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Sex and the Province: A Short History of Quebec

Poulami Roychowdhury, and Eran Shor, McGill University

Quebec has a long and multi-faceted history of intimate relationships and sexuality. Over the past hundred years, the city has witnessed massive changes in the institution of marriage, as well as in the social acceptability and legal rights of gays and lesbians.

The province was long dominated by the Catholic Church, which exercised immense control over social and family life. These days, however, Quebec residents are calling the very foundations of marriage under question. A 2006 study by sociologists Don Kerr, Melissa Moyser and Roderic Beaujot showed that Quebec's rates of divorce, cohabitation outside of marriage, and

childbirth out of wedlock were substantially higher than those of all other Canadian provinces. Similar to Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, Quebec has very low marriage rates and very high levels of cohabitation. In fact, the concentration of unwed couples in Quebec today is among the highest in the world. Thirty-seven percent of people living together as couples in the province are not officially married. Cohabitation is so popular that the term *conjoints/conjointe* (masculine and feminine terms referring to either a cohabiting or married partner) is frequently applied to all partners irrespective of marital status.

The decreasing popularity of marriage in Quebec can be traced

to the women's rights movements and turning away from the Church, which were integral to Quebec's Quiet Revolution (*La Révolution Tranquille*). A period of immense socio-political and socio-cultural change that surrounded the election of the pro-sovereignty national government in 1976, the Quiet Revolution broke the power of the Church and instituted a welfare state with robust family-friendly policies. In 1981, the provincial government went so far as to adopt a policy preventing women from legally taking on their husband's surname. By making name changes illegal, the government hoped to initiate equality among spouses. The rule applies even to Canadian women who move to

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Proposed Change to the Selection Process for Status Committee Membership

This year's ballot includes a proposal to change the process for establishing membership for the four ASA status committees. Currently members of status committees are nominated by the Committee on Committees and approved by Council. If the ballot initiative passes, membership on status committees will be established through a process similar to that used for task forces, which begins with an open call for volunteers, followed by formal appointment by Council.

Status committees are charged with monitoring the standing in the discipline of groups that have been historically underrepresented in academia including racial and ethnic minorities; women; members of the LGBTI community; and persons with disabilities. Status committees are responsible for reporting

to Council every five years and, as appropriate, offering recommendations for how the association can better respond to the needs of these groups.

Nancy Lopez, Chair of the ASA Status Committee on Racial and Ethnic Minorities explained, "The ASA status committees... play an indispensable role in advancing equity and inclusion in ASA and beyond (e.g., undergraduate and graduate admission, tenure and promotion guidelines, public and engaged scholarship and praxis)."

Status Committee Accomplishments

Over the years, the research and recommendations of status committees have led to scholarly publications. For example, efforts of the Committee on the Status

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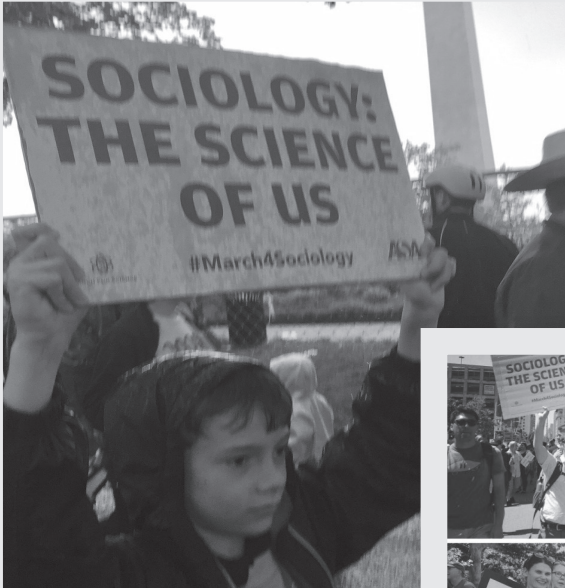
A New Membership Category for High School Teachers

While important to the discipline, high school teachers have been minimally represented in ASA's membership. At its March meeting, ASA Council was asked to recommend a new membership category designed for this population, which it supported. High school teachers are important to ASA as we seek to strengthen the pipeline to the sociology major. If we can support robust sociology high school programs, students will become familiar with and, hopefully, excited about sociology before arriving at college. An ASA high school teacher membership would also benefit the teachers, many of whom have little training in sociology and scant access to resources for teaching

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Sociology at the March for Science

On Saturday, April 22, hundreds of thousands took to the streets in Washington, DC, and in hundreds of satellite marches around the world in a show of unity and support for scientific research funding and evidence-based policymaking. Sociologists were at the March for Science en masse. Many flew into Washington from around the country to participate in Washington's march. Many others made their voices heard in their own localities, letting ASA know their presence online via social media using the hashtag #march4sociology. Here are some photographs from that day in Washington and beyond.



Census Bureau Director Resigns, Complicating Outlook for 2020 Decennial

On May 9, John Thompson announced his plans to step down as Director of the Census Bureau effective June 30. Thompson was confirmed as director in 2013 and before that worked in the bureau for 27 years. According to the COSSA newsletter, “Thompson’s resignation comes at a critical time for the Bureau as it ramps up its activities ahead of the 2020 Census and continues to face periodic threats to the American Community Survey. So far, no details have emerged about a potential replacement.” The Deputy Director position at the Bureau has been vacant since Nancy Potok left to become Chief Statistician of the United States in January.

Federally Funded R&D Center Funding Rebounded in FY 2015 after Four Years of Declines

The nation’s 42 federally funded research and development centers (FFRDCs) reported spending \$18.5 billion on research and development (R&D) in FY2015, their first rebound after several years of declining or flat expenditures, according to a new report from the National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics. The FFRDCs are privately operated R&D organizations that are exclusively or substantially financed by the federal government. Accounting for inflation, expenditures rose 3.1 percent from FY2014 to FY2015. In FY 2015, 22 percent of FFRDC R&D expenditures went toward basic research, 39 percent went toward applied research and 38 percent went toward development. For more information, including detailed



breakdowns of funding by source from FY 2010 to FY 2015, read the full report at www.nsf.gov/statistics/2017/nsf17314/.

Report on the Indicators of Higher Education Equity in the United States

The *Indicators of Higher Education Equity in the United States — 2017 Historical Trend Report* is a collaboration of the Pell Institute and the Alliance for Higher Education and Democracy at the University of Pennsylvania (PennaHEAD). According to the report, equity gaps remain in American higher education. The cost of college has continued to increase, and Pell Grants do not cover the same proportion of the average cost of college they once did. The report includes data on enrollment by race/ethnicity and socioeconomic status; the types of institutions in which students enroll;

the role of financial aid in eliminating barriers to paying for college; how students pay for college; and how educational attainment rates and early income outcomes vary by family characteristics. In addition, the new Equity Indicators website provides access to data files used to produce the figures included in the 2017 *Indicators Report*. The website also provides links to earlier reports and allows policymakers, educators and the public to explore data on equality and opportunity in U.S. higher education. In addition to providing longitudinal indicators of equity, the reports are intended to advance productive conversation about effective policies and practices for improving equity in higher education opportunity and outcomes. For more information, visit ahead-penn.org/news/indicators-higher-education-equity-united-states-%E2%80%94-2017-historical-trend-report.

Engaging in Policy-Making during a Period of Political Change

Emerald Nguyen, 2016/17 ASA Congressional Fellow

My first encounter with the policy world happened when I moved to Washington, DC, shortly after graduating from college. I lived in the city and worked at a federal agency for two years, and experienced up close the change in administrations from President Bush to President Obama. I was intrigued by how Washington, DC, drew in passionate, motivated people working on a range of policy issues. I hoped to return at some point in my career, and the American Sociological Association’s Congressional Fellowship offered me that opportunity. Coincidentally, the fellowship has brought me back to Washington during another transition in presidential administrations. Little did I know that my research background in the areas of immigration and healthcare would be applicable and invaluable during

this period of unprecedented social and political change.



Emerald Nguyen

Multiple Transitions

My fellowship journey first brought me to the U.S. House of Representatives where I worked in the Office of Congressman Mike Honda. This fellowship placement offered me the opportunity to work on a range of policy issues and engage with constituents from the same district where I grew up, making the experience a personal one. I was fortunate to work with and learn from a group of experienced and enthusiastic staffers who were not only a strong team but also a family. The 2016 election resulted in an unexpected outcome for the White House race and also for my fellowship experience. Congressman Honda was voted out of office after eight consecutive terms, and I found myself leaving the House of Representatives and transitioning to the Senate to the Office of Senator Kirsten Gillibrand. The transition

has allowed me to gain insights into the workings of both chambers of Congress, and afforded me the opportunity to use my sociological insights and research skills in multiple ways.

Using Sociology to Understand and Inform Policy

Being trained as a sociologist has prepared me in many ways for working in the environment of a congressional office. In my daily work of evaluating legislation, I draw on a broad base of knowledge and existing research for understanding the implications and consequences of potential policies. One of the many strengths of sociology lies in its training across multiple research methodologies. Having experience as both a quantitative and qualitative scholar has allowed me to easily and quickly evaluate the merits of data being used to support particular claims, and also effectively use statistics to inform and advance a position on an issue. Furthermore, the work being done by members of Congress on

a particular piece of legislation is oftentimes motivated by the same methods that are used by qualitative sociologists. I have observed how members of Congress will draw on rich, detailed stories about individual constituents back in their home states and districts. In the same way that qualitative sociologists rely on the narratives of their study participants to gain insights, those of us working in Congress also rely on this type of data to inform legislation.

More specifically, my training as a sociologist has allowed me to help address important questions in the current debates on immigration and healthcare. One of the underlying questions in the discussion about U.S. immigration policy has to do with how immigrants are integrating and contributing to the U.S., which in turn affects policies about entry into the country. Sociologists have produced a robust body of research on this topic, which I am able to draw on daily in my discussions with office colleagues

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New for 2017: An Employment Fair at the Annual Meeting

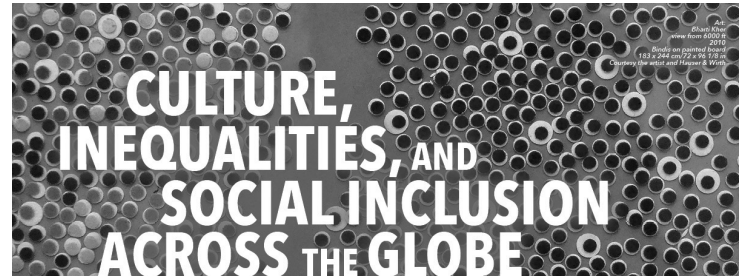
ASA is excited to announce an updated model and format for job seekers and employers to meet at the Annual Meeting. After careful review of the current service, examination of programs from similar organizations, and input from past Annual Meeting Employment Service users, we have developed a lower-cost, more inclusive service, while maintaining the option for scheduled one-on-one interviews. By reducing the participation cost for attendees as well as employers, we hope to grow participation and expand the scope of the audience we can serve.

The Employment Fair will be open to all registered meeting attendees at no additional fee. The Employment Fair will be held on Saturday, August 12 from 10:00am-4:00pm in the Palais des congrès de Montréal, which will allow registered attendees to meet informally with employers who have registered for the Employment Fair. Employers with a current open position(s), as well as employers without a current opening but inter-

ested in sharing information about the employment opportunities they offer, are invited to participate in the Employment Fair. A list of employers who will be at the Fair will be continuously updated on the ASA website prior to the meeting and listed in the meeting app.

Beginning May 1, 2017, employers (with a current open or upcoming position) will be able to register for a booth at the Employment Fair. Once an employer is registered, the institution will be added to the Employment Fair website as a participating employer.

In order to connect employers and job seekers prior to arriving in Montréal, the ASA is updating the ASA Job Bank indicate job seekers who will be in attendance at the Annual Meeting. Also beginning May 1, 2017, jobs seekers who are ASA members or subscribe to the Job Bank will be able to indicate in their Job Bank Resume Listing whether they will be attending the Annual Meeting. Employers with a current listing in the Job Bank will



be able to search resume listings by individuals attending the Annual Meeting. This option will be available on the Job Bank May 1-August 31, 2017.

In order to facilitate interviews, employers may use the same booth space on Sunday, August 13 and Monday, August 14 to conduct interviews with potential candidates that they meet during the Employment Fair or connect with prior to the meeting. Employers are responsible for scheduling all interviews and may schedule interviews in advance or invite individuals they meet on Saturday to come back for a longer discussion. There is no time limit for these meetings. Only

individuals that have been invited to interview will be allowed in the hall on these additional days.

We are excited to introduce this new service in Montréal and encourage any individual, whether currently on the job market or a future candidate, to attend the Employment Fair. The new, relaxed environment is designed to be low-pressure and flexible. The Employment Fair also welcomes those scholars who will be future job seekers to explore different employment options for sociologists.

For more details on the new Employment Fair, visit www.asanet.org/employmentfair. 

Quebec

From Page 1

Quebec after getting married in other provinces. To this day, exceptions to the law are made only in cases where a person can prove that their last name invites ridicule, prejudice, and psychological suffering or in situations where someone has used their partner's surname in an official capacity for at least five years.

Legal Distinctions


But even as Quebec has surged ahead with progressive marriage laws and a growing rate of domestic unions, important legal distinctions remain in the treatment of marriages and domestic partnerships. While together, cohabiting partners have the same rights as married couples. But upon separation, divorced partners are granted substantially higher financial claims. In a 5-4 ruling in 2013, Canada's Supreme Court upheld the notion that marriage and domestic unions

are not just different, but unequal. The justices ruled that after a split between unmarried couples, the provincial government could legally continue to exclude one of the partners from getting spousal support. According to McGill University Professor Céline Le Bourdais, a Canada Research Chair in Social Statistics and Family Change, the ruling signalled that while marriage was a formal commitment with rights and obligations, common-law relationships did not necessarily entail similar commitment.¹

While marriage as an institution thus continues to be an issue of contention at separation between individuals and the state, Quebec has allowed a growing space for same-sex couples within that landscape. This was not always the case. According to the Canadian confederation of 1867, homosexuality was punishable with up to 14 years in prison. Only in 1969, did Pierre Trudeau's government amend the law by decriminalizing

acts of sodomy between consenting adults of at least 21 years of age. Still, to this day, gay youths (under the age of 18) who engage in anal sex can be prosecuted and punished with up to 10 years in prison. While Ontario recently repealed this law, Quebec has yet to follow suit.

Gays and lesbians have, however, made major advances in both social and legal rights. According to recent estimates, approximately three percent of marriages in the province are same-sex. Same-sex marriage was legally recognized in Quebec on March 19, 2004, a full year before Canada as a whole made a similar move.² The official recognition of same-sex couples emerged out of a much more established social order. Montreal has long been a center of gay life. The first recorded gay establishment in North America was in Montreal. Moise Tellier established his "apples and cake shop" on Craig Street (now Saint-Antoine) in 1869 as an underground space where men could meet and have

sex.³ In 1918, Montreal-based writers Elsa Gidlow and Roswell George Mills launched *Les Mouches Fantastiques*, a mimeographed underground magazine, the first known LGBT publication in North American history. These days, Montreal serves as a gay and lesbian tourist destination. It is known for its social tolerance and active nightlife which radiates beyond the Gay Village located around St. Catherine Street East, a short walk from the ASA convention centre. 

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- On July 20, 2005, Canada became the first country outside Europe and the fourth country in the world to legalize same-sex marriage nationwide after the enactment of the Civil Marriage Act.
- www.tourisme-montreal.org/blog/brief-history-of-gay-montreal/

Imprisonment of a Sociologist and Many Other Social Scientists in Turkey on Trumped-Up Charges

Fatma Müge Göçek,
University of Michigan

Professor İftar Gözaydın, prominent Turkish legal scholar and sociologist was taken from her home in Istanbul December 20, 2016, for questioning and was formally arrested a week later. Thus imprisoned, an indictment was only submitted after two months, based on Gözaydın's deposition and the public prosecutor's investigation. After being kept in prison for approximately three months, she was released on March 30, 2017, following the court's acceptance of the indictment. In spite of her release, however, she is barred from international travel by the same court order. Formal legal proceedings in a court trial will probably proceed sometime in September 2017. The prosecution will request a long prison sentence (10-15 years) if Gözaydın is found guilty.

Professor Gözaydın received her law degree (LLD) from Istanbul University (1981) and her master's in Comparative Jurisprudence (1987) from NYU Law School. A leading expert on issues of religion and politics in Turkey, she taught at and retired from the public Istanbul Technical University only to become the Dean of the Faculty of Arts & Letters at the newly established private Doğuş University. She then moved to another private Gediz University as the chair of the sociology department. Professor Gözaydın has acquired a sparkling local and international reputation as an academic specializing in the sociology of religion and the state on the one side and as an activist as a founding member of Helsinki Citizens Assembly, a Turkish human rights group on the other. Until recently, she also had a strong public presence on Turkish television and radio as a public intellectual, appearing on and putting together programs.

It was at this juncture that Professor Gözaydın was caught in the political witch hunt that has brought Turkey into a nightmare since the presidency of Recep Tayyip Erdoğan. When she was the

head of the sociology department at the İzmir-based Gediz University, the university was shut down by government decree along with thousands of other educational institutions in the aftermath of a failed coup attempt on July 15, 2017. Gediz University was one of 15 universities closed for having connections with the faith-based Gülen movement. All faculty and staff were dismissed; students have been reassigned to other universities in Turkey.

Interestingly, the Gülen movement, the Justice and Development Party (hereafter JDP) that is in power today and current Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan had formerly been allies for decades. The inescapable power struggle to attain state and government positions and to influence national and international policy decisions led the JDP and President Erdoğan to stigmatize and systematically destroy all that was related to the Gülen movement. In spite of a lack of evidence, JDP alleged that the Gülen movement was behind the recent coup attempt, confiscating the \$7 billion net worth of the movement in Turkey that existed in the form of organizations such as banks, newspapers, journals, companies and schools, colleges and universities. Tens of thousands of officials, officers, professionals and academics were fired from their jobs for allegedly supporting the Gülen movement with no immediate legal recourse. Some have committed suicide in despair.

Professor Gözaydın was also charged on three counts: (1) for being a member of the Gülen Movement; (2) for being a supporter of the Gülen Movement before the coup and not referring to the movement as a 'terrorist' organization; and (3) for receiving financial support from a terrorist organization - based on her having been paid a salary as a regular faculty member at a Gülen-identified university and receiving a normal fee for appearing on television talk shows. These trumped-up charges reveal the manner in which Turkey has turned into an autocratic state, not

only violating the freedom of expression and thought as a fundamental academic right, but also undermining the rule of law by basing legal decisions on false truths.

The international academic community has not stayed quiet. Protest letters were written to high-level Turkish officials, regional officials, and European officials to no avail. There was a public, international petition effort to secure her release, locating her imprisonment within the larger context of the hundreds of academics that are currently in jail. The UN special rapporteur on the Right to Freedom of Expression, U.S. Helsinki Commission, and Scholars at Risk are also working on the dire fate of academics in Turkey.

A Personal Appeal

I conclude with a personal note and appeal. I am a sociologist who was born, raised, and educated in Turkey, and most of my work centers empirically on historical and contemporary issues in Turkey. Professor Gözaydın is a personal friend of mine and colleague that I hosted on my campus almost a decade ago. Since President Erdoğan's presidency in 2014, the political oppression



Istanbul, Turkey

has become unbearable in Turkey. In January 2016, I was targeted and denigrated by the Turkish president for signing a petition along with 2,200 academics, which asked the state to approach the Kurdish issue through diplomacy, not state-sponsored massacres. The president denigrated all of us as delusional illiterates for signing the petition and systematically started to punish the signatories residing in Turkey. Many academics lost their jobs, others were imprisoned, and still others were stigmatized by the state, government, and the party-owned media to such a degree that one committed suicide. I implore all of you reading this to stand in solidarity with the persecuted academics in Turkey and take a stand against such injustice and against the fundamental freedom of expression and thought.

For a more extensive analysis of the current predicament of academics in Turkey, refer to the Huffington Post article from March 17, 2017 (<http://huff.to/2pXmAve>).

Preliminary Program Now Online

The Annual Meeting preliminary program is now posted online. Any changes or updates to session listings for the final program received after June 1 can only be made in the online program and the mobile program app. To search the program, go to www.asanet.org/annual-meeting-2017/program-information

Selection Process

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of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology in examining the differences between white and URM graduate students on perceptions of peer social climate, faculty mentoring, and professional socialization, and the Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology's work in studying time spent in faculty rank by race/ethnicity and gender were both part of the ASA's official testimony in *Seeking Solutions: Maximizing American Talent by Advancing Women of Color in Academia: Summary of a Conference* (2013), published by the National Academies Press..

Recommendations from Status Committees have also led to changes in ASA nomination and selection processes that had the express purpose of increasing representation of women and racial

and ethnic minorities on editorial boards for ASA's journals, other committees, sections, and governance structures (Rosich 2005). Thanks in part to status committee recommendations, gender-neutral bathrooms are now a standard feature at all ASA Annual Meetings, as are a host of accessibility features including captions for Annual Meeting Plenary sessions.

The Proposal

While many members of status committees work hard and accomplish a great deal, it is also true that over the years status committees have often struggled to define a specific project and deliver a report at the end of each five-year cycle. Too frequently new members of the status committees have arrived and said they were not sure why they were appointed to the committee, and sometimes felt their academic expertise and interests did not fully


align with the committee's charge. This can create serious problems for the entire group.

Defining the issue, Tom Gerschick, Co-Chair of the Status Committee on Persons with Disabilities, said "To be effective, these committees especially need members who are knowledgeable, experienced and committed."

For this reason, ASA members are asked to approve a change to the ASA Bylaws that will relieve the Committee on Committees of the responsibility for nominating individuals for these committees. The relevant sentence in the Bylaws currently reads: "The Committee on Committees shall be responsible for making ranked recommendations to Council for appointments to all Award Selection Committees and Status Committees." The proposal is to remove the words "and Status Committees" from this sentence. This will allow Status Committee

membership to be recruited in the same manner that is used for task forces—with an open call for volunteers who are later confirmed by Council.

Sara Green, Co-Chair of the Status Committee on Persons with Disabilities in Sociology believes this will be a more effective approach. "Recruiting status committee members in the same way task force committee members are recruited —through an open call for volunteers—represents a real improvement. People who care enough about the issue to volunteer will have made the decision to dedicate the necessary time to the task."

Changes to the ASA Bylaws must be approved through a vote of the full membership. Please vote in the upcoming ASA election and let your view on this important initiative be known. 

High School Teachers

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sociology.

Membership categories are included in our governing documents. As such, Council has now passed a recommendation for a brand new high school teacher membership category to go to the full ASA membership on the current ballot, in the form of a bylaws revision proposal. Should the membership approve such a category, Council would later address questions of specific dues and benefits. The most important resources for high school teachers that would be included in the benefits package include access to TRAILS and *Contexts*, and ASA might develop new benefits such as a webinar series designed specifically for high school teachers.

Improving high school sociology has been one of Michèle Lamont's main initiatives for her term as ASA president, including both renewing efforts to establish an advanced placement test for high school sociology and bolstering ASA support for high school sociology teachers. President Lamont, along with the ASA staff, views these investments as crucial not only for bolstering the ranks of our

association, but also for insuring that more students arrive in college having been exposed to sociological knowledge and ready to enroll in sociology classes.

The specific ASA bylaws revision is found in *Article 1: Membership and Dues* and would read as follows:


"Section 1. Persons subscribing to the objectives of the Association may become Members. Those subscribing to the objectives of the Association but desiring fewer membership services may become Associate Members, pursuant to criteria established by the Council. Persons are eligible for Emeritus membership at retirement, providing that they have been full voting members of the Association for at least ten years. Students enrolled in undergraduate or graduate institutions may become Student Members. *High school teachers may become High School Teacher Members.*

The dues for Members, Associate Members, Emeritus Members, Student Members, and *High School Teacher Members* shall be determined by Council. Increases in dues above cost of living adjustments shall be subject to approval by all voting Members.

Section 2. Members, Emeritus

Members, Student Members, *High School Teacher Members*, and Associates shall have the right to attend all meetings of the Association and shall be entitled to one subscription to the Association's newsletter plus a free choice of as many other ASA publications as Council may authorize. Members, Emeritus Members, Student Members, *High School Teacher*


Members, and Associates shall have the right to initiate new business for the Association, by submitting a proposal in writing to the Executive Officer."

Changes to the ASA Bylaws must be approved through a vote of the full membership. Please vote in the upcoming ASA election and let your view on this important initiative be known. 

Sociologist Receives Pulitzer Prize

Evicted: Poverty and Profit in the American City received the 2017 Pulitzer Prize in the General Nonfiction category. By Harvard sociologist and MacArthur "Genius" Matthew Desmond, *Evicted* was awarded for being "a deeply researched exposé that showed how mass evictions after the 2008 economic crash were less a consequence than a cause of poverty." In his critically acclaimed book, Desmond details the circumstances in the poorest neighborhoods of Milwaukee to tell the story of eight families on the edge. Even in the most desolate areas of American cities, evictions used to be rare. But today, most poor renting families are spending more than half of their income on housing,

and eviction has become ordinary, especially for single mothers.

Desmond is the John L. Loeb Associate Professor of the Social Sciences at Harvard University and Co-Director of the Justice and Poverty Project. A former member of the Harvard Society of Fellows, he is the author of the award-winning book, *On the Fireline*, coauthor of two books on race, and editor of a collection of studies on severe deprivation in America. His work has been supported by the Ford, Russell Sage, and National Science Foundations, and his writing has appeared in the *New York Times* and *Chicago Tribune*. In 2015, Desmond was awarded a MacArthur "Genius" grant. 

Montreal's Distinctive Cultural Diversity

Victor Armony,
Université du Québec à Montréal

By any standard, large Canadian cities are very ethnically diverse. If the preferred indicator for diversity is the percentage of foreign-born population, though, Montreal will not make the very top of the list. Toronto, Vancouver, and even much smaller Calgary have proportionally more immigrants than the Francophone-majority metropolis. However, like the city itself, Montreal's diversity is extremely distinct, a truly cultural universe of its own.

It all starts with the great linguistic divide: it is here—and only here—that the heritages of Canada's two colonial peoples still meet, blend, or collide in everyday affairs. Of course, the era of Anglo dominance is far in the past, and the French-speaking majority comfortably and self-assuredly drives

Quebec's public life. But the presence and influence of both groups permeate many social interactions and institutional processes. Certain widespread habits point to a de facto bilingualism, even if the idea of acknowledging an equivalent status to English and French is anathema in Quebecois politics: most Montreal downtown store employees will welcome customers with a very natural-sounding "Bonjour! Hi!" greeting (uttered almost as a single word). That is the mark of how the cultural mix operates within the urban center: based on personal choice, expediency, and a more relaxed view of norms (because a strict understanding of current language regulations would not allow it, given that French must by law always clearly predominate in commercial activities).

A much stronger indication of the way in which "Francos" and "Anglos" have coexisted in Montreal

is the geography each population tends to call home. A rule of thumb is that the further you go east, the more French-speaking the neighborhoods become; you take the opposite direction and you will observe the English language gaining in strength and becoming, at the tip of the island, almost the only spoken language. Such separation was never perfectly delineated, and recent trends in migration, gentrification, and residential development, as well as the profound changes within the Anglophone population itself (whose youth generally speak French and show little interest in historical grudges), have created a

more linguistically intertwined city. The general east-west axis still stands to some extent, though, and the border—now mostly symbolic but very real in the past—is the Saint Laurent Boulevard, "The Main" as

it used to be called by locals.

Ethnic Diversity

It is along and around that informal boundary in the middle of the city that Jewish immigrants from Eastern Europe first settled at the end of the 19th century and during the first decades of the 20th century. In a way, they became a "third solitude" in an already divided city. After all, language was not the only (for some not even the main) difference that set the two "founding" peoples apart: the French were massively and stalwartly Catholic, while the English were largely Protestant. Jewish shops along and around the Saint Laurent Boulevard (including the still famous Schwartz's deli and the Fairmount bagel bakery) defined a somewhat "neutral", mediating urban zone where the two main cultural groups met—though, of course, not always harmoniously. Other European communities came to settle in that area as well: Italians,

Greek, and Portuguese, contributing to a phenomenon common to port cities during the great Atlantic migration. From New York to Buenos Aires, immigrants converged in a dense urban center, imprinting their cultural and institutional mark in the core neighborhoods. By following social and geographic mobility patterns that generated intercultural contact and established a multi-layered city life, they opened the path to new immigrant groups that moved into those same spaces and sometimes replaced the original population.

Other long-settled groups, such as Chinese and Black communities, still maintain a presence near Montreal's downtown. Migration trends in the past three decades have upheld and even strengthened that type of dynamic: newcomers tend to live in central neighborhoods (though now further from the city's core) in generally mixed settings, with comparatively little inter-community tension. Indeed, minority residential segregation is much lower here than in most U.S. and European cities. Maybe Montreal's dual character—neither French nor English clearly dominate in all social spheres, a fact that requires social actors to negotiate with, adapt to, and accommodate the "other" on a regular basis. Its internal frontier, where communities made frequent contact, has helped normalize pluralism and diversity.

The province of Quebec holds extensive powers regarding the selection of immigrants (particularly those admitted as independent workers, the major immigrant category). Because of the language imperative, one of the most important factors in that process is the candidates' previous knowledge of French. This has meant that, for the past two decades, individuals from the former French colonies of Northern Africa constitute the main group of recent immigrants putting roots in Montreal. Overall



Montreal at night

in Canada, the top country sources of immigration are the Philippines, India, China, Iran, and Pakistan, while in Quebec the top sources are Algeria, Morocco, France, China, and Colombia. Meanwhile, the largest minorities in English Canada are South Asian and Chinese, whereas in Quebec the largest are Arab and Latin American. The most spoken non-official languages in English Canada are Cantonese, Punjabi, and Mandarin, while in Quebec the most spoken non-official languages are Arabic and Spanish.

On the basis of current immigration trends, putting aside political and institutional differences between Quebec and the rest of the country, the French-majority metropolis's rapidly transforming social fabric sets it apart from other Canadian cities. In brief, Montreal's diversity is unique in North America, surely because of its French heritage and Quebec's history within (and, in a way, against) the Canadian nation, but also due to how old and new communities interact and shape the city—physically and socially. Some describe such particular model of coexistence as proper "interculturalism," different from the Canadian-style celebratory multiculturalism, the U.S.-style approach to racial relations, and France's (supposedly) color-blind assimilationism. Let me point out that Quebec's intercultural model is far from being completely effective. Recent immigrants and some minorities find it increasingly difficult to enter the labour market, and intolerance is arguably on the rise in some sectors of Quebec society. But, given the current realities in the world, Montreal may still be seen—and lived—as a fascinating, and rather successful, intercultural experiment. 🌐

ASA Awards Four FAD Grants to Advance Sociology

The American Sociological Association (ASA) is pleased to announce four awards from the December 2016 round of proposals to the Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline (FAD), a small-grants program. The FAD program is jointly funded by ASA and the Sociology Program of the National Science Foundation (NSF). Applications are reviewed by an advisory panel composed of ASA Council members.

Since 1987, the competitive FAD program has funded nearly 400 research projects and conferences. Proposals are accepted biannually—June and December. All PhD sociologists are eligible to apply. Individuals who are early in their careers, at community colleges, or based at other institutions without extensive support for research, are especially encouraged to submit a proposal. Projects receive funding of up to \$8,000 for innovative proposals to advance the discipline of sociology. For more information, see www.asanet.org/career-center/grants-and-fellowships/fund-advancement-discipline-fad.

Although NSF provides significant funding, ASA members can help extend the strong FAD tradition of supporting innovation and diversifying the discipline by donating online (Log into the ASA website and click “contribute”), by phone at (202) 383-9005, or by mail to FAD, c/o Business Office, American Sociological Association, 1430 K Street NW, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20005. A summary abstract for the most recent projects selected for funding is below:

Colin Campbell, East Carolina University, and **S. Michael Gaddis**, Pennsylvania State University, for *Poverty and Profit: An Audit Study of Discrimination in Pawn Shop* (\$8,000).

According to FDIC data, in 2015, more than two million households received a loan from a pawnbroker. For many of these households, pawn shop lending is an integral part of the safety net. Yet, sociologists have largely overlooked how pawn shop loans shape the finances and material wellbeing of low-income households and have the potential to exacerbate existing racial and gender inequalities. This project will use an in-person audit study to empirically assess whether customer characteristics affect pawn shop transactions, examining (1) whether the impoverished are treated equally in pawn shop transactions, (2) whether African Americans and

women are discriminated against in pawn shop transactions, and (3) the relationship between pawn shop location and lending decisions. To the extent that pawn shop loans help poor and low-income households avoid hardship, and to the extent that discriminatory pawn shop loans can worsen poverty and impede upward economic mobility, understanding these disparities is critical.

Michelle Christian, University of Tennessee-Knoxville, for *Racism and Race-Making Along the Global Care Chain in Postcolonial Uganda* (\$7,039).

Domestic work is a key avenue of income generation for women in postcolonial Uganda. Increasingly, domestic employment opportunities are found by emigrating abroad or by working in the households of foreigners who live in Uganda as part of the humanitarian, development


aid workforce. Preliminary analysis suggests that Ugandan domestic workers are adversely situated along a global racial care chain hierarchy and must negotiate racial perceptions of work alongside an understanding of individual racial consciousness. This study applies a focus on race to domestic work global care chains and reproductive labor analyses to highlight three themes: (1) What are the economic, political, and social practices that organize Ugandan domestic work and create racial inequalities? (2) What discourses and logics are used to explain and justify racially constituted domestic work? and (3) How do domestic workers interpret their racial position and subjectivity? Thus, past literature is expanded upon by documenting the specific structural racial practices that produce a racialized global care chain constituting new forms of racism and race-making in postcolonial Uganda.

Marci Cottingham, University of Amsterdam, for *Viral Fear: Digital Emotion Practice in the Ebola Epidemic* (\$8,000).

How an epidemic unfolds follows from how it is framed and felt, as fear of infection tests the limits of compassion and empathy. Effective care during an epidemic hinges on how these emotions are negotiated. This project will examine epidemic emotions using the 2014-15 Ebola outbreak. Fear of the Ebola virus in the United States appeared to spread faster than the actual virus itself. Using qualitative and quantitative analysis of digital data, this study will trace emotions across the epidemic timeline, individual and organizational actors, and news and social media sources. In advancing theory, the project draws on an emotion-as-practice framework to extend our understanding of digital emotion

practices in relation to notions of habitus and capital. This study will provide a foundation for future research on the recruitment and care practices of healthcare volunteers to understand how competing emotions shape healthcare delivery in high-risk environments. In a connected and digital world, digital emotion practices are increasingly critical to creating effective global health policies.

Kevin Escudero, Brown University; **Lisa Martinez**, University of Denver; **Edelina Burciaga**, University of Colorado-Denver; **Andrea Flores**, Brown University; **Joanna Perez**, California State University-Dominguez Hills; and **Carolina Valdivia Ordorica**, Harvard University, for *Migrant Illegality Across Uneven Legal Geographies: Advancing the Sociology of Immigration* (\$8,000).

While immigrant incorporation has been a foundational component of sociological inquiry, only in the last two decades have scholars examined how illegality affects young immigrants' social and political incorporation. This project builds on this emergent work by examining how local enactments of law have differential effects on migrant illegality as a lived experience for youth. This will extend the study of migration and draw attention to the intersection of the life course, law, and local context. This work will span multiple geographic contexts including the West, Midwest, South, and Northeast United States situated within the context of limited rights for immigrants at the federal level. As part of this investigation, two symposiums focused on immigrant youth, illegality, and law across local contexts featuring scholars and immigrant rights activists will take place. 

A Few Reasons to Attend the ASA Annual Meeting in Montreal

The People—In addition to catching up with colleagues, peers, and mentors, see some great speakers such as Ta’Nehisi Coates, correspondent for *The Atlantic*; Nancy Fraser, Professor of political science and philosophy at The New School; and more.

The Sessions—With the theme, “Culture, Inequalities and Social Inclusion Across the Globe,” the program should be interesting. You can check out the plenaries, thematics, Author Meets Critics, and other invited sessions now at <http://bit.ly/2017plenaries>. Plenaries include: 1) A Conversation around the Politics of Distribution and Recognition, 2) Dignity, Morality and the

Bridging of Group Boundaries, and 3) The Pursuit of Inclusion through Law, Policies, Narratives and Other Means.

The Location—Montreal is an amazing city, especially during the summer. Come to experience a quasi-European environment in North America. Extend your trip to take advantage of all that is happening in Montreal in August. The city is hosting Canada Pride week (www.fiertemontrealpride.com/en/). Plus, 2017 marks the 375th anniversary of Montreal and Canada marks its 150th anniversary this year. 

For more information on the 2017 ASA Annual Meeting (#ASA17), including on registration and housing, visit www.asanet.org/annual-meeting-2017.

Council Establishes Task Force on First-Generation and Working-Class People in Sociology

In response to a request from a group of ASA members, Council has voted to establish a Task Force on First-Generation and Working-Class People in Sociology.

The charge to this Task Force is to:

- Develop a working definition of “first-generation” and “working-class” drawing on existing literature, ASA tradition, and the task force’s substantive concerns.
- Examine existing data and, if possible, collect additional data where gaps exist, to document:
 1. The pipeline into the profession, specifically the proportion of graduate students who are first-generation/

working-class

2. The representation of first-generation/working-class sociologists within each academic rank, and in various types of educational institutions (community colleges, 4-year colleges, state universities, elite private universities)
3. Appointments of first-generation/working-class sociologists in new positions as a share of all appointments, by rank of appointment
4. Comparing first-generation working-class sociologists to their peers within the profession in terms of (a) salaries; (b) appointments to


Department Chair and other administrative positions; (c) representation on ASA Council and on the ASA Publications Committee; (d) representation on editorial boards of ASA journals; and (e) FAD grant awardees.

- Solicit feedback from first-generation/working-class persons in sociology (at every level, from graduate student through full professor status) regarding issues or concerns related to their status within the profession.
- Review past and present efforts of other scholarly associations to address issues of underrepresentation of first-generation/

working class scholars.

- Make recommendations to ASA Council as to how the Association can best address the challenge of integrating this population into our discipline in a way that maximizes equity.

Call for Task Force Volunteers

The Task Force will have broad representation and will have a term of three years, starting in fall 2017 and concluding in fall 2020. It will meet on a regular basis through conference calls and at the Annual Meeting. If you are interested in serving on this task force, send a letter of interest and curriculum vitae to research@asanet.org by **Monday, June 15, 2017**. 

Special Call for Proposals:

Sociological Research on the Effects of Concealed Carry on College Campuses

Application Deadline: July 15


ASA Council has approved funding for a one-time Call for Proposals of \$24,000 to support small, groundbreaking sociological research projects examining the effects of guns on college campuses. It is hoped that this fund can provide seed money for projects that will advance knowledge on this understudied topic.

Since 2004 nine states have passed laws allowing concealed handguns on college campuses in some form or another, and in 2014 alone 14 states submitted similar legislation.¹ Such legislation can potentially have great impact on sociologists and their work. As such, ASA is accepting proposals for research to study the possible effects of guns in classrooms. Is there an impact, for example, on free speech or faculty fear? Are there disparate effects on faculty from different demographic groups or based on course topic? A full range of proposals will be reviewed for scientific merit and the potential for advancing sociological knowl-

edge regarding guns on campuses. Specific evaluation criteria include:

- Innovativeness and promise of the research approach.
- The potential of the study as a building block in the development of future research.
- Feasibility and adequacy of project design.
- Plans for the analysis of data.
- Plans for dissemination of results in both scholarly and popular media outlets.
- Appropriateness of requested budget.

Principal investigators must have a PhD or equivalent. Awards shall not exceed \$8,000. Awardees must be ASA members at the time of award. Proposals must be submitted online at <http://bit.ly/ASAcampuscarry>.

Questions? Email research@asanet.org or call (202) 383-9005. 

References

- ¹ National Conference of State Legislatures. 2017. “Guns on Campus Overview.” Retrieved April 7, 2017 (<http://www.ncsl.org/research/education/guns-on-campus-overview.aspx>).

Policy-Making


From Page 3

and other congressional staffers as we analyze actions on immigration and the Trump administration’s Executive Orders. In the debate about how to best provide healthcare to all Americans, a major focus in our office has been on how the most vulnerable groups will be adversely affected by policy changes. In my role as a fellow, I am again able to draw on a sociological understanding of how individuals engage with the U.S. healthcare system, the kinds of everyday challenges they face to accessing quality care, and how structural forces can lead to inequalities in health outcomes.

The Role of Sociologists in Policy-Making Going Forward

Beyond the particular policy issues I have worked on as a Congressional Fellow, I have found that a foundation in sociology has been useful in helping to explain the recent events and major social and political change we are witnessing, not only in Washington, DC, but across the country. Sociology provides us with a framework for understanding and explaining social change through its rich history of

studying social movements. It is for this reason, and many others, that I believe sociologists can play a key role in current and future debates about changes and dynamics in U.S. social policy. Among my many responsibilities as a fellow, one of the activities I get to engage in and which I especially enjoy is meeting with constituents and stakeholders who come to Capitol Hill to gain support for their various causes. I am struck by the number of individuals who are scientists across a range of fields, spanning from child welfare to biology coming to advocate for science and research issues.

Individuals in our discipline can and should seek out more opportunities to showcase their research and expertise to people working across the political spectrum on Capitol Hill. Sociologists are well, if not best, equipped to engage in the policy-making process by offering their voices and knowledge to help staff and members of Congress design legislation that will benefit the U.S. as a whole. As a Congressional Fellow, I have become attuned to the importance of and potential impact from engagement in policy-making, and know that contributions from the lens of sociology are and will continue to be a valuable part of this process. 

The following article is taken from ASA's Promoting Sociological Research Social Media Toolkit. To access the toolkit and other social media resources, visit <http://bit.ly/2qxe1uO>. The article is shortened for space.

Using Twitter

R. Tyson Smith, Haverford College,
@tyson987654321

Social media allows users to engage in a dialog spanning the globe, but, in my opinion, Twitter is arguably the best way to reach the greatest number of people, in the quickest fashion, and in the least mediated way.

For this article on Twitter, I was asked to comment on how it can be a valuable tool for sociologists to make our research, discipline, and everyday insights, more visible and accessible. While there is something to be said for people who tweet about one particular issue—because they can be counted on for reporting and tracking that concern—from what I can tell, most people are generalists who tweet about a range of topics that fall under some general theme (in my case the theme is the broad discipline of sociology). I sometimes tweet about violence, masculinity, class, and identity—all are related to my first book, *Fighting for Recognition: Identity, Masculinity, and the Act of Violence in Pro Wrestling*. I also

tweet about topics like war, foreign policy, mass incarceration, and economic opportunities, all of which are tied to my work on veterans.

Importantly, Twitter can be a great place to do searches for information so one does not need to be tweeting to benefit from the use of Twitter. I don't ordinarily track how many people view my tweets but Twitter provides analytics on "tweet activity" so for this piece I looked into the past month and learned that about 150-200 people view my tweets on average but sometimes over 1,000 people view them. If inclined, I could boost this because there are numerous resources to assist in this.

For social movements, Twitter has become a fruitful site of action. For instance, #BlackLivesMatter took off on Twitter. The organization of social movements through Twitter makes it a great asset to both activists and scholars alike. One can be in Pennsylvania yet closely follow developments as they unfold on the streets of Eastern Europe, Hong Kong, or San Francisco. People could follow along as activists

in Palestine, for example, used Twitter to exchange tips with activists in Ferguson about how to contend with the military's use of tear gas.

One of sociology's more prolific tweeters is Michael Kennedy. I asked him about Twitter and he explained that he finds it to be a great way to both discover new research problems and find new colleagues to possibly work with. At one point, for example, Kennedy's

work was picked up via Twitter by bloggers and scholars to critically discuss a controversial anti-piracy agreement proposed by the European Commission. Kennedy's targeted tweets to politicians about his research on Anti-ACTA (regarding transforming intellectual property rights) helped to make the case against the anti-piracy act. He said that Twitter allows him to develop more refined dialogs about public issues.

Hashtags (#topic) are an important feature because they identify topics and affect trends. When I see a newsworthy event or important news story, I try to use a hashtag to link it to either my own scholarship or the people I know. They are especially effective in the midst of a larger cultural phenomena in which thousands (or millions) of people are focused on the same event. "Live tweeting," during political debates, entertainment occurrences, [academic conferences], or social protests can be one of Twitter's most compelling uses. The hashtags allow you to enter a larger, sometimes global, conversation about the event and the discourse surrounding it. There is an opportunity to contribute (or gain) sociological insights, research, and even humor to a discussion.

Hashtags and Controversy

Because hashtags connect you with conversations that you might not otherwise participate in, they are more likely to bring you to contested arenas. I have had a few spats with gun enthusiasts that are illustrative. In these instances, I was tweeting about research that highlights "means matter," the public health concept for how the means available to people who consider suicide make a big difference in suicide rates. A remarkable number of people attempt suicide who do not "succeed" in this attempt and then go on to lead long lives. If a gun is around, however, the attempt is far more likely to be lethal. Guns in the U.S. kill more people in acts

of suicide than homicide makes #meansmatter an important public health issue. I have learned that gun enthusiasts hate this social fact. On different occasions people challenged me with intensity and alacrity. I tried to retort politely, but they practically multiplied with each rejoinder I offered. Unfortunately, I gave up because I realized that many derive pleasure from the sport of the online spat, and it's futile to argue using 140 characters.

There are some practical concerns regarding the content of our tweets. Users must be cautious because tweets immediately become part of the permanent electronic record and 140-character comments can easily be misinterpreted. One should never lose sight of the fact that we don't all tweet or opine with same degree of impunity. Since roughly 75 percent of U.S. college and university professors now occupy insecure academic positions, Twitter can present certain risks. In the high profile case of Professor Salaita, for example, it was the interpretation of a handful of tweets that derailed his tenured career. (I'd suggest never tweeting while overly heated or, for that matter, while driving, intoxicated, or at a faculty meeting). Having said that, if you have even a modicum of nerve,

Twitter is a great opportunity to engage larger audiences and highlight our discipline's contributions. Most sociologists, I suspect, would agree that there is urgency to the issues that we study and Twitter is the most immediate way to engage and contribute to larger conversations. Waiting until there is consensus renders sociologists almost irrelevant when the world is burning away, inequalities are rising, and human suffering abounds.

Tweeting is easy. Starting an account takes only a few minutes and most websites now have an easy to find link on the page, which lets you tweet about that content as



ASA Annual Meeting Media Preconference

August 11, 2017 - 1:00 to 4:30pm, \$30
Organized by Dustin Kidd (Temple University)
<http://bit.ly/asa17courses>

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Thank You, ASA Members!

ASA wishes to acknowledge the generous support of the following individuals, whose financial contributions to the Association from January 1 to May 16, 2017, greatly aided in the success of ASA programs and initiatives. The donations given by these individuals to the ASA help support the American Sociological Fund, the Carla B. Howery Teaching Enhancement Fund, the Community Action Research Initiative, the Congressional Fellowship, the Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline, the Minority Fellowship Program, the Soft Currency Fund, and ASA in general. *These donations to ASA have a significant impact on our discipline and profession. We encourage ASA members to continue making tax-deductible contributions to these worthy causes. (Consult your tax advisor for specifics on allowable deductions.)*

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ASA Welcomes New Director of Communications

Carmen Russell first heard about the opening for a Director of Communications from his colleague when he was working for Congressman Mike Honda of California. ASA Congressional Fellow, Emerald Nguyen (see her article on page 3), insisted he apply. “Even though my time on the Hill was coming to an end, I honestly wasn’t really looking for a job although I was open to the right job, something potentially amazing,” Carmen says. “But you don’t say ‘no’ to Emerald so I went in to meet the staff and I knew then this was where I needed to be. Getting to know our members since then has really solidified that impression.” Carmen’s foray into communications was not a straight line. During and after high school he worked

in restaurants, and eventually enrolled in a community college. He transferred to Boston University where he received a scholarship and a degree in International Relations. An avid college activist, he regularly organized protests and managed to talk Howard Zinn into being the faculty advisor for his student group. Upon graduating, he moved back to Japan, where he had studied abroad, to work as a translator for Aomori, a small city in northern Honshu. After a stint as a SCUBA dive instructor in south Thailand, he studied Chinese in Taiwan and started working as a reporter for *The China Post*, an English newspaper based in Taipei. After seven years abroad,

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The State of Higher Education in Uganda from a Carnegie African Diaspora Fellow Perspective

Johnson W. Makoba, University of Nevada-Reno

In 2016 I was one of 59 African Diaspora Scholars (i.e., African-born scholars based at universities in the United States and Canada) who received the Carnegie African Diaspora Fellowships to travel to Africa. Beginning in May 2016, the Scholars traveled to the selected public and private higher education institutions in Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, and Uganda to collaborate on curriculum co-development, research, graduate teaching, and training and mentoring activities.

I traveled to Uganda to work with the Uganda Technology and Management University (UTAMU) on graduate student training and mentoring within the School of Business and Management. I co-led a 10-week graduate training and mentoring project with UTAMU's Dean of the Graduate School. During this period, we covered several important topics including developing a research proposal, an extensive literature review, research design and methodology, as well as how to successfully complete a research project. In addition, graduate students were provided tips and ideas about effective and timely completion of their reports and how to seek potential outlets for the publication of their research. A list of 31 peer-reviewed, relevant journals was provided to the participants to enable them to select potential journals for their publications. This was critical because most of the doctoral students, including advanced ones, had never had the opportunity to publish their research in peer-reviewed journals in Uganda or globally. In addition to graduate training and mentoring, I was appointed by the Vice Chancellor of UTAMU as Editor-in-Chief of a new online open access interdisciplinary journal called the *International Journal of Technology and Management* (ijotm.utamu.ac.ug)

The Fellowship fit well with my personal background, expertise, and professional (sociological) experience. These skills were relevant and transferable to the project activities of graduate training and mentoring. My interactions over the three months with scholars at UTAMU were mutually beneficial; I not only shared my expertise with colleagues at UTAMU, but they felt I was useful to both graduate students and colleagues I worked with on a daily basis for the 10-week period. I was able to gain new and valuable perspectives on the experiences of both scholars and graduate students in the context of institutions of higher education in Uganda. In particular, the fellowship gave me a rare opportunity to interact with graduate students while engaging with colleagues at UTAMU.

During my fellowship, I had the opportunity to share research and teaching experiences of two contexts of higher education/learning—the U.S. and Ugandan contexts—which are very different, but have similar challenges and aspirations. Both the graduate students and colleagues I worked with were extremely excited about my project activities. They were all grateful that I was able to be at their institution for three months working with them on graduate training and mentoring as well as helping to launch a new journal for the institution. For my part, I was very grateful to give back to students in my native country, which I had left in the early 1980s to attend graduate school at the University of California-Berkeley.

Over the three-month stay in Uganda, I learned of the enormous challenges facing the 41 public and private universities (31 private and 10 public). Such challenges include:

- Inadequate funding as these institutions rely primarily on tuition and fees paid by students to fund their operating budgets. Public universities receive additional government funding, but it is insufficient.
- Inadequate academic staff (most vacancies go unfilled due to lack of qualified applicants) and an insufficient number of senior academic staff to conduct research as well as provide quality teaching or supervi-

sion of both undergraduate and graduate students.

- Extremely low remuneration packages for academic staff; as a result most academic staff teach in multiple institutions (especially in and around the capital city of Kampala) and more still, engage in outside consultancies to earn a decent living. This leaves them little time to focus on research or effective teaching and mentoring of students.
- Inadequate to poor infrastructure for teaching/learning, doing research and scholarship. In addition to over-crowded lecture rooms and poorly equipped labs, there are insufficient books and journals, e-libraries, or computers to cater for both students and instructors.
- Administrative problems: most universities employ inexperienced and/or unqualified individuals in top administrative positions (due to sectarianism, regionalism, or cronyism). In private universities, decision making is a prerogative of Boards of Trustees (mostly owners) and top administration.
- Poor leadership and supervision at the national level: the National Council for Higher Education (NCHE) is understaffed and incapable of providing effective monitoring, evaluation, and supervision of the 41 public and private institutions of higher education in the country.

Most of the problems highlighted here can be reversed through adequate funding (diversifying domestic and international sources of income), hiring and adequately compensating high-caliber administrative and academic staff, extending scholarships to students from low-income groups, and promoting student and faculty exchanges (including visiting professors) with universities in the U.S. and Canada. Indeed, already the Carnegie African Diaspora Fellowship Program (<http://bit.ly/2pQ7Dev>) facilitates engagement between scholars born in Africa who are now based at universities in the United States or Canada and scholars in Africa on mutually beneficial academic activities. 



Professor Makoba (Front Row Center) with UTAMU Graduate Students

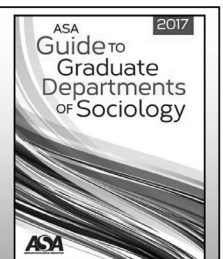
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Departmental Performance Metrics and the University Audit Culture

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In recent discussions with sociological colleagues who work in universities across the United States, in both research- and teaching-oriented institutions, two related topics come up. One is the rise of “performance metrics” that are used to assess faculty performance, and the other involves questions about tenure processes and standards, and whether those are equitable. These topics have intersected in the recent past at my university, and I describe here how we responded.

Daniel Kleinman, among other scholars, has written about the “audit culture” that has come to dominate higher education. Pushes for greater “efficiency” and “accountability” from colleges and universities, along with a trend in administrative circles to talk about “data-driven” decision-making have made performance metrics increasingly popular. I have no particular quarrel with the idea that higher education should be accountable, and I applaud the notion that administrators want to make decisions based on data. I suspect, however, that the attraction to quantitative metrics is driven by the seduction of objectivity that numbers can provide, abetted by the drive for standardization and efficiency that marks the neoliberal university.

At the same time, there is a push for transparency in decision-making around tenure, promotion, and merit raises; clearly understood standards applied to all can be a tool to fight discrimination and inequities. Sociologists understand that many ‘old boys’ networks get reproduced because the criteria for inclusion and promotion is obtuse, unarticulated, and often based on such things as perceived ‘collegiality.’ I have a colleague who was told that her case for promotion needed to wait until after the reviews of her second book were in—not just the book itself. This criterion was nowhere spelled out in departmental documents. Administrators often push for numerical evaluation metrics by claiming to favor transparency in decision making. While I question the motive, there is a good case that

such metrics facilitate it nonetheless. I know from the assistant professors in my own department that they find comfort in our system – “I know clearly what I have to do,” is a refrain I have heard more than once.

Assessing Research Productivity

At Loyola University Chicago, departments were charged with developing metrics that would be used to assess the research productivity of faculty.¹ As will not surprise readers of *Footnotes*, this presents some particular issues for sociology faculty. As a discipline, we are neither wholly science-oriented (and thus grant and article driven) nor the humanities (and thus books are undisputed coin of the realm). Many sociology departments lean one direction or the other, but most have a mixture of both approaches among the faculty. It often varies by subdiscipline, methodological, and theoretical approach. As a result, we needed a system that could accommodate both approaches by offering more or less equivalent avenues to tenure. Also, there are sub-disciplinary distinctions regarding collaboration and co-authorship that also needed to be accommodated. Moreover, sociology’s disciplinary diffusion means that there is only general consensus on the top three or four journals in the field, beyond which specialty journals are the sites of much academic innovation and influence; thus, ranking journals needed to move beyond the simple “impact factor.” Finally, our department has a long history of valuing what we might call “public” sociology, so the standards needed to be able to include such activities.

Thus, the challenge was a system that would reward both book and article researchers, solo authors and collaborators, and scholars in a variety of subfields, while at the same time balancing the quantity of publications with notions of quality. The resulting document was three pages long, with as many contingencies as we could imagine being given point values. The full document is available upon request, but in this space I want to highlight some central issues and decisions.

Using a Point System

We assumed a goal of the accu-

mulation of 100 points over five years. These points could come from books, edited books, journal articles, book chapters, technical reports to funders, and miscellaneous writings such as book reviews, encyclopedia entries, and the like. For example, here is the point award template for books:

- Research-based book in leading scholarly press (e.g., university presses such as California, Chicago, Harvard, Princeton, Stanford, Oxford, Cambridge) – 65
 - Solo/lead author, research-based book in other university presses and reputable, refereed scholarly presses – 50
 - Co-author, research book in other university presses and reputable, refereed scholarly presses – 45
 - Solo/lead editor of edited volume in university presses and reputable, refereed scholarly presses – 25
 - Co-editor of volume in university presses and reputable, refereed scholarly presses – 20
 - Textbook, first edition – 25
 - Textbook, following editions – 8
- And here is the temple for peer-reviewed journal articles:
- First tier generalist journal (*ASR*; *AJS*; *Social Forces*; *Social Problems*) – 22
 - Solo/lead author in “target list” journal – 18
 - Co-author in “target list” journal – 15
 - Solo/lead author in other journals – 15
 - Co-author in other journals – 13
 - Author/co-author article in journal issue one edits – 8 (extra beyond editor credit)


Dealing with a Metric Culture

In our view, the metric rewards what is the “gold standard” of scholarly contributions in books—the research monograph in a leading academic press, and in journal publishing—the first-tier generalist journal. Generating two articles before a book appears, which is common, would in most cases put a candidate near the total. Alternatively, an average of just over one refereed journal article per year would achieve the

same thing. Solo authoring remains the most rewarded, but collaboration is clearly recognized and rewarded.

The “target journal” list was our way of dealing with the profusion of specialty journals. I asked each faculty member to list the top five journals in their area(s), especially the ones they read and cite. With some overlap in the resulting lists, and with the addition the key generalist journals sponsored by regional associations, we had a target list – essentially, the places we want to see our department represented.

I did not favor developing these metrics in the first place. The audit culture, and the replacement of assessments of qualitative value with standardized quantitative scores, flattens our decision making. Disproportionately rewarding publication in the already established, leading venues reproduces a hierarchy that can push more innovative and critical scholarship to the margins. But not responding was not an option, and developing our own metric was better than having one imposed on us. Importantly, built into our system are two safeguards—we review this scheme (including our target journals) every five years to see that it continues to reflect our collective idea of what should be rewarded and the potential changes in faculty. In addition, there is provision for the chair to award ‘discretionary points,’ worth up to 10 percent of the total, based on conversations and negotiations with individual faculty members and subject to review by the Dean.

Different departments, of course, must tailor any metric to the particular balance of research, teaching, and service that they use. And no metric solves all problems. But we have generated one response that we believe is faithful to our disciplinary diversity and gives faculty a clear sense of what is expected. 

Endnote

I note that the initial purpose of these metrics were to assess the tenured faculty, in order to determine teaching loads based on faculty research productivity over five-year periods. Not coincidentally, this is the practical period in which junior faculty must make their case for tenure, and thus these metrics have been transferred to junior faculty as the way to measure the research component of the tenure file.

ASA Launches 2017 Member-Get-A-Member Campaign


The American Sociological Association challenges ASA members to encourage their colleagues, students, and others interested in the discipline of sociology to join ASA for 2017. Each current member who sponsors a new member is eligible for special recognition, prizes, and discounts on member dues.

In our 2016 campaign, 75 ASA members brought at least one new member into the Association and received discounts on their 2017 dues. For this year's campaign, sponsors are eligible for discounted 2018 membership dues and our grand prize—a **\$250 Amazon.com gift certificate**—as well as other member reward prizes. If you sponsor at least any one new member (including new student members) by July 31, 2017, you will be entered into the grand prize drawing.

In return, new members of ASA receive all the substantial benefits of membership, including access to the ASA online Job Bank; free

access to the TRAILS online database of teaching materials; deep discounts on ASA books, teaching resources, journals, and Annual Meeting registration; group rates on insurance, rental cars, magazines, and the JSTOR database; access to member-only online content; and much, much more.

No matter how you choose to participate, you are eligible to receive a reward for every new member you help bring into ASA. Any current member who successfully sponsors a new member will be listed in a special article of recognition to be published in *Footnotes*. In addition, for every new non-student member you sponsor, you will receive a \$10 discount off your 2018 membership dues.

ASA membership is on a calendar year basis. Offer limited to 2017 members and 2017 new memberships (renewed memberships are not eligible). Grand prize winner will be notified by August 15, 2017. 

Sociologists Awarded Mellon/ACLS Dissertation Completion Fellowship


The American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) 2017 Mellon/ACLS Dissertation Completion Fellows includes three sociologists among the 65 fellows selected from a pool of more than 1,000 applicants through a rigorous peer-review process. The fellowship offers promising graduate students a year of support to focus their attention on completing projects that form the foundations of their careers. The program, which is made possible by a grant from The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, also includes a faculty-led academic job market seminar, hosted by ACLS, to further prepare fellows for their postgraduate careers.

Mellon/ACLS Dissertation Completion sociology fellows and project titles are listed below.

- **Maryam Alemzadeh**, University of Chicago, *Revolutionary Armies and Mechanisms of Institution-building: The Islamic*

Revolutionary Guards Corps in the Iran-Iraq War (1980-1988).

- **Christopher Seeds**, New York University, *Life Without Parole: Emergence of a Late-Twentieth-Century American Punishment.*
- **Stefan Vogler**, Northwestern University, *Ruling Sexuality: Law, Expertise, and the Making of Sexual Knowledge.*


The American Council of Learned Societies, a private, nonprofit federation of 74 national scholarly organizations, is the pre-eminent representative of American scholarship in the humanities and related social sciences. Advancing scholarship by awarding fellowships and strengthening relations among learned societies is central to ACLS's work. This year, ACLS will award more than \$20 million to over 300 scholars across a variety of humanistic disciplines. For more information and to apply, see www.acls.org/. 

Using Twitter

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soon as you have an account. You will build followers little-by-little. Often random people start following you if you're doing little more than tweeting and "liking" here and there. Even though interactions are not in person, Twitter is undoubtedly a form of impression management. The content of your tweets is the primary way to manage impressions, but another dimension of impression management is who and, more importantly, how many people follow you.

I follow more people and organizations than I am followed by. I follow back almost everyone who follows me and suggest you do the same. I also try to follow some people who see the world differently than me, like the Christian Republican who's running for office in Texas and tweets invariably about either #liberty or #constitution. It can be helpful to be reminded

that some people (e.g., Rep. Scott Perry) think that Syrian refugees should not leave the chaos of war but rather, stay and fight. I think it's important for sociologists to follow each other and I don't think having more followers than the number that you follow matters (aside from some kind of status grab). It is possible people like to keep a feed with less content streaming through, and you probably wouldn't need to follow back folks once you have thousands of followers, but personally I find it silly when someone who is not a celebrity or major public figure—pretty much every sociologist—tries to maintain a minimal number of people whom they follow. Furthermore, it's basic etiquette to follow back a colleague (while recognizing that sociologists are not above such snubs!) and you can "mute" someone you follow, which means you stay connected but their tweets do not show up on your feed. So, jump in and start tweeting 

Communications Director

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Carmen returned to the U.S. to attend the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism. As a journalist, Carmen's reporting has appeared on and in numerous outlets including *National Geographic*, NBC News, ABC News, national Japanese television, the *Chicago Tribune*, the *Orlando Sentinel*, the BBC, much of it on-location abroad including in Haiti, Kenya, China, and the Middle East.

In between those assignments, Carmen took segues from journalism to run electoral campaigns in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. That combination of campaign and journalism experience led him to hosting a political radio show through the 2012 election cycle.

Carmen finally made the jump

to communications when he was recruited for the role of Public Relations Director at




Carmen Russell

Brooklyn Defender Services, a pro bono criminal defense law firm and advocacy organization. While there, he helped establish the first National Public Defender Day.

"I'm excited about the possibilities at ASA," Russell said. "I think of this

as much as a journalism operation as I do a communications job. The difference is that we're not selling a product but rather disseminating ideas and information."

It is with that philosophy in mind in which Russell lists off ideas to build the ASA media brand: explanatory videos, podcasts, and a sociology-based news blog. To name a few.

"We have the technology, we have the content, and we have the know-how," Russell says. "It's really just a matter of building the infrastructure." 

announcements

Call for Papers

Publications

Critical Global Studies, a peer-reviewed book series seeks monographs and anthologies that systematically explore the exploding contradictions in the global order as well as emerging alternatives that mark the transition away from neoliberal capitalist development. Contact: R.A. Dello Buono at ricardo.dellobuono@manhattan.edu. For more information, visit www.brill.com/publications/critical-global-studies.

Humanity & Society invites submissions for a peer-reviewed special issue: "Beyond Representation: Production, Distribution, and Consumption of Racialized Media." Guest edited by Emma Gonzalez-Lesser, Carol Ann Jackson, Rhys Hall, and Matthew W. Hughey (University of Connecticut), this special issue will feature original scholarship (empirical and theoretical) on racialized media that challenges "common-sense" understandings of, and goes beyond, racial representations. Papers will carefully consider the uses, gratifications, direct and indirect effects, framing, and cultivations of media at the intersection of race and racism. Submit abstracts, no longer than 500 words. Authors will be notified of the editors' decisions to submit full manuscripts no later than September 1, 2017. Deadline: August 1, 2017. Contact: Emma Gonzalez-Lesser at Temma.lesser@uconn.edu.

Journal of Festive Studies, a new peer-reviewed journal published under the auspices of H-Net, invites submissions for its first issue, scheduled for March 2018. The journal's stated aim is to draw together all academics who share an interest in festivities, including but not limited to holiday celebrations, family rituals, carnivals, religious feasts, processions and parades, and civic commemorations. For its first issue, the journal will look at festive studies as an emerging academic sub-field since the late 1960s and seeks submissions that consider some of the methods and theories that scholars have relied on to apprehend festive practices across the world. Deadline: November 1 2017. Contact: submissions-festive-studies@mail.h-net.msu.edu. For more information, visit www.networks.h-net.org/h-celebration.

Linguistic Justice and Analytic Philosophy invites submissions for a special issue of philosophical papers. The topics of linguistic discrimination and linguistic justice have received little attention from contemporary analytic philosophers despite the fact that there is a growing body of evidence in linguistics and social psychology about implicit negative biases towards speakers and writers perceived as non-native. In fact, issues of linguistic discrimination and justice are partic-

ularly urgent in analytic philosophy because English is undoubtedly the lingua franca of contemporary analytic philosophy. The aim of this special issue of philosophical papers is to consider the circumstances of being a non-native speaker and writer of English in analytic philosophy. Deadline: October 2017. Contact: Philosophical.Papers@ru.ac.za; or Filippo Contesi at Filippo.contesi@york.ac.uk For more information, visit www.contesi.wordpress.com/cfp.

Palgrave Communications, the humanities and social sciences journal published by Palgrave Macmillan, is currently inviting article proposals and full papers for the following special issues. Authors who would like to submit a paper should contact the editorial office with details of their intended submission. Journals now accepting submissions include *Countering Racism in Counter-terrorism and Surveillance Discourse* with a deadline of June 1, 2017. *Religion and Poverty* with a deadline of September 30, 2017, and *Geographies of Emotional Care Labour* with a deadline of July 1, 2017. Contact: palcomms@palgrave.com. For more information, visit www.palgrave-journals.com/palcomms/about/openaccess.

Conferences

Open Scholarship for the Social Sciences 03S, October 26-27, 2017, University of Maryland, College Park, MD. Sociology papers or presentations are invited related to the following themes: Research on any topic that includes open scholarship components, research about open scholarship itself, research about replication and transparency. This includes both replication studies and research about replication and reproducibility issues. Travel stipends of \$1,000 will be available to a limited number of presenters. Deadline: June 1, 2017. Contact: Philip Cohen at socarxiv@gmail.com. For more information, visit www.socy.umd.edu/centers/socarxiv-o3s-conference.

Penn State's 25th Annual Symposium on Family Issues, October 23-24, 2017. New communication technologies, such as smart phones and social media, are rapidly diffusing across the globe among both children and adults. Fifteen percent of U.S. adults have used an online dating site. American teens spend an average of nine hours a day engaged in social media. Technological changes such as these are rapidly changing how couples meet and form

relationships, how parents raise their children, and how family members remain connected across long distances. The 2017 National Symposium on Family Issues focuses on how these dramatic changes are shaping and changing families and family life in both positive and negative ways. For more information and to register, visit 2017 Family Symposium

State of (In)Equality: Social Justice Under Siege, October 28-29, 2017, Toronto, Canada. An interdisciplinary academic conference hosted by Humber College's School of Liberal Arts and Sciences of Toronto, Canada in association with the International Festival of Authors (IFOA). The conference aims to facilitate cross-disciplinary discussion among scholars and researchers who study the topics of social justice. The perceived orthodoxy of progressive politics has come under attack in recent years by individuals, groups, and institutions that believe their actions and speech are being policed. Keynote speaker is Susan Herman, President of the ACLU. Deadline: May 30, 2017. Contact: daniel.hambly@humber.ca. For more information, visit www.humber.ca/liberalarts-ifoa/call-proposals.

Apply Now to Have Your Class be Part of the ASA TRAILS Teaching Seminar Program!

Want to integrate TRAILS into your graduate teaching seminar? This program will help you enhance the learning process for your graduate students and advance the scholarship of teaching and learning in Sociology. **Applications are now being accepted for Fall 2017. Students receive free access to TRAILS for six months.**



Requirements for any participating course:

- The course is a graduate level teaching seminar.
- The course plan/syllabus includes a structured plan for students to familiarize themselves with resources in at least one subject area or one pedagogical approach.
- Students in the course prepare at least one teaching resource for possible submission to TRAILS.
- Course instructors review a first draft of student teaching materials and provide feedback for revision prior to students' submitting their materials to TRAILS.
- Professor participates in on-ramping conversation with TRAILS Editor.

Preferred elements for participating courses:

- The course plan/syllabus for the graduate seminar is well designed and reflects best practices in scholarly teaching.
- Students in the courses are given an opportunity to test the effectiveness of the teaching activities they develop.
- The courses selected to participate in the ASA TRAILS Teaching Seminar Initiative reflect the broad range of graduate institutions and include a diverse student body.

Send applications to TRAILS@asanet.org. Please include a cover letter which addresses requirements and preferred elements for participating courses, plus a course plan/syllabus (draft acceptable) and related assignments as needed. Applications will be reviewed on a rolling basis and a maximum of 4 courses will be accepted.

announcements

VISTAS: 39th Annual Conference of the Nineteenth-Century Studies Association, March 15-18, 2018, Philadelphia, PA. In honor of the 100th anniversary of Philadelphia's Benjamin Franklin Parkway, the NCSA committee invites proposals that explore the notion of the vista in the nineteenth century. From personal gardens to public parks, from the street level to the top of a skyscraper, or from the microscope to the panoramic photograph, the nineteenth century was a moment when the idea of the vista changed from a narrow sightline to a sweeping, expansive view. Send 250-word abstracts with one-page CV. Abstracts should include the author's name, institutional affiliation, and paper title in the heading. Deadline: September 30, 2017. Contact: ncsaphila2018@gmail.com. For more information, visit www.ncsaweb.net.

Meetings

July 7-8, 2017. ECPR Standing Group on Organized Crime 2nd General Conference, University of Bath, United Kingdom. Theme: "Organized Crime Today – Networks, Routes and Criminal Partnerships." Contact: ecprsgoc-Bath2017@gmail.com.

July 27-29, 2017. Summer of Love Conference, San Francisco, CA. Theme: "Revisiting the Summer of Love, Rethinking the Counterculture: An Academic on the 50th Anniversary of the Summer of Love." For more information, visit www.summeroflove-conference.org.

August 8-11, 2017. State Higher Education Executive Officers Association (SHEEO) 2017 Higher Education Policy

Conference, Minneapolis, MN. Theme: "Structuring Higher Education for Student Success and the Public Good." For more information, visit www.sheeo.org.

November 17-18, 2017. California Sociological Association annual meeting, Sacramento, CA. Theme: "A Legacy of Sociology." For more information, visit www.cal-soc.org.

March 28-31, 2018. 89th Annual Meeting/Conference of the Pacific Sociological Association (PSA), Long Beach, CA. Theme: "Teaching Sociology: Innovations, Changes, and Challenges." For more information, visit www.pacificsoc.org.

Funding

Peter F. McManus Charitable Trust offers research grants to non-profit organizations, for research into the causes of alcoholism or substance abuse. The Trust expects to grant approximately \$200,000 this year and will consider proposals that request up to \$50,000. Send brief summary proposal (2-3 pages), proposed budget, copy of institution's (501)(c)(3) letter, and investigator's bio-sketch. Grant moneys may not be used for tuition and no more than 10 percent of amount granted may be used for indirect costs. Please include an address for the Trust's response, which should be sent via U.S. mail. Applications must be postmarked or placed with FedEx or other courier service on or before August 31, 2017. Contact: Katharine G. Lidz, 31 Independence Court, Wayne, PA 19087; (610) 647-4974; mcmanustrust@gmail.com.

William T. Grant Foundation announces a new funding opportunity for research institutions working in

partnership with youth-serving organizations in a range of systems, such as education, justice, child welfare, mental health, immigration, and workforce development. The Institutional Challenge Grant encourages research institutions to build sustained research-practice partnerships with public agencies or nonprofit organizations in order to reduce inequality in youth outcomes. To do so, research institutions will need to build the capacity of researchers to produce relevant work and the capacity of agency and nonprofit partners to use research. Starting in 2017, one \$650,000, three-year Institutional Challenge Grant will be awarded annually to an eligible research institution that partners with a state or local agency department and division or a nonprofit organization that is open to the general public. For more information, visit www.wtgrantfoundation.org/grants/institutional-challenge-grant.

Fellowships

Global Religion Research Initiative (GRR), directed by Christian Smith in the Sociology Department at the University of Notre Dame, funds social scientific research that advance the study of global religion. This fall, GRR will accept proposals for \$1 million in fellowship and grant funding for faculty, postdocs, and graduate students. Contact: grr@nd.edu. For more information, visit www.grr.nd.edu.

Russell Sage Foundation Visiting Scholars Program provides a unique opportunity for select scholars in the social, economic and behavioral sciences to pursue their research and writing while in residence at the foundation in New York City. The foundation annually awards up to 17 residential fellowships to scholars who are at least several years beyond the PhD. Visiting Scholars typically work on projects related to the foundation's core program areas in social inequality, behavioral economics, future of work, and race, ethnicity, and immigration. The fellowship period is September 1st through June 30th. Scholars are provided with an office at the foundation, research assistance, computers, library access, and supplemental salary support. Scholars from outside NYC are provided with a partially-subsidized apartment near RSF. Contact: programs@rsage.org. For more information, visit www.russellsage.org/how-to-apply/visiting-scholars-program.

Competitions

Institute for Social and Economic Research and Policy (ISERP), the Center for the Study of Wealth and Inequality, and the Department of Sociology at Columbia University announce Diversity Travel Awards for the 2017 Summer Meeting of the Research Committee on Social Stratification and Mobility (RC28) of the International Sociological

Association (ISA). The theme of the conference is "Increasing Mobility and Reducing Inequality: What guidance is provided by sociological research?" The meeting takes place in New York City from August 8-10, 2017.

Mariam K. Chamberlain Award honors the legacy of Dr. Mariam K. Chamberlain. International Center for Research on Women (ICRW) is soliciting nominations for the 2017-2018 Mariam K. Chamberlain Award. Last September, ICRW merged with Re:Gender (formerly the National Council for Research on Women) and we are honored to continue Re:Gender's legacy by administering this \$10,000 Award, given to a first-generation doctoral student and to the student's dissertation advisor. The student's dissertation must be related to ICRW's mission to empower women, advance gender equality, and fight poverty. The main thematic focus areas include violence, rights and inclusion; women's economic empowerment; and global health, youth and development. Deadline: May 31, 2017. Contact: awards@icrw.org. For more information, visit www.icrw.org/news/icrw-now-soliciting-nominations-2017-2018-mariam-k-chamberlain-award/.

In the News

Susan Brown and I-Fen Lin, both of Bowling Green State University, had their gray divorce research was cited in a March 6 *Chicago Tribune* article "Financial concerns for suddenly single people over 50."

Marianne Cooper, Stanford University, wrote an article published March 24 for the *Atlantic*, "The Tech Industry Joins the Political Fray: Across the sector, employees are asking their companies and top executives to engage in policy battles in a way that departs from long-standing precedent."

Ryan T. Cragun, University of Tampa, was quoted in a March 10 *Buzzfeed* article, "A Former Mormon Launched A WikiLeaks-Inspired Site. Now It's Trying To Expose The Church."

Jessie Daniels, Hunter College, was interviewed March 17 by *Congressional Quarterly Researcher* for a piece, titled "Alt-Right Movement: Do its white nationalists have wide support?" She was also interviewed on 2 *Dope Boys* podcast on March 9 on a segment, titled "Feminism, Race, Contradictions and Chaos in the Online Age." She was also interviewed on December 28 for "Ideas on Fire: Imagine Otherwise Podcast," about her book, *Being a Scholar in the Digital Era*, (with co-author Polly Thistlethwaite). She was also interviewed in November 2016 by German Public Radio (www.dradio.de), for a piece on Milo Yiannopolous visiting college campuses.

Riley E. Dunlap, Oklahoma State University, was quoted in "Why Donald



Published five times a year. Mailed to all ASA members.

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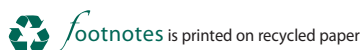
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Article submissions are limited to 1,000 words and must have journalistic value (e.g., timeliness, significant impact, general interest) rather than be research oriented or scholarly in nature. Submissions will be reviewed by the editorial board for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

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announcements

Trump is Waging War on the Climate," *The World Weekly*, April 7, 2017; "Make Earth Great Again! – Here's How." *Scientific American*, March 1, 2017; "It's Possible to 'Vaccinate' Americans Against Fake News, Experiment Shows." *Los Angeles Times*, January 26, 2017; and "Trump's 'Extreme' Cabinet Could Fuel Warming Crisis." *Climate Central*, January 10, 2017. In addition, his work with Aaron McCright (Michigan State University) on climate change politics was cited in "Education Won't Fix Climate Policy—but Campaign Finance Reform Might," *Pacific Standard*, April 18, 2017; "Putting Science Into Practice: Why We Need to Play Our Part." *Union of Concerned Scientists*, March 8, 2017, and "The White Male Effect Is Real and Dangerous to Us All," *Alternet*, January 12, 2017.

Barry Glassner, Lewis & Clark College, was quoted on February 9 in a *Times* magazine article, "No President Has Spread Fear Like Donald Trump." He was also recently quoted in an April 11 *Guardian* article, "Confessions of a Reluctant Gentrifier." His article, "Advice for a New President," was published February 26 in the *Chronicle of Higher Education*.

Karen Guzzo and **Wendy Manning**, both of Bowling Green State University, had their cohabitation research was mentioned in Brookings Report on April 5 in the online article "Cohabiting parents differ from married ones in three big ways."

Tom Hochschild, Valdosta State University, was interviewed on the ESPN television show *Outside the Lines* about the negative aspects of gun laws that permit concealed carry on campus.

Zakiya Luna, University of California-Santa Barbara, was quoted for a piece by St. Louis Public Radio on February 21, 2017. The article, "Study on the Women's March wants to know what motivated St. Louis participants" discusses Luna and her collaborators' multi-site study, *Mobilizing Millions: Engendering Protest Across the Globe*, which examines the Women's Marches that occurred on January 21, 2017.

Doug Meyer, University of Virginia, was quoted in a March 14 article in the *New York Times*, "Gaymoji: A New Language for That Search."

Enrique S. Pumar, Catholic University, was interviewed on *CNN Espanol TV* on April 20, 2017, about the number of deportations and gang activity among undocumented immigrants in the United States.

Christian Smith, University of Notre Dame, was quoted in a March 26 *Atlantic* article, "Can Religious Charities Take the Place of the Welfare State?"

Stacy Torres, University of Albany-SUNY, wrote a March 20 op-ed for the *Times Union*, "Snowstorm Cleanup

Deplorable in Albany," about inadequate snow cleanup and safe sidewalk access for disabled older adults.

Robb Willer, Stanford University, was cited for his research in a March 20 *Vox* article, "7 psychological concepts that explain the Trump era of politics."

Awards

Nachman Ben-Yehuda, Hebrew University, is the co-winner of the 2017 Law and Society Association International Award.

Bowling Green State University Department of Sociology, was recognized for its outstanding contributions to education with the Faculty Senate Unit Recognition Award

Chad Broughton, University of Chicago, received the 2016 WOLA-Duke Human Rights Book Award on March 23 for his book, *Boom, Bust, Exodus: The Rust Belt, the Maquilas, and a Tale of Two Cities* (Oxford University Press, 2016).

Jessie Daniels, Hunter College, was selected as an Arthur Vining Davis Foundation Fellow for the 2017 Aspen Ideas Festival in June.

Michele Dillon, University of New Hampshire, received the University of New Hampshire Class of 1944 Professorship Award, given to an outstanding faculty member.

Kenneth F. Ferraro, Purdue University, received the Provost's Award for Outstanding Graduate Mentor at Purdue University.

Karen Guzzo, Bowling Green State University, received the 2017 Olscamp Research Award for her robust record of research and publishing.

Thomas Hochschild Jr. Valdosta State University, was honored with the Valdosta State University's 2016 President's Award for Excellence in

Teaching.

Zakiya Luna, University of California-Santa Barbara, received a Woodrow Wilson Foundation Career Enhancement Fellowship.

Jennifer Utrata, University of Puget Sound, was awarded the 2017 Distinguished Scholarship Award from the Pacific Sociological Association for her book *Women Without Men: Single Mothers and Family Change in the New Russia* (Cornell University Press, 2015).

Transitions

Amin Ghaziani, University of British Columbia, has been appointed a Canada Research Chair in Sexuality and Urban Studies. The CRC program is part of a national strategy to make Canada one of the world's top countries in research excellence.

Matthew W. Hughey, University of Connecticut, has been named a Research Associate for the Centre for Critical Studies in Higher Education Transformation at Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University (Port Elizabeth, South Africa). He has also received a International Visiting Fellowship (for Spring 2018) for residence at the Institute of Advanced Study at Warwick University (Warwick University, Coventry, United Kingdom).

People

David L. Altheide, Arizona State University, was selected as a Fulbright Specialist for the spring 2017 semester at the Universidade Católica Portuguesa in Lisbon, where he will lecture and present seminars on Qualitative Methodology, Media Logic, and the Politics of Fear.

Alondra Nelson, Columbia University, was named President of the Social Science Research Council, beginning

September 1, 2017.

Enrique S. Pumar, Catholic University, will be a Senior Fulbright Visiting Scholar at the University of Valladolid, Spain this summer to lecture and work on migration issues.

New Books

Nina Bandelj, University of California-Irvine, **Frederick Wherry**, Yale University, and **Viviana Zelizer**, Princeton University, Eds., *Money Talks: Explaining How Money Really Works* (Princeton University Press, 2017).

Anthony J. Blasi, San Antonio, TX, *Social Science and the Christian Scriptures: Sociological Introductions and New Translation* (Wipf & Stock, 2017).

Jessie Daniels, Hunter College, **Polly Thistlethwaite**, CUNY-Graduate Center, *Being a Scholar in the Digital Era: Transforming Scholarly Practice for the Public Good* (Policy Press, 2016).

Amitai Etzioni, George Washington University, *Avoiding the War with China: Two Nations, One World* (University of Virginia Press, 2017).

Joe R. Feagin, Texas A&M University, and **Kimberley Ducey**, University of Winnipeg, *Elite White Men Ruling: Who, What, When, Where, and How* (Routledge, 2107).

Kathleen J. Fitzgerald, Tulane University, *Recognizing Race and Ethnicity: Power, Privilege, and Inequality*, 2nd ed (Westview Press, 2017).

Karen Gregory, University of Edinburgh, **Jessie Daniels**, Hunter College, and **Tressie McMillan Cottom**, Virginia Commonwealth University, *Digital Sociology* (Policy Press, 2016).

Kandice Grossman, University of Missouri, **Kathleen J. Fitzgerald**, Tulane University, *Sociology of Sexualities* (Sage, 2017).

CULTURE, INEQUALITIES, AND SOCIAL INCLUSION ACROSS THE GLOBE

112th ASA Annual Meeting
August 12-15, 2017
Palais des Congrès de Montréal
Montréal, Quebec, Canada

Artwork: Barti Kher. View from 6000 Ft. Courtesy the artist and Hauser & Wirth

ASA
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announcements

Bruce D. Haynes, University of California-Davis, *Down the Up Stairs: Three Generations of a Harlem Family* (Columbia University Press, 2017).

Richard Helmes-Hayes, University of Waterloo, **Marc Santoro**, University of Bologna, Eds., *The Anthem Companion to Everett Hughes* (Anthem Press, 2017).

Jennifer Y.J. Hsu, University of Alberta, *State of Exchange: Migrant NGOs and the Chinese Government* (University of British Columbia Press, 2017).

Philip R. Newman, Independent social psychologist, and **Barbara M. Newman**, University of Rhode Island, *Development Through Life: A Psycho-social Approach*, 13th ed. (Cengage Learning, 2017).

Arlene Stein, Rutgers University, **Jessie Daniels**, Hunter College, *Going Public: A Guide for Social Scientists* (University of Chicago Press, 2017).

Susan D. Stewart, Iowa State University, *Co-Sleeping: Parents, Children, and Musical Beds* (Rowman & Littlefield, 2017).

A. Javier Treviño, Wheaton College-Massachusetts, *The Development of Sociological Theory: Readings from the Enlightenment to the Present* (Sage, 2017).

Other Organizations

American Public Media announces the formation of APM Research Lab & Analytics Group, to be led by Craig Helmstetter. The Research Lab will be home to a team of data professionals who will use statistics and analysis to inform and augment the award-winning journalism and trusted public service at Minnesota Public Radio (MPR) and American Public Media (APM). In addition to strengthening MPR and APM's news coverage, the APM Research Lab also will inform the work of partner organizations and the broader public through many platforms, including conferences, live events, published reports, podcasts, newsletters, and social media. American Public Media Group is the largest station-based public radio organization in the U.S., combining multi-regional station operations, national programming creation and distribution, and innovative digital, social, and mobile services in one organization. Supported by contributions from individual donors, sponsors, philanthropic foundations as well as the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. For more information on American Public Media Group, visit americanpublicmediagroup.org.

New Publications

International Encyclopedia of Public Health, 2nd Edition (Academic Press, 2017), Editor-in-Chief: Stella R. Quah; Associate Editor-in-Chief: William C.

Cockerham. The Encyclopedia provides 492 detailed articles analyzing the impact of socio-cultural, political and economic factors on the health of populations and communities around the world. The seven volumes comprise a wide range of fields: history, methods and measurement in epidemiology and public health; epidemiology of diseases (including cancer, cardiovascular diseases, respiratory diseases, infectious diseases, neurological, sensory, psychological and psychiatric disorders, emerging and re-emerging diseases); sexual and reproductive health, public health of population subgroups; behavioral factors in public health; environmental, and occupational epidemiology; health services, health systems, health inequalities, ethical and professional issues in public health. All articles are peer-reviewed and written by domain experts. Available at www.sciencedirect.com/science/referenceworks/9780128037089.

Caught on the Web

General Social Survey General Social Survey 2016 Data available. The 1972-2016 General Social Survey cumulative file is now available online (gss.norc.org). As of April 5, it will also be available on the GSS Data Explorer (gssdataexplorer.norc.org). Already available on the GSS Data Explorer, visitors to the site will find a new GSS Key Trends feature. This dynamic visualization function is designed to provide both researchers and the general public with unprecedented capacity to create graphic views of key trends and user responses over time.

Deaths

Ai-li S. Chin, Colby-Sawyer College, passed away peacefully on April 25, 2017, in Cambridge, MA at the age of 98. While she never considered herself a "real sociologist", she earned her PhD from Harvard/Radcliffe in 1951. Her dissertation chair was Talcott Parsons.

Obituaries

Jack Elinson
1917 - 2017

Dr. Jack Elinson was the founder of Columbia University's Department of Sociomedical Sciences at the Mailman School of Public Health, the first such department in a public health school in the country. He was a pioneer in the field of sociomedical science, especially noted for looking at health through a different lens, measuring the "quality of life," by the "5 Ds"—dissatisfaction, discomfort, disability, disease, and death. He was an emeritus member of the American Sociological Association, and received its Leo Reeder Award for Distinguished Contributions to Medical Sociology in 1985.

The son of Russian Jewish immigrants, Elinson grew up in the Bronx,

Harlem, and Queens. He attended Boys' High, graduated City College of New York in 1937, and received his PhD in Social Psychology from George Washington University in 1954. He married the former May Gomberg in 1941.

During World War II, he served as a social science analyst in the War Department in Washington, DC and in the South Pacific, working with leading sociologists including Sam Stouffer, Leonard Cottrell, Shirley Star, Robin Williams, and Louis Guttman, researching morale and attitudes of U.S. GIs. Their work was later compiled in the groundbreaking volume *The American Soldier*. Elinson was a passionate advocate for racial equality and deeply curious about the impact of social inequities on health. These ideas were not well accepted at his workplace in the Pentagon. In 1950, Elinson was targeted by the Army-McCarthy hearings and questioned about his "unduly fraternizing with colored persons," and visits to the Washington Bookstore where left-wing books were sold. Though many friends and colleagues, including military officers, testified on his behalf, the threatening atmosphere was deemed perilous by the couple, who now had four small children under the age of six.

So when Elinson was offered a position at the National Opinion Research Center (NORC) in Chicago, they picked up their lives and moved to May's hometown of Chicago. In addition to his work at NORC, Elinson was an adjunct professor of sociology at the University of Chicago from 1954 to 1956.

One of the projects he worked on at NORC was a landmark study with Dr. Ray Trussell, *Chronic Illness in a Rural Area*, which demonstrated much higher rates of chronic disease among a rural population in New Jersey than were reported in personal interviews. The pioneering study was the first to include both on-site clinical examinations along with questionnaires to collect health data. When Dr. Trussell became Dean of the Columbia School of Public Health, he recruited Dr. Elinson to Columbia, and the family relocated to Teaneck, NJ.

When Dr. Elinson joined the faculty of the School of Public Health (then part of Columbia's Medical School), there was no social scientist on the faculty of the school. He asked the librarian to order books that reflected social science disciplines, including work by Michael Harrington, Oscar Lewis, and Thorsten Veblen. The librarian refused, claiming that those works had nothing to do with medicine. Elinson recalled that he had to get the "downtown" – liberal arts – campus library to stock them for his students.

In 1968, he founded the Department of Sociomedical Sciences (which began as a division) and headed the department from 1968 to 1978, and again from 1982 to 1985. Elinson's research

focused on assessing and addressing unmet needs for health care, and evaluating the effectiveness of health services. He and his collaborators carried out health surveys in Washington Heights and Puerto Rico, opinion surveys of mental health issues, studies of multiphasic automated testing for health, and drug use surveys of teenagers. He also directed the innovative Harlem Hospital Center Patient Care and Program Evaluation department from 1966 to 1971.

In the more than half a century that he served at Columbia as a professor, department chair, and mentor, Elinson was recognized as a leader in the development of public health as a sociomedical science.

Deeply committed to improving health care delivery in developing countries, particularly Latin America, he helped establish the School of Public Health at the University of Puerto Rico, and designed and analyzed public health programs in the Dominican Republic, Argentina, and Cuba.

Upon retiring from Columbia in 1986, Dr. Elinson was granted emeritus status. He also was appointed distinguished visiting professor at the Rutgers University Institute of Health Care Policy. He is the author, co-author, and editor of numerous books and wrote approximately 100 articles, book chapters, and government reports.

An engaging and witty speaker, Elinson presented at public health conferences around the world. He served as the president of the American Association of Public Opinion Research, was a member of the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences, and was honored with a Festschrift in *Social Science and Medicine* in 1989. Each year, Columbia University grants the Jack Elinson Award to a graduate student who authors the best published paper in sociomedical sciences.

Elinson spoke Spanish, German, and Yiddish, and enjoyed singing in all three. He traveled widely, and delighted in showing off his hometown of New York City to international visitors. They were enthralled with his stories about city spots that were off the beaten tracks, from the best pickle shop on the Lower East Side to the Apollo Theater in Harlem, where as a teenager he had cut class to listen to the likes of Billie Holiday, Count Basie and Bessie Smith.

He was predeceased by his wife May, a clinical nutritionist, who died in 2010. He is survived by his four children: Richard, Elaine, Mitchell, and Robert; seven grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

Today, all major schools of public health in the United States teach sociomedical sciences. Former students of Elinson have continued his pioneering work on the impact of race and poverty on health at universities and

announcements

health care agencies around the world. At Columbia, where a medical librarian first refused to purchase sociology books for graduate students in public health, there is now a collection titled the Jack Elinson Sociomedical Sciences Library.

Elaine Elinson

**Henry Landsberger
1926-2017**

Born in Dresden, Germany in 1926, Henry Landsberger was part of the Kindertransport that evacuated nearly 10,000 mostly Jewish children to England from German-controlled lands just prior to the start of World War II. For the next 10 years, he lived in England—first in a London refugee children's village, then in the country-side with a Welsh family with whom he kept in touch for the rest of his life, and finally back to London where he earned his undergraduate degree at the London School of Economics and Political Science in 1948.

In 1949, Henry reunited with his parents, who had escaped to Chile. But his future was to be in the United States. He met Betty Hatch, whom he married in 1951, while he was enrolled in Cornell's Graduate School of Industrial and Labor Relations, where he received his PhD and then joined its faculty.

Henry moved to the Sociology Department of the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill in 1968 as Full Professor and remained on its faculty until he retired in 1994.

A prolific writer, Henry made special contributions in the areas of industrial organization (starting with his coining the term "the Hawthorne Effect" in an early major critique of Elton Mayo's workplace study); social movements (especially religious and labor movements in Latin America); and comparative health-care system policy (with a focus on the U.S. and certain European countries).

Henry was an active member of the Southern Sociological Society, the American Sociological Society, and the Latin American Studies Association, of which he was vice-president and then president in 1972-73. Once a president of the local AAUP, he was engaged in many civic matters outside of academia. This engagement increased in post-retirement years, as he was prominent in establishing in 2001 a new synagogue in Dresden, where his grandfather had been chief rabbi at Semper Synagogue, destroyed on Krystallnacht in 1938. This was a major event in his later life. He was also an outspoken supporter of the New Israel Fund and Americans for Peace Now as part of his enduring devotion to justice and peace both in the United States and the Middle East.

Henry passed away while visiting his son in California in early February. After a marriage of over 50 years, Betty had

passed away in 2012. But he got to be with his three children, Margaret, Sam, and Ruth in the final days of his life.

Richard Cramer, University of North Carolina

Krishnan Namboodiri

Krishnan Namboodiri, Emeritus Lazarus Professor of Population Studies and Sociology at Ohio State University, passed away on April 29, 2015, at the age of 85. He was the leading architect of life table analysis and contributed to sampling theory, formal models of population, the study of fertility choices, and formal methods to study social structure.

He was widely loved by his former students, many of whom found his energy and enthusiasm for their work and his willingness to always go the extra mile a major source of inspiration. On a personal level, when you met with Krishnan, you always knew where his undivided attentions were. With high expectations for his students as for himself, he was always available for extra sessions, offering to meet over spring break to train a graduate student on a new statistical method. One recalls his *An Abridged Dictionary of Statistical Terms* that got them through the class and remains a reference item on the bookshelf 20 years later. Able to discuss high level mathematics alongside asking about your family, he was a tremendous source of positive energy.

Krishnan received his BS in mathematics from the University of Kerala, India in 1950, an MS in statistics at the University of Kerala in 1953, and an MA and PhD in sociology from the University of Michigan in 1962 and 1963. In India, he worked in the Indian Statistical Institute, a world renowned institution for research and training in statistics. In 1959, he joined the Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan and held multiple fellowships while pursuing his doctoral studies. At Michigan, he became a student of Leslie Kish, who pioneered survey sampling theory, and Ron Freedman, who organized fertility surveys in the U.S. and abroad. His PhD adviser was Amos Hawley. After completing his PhD in a single year, he returned to the University of Kerala as a Reader in Demography in the Department of Statistics. In 1966, he became Assistant Professor in Sociology at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill. For the next 15 years, he moved through the ranks to Professor, presiding over one of the most promising periods in that great department's history for demography training and research. In 1984, he moved to Ohio State as the Lazarus Professor in Population Studies in the Department of Sociology. At Ohio State, he wrote his books on matrix algebra and formal demographic methods, boosted the department's national ranking, and taught students formal demography and statistical theory. He

served as Chair in 1989-93 and after his retirement as Emeritus Professor until his death on April 29, 2015.

Dr. Namboodiri's professional activities were numerous and broad ranging. He had an illustrious career as a statistician and a formal demographer. He developed formal methods of demography and statistics applied to a wide range of social phenomena. In a series of papers, he modified existing models of fertility to take into account sequential decision-making. He wrote or edited 12 books, all of which translated complex topics into layperson's language. He also maintained a healthy interest in substantive problems, such as how to measure the effects of family planning programs and ways to formalize structural functional theory into an axiomatic theory.

Above all, Krishnan valued his students. He demanded the best. The students admired him. One of his PhD students noted, "I have the outmost respect of his intellect and the strong work ethics he displayed." He was a collaborator and consultant with many organizations such as the World Bank, Population Council, Ford Foundation, United Nations, and the National Institutes of Health. He also continued his collaborations with institutions of demographic research in India. He was an editor of *Demography* (1976-79) and Associate Editor of *Mathematical Population Studies* (1985-89) and *Social Forces*. (1977-84). He was elected as a Fellow of the American Statistical Association in 1978. In 2004, the University of Kerala honored him with a lifetime achievement Award. After his retirement, Krishnan took an assignment to translate Hindu prayers from Sanskrit to English and to his mother tongue (Malayalam). Several volumes of these translations came out before his death and his death prevented the completion of the remaining volumes.

Krishnan was married to Kadambari, his life partner for over 60 years. They had two children, Sally and Unni (deceased) and two grandchildren, Sanjay and Samresh.

J. Craig Jenkins, Joyce Abma, Mohammad Siapush, Gopal Singh, and Chirayath M. Suchindran

**Ronald M. Pavalko
1934-2017**

Ronald M. Pavalko, age 82, passed away on January 23, 2017, in Tallahassee, FL. Ron was born in Youngstown, OH. After receiving his PhD in sociology from the University of California-Los Angeles, Ron spent his professorial career between Florida and Wisconsin. He was an Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and an Associate Professor of Sociology at Florida State University from 1967-1979.

Ron was a Professor of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin-Parkside (UWP) where he published major textbooks in occupations and professions as well as in social problems. Always ahead of his time, Ron was one of the first co-editors of *Teaching Sociology*. In addition, he served as the head of the Division of Behavioral Sciences, chaired the Sociology/Anthropology Department and was the Dean of the School of Liberal Arts. His administrative style was low-key but extremely effective. His wonderful sense of humor gently guided many new faculty members through the tenure process. According to Helen Rosenberg, "Ron made himself available during his classes and I got to observe him teach. I bumped into him and Linda after I came back from Nigeria. He hugged me and said he worried about me while I was away. He touched me as a mentor and a caring person."

Shortly before retirement in 1999 and as an Emeritus Professor, Ron was trailblazing new research on gambling addiction. His research was based upon his experience with his father who had an addiction to gambling. He established the Center for Gambling Studies at UWP, and was a resource to the American Psychiatric Association in medicalizing gambling so that those addicted could get help and benefits for insurance.

He enjoyed retirement in Tallahassee with his wife, Linda. Ron is survived by his wife, Linda; sons, Fredrick Pavalko (Liza) and Peter Pavalko (Helen), and many grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Mary Kay Schleiter, University of Wisconsin-Parkside

Send Us Your News

Were you recently promoted? Have a book published? Or were you quoted in the news? Did you win an award? Or maybe you know about a funding opportunity or want to promote your meeting to other sociologists? Send your announcements to *Footnotes* at footnotes@asanet.org.



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

call for editors

ASA Editor Transitions

Contexts: As of August 1, 2017, new proposals and submissions should be sent to the new editors, Rashawn Ray and Fabio Rojas, *Contexts* Editorial Office, Department of Sociology, 2112 Parren J. Mitchell Art-Sociology Building, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742; editors@contexts.org. Correspondence regarding revisions of manuscripts under review will continue to be received until September 1, 2017, by the outgoing editors, Syed Ali and Philip Cohen; editors@contexts.org.

Rose Series in Sociology: As of August 1, 2017, all correspondence concerning new manuscripts should be sent to the new editors: Amy Adamczyk, Richard Alba, Lynn Chancer, Nancy Foner, Phil Kasinitz, and Leslie Paik, Department of Sociology, CUNY Graduate Center, 365 Fifth Avenue, Room 6112.04, New York, NY 10016; roseseries@gc.cuny.edu. Correspondence regarding revisions of manuscripts already under contract will continue to be received by the outgoing editors: Lee Clarke, Lauren Krivo, Paul McLean, and Patricia Roos, Department of Sociology, Rutgers University, Davison Hall, 26 Nichol Avenue, New Brunswick, NJ 08901-2882; rose.series@sociology.rutgers.edu. Although the formal editorial transition will take place at the end of December 2017, to facilitate publication the outgoing editorial group will maintain contact with authors whose projects were contracted during their term.

Social Psychology Quarterly: As of August 1, 2017, all new submissions should be sent to the new editors, Matthew E. Brashears and Brent Simpson, via the online manuscript system: <http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/spq>. Please address all correspondence to Matthew E. Brashears or Brent Simpson, Department of Sociology, University of South Carolina, Sloan College Rm. 321, 911 Pickens Street, Columbia, SC 29208; spq@sc.edu. Decisions on manuscripts that received revise and resubmits from the outgoing editors (Richard Serpe and Jan Stets) will be handled by the outgoing editors, in consultation with the new editors, until August 31, 2017.

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The pre-registration deadline for attending the 2017 ASA Annual Meeting is July 11, 2017. ASA members receive a substantial discount off the regular registration fee. Regular/Associate members can pre-register at \$215; students and retired sociologists pre-register at a \$115 discount rate. Visit asa.enoah.com to complete your meeting pre-registration online by July 11. To make hotel reservations for your visit to Montréal, go to www.asanet.org/annual-meeting-2017/travel-and-housing. The housing reservation deadline is July 17, 2017.

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