0	10.0	17	8.1	12.1	14	6.0	10.2	56	27.7	6.4	23	20.5	4.8						
Rejected; Invited to Revise & Resubmit	73	9.5	9.4	10	11.1	14.0	47	10.0	9.7	40	19.5	6.0	17	28.3	13.7	31	14.8	13.9	23	9.9	11.4	29	14.4	5.4	17	15.2	6.1						
Rejected Outright	446	57.9	7.4	14	15.6	1.0	159	33.8	9.0	100	48.8	5.8	10	16.7	11.4	73	37.8	13.0	143	61.4	11.5	11	5.4	5.4	16	14.3	6.0						
Withdrawn by Author	1	0.1	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	1	0.4	14.4	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—						
Rejected w/o Peer Review	174	22.6	0.1	36	40.0	7.0	222	47.1	0.4	39	19.0	0.4	20	33.3	3.3	63	30.0	1.5	37	15.9	2.0	43	21.3	1.2	30	26.8	0.2						
No Decision Reached (as of 4/5/2018)	0	0.0	—	9	10.0	—	4	0.8	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	5	2.4	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—			
<i>Total Manuscripts Submitted in 2017</i>	770	100.0	5.6	90	100.0	8.3	471	100.0	4.5	205	100.0	4.3	60	100.0	8.2	210	100.0	8.4	233	100.0	9.2	202	100.0	3.4	112	100.0	3.0						
NEW MANUSCRIPTS SUBMITTED IN 2017																																	
Result of Initial Editorial Screening																																	
Submission Rejected w/o Peer Review	174	26.1	0.1	36	47.4	7.0	222	56.1	0.4	39	25.3	0.4	20	50.0	3.3	63	38.4	1.5	37	19.6	2.0	43	30.3	1.2	30	39.0	0.2						
Submission Peer Reviewed	492	73.9	7.6	40	52.6	10.2	174	43.9	9.3	115	74.7	6.2	20	50.0	13.2	101	61.6	13.4	152	80.4	11.5	99	69.7	7.4	47	61.0	5.9						
<i>Total New Manuscripts</i>	666	100.0	5.6	76	100.0	8.7	396	100.0	4.3	154	100.0	4.7	40	100.0	8.2	164	100.0	8.8	189	100.0	9.7	142	100.0	5.5	77	100.0	3.7						
Manuscripts Peer Reviewed																																	
Accepted Unconditionally	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	2	2.1	5.3	0	0.0	—	4	4.0	6.0	1	2.1	3.6						
Accepted Subject to Minor Changes	3	0.6	12.7	15	37.5	12.0	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	2	10.0	16.2	3	3.1	18.0	1	0.7	15.6	55	55.6	6.5	15	31.9	5.8						
Rejected; Invited to Revise & Resubmit	61	12.4	9.5	8	20.0	14.0	20	11.5	10.4	28	24.3	6.9	10	50.0	14.3	21	21.9	14.4	16	10.5	11.7	29	29.3	5.4	17	36.2	6.1						
Rejected Outright	427	86.8	7.3	11	27.5	5.0	152	87.4	9.1	87	75.7	5.9	8	40.0	11.1	69	71.9	13.1	135	88.8	11.5	11	11.1	5.4	14	29.8	6.0						
Withdrawn by Author	1	0.2	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	—	1	1.0	14.4	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—						
No Decision Reached (as of 4/5/2018)	0	0.0	—	6	15.0	—	2	1.1	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	5	—	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—			
<i>Total New Peer Reviewed Manuscripts</i>	492	100.0	7.6	40	100.0	10.2	174	100.0	9.3	115	100.0	6.2	20	100.0	13.2	101	100.0	13.4	152	100.0	11.5	99	100.0	6.0	47	100.0	5.9						
REVISED MANUSCRIPTS SUBMITTED IN 2017																																	
Accepted Unconditionally	36	34.6	0.8	0	0.0	—	21	28.0	1.3	14	27.5	1.1	7	35.0	2.7	18	39.1	2.1	16	36.4	1.2	59	98.3	0.7	25	71.4	0.6						
Accepted Subject to Minor Changes	37	35.6	6.4	6	42.9	13.0	18	24.0	5.8	12	23.5	2.0	4	20.0	6.9	14	30.0	10.8	13	29.5	9.7	1	1.7	0.7	8	22.9	2.9						
Rejected; Invited to Revise & Resubmit	12	11.5	8.8	2	14.3	12.0	27	36.0	9.2	12	23.5	3.7	7	35.0	12.9	10	21.7	12.9	7	15.9	10.9	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—						
Rejected Outright	19	18.3	10.1	3	21.4	9.0	7	9.3	7.3	13	25.5	5.0	2	10.0	12.8	4	8.7	12.4	8	18.2	11.1	0	0.0	—	2	5.7	6.0						
No Decision Reached (as of 4/5/2018)	0	0.0	—	3	21.4	—	2	2.7	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—			
<i>Total Revised Peer Reviewed Manuscripts</i>	104	100.0	5.4	14	100.0	11.7	75	100.0	5.9	51	100.0	4.7	20	100.0	8.1	46	100.0	8.0	44	100.0	7.0	60	100.0	0.7	35	100.0	1.4						
ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN 2017	41			17			30			22			10			19			18			51			31								
PRODUCTION LAG (MONTHS)*	4.7			3.5			11.8			4.4			10.4			5.8			3.3			1.6			5.6								
EDITORIAL BOARD MEMBERS																																	
Men	31	43.0%	17	34.7%	20	41.7%	18	46%	12	63.2%	13	62.0%	17	39.5%	17	65.4	11	26.8%															
Women	40	55.6%	26	53.1%	28	58.3%	20	51%	6	31.6%	8	38.0%	26	59.5%	9	34.6%	28	68.3%															
Genderqueer/Gender-Nonconforming/Other	1	1.4%	1	2.0%	0	0.0%	1	3%	1	5.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	4.9%															
Minorities	31	39.1%	22	44.9%	10	20.8%	9	23%	7	36.8%	10	48.0%	19	44.2%	4	15.4%	10	24.4%															

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. For Socius, the Production Lag indicates the average time from acceptance to online publication.

Philadelphia

From Page 1

Here is where there is a bustling exchange of residents, who travel back and forth between the suburbs and the downtown, at all times of the day, but especially during midday and the rush hour. Within Center City, smaller “canopies” include the Reading Terminal Market and Rittenhouse Square, as well as still smaller ones, such as local hospital waiting rooms and food courts, and of course the local Starbucks. These canopies work in tandem to create a synergistic effect, and thus help to make Center City a “cosmopolitan zone.” On good days, the Center City area is a civil space, where of all kinds of people appear to get along, enjoying easy interracial and inter-ethnic conversation, and at times, they may even express a degree of conviviality.

Anonymous black people, especially young males, based on their strong association with the urban ghetto, are often held suspect, and prejudged as dangerous and crime-prone. Unless they display emblems — a suit, a tie — that attest otherwise, they are easily viewed as iconic negroes from the ghetto, places that are stereotyped by many outsiders as drug-infested, persistently poor, and full of “no count,” uneducated people.

Thus, when black people patronize the local downtown businesses, including coffee shops, jewelry stores, and taxicabs, they risk being lumped together with the lowly, “the

homeless,” or people “from the ghetto” — people seen as not deserving of respect that ordinary white people can take for granted. Here, the onus is on the black person to disprove this presumption; when this lowly status is not disavowed quickly enough, trouble may erupt.

Thus, as black people move about anonymously through the canopy that is Center City, especially when they are young and male, they do so with a deficit of credibility compared to their white counterparts. They are burdened by their fellow citizens with this distrust until they can prove their credibility as law-abiding citizens. Most of the others making up the canopy display what Erving Goffman called “social gloss,” or are polite enough to black people to their face, but all black people know that they are essentially on “thin ice” and generally understand not to “push their luck” by getting “out of place.” Doing so will likely provoke the dreaded “N-word moment,” that moment of acute disrespect, most typically delivered at the hands of some ethnocentric white person, who quickly draws the color line in an effort to “put the black person in his place.”

This is roughly what happened in the April Starbucks incident, when two young African American men who grew up in an impoverished black community, but who are now upwardly mobile businessmen, were waiting at the 18th Street Starbucks for the arrival of a colleague for a business meeting.

As they sat quietly, one of the baristas began to scrutinize them. When one of the young men asked for the code to use the restroom, this was evidently too much. Within minutes, the barista summoned the Philadelphia police, who arrived moments later to arrest the young men for what was essentially “sitting in Starbucks while black.”

The other Starbucks customers, most of whom were white, rose to defend the young black men, complaining about the actions being taken and taking cellphone videos — at least one of which was posted online and made the news.

In these circumstances, the black men felt humiliated, deflated, and acutely disrespected. This experience is all too common for black people operating in what they know as “white space,” though they don’t expect this sort of thing to happen in spaces they perceive to be cosmopolitan canopies. In fact, after this “N-word moment” the young men discovered that the Starbucks was not so much a canopy, but perhaps an exclusive white space. They know, as many black people do, that the way you tell a white space is by the frequency of the “N-word moments” you experience there.



Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

I’ve argued in my book, *The Cosmopolitan Canopy: Race and Civility in Everyday Life*, that the “N-word moment,” the moment of acute disrespect based on blackness, is the new American color line, which can be drawn out of the blue, but especially when the black person is navigating the white space. When these moments happen under the canopy, the canopy reacts almost immediately. It often does this with a gush of gloss, intended to cover up or even to repair what just happened. The gloss deflects scrutiny of such incidents for the time being, allowing the canopy a chance to recover. As it does so, things return to normal, while awaiting the next such moment.

Elijah Anderson holds the William K. Lanman Professorship in Sociology at Yale University, where he teaches and directs the Urban Ethnography Project. Among his recent works are Code of the Street: Decency, Violence, and the Moral Life of the Inner City (1999, W.W. Norton) and The Cosmopolitan Canopy: Race and Civility in Everyday Life (2012, W. W. Norton), and the forthcoming, Black in White Space.

Staying Active: ASA Opportunities in Retirement Network and Its Members

The ASA Opportunities in Retirement Network (ORN) was established in 2014 to provide resources for retired sociologists. All ASA members in the “Retired Member” category are automatically members of ORN, receiving the biannual e-newsletter *ORN Notes* and voting on advisory board members as part of the annual ASA election. ASA members who are not yet retired but are interested in issues relating to retirement are encouraged to participate by joining ORN’s discussion listserv, following ORN on Facebook, or attending ORN sessions at the ASA Annual Meeting.

Ronald E. Anderson (Professor Emeritus, University of Minnesota) and Jonathan Turner (University Professor, University of California-Riverside) are the current ORN co-chairs.

ORN has organized a workshop and invited session for the 2018 ASA Annual Meeting in Philadelphia. The workshop, “**Caring for the Aging as We Age: Living with and Processing our Experiences as Sociologists**,” will provide research about and stories of caring for aging selves, spouses, and parents and how to analyze and write about these issues and experiences. At an

invited session, “**Life After Formal Retirement**,” panelists will share their life story in terms of aims and purposes during major life transitions. ORN events at the meeting occur on August 13.

In addition, each year at the Annual Meeting ORN has a lecture called “**A Life in Sociology**,” followed by a reception. This year’s guest lecturer is Carroll L. Estes, Emerita Professor of Sociology at the University of California-San Francisco, where she founded and directed the Institute for Health and Aging (1979-1998) and chaired the Department of Social and Behavioral

Sciences in the School of Nursing (1981-1992). For more than two decades, Estes has contributed to nonprofit policy research and national advocacy. Credited as a founding scholar of the political economy of aging and critical gerontology, her current focus is on advancing critical and emancipatory theory, research, practice, and policy.

As demonstrated by the online “ORN Member Publications Directory,” retired sociologists often stay professionally active and continue to do important research. For this and more information on ORN, visit www.asanet.org/ORNinfo.

2018 Annual Meeting of the American Council of Learned Societies in Philadelphia

Elizabeth Higginbotham, University of Delaware

The American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS), a private, nonprofit federation of 75 national scholarly organizations, is the pre-eminent representative of American scholarship in the humanities and related social sciences. Advancing scholarship by awarding fellowships and strengthening relations among learned societies is central to ACLS's mission.

This year, ACLS awarded more than \$15 million to over 300 scholars across a variety of humanistic disciplines, including sociology. The ASA has been a member organization since the ACLS was founded in 1919, sending the Executive Director and a Delegate to the meetings. I am privileged to serve as the current ASA delegate. At the 2018 Annual Meeting there was attention to council business, electing officials and approving the budget, but also gathering members to learn about the scholarship of ACLS Fellows and opportunities to discuss critical issues facing our fields today.

On April 26, the meeting began with greetings from ACLS President Pauline Yu. A panel addressing the "Contested Campus: Speech and Scholarly Values" followed, which was appropriate for a year when many institutions faced challenges with speakers invited to campus and debates about the appropriateness of topics for colleges and universities. The panel was moderated by Steven Rethgeb Smith, the Executive Director of the American Political Science Association. The panelists included: Leon Botstein, President of Bard College; Jerry Kang, Vice Chancellor for equity, diversity and inclusion, University of California-Los Angeles; Judith Shapiro, President of The Teagle Foundation and President Emeritus of Barnard College; and Ben Vinson III, Dean of Columbian College of George Washington University. Listening to how various institutions faced these issues was interesting because panel members approached the topic from different vantage points. Yet, there was agreement about the promo-

tion of higher education as a space for reflection and learning, which meant that we have to promote civil discourse. At times, rules and restrictions are necessary to insure these goals.

Friday, April 27 started with President Yu's report to the Council. We had micro-reports from ACLS member societies, including my comments about the ASA, and the formal Meeting of the Council.

One of the most exciting parts of the meeting involves presentations by Fellows who received ACLS funding. Three different scholars spoke about "Emerging Themes and Methods of Humanities Research." We learned about new research in early modern theatre, how the Black Power movement in Papua New Guinea and across the Indian and southern Pacific Oceans addressed international and local issues of exploitation of natural resources, Indonesian expansionism and indigeneity; and that China has some 300 years of history of Islamic teaching and practice via sources in Chinese, Persian, Arabic, and Turkic. These scholars, Mattie Burkert, Quito Swan, and Rian Thum all have promising careers.

The newly confirmed Chair Jon Parrish Peede of the National Endowment for the Humanities spoke at the luncheon. Everyone was reassured that, rather than being threatened with cuts, this year the NEH will be getting more funding.

You cannot go anywhere without people talking about social media. The afternoon plenary session titled "Democracy and the Contemporary Mediascape" was moderated by Marwan Kraidy from the University of Pennsylvania and involved scholars who have written widely about social media: Tara McPherson of the University of Southern California and Siva Vaidhyanathan of the University of Virginia. Personally, I am a novice about social media, but I learned the degree of concerns that scholars have about this unregulated arena of social life.

The remainder of the afternoon consisted of breakout session topics

that followed the earlier sessions, giving members a time to share their thinking.

The meeting concluded with the Charles Homer Haskins Prize Lecture, named in honor of the first ACLS chair from 1920-26. With a doctorate in history from Johns Hopkins, Haskins did much to promote education in the United States and the reputation of American Scholarship abroad. In that spirit, the lecture gives the speaker an opportunity to reflect over a lifetime of work. Sally Falk Moore, a renowned legal anthropologist and professor emerita at Harvard University, delivered "A Life of Learning" lecture. She used the venue to talk about her life, motives, influences, and the passion behind her scholarship. Sally grew up in New York City, where as a child she learned about social class. She attended law school when few women took this route and worked in that profession and as a staff attorney for the War

Department in Nuremberg. Her life took her many places, including the melding of anthropology and the law. As a woman in a male field, she carved out places for herself making for a unique career path. Her talk was personal and touching, demonstrating the wisdom gained by a scholarly life. For more information on the ACLS Annual Meeting, visit www.acls.org/about/annual_meeting/


Personally, I have enjoyed these meetings because I cross paths with people in different disciplines, but we have common values and challenges. We vary in how we have addressed issues of diversity, with the ASA decades ahead of some associations, but this is an area where we can share our own learning. I have been elected to the ACLS Executive Committee of the Delegates, so that I will have a role in shaping the 2019 meetings in New York City, which will be the 100th anniversary of the ACLS. 

Sociologists Elected to the National Academy of Sciences

In May, the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) announced the election of two sociologists—Dalton Conley and Paula England—from among this year's 84 new members in recognition of their distinguished and continuing achievements in original research. Members of the Academy, who are considered to hold one of the highest honors in American science, help write reports on key scientific issues to help inform policymakers' decisions.

Dalton Conley is the Henry Putnam University Professor in Sociology and a faculty affiliate at the Office of Population Research and the Center for Health and Wellbeing. His research focuses on how

socio-economic status and health are transmitted across generations and on the public policies that impact those processes. His publications include *Being Black, Living in the Red*; *The Starting Gate*; *Honky*; *The Pecking Order*; *You May Ask Yourself*; and *Parentology*.

Paula England is Silver Professor of Arts and Sciences at New York University and a past ASA President. Her earlier research concerned occupational gender segregation and the gender gap in pay. More recently she has studied "hooking up" in college, nonmarital births, unplanned pregnancies, and the wage penalty for motherhood. She is a former editor of the *American Sociological Review*. 

announcements

Call For Papers

Publications

The Journal of Veterans Studies is seeking reviewers for submitted manuscripts and writers for book reviews, new media projects, and scholarly articles. An open-access, peer-reviewed journal, its goals are to sustain research in veterans studies, facilitate interdisciplinary research collaborations, and narrow gaps between cultures, institutions, experiences, knowledge, and understanding. JVS understands veterans studies as a multi-faceted, scholarly investigation of military veterans and their families. Topics within that investigation could include but are not limited to: combat exposure, reintegration challenges, and the complex systems that shape the veteran experience. For more information, contact veteransstudies@gmail.com. For titles and guidelines for book reviews, contact Sarah.Austin@usafa.edu. For a list of projects and guidelines for new media projects, contact kattstarnes@gmail.com.

Religions invites contributions for a special issue on "Spirituality, Spiritual Needs, Diversity, Crisis, and Transformation," guest-edited by Mansoor Moaddel. This special issue invites social scientists and humanities scholars to engage in creative interdisciplinary discussions on the function, diversity, crisis, and transformation of spirituality. The ultimate objective of this special issue is to provide a better grasp of the phenomenon of spirituality: how to distinguish it from other subjective-cum-intellectual experiences, operationalize the construct, broaden the understanding of the subject, and push the limit to the current knowledge of the ways in which humans attempt to make sense of their experience and the events they encounter, seek for sources of empowerment, and yearn for security, peace, and permanence in life. Deadline: October 15, 2018. Submitted papers should not be under consideration for publication elsewhere. We encourage authors to send a short abstract (approximately 200 words) in advance to religions@mdpi.com. For more information, visit www.mdpi.com/journal/religions/special_issues/spiritualneeds.

Research in the Sociology of Health Care, published by Emerald Press, is seeking papers for the volume's theme, "Underserved and Socially Disadvantaged Groups and Linkages with Health and Health Care Differentials." Papers dealing with macro-level system issues and micro-level issues involving the socially disadvantaged and underserved and other social factors are sought related to health and health care differentials. The volume will contain 10 to 14 papers, generally between 20 and 35 pages in length. Send completed manuscripts or close to completed papers for review by December 3, 2018.

For an initial indication of interest in outlines or abstracts, please contact the same address no later than November 1, 2018. Send as an email to: Jennie Jacobs Kronenfeld, Professor Emerita, Sociology Program, Arizona State University, at (480) 991-3920 or Jennie.Kronenfeld@asu.edu.

Vernon Press invites monographs and edited volume proposals for our series on sociology. This call is open to proposals that address all types of sociology, including general sociology, economic sociology, political sociology, family sociology, sociology of organization, sociology of religions, sociology of race and sociology of youth, among others. Submit one-page monograph proposals at submissions@vernonpress.com or carolina.sanchez@vernonpress.com, including an annotated summary/motivation, a short biographical note and (if applicable) a list of similar titles. Proposals that treat other topics of relevance to the series in sociology are also welcome. More information on what we look for in a proposal is available at vernonpress.com.

Conferences

W.E.B. DuBois and Liberal Education. Sponsored by the Villanova Center for Liberal Education (VCLE). September 14, 2018. The conference will be held at Villanova University, in Villanova, PA. Seeking papers from varied disciplines that engage with DuBois' work, his life, his legacy and influence, as well as the application of his ideas to perennial questions. Submit abstracts and questions to johnpaul.spiro@villanova.edu. Deadline: July 31, 2018.

Cátedra Inocencio II, IV International Conference, December 12-14, 2018. Murcia, Spain. Theme: "Migrants and Refugees in the Law: Historic evolution, current situation and unsolved questions." Seeking papers related to human mobility and reception of refugees according to history of law, canon law, Roman law, comparative law, philosophy, theology, history, sociology, historiography, and any other discipline related to the main theme. Deadline: September 15, 2018. Submissions should include title, academic affiliation, a short CV, and an abstract (200 words at maximum) sent to catedrainocencio@gmail.com. Accepted papers will be published in a special issue of the journal *Vergentis* in the first half of 2019.

2nd International Workshop: Hate Speech in Asia and Europe: A Comparative Approach. January 8-10, 2019. Paris Diderot University, France. Convened by I'UFR Langues et Civilisations d'Asie Orientale, Université Paris. Co-organized by the Asia Center at Seoul National University in Korea and the Center for Korean Studies at Ritsumeikan University in Japan. Supported by the Academy of Korean Studies in the Asia Center at Seoul National University. Inviting paper pro-

posals from different approaches such as media studies, history, sociology, anthropology, political science, legal studies, religious studies. Presenters will be provided with partial subsidies for accommodation and travel expenses depending on funding availability and participant's needs. Selected papers from the workshop will be published as a journal special issue and/or an edited volume with an academic press. Submit proposals with a title, abstract of no more than 500 words, list of references, and your name, position, institutional affiliation, and email address, in MS Word to hatespeech2018@gmail.com. Deadline: August 31, 2018.

The Nineteenth Century Studies Association (NCSA) 40th Annual Conference. March 7-9, 2019. Kansas City, MO. Theme: "Explorations." The NCSA conference committee invites proposals that examine the theme of explorations in the history, literature, art, music and popular culture of the nineteenth century. Topics for investigation include encounters between Western explorers and indigenous people; the impact of steamships and railways upon changing perceptions of time and space; resistance and accommodation between traditional folkways and mass-produced culture; and the development of new idioms in literature, art, and music to express the broader horizons of nineteenth-century self-awareness. The committee invites proposals for papers and proposals for roundtable discussions. For paper proposals, send 300-word abstracts (as an email attachment in MS Word format) and a one-page CV to ncsa2019@gmail.com. For roundtable proposals, send a single 300-word abstract to ncsa2019@gmail.com describing the general topic of the roundtable. Be sure to confirm the participation of all presenters before submitting your abstract. Deadline: September 30, 2018. For more information, visit www.ncsaweb.net/Current-Conference.

Pacific Sociological Association 90th Annual Meetings/Conference. March 28-31, 2019. Oakland, CA. Theme: "Engaging Millennials: Researching and Learning about Power, Diversity and Change." For more information, visit www.pacificsoc.org. Deadline: October 15, 2018.

Center for Global Migration Studies' 2019 Global Summit on Labor Migration. June 20-22, 2019. International Institute for Social History in Amsterdam. Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Theme: "Global Labor Migration: Past and Present." Applicants are encouraged to submit full panel proposals, including a chair, commentator, and no more than three papers; individual paper submissions will also be accepted. The submission form may be found at apply.arhu.umd.edu/application/146/info. Deadline: August 15, 2018. For more information, contact globalmigration@umd.edu.

Meetings

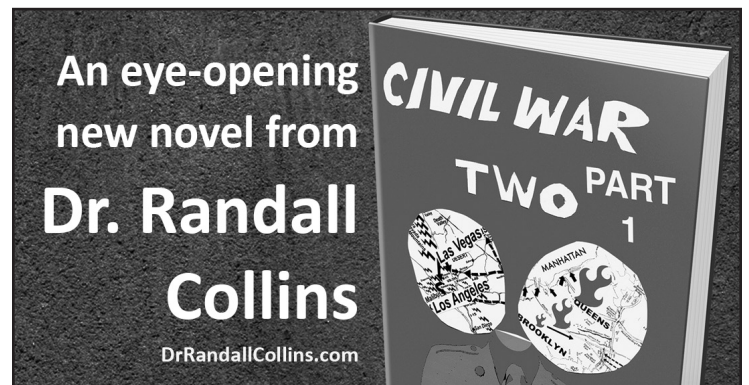
August 10, 2018. Bridging the Gap: A Mini-Conference on Race and the Environment. Hosted by the Environmental Sociology Section's Committee on Racial Equity. Temple University, Philadelphia, PA. This event will bring together U.S.-based scholars to build collaborative networks and share theoretical frameworks, empirical research strategies, and policy applications that push the boundaries of environmental sociology. For more information, visit www.theasa.net/jobs-opportunities/cfps/bridging-gap-mini-conference-race-environment.

October 18-19, 2018. O3S: Open Scholarship for the Social Sciences symposium. University of Maryland, College Park. Hosted by SocArXiv. For more information, visit socy.umd.edu/centers/socarxiv-o3s-conference or email Philip Cohen at socarxiv@gmail.com.

November 9-10, 2018. Annual Conference of the California Sociological Association. Riverside, CA. For more information, visit cal-soc.org/ or contact Ed Nelson, Executive Director, at ednelson@csufresno.edu.

March 28-31, 2019. 90th Annual Meeting/Conference of the Pacific Sociological Association (PSA), Oakland, CA. Theme: "Engaging Millennials: Researching, Teaching, Learning about Power, Diversity and Change." For more information, visit www.pacificsoc.org.

April 25-26, 2019. 9th International Conference on Religion & Spirituality in Society. University of Granada, Granada,



announcements

Spain. For more information, visit relinquinsociety.com/2019-conference.

September 11-14, 2019. 17th Polish Sociological Congress, Wrocław, Poland. Co-organized by the Polish Sociological Association (PSA) and the Institute of Sociology, University of Wrocław. Theme: "Me, Us, Them? Subjectivity, Identity, Belonging." For more information, visit 17zjazdpts.uni.wroc.pl/.

Funding

The Fulbright U.S. Scholar Program invites academics and professionals to submit proposals to teach and/or research abroad for the 2019-20 academic year. Deadline: August 1, 2018. For more information, contact scholars@iie.org or visit www.cies.org. To be eligible, you must be a U.S. citizen.

Peter F. McManus Charitable Trust offers research grants to non-profit organizations, for research into the causes of alcoholism or substance abuse. The Trust expects to grant approximately \$200,000 this year and will consider proposals that request up to \$50,000. Send brief summary proposal (2-3 pages), proposed budget, copy of institution's (501)(c)(3) letter, and investigator's biosketch. Grant monies may not be used for tuition and no more than 10 percent of amount granted may be used for indirect costs. Please include an address for the Trust's response, which should be sent via U.S. mail. Contact: Katharine G. Lidz, 31 Independence Court, Wayne, PA 19087; (610) 647-4974; mcmanustrust@gmail.com. Deadline: September 12, 2018. Applications sent via email will not be accepted.

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) Research and Evaluation on Promising Reentry Initiatives supports research in social and behavioral sciences that have implications for criminal justice policy and practice in the United

States. NIJ has an open solicitation for research on best practices in offender reentry with a goal of reducing offender recidivism. Offender reentry initiatives provide one or many types of services, skills training, or therapeutic interventions designed to promote prosocial behavior, reductions in recidivism, and the offenders' successful reintegration into the community from jail or prison. Given the potential public safety and fiscal implications of an offender's successful reentry into society, it is critical for correctional stakeholders to know which reentry initiatives are the most efficacious. NIJ anticipates at least \$5 million will be available to fund multiple grant awards of which up to \$500,000 will be available for relevant research involving federally recognized tribes (or tribally based organizations). Deadline: August 6, 2018. For more information, visit nij.gov/funding/Documents/solicitations/NIJ-2018-14380.pdf

Competitions

The Society for Applied Anthropology (SfAA) Peter K. New Award. SfAA sponsors an annual research competition for students (graduate and undergraduate) in the social and behavioral sciences. The research and the paper should use the social/behavioral sciences to address in an applied fashion an issue or question in the domain (broadly construed) of health care or human services. Three cash prizes will be awarded: First prize: \$3,000; Second prize: \$1,500; Third prize: \$750. In addition, each of the three winners will receive travel funds (\$350) to attend the annual meeting of SfAA in Portland, OR, on March 19-23, 2019. Deadline: November 30, 2018. For more information visit www.sfaa.net/about/prizes/student-awards/peter-new/.

In the News

William Bielby, University of Illinois-Chicago, was quoted in the *Bloomberg* article, "Women at Walmart Becoming Scarcer Despite C-Suite Promotions," on February 12, 2018.

Karen Cerulo, Rutgers University, and her *American Sociological Review* article, "Sense and Sensibility: Olfaction, Sense-making and Meaning Attribution," were detailed in the science section of *Le Monde* on May 1, 2018.

Andy Clarno, University of Illinois-Chicago, wrote the blog post, "Settler-Colonialism and Neoliberal Capitalism," on June 7, 2017, as part of a *Middle East Research and Information Project* forum about 50 years of the Israeli occupation; was interviewed on the Canadian radio station Under the Olive Tree on October 16, 2017 to discuss his co-authored article on the Palestinian Policy Network. Along with the UIC Policing in Chicago Research Group, his findings on the ways that advanced data analysis and coordination between local and federal law enforcement agencies have transformed policing in Chicago were cited by the *New York Times* on December 25, 2017, and *CityLab* on December 27, 2017.

Nilda Flores-Gonzalez, University of Illinois-Chicago, joined WGN-AM Radio's "The Download," on October 3, 2017, to discuss her efforts to transport her family from Puerto Rico to Chicago after Hurricane Maria, what the people in Puerto Rico are currently facing, Chicago's hurricane relief support for the island and the Trump administration's response to the disaster. She was a guest on WNYC's "The Brian Lehrer Show" on October 11, 2017, and on Wisconsin Public Radio's "The Morning Show" on October 12, 2017, to discuss her new book, *Citizens but Not Americans: Race and Belonging among Latino Millennials*. The book was named one of 11 that professors are excited to read by *The Chronicle of Higher Education's* Chronicle Review on November 5, 2017.

Mary Frank Fox, Georgia Institute of Technology, was interviewed about the development of research on gender, education, and scientific careers for *Nature-Index*; the interview was published on May 25, 2018, and titled "Time to Ditch the Pipeline Model." She was also featured on the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) website in a story about her work-and-life in the study of gender and science, "Science, Technology, and Gender: A Sociologist's Quest for Equality," published on May 11, 2018.

Charles Gallagher, La Salle University, appeared in Georgia Public Radio news story "Does 'Reverse Racism' Exist?" on April 2, 2018; was interviewed for a story on Fox 29's *Good Day Philadelphia*, "Remembering Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. 50 Years Later," on April 4, 2018; appeared on WABE, Atlanta's NPR affiliate (90.1 FM) for a story about the 2020 census asking white people about their ethnic identity;

appeared on *Good Day Philadelphia*, in a roundtable on the infamous Starbucks arrests, on April 17, 2018; was interviewed on KCBS radio in San Francisco about the Starbucks arrests on April 19, 20, and 23, 2018; and was interviewed on CBS radio in San Francisco about the new National Memorial for Peace and Justice in Montgomery, AL.

Heather Gautney, Fordham University, was mentioned in the May 25 *Wall Street Journal* in a review of her book, *Crashing the Party: From the Bernie Sanders Campaign to a Progressive Movement*.

Timothy M. Gill, University of North Carolina-Wilmington, published "Why MAGA Is Making America Weak," in the *Washington Post* on May 4, 2018.

LaDawn Haglund, Arizona State University, was quoted in an article in the *New York Times*, "Arizona Republicans Inject Schools of Conservative Thought into State Universities," on February 26, 2018.

Maria Krysan, University of Illinois-Chicago, discusses discriminatory housing practices in Chicago's Austin neighborhood in relation to the neighborhood's population loss in a July 14, 2017 *Chicago Tribune*. She was cited in the *Teen Vogue* article, "White Americans, You Can't Embrace Immigration if You Don't Practice Integration" on January 23, 2018. She was interviewed on Chicago Public Radio's (WBEZ-FM 91.5) "The Morning Shift" on February 22, 2018, about factors in the housing search that reinforce the cycle of residential segregation even five decades after the Fair Housing Act. Along with **Kyle Crowder**, University of Washington, she was interviewed by Next City about their new book, *Cycle of Segregation: Social Processes and Residential Stratification*, on February 9, 2018. The book was reviewed by **Douglas Massey** in the article, "How Segregation Persists" in *Jacobin Magazine* on February 19, 2018. She was also interviewed about the book on WGN radio's "The Sunday Spin" on April 1, 2018.

Jaime Kucinskis, Hamilton College, had her research on federal employees' cautious responses to the Trump administration discussed in *WIRED* on April 14, 2018, and on WAMC Northeast Public Radio's Academic Minute on May 3rd, 2018, discussing the prevalence of spiritual and meaningful states and the behaviors tied to such experiences.

Amanda Lewis, University of Illinois-Chicago, and **Kasey Henricks**, University of Tennessee-Knoxville, provided the commentary, "For middle-class blacks, success can be a double-edged sword," in *The Chicago Reporter* on May 29, 2017. The article highlights findings from the Institute for Research on Race and Public Policy's recent report, "A Tale of Three Cities: The State of Racial Justice in Chicago Report." They also co-wrote "Fifty Years Later, What the Kerner Report Tells Us About Race in Chicago

ASA footnotes

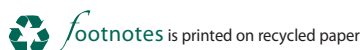
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Article submissions are limited to 1,000 words and must have journalistic value (e.g., timeliness, significant impact, general interest) rather than be research oriented or scholarly in nature. Submissions will be reviewed for possible publication. ASA Forum contributions are limited to 400-600 words; Obituaries, 600-900 words; and Announcements, 200 words. All submissions should include a contact name and an e-mail address. ASA reserves the right to edit all published material for style and length.

All *Footnotes* communications can be directed to: American Sociological Association, 1430 K Street, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20005; (202) 383-9005; fax (202) 638-0882; email footnotes@asanet.org.

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Today," which appeared in *The Chicago Reporter* on February 26, 2018.

Nancy López, University of New Mexico, published "The U.S. Census Bureau Keeps Confusing Race and Ethnicity" in *The Conversation* on February 28, 2018. It was republished in *Salon*, the *Associated Press*, and *Newsela's* K-12 Instructional Online Platform.

Barbara J. Risman, University of Illinois-Chicago, was a guest on the Australian ABC radio show, *The Money*, on June 8, 2017, discussing how to rethink and broaden our understanding of economic expertise; appeared on *ConversationsLIVE* with Cyrus Webb on Blog Talk Radio on February 20, 2018; on the *WGVU Morning Show* with Shelley Irwin, also on February 20, 2018; *IdeaSphere: A Platform for Today's Voices*, a weekly series broadcast by KCBX-FM (a California NPR affiliate), distributed to stations across the country, on "The Jefferson Exchange," an NPR outlet morning show in Southern Oregon and Northern California, on February 23, 2018; on March 15, 2018; and on *The Morning Show* on WGTD (91.1 FM) part of Wisconsin Public Radio and an NPR affiliate in Kenosha, WI, on March 16, 2018 (among numerous other radio appearances). In these appearances, she discussed her newest book, *Where the Millennials Will Take Us: A New Generation Wrestles with the Gender Structure*. She was also interviewed by *Rewire* in the article "Are You Having a Quarter-life Crisis?" on January 29, 2018, co-authored an op-ed, "Adding Third-Sex Option on Birth Certificates Is a Start," in *The Seattle Times* with **Georgiann Davis**, University of Nevada-Las Vegas on February 11, 2018; wrote the blog, "Let's Go Beyond He Said/She Said," in *Psychology Today* on February 20, 2018.

Brandon Andrew Robinson, University of California-Riverside, was quoted in a February 5th *Vice* article, "How trans people are reclaiming religious naming ceremonies," and in a March 27th *Washington Post* article, "As Craigslist Ads Shut Down, We're Losing an Important Queer Space."

Jackie Smith, University of Pittsburgh, was interviewed in *Money* magazine's story "5 Big Reasons Why People Are Protesting Amazon's Second Headquarters," on April 23, 2018.

Stacy Torres, University at Albany-SUNY, published an op-ed in the *San Francisco Chronicle*, "Why I Mourn the End of Craigslist Personals," on April 4, 2018.

Theodore Wagenaar, Miami University, published an op-ed, "Challenging Decisions on Giving," in the *Herald-Tribune* (Sarasota), on May 13, 2018.

Deborah M. Warnock, Bennington College, was quoted in a *Philadelphia Inquirer* article, "Penn First-Generation Students Complete their First Year Wiser, Stronger," on April 26, 2018.

Chris Wellin, Illinois State University,

was interviewed on April 5, 2018, by WGLT, an NPR affiliate at Illinois State University in Normal, IL, about his research on the work skills, training, and compensation of paid providers of direct care for older and/or disabled people.

Rachel Wetts, University of California-Berkeley, and **Robb Willer**, Stanford University, conducted research that served as the basis for a *Washington Post* article, "White America's Racial Resentment Is the Real Impetus for Welfare Cuts, Study Says," on May 30, 2018.

Andrew Whitehead, Clemson University, **Joseph Baker**, East Tennessee State University, and **Samuel Perry**, University of Oklahoma, wrote an analysis for the *Monkey Cage* at the *Washington Post*, "Despite Porn Stars and Playboy Models, White Evangelicals Aren't Rejecting Trump. This Is Why," on March 26. This column and their work on Trump and Christian nationalism received coverage on *CNN Today*, *Yahoo News*, the *Huffington Post*, *Vox*, *Salon*, as well as interviews on WDEL (Wilmington, DE) and WMOT (NPR).

Awards

John Boman, Bowling Green State University, received the Excellence in Teaching Faculty Award.

Susan L. Brown, Bowling Green State University, received a Clifford C. Clogg Award, established to honor outstanding innovative scholarly achievements of population professionals. Brown was also conferred the title of Distinguished Research Professor.

Susan L. Brown and **I-Fen Lin**, Bowling Green State University, received the President's Award for Collaborative Research and Creative Work.

Jennifer Carrera, Michigan State University, was recently awarded a K01 mentoring grant through the National Institute for Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS.) She will use the grant to further her work on water, differential access to environmental resources, and its impact on marginalized communi-

ties, by working with residents of Flint, Michigan to develop new and low-cost resources for environmental monitoring.

Elaine Howard Ecklund, Rice University, received the Mary Thomas Lecture award from West Virginia University Department of Sociology for her book, *Failing Families Failing Science* (NYU, 2016).

Elaine Howard Ecklund, Rice University, and **Christopher P. Scheitle**, West Virginia University, received a \$250,000 grant from the National Science Foundation for a project entitled "Religion-Related Bias Victimization: Addressing a Blind-Spot."

Paul Hemez, Bowling Green State University, received first place of the master's category of the 2018 ICPSR Research Paper Competition.

Monica Longmore, Bowling Green State University, received an Outstanding Contributor to Graduate Education Award.

Michelle Newton-Francis, American University, won the Provost's Award for Outstanding Faculty Mentorship in Undergraduate Research or Creative Work. This recognition is awarded to faculty who have shown an outstanding commitment to advising and mentoring students in undergraduate research or creative work that has resulted in publication or presentation at an academic conference.

Thomas F. Pettigrew, University of California-Santa Cruz, will receive the Society for Experimental Social Psychology's Scientific Impact Award. He shares the award with psychologist Linda Tropp, University of Massachusetts-Amherst. The award honors social psychological articles that have proven "highly influential" during past decades. The 2006 winning paper meta-analyzed 515 studies and found that intergroup contact tends to reduce prejudices of many types.

Theodore Wagenaar, Miami University, received the J. Milton Yinger Distinguished Career in Sociology award at the annual meeting of the North Central

Sociological Association on April 6, 2018.

Transition

Stephanie Hartwell will be the new dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences at Wayne State University, beginning on August 1, 2018.

Barbara Risman, University of Illinois-Chicago, was named a UIC College of Liberal Arts and Sciences Distinguished Professor in September 2017.

Victor Roudometof, University of Cyprus, was elected Chair of the Department of Social and Political Sciences, for a two-year term, effective May 25, 2018.

People

Claudia Chauhan, University of California-San Francisco and York University, has been selected by the Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board's Specialist Program and the U.S. government's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs Exchange Programs to visit Birzeit University in Ramallah. The award, beginning May 1 and spanning five weeks, provides an opportunity to collaborate with local partners in educational, political, cultural, economic, and scientific fields with the expectation of establishing open communication and long-term cooperative relationships.

Steve Demuth, Bowling Green State University, served as an expert witness in a federal case as part of CRC's class-action lawsuit against Harris County (Houston), TX.

Andrea Krieg, Bowling Green State University, joined the BGSU Young Alumni Council as an ambassador.

Wendy Manning, Bowling Green State University, delivered the 2018 PAA Presidential Address in Denver, CO, in April 2018.

Martyn Pickersgill, The University of Edinburgh, is Co-Principal Investigator of a new 5-year \$1.6 million grant from the Wellcome Trust, a biomedical re-

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search charity in the UK, for work on the history and sociology of biomedicine.

Enrique Pumar has been appointed Senior Fellow at The Center for Arts and Humanities at Santa Clara University as of April 2018.

James Singer, faculty member at Salt Lake Community College and PhD candidate at Utah State University, won the nomination of the Democratic Party and will be on the general election ballot in November for U.S. Congress (UT-3). He is the first Native American (Navajo) to run for federal office in Utah. If elected, he will be the first Navajo to serve in Congress.

Debra Umberson, University of Texas-Austin, chaired a one-day workshop for the National Academies of Science, Engineering and Medicine, "Women's Mental Health across the Life Course through a Sex-Gender Lens," on March 7, 2018, at which **Chole Bird**, RAND Corporation, was one of the speakers.

New Books

Jean Beaman, Purdue University, *Citizen Outsider: Children of North African Immigrants in France* (University of California Press, 2017).

Kate Pride Brown, Georgia Institute of Technology, *Saving the Sacred Sea: The Power of Civil Society in an Age of Authoritarianism and Globalization* (Oxford University Press, 2018).

Ernesto Castañeda, American University, *A Place to Call Home: Immigrant Exclusion and Urban Belonging in New*

York, Paris, and Barcelona (Stanford University Press, 2018).

Michele Dillon, University of New Hampshire, *Postsecular Catholicism: Relevance and Renewal* (Oxford University Press, 2018).

Catherine Gerard and **Louis Kriesberg**, Syracuse University, Eds, *Conflict and Collaboration: For Better or Worse* (Routledge, 2018).

Davita Silfen Glasberg, University of Connecticut, **Deric Shannon**, Oxford College of Emory University, and **Abbey Willis**, University of Connecticut, *The State of State Theory: State Projects, Repression, and Multi-Sites of Power* (Rowman & Littlefield, 2018).

Nilda Flores Gonzales, University of Illinois at Chicago, *Citizens but Not Americans: Race and Belonging among Latino Millennials* (New York University Press, 2017).

Arne L. Kalleberg, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, *Precarious Lives: Job Insecurity and Well-Being in Rich Democracies* (Polity Press, 2018).

Maria Krysan, University of Illinois at Chicago, and **Kyle Crowder**, University of Washington, *Cycle of Segregation: Social Processes and Residential Stratification* (Russell Sage Foundation, 2017).

Bonnie Oglensky, City University of New York, *Ambivalence in Mentorship: An Exploration of Emotional Complexities* (Routledge, 2018).

Sal Restivo, New York University Tandon School of Engineering, *The Age of the Social: The Discovery of Society and the*

Emergence of a New Episteme (Routledge, 2018).

Barbara Risman, University of Illinois at Chicago, *Where the Millennials Will Take Us: A New Generation Wrestles with the Gender Structure* (Oxford University Press, 2018).

Clara E. Rodríguez, Fordham University, *America, As Seen on TV: How Television Shapes Immigrant Expectations around the Globe* (New York University Press, 2018).

Bedelia Nicola Richards, University of Richmond, **Ashley C. Rondini**, Franklin and Marshall College, **Nicolas Simon**, University of Connecticut, Eds, *Clearing the Path for First Generation College Students: Qualitative and Intersectional Studies of Educational Mobility* (Lexington Books, 2018).

Joshua Shicca, Colorado State University, *Food Justice Now!: Deepening the Roots of Social Struggle* (University of Minnesota Press, 2018).

Barbara Sutton, University at Albany-SUNY, *Surviving State Terror: Women's Testimonies of Repression and Resistance in Argentina* (New York University Press, 2018).

A. Javier Treviño, Wheaton College, *The Cambridge Handbook of Social Problems*, 2 volumes (Cambridge University Press, 2018).

Chris Wellin, Illinois State University, Ed., *Critical Gerontology Comes of Age: Advances in Theory and Research for a New Century* (Routledge, 2018).

Andreas Wimmer, Columbia University, *Nation Building: Why Some Countries Come Together While Others Fall Apart* (Princeton University Press, 2018)

Eviatar Zerubavel, Rutgers University, *Taken for Granted: The Remarkable Power of the Unremarkable* (Princeton University Press, 2018).

Other Organizations

The Pacific Sociological Association (PSA) seeks applications for editor(s) of its journal *Sociological Perspectives* for a three-year term beginning January 1, 2020. Applicant(s) should reside in the PSA region. For more information, visit pacificsoc.org/7985 or contact PSA Publications Committee Chair Robert Futrell, rfutrell@unlv.nevada.edu. Deadline: January 31, 2019.

Deaths

James W. Balkwell, University of Georgia, died on March 22, 2018.

Gerald Handel, Professor of Sociology Emeritus, The City College and The Graduate Center, City University of New York, died December 24, 2017, at age 93.

Ephraim Mizruchi, retired Professor of Sociology at the Maxwell School of Syracuse University, died on May 14, 2018, at age 92.

Carmi Schooler, University of Maryland and the National Institute of Mental Health, died on May 11, 2018.

Obituaries

Anthony R. Harris
1941-2017

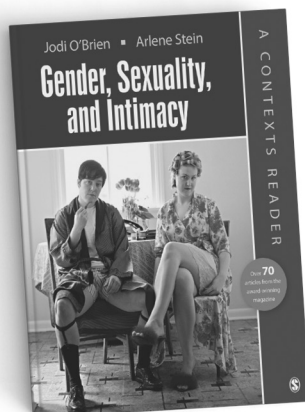
Anthony R. Harris died peacefully December 4, 2017, in his home in Chesterfield, MA, at the age of 76 years old.

Anthony was born Aug. 23, 1941, in New York City. He was raised by his mother Alma Graef and his grandmother Fanny Graef, and attended Forest Hills High School and Queens College where he studied philosophy. During this time, he met his wife, Rita F. Harris, whom he married April 5, 1964. After two years at Peterhouse College, the oldest college at the University of Cambridge, Anthony returned to the United States to pursue a PhD in sociology at Princeton.

He completed his doctoral dissertation in 1973 and began a lifelong study of criminology and statistics. After Princeton he joined the faculty of the University of Massachusetts-Amherst. He had a productive career spanning 30 years before retiring as a Professor of Sociology in 2002. This included visiting fellowships at the Netherlands Institute for Advanced Studies (NIAS) and in the Department of Psychology at Harvard University. During his tenure at the University of Massachusetts, he mentored several doctoral students in the areas of race, gender, and crime and criminal justice decision-making who went on to successful academic careers in sociology and criminology/criminal justice. Later in his career, Harris also served as the university's founding Director of the Criminal Justice Program where he was committed to helping educate a generation of professionals.

In addition to teaching, he maintained an active research program. Anthony's important conceptualization of gender and deviance, published in *American Sociological Review* (1977), challenged criminological scholars to consider the ways in which gender and race typescripts influence behavior and societal responses to offenders. His systematic critique of dominant criminological theories for their failure to consider gender as the "starting point" for theorizing about crime was an influential voice centered in the feminist critique of criminological theory. Harris's interest in the social-psychological impact of typescripts was also seen in his analysis of criminal justice decision-making. He saw processing decisions as iterative, where decisions and information from one stage of the process affected decisions later on. He was particularly interested in how, *ceteris paribus*, certain groups of offenders (types versus countertypes) might be treated leniently at some stages of the process (arrest) but harshly at other stages (sentencing). Like much of Anthony's work, his understanding

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and theorizing about the justice system (as a process) and decisionmakers (as rational but relying on social heuristics under conditions of uncertainty) foreshadowed contemporary criminal justice system research in the sentencing area. His innate curiosity and ability to think outside the box led him to perform novel research demonstrating the impact of medical advances on the lethality of criminal assault. This work was recognized by the New York Times Year in Ideas (2002), Popular Science, and by the Guggenheim Foundation.

In addition to his career, Anthony was a devoted husband and father who was proud of his family and kept everyone laughing with his puns and joyous humor. He is survived by wife Rita and three children: Samantha Harris of Medford, MA; Theona Harris Arsenault and her husband, Daniel Arsenault, and their son Luke Arsenault; and Jason Harris and his wife Regina LaRocque and their sons Noah and Benjamin Harris. He will be dearly missed by his family, former students, and closest friends—a group that includes the two of us.

Randall Stokes, University of Massachusetts, and Sally S. Simpson, University of Maryland

Ephraim Harold Mizruchi
1926–2018

Ephraim Harold (Hal) Mizruchi, professor emeritus at Syracuse University, died on May 14, 2018, in Syracuse, at age 92. A native of Chicago, he served in the Army Air Force during World War II, rising to the rank of sergeant. Mizruchi was on Okinawa, anticipating the invasion of Japan, when the war ended.

Coming from a large family of modest means, he attended Roosevelt University in Chicago on the GI Bill, where he came under the influence of two distinguished sociologists, St. Clair Drake and Rose Hum Lee, who convinced him to attend graduate school in sociology. After graduating in 1951, he began the doctoral program at Yale, but before completing his degree he accepted a teaching position at the State University of New York College at Cortland. He spent nine years at Cortland, eventually returning to graduate school at Purdue, as a Danforth Fellow, where he completed his degree in 1961 under the direction of Louis Schneider. In 1964 he accepted a tenured position at Syracuse University, where he taught until his retirement in 1998.

Mizruchi came up in the field during the 1950s, when structural functionalism was a dominant theoretical orientation. Although he was sympathetic to Marx and admired Simmel, his intellectual hero was Durkheim. After early work that included a participant observation study of a bohemian community in Chicago as well as a project on variation in alcoholism rates among ethnic groups, he conducted a major study, based on a self-designed survey,

of alienation and anomie in a small American city, which resulted in his first book, *Success and Opportunity* (1964). In addition to finding support for Robert Merton's theory of anomie—showing that personal anomie rates were relatively high among working-class Americans, Mizruchi also showed, in a more Durkheimian vein, that anomie was especially high among highly educated respondents with relatively low incomes, suggesting that the gap between aspiration and achievement—what he termed “boundlessness”—was a significant source of despair. After a study demonstrating, contrary to widespread belief, that alienation was higher in rural than in urban communities, Mizruchi, in the 1970s, embarked on what became his crowning achievement, *Regulating Society* (1983). Inspired by an off-the-cuff comment by Drake during his undergraduate days, Mizruchi noted that societies, faced with the problem of surplus populations, created “holding” institutions to absorb them. In a wide-ranging study focusing on monasticism and the beguines in Europe during the Middle Ages, the WPA writers and artists workshops during the 1930s, and bohemians and vagabonds across several centuries, Mizruchi argued that societies create “abeyance” structures to deal with the problem of too many people and too few places. The idea of abeyance subsequently became an important concept among social movement scholars, most notably in Verta Taylor's analysis of the women's movement during the 1950s.

In addition to his scholarship, which included six books and numerous articles, Mizruchi was an influential and beloved teacher. His undergraduates at Cortland included Robert Perrucci, a sociologist at Purdue, as well as Suad Joseph, an anthropologist at UC-Davis. His graduate students, too numerous to mention, have also gone on to outstanding and productive careers. One, Margaret Abraham, Hofstra University (and the current president of the International Sociological Association), had this to say about Mizruchi: “For me, and many others, Hal was a brilliant scholar, a caring teacher, and a wonderful adviser. His book, *Regulating Society*, was incredibly sociologically insightful as were his articles, especially in his edited volume, *The Substance of Sociology*. I remember Hal as always being there for his students and providing constructive critique when needed to ensure a better paper. What was also assuring was that he had our back! He loved debating and discussing and I remember that we had quite a few discussions about Durkheim and Marx. What I remember besides Hal's intellect, was his incredible kindness (a value that I put at the top of my list). It was not just about work but family.”

Mizruchi was married for 65 years to his beloved wife Ruth, who predeceased him by seven weeks. He is survived by his children, Mark and his wife, Gail,

David and his wife, Marcia, and Susan, and three grandchildren. He left a legacy that will not be forgotten.

Mark S. Mizruchi, University of Michigan

R. Jay Turner
1934–2018

R. Jay Turner, one of the premier research scholars in the sociology of mental health, passed away on May 12 after a brief illness. Raised in the East Bay Area of California, Jay married Grace Clevenger at the tender age of 19 and she stayed with him for the remaining 64 years of his life.

After completing his PhD at Syracuse University in 1964, Jay worked for a time for the New York State Office of Mental Health. In 1967 he published in the *American Sociological Review* (with Morton Wagenfeld) a seminal paper disaggregating the contributions of social causation and social selection processes in the relationship of occupational status to schizophrenia. It was to be just the beginning of his influence on the field.

After a stint as Director of the Research Evaluation Unit at the Temple University Community Mental Health Research Center, Jay moved in 1972 to the Sociology Department at the University of Western Ontario (UWO). As director of the Health Care Research Unit at UWO, Jay's work focused on the role of social support in psychological well-being. He produced several important papers demonstrating the importance of social support for buffering the effects of low social status or other high stress environments. Later, with his long-time colleague Bill Avison, he became an important figure in the development of accurate and comprehensive measures of stressful life experience.

After a brief period at the University of British Columbia, Jay returned east to join the Sociology Department at the University of Toronto. In the early 1990s, sociologists applying stress process models to mental health outcomes began to explicitly link these processes to mental health disparities. Jay was at the vanguard of this movement, publishing a descriptive epidemiology of social support and later, with Blair Wheaton and Don Lloyd, an epidemiology of social stress experience. This latter paper, published in *ASR*, has been cited over 1,300 times and received ASA's Sociology of Mental Health section award for best publication.

In 1995, Jay left Canada for Florida. Among the projects he undertook during this period—first at the University of Miami and later at Florida International University—was a follow-up of a sample of youth in the Miami area. In a series of papers, Jay and his colleagues examined the impact of cumulative childhood stress exposure on mental health, race, and ethnic differences in the stress process during the transition to adulthood, and social factors that influence the onset and course of substance abuse problems.

The next stop for Jay was Florida State

University, where he continued to exploit the Toronto and Miami data, and where he helped build a strong program in population health. The last five years of Jay's academic odyssey took place at Vanderbilt University where he fielded a major survey in which he leveraged the substantial variation in SES among both blacks and whites in the Nashville area to disaggregate the roles of race and socioeconomic position in the creation of health disparities.

Although Jay's work spanned the fields of psychiatry and public health, his main home was within the ASA—particularly within the Sociology of Mental Health and Medical Sociology sections. His extensive curriculum vitae includes 26 articles published in ASA journals; 21 in the *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*. He was the main force behind the creation of the Sociology of Mental Health section in ASA and served as its very first chair in 1992. In 1998 he received the section's award for Lifetime Scholarly Contribution. Jay also was extensively involved with the Medical Sociology section throughout his career, serving on the council in many capacities. In 2002, he received the section's highest award, the Leo G. Reeder Award for Distinguished Contribution to the Field of Medical Sociology.

As impressive as is his CV, Jay's greatest contribution to the field may well have been as a mentor. His former students populate a large portion of the seats at any given mental health session at the ASA meetings. Too many to list here, their work is of consistently high quality and they occupy academic positions of influence. But Jay's students represent only the innermost circle of those who have benefitted from his mentorship and advice. Students of colleagues, and many young scholars he just happened to meet at conferences have come into his orbit and regularly testify to the value of his counsel.

Indeed, in the several weeks following his diagnosis, Jay received several telephone calls from people who, having found out about his condition, wanted to thank him for the difference he had made in their lives. The calls came not only from close colleagues and friends, but also from many people whose contact with Jay had been brief and ostensibly superficial—undergraduate students from decades before, interviewers and coders employed on one of Jay's many studies. Though Jay could not recall all of these people, for all of them some suggestion or small piece of advice he gave had profoundly affected their lives for the better.

It is very gratifying to his family and friends that, over his last few months, Jay was able to get this Capra-esque view of his “Wonderful Life.” He is a sterling example of the difference a wise and gifted person can make through simple kindness and caring.

J. Blake Turner, Columbia University



American Sociological Association
1430 K Street NW, Suite 600
Washington, DC 20005

call for applications

2018 ASA Community Action Research Initiative Grant

Deadline: August 31, 2018

The American Sociological Association (ASA) encourages applications for the 2018 Community Action Research Initiative (CARI) grants. CARI grants are for projects that bring social science knowledge and methods to bear in addressing community-based problems. Applicants must be sociologists seeking to work with community organizations or community action initiatives.

Applications are encouraged from sociologists working in a variety of work settings including academic institutions, research institutes, private and non-profit organizations, and government agencies. Graduate students are eligible to apply, but CARI funds cannot be used to support dissertation research. While ASA membership is not a criterion for applying, it is required to receive a grant. All ASA members are obligated to follow the ASA Code of Ethics, and grantees must provide pertinent IRB approval if necessary. Grants are for up to \$3,000 of direct costs.

For more information and to apply to the CARI grant, please visit www.asanet.org/career-center/grants-and-fellowships. Please direct any questions to Dr. Jean H. Shin at shin@asanet.org or (202) 247-9860.

Opportunities for Professional Development for Department Leaders at the ASA Annual Meeting in Philadelphia

Department Chairs Preconference

"Freedom of Speech and Sociology Departments: Responding to Challenges, Fostering Space for Discourse"
August 10, 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

The Chairs Preconference will help department leaders respond to challenges to free speech, establish guiding principles for evaluating controversies, and be prepared to act effectively and appropriately when they arise.

Director of Graduate Studies Preconference

"The Master's Degree in Sociology: New Opportunities and Fresh Approaches"
August 10, 1:00 - 4:30 p.m.

The Director of Graduate Studies Preconference will explore issues related to the growth of the master's degree in sociology through panel presentations, roundtable discussions, and activities that help participants identify both long-term strategies and immediate steps to strengthen their programs.

Add a preconference or course when registering for the Annual Meeting or to an existing registration. For more information on these and other preconferences and courses, see www.asanet.org/annual-meeting-2018/preconferences-and-courses.