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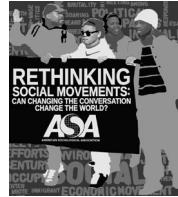
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Homeless in Seattle: A State of Emergency

Jennifer McKinney and Karen A. Snedker, Seattle Pacific University

Homelessness in Seattle has consistently made newspaper headlines, locally and nationally. The *New York Times* recently ran a headline story, "Violence at a Homeless Camp Exposes Seattle's Underbelly." The article stated that the shooting of five people, two fatally, in a homeless camp known as "The Jungle" exposed a shadow within the city. The violence in this sprawling 3-mile area of 200 tents/structures beneath the Interstate 5 and 90 roadways, illustrates the paradox that is Seattle—on one hand, a thriving urban area with a technology-driven economic base and, on



the other hand, an area with one of the nation's highest proportions of people who are homeless.

Homelessness is rising dramatically in certain regions of the country despite slight declines nationally. The spatial concentration of homelessness is becoming a topic of great importance for local governments and city residents. Homelessness in Seattle has reached crisis levels. In the 2016 Seattle/King County annual "One-Night Count" more than 4,500 people were found to be without shelter—living in cars, tents, under bridges and doorways, or riding the late night buses—representing a 19 percent increase since 2015 (which saw a 21 percent increase from 2014). In 2015 more

than 10,000 people in Seattle/King County were without permanent shelter. With a population of approximately 2 million in King County, the homeless population now rivals only the New York and Los Angeles metropolitan areas. As Seattle experiences a significant rise in home prices (February saw a 24 percent increase in the median home price) and rent prices, homelessness is becoming an increasingly divisive local topic.

A State of Emergency

In January 2015 Seattle Mayor Ed Murray announced a shift in city policy, sanctioning three new tent encampments. In November the Mayor and City Council declared a

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Is ASA "Only for the Rich"?

Mary Romero, ASA Secretary, Arizona State University

Some ASA members and elected leaders ask me periodically whether ASA is getting too expensive for the majority of sociologists to join. This is something that the ASA Committee on the Executive Office and Budget, which I chair, and Council regularly discuss. Such concerns are always part of our decision-making process about cost-of-living dues increases, Annual Meeting and related fees, and the selection of benefits that are part of membership dues including journals, TRAILS, and various subsidies for students, emeriti/retired, and International Associates from low-income countries.

Expressed broadly, this issue is difficult for the Association to judge directly because we do not ask members what they earn, and the data that are published regularly on faculty salaries give us only general parameters for a portion (albeit

a large portion) of our members. There is also the question of understanding who among all sociologists tend to view ASA membership as a professional priority.

Nevertheless we can look at the ASA membership over time and address meaningfully whether ASA membership is "only for the rich." First, however, some context.

Fifty Years of Membership Ups and Downs

As with most member organizations, ASA's membership has fluctuated over the last half century. It grew rapidly in the 1960s to an historic high of 14,934 in 1972, and then declined steadily in the 1970s to a low of 11,223 in 1984. A period of resurgence followed with membership reaching just over 13,000 by 1991. While it remained relatively constant across the 1990s, membership dropped to 12,368 by 2001. It then climbed rapidly back to near its historic peak, reaching

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ASA Names Nancy Weinberg Kidd New Executive Officer

She Succeeds Sally T. Hillsman, Who Is Retiring After Leading ASA for 14 Years

Daniel Fowler, ASA Media Relations

The American Sociological Association (ASA) announced in March that Nancy Weinberg Kidd will succeed the retiring Sally



Nancy Kidd

T. Hillsman as the Association's Executive Officer in September.

Kidd, who earned a PhD in sociology from Stanford University, is currently the Executive Director of the National Communication

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from the executive officer

Out with the Old, In With the New—The ASA Website

A collaborative effort

Thanks to the hard work and substantive contributions of over 500 ASA members, the Association is nearing the launch of its new website—projected to go live mid-June—under the leadership of Redante Asuncion-Reed, ASA Digital Content and Strategy Manager. A year ago, Council and the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget (EOB) authorized the significant funding necessary to build a completely new ASA website. We then initiated a competitive bidding process and I signed a contract on July 6, 2015, with Beaconfire-RED, a well-known non-profit and association web development and design firm. With that, the ASA Task Force on Engaging Sociology's subcommittee on the ASA website, chaired by Besheer Mohamed, along with other member volunteers and the Executive Office staff were off and running!

The website was built using Drupal—an open source content management software—the core principle of which is flexibility. This is important to our ability to meet future member needs with additional website modules. It also allows us to meet current needs with an unprecedented level of new and changing content, modern presentation, and vastly increased usability.

Sociology Centric—A Focus on Our Science

What is most exciting to me about the website is its content focus. Council and Task Force members felt strongly that the ASA website should not be primarily a place for information about and from the Association (although it should be that too). They wanted *interesting sociology* to engage the public, media, students, and any curious person browsing in cyberspace. Therefore, the purpose of the website redesign is to communicate our science by focusing on sociological insights and findings, on the

things sociologists do and for which they are acknowledged or honored, and on helping the public use sociological thinking and knowledge to better understand the rapidly changing world in which we live.



For Members and By Members

Because the website is designed to attract audiences beyond ASA members and those already interested in sociology, the homepage will feature timely and interesting news about sociological research and sociologists and encourage visitors to explore these topics and ideas further through compelling graphics and easy-to-follow links. To remain fresh for people searching for our homepage, featured content “above the fold” (to use print newspaper language!) will be changed weekly. ASA's main source of material will be ASA members' research as well as that of other sociologists who are working on topics of current interest in both the public square and our scholarly community. *ASA is relying on members to provide scholarship and other featured content—it will be your content.* We will be reaching out to the ASA sections and journal editorial offices to help us curate content from and about members, including photographs and related visual scholarship. Below I note other ways for members to get engaged and provide the ASA website content manager with ideas.

Next to the homepage's featured content is a link to related sociological scholarship located elsewhere in the ASA site, as well as a link to teaching tools for those who want to explore the featured content topic with their students. Using a broad sociological subject area taxonomy developed and defined by ASA members, the homepage material is linked to one or more of the 22 substantive “landing pages” that contain related sociological content. Links on each landing page direct users to additional information (e.g., material on/from ASA sections, news items, material from TRAILS, ASA journal articles, the

ASA Bookstore), which is similarly tagged by the taxonomy.

A Current and User-Friendly Website

Of course, the website will have all the important information our members and professional sociologists need about ASA membership, ASA and section officers, the Annual Meeting, award nominations, ASA funding opportunities, committee and task force activities, ethics, ASA Bylaws, and the like that are on the old website. Over time with their help we hope to expand information from and about the 52 ASA sections, as well as our journals and material relevant to sociology departments and members of the media.

Finding such basic information is not always easy on the old site. One ASA member said that trying to find something on that website is like “searching through a valued colleague's filing cabinet—you'd find tons of useful material, but it was all organized according to someone else's inscrutable logic.” By contrast, the placement and organization of key information on current generation websites like ASA's is optimized based on “decision-tree testing” that dozens of ASA member volunteers did for us. As a result, the information you want is far easier to find!

Sometimes you know exactly what you are looking for on a website, but frequently what you most need is something you can't search for because you don't know exactly what it is. ASA's new search engine can respond to an individual reader's interests or needs (as expressed by what they click on) by delivering supplemental content that is similarly tagged in the website's taxonomy. This helps users quickly find information relevant to their searches, including information they didn't initially anticipate might be useful.

In addition, of course, ASA's monthly Member News and Notes e-mail will continue to alert you to upcoming deadlines and new information and provide you

with links to that content on the website.

Dynamic and Accessible


Dynamic and adaptive, you will access the new ASA site easily, from anywhere and on anything. Whether you open the website on your smartphone, tablet, or laptop you'll be able to view the full content seamlessly. Moreover, because the site adheres to universal design principles and WCAG/Section 508 standards, it will provide a new level of accessibility for all our members and site users.

Function is essential, but I can't close without a comment on form. I hope you will find the new website visually appealing. The graphic design is fresh, bold, and makes liberal use of photos, illustrations and eye-catching colors. Photos and visuals will change regularly with content updates.

How you can participate and assist us in the future?

What we will need:

- Images and photographs to illustrate the 22 topic landing pages. Interesting sociology stories for the homepage featured content.
 - [A story, author, accompanying research and accompanying teaching materials from TRAILS, and photos/graphics]
- Ideas for the “What Sociologists Do” features;
 - [A story on their activities or on their honors/recognition received for work or research, and possibly photos]

We look forward to your contributions! It is your website. 



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

science policy

Young Women in STEM Fields Earn Less than Men

One year after they graduate, women with PhDs in science and engineering fields earn 31 percent less than do men, according to a new study funded in part by the National Science Foundation, the National Institute on Aging and the Sloan and Kauffman foundations. The pay gap dropped to 11 percent when researchers took into account that women tended to graduate with degrees in fields that generally pay less than fields in which men got their degrees. The rest of the pay gap disappeared when the researchers controlled for whether women were married and had children. The researchers had data, not previously available to scientists, on 1,237 students who received PhDs from four U.S. universities from 2007 to 2010 and were supported on research projects while in school. The authors of the

study are Catherine Buffington and Benjamin Cerf, U.S. Census Bureau, Christina Jones, American Institutes for Research, and Bruce Weinberg, Ohio State University. It appears in the May 2016 issue of the *American*

Economic Review: Papers and Proceedings. For more information, visit www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/aer.p20161124.



The Fair Standards Labor Act : What Does It Mean for Postdoctoral Scholars?

The Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) is the law that contains overtime pay provisions for employees across the United States, entitling all U.S. workers to overtime pay unless they are exempted because they are paid on fixed, preset salaries; are engaged in executive, administrative, or professional duties; and are paid at least \$23,660 per year. In May, a historic change to this act occurred—under the new rule, the overtime

pay threshold will be increased to \$47,476, effective December 1, 2016. Postdoctoral researchers are explicitly mentioned in the guidance for institutions of higher education within the latest FLSA revisions eligible for overtime. Under this revision, postdoctoral scholars are classified as non-exempt therefore eligible for the new annual salary threshold of \$47,476, which removes any ambiguity regarding classification of this population. For more information, visit nexus.od.nih.gov/all/2016/05/18/nih-flsa-2016/

Maureen M. Goodenow Appointed Associate Director for AIDS Research, NIH

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) announced in May 2016 the selection of Maureen M. Goodenow, PhD, as the NIH Associate Director for AIDS Research and Director of the NIH Office of AIDS Research (OAR). She is expected to join NIH in July. With nearly 30 years of experience in HIV/AIDS research

and advocacy, Goodenow will lead OAR's efforts, working closely with the NIH institutes and centers, to pursue new tools for preventing HIV infection including a vaccine, improved treatments, and ultimately, a cure. She is currently at the University of Florida-Gainesville, where she is a professor of pathology, immunology, and laboratory medicine. There she has held the Stephany W. Holloway University Endowed Chair for AIDS Research since 2004. She also is the Director of the Center for Research in Pediatric Immune Deficiency. She leads a research program in molecular epidemiology, pathogenesis, and vaccines for HIV-1 and related viruses, including viruses that cause cancer. Goodenow has published over 100 articles and book chapters, and trained more than 25 doctoral and postdoctoral fellows. Robert W. Eisinger has been leading OAR over the past year through the time of transition. For more information on OAR, visit www.oar.nih.gov/.

Sociologists Are Making an Impact

Beth Pearson, ASA Congressional Fellow in the Office of Senator Elizabeth Warren

While I was finishing my dissertation last year as a graduate student at Berkeley, I helped organize a series of panels on non-tenure-track careers for sociologists. My participation was only partly altruistic—as an organizer, I hoped to also push my secret agenda of finding out whether it was possible to do policy work as a sociologist, and what that might look like. While many sociologists contribute to policy through their academic research, I was curious about those individuals who more directly worked with policy. I was curious how those who had shifted their professional focus away from the academy had managed to make that transition—and whether they regretted it or whether they rarely looked back!

One conclusion was clear: sociologists are out there making an

impact in a wide range of policy-related arenas. Some were working for policy evaluation firms or government agencies, others were applying sociological insights while writing books for popular audiences, directing university research centers, or helping run advocacy organizations. I was struck by how little ambivalence most of these panelists expressed about leaving academia behind, or at least not



Beth Pearson

pursuing the traditional tenure track in the same manner as their former colleagues. I was also sobered by their stories of how difficult it was to continue doing peer-reviewed scholarship while holding down full-time employment.

Joys and Challenges

Now, six months into my time as the ASA Congressional Fellow, I have also experienced many of the joys and challenges that these panelists spoke about as they discussed

their careers in policy. Policy work is fast-paced, always done in a team, and involves submitting your work to a constant cycle of feedback and revision. After spending the better part of a decade sitting alone in front of my laptop as a graduate student, I find these features of the job energizing and rewarding.

I have also been pleasantly surprised by how useful my quantitative skills have been in my role as a staffer. The standards that develop inside the discipline for statistical skills can be intimidatingly high—at least for someone like me who wrote my first line of STATA code in graduate school and figured I was more likely to make a contribution through qualitative, comparative historical work than by running

regressions. But the training we receive as sociologists provides a key foundation for being able to navigate around a dataset, interpret statistical

“The training we receive as sociologists provides a key foundation for being able to navigate around a dataset, interpret statistical analyses, and speak fluently about quantitative findings.”

analyses, and speak fluently about quantitative findings. I also think sociologists have a particular advantage in this area because our discipline is methodologi-

cally pluralistic. We are well-suited for evaluating and discussing the various measurement tools that exist to help us reach conclusions about the social world.

During my fellowship year, I've had the opportunity to work on a number of projects that combine both qualitative and quantitative skills. In December, Senator Warren released a report analyzing how

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American Sociological Association Council Meeting Highlights

ASA Council held its mid-year meeting on March 12-13, 2016, in Washington, DC. Pending Council approval and online posting of the minutes, the following is a snapshot of key decisions and discussions.

Minutes

The minutes for the summer Council meetings on August 25-26, 2015, and the telephone conference call on November 3, 2015, were approved and are now posted at www.asanet.org/about/Council_Minutes.cfm.

Budgets

- Approved the general operating budget and the Spivack budget for 2016.
- Approved the MFP budget for 2016-2017 with an allocation from the American Sociological Fund to support two additional Fellows.
- Approved an allocation from the American Sociological Fund to support the Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline (FAD) small grants program.

Annual Meetings

- Asked the Executive Office to look into how to make paper submissions available to session organizers for review when the submission system opens in November.
- Affirmed that information about the location of the Lactation Room should be available in the meeting app, and that appropriate signage be used on-site to identify the room.

Awards

Approved a recommendation from the Committee on Awards that, as a condition of receiving the ASA Dissertation Award, the author must agree to archive the dissertation on the ASA website.

Committees and Task Forces

- Approved the proposed members for the new Task Force on Contingent Faculty in Sociology.

- Accepted the report of the Social Media Toolkit subcommittee of the Task Force on Engaging Sociology and approved the materials for posting on the ASA website.
- Accepted the report of the Standards and Evaluation subcommittee of the Task Force on Engaging Sociology, approved posting that report on the ASA website, and directed Executive Office staff to publicize the report in appropriate ways.
- Disbanded the Council Subcommittee on Ethnography, with thanks for its work.

Executive Office

- Approved recommendations from the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget for the selection of the new ASA Executive Officer. A formal announcement was made on March 30 that Nancy Weinberg Kidd will succeed the retiring Sally T. Hillsman as the Association Executive Officer in September.
- Approved by acclamation a resolution giving special recognition to ASA Secretary Mary Romero for her outstanding work in the past couple years, especially in leading the search for a new Executive Officer.

High School Sociology

Approved establishment of a permanent ASA High School Sociology Program.

Job Bank

Approved expansion of the questions asked about employers' hiring policies when employers place listings in the Job Bank. Employers will be asked to indicate whether their institution has policies to protect against discrimination in hiring decisions based on age, gender identity or expression, national origin, race, religion, sex, and sexual orientation. Answers will be part of the Job Bank posting.

Membership

- Appointed a subcommittee to develop a proposal for

Council's review in August aimed at establishing a task force on membership outreach, including ideas on how reach sociologists who are not ASA members.

- Approved the proposed bylaws for the ASA Opportunities in Retirement Network (ORN) for placement on the election ballot.

Nominations

Postponed making a decision about potential changes the nominating process used by Council Members-at-Large to develop the slate of nominees to be elected to the Committee on Nominations (CON) until further information is collected. Council thanked the subcommittee of past Council members for its work and agreed to establish a new working group to review additional information and develop recommendations for Council's consideration next year.

Publications

- Selected new editors for two ASA journals:
 - *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, Richard M. Carpiano (University of British Columbia) and Brian C. Kelly (Purdue University)
 - *Sociology of Education*, Linda Renzulli (University of Georgia)
- Discussed potential ramifications of the SciHub website, now located outside the US, where illegal downloads of scholarly journal articles are being made publicly available.
- Received an interim status update from the Committee on the Future of *Contexts*.

Sections


- Sent a request to the Committee on Sections for further exploration about the activities of small sections, sections that are not very active, and the incentives that influence problematic efforts to increase the size of sections.
- Reviewed and approved proposed bylaws amendments for

17 sections to be on the ballot: Body and Embodiment (#48); Collective Behavior and Social Movements (#20); Community and Urban Sociology (#10); Comparative and Historical Sociology (#22); Consumers and Consumption (#52) Environment and Technology (#13); Global and Transnational Sociology (#49); Human Rights (#46); Inequality, Poverty, and Mobility (#50); Methodology (#2); Peace, War, and Social Conflict (#12); Racial and Ethnic Minorities (#21); Social Psychology (#11); Sociology of Development (#51); Sociology of Law (#32); Sociology of Mental Health (#19); and Sociology of Population (#16).

Status Committees

- Reviewed recommendations from the Committee on the Status of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer People in Sociology for provision of all-gender or gender-inclusive restrooms at the Annual Meeting site. Council approved listing the locations of these restrooms in the meeting app and advised the Executive Office to make every effort to work with host facilities to designate at least two restrooms as gender-inclusive in each venue.
- Expressed thanks to the Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology for its recommendations to change the race categories on ASA's membership form, and indicated Council's intention to wait for the results of ongoing Census Bureau research on these issues before making a decision.

Support of Diversity and Inclusion

Empowered the ASA President to write a letter to the governor of Tennessee, with signatures of other ASA officers as appropriate parties, stating the Association's view on the importance to higher education of offices on diversity and inclusion. 

The Value of Social Science Highlighted at COSSA Annual Meeting

The Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA) held its 2016 Annual Meeting on March 15 in Washington, DC. Sessions addressed Congressional attacks on federally-funded research, social science and the media, use of social science by industry, and how to communicate the value of social and behavioral science research. Participants also heard updates from federal funding agencies, including the National Science Foundation (NSF), National Institutes of Health (NIH), National Institute of Justice (NIJ), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). ASA is a Governing Member of COSSA and has a seat on the COSSA Board of Directors.

In addition, about 50 social and behavioral science researchers, stakeholders, and advocates met with their Members of Congress on March 16 to advocate in support of FY 2017 funding for federal agencies and programs that support social science research. Advocates from 14 different states met with more than 50 offices to discuss the value of this research to the national interest.

Highlights from COSSA's events are below, with more details available at www.cossa.org.

Peer Review, National Interest, and Late Night Television

The COSSA meeting featured



presentations from researchers whose works were recently caricatured in so-called “wastebooks” published by members of Congress. Lisa Neff, Associate Professor in the Human and Family Sciences Department, University of Texas-Austin, engages in research on marriage and family relationships and how those relationships develop and change over time. Her NSF-funded project, “Understanding Age-Related Changes in Relationship Maintenance Strategies,” appeared in Senator James Lankford’s (R-OK) report, *Federal Fumbles: 100 Ways the Government Dropped the Ball*. Neff’s research was also lampooned on late-night talk shows, where her project was characterized as a “federal match.com for seniors.” The question at the heart of her research is “why is sustaining and maintaining a marriage so hard” despite couples’ deep abiding love and commitment for one another. This question matters because various studies have shown that “close relationships have a powerful influence on our mental health, as well as our physical health,” including cancer, congestive heart failure, and immune function.

Stephanie Tong, Assistant Professor in Communication at Wayne State University, studies the intersection of interpersonal and computer-mediated communication. Her NSF-funded project, “The Impact of Online Technologies on Interpersonal Communication and Perceptions,” landed in Senator Jeff Flake’s (R-AZ) 2015 report, *The Farce Awakens*. Tong’s research focuses on the ways technology impacts interpersonal relationships, communication, and peer-mediated communication. She noted that algorithms constantly make recommendations to us on Google, Amazon,

and Netflix, but there is little research on the impact of these algorithms on individuals, decision-making, and our communication with each other. As a result of having her project included in the wastebook, she has been working to incorporate the attacks into her research, including “empirically testing the effects of satire, irony, and humor on public opinion of government-funded research.”

Neil Canfield of NSF’s Office of Legislative and Public Affairs provided an agency perspective, noting that these attacks date back to the 1960s. In response, NSF relies on its world-renowned merit review process to help tell the story about the ground-breaking research it supports. Lastly, Dahlia Sokolov, Democratic staffer on the House Science, Space and Technology Committee, discussed the ongoing debate about how best to respond to Congressional attacks, such as whether to defend NSF’s merit review process in general or defend individual grants as they are singled out. Noting that some universities have been reluctant to speak up when research is attacked, she emphasized that researchers “owe an explanation to the public,” which can provide an opportunity to set the record straight.

Social and Behavioral Science Across Federal Agencies


Federal officials from NSF, NIJ, NIH and EPA shared updates on research programs and initiatives that support social and behavioral science research from their respective agencies. Fay Lomax Cook, Assistant Director for NSF’s Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences Directorate (SBE), discussed SBE’s budget, cross-directorate initiatives, engagement with Congress, and ways for researchers to be involved. Nancy Rodriguez, Director of



NIJ, discussed her priorities for the agency, which include making strategic scientific investments, relying on multidisciplinary talents, systematically measuring the impact of research investments, developing young scholars, encouraging diversity, and expanding researcher-to-practitioner activities.

William Riley, Director of NIH’s Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR), discussed the ongoing OBSSR strategic planning process and the many ways social and behavioral science is contributing to activities across the NIH. Finally, David Hindin, EPA’s Senior Policy Director for Innovation and Next Generation Compliance, discussed the agency’s current use of social science and its emerging plans for integrating social and behavioral science into the agency’s activities.

Why Industry Needs Social Science

The final panel of the day featured representatives from three giants of the tech industry, who discussed the relationship between industry and social science, career pathways into industry, and the need to build stronger partnerships. The panel featured Neal Patel, Head of Human/Social Dynamics at Google; Maria Bezaitis, Principal Engineer with Intel Corporation; and Joshua Tabak, Research Psychologist at Facebook. Among the topics discussed were the paradox of the declining availability of academic jobs in the social sciences contrasted with the deep need in the tech industry for people with such expertise; and the need for stronger linkages between industry and the academic community. 

Executive Officer

From Page 1

Association (NCA) in Washington, DC.

“As a sociologist and an experienced executive director of a scholarly association, Nancy Weinberg Kidd is ready to lead and to work with our excellent staff,” said ASA Secretary Mary Romero, who chairs the ASA Committee on the Executive Office and Budget, which served as the search committee for Hillsman’s successor. “She is well known in the community of learned societies and is considered a leader among her peers. Nancy’s background puts her in a strong position to expand ASA’s external presence via social media and advocacy, as well as to pursue strategic partnerships with our sister organizations.”

Kidd began her career as a program officer for the Russell Sage Foundation in New York City, where she worked with sociologists engaged in innovative scholarship around the world. She then moved to Miami to serve as the

Assistant Director for Policy at the South Florida Workforce Board, the regional organization charged with disseminating federal funds related to employment, including welfare and job training dollars. Subsequently, Kidd established and led a strategic management division of a Washington, DC-based contractor that provides consulting to federal government agencies. She then ran a division of the Corporate Executive Board, where she provided strategic research to a membership of senior executives at the world’s leading corporations. Since becoming NCA Executive Director in 2009, Nancy has helped the discipline of communication achieve greater national prominence, both within the academy and in the broader public realm. She also has established new programs to support NCA members’ teaching and research efforts as well as their career development.

“I am excited about joining ASA in this role,” Kidd said. “Having been a member of the Association for more than 20 years, it will be

an honor and privilege to serve as the executive officer of sociology’s professional home. I look forward to working with ASA’s more than 12,000 members to support their professional needs and to ensure that the discipline continues to play a vibrant role in the academy and in the broader public realm.”

Kidd and Hillsman will remain in their current positions until September.

“I have had a rewarding 14 years as the Executive Officer of the American Sociological Association,” said Hillsman, who announced in 2015 that she would retire. “It has been a pleasure working with members, ASA leadership, colleagues in the ASA Executive Office, and the larger social science community to raise awareness about the importance of sociology as a discipline and sociology’s contributions to society as a whole. I am confident that Nancy Weinberg Kidd brings the right experience to the leadership of the Executive Office and will take the Association in new and exciting directions going forward.”

Hillsman became ASA’s Executive Officer in 2002, following eight years as the Deputy Director at the U.S. Department of Justice’s National Institute of Justice. Previously, she served as vice president for research at the National Center for State Courts in Williamsburg, VA, and Associate Director of the Vera Institute of Justice in New York City.

“Sally leaves ASA with an extremely talented and committed staff and well-developed programs serving our members,” said Romero, whose ASA search committee worked in conjunction with Isaacson, Miller, a national recruiting firm that specializes in executive searches for non-profits, to find Hillsman’s replacement. “We had a very strong pool of candidates, who spoke very highly of ASA and recognized ASA’s leadership and presence among social science disciplines. I am extremely grateful to the members of the search committee, who so generously contributed their time, effort, and commitment to hiring a new executive officer.”

New Updates to the ASA Job Bank

Jamie L. Panzarella, ASA Publications and Employment Services

In March, the ASA implemented several new and exciting changes to the ASA Job Bank. After careful review of the Job Bank system and soliciting user suggestions, these changes were implemented to provide employers better tools for posting positions and to allow job seekers to better organize their search.

New Job Details

In order to better inform job bank users of the details of each available position, more questions have been added to the job details section for employers to answer.

Employers are now asked to provide the application deadline separately from the job description. Employers are also asked to specify whether a position is tenured, tenure track, tenure eligible, not tenure track, or not applicable.

Employers are now able to better describe their institution

with a new mission statement field. Employers can provide interested candidates with a more complete profile of the institution. Additionally, employers can upload their company logo to their job listing. Displayed at the top of the job advertisement, the logo serves to “brand” the position when downloading or saving the listing.

Lastly, employers are now required to provide an e-mail, phone number, and/or website where job seekers can get more information and ask questions about the advertised position.

New Tools for Job Seekers

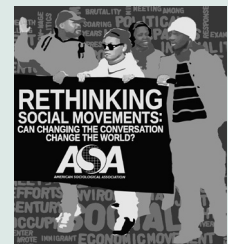
One of the most exciting new features in the Job Bank is a “My Favorites” list for job seekers, which is a common request from users of the system. The My Favorites tool is listed on the job seeker welcome page. As users view listings on the Job Bank, there will be an option at the

top of each listing to mark it as a favorite. The list will provide a snapshot of each job, including the job ID, job title, company, position type, region, date available, application deadline, posting duration, and salary range. Favorited positions will remain on the list as long as the listing is active on the Job Bank.

Improvements have also been made to the Resume Listing tool. In addition to their resume or curriculum vita, job candidates will be able to upload up to two additional documents (e.g., writing samples, syllabi, classroom evaluations) to their Job Bank profile. These materials, along with the resume or vita, will be available for review by employers with an active listing in the Job Bank.

Your comments and suggestions on how to improve the Job Bank are welcome. E-mail JobBank@asanet.org with your thoughts.

Renew Before Registering



Renew your ASA membership online (www.asanet.org/members/joinasa.cfm) before you register for the Annual Meeting in order to qualify for the lower registration fees available to members

ASA's Editorial Office Archive Project Update

As described in the July-August 2015 *Footnotes*, the ASA is collaborating with the Center for Social Science Research (CSSR) at George Mason University to develop a digital research archive. The archive consists of the accepted and rejected manuscripts and their peer reviews from the six major ASA research journals as well as *Contemporary Sociology* from 1991 through 2009. The project is funded jointly through a grant from the National Science Foundation, restricted donations from ASA members, and ASA funding through the American Sociological Fund.

During the 1990s and 2000s “mainstream sociology” began to respond to critics who proposed new pathways and paradigms in the discipline including feminist theory, ethno-methodology, critical race analysis, and public sociology. More women and members of ethnic and racial minority groups moved into the professoriate and research community, influencing the growth of gender research, race and ethnicity studies, and a focus on intersectionality (the interaction of two or more systems of domination), which began to gain traction in sociology in the mid-1990s. The publishing

decisions by editors and reviewers reflect whether or not these changes made it into Sociology journals. Scholars previously have not had the opportunity to examine the production of scientific knowledge and the producers of this knowledge directly because only the manuscripts that made it through the review process have been available (for ASA journals that is less than 10-15 percent of those submitted). Even for the published articles, reviewers’ comments and documentation of the changes made to the submitted manuscripts prior to publication have not been available.

The paper editorial records from ASA’s journals between 1991 and 2009 that were retained comprise between 10 and 15 tons of documents currently stored in a climate-controlled warehouse. The leadership of the ASA received many letters, e-mails, and phone calls from members of the profession about the intellectual value of developing these documents into a disciplinary research infrastructure. The research archive will provide a unique opportunity for sociologists and other social scientists to study the 85 to 90 percent of articles that were rejected in the peer-review

process and compare them to those that were accepted.

This is a complex endeavor, not only technically but also because of the confidentiality of many of the records.


The basis for the project is a data file that lists all manuscripts and reviews along with dates, authors, and reviewers. Building the research archive is a challenge involving five major steps:

1. Building a relational database of authors and reviewers with contact information, additional individual information (e.g., gender, race/ethnicity, institution), and coded manuscript topics;
2. Securing permission from authors and reviewers to put their identified work in the archive;
3. Digitizing all manuscripts, reviews, and relevant correspondence with Optical Character Recognition (OCR) scanning so they can be searched;
4. Merging the database of author/reviewer information with the database of manuscripts and reviews, then

de-identifying the records we do not have permission to include in the research archive; and

5. Establishing the access requirements and publicizing the availability of the research archive.

The ASA is responsible for overseeing the digitization of the manuscripts and reviews so that they can be merged into the relational file of authors and reviewers. The ASA team is working with a firm experienced in digitizing large volumes of paper documents to ensure the documents will not only be preserved, but will be accessible for research. The CSSR team is responsible for building the relational database, securing permission from authors and reviewers, and merging the database with the digitized manuscripts.

The project will also benefit from the guidance of an advisory board of ASA members who have relevant expertise. It is slated for completion in 2018, so watch for further status updates as the work progresses. When the project is complete, ASA will provide access to the digital archive for scholarly research in perpetuity. 

ASA Council Approves the Membership of the Task Force on Contingent Faculty

At its March meeting, Council Approved the membership of the Task Force on Contingent Faculty, whose charge was published in the December 2015 issue of *Footnotes* along with a call for volunteers (see www.asanet.org/footnotes/dec15/council_1215.html). The call for volunteers was also distributed via ASA social media and to relevant e-mail lists.

The selection committee tried to maximize diversity in employment situations, research expertise, regions of the country, and demographic characteristics. The ASA staff liaison is John Curtis, Director of Research.


The co-chairs are

- Louis Esparza, California State University-Los Angeles, and
- Dan Clawson, University of Massachusetts-Amherst.

Other members of the Task Force are:

- Marisa Allison, George Mason University
- Celeste Atkins, Cochise College
- Michael Burawoy, University of California-Berkeley
- Jay Howard, Butler University
- Penelope Lewis, Murphy Institute for Labor Studies-CUNY

- Ruth Milkman, CUNY Graduate Center
- Catherine Moran, University of New Hampshire
- Gillian Niebrugge-Brantley, George Washington University
- Nicholas Pagnucco, Delaware State University
- Victor Perez, University of Delaware

The Task Force is beginning its work immediately and will report periodically to the Council and the membership, with its work scheduled to conclude by August 2019. 

Teaching Sociology seeks submissions for a Special Issue on “Incorporating Globalization in the Sociology Curriculum.”

Topics of interest are: effective strategies that make global and transnational concerns evident to students; exercises or assignments that engage students in the study of global and transnational concerns; strategies of orchestrating transnational learning experiences; and critical reviews of ways that global and transnational content are presented in the curriculum. Deadline: February 1, 2017. Contact: Patti Giuffre at pg07@txstate.edu; or Stephen Sweet at teachingsociology@ithaca.edu. For more information, visit www.asanet.org/journals/TS/SpecialIssueCall.cfm.

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14,000 in all but one year between 2006 and 2011. The last four years have again seen declines, with final 2015 membership at 11,949.

Many factors influence these fluctuations—both changes across the discipline and higher education more generally and those within the Association. A basic and empirically answerable question regarding who joins the Association today and who maintains their membership is: *Do the recent swings in total membership levels reflect a change in the composition of the membership?* The short answer is "no".

The distribution of members by basic membership status—regular, student, associate, and emeritus/retired—from 2001 through 2014 has been steady: about 52 percent are regular members, 32 percent student members, 11 percent associates, and 5 percent emeritus or retired.

Recent Membership by Income

A more nuanced question, however, is whether there have been ASA membership changes by income over this period, especially because of the financial difficulties institutions of higher education (especially state institutions) are experiencing, as well as the lingering effects of the 2008 Great Recession that continue to impact sociologists' financial circumstances. The question then: *Are the benefits of membership in sociology's national disciplinary society only available to the "better off" among us?* The answer again is no, but one that is made clearer with the data.

Figure 1 shows the distribution by income category of ASA's regular members. It is important to keep in mind that ASA does not ask members about their actual income; we only ask members to select an "income category" to determine their dues amount. Changes in the ASA dues income categories occurred when an "unemployed" dues category was added in 2012 and new dues categories were broken out at the upper end of the income distribution in 2013.¹

It is possible, nevertheless, for us to collapse the dues income categories to make them consistent

across the 2001-2014 time period. We also adjusted the data for inflation to make the income trend among our members clearer over this period. Even though the salaries for many ASA members employed in colleges and universities have been stagnant in the last decade (Curtis and Kisielewski 2015), some of the membership shift toward higher dues categories in simple member counts is the result of the inflation of the U.S. dollar over 14 years.² Figure 1, therefore, presents the distribution of regular members by inflation-adjusted income categories.

To see if ASA membership has become a "luxury" available only to higher-income sociologists, start at the top of Figure 1—the highest income bracket, \$70,000 and above (in constant 2001 dollars). The proportion of regular members at the top end of the income distribution has remained relatively consistent since 2001, between 23 and 28 percent of all regular members. At the same time, the proportion of members in the lowest income bracket has grown slightly over this period, from 21 to 27 percent.

Despite the annual swings in the total number of ASA members over this period, the distribution of regular members by income has remained stable, with some growth among lower-income members. Given that the proportion of student members has also been stable, it seems that fears about membership being restricted to higher-income sociologists have not been realized.

Annual Meeting Attendance Growth

Sociologists who join the ASA or renew their membership tell us that the Association's Annual Meeting is one of the major benefits of membership. Is it becoming affordable only to higher income members? Again, some context is needed.

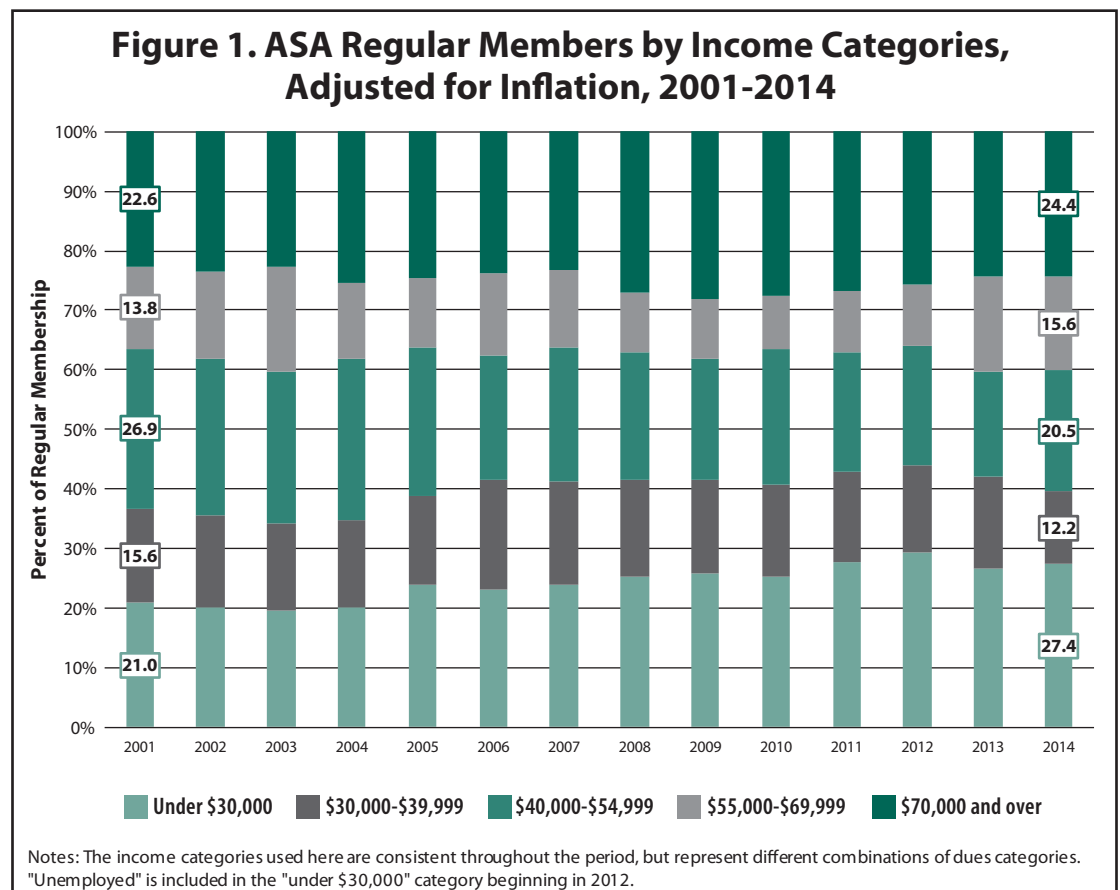
In contrast to the membership trend, total paid registration at the ASA Annual Meeting has been increasing steadily since the early 1980s—albeit with variations from year to year. From the 2,387 paid registrants in San Francisco in 1982, meeting attendance grew steadily to 6,184 in 2013 for the New York meeting, an increase of 159 percent. While the destination city affects attendance,

the general expansion in meeting attendance reflects a growing share of the membership who attend the Annual Meeting, and a growing proportion of meeting attendees who are on the program. (More than 90 percent of attendees in New York for the 2013 meeting were on the program.)

Recent Annual Meeting Attendance by Income

Who attends the Annual Meeting? ASA's central database contains information from 2001 through 2014 that identifies individual attendees who can be matched to individual ASA member records. We chose three years from this period to reflect a range of situations: In 2003 the Atlanta meeting drew 4,078 registrants, the lowest total attendance during this period and the penultimate ASA Annual Meeting in the South. In the middle of the time period, the 2007 New York meeting attracted a very high number of registrants (6,025) in an expensive city in the Northeast. The 2014 San Francisco meeting is the most recent for which we have

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complete data and is a West Coast city that routinely attracts many attendees (5,952). In terms of total membership, 2003 was a relatively low year during an upswing, 2007 is the recent peak year, and 2014 was a down year as part of a multi-year decline.


As with the membership generally, the broad categories of meeting attendees were consistent across these three years. The majority of meeting attendees in 2003, 2007, and 2014 were regular or associate members (55, 56, and 53 percent respectively). Students were between 35 and 37 percent of all registrants in each of the three years, nearly all of them members. The remaining 9 to 10 percent included non-members, retirees, and secondary school teachers.

No change in the Annual Meeting attendance of students suggests that finding resources to come may have become tougher over time, but that an increasing number of students are continuing

to attend and their proportion of all attendees is stable.

Figure 2 shows the distribution by income of regular members who attended these Annual Meetings. It utilizes the same inflation adjustment used for the ASA dues categories described above for Figure 1. And it shows a similar result: the proportion of those attending the Annual Meeting in 2003, 2007, and 2014 who selected the upper income range of dues grew slightly from 27 to 30 percent, as did the proportion selecting the lowest income category (from 10 to 17 percent). The majority of regular member meeting registrants came from the three “middle-income” categories in all three years, although the exact proportions fluctuated somewhat.

These data cannot tell the whole story about whether there are sociologists who would like to join the ASA and receive its benefits but cannot afford to do so. But, based on the data we do have, ASA membership and ASA Annual Meeting attendance are not shifting appreciably toward higher earners. Even on a sliding scale, the cost of

ASA membership can be significant, as is the cost of travel and lodging to attend the Annual Meeting. The ASA leadership is mindful of this and works hard to keep expenses down without “watering down” the services our members and our discipline want and need. Many sociologists, therefore, continue to view both ASA membership and the Annual Meeting as worth the time and expense. 

Reference

Curtis, John W. and Michael Kisielewski. 2015. *The Need to Know: Faculty Salaries in Sociology and Other Disciplines, 2015*. American Sociological Association. [URL]

Endnotes

- 1 It is also important to note that we have no income data on members in categories other than “regular” members. Students, associates, and emeritus/retired categories each pay.
- 2 Because ASA does not collect actual income data; so the each dues category for regular members represents a range of incomes. The adjustment for inflation is an estimate based on two assumptions: that incomes have risen at the same rate as overall consumer prices, and that members are evenly distributed within the broad income categories.

Impact

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many tax filers in each metropolitan area in the country would be impacted if key provisions of the Earned Income Tax Credit and the Child Tax Credit were not made permanent. Senator Warren also produced a series of state factsheets outlining the impact of her bill to boost Social Security and other important benefits for seniors, veterans, and other Americans, following the announcement that there would be no cost-of-living increase for these benefits in 2016. Contributing to the development of these resources required me to be able to write clearly about technical issues, but it also required working with data to analyze how different geographies would be impacted by these policies.

Daily Collaboration

Ultimately, the biggest differences between working as a sociologist inside academia and in the policy world are in my daily routine. I was used to long days of quiet, potentially punctuated by a coffee with a colleague or a trip to the library to photocopy old volumes of the proceedings of the National Tax Association meetings (exciting, I know!). Satisfying, for sure, but I also found these aspects of academia a little isolating. Now I am surrounded by coworkers, collaborate on a number of projects, and spend as much time e-mailing and making phone calls as I do workshopping sentences on my computer screen. I remember hearing similar perspectives from the sociologists who participated on the panels about policy and non-tenure-track jobs and thinking that these differences in daily routine were interesting, but perhaps not essential when it came to making major career decisions. Now I’m not so sure—the way our daily work lives unfold are major contributors to our job satisfaction.


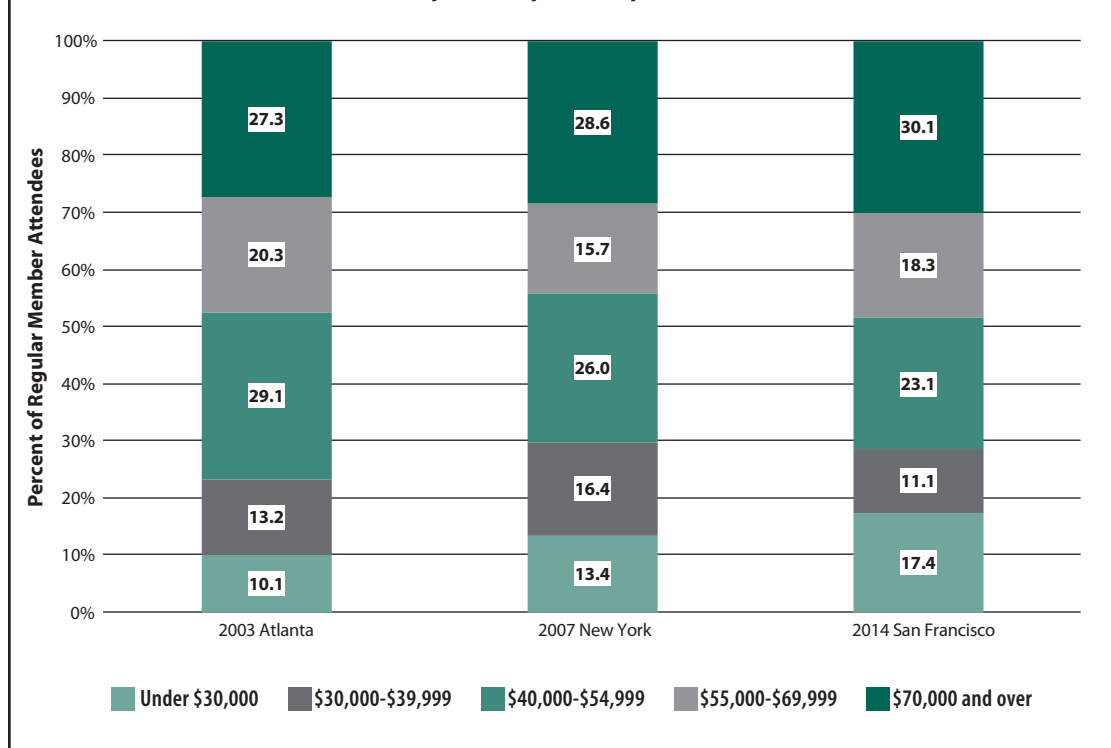
Sociologists’ skills can certainly be put to good use in the policy world, and I look forward to continuing to contribute in any way that I can during the remainder of my fellowship year. I encourage others to do the same. For more information on the ASA Congressional Fellowship, see www.asanet.org/funding/cf.cfm. 

Figure 2. ASA Annual Meeting Attendees, Regular Members by Self-Reported Income Category Adjusted for Inflation, 2003, 2007, and 2014



Homelessness in Seattle

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state of emergency on homelessness, a declaration unusual outside of natural disasters. The city also hired a consultant, who concluded that the city simply does not have resources on the scale needed to effectively combat homelessness. Seattle is not alone. Several West Coast cities have made similar declarations, petitioning Congress to increase funding to address housing and homelessness.

Any governmental action plan addressing homelessness must respond to immediate needs and coordinate systems connecting transitional and permanent housing solutions. The shelter system

largely reflects impersonal bureaucracies and resembles a triage model lacking adequate beds, safety, privacy, and cleanliness. Critics contend that

it continues the cycle of homelessness and perpetuates the “homeless industry,” rather than serving as a pathway out of homelessness. City governments and non-profit organizations are trying to move beyond accommodative strategies while recognizing the need for an emergency response. Seattle—like other cities—is responding to a lack of affordable housing and a rise in homelessness with a mixture of short- and long-term solutions. While the end goal is permanent affordable housing, and in some cases supportive housing with “wrap-around services,” immediate responses may include

“In November the Mayor and City Council declared a state of emergency on homelessness, a declaration unusual outside of natural disasters.”

options such as Housing First, tent cities, and tiny houses.

Housing First

Housing First is based on a harm-reduction paradigm whose basic premise is that housing should come without any preconditions for entrance—before treatment compliance, sobriety, or participation in service requirements. Supportive services are offered, but are not required, to increase housing stability. The Housing First approach recognizes that the consequences of homelessness trigger or exacerbate existing vulnerabilities, which once alleviated allows for the time, space, and energy to address other concerns. This is in stark contrast to

the competing paradigm of treatment-oriented housing, which is often coercive. Seattle is home to DESC (Downtown Emergency Services

Center), a comprehensive homeless services agency. It is playing a leading role in pioneering Housing First approaches and advocating it as federal policy. DESC’s innovative “wet house” known by its address, 1811 Eastlake, allows its residents—chronic alcoholics—to continue to drink. Data suggest that this is a cost-effective model, reducing the revolving door into emergency rooms and jails, and it’s associated with reduced adverse behaviors (e.g., fewer alcoholic beverages). While this was controversial at its inception, it is now known worldwide as a model embraced by advocates and legislators for providing a humane and fiscally responsible response to homelessness.

Tent Cities

Tent cities are portable encampments that can be sanctioned or unsanctioned by local authorities.


Sanctioned tent cities are regulated, having gone through the necessary permitting processes, while unsanctioned tent cities illegally squat on public or private land. Tent cities are alternatives to residing on the streets, under bridges, in cars or in “welfare motels.” Unlike shelter environments, sanctioned tent cities are self-managed with codes of conduct adjudicated by the residents, providing a safe environment for those who lack shelter. The violence in “The Jungle”, an unsanctioned encampment, underscores public health, crime and safety concerns, and highlights the differences between legally authorized and unauthorized tent encampments. Tent City 3 (TC3), formed in 2000, is the oldest sanctioned tent city in Seattle and has successfully maintained its mobile encampment by partnering with the city and various community organizations—principally churches and universities. Some core principles of TC3 in Seattle (and Tent City 4 on the East side) are sobriety, non-violence, cooperation, and participation. Studies show that this well-organized self-governance model produces community and individual accountability. Mayor Murray’s advocacy of three new tent encampments has received a mixed reception. The city’s consultant on homelessness stated that tent cities distract from real solutions. While permanent and sustainable housing might be ideal, there is a pressing need for short-term solutions.

Tiny Houses

The tiny houses movement—small portable homes usually 100-220 square feet—is a response to a lack of affordable housing. It also represents a countercultural movement premised on downsizing, coupled with a desire for community living. The movement faces similar legal and zoning challenges



of tent cities with the additional challenges of design and portability. In some ways tiny house villages can build from the strength of self-governed and sanctioned tent cities. In fact, the third newly sanctioned tent encampment in Seattle reflects a hybrid model—tents and tiny houses in the same space. Tiny house villages try to combine the strengths of well-functioning tent cities with more permanent and durable housing structures. Seattle City Councilwoman Sally Bagshaw recently formulated a radical plan where all city districts would be responsible to provide emergency housing, using tiny houses similar to FEMA trailers, for 100-150 people. This plan would eliminate the concern associated with clearing out unsanctioned camps, giving those within them a place to go (given the inadequacy of the shelter system) until the city could provide permanent housing. Unsanctioned tiny houses are meeting resistance in some cities, such as Los Angeles, where a tiny house village was recently dismantled. There is still much uncertainty, and in some cases, consternation about tiny villages from residents including NIMBYism, fiscal, health, and safety concerns, as well as frustration from advocates wanting more permanent solutions. To be successful the tiny house village model requires local support services and legal status.

Seattle’s approach to homelessness provides insights regarding the challenges and possibilities of interim solutions to permanent housing. During the ASA meetings there will be a tour of DESC and a local panel addressing the policies outlined here. 



Conservatives on Campus: Myths and Realities

Josh McCabe. *Freedom Project*
Postdoctoral Fellow, Wellesley College

Pundits have spilt much ink over the years debating whether campus political climates are hostile to conservative and libertarian academics. Hoping to move beyond these polemical approaches, the Freedom Project at Wellesley College hosted several scholars for a panel discussion, “Conservatives on Campus: Myths and Realities”, on March 10. The panelists, two sociologists and a political scientist, discussed the findings of their recent books on the topic.

Amy Binder (University of California-San Diego) discussed the factors that lead young conservative activists on campus to engage in either “provocative” or “civil discourse” style of engagement. The rise of the Tea Party and Donald Trump might lead us to believe that the provocative style is inherent to conservative activism, but in *Becoming Right: How Campuses Shape Young Conservatives*, Binder and her co-author found that institutional contexts play an important role in determining which style prevails on campus. The provocative style thrived in an environment marked by social distance and anonymity while the

civil discourse styles thrived where students felt connected to each other and the larger community. She challenged university leaders concerned with tense campus atmospheres to foster a “sense of civic community among students, faculty, and administrators” in order to ensure civil discourse prevails.

Neil Gross (Colby College) and Jon Shields (Claremont McKenna College) turned to the question of academia’s disproportionately liberal leanings. Both agreed that professors, including sociologists, lean well to the left and that the source is neither the superior intellect of liberals nor the worldly materialism of conservatives. So why does the professoriate lean left?

Gross, author of *Why Are Professors Liberal and Why Do Conservatives Care?*, argued that self-selection best explains why academia is left-leaning. As academia came to have a politically liberal reputation during the progressive era, young conservatives went elsewhere because they felt they would not fit in. Professor, as an occupation, became “politically typecasted” as liberal, creating a self-reinforcing process of self-selection.

On the other hand, Shields, who

recently published *Passing on the Right: Conservative Professors in the Progressive University*, argued that conservative self-selection out of academia is partly a

reaction to the hostility many conservatives face from some left-leaning faculty. He singled out sociology in particular as an “unsafe space” for conservative thinkers. Gross pushed back against this explanation, citing evidence from his book. Like good social scientists, they acknowledged that their disagreement was methodological rather than ideological—Gross conducted an audit study while Shields cited survey results.

While it quickly became clear that the rhetorical attacks of pundits like Dinesh D’Souza and David Horowitz bear no resemblance to reality of contemporary university life, it remains unclear whether the absence of conservative faculty in



Amy Binder, Jon Shields, and Neil Gross at the the Freedom Project panel discussion on politics on campus.

some departments is totally benign in cause and consequence. The panel discussion was the beginning of what Freedom Project hopes will be a productive dialogue on the issue of conservative and libertarian thought on campus. **S**

Further Reading

- Binder, Amy J. and Wood, Kate, 2013. *Becoming Right: How Campuses Shape Young Conservatives*. Princeton University Press.
- Gross, Neil, 2013. *Why Are Professors Liberal and Why Do Conservatives Care?*. Harvard University Press.
- Shields, J.A. and Dunn, J.M., 2016. *Passing on the Right: Conservative Professors in the Progressive University*. Oxford University Press.

Measuring Changes in Work

Representatives from federal agencies involved in data collection on employment joined with scholars to discuss “Data Collection and Changing Employment Arrangements” at the ASA’s Executive Office in Washington, DC, on April 4. ASA President Ruth Milkman convened the dialogue among officials from the Department of Labor, Census Bureau, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Government Accountability Office, university-based scholars, and researchers from think tanks and foundations. The discussion was informed by the ongoing debates about employment insecurity, non-standard work, precarity, and the “on-demand” or “gig” economy.

As Milkman noted in framing the discussion, there are gaps in the data available to assess recent changes in

employment arrangements. The basic federal labor market surveys were designed shortly after World War II, when the labor force was much more unionized and employment was more highly regulated and centered on manufacturing. The half-day discussion began with three presentations followed by an informal exchange of ideas and concluded with suggestions for future work around these issues.

The discussion began with Aixa Cintron-Velez, Russell Sage Foundation, with a report from a gathering of academic researchers in New York the preceding week, highlighting three questions: “How do we define alternative work arrangements?” “What is the role of technology and automation?” and “What are the implications for economic growth, innovation, welfare, and well-being?” She referenced several

recent studies and data sources and the potential for linking data from different sources and surveys.

Arne Kalleberg, University of North Carolina, professor and former ASA president and secretary, spoke next. He focused on three key changes in the nature of U.S. employment relations. The first is the growth of non-standard work—temporary or short duration work, independent contracting, and other forms of contracting out. A second is the increase in employment insecurity. In the past there were implicit contracts binding workers to their employers; today few expect their jobs to continue permanently, yet will say “no” when asked if their job is “temporary.” Kalleberg mentioned the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) job quality index as a useful

measure of labor market insecurity. Finally, he noted the growing number of “bad” jobs at the bottom of the occupational structure with low pay, no benefits, no control over schedules, and dangerous working conditions. Kalleberg argued that the key driver of these changes is employer attempts to achieve flexibility by reducing costs, augmented by government deregulation.

Annette Bernhardt, University of California-Berkeley, focused on the implications of the rise of outsourcing (both independent contractors and other types of subcontracting) for data collection on work. She noted that many workers now combine different forms of employment, so that we can no longer conflate “jobs” and “workers.” We therefore need better data on the number

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The Long Journey to an Ethics Code

Bonnie Berry,
Social Problems Research Group

In mid-March of 2016, the membership of the American Society of Criminology (ASC) approved a code of ethics after a years-long journey fraught with resistance. The resistance—from a segment of social scientists opposing a set of guidelines for professional standards as a means by which to judge deviations from those standards—was difficult to understand.

Since 1991, the matter of an ethics code was brought before the ASC executive board by ad hoc ethics committees at least four times. As the attempts to create a code were repeated (1991, 2001, 2002), the framers of each draft code offered detailed lists of dos and don'ts mirroring an already established code: the *ASA Code of Ethics*. In 2003, instead of a full-fledged code, a "Statement of Principles" was presented to the ASC board, which was less than a page in length and vague to the point of almost meaninglessness. Even this weak statement failed to be approved. It appeared that some members several ASC executive boards were loath to hear or respond in any way to ethics complaints. In 2015, I became the latest ad hoc ethics committee chair, expertly assisted by Bob Bursik, Mark Cooney, Mark Davis, Joanne Kaufman, Nathan Pino, Paul Stretesky, and Marjorie Zatz.

Sticking Points

Each time the matter of a code came up, the sticking point seemed to be over the matter of enforcement and, relatedly, legal liability and defamation should a case come forward that would require action against an accused. If the ASC had a code and a member was questioned about violating the code, the fear was that the ASC would be sued. I pointed out that, according to Sally Hillsman, the ASA Executive Officer, the ASA has *never* been sued. The ASA has over four times the membership of ASC with presumably a correspondingly larger number of possible ethics violations.

A second reason for not establishing a code was that universities take care of ethics violations and thus the ASC does not need one.



Bonnie Berry

Except that universities often do not respond to ethics violations. In a study that I am part of, it has emerged that the last thing university departments want is exposure to the fact that one of their faculty has violated ethics principles.

Moreover, not all of us are employed by universities and we are left on our own to deal with (or, more commonly, not deal with) ethics violations that damage our careers and can ruin our lives.

A third, rather touchy explanation for barring a code of ethics is provided by an anonymous source whose job it is to monitor funded research projects, specifically for ethics violations. When I asked her why criminologists would not want a code of ethics, she stated "because some criminologists do bad things."

Of course they do. So do some physicians, engineers, biologists, airline pilots, and a wide array of professionals in whom we place our confidence. Probably, hopefully, most professionals don't violate ethics codes and do their best to comply with professional standards. Yet all professional organizations that I examined have codes of ethics since it is recognized that some members of professions do violate standards; hence ethics codes are needed to provide a mechanism for bringing the recalcitrant back into the fold of proper professional conduct.

Ethics violations, even when they are as clearly stated as the ASA code and now the ASC code are, are not easy to define. There is a lot of gray area and a lot of circumstantial considerations. The same is true of criminal law. (I admit I found it humorous that criminologists needed convincing that rules are necessary to define, respond to, and thus deter misbehavior.) If there were no laws against burglary, I argued, burglary would not be illegal, burglars would not be arrested, and the stolen goods would not need to be returned. Definitions and rules are needed to determine

if unethical or illegal behavior has occurred as well as to determine what would be an appropriate response to prevent recurring misconduct. If there were no code of ethics, there could be no known violations.

Measures and Theory


One rather strange thing I have discovered is that there are few accurate measures of this form of intensely troubling refusal of a code of ethics. The lack of scrutiny may be symptomatic of the desire for collective and personal protection: As members of a profession, we hope to shield our profession from questions about our integrity. And, naturally, individual members of professions who deviate from proper conduct do not want their misconduct to be revealed. Because there are so few measures, we happily assume that scholarly misconduct does not exist or that it is so minuscule that it doesn't pose a risk. Wrong. Upon investigation, we find that it poses enormous harm to society, to professions, and to individual victims. We are simply unaware of misconduct's extent and seriousness.

Among the sociological and criminological theories that explain scholarly misconduct are rational choice, routine activities, and opportunity theories. Ethics violations may occur in the ordinary course of our work such as attending conferences where well-written papers are there for the taking, reviewing papers for publication, sexual harassment of staff or students, the mostly secret practice of fabricating data, and so

on. By these lights, if one lacks a conscience, it would be irrational to *not* steal someone else's work, fabricate data, etc.

Other explanations pertain more to social power and conflict with much of academic misconduct seemingly undertaken by well-respected scholars who are highly placed in major universities while victims, though not always, are commonly far less powerful. This begs the question of why established scholars would engage in such practices if they are already secure in their careers. My observation is that the thirst for power is insatiable for some, the powerful may have become powerful through the commission of such offenses, and the more vulnerable victims have fewer resources to combat the abuse while the well-placed are above suspicion.

The components of an ethics code include guidelines against exploitation and dishonesty, the delineation of the structure and, the functions of a committee on professional ethics. In all likelihood, most ethics violators can be controlled informally, with a reintegration program involving re-education. At the very least, a suspected offender is served notice that one's colleagues are aware of misconduct and given a chance to explain.


Most scientists take their work seriously and focus solely on advancing the truth, but some scholars have a more selfish pursuit, to do whatever is necessary to advance themselves, no matter the consequences to society, our science, or our fellow scientists. The purpose of ethics codes is to ensure that doesn't happen. 

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of workers employed by contracting agencies and as independent contractors as well as data on the characteristics of client firms. She also highlighted the need to link firm and worker data to assess the impact of contracting out on wages and working conditions, as well as the problem of validity in existing

worker surveys, because respondents can't always accurately identify their employer in a subcontracted context.

After a lively discussion among the assembled experts, the convening concluded with consensus on the importance of collaboration and exchange of ideas between researchers and agency representatives as well as the need for updating existing surveys and data collection. 

A Coup Against Scientific Autonomy¹

Cihan Ziya Tugal, University of California-Berkeley

The Turkish government's ongoing crackdown against scholars who signed the Academics for Peace petition (as discussed in the March/April Vantage Point)—the majority of whom are social scientists, especially sociologists—is the perpetuation of a (partially) academic war by other means. The political implications of the petition crisis are straightforward. Courts and universities are prosecuting and interrogating hundreds of academics who have signed a peace petition. These academics also face death threats from civilians and mafia leaders. Four of them are already in prison and more could join them. Thanks to its increasing chauvinism, the Islamic regime is able to mobilize

nationalists, weed out disloyal Islamists from the universities, and scare everybody within its own ranks to further obedience. Moreover, the government's actions against academics are not unique: they form part and parcel of a broader trend that also threatens journalists and lawyers among others.

However, there are also important academic dynamics at play. The Turkish state was founded on a sociological discourse. Much of that history is still with us today. Sociologists in Turkey claim a reputation slightly higher than other social scientists. Televised debate programs frequently feature sociologists and their expertise has a magical aura that would bemuse American scholars. Partially due to this history, sociologists from Turkey have a presence on the global scene that goes well beyond Turkey's economic and political standing. Political, demographic, and

economic factors have also contributed to this overrepresentation, as the fickle economy and ever-uncertain political situation (combined with the youth bulge) have pushed the post-1980s generations to seek PhDs in the West in unprecedented numbers.

Sociologists concentrated in (and trained by) so-called "elite" public colleges (such as Boğaziçi University and Middle East Technical University) have been oriented to international debates as much as to the local scene. By contrast, those at Istanbul University, Ankara University, and similar colleges (though still deeply influenced by Durkheim and other Western thinkers) have written for national audiences. This is not a simple contrast (e.g., some of the sociologists at the

more nationally oriented departments come from politically more powerful families when compared to those at the "elite" colleges, who however have disproportionately greater amounts of cultural capital), and it is further complicated

by the explosion in the number of provincial universities, which staff many Islamist sociologists, not just nationalist ones.

Mainstream vs. Critical

The internationally oriented end of the spectrum has its own internal divisions, mostly between those who are relatively more positivist and others imbued with critical discourses. Despite the lack of a complete overlap between political positions and these academic locations, the more mainstream sociologists have stood for Turkey's liberal integration with world markets and the European Union, whereas the critical end has called for a radicalization of liberal democracy (very much

along the lines of the political theorist Mouffé's proposed strategy). This is an important break from the decades before the 1980s, where revolutionary and socialist ideas used to have a strong hold over the intelligentsia.

The rise of a new generation of sociologists following the 1980s has added further color to the picture. Both nationally and Arab-oriented, but solidly built on Western roots, these Islamist sociologists blend Heidegger with Islamist thinkers to advance authenticist theoretical claims (but not rich empirical analyses). If left to the devices of the field, Islamist sociologists would remain in subordinate positions. Some prominent Islamist political scientists and sociologists have served as top advisers of the government. Despite this extreme boost in political capital, their cultural/academic capital is still quite low when compared to internationally oriented scholars. The unfolding coup is, in part, a rash attempt to win the academic game: these scholars have chosen to avoid the very long and arduous process through which such political capital could be converted to cultural capital, and instead depend on a political intervention that will diminish cultural capital (as such) in society overall.

The Turkish petition crisis is therefore an academic coup, which attempts to simplify the oppositions and subordinate them completely to broader political battles. An important stake in the battle is simplification: the regime and its scholars are trying to spread soundbites. For instance, referring to academics as "Westoxicated sociologists." This theater certainly "hides" many realities. Many of the academics who organized the petition drive do not come from the elite; they still have many popular links, especially with



the Kurds; increasingly more sociologists at "elite" colleges originate from the subordinate classes; and the regime's scholars are thoroughly "Westoxicated" by Heidegger and other ultra-rightists. But it also produces many real effects, as much as any other performative "state act."² For instance, liberals and radicals are further pushed to seek refuge from Western professional associations and NGOs, boosting the image of an alienated scholarly caste. As importantly, anti-establishment feelings among the populace are channeled into a fury against scholars (rather than against the government's own practices that reproduce national and global establishments), further consolidating the regime's nationalist and anti-elitist credentials.

A House Divided

Another act of alchemy is the very division of sociology into two camps. Between 2002 and 2010, the mainstream liberals and some critical scholars were not only enthusiastic supporters of the governing Islamic party, but *built* the arguments that secured it—the Western and upper/upper-middle-class legitimacy.³ They are now pushed into an unequivocally anti-regime corner, severed from Islamist sociologists (who today prefer the company of nationalist scholars). The petition crisis signals a tipping point not only for the field of sociology as a whole in Turkey, but for the relations within the internationally oriented group as well. By blowing this crisis out of proportion, the regime has pushed mainstream sociologists to (grudgingly) follow the lead of critical ones. This has

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2016 Howerly Teaching Enhancement Fund Winners

The Carla B Howerly Teaching Enhancement Fund 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 2016 selection committee has awarded \$2,500 grants to four projects. With the help of this fund, the recipients can begin meaningful work that will help advance sociological pedagogy.

The ASA would like to congratulate the following recipients:

Susan Ferguson, Grinnell College, and **Stephen Sweet**, Ithaca College. *Curriculum Mapping Tool to Advance Progressive Structures for Essential Learning Outcomes in the Sociology Major*

Aligned with their position as members of the Liberal Learning 3rd Edition (LL3) Task Force and the Department Resources Group, Susan Ferguson and Steven Sweet plan to develop and test a curriculum mapping tool for departments. The tool will be used to guide sociology programs through the curriculum mapping process needed to both evaluate the extent that programs contain a progressive curricular structure and assess what revisions may be needed to achieve alignment with disciplinary best practices.

Albert S. Fu, Kutztown University of Pennsylvania. *Assessing a Sociology Living Learning Community: Curriculum, Co-Curricular Activities, and a Culture of Good Writing*

An incoming cohort of sociology students at Kutztown University of Pennsylvania will have the opportunity to join a living learning community. The goal of the community is to improve student writing by building a “culture of good writing” that begins at the start of the academic career. The students will live in the same residence hall, take the same classes, and participate in co-curricular activities. Assessment of the living learning community will consist of a mixed methods approach, including ongoing analyses of senior portfolios already in use at Kutztown. Fu will also collect data

via reflective writing pieces.


Silvia Bartolic and **Kamila Kolpashnikova**, University of British Columbia. *Quantitative Arts: Scientists by Nurture*

This project is a response to the common student perception that learning quantitative methods is both difficult and unnecessary. To combat this perception, Bartolic and Kolpashnikova will use a flipped classroom approach and problem-based learning to actively engage students. Class time will be spent working on specific problems with hands-on assistance from the professor and teaching assistants while using an online platform to engage students in theory and concepts. The designed curriculum will be shared across their campus in the sociology teaching repository, submitted to ASA’s Teaching Resources and Innovations Library for Sociology (TRAILS), uploaded to a project website for use by interested faculty and teaching assistants globally.

Shannon Davis, George Mason University. *The Construction of Perceived Research Competency*

among Sociology Undergraduates

This project explores students’ perceptions of competency with regard to their performance of scholarly research. By examining the individual and institutional correlates of perceived research competencies, sociologists can gain a deeper understanding of the specific mechanisms that influence perceived competency of undergraduates engaged in research. In addition to projecting students on a pathway beyond their degree, understanding processes that increase perceived student competency in scholarly research provides administrators with an basis of best practices to employ in mentoring programs and other curricular endeavors. Davis and an undergraduate research assistant will be analyzing data already collected from a survey administered at three universities.

Congratulations to the recipients. Those interested in applying for the 2017 Howerly Teaching Enhancement Grant can visit our website for more information. Applications are due February 1. For more information, see www.asanet.org/teaching/tef.cfm. 

NAS Lecture: The War on Crime and the War on Immigrants

On May 3, Mary C. Waters, Harvard University, presented her research on immigration as the National Academies of Science (NAS) 2016 Henry and Bryna David Lecturer. The lecture, “The War on Crime and the War on Immigrants: New Forms of Legal Exclusion and Discrimination in the U.S.,” addressed the growth of mass incarceration and of undocumented immigrants that has been proceeding along parallel tracks since the 1970’s. In this lecture, Waters discussed these two groups together arguing that the United States has developed a new form of legal exclusion and discrimination that is better understood with a legal lens rather than a racial one.

The Henry and Bryna David Endowment, part of the NAS Division of Behavioral and Social

Science and Education (DBASSE), awards innovative research in the behavioral and social sciences by selecting a leading expert and researcher. The researcher writes an article in their field to be presented at the National Academy of Sciences and published in *Issues in Science and Technology*. The lecture can be viewed online at sites.nationalacademies.org/DBASSE/DBASSE_171451.


Waters is the M.E. Zukerman Professor and former chair of Sociology at Harvard. Her work has focused on the integration of immigrants and their children; the transition to adulthood for the children of immigrants; intergroup relations; the measurement and meaning of racial and ethnic identity; and the social, demographic, and psychological impact of natural disasters.

The author or co-author of 11 books and over 75 articles, she won the 2010 ASA Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship Award.

In the fall of 2015, Waters was chair of a committee that authored the DBASSE report, *The Integration of Immigrants into American Society*, which found that immigrants come to resemble native-born Americans over time, but integration isn’t always linked to greater well-being for immigrants. Members of the committee included



The new ASA Executive Officer, Nancy Kidd, with Mary Waters.

Frank D. Bean, University of California-Irvine; Cecilia Menjivar, University of Kansas; and David Takeuchi, Boston College School of Social Work (see http://sites.nationalacademies.org/dbasse/cpop/integration_of_immigrants/index.htm). 

The following interview is one of many included in the ASA Task Force on Social Media's *Promoting Sociological Research: A Toolkit*, which provides tips and testimonials about promoting sociology. For more information on using social media to promote sociology, register for the ASA Social Media Pre-Conference on August 19.

Building Your Audience through Social Media: An Interview with Dustin Kidd

Jessie Daniels (JD): When you did the research for your book, *Pop Culture Freaks*, did you have a particular audience in mind?

Dustin Kidd (DK): To be honest, I didn't have an audience in mind as I conducted the research. I think at that point in my career, I just wanted to do my research and publish it, but I didn't actively think about my audience. Prior to tenure, I tended to think of my audience as the tenure committee. That's not an effective way to think about your audience, but I think institutional pressures push many of us to think that way. I did the research for *Pop Culture Freaks* right after tenure, but I still had that mindset.

But when I started writing the book, I finally began to think about audience in ways that I hadn't before. I wanted to write a book that presented original research that would be interesting to scholars, but I also wanted to write a book that would be easily adopted in classes, and I wanted to be able to reach a broader audience. Those goals meant that it couldn't quite be either a monograph or a textbook. Instead, I developed the concept of making the book a field guide. It presents my research and research by others in a way that is meant to teach other scholars, students, and popular culture enthusiasts how to engage in the study of popular culture with a sociological lens.

I now try to actively think about very different audience groups who need to be engaged in different ways. Scholarly peers, students, journalists, cultural influencers, policy makers and the elusive general audience all have different reasons why they might read my work or engage my ideas. That sense of varying audiences with varying engagements particularly influences the way that I use social media. I use different types of posts to reach each of these audience types. For instance, with journalists, I like to post short observations or references to data and studies and then tag specific journalists who write

about the topic. With peers, I focus on sharing newly released research (mine and especially others), funding opportunities, and links to debates related to academia. I prefer more informal discussions and debates online with students—both my students and students on other campuses who are reading my work.

JD: How did you use social media to build an audience for the book?

DK: I started well before the book came out. Although I used my platforms to mention that the book was coming and to link to it online, the goal really wasn't to promote the book but rather to build an audience for the book by fostering engagement with my work and my field. To be honest, it was an "aha!" moment that I owe to Jennifer Lena. For her book *Banding Together*, she created a Spotify playlist of songs related to the text. I saw it listed on a promo card for the book and thought it was brilliant. Suddenly it dawned on me that there are so many similar ways we can use social media to engage our audiences.

Here are some examples:

- I built a *Tumblr* blog full of videos, images, links, quotes, and short essays about the range of topics covered in my book. Each major topic has a hashtag and I use those hashtags to build the thematic pages of the blog. In other words, you can read the blog as a whole, or just go to the pages for race, sexuality, TV, film, etc.
- I built a set of *Pinterest* boards for the book. I created one board for each chapter and then began adding supplemental boards. Each board starts with material from the book but has since expanded to cover related ideas and material that I've encountered since.
- I followed Lena's model and created a *Spotify* playlist for each chapter of the book.
- I created a *YouTube* playlist for each chapter of the book

- I created a *Prezi* for each chapter of the book.
- I posted all of the original images from the book in a *Flickr* account (although they are also on *Pinterest*).
- I started an *Instagram* account to capture images that I happen across that are related to the themes of the book.
- I created pages for the book on *Facebook* and *Google+*. (These are the least useful platforms for me.)
- I started a new *Twitter* account where I only post on issues related to the book.

JD: What type of outreach did you do to build an audience?


DK: Since my book is adopted by a lot of classes, I do outreach to those classes, and I promote that outreach on social media to encourage more adoption. I've visited a few classes in person but I've also visited several classes via *Skype*. I arranged with several professors to engage with their students via *Twitter*. In addition, through social media I was able to generate a fair amount of attention from the press, which has led to both interviews about the book and interviews where I am quoted on other topics due to my expertise on popular culture.

JD: What kind of response have

you had from different audiences?

DK: I've encountered a broad range of scholars on *Twitter*, *LinkedIn*, *Academia.edu*, and *ResearchGate* that I might not have otherwise met and we've been able to use these spaces to share our work and exchange ideas.

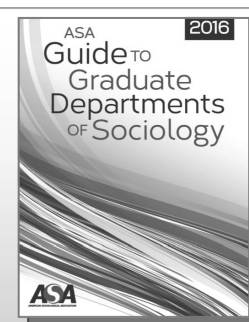
I have met a lot of journalists explicitly through social media. For instance, this past summer a journalist at the *LA Times* tweeted that she needed a sociologist who studies celebrity. *Twitter* users connected her to me!

I have finally been able to enjoy a broad audience and to interact with them directly, primarily through *Twitter*. The bulk of my other platforms are primarily used by instructors as resource databases. But that has meant more professors assigning the book and more students reading the book. Thanks to all of that engagement with professors, I was just asked to begin work on a new edition. 

Dustin Kidd is associate professor of sociology at Temple University. His most recent book, Pop Culture Freaks (2014) examines the influence of identity (race, class, gender, sexuality, disability, and nationality) on the labor force, content, and audience for the culture industries, focusing especially on film and television. He is active on Twitter (@PopCultureFreak) and blogs at popculturefreaks.tumblr.com.

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Researchers Behind Landmark Adolescent Health Study Received Golden Goose Award

Nearly blocked by political concerns, the Adolescent Health Study has had a major impact on understanding of social factors affecting adolescent health and the effect of adolescent health on long-term adult well-being. Five social scientists whose determined pursuit of knowledge about the factors that influence adolescent health led to one of the most influential longitudinal studies of human health received the first Golden Goose Award of 2016.

The researchers, Peter Bearman, Barbara Entwisle, Kathleen Mullan Harris, Ronald Rindfuss, and Richard Udry (now deceased), all worked at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill (UNC) in the late 1980s and early 1990s to design and execute the *National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health*, or *Add Health*. The landmark study has not only illuminated the impact of social and environmental factors on adolescent health—often in unanticipated ways—but also continues to help shape the national conversation around human health.

What began as a study driven both by social science curiosity and public health concerns has been central to shaping the national conversation around adolescent health, including the nation's obesity epidemic, for more than two decades.

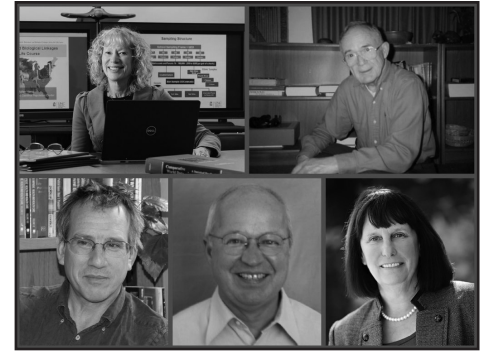
The Golden Goose Award honors scientists whose federally funded work may have seemed odd or obscure when it was first conducted but has resulted in significant benefits to society. Bearman, Entwisle, Harris, Rindfuss, and Udry were cited for their extraordinary multidisciplinary, longitudinal study of the social and biological factors that influence adolescent health, and their work's wide-ranging and often unexpected impacts on society.

The path-breaking nationally representative *Add Health* study has answered many questions about adolescent behavior, with particular attention to sexual and other risky behaviors, but it was almost stopped by political concerns.

The study's design grew out of the *American Teenage Study*, a project developed by Bearman, Entwisle,


Rindfuss, and Udry. This initial study was designed to look at adolescents' risky behaviors in a social context, rather than focusing only on individuals, in hopes of helping the nation address the growing AIDS epidemic and other public health concerns. After two years of planning work funded by the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the grant was subsequently rescinded due to objections regarding the study's focus on sexual behaviors.

In 1993, Congress passed legislation forbidding the NIH from funding the *American Teenage Study* in the future, but at the same time mandating a longitudinal study on adolescent health that would consider all behaviors related to their health—implicitly including sexual behavior. In 1994, the team, now joined at UNC by Harris, proposed *Add Health* to meet Congress's new mandate. The new study maintained



From left to right: Kathleen Mullan Harris, Richard Udry, Peter Bearman, Ronald R. Rindfuss, and Barbara Entwisle

the original study design's strong focus on social context, but significantly expanded the scope of inquiry to include all factors influencing adolescent health.


The study has followed its original cohort for over 20 years, and it is now providing valuable information about the unanticipated impacts of adolescent health on overall well-being in adulthood. For this reason, the researchers recently changed the study's name to the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health. 

Turkey

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given the younger generation (some of the authors of the petition) a bigger voice than they would have if the field had operated autonomously.

The collapse of scientific autonomy (which was never "complete") cuts both ways. It is likely to produce an impoverishment of the social sciences by over-staffing universities with regime-friendly yet unqualified sociologists. Internationally oriented sociologists are likely to lose their basic liberties, jobs, academic freedom, personal safety, and resources to do research, and could also pay an additional price through an ("anti-regime") instrumentalization of whatever research is possible after this point. Due to both the regime's increasing totalitarian tendencies and the decreasing autonomy of the field, it will be extremely difficult for sociologists to concentrate on theoretical and methodological precision

in the foreseeable future. While Turkey presents many world-historical puzzles for sociologists (e.g., the transformation of the most liberalized Muslim society into a primary leader of the extreme right-wing turn in world politics) and continues producing sociologists of the highest caliber, it is simultaneously making independent research by these very sociologists all the more impossible. Parallels with the opportunities and difficulties experienced by interwar German and Italian intellectuals are worth noting. 

Endnotes


- 1 I would like to thank Deniz Yüксеker for her comments.
- 2 See Bourdieu's *On the State* (Polity, 2014) for an analysis of "theatrical" state actions, which have solidly real consequences.
- 3 I have analyzed the impetus behind this support in *The Fall of the Turkish Model* (Verso, 2016), which gives the lie to simplistic perceptions of Turkish society as fundamentally divided between the secular and the religious.

The AAPSS Welcomes New Fellows

On May 12, the American Academy of Political and Social Science (AAPSS) inducted social historian Thomas J. Sugrue as a 2016 Fellow. The Academy inducts a handful of Fellows each year in recognition of their contributions to the improvement of society through research and influence over public policy. Since the founding of its Fellows program in 2000, AAPSS has inducted almost 100 distinguished scholars and public servants, a large portion of them sociologists, as Fellows.

Sugrue is a professor of social and cultural analysis and history at New York University. His work has been indispensable in the study of race relations and

civil rights in America. He is an acclaimed author and editor, whose work on the equanimity of American society has informed scholarship and public policy in the United States and abroad. For 24 years, he was the David Boies Professor of History and Sociology at the University of Pennsylvania and founding director of the Penn Social Science and Policy Forum.

Founded in 1889, the AAPSS strives to promote the progress of the social sciences and their use for public policy and the advancement of social good. The Academy also produces *ANNALS*, a bimonthly journal. For more information, see www.aapss.org/. 

Measuring College Learning in Sociology: SSRC and ASA Collaboration Reaches Milestone

In 2013 the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) initiated the Measuring College Learning (MCL) project because SSRC recognized a pressing need for greater clarity, intentionality, and quality in U.S. higher education. MCL responded to this need by bringing faculty and related experts together from six disciplines and fields of study: biology, business, communication, economics, history, and sociology.

Over a two-year period, each of the six disciplinary panels worked through a consensus-driven process to define a limited set of empirically measurable “essential concepts and competencies” that students should gain over time. These essential concepts and competencies were explicitly framed as foundational or minimum essential learning outcomes, rather than the sum total of everything that could or should be taught during an undergraduate course of study. The MCL frameworks that emerged from this process were designed from the onset as jumping off points for departments and disciplinary associations working to advance curriculum and assessment.

Sociology Panel

The MCL panel for sociology was made up of 12 scholars with expertise on teaching, learning, and assessment in the discipline: Jeanne Ballantine (Wright State University), William Carbonaro (University of Notre Dame), Paula England (New York University), Susan Ferguson (Grinnell College), Sally T. Hillsman (American Sociological Association), Katherine McClelland (Franklin and Marshall College), Matthew McKeever (Mount Holyoke College), Aaron Pallas (Teachers College, Columbia University), Richard Pitt (Vanderbilt University), Margaret Weigers Vitullo (American Sociological Association), Theodore Wagenaar (Miami University), and Sarah Willie-LeBreton (Swarthmore College).

Synthesizing and expanding upon the panel discussions, Ferguson and Carbonaro co-authored a white paper that can be found in the

forthcoming volume, to be published by Jossey Bass, *Improving Quality in American Higher Education: Learning Outcomes and Assessments for the 21st Century*. Written for faculty in the discipline as well as broader higher education audiences, the white paper is engaging, informative, well-reasoned, and rigorously reviewed. Ferguson and Carbonaro do an exceptional job of describing the current state of the field (what are the resources that currently exist to help faculty define and measure learning outcomes in their discipline?) as well as offering a compelling vision for the future (how can we build on these existing resources in productive and innovative ways?).

The sociology white paper, “Measuring College Learning in Sociology,” is also publically available on the SSRC Education Research Program’s website as part of the MCL Resource Center (highered.ssrc.org).

Concepts and Competencies

At the center of each of the MCL white papers is an innovative learning outcomes framework that articulates a set of “essential concepts and competencies” for undergraduate-level learning in the discipline. Essential concepts and competencies are deep understandings and complex skills that faculty believe are fundamental to the discipline, valuable to students, and worth emphasizing given limited time and resources. The MCL learning outcomes frameworks emerge from, and are part of, the MCL white papers, but they can be used as stand-alone resources.

Improving the assessment of student learning in higher education is a significant undertaking, and one that must be approached thoughtfully and deliberately. Accordingly, MCL is dedicated to the following core principles:

- Faculty should be at the center of defining and developing transparent learning outcome standards for undergraduates;
- Students from all backgrounds and institutions should be given a fair opportunity to

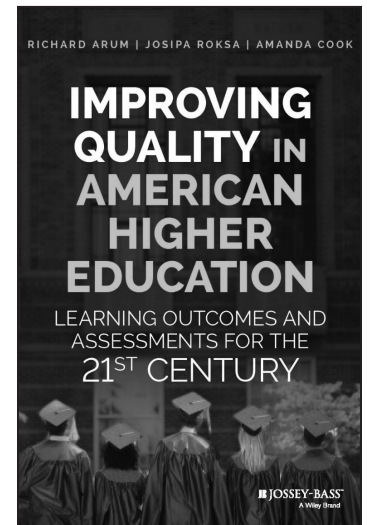
demonstrate their skills when transferring from one institution to another and when transitioning into the workforce;

- Measures of student learning should be rigorous and high-quality and should yield data that allow for comparisons over time and between institutions;
- Assessment tools should be used by institutions on a voluntary basis;
- Any single measure of student learning should be part of a larger holistic assessment plan.

ASA’s Task Force on Liberal Learning and the Sociology Major, Third Edition (LL3)

In August of 2014 ASA Council established a task force to update the Association’s oft-cited volume *Liberal Learning and the Sociology Major, Updated*. The impetus for the new edition, which will be released in 2017, was centered on three key changes in higher education: the proliferation of online courses and programs; the increasing emphasis by the government, accreditors, and families on employment outcomes in the liberal arts; and increasing pressure from within and beyond the discipline to establish a core for the undergraduate sociology curriculum. The LL3 Task Force has 21 members who represent a wide array of sociology department and institutional types, ranging from research-intensive universities to community colleges. Five key members of the LL3 Task Force are also part of the MCL project: Paula England, ASA-past President; Susan Ferguson, Task Force Co-Chair; Jeanne Ballantine, Wright State University; Ted Wagenaar, Miami University; and Margaret Weigers Vitullo, Task Force ASA Liaison.


The synergies and resources that are present in these two projects, which are working in coordinated collaboration across ASA and SSRC, represent an historic moment of opportunity to advance teaching and learning in sociology, including meaningful assessment. The



publication of *Improving Quality in American Higher Education* and the “Measuring College Learning in Sociology” white paper within it, represents an important milestone for this collaboration.

Next Steps for Sociology

ASA has a long history of supporting teaching and learning in sociology. It publishes the journal *Teaching Sociology* as well as TRAILS: the Teaching Resources and Innovation Library for Sociology, and has a large and vibrant membership section on Teaching and Learning. The ASA also has worked with departments to provide guidance on curriculum, assessment, and program review. Building on this history, ASA and SSRC are working together on plans for phase two of the MCL project, exploring options for collaborating with sociology departments to build out and pilot assessments based on the learning outcomes frameworks presented in the “Measuring College Learning in Sociology” white paper.

Both ASA and the SSRC Measuring College Learning Project are committed to the idea that defining essential learning outcomes in a discipline should be an iterative process that will evolve and change over time. This next phase of the project will engage sociology departments, faculty, employer groups, and other stakeholders concerned with improving student learning in sociology. 

ASA Statement on Human Rights: American Exceptionalism?

Jackie Smith, University of Pittsburgh

As a sociologist and human rights activist, I was pleased to see Sally Hillsman's essay on the ASA's human rights work, which referenced the ASA's 2005 Statement on Human Rights. Although both statements mention the need for all governments to uphold the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, they clearly imply that the biggest challenges lie outside U.S. borders.

Yet, as Ruth Thompson-Miller points out ("*BlackLivesMatter: Where's the Outrage?*", *ASA Footnotes* March-April 2016), there are massive and systemic human rights violations in our own communities. My university contributes to the gentrification of a city that has seen more than 20,000 African American residents displaced over recent decades. University workers are struggling to form unions to secure their rights to living wages and job security. Our city's police force engages in discriminatory practices, with numerous incidents of extreme brutality against minority residents. The Trump

campaign's exclusionary rhetoric is subjecting our city's immigrant children—even kindergarteners—to more intense forms of harassment and intimidation from their classmates (see Southern Poverty Law Center www.splcenter.org/news/2016/04/13/splc-survey-presidential-campaign-leading-wide-spread-fear-bullying-schools). Yet, the academy has remained

largely a silent witness to these violations, common in cities around the country.

The UN's recent Universal Periodic Review of the U.S. human rights record generated 348 recommendations in its draft report (www.ushr-network.org/sites/ushrnetwork.org/files/final_us_upr_report_adopted_hrc_wg_6_22_1.10_5_15_15.pdf), urging the United States to ratify international human rights treaties, implement national plans to improve human rights implementation, address systemic racial discrimination as well as discrimination and illegal coercion in the criminal justice system, improve measures to protect gender equity and women's rights, and to end human rights violations

outside U.S. borders. Clearly there is a serious need for improvement, and far more must be done to hold our own government accountable to human rights principles. As sociologists, we have a particular contribution to make, and I urge my colleagues to do more in this regard.

Engaging our sociological imaginations today means asking the tough question of what kinds of institutional arrangements would better protect and advance human rights. We need to also ask the tougher question of *how* we can move from existing arrangements based in systemic, structural violence to a system that enables all people to achieve their fullest capabilities. This is admittedly political work. It will require new methods, take us out of our comfort zones, and may even threaten our own professional standing and security. Activists have long been leading the work to ask unpopular questions about what kind of world might work better for more people and how such a world might be created. They could use academia's help as *equal co-participants* in efforts for social transformation.

While it remains important for us to stand together as a profession against human rights violations in other countries, we must also use

our positions of privilege to bring more resources to struggles for human rights at home. The ability of the United States to remain a flagrant violator of human rights undermines human rights everywhere. At the very least, sociologists can actively confront the many forms of exclusion and discrimination reflected in political and public discourse and promote language and thinking that advances a human rights culture. We can also do more to offer concrete proposals for systemic changes that ensure dignity and justice for *all* people.

It seems time to revisit the ASA's statement on human rights and propose language reflecting a global understanding of human rights. I also encourage colleagues to engage with exciting work happening in the international human rights movement to promote "Human Rights Cities," and other popular initiatives to build constituencies that hold local officials accountable to human rights norms. The U.S. Human Rights Network (www.ushrnetwork.org/) is working to support and unify these initiatives around the country and to improve our knowledge about how to better protect human rights. Sociologists can bring much to this important work. 



announcements

Call for Papers

Publications

ASA Rose Series in Sociology, a book series published by the Russell Sage Foundation, is seeking book proposals. The Rose Series publishes cutting-edge, highly visible, and accessible books that offer synthetic analyses of existing fields, challenge prevailing paradigms, and/or offer fresh views on enduring controversies. Books published in the Series reach a broad audience of sociologists, other social scientists, and policymakers. Submit a 1-page summary and CV to: Lee Clarke, rose.series@sociology.rutgers.edu. For more information, visit www.asanet.org/journals/rose/rose.cfm.

Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society

invites submissions for a special issue on Displacement. Slated for publication in spring 2018. The current refugee crisis gives new urgency to questions of gendered displacement. The United Nations' most recent statistics place the number of registered Syrian refugees at 4.7 million, 50.7 percent of whom are women and over half of whom are children under 18. This special issue of *Signs* seeks submissions to the question of displacement, as well as the potential for attention to displacement to address and transform central questions in feminist theory, including how feminists approach larger questions of space, place, and subjectivity. Deadline: September 15, 2016. For more information, visit www.signsjournal.org/

for-authors/author-guidelines/.

Conferences

Second International Conference on Open Source Software (OSS) Computing, December 1-3, 2016, Beirut, Lebanon. The objective of this conference is to promote opportunities for cooperation towards enabling OSS key technologies, building cross-cutting sciences, and driving disruptive innovations; to disseminate research on technology and applications of open source software computing; and to expand the framework of effective participation of universities in developing OSS industry through incubators and business accelerators. Deadline: September 1, 2016. For more information, visit www.osscom2016.osscom.org/?q=Page/call-papers.

New York State Sociological Association, September 30 to October 1, 2016, Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, NY. Theme: "Social Change and the Sociological Imagination." This 64th annual meeting of NYSSA comes at the centennial of C. Wright Mills and at a time of contesting collective efforts for social change in such areas as class, race, gender, immigration, and sexual identity. How might the revered "quality of mind" that links personal troubles to the social structure help assess today's change efforts in light of cultural, economic, and political milieu of our time? Submissions may focus on various other topics as well as on the areas of social change or Mills' legacy. Contact: Vincent Serravallo, vssgsp@rit.edu. Deadline: July 1, 2016.

Sustainability and Social Science

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Research Symposium, May 17-19, 2017, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI. The aims of the symposium are to provide sociologists focusing on sustainability an opportunity to present and discuss their work; to foster an exchange of information; to discuss methodological approaches, etc. Deadline: May 30, 2016. For more information, visit www.haw-hamburg.de/en/ftz-als/events/michigan2017.html.

Work-Leisure Balance Conference, August 25-27, 2016, Seattle, WA. Submissions are invited for presentations for any of 24 available workshop panels. Sociologists whose focus is related to issues to overwork, workplace stress, work-life balance policy, or culture change, gender differences around work, and time pressure are encouraged to submit. Contact: judge@comcast.net; (206) 407-5490. For more information, visit www.takebackyourtime.org.

Meetings

June 13-15, 2016. International Conference on Unequal Families and Relationships, Edinburgh, Great Britain. Theme: "Unequal Families." For more information, visit www.cfr.ac.uk/international-conference-2016/.

June 23-25, 2016. Work and Family Researchers Network 2016 Conference, Washington, DC. Theme: "Careers, Care, and Life-Course 'Fit': Implications for Health, Equality, and Policy." The Work and Family Researchers Network is an international membership organization of interdisciplinary work and family researchers.

June 26, 2016. First International Symposium toward a Unified Science of Love, New York, NY. A team of researchers, scholars and authors with uniquely different backgrounds are convening to begin solving this enigma by defining love and creating common terminology. Contact: [Stefan Deutsch at stefanddeutsch@msn.com](mailto:Stefan.Deutsch@msn.com).

June 29-July 1, 2016. European Sociological Association Research Network 37 - Urban Sociology - Midterm Conference, Krakow, Poland. Theme: "Moving Cities: Contested Views on Urban Life." Contact: esamovingcities@gmail.com. For more information, visit www.esarn37.hypotheses.org/.

July 10-14, 2016. International Sociology Association Third Forum of Sociology, Vienna, Austria. Theme: "The Futures We Want: Global Sociology and the Struggle for a Better World." The WebForum is an experimental space for intellectual debate on the broadly conceived theme. For more information, visit www.isa-sociology.org/forum-2016/.

July 25-29, 2016. Second International Conference on Survey Methods in Multinational, Multiregional and Multicultural Contexts (3MC), Chicago,

IL. For more information, visit www.starwoodmeeting.com/events/start.action?id=1508128897&key=44AA95A.

October 12-15, 2016. 42nd Mid-South Sociological Association 2016 Annual Meeting, North Charleston, SC. Theme: "Transforming the Sociological Landscape: The Quest for Reconstruction and a Paradigmatic Shift." For more information, visit www.midsouthsoc.org/.

October 14-16, 2016. The Association of Chinese Professors of Social Sciences in the United States (ACPSS) 22nd International Conference, Denver, CO. Theme: "Diversity in a Globalized World: Co-existence and Cooperation." Official languages: English and Chinese. For more information, visit www.acpssus.org/.

November 2-5, 2016, North American Society for the Sociology of Sport 2016 Annual Meeting, Tampa Bay, FL. Theme: "Publicly Engaged Sociology of Sport." Inspired by recent momentous cultural events, the conference theme questions and considers the role of sport sociology and sport sociologists in public engagement. For more information, visit www.nasss.org/conference/2016-conference/cfs/.

November 4-5, 2016. California Sociological Association Annual Meeting, Riverside, CA. Theme: "Global and Local Change." For more information, visit www.cal-soc.org.

November, 15-18, 2016. Contemporary Ethnography Across the Disciplines 2016, University of Cape Town, South Africa. Theme: "Ethnographic Imaginings - Place, Space & Time." For more information, visit www.cead.org.nz.

Funding

National Institutes of Health Common Fund announces the FY 2017 funding opportunity for the NIH Director's Early Independence Awards (EIA). The EIA initiative allows exceptional junior scientists to accelerate their transition to an independent research career by "skipping" the traditional postdoctoral training. To be eligible, candidates at time of application must be within one year (before or after) of completion of their terminal degree or clinical residency. In addition, at time of application, candidates must not be in an independent position. Each institution may submit up to two applications in response to this FOA. Deadline: August 12, 2016. For more information, visit www.grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/rfa-files/RFA-RM-16-006.html.

National Institute of Justice, in collaboration with the Bureau of Justice Assistance, is seeking competitive applications for a cooperative agreement to support research on the Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program. To inform the program's place-based

and community-oriented efforts to reduce violent and serious crime as part of the administration's comprehensive strategy to advance neighborhood revitalization. Applications must propose four research tasks: a review of planning, implementation, and enhancement grants; a process evaluation of grant activities; and an evaluability assessment of program sites. Contact: grants@ncjrs.gov; (800) 851-3420; TTY (301) 240-6310. For more information, visit www.nij.gov/funding/Documents/solicitations/NIJ-2016-9326.pdf.

Fellowships

VA Center for Healthcare Organization and Implantation Research (CHOIR), a Health Services Research and Development Center of Innovation, seeks candidates for 2-year postdoctoral fellowships in health services research to begin Fall 2016. Recent doctorates are encouraged to apply. CHOIR is a multi-disciplinary research center affiliated with the Boston University School of Public Health, the University of Massachusetts Medical School, and Harvard Medical School. Stipend for PhD fellows is \$46,176 in year 1 and \$48,672 in year 2. Applicants must be U.S. citizens. Submit a CV and a brief narrative statement of prior research training, experience, career goals, reasons for seeking fellowship, and specific health services research interests. Contact: [Karen Quigley at karen.quigley@va.gov](mailto:Karen.Quigley@va.gov) and [James Burgess at james.burgess@va.gov](mailto:James.Burgess@va.gov).

In the News

Patti Adler, University of Colorado-Boulder, was quoted in a March 24 *New York Times* article, "Professors' Group Says Efforts to Halt Sexual Harassment Have Stifled Speech."

Debito Arudou, Hawaii Pacific University, wrote a January 3 *Japan Times* article, "Battles Over History, the Media and the Message Scar 2015," and a February 1 *Japan Times* article, "Osaka's Move on Hate Speech Should Be Just the First Step."

Michael Bader, American University, wrote an April 1 *Los Angeles Times* op-ed, "L.A. is Resegregating — and Whites Are a Major Reason Why." The op-ed mentions **Siri Warkentien**, RTI International.

Jessica Carbino, Tinder, was the subject of a March 25 *Pacific Standard* Q&A article, "Lessons From Tinder's In-House Love Doctor."

Dani Carrillo, University of California-Berkeley, was quoted in a March 6 *Pacific Standard* article, "The 30 Top Thinkers Under 30: Dani Carrillo."

Mark Chaves, Duke University, was quoted in a February 1 *Huffington Post* article, "The '1 Percent' in Mainline Prot-

estantism? Congregations Attracting Young Adults."

Marianne Cooper, Stanford University, wrote a February 5 *Washington Post* op-ed, "We Act as if Work Is Optional for Women. It's Not." and was quoted in a February 9 *Atlantic* article, "A Site Where Women Can Review Their Employers' Female-Friendliness."

Shelley Correll, Karen Cook, and Cecilia Ridgeway, all of Stanford University, were quoted in a February 26 *San Jose Mercury News* article, "Stanford and Other Elite Universities Have a Gender Problem: Too Few Women Professors."

Caitlin Daniel, Harvard University, was mentioned in a January 28 *Atlantic* article, "Why So Many Rich Kids Come to Enjoy the Taste of Healthier Foods," and a February 3 Boston.com article, "Wasted Food, Wasted Money: Why Some Poor Families Can't Afford to Eat Healthy."

R.A. Dello Buono, Manhattan College, was quoted in a February 9 Al Jazeera article, "Cubans Stranded in Central America Try to Reach the U.S."

Matthew Desmond, Harvard University, was quoted in a February 23 *New York Times* article, "Studying Families Shattered by Eviction," a February 27 *Journal Sentinel* article, "Sociologist Opens Door on Devastating Effects of Evictions," a March 1 *Journal Sentinel* article, "Sociologist: Amid Sea of Evictions, Landlords Pull in Profits," a March 17 *Slate* article, "Why More Americans Are Getting Evicted," and a March 30 NPR.org article, "In A High-Rent World, Affordable And Safe Housing Is Hard To Come By." *The New York Times* article also quoted **William Julius Wilson**, Harvard University.

Riley E. Dunlap, Oklahoma State University, was quoted in a January 7 *Guardian* article, "Era of Climate Science Denial is Not Over," a January 8 *Huffington Post* article, "Researchers Map How Scientific Misinformation Spreads on the Internet," and a February 23 *Christian Science Monitor* article, "Do You Believe in Climate Change: It May Depend on Your Politics." In addition, his work with **Aaron McCright**, Michigan State University, on climate change denial was referenced in a January 26 post on *Grist*, "The Right-Wing Climate-Denial Machine is Churning Faster than Ever." Dunlap and McCright were also quoted in a February 22 *Washington Post* article, "Science Confirms It: Denial of Climate Change Is all About the Politics."

Rick Eckstein, Villanova University, was interviewed January 13 on KCRW's "To the Point" about the NFL's decision to allow the Rams to move back to Los Angeles. He was also quoted in a January 14 *San Diego Union-Tribune* article, "Inglewood Headed Toward NFL Fleecing?," a January 30 *RT* article, "Do Billionaire NFL Owners Deserve Subsidies From Taxpayers?," and an

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Associated Press article about how NFL player James Harrison made his sons give back participation trophies. The Associated Press article appeared in a number of media outlets, including the *Washington Times* and the *Santa Cruz Sentinel* on August 21.

Glen Elder, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, was mentioned in a March 30 *Independent* article, "9 Science-Backed Ways Men Can Appear More Attractive to Women."

Paula England, New York University, was quoted and **Asaf Levanon**, University of Haifa, and **Paul Allison**, University of Pennsylvania, were mentioned in a March 20 *New York Times* article, "Why Women Still Get the Short End of the Dollar." England was also quoted in a March 23 *Washington Post* article, "Young Women Leaving Jobs for Money, Not Family" and a March 31 *Christian Science Monitor* article, "Lesser Pay for Better Work? U.S. Women's Soccer Stars Say So."

Kenneth F. Ferraro, Purdue University, was quoted in a March 1 *U.S. News and World Report* article, "Abuse, Poverty in Childhood Linked to Adult Health Problems," about the February *American Sociological Review* article, "Childhood Disadvantage and Health Problems in Middle and Later Life: Early Imprints on Physical Health?," he co-authored with **Markus H. Schafer**, University of Toronto, and **Lindsay R. Wilkinson**, Baylor University. The study was also covered in PsychCentral.com, Philly.com, and UPI.com on March 1, *Pacific Standard* on March 2, and a number of other media outlets.

Claude Fischer, University of California-Berkeley, was quoted in an April

1 *Atlantic* article, "The Long Life (and Slow Death?) of the Prank Phone Call."

Charles Gallagher, La Salle University, was quoted in a February 24 *Chinese Social Sciences Today* article on the case involving Peter Liang, a February 25 *Washington Times* article on Hillary Clinton addressing the concerns of Black Lives Matter activists, an article in the winter issue of *The American Prospect* on the President Obama's legacy on race relations, a March 17 *Inverse Magazine* article about the use of the phrase "white genocide" by neo-Nazis who allege white people are being targeted for eradication in the U.S., and a March 29 *York Daily Record* op-ed, "Is Being 'Color Blind' a Good Thing?" He was also interviewed on March 30 on Fox News 29 about incivility on public transportation.

Sara Goldrick-Rab, University of Wisconsin, was quoted in a March 30 *FiveThirtyEight* article, "Shut Up About Harvard."

Neil Gross, Colby College, and **Amy J. Binder**, University of California-San Diego, were quoted in a March 30 *Inside Higher Ed* article, "Passing on the Right."

Michelle Janning, Whitman College, discussed why love letters matter on Minnesota Public Radio on February 11.

Carole Joffe, University of California-San Francisco, was quoted in an April 4 *New Yorker* article, "The Pill That Still Hasn't Changed the Politics of Abortion."

Ross Koppel, University of Pennsylvania, was quoted in a February 29 *USA*

Today article, "Health Companies Will Improve Digital Records, But Safety Concerns Linger."

Tanya Koropecyk-Cox, University of Florida, was mentioned in an April 1 *RawStory* article, "Here Are 9 Dumb Things People Say When They Hear You Don't Want to Have Kids."

Charles Kurzman, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, was mentioned in a March 22 *Washington Post* article, "How Vulnerable is the United States to a Brussels-Like Attack?" The article also appeared in the *Chicago Tribune* on March 22.

Jooyoung Lee, University of Toronto, was quoted in an April 4 *PolitiFact Pennsylvania* article, "What Causes Most Gun Violence in Philly?"

Zai Liang, University at Albany, SUNY, was interviewed February 19 by China Radio International about the plight of children left behind in China.

Emma Mishel, New York University, was quoted in a February 24 *Think-Progress* article, "Study Finds Employers Are Less Likely To Interview LGBT Women," about her study, "Discrimination Against Queer Women in the U.S. Workforce: A Résumé Audit Study," which was recently published in *Socius: Sociological Research for a Dynamic World*. Her research was also covered in *Fusion* on January 15, *The Huffington Post* on January 21, *Cosmopolitan* on January 22, *Bustle* on January 25, *Pride Life* on February 26, and a number of other media outlets.

Joya Misra, University of Massachusetts-Amherst, was quoted in a March 28 *VICE* "Broadly" article, "Women May Finally Get Money for Unpaid Caregiving Work."

Alondra Nelson, Columbia University, was interviewed in February about her new book, *The Social Life of DNA: Race, Reparations, and Reconciliation*, on "The Michelangelo Signorile Show" and on KGNU's "Connections." In addition, the book was excerpted on *AlterNet* and an event curated and moderated by Nelson, hosted by first lady of New York City, Chirlane McCray, was written up in *The Nation*.

Kari Marie Norgaard, University of Oregon, wrote a January 17 *Chronicle of Higher Education* article, "Climate Change Is a Social Issue," on why so few sociologists have been part of the interdisciplinary conversation on climate change.

Sangyoub Park, Washburn University, was quoted in a January 9 *Corriere della Sera* article about mukbang, a type of performance in which people broadcast themselves eating online. This has become popular in South Korea.

Manuel Pastor, University of Southern California, was mentioned in a March 8 *New York Times* article, "To Block Trump, Latinos to Seek First Vote in U.S."

David S. Pedulla, University of Texas-Austin, was quoted in a March 15 *Atlantic* article, "The Unfortunate Consequences for Men Who Work Part-Time," about his *March American Sociological Review* study, "Penalized or Protected? Gender and the Consequences of Nonstandard and Mismatched Employment Histories." The study was also covered in the *Austin Business Journal* on March 3, *Politico* on March 4, the *Deseret News* on March 9, the *Austin American-Statesman* on March 20, *Fortune* on March 25, the *Knoxville News Sentinel* on March 28, and a number of other media outlets.

Jack Nusan Porter, International Association of Genocide Scholars, was quoted February 29 on the Middle East Eye website on Bernie Sander's democratic-socialist background and his time on Kibbutz Shaar Ha-Amakim near Haifa.

Dudley Poston, Texas A&M University, **Layton Field**, Mount St. Mary's University, and **Kenneth Johnson**, University of New Hampshire, had their recent research on natural decrease (more deaths than births) featured worldwide in newspapers and blogs in December and January. The newspapers include *The Muslim Times*, *The Telegraph*, *Aljazeera-America*, *Israel National News*, *Financial Times*, *The Independent*, *Business Standard*, *Times of India*, *Pakistan Observer*, *World News Network*, and *Economic Times of India*. The blogs include PHYS.ORG; Plus.google.com; MercatorNet.com; IFL-science.com; Veneremurcernui, a blog for Dallas Catholics; WND, the Largest Christian Website in the World; Zee News; QZ.com; Biospace.com; PoliticalHotwire.com; Dennik-postaj; Worldmag.com; Intellectual Takeout; Mynahcare.com; Socialnews.xyz; Helpinus.net; Biospace.com; Nakedcapitalism.com; The Something Sensitive Forum; and NewsFisher.io.

Alex Press, Northeastern University, wrote a February 17 *Nation* article, "Silence on Campus: Contingent Work and Free Speech," which quoted **Steven Vallas**, Northeastern University, and **Adia Harvey Wingfield**, Washington University in St. Louis.

Enrique S. Pumar, Catholic University of America, was the subject of a February 6 profile in *El Tiempo Latino*, the Spanish language newspaper published by *The Washington Post*.

Jennifer Reich, University of Colorado-Denver, and **Jonathan Imber**, Wellesley College, were quoted in a March 30 *Live Science* article, "Tribeca Film Debate: Why the Anti-Vaxxers Just Won't Quit."

Michael Rosenfeld, Stanford University, was featured in a March 23 *Washington Post* Q&A article, "How Well Online Dating Works, According to Someone Who Has Been Studying It for Years," and was quoted in a March



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

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18 *Washington Post* article, "How the Chance of Breaking Up Changes the Longer Your Relationship Lasts."

Zakia Salime, Rutgers University, was quoted and her book, *Between Feminism and Islam: Human Rights and Sharia Law in Morocco*, was mentioned in a February 13 *New York Times* article, "Moroccan Actress Finds Fame Tinged With Fury."

Markus H. Schafer, University of Toronto, was quoted in a March 9 *Psychology Today* article about his *March Social Psychology Quarterly* study, "The Age-Graded Nature of Advice: Distributional Patterns and Implications for Life Meaning," which he co-authored with **Laura Upenieks**, University of Toronto. The study was also covered in the *Deseret News*, *The Telegraph*, and the *Daily Mail* on March 13, the *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* on March 28, and a number of other media outlets.

Theda Skocpol, Harvard University, was quoted in March 1 WYNC.org article, "The Koch Brothers Hate Trump But Their Tea Party Doesn't," and was interviewed on WYNC radio about the same topic.

Jessi Streib, Duke University, was quoted in a March 15 Yahoo!Finance article, "How Disney and Pixar Mislead Your Kids."

Stacy Torres, University of California-Berkeley, wrote a March 3 *San Francisco Chronicle* op-ed, "Homeless Problem Can't Be Swept Away."

Junhow Wei, University of Pennsylvania, was mentioned in a January 21 *Pacific Standard* article, "Learn How to Persevere Like a Failed 'American Idol' Contestant."

W. Bradford Wilcox, University of Virginia, and **Beth Montemurro**, Pennsylvania State University-Abington, were quoted in a February 28 *New York Times* article, "Maids All A-Leaping with Marriage Proposals."

William Julius Wilson, Harvard University, was mentioned in a March 18 *New York Times* op-ed, "Reign of Disdain."

Adia Harvey Wingfield, Washington University-St. Louis, was quoted in a March 23 *Atlantic* article, "When Resumes Are Made 'Whiter' to Please Potential Employers." She also wrote a March 6 *Fortune* column, "Dear CEOs, Those Campus Racism Protests May Be Coming to Your Office," which mentioned **Joe Feagin**, Texas A&M University.

Jonathan R. Wynn, University of Massachusetts-Amherst, was subject of a February 3 *CityLab* Q&A article, "How Music Festivals Shape Cities" and was quoted in an April 1 *Live Science* article, "April Fools' Day! Why People Love Pranks."

John Zipp, University of Akron, was quoted in a March 4 *Cleveland.com* article, "University of Akron Faculty to

Take Strike Authorization Vote" and in a March 3 *Akron Beacon Journal* article, "UA Full-Time Professors to Take Strike Authorization Vote Next Week."

Awards

Charles Gallagher, La Salle University, was selected for a Fulbright Scholar Award to study immigration in the UK. He will be hosted by the Department of Sociology at University of Birmingham and The Institute on Research in Superdiversity (IRiS). Professor Gallagher will be conducting his research in the fall 2016 semester.

Rhonda F. Levine, Colgate University, is the 2016 recipient of the Jerome Balmuth Award for Teaching, a Colgate University award for distinctively successful and transformative teaching that goes hand-in-hand with rich student-faculty engagement.

Virag Molnar, The New School, was one of the 2016 Central Program's ACLS Fellows. She received a fellow for her project, "Civil Society and the Return of Radical Nationalism in Postsocialist Hungary."

Julie A. Pelton, University of Nebraska-Omaha, received an Alumni Outstanding Teaching Award from the University of Nebraska at Omaha Alumni Association in honor of her distinguished teaching in the classroom.

Allison Pugh, University of Virginia, was named one of the 2016 Central Program's ACLS Fellows. She was named a fellow for her project, "On the Cutting Edge of Intimacy: Children, Parents, and Institutions Negotiating Cultural Change."

Smitha Radhakrishnan, Wellesley College, was named one of the 2016 ACLS Frederick Burkhardt Residential Fellows. Radhakrishnan named a fellow for her project, "Spare Change: Gender and Power in the Global Microfinance Industry."

Xuefei Ren, Michigan State University, was named one of the 2016 ACLS Frederick Burkhardt Residential Fellows. Ren named a fellow for her project, "Urban Governance and Citizen Rights in China and India: Housing, Land, and Air."

People

Elaine Howard Ecklund, Rice University, was invited to give the inaugural Templeton Religion Trust lecture at College of the Bahamas on March 10, 2016. Her presentation was titled "Myths and Realities at the Faith and Science Interface." She also, gave the keynote address to an audience of 250 people at the Institute for Spirituality and Health's 2016 Conference on Medicine and Religion.

New Books

Rafael Alarcón, **Luis Escala-Rabadan**, and **Olga Odger**, all of El Colegio de

la Frontera Norte, *Making Los Angeles Home: The Integration of Mexican Immigrants in the United States* (University of California Press, 2016).

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

Katerina Bodovski, Pennsylvania State University, *Across Three Continents: Reflections on Immigration, Education, and Personal Survival* (Peter Lang Publishing, 2015).

Amy D. Corning and **Howard Schuman**, both of University of Michigan, *Generations and Collective Memory* (University of Chicago Press, 2015).

Rebecca Jean Emigh, University of California-Los Angeles, **Dylan John Riley**, University of California-Berkeley, and **Patricia Ahmed**, San Diego State University-University Center, *Antecedents of Censuses from Medieval to Nation States How Societies and States Count* (Palgrave, 2016); and *Changes in Censuses from Imperialist to Welfare States: How Societies and States Count* (Palgrave, 2016).

Sylvanna Falcon, University of California-Santa Cruz, *Power Interrupted: Antiracist and Feminist Activism inside the United Nations* (University of Washington Press, 2016).

Michele Rene Gregory, York College-CUNY, *The Face of the Firm: Corporate Hegemonic Masculinity at Work* (Routledge, 2016).

Trevor W. Harrison, University of Lethbridge, *Prairie Bohemian: The Life in Music of Frank Gay*, *Edmonton* (University of Alberta Press, 2015).

Mark Hutter, Rowan University, *Experiencing Cities*, 3rd ed. (Routledge, 2016).

David A. Karp, Boston College, **William C. Yoels**, University of Alabama-Birmingham, **Barbara H. Vann**, Loyola University Maryland, and **Michael Ian Borer**, University of Nevada-

Las Vegas, *Sociology in Everyday Life*, 4th ed. (Waveland, 2016).

Edith King, Worldmindedness Institutes, *Educating Students in Times of Terrorism* (Kindle, 2016).

Gladys Mitchell-Walthour, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, and **Elizabeth Hordge-Freeman**, The University of South Florida, Eds., *Race and the Politics of Knowledge Production: Diaspora and Black Transnational Scholarship in the United States and Brazil* (Palgrave MacMillan, 2016).

Sharon Erickson Nepstad, University of New Mexico, *Nonviolent Struggle: Theories, Strategies, and Dynamics* (Oxford University Press, 2015).

Robert B. Smith, Social Structural Research, Inc., *Social Structure and Voting in the United States* (Springer, 2016).

Rachael A. Woldoff, West Virginia University, **Lisa Morrison**, Florida Atlantic University, and **Michael L. Glass**, University of Illinois, *Priced Out: Stuyvesant Town and the Loss of Middle-Class Neighborhood* (New York University Press, 2016).

Other Organizations

General Social Survey plans to include some items or short topical modules designed by users in its 2018 survey, and invites users to submit proposals recommending such items or modules. Proposals submitted in response to this call will be included based on assessments of their scientific merit; they need not be accompanied by funding to cover costs of data collection and data processing. The proposals are due by June 30, 2016. For full details, visit www.gss.norc.org/Documents/other/ModuleCompetition_2018_final.pdf.

111th ASA Annual Meeting
August 20-23, 2016
Washington State Convention Center
Seattle, WA

RETHINKING SOCIAL MOVEMENTS: CAN CHANGING THE CONVERSATION CHANGE THE WORLD?

111TH ASA ANNUAL MEETING AUGUST 20-23, 2016 WASHINGTON STATE CONVENTION CENTER SEATTLE, WA

ASA AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Caught in the Web

Social Explorer Project was named a Webby Award nominee. Social Explorer's interactive map project *The Threat to Representation for Children and Non-Citizens* has been selected as a Nominee for the 20th Annual Webby Awards for best legal website. The site and companion report illustrate the potential impact that the *Evenwel v. Abbott* Supreme Court case could have had on representation around the nation (and still might depending on further legal challenges). For more information, visit: www.socialexplorer.com/.

Work in Progress: Short-Form Sociology on the Economy, work and inequality is a public sociology blog intended to disseminate sociological research and findings to the general public, with a particular emphasis on contributing to policy debates. It is a joint project co-sponsored by the following four kindred ASA sections: Organizations, Occupations and Work; Economic Sociology; Labor and Labor Movements; and Inequality, Poverty and Mobility. The typical length for submissions is around 800-1,200 words. The editorial team includes eight members, with representatives from each of the four Sections. The blog is followed on Twitter by reporters from the *New York Times*, *Washington Post*, *NPR*, *MSNBC*, *BBC* and many other outlets. For more information, visit www.workinprogress.oowsection.org/. Work in Progress is available at www.WIPsociology.org.

Deaths

Edgar F. Borgatta, University of Washington, died in Seattle, WA on February 20, 2016 at age 91. He had a distinguished academic journey in psychology and sociology. His affiliations during his professional career included Harvard University, the Russell Sage Foundation for Social Research, New York University, Cornell University, University of Wisconsin in Madison, Graduate Center of the City University of New York, and University of Washington.

Jaap Dronkers, Maastricht University, Netherlands, education sociologist, died on March 30 at the age of 71. Much of his work was about equality and inequality and the role that education plays.

Obituaries

S.F. Camilleri
1922-2016

S.F. Camilleri, "Frank" to all who knew him, passed away from lung cancer in hospice in Northridge, CA, on February 29, 2016, at age 93. He was born in Rochester, NY, July 16, 1922.

All of Frank Camilleri's graduate degrees were from the University

of California-Los Angeles, where he completed his PhD in 1954.

His first academic job was on the faculty of the University of Washington from 1952 to 1958. From Washington Frank went to Stanford, 1958-1963, and subsequently to California State University-San Diego (now San Diego State University), 1963-1964, and then to Michigan State University, 1964-1990. After his retirement from Michigan State he did research at the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Washington, DC, 1990-1991.

Frank's main areas of interest were the social psychology of small groups, the formal aspects of sociological theory, and research methods, including the use of statistics in social research.

At the University of Washington he did research and published with Maurice Van Arsdol and Calvin Schmid.

It was at Stanford University that he found a real home for his research interests in a group of colleagues that provided a supportive context for his work. In 1959, sociology at Stanford made its "Great Turnaround," and "made a serious investment" in the Sociology Department's future, as noted in 2009, when the 50th anniversary of this event was celebrated and written up in *Footnotes*. It started when Stanford offered Sanford Dornbush, Chair of Sociology, the opportunity to invite four sociologists of his choice to join him on the Sociology Faculty: Joseph Berger, Bernard Cohen, Richard Scott, and Frank Camilleri. The next year Morris Zelditch joined this group. A small-group research laboratory was operative at Stanford and used extensively by these faculty members for teaching and research.

These social psychologists were much more than colleagues. They were his research collaborators, and provided a sounding board for writing he published. And they became his good friends. They were Frank's reference group for the rest of his career.

At Michigan State, Frank was instrumental in hiring fresh Stanford PhDs Tom Conner and Hans Lee as Sociology Department faculty. Also, Bo Anderson was hired from Stanford. A small-group research and teaching laboratory in the Department of Sociology was newly established under Frank's guidance.

In 1962, while at Stanford, Frank published a seminal article in the *American Sociological Review*, "Theory, Probability and Induction in Social Research." I had been greatly influenced by this article and was delighted to find Frank new on the sociology faculty at Michigan State at the same time (1964) that I took a position there. This was the beginning of a long friendship.

Frank had high standards for his students, his colleagues, and himself.

He had a keen, probing intelligence. In faculty meetings Frank often pointed out weak links in a chain of argument, sometimes putting a dagger into ideas he found faulty, and re-directing the discussion.

But Frank had a much lighter and warmer touch in social interaction with his friends—from several different Departments at Michigan State. The Camilleris loved classical music. They also loved to entertain. In retirement Frank's family traveled to Italy and Sicily to explore their roots. In their camper the Camilleris explored the parks of the American West.

He is survived by his wife Barbara, a son Ronald, and a daughter Lisa, and two grandchildren.

Barbara Camilleri, sfcamilleri@yahoo.com; Denton E. Morrison, Michigan State University; and other MSU friends of Frank Camilleri

Alan Emery
1964-2015

Alan Louis Emery, associate professor of sociology at California State University-Fullerton, died in December. He was 51. His research attempted to explain how and why white Afrikaner elites chose to support a negotiated end to the apartheid regime in South Africa. Alan's explanation was based on extensive, face-to-face interviews with government officials, finance executives, and sources within the military. He applied both C. Wright Mill's power elite model and William Domhoff's state autonomy model to the decisions to legalize the African National Congress and to vote to negotiate an end to white rule without resorting to systematic violence.

Alan received a BA in Political Science and his PhD in sociology at University of California-Los Angeles, where I met him in graduate school. He brought a youthful enthusiasm and his first-hand knowledge of having watched the South African state crumble to his studies. He had a serious interest in political theory, particularly the intersection of class and race theories of social movements and social change. His dissertation was titled "Insurgency and democratization in South Africa: The community mobilization of ideological, military and political power." And he had a provisional book manuscript which he called "(R)evolution" to mark South Africa as having taken an usual path to state change.

Alan grew up in Johannesburg and was active in white political movements against apartheid during the 1980s. At 18, he was conscribed into the South African military and drove a truck for a tracking unit that pursued insurgents in the bush. That experience made him wary of simple theories that sought to explain changes in human behavior based on

short-run class interest or national or racial identity.

Alan was a Marxist who did not believe that theories of class or race conflict could explain why the South African Afrikaner government abdicated in 1992. That South African president De Klerk held whites-only referendum on a proposal to continue negotiations with the ANC to end apartheid was a key historical event that Alan sought to explain.

In a recent *Critical Sociology* article, Alan wrote, "Unlike classical Marxism which had suggested that the rationalizing imperatives of capitalism would undermine racism, neo-Marxism inverted the enlightenment claim that growth subverts racism by arguing that 'apartheid was conducive to capitalist development.'" He found neither theory persuasive.

Donald Treiman, professor of sociology at UCLA and Alan's principal dissertation advisor, said that Alan was a careful scholar with high standards who never let his political views get in the way of his scholarship. Treiman noted that Alan's high standards for himself and for others made him less productive than he might have been, but that his dissertation would have made a strong book and resulted in a rethinking of societal change in South Africa.

Alan was a tenured professor in the sociology department at Fullerton. He started there in 2002, after finishing his dissertation. The position played to his strengths. He taught many courses to a diverse set of students and motivated them in an engaged, challenging teaching style. He exposed his students to films and ideas about Africa, Asia, and Latin America. His South African accent and unusual life trajectory made him a novel and popular professor. He taught in a variety of areas, including sociology of urban life, sex and gender, sociological theory, and political sociology.

Alan brought his own life experience and subsequent scholarship to his teaching. He encouraged students to take on critical ideas about the state and the military. "I try to encourage them to become critical consumers of political information," he said in 2006.

Alan had a love of the outdoors. He was a competitive mountain bike racer, hiked parts of the Pacific Crest Trail, and was obsessed with motocross. Many weekends he could be found at the track, jumping his motorcycle.

"Alan was a gentle soul who was regarded as a good department citizen for shouldering more than a fair share of service," said Eileen Walsh, Fullerton chair and associate professor of sociology.

Alan is survived by his brother, Michael.

Caleb Southworth, University of Oregon

announcements

Charles S. Green, III
1937-2016

Our beloved friend and colleague Charles “Tuck” Green, born in Manhattan, NY, in 1937, passed away on April 19, 2016, after struggling courageously with cancer for nearly a year and a half. During this period, he remained involved in professional activities, including his work as a docent at the University of North Carolina Acklund Museum of Art, along with his wife Jean Green, with whom he was married for 50 years. In retirement, both Tuck and Jean devoted much energy and time to the arts through their work presenting the collections, as only former teachers could, to thousands of high school, middle school, and elementary students—developing materials and presentations for almost 15 years. In addition, they both devoted extensive time to the local United Nations association in the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill area.

Tuck earned his PhD in sociology at Cornell University under the direction of William C. Whyte. He was an assistant/associate professor at the University of Virginia for seven years, where he taught, conducted research, presented papers, and published articles in the areas of organization and social stratification. In 1976 he came to the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater, where he spent the next 26 years.

When Tuck and Jean moved to Wisconsin in 1976, he engaged in a long-term commitment to work in a collaborative fashion with other scholars to assist undergraduate students to simultaneously engage in sociological research and prepare themselves for pursuing careers with a bachelor's degree. This endeavor also led to close involvement with the undergraduate teaching programs developed by ASA's Carla Howery. Tuck was a major figure in this national movement.

In the 1970s and 1980s, sociology programs around the country were challenged with serious enrollment problems and associated reductions in teaching staff. Tuck, along with several committed faculty—Lanny Neider, Hadley Klug, Richard Salem, and Ron Berger—worked to develop a program that incorporated student research and internships. They also developed a student handbook and tracking system that encouraged undergraduate students to take career-related courses more specifically designed to prepare them for job opportunities upon graduation—primarily in the areas of social services, criminal justice, and business management. During Tuck's time at UW-Whitewater, faculty evaluated these efforts in a variety of ways and found them to markedly increase job opportunities, student satisfaction, and department enrollment of majors and minors. Spurred by Tuck's Herculean efforts, the ensuing decades were a time of great growth and program development.

One incredibly time-consuming component of this career-related teaching project was a course Tuck developed that was required prior to internship placement: Sociology in Practice. In this course Tuck worked with students to complete a literature review that provided the basis for research questions to be answered during the student's internship. This required each student to not only gain career-related experience, but conduct an analysis of the social context and activities expected of key employees in their placement setting. Final papers were often of very high quality and competitive entries to the university's outstanding research paper award competition. During the time of these and other innovations, Tuck and his colleagues also prepared more than two dozen conference presentations, journal articles, and books on topics that ranged from the application of sociology to the effectiveness of the department's program for student job placement. Especially noteworthy were the book *Liberal Education and Careers* and articles in *Teaching Sociology* and *The American Sociologist*.

Throughout all this, Tuck remained the go-to person for students seeking scholarly feedback and career advice. For many years long-time department chair Lanny Neider relied on Tuck for the preparation of reports and assistance in the conduct of administrative duties. He was also a mentor to new faculty and helped them successfully navigate the university system of tenure and promotion.

It's hard to capture the essence of Tuck by simply describing some of his professional accomplishments. He was hard working but always ready to socialize and joke with. He was a very accomplished teacher and scholar but always unassuming. Colleagues remember him as one of the nicest men they ever met. He was a dear friend to many, especially to me.

When Lanny and I went to the airport for his job interview at UW-Whitewater in the Spring of 1976, we sat waiting for his plane to greet him and take him to the hotel. But we had no idea what he would look like. We planned to go up to the first person who looked like a sociologist and were surprised that he did not fit our expectations of an early 1970's “hippie” sociologist. Rather, he had short white hair, was clean shaven, and dressed like an Ivy-leaguer. Whatever our first impression, Tuck was the epitome of everything we expected of a sociologist, and we will remain forever grateful for having known him and having the privilege to spend the bulk of our professional lives in his company.

Memorial contributions may be sent in Tuck's name to the University of North Carolina Lineberger Comprehensive Cancer Center, 101 Manning Dr., Chapel Hill, NC 27514.

Richard Salem, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater

Ruth A. Wallace
1932-2016

Ruth A. Wallace, Professor Emeritus at The George Washington University (GWU), died on March 2, 2016, at the age of 84. Ruth was a professor at GWU for over 30 years and her scholarly work reflected an ongoing commitment to equality and the advancement of women as religious leaders. Her book, *They Call Her Pastor: A New Role for Catholic Women* (1992), was a ground-breaking reimagining of the role of women as parish leaders within the Catholic Church. Later, she would explore the controversial idea of allowing priests to marry in her book, *They Call Him Pastor: Married Men in Charge of Catholic Parishes* (2003). Ruth was ahead of her time and her ideas continue to remain progressive challenges to the status quo.

Her feminism extended into all areas of her life. For instance, when she joined her PhD program at UC-Berkeley, she was told by her advisor that women “did not do theory” and that she needed to concentrate on something feminine (he suggested the sociology of the family). Unsurprisingly for anyone who knew Ruth, she defied his edict and promptly focused on sociological theory. Her commitment to theory continued throughout her career, as she taught theory to both graduate and undergraduate students believing that it could give young sociologists different lenses with which to see the world. She also published theoretical texts, including six editions of *Contemporary Sociological Theory* (co-authored with Alison Wolf) as well as *Feminism and Sociological Theory* (1989).

Ruth was the only person that I (Abigail) knew when I moved to Washington, DC, to attend graduate school at GWU. I remember the day that I moved into my studio apartment. I was nervous and overwhelmed. I immediately called Ruth, who challenged me to take my first Metro ride (alone) to her home for tea. After my first sociological theory class with Ruth, any trepidations I had about having a former Catholic nun as a mentor disappeared as I came

to understand her unique insights as a feminist scholar. Ruth often reminisced about being one of the first women to be faculty at GWU and how her doctoral degree was often “conveniently absent” from official institutional lists back in the day. She was a tremendous source of inspiration and support for the duration of my graduate study.

Shannon remembers Ruth as both a teacher and a colleague. Ze (Shannon uses gender-neutral pronouns) first met Ruth when ze began working as the Executive Aide of GWU's Sociology Department while Shannon worked toward her Master's in Women's Studies. Later, Shannon took several courses from Ruth, and Ruth agreed to be Shannon's MA thesis advisor, during which time she bravely sifted through an almost-400-page manuscript. That selflessness with her time and energy was characteristic of how Ruth interacted with all of her students. She also treated every member of the department with respect, from the chair to the executive aide to the adjunct faculty. She encouraged Shannon to apply for awards and get her work published; something that ze would not have done on her own. After finishing her graduate degree, Shannon visited with Ruth many times, in her home or while eating out, and never failed to find a supporter, mentor, and friend in this pioneering sociologist.

Ruth was the recipient of numerous awards, including the American Sociological Association's Jessie Bernard Award, the District of Columbia Sociological Society's Stuart Rice Award for Outstanding Contributions to Sociology, the Religious Research Association's H. Paul Douglass Lecturer, Marquette University's Joseph McGee Lecturer, and Santa Clara University's Distinguished Visiting Scholar.

Her sister, Dorothy Wallace, predeceased her. She is survived by her sister, Mary Jean Paxton, of Oceanside, CA; two nieces, Kathleen McPherson and Diane Wagener; and two nephews, John Dooling and Jan Haagems. Ruth donated her body to the Georgetown University Medical School.

Abigail E. Cameron, The Texas Department of State Health Services, and Shannon E. Wynn

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During the ASA Annual Meeting in Seattle, ASA will be live tweeting about activities and research presented using the hashtag #asa16. Meeting attendees are encouraged to do the same in order to highlight noteworthy presentations or to share and discuss ideas.



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editor transitions

Journals in Transition

Journal of Health and Social Behavior: As of September 1, 2016, all new submissions should be submitted electronically to the new editors, Richard M. Carpiano and Brian C. Kelly, via the SAGETrack online system: <http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/jhsb>. At that time, all correspondence should be sent to the editors at Purdue University, Department of Sociology, 700 W. State Street, West Lafayette, IN 47907; jhsb@purdue.edu. Please contact the editors if online submission is not possible. Correspondence regarding revisions of manuscripts already under review will continue to be received until August 31, 2016, by the outgoing editor, Gilbert Gee, University of California-Los Angeles, P.O. Box 951772, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1772; jhsb@ph.ucla.edu

Sociology of Education: As of July 1, 2016, all new submissions and correspondence should be sent to the new editor, Linda Renzulli; (706) 542-3213; soced16@gmail.com; submission site <http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/soe>. Revised manuscripts and related correspondence should also be submitted to Renzulli as of July 1, 2016, although decisions on revised manuscripts will be made in consultation with the outgoing editor Rob Warren.

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