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Recipients of the 2019 ASA Awards

The ASA proudly announces the 2019 award recipients of the highest honors the Association confers. Awardees, selected by committees directly appointed by the ASA Council, will be honored during a ceremony on August 11 at the 2019 ASA Annual Meeting in New York City. A formal address by ASA President Mary Romero will follow the ceremony.

The officers of the Association extend heartfelt congratulations to the following honorees:

Cox-Johnson-Frazier Award

Sandra Barnes, Vanderbilt University

The Cox-Johnson-Frazier Award is given to an individual or individuals for their work in the intellectual traditions of the work of Oliver Cox, Charles S. Johnson, and E. Franklin

Frazier, three African American scholars.

Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology

Eric Wanner, Russell Sage Foundation

This award may recognize work that has facilitated or served as a model for the work of others; work that has significantly advanced the utility of one or more specialty areas in sociology and, by so doing, has elevated the professional status or public image of the field as a whole; or work that has been honored or widely recognized outside the discipline for its significant impacts.

Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award

William Frey, University of Michigan

and Brookings Institute

This award is given annually to honor outstanding contributions to the undergraduate and/or graduate teaching and learning of sociology, which improve the quality of teaching.

Distinguished Scholarly Book Award

Crook County: Racism and Injustice in America's Largest Criminal Court by Nicole Gonzalez Van Cleve, University of Delaware

This annual award is given to the single best book published in the three preceding calendar years.

Excellence in the Reporting of Social Issues Award

Eric Deggans, NPR

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The New Publish or Perish: Requirements for Jobs and Tenure

Rob Warren, University of Minnesota

Do sociology graduate students need to publish more today than their predecessors did a generation ago to get a faculty position? Do assistant professors aspiring to tenure need to publish more than was once expected?

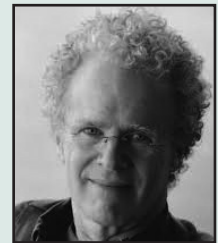
In an article published in February 2019 in *Sociological Science* (www.sociologicalscience.com), I document publishing trends for new assistant professors at the time they began their first jobs over the 26-year period between 1991 and 2017. I also document trends in how much newly promoted associate professors had published at the time they were promoted. My results only pertain to the 342 new assistant professors and the 272 newly promoted associate professors in 21 of the top PhD-granting American sociology departments. In the article, I explain how I identified those new assistant and newly promoted associate professors,

which departments are included among the 21, and how I counted each professor's publications. The data and code used to produce my results are available at www.rob-warren.com/pub_trends.html.

In Figure 1a, I present trends over time documenting how much the 342 new assistant professors had published at the time they began their first jobs. *New assistant professors in the most recent years publish roughly twice as much as their counterparts did in the 1990s.* Much of this growth is due to an increase in peer reviewed articles, although there has also been growth in the numbers of book chapters and other publications. Whereas, the most recent cohort of new assistant professors averaged 4.8 peer-reviewed articles at their point of first employment, their counterparts in the early 1990s averaged only 2.5 articles.

Likewise, in Figure 1b, I present

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Erik Olin Wright

Sociologist Erik Olin Wright, University of Wisconsin–Madison and former president of the American Sociological Association, died on January 23, 2019. His 2012 ASA Presidential Address was "Transforming Capitalism Through Real Utopias." A full obituary will appear in the next issue of Footnotes.

The ASA Honors Program Is a Valuable Resource for Undergraduate Students

Dennis M. Rome,
Honors Program Director

The ASA Honors Program provides undergraduate sociology students a rich introduction to the professional life of the discipline. Exceptional sociology students throughout the country and the world come together for four days and experience all facets of the ASA Annual Meeting. By participating in the Honors Program, students develop long-lasting networks with other interested students. Student participation in the ASA Honors Program is through nomination by a faculty member in their department.

In 1984, the late Carla Howerly encouraged me to apply to the ASA Honors Program while I was studying for my master's degree in sociology at Howard University. At that time, the Honors Program included undergraduate and graduate students (it is now focused solely on talented undergraduates). Its format included student presentations via different research topic panels and various guest presentations by prominent sociologists. The days were long and by the end

of the meetings, my classmates and I were exhausted. Nonetheless, this experience, along with the guidance from my sociology mentors encouraged me to pursue sociology as a career. In fact, according to our honor student evaluations over the past several years, many of the participants in the Honors Program go on to work in sociological-related fields. The Honors Program is indeed a great recruiting event for maintaining and increasing student members in our association.

A typical four-day Honors Program schedule at an Annual Meeting includes sessions or events with the current ASA president, the ASA Executive Director, and a host of other distinguished sociologists. In addition, students participate in sessions about careers in sociology as well as sessions about best practices for applying to graduate programs. Also, students participate in a sociological "fieldwork" activity depending on the annual meeting venue, such as a visit to the United Nations, Alcatraz, the Library of Congress, the National Archives, and museums and other historical sites. Honors Program students are required to attend various plenaries

and paper sessions, and their schedule includes time where students may choose their own activities. In addition to plenaries and sessions, participants interact with other talented undergraduate sociology students from around the country and the world.

Below are a few of last year's participants' testimonies:

... [this experience afforded me the] opportunity to share knowledge with peers from different universities, sharing different perspectives...

... [I love the] specialized sessions for undergraduates to incorporate into the world of sociology...


...like the roundtables and Eduardo [Bonilla-Silva]. Great ways to get insight to academia and learn about ASA...



Honors students at the 2017 ASA Annual Meeting

...variety of topics and presenters, faculty and students from across the country. Nice hearing different perspectives...

Visit the ASA Honors Testimonials webpage for more information and to view videos of Honors Program participants at www.asanet.org/students/honors_testimonials.cfm

For more information on the ASA Honors Program, visit www.asanet.org/students/honors.cfm. There, you will find information on applying as well as featured video biographies of several former Honors Program participants. We encourage students to participate — thank you! 

ASA Sponsors a Symposium at the National Council for the Social Studies

In November 2018, members of ASA's High School Program attended the National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS) Annual Conference in Chicago. At the conference, ASA sponsored a half-day symposium led by the leaders

of the High School Program and sociologists from the University of Michigan and Northwestern University. The goals of the event were to share innovative teaching resources as well as promote the importance of sociology for high school teachers.

The first session in the symposium at NCSS focused on how teachers can use data in high school social studies classes. The session was led by

Lynette Hoelter, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research Director of Instructional Resources and Development and a research scientist at the University of Michigan. In addition to discussing the importance of quantitative literacy, Dr. Hoelter highlighted several free datasets and class activities that teachers can use in their classes. The second session was led by Laura Beth Nielsen, Professor of Sociology and the Director of the Legal Studies Program at Northwestern University. Dr. Nielsen drew on her legal research and years of experience teaching sensitive topics to discuss hate speech and how teachers can use free speech controversies to teach sociology. The third and final session covered strategies teachers

can use to teach core concepts from the ASA National Standards for High School Sociology. The session was led by ASA's High School Program Director Hayley Lotspeich, who teaches at Wheaton North High School, and Assistant Director Chris Salituro, from Adlai. E. Stevenson High School. In addition to attending the conference, ASA staff members Teresa Ciabattari and Diego de los Rios also had the opportunity to visit the high schools where Lotspeich and Salituro teach to observe their sociology classes and meet with students, teachers, and administrators. 

For more information about this and past years' NCSS symposiums as well as information on the ASA High School Program, visit www.asanet.org/teaching-learning/resources-high-school-sociology.



Hayley Lotspeich, Teresa Ciabattari, Chris Salituro, Diego de los Rios, Laura Beth Nielsen, and Lynette Hoelter.

ASA President-Elect Williams Speaks at DCSS

On January 24, 2019, the District of Columbia Sociological Society (DCSS) hosted a scholarly talk by ASA President-Elect Christine Williams, the Elsie and Stanley E. (Skinny) Adams, Sr. Centennial Professor of Liberal Arts at the University of Texas-Austin. The talk, given at the ASA Executive Office to an audience of nearly 50 people, was titled “The #MeToo Movement: Implications for Sociologists and Professional Societies.” This talk gave the audience a taste of what her 2020 ASA Presidential Address could include.

After being introduced by DCSS President Sally Hillsman, Williams first presented an overview of the

#MeToo Movement in the United States and then discussed the implications of addressing sexual harassment for a variety of organizational entities (including ASA). Williams has studied sexuality, homophobia, and sexual harassment in a wide variety of workplace settings, and her scholarship is focused more generally on gender, race, and class inequality in the workplace.

In now-traditional fashion, the ASA President-Elect addresses the DCSS membership each winter before their presidential term begins the following August. As in most years, DCSS attendees braved very cold temperatures in downtown Washington to chat with Williams

at a brief reception preceding the talk and then engaged with her and each other in discussion afterward.

For Williams, the DCSS speaking experience was a positive one. “I enjoyed the warm welcome I received from the members of DCSS,” said Williams. “How fortunate you are to have ASA headquarters in your



Christine Williams presenting at DCSS at the ASA Executive Office

neighborhood! I am grateful to the diverse audience of students, researchers, and professional staff for providing stimulating feedback on my work.”

Accessibility Is for Everyone

How to rock your ASA presentation and make it inclusive

Angela Frederick, University of Texas-El Paso, and Laura Mauldin, University of Connecticut

We all have a lot on the line when we give professional presentations. We want to convey our research in ways that contribute to our areas, make connections with other scholars, and perhaps put ourselves on the radar of a few senior scholars in our discipline. The last thing most of us would want to do is to leave some of our audience members out of the conversation. Yet, scholars with disabilities often report that participating in professional conferences can be an alienating experience. Here, we provide some key tips that all of us can implement to make ASA presentations and workshops more inclusive.

Accessibility is about accounting for the diverse bodies and minds present in our communities and planning for this diversity. We often think that accessibility is about accommodating the needs of a few or compromising our presentation style or goals. Not so! There are a lot of fun, simple, low-cost or free changes we as presenters can make that will enable people with disabilities to participate fully in the important conversations we have at conferences. Besides, we all benefit

from more accessible spaces. In this process, you will likely find new and creative ways of achieving your goals as a presenter and improve your work. These changes often benefit even those who don't identify as disabled. Plus, we're not talking about a small portion of society. The latest estimates from the U.S. Census show that nearly 20 percent of the U.S. population has a disability (Census Bureau 2012), making disabled people the largest minority in the U.S. Valuing all ways of being can be infused into the work that sociologists do, including how we present our research at conferences.

First Things First: Assume Diversity

- We often approach accessibility with the attitude that we will know when accommodations are necessary and make changes only when required. This often puts people with disabilities in difficult positions of having to decide whether to disclose hidden disabilities, of being singled out, or of being excluded from the conversation. The following actions should be a standard part of what and how we present. We should assume people with disabilities are part of our audience, because most likely they are!

Handouts

- It is a good idea to make available several print copies of the script of your presentation. You may include a disclaimer asking participants to refrain from distributing your presentation without your permission. Providing these print copies will benefit Deaf and hard of hearing audience members, sign language interpreters, and anyone who processes better through text access rather than auditory information.
- If you distribute any handouts as part of your presentation or workshop, include copies in large print (18-point font). In addition, have an electronic copy available on a jump drive for participants with print disabilities who use screen-reading software.
- Distribute both regular print and large-print handouts together so people can select which they want. It is fine to announce you have a jump drive available if anyone needs it.

PowerPoints

- Use a high-contrast color scheme (black and white).
- Use large fonts (44 point for titles, 36 point for information).

- Keep information displayed on each slide to a minimum.
- Use standard slide transitions and avoid decorative fillers.
- All videos shown should be captioned. Free captioning software is available online.

Speaking

- When a microphone is available, use it. Do not ask if everyone can hear you without a microphone. Doing so often excludes hard of hearing participants.
- If audience members do not have access to a microphone, repeat their questions into your mic.
- Always face your audience when speaking.
- Speak at a moderate pace.
- Try to be specific as you point to items on your PPT. Rather than saying, “This,” refer to “this graph.”
- Briefly describe the pertinent aspects of what you are displaying on the screen. This doesn't require great detail, only to identify information relevant to the point you are making.
- Do not ask your audience to read information on your slides silently. If it's central to your presentation, read it aloud or paraphrase.

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Looking forward to the 2019 Annual Meeting in New York

New York City Gentrification, Policing, and Real Estate Developers

Thomas Volscho, College of Staten Island

Local power in New York City has long been concentrated in the hands of Wall Street, the real estate industry, and the powerful alliance of their interests. The political clout of the super-rich at this moment in time is almost unparalleled in history, rivaling the massive control exerted by the very rich in the 19th century Gilded Age. Whether changing the amount of sunlight in Central Park or casting a looming shadow on Brooklyn Botanical Gardens, the power of the super-rich can be measured by the vertical distance of its buildings from the ground.

As real estate prices in Manhattan have put housing out of reach even for the middle class, there is an outflow of people to other boroughs and New Jersey. Staten Island, where I teach, is the southernmost tip of New York State. Physically closer to New Jersey than New York City, it is connected to Manhattan by a ferry and to Brooklyn by a bridge (and to New Jersey by three bridges). Staten Island has a reputation as a residential enclave for “white” police officers, firefighters, and a base for a smattering of organized crime. But the north shore has long been home to a significant African American, West Indian, Muslim, and pan-Latino/a population. Working-class as well as affluent European Americans (largely of Irish and Italian descent

with newer Eastern European arrivals including Russian, Polish, and Albanians) populate the middle and southern portions of the island in suburban-style neighborhoods. Real estate developers, since the collapse of the housing bubble in 2008, have been building luxury and upscale rental units in areas attractive for efficient commuting into Manhattan.



In his book *The Assassination of New York* (1993), Robert Fitch noted that real estate developers have long been re-engineering Manhattan to become a playground for the super-rich and their taste for glass and steel

luxury apartments and office towers. The first stage involved profiting from the disappearance of blue-collar jobs in textiles, meatpacking, and shipping. In the 1970s, when the city faced bankruptcy and white middle-class residents fled to the suburbs, real estate prices dropped and people like Donald Trump were able to take advantage of this downturn and acquire land and buildings at fire-sale prices. They then built luxury hotels and apartments that served Wall Street and finance-related industries accumulating fortunes in the 1980s. This began the transformation of Manhattan.

In the post-2008 world, Staten Island neighborhoods like St. George and Tompkinsville are being targeted by real estate developers for gentrification. As in places like the south sides of Chicago and San Francisco, the idea is to displace the low-income

populations who reside in a mix of private and publicly subsidized or Section 8 housing and redevelop the area into “luxury” rentals for upper and mid-level income people who work in Manhattan but can no longer afford to live there. This process involves replacing Pathmark and C-Town supermarkets with Whole Foods and Trader Joe’s grocery stores; fewer Dunkin’ Donuts and more Starbucks coffee shops; yoga studios and tennis courts instead of basketball courts; dog parks instead of community spaces. Public schools are changing their curriculum to correspond to the demands of affluent European-American parents.

Landlords have various means of “evicting” people. The first step is escalating rents and requiring unrealistic lease terms. Another technique is intentional neglect—failing to repair heating/air conditioning, windows, or controlling rodent or insect infestations. But these methods may not work as efficiently as desired. As part of the attempt to lure Manhattan white-collar workers and develop the luxury commuter hub, in the past several years, the city has improved the iconic orange-colored Staten Island ferry with more frequent trips and newer boats. Real estate devel-



Long Island borough president’s proposal for St. George Plaza

opers have circulated renderings of what new developments will look like and how these mini-enclaves will not require residents to cross Bay Street into the “darker” areas of the neighborhood and instead safely shop at the envisioned “high-end outlet retail complex.” As the City of New York states: “The neighborhood can be a vibrant center for businesses, residents, and tourists but currently falls short of its potential.” (on.nyc.gov/2Vah1bG) This is a call for gentrification.

This all ties into the death of Eric Garner. His death by choking by the NY Police Department on Staten Island came to exemplify racist policing, and his last gasping words, “I can’t breathe” memorialized on a cell phone video, became a slogan for Black Lives Matter and other activists. Garner was an African American father engaged in the untaxed cigarette trade as a means of supporting his family (a trade created, ironically, by Mayor Bloomberg’s massive consumption tax on cigarettes). And it was part of a pattern.

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Presentations

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- If sign language interpreters are present, speak at a moderate pace. Do not slow down or pause for them to finish. Direct your attention to the participant, not to the interpreter.

Small Group Activities

- Be mindful of the assumptions you make when developing group activities.
- When you ask people to move

around a crowded room, you might be alienating participants for whom this is difficult.

- Be sure that all information can be received through multiple senses. Avoid activities that limit sensory input, (i.e. a game in silence).
- Be flexible. If you realize that every participant will not be able to participate in your planned activity, the activity should be replaced with another.

We hope these suggestions serve as a beginning list of actions to be mindful of as we come together at

the ASA Annual Meeting each year. These practices might feel unfamiliar, or even somewhat daunting, at first; however, they become our “normal” when we imbed them into the structure of our presentations from the beginning. As sociologists, we can use this as a great reflexive way to engage with our research, our academic community, and our peers, disabled or not. And you might even find your presentations are better and more engaging for all. We are excited to encourage members to begin incorporating a disability consciousness

into our conference space and to contribute to creating inclusive spaces. If you would like further information about how to advocate for disability issues in the ASA, you can reach out to the ASA Status Committee on Persons with Disabilities in Sociology. See you in August!

References

- US Census Bureau. 2012. *Nearly 1 in 5 People Have a Disability in the U.S.* Census Bureau Reports. <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/releases/archives/miscellaneous/cb12-134.html>. Accessed December 8, 2018.

2020 Annual Meeting Theme Power, Inequality, and Resistance at Work

115th ASA Annual Meeting • August 8-11, 2020 • San Francisco, CA

The founders of sociology identified work as a source of fulfillment and dignity, but also a site of domination, inequality, and alienation. With the theme, “Power, Inequality, and Resistance at Work,” we encourage sociologists to explore how these processes are playing out in the 21st century. How are globalization, computerization, and financialization transforming the experience of work for people around the world? How are our traditional categories of race, class, and gender being reconfigured in our new economic arrangements? What new forms of domination, inequality, and resistance are made possible by these “great transformations”?

The new economy is transforming the scope and nature of employer power over workers. In the past, hegemonic control over workers was maintained through the standard employment contract, with its promise of stable wages, benefits, and job security in return for workers’ loyalty and conformity. How do employers exercise power over workers when jobs become “gigs,” characterized by temporary assignments with variable pay and hours? What happens when the employment relationship is conducted entirely through an app? As employers externalize risks (e.g., by eliminating guaranteed pensions and benefits and outsourcing job training), workers become responsible for investing in their future employability. Corporations engage in mass layoffs in response to economic downturns and to signal their support for investors; automation continues apace, with artificial intelligence and robotics threatening to displace even more workers. How do employers persuade workers to accept these conditions? How do employed and unemployed workers cope with constant unpredictability?

Divisions of labor based on gender and race/ethnicity characterize work today. Occupational segregation persists even as major employers claim to be dedicated to “equal opportunities.” How are these durable inequalities maintained in an era of avowed attention to diversity? In addition to gender and race/ethnicity, what new forms of inequality are emerging today that shape experiences at work? How is a person’s livelihood limited or enhanced depending on their age, physical ability, and health? How do citizenship and immigration status impact workers’ employability and vulnerability to exploitation? And how do social institutions, including schools, prisons, and neighborhoods, distribute access to employment in ways that contribute to social inequality?

Wages and status remain the conventional measures of workplace inequality, but the tide of financialization pushes us to develop new measures. For many workers, wages are not sufficient to support life; they must take on debt to make ends meet. We invite sociologists to deepen our understanding of how access to credit determines who can accumulate wealth, and who is subjected to forced labor and imprisonment. Similarly, job markets increasingly characterized by short-term and gig work blur the lines separating employment and unemployment. How should we understand these traditional categories under new regimes of employment?

Finally, workers protest the terms of their employment through unionization, worker-ownership, and various kinds of labor militancy such as the recent wave of teacher strikes. New forms of worker resistance are emerging on social media; MeToo and Occupy are two well-known examples. What new forms of resistance are emerging to meet changing workplace dynamics? How are social justice organizations promoting worker rights today? We invite sociologists to explore how workers resist their exploitation, assert claims for dignity, and form political and social alliances in the 21st century.

*Christine Williams
President-Elect
University of Texas*

Invited Session Proposals Are Solicited for the 115th Annual Meeting

Deadline: March 15, 2019

The program for the 2020 Annual Meeting is now taking shape under the leadership of President-elect Christine Williams and the 2020 Program Committee. The theme of “Power, Inequality, and Resistance at Work” invites participation across the discipline and provides many opportunities to bring together a variety of sociological work in diverse formats.

Members are encouraged to submit session proposals for the following components of the program:

Thematic Sessions explore the meeting theme. These sessions are broad in scope and endeavor to make the theme of the meeting come alive.

Special Sessions focus on new areas of sociological work or other timely topics which may or may not relate to the theme. They generally address sociological issues, whether in research or its application, of

importance to the discipline or of interest beyond.

Regional Spotlight Sessions provide opportunities to look at issues surrounding the host site for the Annual Meeting. With San Francisco, as the site of the 2020 Annual Meeting, there are many opportunities to develop interesting session topics with invited panelists.

Book Salons (formerly Author Meets Critics) Sessions are designed to bring authors of recent books deemed to be important contributions to the discipline together with discussants chosen to provide different viewpoints. Books published during 2018-2019 are eligible for nomination. Authors may not self-nominate.

Guidelines for Submitting Session Proposals

Thematic Sessions, Special

Sessions, and Regional Spotlight Sessions Proposals must include:


- Designation of the session type: Thematic Session; Special Session; Regional Spotlight Session
 - Working title for the session (15 words or less);
 - Brief description of the substantive focus (250 words or less);
 - Session Organizer(s)
 - A list of potential participants and/or paper titles.
- Book Salon (formerly Author Meets Critics) Session proposals must include:
- Title of Book (include publisher and publication date)
 - Brief statement about the book’s importance to the discipline of sociology
 - Session Organizer(s)
 - List of potential critics

- Self-nominations are not accepted

Organizer Eligibility

All session organizers must be current members of ASA at the time of submission. Students are not eligible to serve as sole organizers of invited sessions. Proposals for Invited Sessions are due March 15, 2019 at 11:59 p.m. Eastern.

Statement on Diversity

Much of the vitality of the ASA flows from its diverse membership. With this in mind, it is the policy of the ASA to include people of color, women, sociologists from small institutions or who work in government, business, and other applied settings, and international scholars in all of its programmatic activities and in the business of the Association. 

For more information, visit www.asanet.org/annual-meeting-2020

ASA Adds Pronoun Query to Annual Meeting Registration

Shantel Gabriel Buggs, Florida State University; Tristan Bridges, University of California-Santa Barbara; Sarah Miller, Boston University

Over the last few years, ASA Annual Meeting attendees may have noticed the small, bright green oval stickers on attendee nametags (or perhaps near the registration tables of ribbons indicating committee and section officer roles) that indicate pronoun preferences as an option to display on your conference name badge.

In 2019, ASA will phase these stickers out and replace them with pronouns printed directly onto nametags. This was the result of a proposal that was submitted to Council by the Sociologists for Trans Justice’s (S4TJ) Committee to Promote Trans, Non-binary, and Intersex Inclusion at Sociology Conferences. S4TJ is a group of scholars who aim to make sociology, and academia more broadly, a more hospitable and inclusive place for transgender, non-binary, intersex, and genderqueer scholars. These efforts have also been supported by

the Sociologists’ LGBTQ Caucus and the ASA Committee on the Status of LGBTQ People in Sociology.

When registering for the Annual Meeting, meeting participants will see a prompt that asks them to “Please select the pronouns you would like printed on your meeting badge.” When members register, the listed options include “she/her”, “he/him”, “they/them”, “ze/zir”, “ze/hir” and “No pronouns please,” which is the default answer. Those who select the default or skip this question will not have pronouns printed, however, they will still have the option to write in pronouns upon arriving at the meeting.


Our goal with this essay is to clarify why it is important for everyone—regardless of gender identity—to participate in pronoun-identifying practices and how the entire membership can contribute to making the ASA Annual Meeting a more inclusive space.

The power of gender pronouns in combatting sexism has long been discussed by academics, with research from Madson and Hessling

(1999) noting that alternating between “he” and “she” in texts was effective in increasing (primarily white, middle-class, college-educated) readers’ awareness of gender inequity. The authors also suggested that use of a singular “they” is appropriate for reducing sexist language. Debates about how to combat assumptions about gender and how to effectively utilize pronoun practices in classrooms, email correspondence, and in various professional spaces continue today (Gardner 2017, Schmalz 2015).

In the case of the ASA Annual Meeting, the use of stickers to indicate personal pronouns on nametags offers a way for transgender, non-binary, intersex, and genderqueer sociologists to avoid being misgendered during conference proceedings. Misgendering experiences occur when people are labeled by others as a gender other than the one that person identifies with. These experiences are harmful, especially for junior scholars who often lack the social and/or institutional power that might make

them more comfortable advocating for themselves. Pronouns on badges help make these kinds of negative experiences less common.

Cisgender sociologists—those who do not identify differently from the gender and sex categories assigned to them at birth—are also encouraged to add these pronouns to their nametags in the interest of normalizing this gender-inclusive practice. It is our hope that by having all conference participants participate, ASA will become a more equitable environment for all. 

References

Gardner, Lee. 2017. “Why Trans* Students Matter: An interview with Z Nicolazzo.” *The Chronicle of Higher Education*. February 23. www.chronicle.com/article/Why-Trans-Students-Matter/239305

Madson, Laura and Robert M. Hessling. 1999. “Does Alternating Between Masculine and Feminine Pronouns Eliminate Perceived Gender Bias in Text?” *Sex Roles*, 41(7-8): 559-575.

Schmalz, Julia. 2015. “Ask Me: What LGBTQ Students Want Their Professors to Know.” *The Chronicle of Higher Education*. September 03. www.chronicle.com/article/Ask-Me-What-LGBTQ/232797

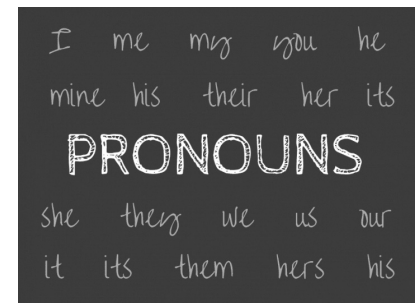
Volunteers Needed

The 2020 Program Committee is seeking volunteers to organize sessions for the open submission regular paper topics. The deadline to volunteer is March 15, 2019. Volunteering does not guarantee an invitation to organize. Anyone volunteering to organize an open submission regular session must abide by the guidelines governing such work and meet the eligibility requirements. Learn more about volunteering at www.asanet.org/annual-meeting-2020/2020-call-session-organizer-volunteers.



2019 ASA Annual Meeting Specify Your Pronouns

In recent years, ASA Annual Meeting participants have had the option of identifying their pronouns with blank stickers that could be filled in upon arrival at the



meeting and appended to their badges. Starting in 2019, meeting registrants can choose to identify their pronouns in advance and have them printed directly on their meeting badges. Communicating about your pronouns creates a more welcoming environment for people of all genders. Please make your selection when you register (see www.asanet.org/annual-meeting-2019/registration).

Publish or Perish

From Page 1

trends over time demonstrating how much the 264 newly promoted associate professors had published at the time of their promotions. Here, increases over time in publishing were more gradual—at least until the 2010s. However, publication patterns look different for newly promoted associate professors who had published zero books by the year they were promoted (“article people”) and those who had published at least one book (“book people”). Among article people, trends look more like those for new assistant professors: In the 2010s; they publish almost twice as many peer-reviewed articles as their counterparts in the 1990s. Among book people, the rise in publishing expectations has been much more gradual. However, even among book people the number of peer reviewed articles has risen; book people in the 2010s now publish as many articles as article people were publishing in the 1990s.

What Explains These Trends?

For new assistant professors, the growth—the *doubling*—of publication expectations appears to be driven by (a) the supply of new PhDs and the demand for new faculty and, perhaps, (b) technological advances that aid productivity. As shown in Figure 2, the number of new sociology PhDs awarded has

increased by 50 percent since 1991, but the number of new assistant professor positions—at least in the top departments—has been basically flat (except for recession-era dips). Hiring committees have thus been able to be more selective and hold out for applicants with higher numbers of publications before they start their first faculty jobs.

Among newly promoted associate professors, these same conclusions both hold: (a) Increased supply and flat demand and perhaps (b) technological advances that aid author productivity each appear to have driven the increase in publication expectations. However, newly promoted associate professors’ publication counts have also increased over time because (c) the number of co-authors on their publications has grown. This inflates per-person publication counts without necessarily increasing the total quantity of published work.

I surmise that two basic market forces are at work, and that these forces—perhaps combined with increases in actual productivity—largely drive the trends seen in Figure 1. First, sociology departments are producing more PhDs, but (at least the top) departments are not hiring more new assistant professors or promoting more assistant professors to the associate level. There are a host of largely economic and fiscal reasons for these trends, having to do with the organization and financing of higher education.

Second, over time sociologists have come to work more and more in interdisciplinary subfields. As I show in the *Sociological Science* article, the growth in the number of published articles over time is driven by increased publishing in journals outside of sociology—these are primarily journals in demography, public health, and public policy. The move toward working and publishing more in these interdisciplinary fields—which more often involve larger, grant-funded collaborative teams—has also increased the number of co-authors on newly promoted associate professors’ articles.

Of course, these two forces are likely related: As fiscal pressures on (especially public) universities and departments have increased, they may have found it easier and more financially beneficial to invest in hiring in areas in which it is possible to attract grant funds to support larger, collaborative, interdisciplinary projects. The financial pressures that (especially public) universities have faced in recent decades has led the supply of new sociology PhDs to outstrip demand and has also incentivized universities, departments, and individual sociologists to invest more heavily in interdisciplinary subfields that attract external grant money to campuses—and that also lead to multi-authored publications in inter-disciplinary or other-disciplinary journals.

Possible Impact on the Sociology Profession

The trends illuminated in my research article undoubtedly impact the professional environment for sociologists. First, on a basic human level, aspiring sociologists may be working harder, more quickly, and under greater pressure than ever before to achieve the same rewards—often with little additional resources. Second, potentially-talented scholars may consequently be driven from the profession as they find success costlier and less easily attainable. Third, rising publication expectations may aggravate inequalities within and between sociology departments. Well-resourced departments and those affiliated with well-funded research centers are often better equipped to give their graduate students and junior faculty the resources they need to meet heightened expectations to publish.

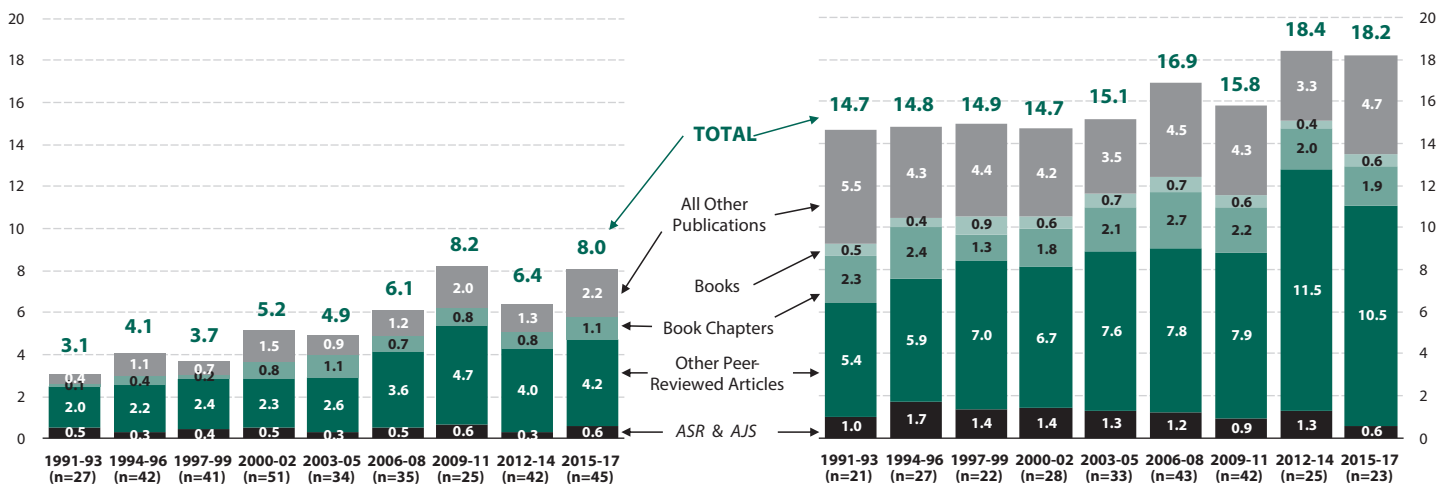
At the same time, within departments, the expansion of publishing expectations may favor scholars who work in article-oriented subfields and who typically perform quantitative analyses of existing secondary data over scholars who work in book-oriented subfields and/or who typically collect and perform qualitative analyses of original primary data. The former group may be better able to publish more and more quickly. Thus, the expectation

Continued on Page 8

Figure 1. Mean Number of Publications, by Type and Year

Figure 1a. New Assistant Professors

Figure 1b. Newly Promoted Associate Professors



Publish or Perish

From Page 1

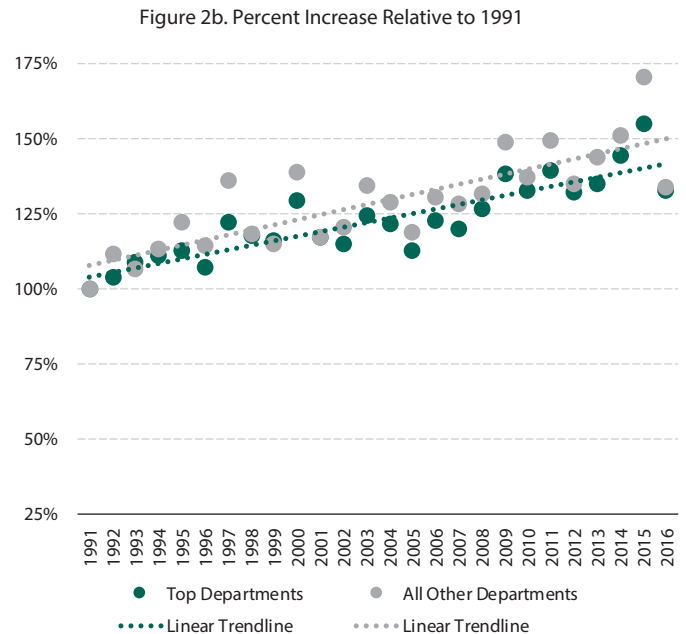
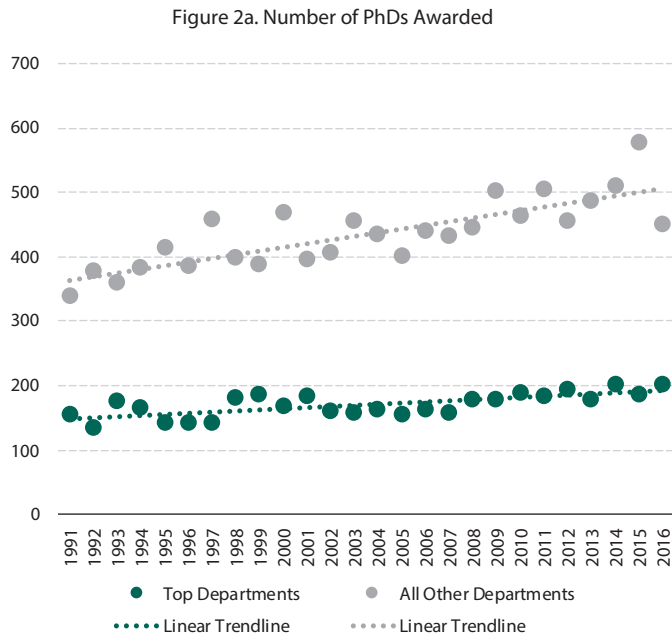
to publish with greater frequency

may incentivize junior scholars to work in subfields, design projects, and/or utilize methodologies that put them in a better position to publish.

Finally, the quality of scholarship may decline as expectations for productivity and speed increase. Ideas and projects often take time to develop

and mature, and the need to publish more and more quickly may erode the quality of research going forward.

Figure 2. PhDs Awarded, Top Sociology Departments vs. All Others, by Year



Gentrification

From Page 4

The New York Police Department (NYPD) has used “broken windows”-style policing to intimidate working-class residents of color in Staten Island’s Tompkinsville, Stapleton, and St. George neighborhoods. First used under the Giuliani administration, broken-windows policing serves as a pre-gentrification technique above and beyond what landlords can accomplish to make life unbearable for existing residents. In pre-gentrifying sections of New York City, this stepped-up law enforcement involves stop and frisk techniques, arrests for minor crimes (riding a bicycle on the sidewalk, jumping a turnstile, graffiti, playing music too loud) or officers “tossing” people who appear “suspicious.” (Fayyad, 2017) Although stop-and-frisk was ruled unconstitutional as applied in New York in 2013, and the Bloomberg and DiBlasio administrations have changed the way the policy is implemented, it is still a tool for intimidation of ordinary citizens, often people of color, in Staten Island and

elsewhere (Bellafante, 2018).

And the police have other methods. The NYPD often shines bright floodlights into public housing projects from dawn until dusk disrupting people’s sleep with bright lights, but the NYPD claims that this is simply targeting crime. The ultimate goal appears to be driving the working-class residents of color out of the north shore so that the area (including city housing) can be redeveloped into condominiums and rentals for relatively affluent city workers. In a pitch to real estate developers, the City of New York seeks to “market the neighborhood as attractive option for young professionals seeking an urban yet affordable lifestyle.” While neighborhood improvement in and of itself and investment by the city would be welcome, that is not the case if it is explicitly designed to displace people as a means of increasing land and housing values and establishing high net-operating-revenue rentals.

Staten Island is not a unique community in facing the twin forces of aggressive policing and forced gentrification. In the northern part of Manhattan, Harlem has long

been a cultural enclave for African Americans (and Latinos). But the influx of “urban pioneers,” young stroller-pushing “white” families and singles who can’t afford downtown or Brooklyn rents, the appearance of Whole Foods, yoga studios, coffee shops, and other markers of affluence threatens the neighborhood’s historical populations. What has disappeared? Many small African American businesses have had to close their doors due to higher rents. In Central Harlem, the African American percentage of the population declined from 77.3 percent in 2000 to 52.8 percent in 2016. The “white” percentage went from 2.1 percent in 2000 to 13.3 percent in 2006. In Central Harlem (adjusted for inflation) the median price of a one-family house increased from \$469k in 2000 to \$2.15 million in 2017. Some residents and observers are concerned about threats to such iconic venues as Harlem’s historic Apollo Theatre.

Gentrification is not just an issue in New York. The question of whether city police collude with real estate developers and others who

profit from the forced expulsion of poor people of color deserves a closer look, in the goal of protecting the civil rights of every urban resident.

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ASA Awards Three New Community Action Research Initiative Grants

ASA is pleased to announce the recipients of the 2018 Community Action Research Initiative (CARI) grant awards. These sociologists bring social science knowledge, methods, and expertise to address community-identified issues and concerns. Each CARI recipient has proposed pro bono work partnering with a community organization. The three principal investigators are listed below, along with a brief description of their funded proposals.

Anjali Fahlberg, Tufts University, for *The Social Costs of Urban Violence: A Community-Based Research Collaborative in Rio de Janeiro's Most Dangerous Favela*

The goal of this project is to disseminate the findings of a community-led survey project titled "Building Together" (Construindo Juntos), launched in 2017, which documented the social costs of public insecurity on favela residents in Rio de Janeiro. The survey was administered in the City of God, a favela (low-income urban area) of 60,000 people where local drug lords and military police compete for territorial control. The project's main aims: 1) To deepen the public's understanding about the effects of urban violence on favelas by accounting for the social costs of armed conflict, such as regular school closures, mental health issues, missed work due to bus can-

cellations, and neglected infrastructure; 2) To provide activists working in and on behalf of favelas with statistical data they need to make explicit demands for better public security policies and increased government investments in social development and infrastructure; and 3) To provide researchers of urban violence in and beyond Rio de Janeiro with a model for collaborative research that can be employed in other favelas. This project will inform debates on Brazil's public security policies, promote the leadership of favela residents in producing and disseminating sociological knowledge, and deepen understanding of the social costs of urban violence.


Kimberly Huyser, University of New Mexico, for *Building Data Literacy and Research Capacity to Identify the American Indian and Alaska Native Elder Population and Their Needs*

The goal of this project is to build the data literacy and social research capacity of the National Indian Council on Aging (NICOA). It will equip NICOA with the ability to use its own data or existing federal data to advocate for American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) elders and for aging policy. The goal of building the social research capacity of NICOA will be met through a series of workshops with NICOA staff, with two primary goals—to

familiarize NICOA staff and board with data and statistics and to build research design skills. Given the diversity within AI/AN peoples, it is important that AI/AN communities and organizations are active in the creation of knowledge (e.g., how and who data collected and ensuring the AI/AN peoples are represented in studies and reports). It is also important that they are active in identifying the unique needs of AI/AN peoples using their own data and existing data. Building research capacity using sociology-based research methods will empower NICOA to influence the ways in which data are collected on AI/AN elders and also provide accountability to federal and local agencies. According to Huyser, the CARI grant "will also allow us to increase access to research skills and lexicon among AI/AN people themselves so that they have increased opportunity to participate in research and knowledge creation occurring in their communities."

Erica Morrell, Middlebury College, for *Environmental Contamination and Lactation (ECL) Project*

Since the Flint water crisis, incidences of lead-contaminated drinking water are coming to light in numerous American cities. This includes Milwaukee, where health officials have provided no guidelines on whether women who have consumed lead-contam-

inated drinking water should cease breastfeeding and/or what families should do if they are preparing bottles of infant formula. The goal of this project is to empower at-risk communities in achieving safe infant feeding during lead-contaminated drinking water crises. Morrell is partnering with the African American Breastfeeding Network to launch the current phase of the Environmental Contamination and Lactation (ECL) project in Milwaukee, where the Network has been running community projects for over 10 years. The ECL includes five main steps: 1) Survey low-income, African American pregnant, breastfeeding, and formula-feeding families on their current knowledge and desire to learn about lead-contaminated drinking water and young childhood feeding; 2) Use survey results to help develop a culturally appropriate educational tool for safe childhood feeding; 3) Train community health workers to implement this educational tool; 4) Assist community health workers to implement this educational tool; and 5) Assess the educational tool's efficacy. "With the grant, we are better equipped to underscore the important link between water and infant food systems, and to uplift community work on these issues to advance justice throughout Milwaukee and beyond," said Morrell. 

ASA Awards

From Page 1

The Excellence in the Reporting of Social Issues Award honors individuals for their promotion of sociological findings and a broader vision of sociology, especially recognizing the contributions of those who have been especially effective in disseminating sociological perspectives and research.

Jessie Bernard Award

Rhacel Parrenas, University of Southern California

Bandana Purkayastha, University of Connecticut

The Jessie Bernard Award is given

in recognition of scholarly work that has enlarged the horizons of sociology to encompass fully the role of women in society and honors those who have demonstrated significant cumulative work throughout a professional career.

Public Understanding of Sociology Award

Joe Feagin, Texas A&M University

The Public Understanding of Sociology Award is given annually to honor those who have made exemplary contributions to advance the public understanding of sociology, sociological research, and scholarship among the general public.


W.E.B. Du Bois Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award

Harvey L. Molotch, New York University

The W.E.B. DuBois Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award honors scholars who have shown outstanding commitment to the profession of sociology and whose cumulative work has contributed in important ways to the advancement of the discipline.

Dissertation Award

Announced in June 2019

For more information on the ASA awards, visit www.asanet.org/awards. 

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General ASA announcements, including the monthly e-newsletter *ASA Member News and Notes*, renewal notices, and new member benefits, are now sent from membermail@asanet.org. Please add this e-mail address (and the asanet.org domain) as necessary to any personal and institutional filters so you will receive important ASA communications. ASA uses your e-mail address judiciously and carefully, for official ASA communication only, and does not sell or otherwise distribute it for use by other organizations.

Call for Papers

Publications

Black Feminist Sociology: Perspectives and Praxis, edited by Zakiya Luna And Whitney Pirtle, invites submissions of abstracts for *Black Feminist Sociology*, an edited volume highlighting works of established and emerging thinkers in the Black feminist sociological tradition. The work is under contract with Routledge Press. A first of its kind, *Black Feminist Sociology* will bring together a diverse set of intellectuals and activists for a timely, accessible, and intellectually stimulating conversation on both the foundations and current contributions of Black feminist sociological thought. Submissions should offer exposition on: what it means to be a Black feminist sociologist; on how to best 'do' Black feminist sociology; and/or on cutting-edge research and visions for the future of the field. Submit a 500-word abstract and bio by March 15, 2019. For more information, visit: drive.google.com/file/d/1kdLQ-7jtr7T-MHu3wLOTGfROGz6yk1d28/view.

Genealogy seeks submissions for a special issue on "Genealogies of Terror: Histories of the Present," guest edited by Michael Blain of Boise State University. This issue is intended to provide a venue for scholars exploring genealogies of terror, terrorism, or counterterrorism that are directly relevant to the history of present, understood in its contemporary globalized sense. Deadline for submissions: July 15, 2019. For more information, visit www.mdpi.com/journal/genealogy/special_issues/terror.

The Michigan Sociological Review seeks submissions of previously unpublished articles in all areas of sociology for the Fall 2019 issue. Manuscript length should not exceed 10,000 words. Submissions are peer-reviewed. To submit a paper for consideration, send an email with the paper attached (in doc. format, not PDF) to the editor at becht1bh@cmich.edu. Deadline: May 31, 2019. For more information, visit: www.michigansociology.org/michigan-sociological-review.html.

Research in the Sociology of Work, edited by Elizabeth Gorman and Steven Vallas, solicits papers for a special issue, "Professional Work: Knowledge, Power, and Inequality." The journal seeks papers that investigate or critically explore the causes, characteristics, and consequences of these changes in professional work. Some professionals have become the *consiglieres* of large corporations, dedicated to facilitating their pursuit of business interests, raising questions about their professional independence. Some professions (such as journalism), have experienced

wrenching technological changes that have eroded the autonomy (and the jobs) of many practitioners. Moreover, inequality within professions has grown sharply; in higher education, for example, tenured and tenure-track professors account for a shrinking minority of university faculty. In the face of these and other changes, traditional forms of professional self-regulation have been called into question, with far-reaching consequences for the social order as a whole. Papers should run roughly 10,000-12,000 words, including references, notes, and tables. Papers can develop new theoretical and conceptual frameworks and/or present empirical analyses. Deadline for submission: March 15, 2019. Submissions or questions should be sent electronically to the editors at: rsf.editor@gmail.com.

RSF: The Russell Sage Foundation Journal of the Social Sciences seeks proposals for articles for a special issue on "Asian Americans: Diversity and Heterogeneity," edited by Jennifer Lee and Karthick Ramakrishnan. Asian Americans are the fastest growing and most diverse group in the country; they were 1 percent of the population in 1970, 6.4 percent today, and are projected to be about 10 percent by 2060. Immigration has driven much of this growth. China and India have surpassed Mexico as the leading sources of new immigrants, and by 2055, Asians will become the largest immigrant group. The new face of immigration is Asian, but "Asian" is a catch-all category that masks tremendous diversity, heterogeneity, and inequality. Proposals should be no more than four pages in length, inclusive of an abstract. Proposals should be uploaded as a single document, received no later than April 2, 2019. For more information, suggested themes, and a link to the application portal, visit: www.russellsage.org/request-articles-asian-americans-diversity-and-heterogeneity.

Social Theory, Digital Education and the Global South: Critical Perspectives, edited by Cristina Costa and Ana Lucia Pereira, invites proposals for chapter contributions, in the form of a 400-word abstract. The book explores the interplay between digital media practices and education—in primary, secondary, further, higher, and adult and community education, as well as informal education—in the context of the Global South. We are particularly keen on chapters that advance existing social theories and/or propose new theoretical debates given the contexts/settings in which the debates take place. Deadline: June 30, 2019. Chapter abstracts should be submitted, in Word format, to the following email: socialtheorydigitaleducation@gmail.com. For more information, visit socialtheoryapplied.com/2019/01/24/call-for-chap-

[social-theory-digital-education-and-the-global-south-critical-perspectives/](http://socialtheoryapplied.com/2019/01/24/call-for-chap-).

Conference

World Congress on Polish Studies. June 14-16, 2019 at the University of Gdańsk, Poland. Proposals are solicited for complete sessions or individual papers in any of the disciplines in the liberal arts, sciences, or business and economics. The organizers value comparative sessions that place the Polish and East Central European experience in context, so individual papers need not focus specifically on Poland or the Polish diaspora but may include papers on a central topic that focus on other national or regional experiences. The deadline for proposals is March 15, 2019. To submit a paper or complete session, please send the name, e-mail address, institutional affiliation, a tentative paper title, and a brief one-paragraph abstract for all presenters to program chair, James Pula at: jpula@pnw.edu.

Meetings

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

April 25-26, 2019. 9th International Conference on Religion & Spirituality in Society. University of Granada, Granada, Spain. For more information, visit: religioninsociety.com/2019-conference.

May 20-21, 2019. Economy & the Possible: Alternative, Missed, and Reified Futures in Contemporary Society. Warsaw, Poland. The event is the 3rd of a series of meetings on new economic sociology, which are organized within the framework of the Polish Sociological Association, the Polish Academy of Sciences, and the University of Warsaw. For more information, visit: economy-and-society.uw.edu.pl/.

June 5-6, 2019. 9th Biennial Positive Organizational Scholarship (POS) Research Conference. University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI. This biennial gathering of scholars promotes research that inspires and enables leaders to build high-performing organizations that bring out the best in people. For more information, visit: posresearchconference.com.

June 5-7, 2019. Cambio de Colores Conference. Columbia, MO. "Welcoming Immigrants and Newcomers in Turbulent Times: Knowledge, Connections, and Action." For more information, visit: cambioconference.wordpress.com.

June 9-11, 2019. The Second Global Carework Summit. Toronto, Ontario, Canada. A three-day conference to bring together carework researchers from across disciplines and across the globe. For more information about the Summit, visit: www.uml.edu/Research/CWW/carework/carework-network/.

August 9-11, 2019. The Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP) Annual Meeting. New York City, NY. "Illuminating the SOCIAL in Social Problems." Contact: sssp@utk.edu. For more information, visit: www.sssp1.org/index.cfm/m/745/2019_Annual_Meeting/.

August 20-23, 2019. The European Sociological Association Annual Meeting. Manchester, UK. "Europe and Beyond: Boundaries, Barriers and Belonging." For more information, visit: www.europeansociology.org/conferences/esa-conference-2019-manchester-uk.

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

March 26-29, 2020. Pacific Sociological Association 91st Annual Meetings/Conference. Eugene, OR. President: Dennis Downey, CSU Channel Islands. "Democracy in a Divided Society." For more information, visit: www.pacificsoc.org.

Funding

Center for Communal Studies at the University of Southern Indiana annually invites applications for a Research Travel Grant to fund research at the Communal Studies Collection at USI's David L. Rice Library. The Communal Studies Collection's rich archival materials hold information on over 600 historic and contemporary communal societies, utopias, and intentional communities. Applicants may be graduate students or established scholars in the United States or abroad from any discipline that involves the study of communalism (such as history, English, anthropology, economics, sociology, etc.). The grant will fund research up to \$2,000 to be used by June 30 of the subsequent year. All applications must include: a letter detailing the project and its significance to communal studies, a proposed budget, and a vita. Applications are due annually by May 1. Send materials to Casey Harison at: charison@usi.edu.

Predocctoral Training in Advanced Data Analytics for Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (BSSR) RFA-OD-19-011 - Institutional Research Training Program [T32]. The Office of Behavioral and Social Scienc-

announcements

Research (OBSSR) of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and participating Institutes are launching a new Predoctoral Training in Advanced Data Analytics for Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (BSSR) Institutional Research Training Program. This Funding Opportunity solicits applications for new BSSR predoctoral training programs that focus on innovative computational and/or data science analytic approaches and their incorporation into training for the future BSSR health research workforce. The vision of the Advanced Data Analytics for BSSR training program is to support the development of a cohort of specialized predoctoral candidates who will possess advanced competencies in data science analytics to apply to an increasingly complex landscape of behavioral and social health-related big data. Deadline: May 25, 2019. For more information, visit: grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/rfa-files/RFA-OD-19-011.html.

Fellowships

The American Institute of Indian Studies announces its 2019 fellowship competition and invites applications from scholars who wish to conduct their research in India. Junior fellowships are awarded to PhD candidates to conduct research for their dissertations in India for up to eleven months. Senior fellowships are awarded to scholars who hold the PhD degree for up to nine months of research in India. The application deadline is July 1, 2019. Applications can be downloaded from www.indiastudies.org. Inquiries should be directed to (773) 702-8638 or aiis@uchicago.edu

Mellon/ACLS Public Fellows Program 2019 Fellowship Competition, The American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) is pleased to announce the ninth annual competition of the Mellon/ACLS Public Fellows Program. This initiative places humanities PhDs in substantive roles in diverse non-profit and government organizations, demonstrating that the capacities developed in the course of earning a doctoral degree in the humanities have wide application beyond the academy. The two-year fellowships carry an annual stipend of \$68,000, health insurance, a relocation allowance, and up to \$3,000 in professional development funds for the fellow. Applicants must have a PhD in the humanities or humanistic social sciences conferred between September 1, 2015, and June 21, 2019, and must have defended and deposited their dissertations no later than April 5, 2019. Application deadline: March 13, 2019, 9pm EDT. For more information, visit: www.acls.org/programs/publicfellowcomp.

Competitions

2019 Klaus J. Jacobs Research Prize. The Jacobs Foundation is seeking nominations for the 2019 Klaus J. Jacobs Research Prize. The prize awards outstanding scientific contributions of individuals from all scholarly disciplines designed to improve the development and living conditions of children and youth. This includes, but is not limited to: educational sciences, psychology, economics, sociology, family studies, media studies, political sciences, linguistics, neurosciences, computer sciences, and medical sciences. The prize endowment allots 900,000 Swiss francs for research use. The prize addresses scholars who have achieved major breakthroughs in understanding child and youth development and who have the potential to advance the field through active research agendas. Self-nominations cannot be accepted. Deadline for Submission: March 1, 2019. For more information, visit: jacobsfoundation.org/en/awards.

Workshops

March 11-14, 2019. Qualitative Design and Data Collection Camp, Carrboro, NC. The main goal of this 3.5-day camp is to position attendees to develop an active and engaged posture toward designing and executing qualitative data collection projects. To accomplish this goal, ResearchTalk mentors will emphasize strategies to employ a posture of openness, flexibility, and responsiveness in interviews, focus groups, observation, and online data collection. ASA members: Use the discount code ASA15 to receive 15% off registration. For more information, visit: www.researchtalk.com/qualitative-design-data-collection-camp-2019 or email: info@researchtalk.com.

April 15-18, 2019. Qualitative Data Analysis Camp, Los Angeles, CA. This 3.5-day camp fosters data-based decision-making, reflection, and strategizing about your analysis approach with guidance from the ResearchTalk mentor team. Camp participants have the opportunity to spend time with their data with coaching from our team of experts and learn to be truly directed by data content using the Sort and Sift, Think and Shift analysis method. ASA members: Use the discount code ASA15 to receive 15% off registration. For more information, visit: www.researchtalk.com/qualitative-data-analysis-camp-april-2019 or email: info@researchtalk.com.

June 3-7, 2019. Fifth Annual Berkeley Formal Demography Workshop - Special Emphasis Topic: Migration at the University of California-Berkeley. This week-long educational program, with funding by NICHHD, will train popula-

tion researchers in formal demography methods and consists of three days of hands-on training, followed by two days of research presentations by invited faculty. Advanced graduate students, postdoctoral fellows, assistant professors, and other early career researchers are encouraged to apply. Expenses for lodging and meals will be covered. Deadline for application: March 1, 2019. For more information, visit: www.population-sciences.berkeley.edu/population-center/programs/formal-demography. Contact: Dr. Leora Lawton, Berkeley Population Center. Email: Popcenter@demog.berkeley.edu.

Summer Programs

26th Annual RAND Summer Institute, July 8-11, 2019, Santa Monica, CA. The RAND Summer Institute offers two conferences addressing critical issues facing our aging population: a Mini-Medical School for Social Scientists (July 8-9) and a Workshop on the Demography, Economics, Psychology, and Epidemiology of Aging (July 10-11). Interested researchers can apply for financial support covering travel and accommodations. Deadline: March 15, 2019. For more information and an application form, visit: www.rand.org/labor/aging/rsi.html.

In the News

Deborah Carr, Boston University, was quoted in the *New York Times* on November 20, 2018, in an article, titled "A Cornucopia of Grandparents."

Charles Gallagher, LaSalle University, was interviewed by CBS news on the effects of gentrification taking place in North Philadelphia and interviewed on KWY's Flashpoint about allegations of racism at the Philadelphia Mummers Parade.

Saida Grundy, Boston University, published an op-ed in *The Atlantic* titled "The Risky Business of Branding Black Pain" on September 14, 2018.

Joseph Harris, Boston University, published the op-ed "How do resource-constrained countries commit to universal health care?" in the *Washington Post* on December 1, 2018. The essay features findings and insights from his recent book, *Achieving Access: Professional Movements and the Politics of Health Universalism*.

Laura Mauldin, University of Connecticut, was quoted in a November 21, 2018, *New York Times* article "A Clearer Message on Cochlear Implants" regarding her book *Made to Hear: Cochlear Implants and Raising Deaf Children*.

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Jonathan Mijs, London School of Economics, was quoted in the January 24 issue of *The Guardian*. The article concerns his new research "The Paradox of Inequality: Income Inequality and Belief in Meritocracy go Hand in Hand" published in *Socio-Economic Review*.

Michael Polgar, Pennsylvania State University, was featured in a January 6, 2019, *Times Leader* (Wilkes Barre, PA) article describing his family and his new book on *Holocaust and Human Rights Education*. It includes coverage of a new PSU course in general education, some family history, and a photo of his late father, anthropologist and Holocaust survivor, Steven Polgar. Michael was also profiled in a local (NBC broadcast) TV show called "PA Live" on January 14.

Chris Rhombert, Fordham University, published an essay on the 2018 strike wave among public school teachers in *Zócalo Public Square*, an online journal of news and ideas, on October 26.

David R. Segal, University of Maryland, was interviewed and quoted in a January 2 *New York Times* article on changes in military recruitment. "The Army, in Need of Recruits, Turns Focus to Liberal-Leaning Cities."

Steven Stack, Wayne State University, had his work discussed in an article by Jesse Bering, "The Web of Despair," in *Psychology Today*, November/December 2018.

Barbara Sutton, University at Albany-SUNY, was interviewed in "Voces Críticas" KZSC (Santa Cruz, CA), a radio show hosted by Sylvanna Falcón. The broadcast "Women's Testimonios as Resistance in Argentina," aired December 20, 2018. The interview also aired on Radio Free America.

Stacy Torres, University of California-San Francisco, published an op-ed,

titled "Middle Class Shoppers Feel Retail Stores' Decline Most Keenly at Christmas" in the December 21 *Sacramento Bee*.

Andrew Whitehead, Clemson University, wrote a column for the *Washington Post*, titled, "Kids with Disabilities Face Many Challenges. Church Shouldn't Be One of Them," drawing on his recent research on children with chronic health conditions and religious service attendance. It appeared online November 16 and then in print on November 18.

Awards

Kenneth Ferraro, Purdue University, was awarded the Richard Kalish Innovative Publication Award for his book, *The Gerontological Imagination: An Integrative Paradigm of Aging* (Oxford University Press, 2018).

Kevan Harris, University of California-Los Angeles, received the 2018 Nikki Keddie Award in Religion, Revolution, and Society from the Middle East Studies Association for his book, *A Social Revolution: Politics and the Welfare State in Iran* (2017, University of California Press). His book also received the 2018 Political Economy prize from the Arab Studies Institute.

Peter Kivisto, Augustana College, received the 2018 John Morton Career Award from the Migration Institute of Finland in Turku on December 4, 2018.

Transitions

Stephen J. Morewitz, Founder and President of the Forensic Social Sciences Association, was appointed Lecturer in the Department of Criminal Justice Administration at California State University-East Bay.

Rubin Patterson, chairman of the department of sociology and crim-

inology at Howard University, will become dean of the College of Arts and Sciences in July.

People

David and Mady Segal, University of Maryland, were inducted into West Point's Henry H. (Hap) Arnold Society, recognizing their lifetime service to the Academy, by the West Point Association of Graduates. The U.S. Military Academy, West Point, has also established the David and Mady Segal Military Sociology Consortium to serve as a forum for teaching and research collaboration among sociology faculty members at West Point, the Naval Academy, the Air Force Academy, and other institutions. The Segals' relationship with West Point spans more than 40 years.

New Books

Bonnie Berry, Social Problems Research Group, *Appearance Bias and Crime* (edited collection) (Cambridge University Press, 2019).

Melanie E. L. Bush, Adelphi University, Ed. *Rod Bush: Lessons from a Radical Black Scholar on Liberation, Love, and Justice* (Ahead Publishing House, 2019).

Robert J. Durán, Texas A&M University, *The Gang Paradox: Inequalities and Miracles on the U.S.-Mexico Border* (Columbia University Press, 2018).

Ingrid Gould Ellen, New York University, and **Justin Peter Steil**, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, *The Dream Revisited: Contemporary Debates about Housing, Segregation, and Opportunity* (Columbia University Press, 2019).

Erich Goode, Stony Brook University, *The Taming of New York's Washington Square Park: A Wild Civility* (New York University Press, 2018).

Michele Lee Kozimor-King, Elizabethtown College, and **Jeffrey Chin**, Le Moyne College, Eds. *Learning from Each Other: Refining the Practice of Teaching and Learning in Higher Education*. (University of California Press, 2018).

Jaime Kucinkas, Hamilton College, *The Mindful Elite: Mobilizing from the Inside Out* (Oxford University Press, 2019).

Bart Landry, University of Maryland, *The New Black Middle Class in the 21st Century* (Rutgers 2018).

Harvey Molotch, New York University/University of California-Santa Barbara, and **Davide Ponzini**, Politecnico di Milano, Eds., *The New Arab Urban: Gulf Cities of Wealth, Ambition and Distress* (New York University Press, 2019).

Russell Rockwell, *Hegel, Marx, and the Necessity and Freedom Dialectic: Marxist-Humanism and Critical Theory in the United States* (Palgrave Macmill-

lan, 2018).

Teal Rothschild, Roger Williams University, *An Ethnography of Gun Violence Prevention Activists: "We are Thinking People"* (Lexington Books|Rowman and Littlefield, 2018).

Michael Schwalbe, North Carolina State University, *Making a Difference: Using Sociology to Create a Better World* (Oxford University Press, 2019).

Sherrie Steiner, Purdue University-Fort Wayne, *Moral Pressure for Responsible Globalization: Religious Diplomacy in the Age of the Anthropocene* (Brill, 2018).

Ann Swidler, University of California-Berkeley, and **Susan Cotts Watkins**, *A Fraught Embrace: The Romance and Reality of AIDS Altruism in Africa* (Princeton University Press, 2017).

Jacqueline M. Zalewski, West Chester University of Pennsylvania, *Working Lives and in-House Outsourcing: Chewed Up by Two Masters* (Routledge, 2018).

Other Organizations

The General Social Survey (GSS) is announcing its module competition for proposals to add items to the 2020 GSS. The GSS is a nationally representative survey of non-institutionalized adults in the United States, conducted primarily via face-to-face interviews. The General Social Survey (GSS) project plans to include some items or short topical modules designed by users in its 2020 survey. We solicit proposals for possible additions on two separate tracks: 1. Proposals on any substantive topic and 2. Proposals that address the "big ideas" of the National Science Foundation (NSF). Details can be found at: gss.norc.umd.edu/Documents/other/GSS%20Call%20for%20Proposals%202020.pdf.

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

Deaths

Nathan Glazer, a leading urban sociologist and a professor emeritus of sociology and education at Harvard University, died on January 19. He was 95. Glazer held teaching positions at Bennington College, Smith College and the University of California at Berkeley over the course of his career. He was an early leader for neoconservatism, co-editing *The Public Interest* from 1973 to 2005.



Editor: Nancy Kidd

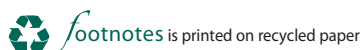
Managing Editor: Johanna Olexy

Associate Editor: Naomi Paiss

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

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

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Peter Kaufman, Professor of Sociology at SUNY New Paltz, died on November 19 at the age of 51. His teaching touched on a wide variety of topics in sociology, including education, social justice and equity, and the sociology of sport. He was a frequent research advisor for students and was honored with the SUNY Chancellor's Award for Excellence in Teaching in 2011.

Obituaries

William Parker Frisbie 1940-2018

William Parker Frisbie was born on September 5, 1940, in Yorktown, TX, a small town in Dewitt County. Throughout his life, he was known to his family and friends as Parker. His dear friend and colleague Dudley Poston knew Parker for over 48 years and never heard anyone refer to Parker as William or Bill.

Parker grew up in a family of cattle ranchers, a context in which he learned to work extremely hard and to treat others with respect. Parker graduated from Yorktown High School in 1958, and a few months later he married the love of his life, Elaine Sinast.

Although known worldwide as a preeminent demographer, human ecologist, and sociologist, his professional and personal accomplishments, work ethic, and commitment to excellence, honesty, and integrity reflect his ranching heritage. His persona was that of a cattle rancher. Parker will always be remembered for wearing his cowboy hat and boots, even at sociology and demography conferences. In the words of his former colleague and dear friend Robert Hummer, "Parker's cowboy boots and hat signal a very important aspect of his identity – he is a Son of Texas."

After graduating from high school, Parker operated the working family farm. In the early 1960s, his children William and Erin were born. In 1965, Parker did what very few young people in his circumstances did, he enrolled to attend college at Southwest Texas State University (currently Texas State University) in San Marcos. Parker graduated in 1969 with a BA degree in sociology, with honors. Parker then enrolled in the University of North Carolina doctoral program in sociology in 1969, earned his MA degree in 1971, and one year later earned his PhD. At UNC, his major professors were Amos Hawley, Richard Cramer, and Gerhard Lenski.

In August of 1972, Parker began a lifelong career in the Department of Sociology and Population Research Center at the University of Texas-Austin (UT). He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1978 and to Full Professor in 1985. He directed the Population Research Center from 1993 to 1995 and served as Chair of

the UT Department of Sociology in the mid-1980s. He retired in 2008 and was awarded Professor Emeritus.

Throughout Parker's distinguished research career, he mentored dozens of students, many of whom are now distinguished sociologists and demographers themselves. His students both had the greatest respect and admiration for Parker. In turn, Parker loved working with his students and treasured their ideas and energy. Over his career, Parker secured millions of dollars in NIH funding; he was almost continuously funded by NIH from 1976 to 2008.

Parker published 60 articles in refereed journals, most of them as the first or sole author. Among the journals that published his research are the *American Sociological Review*, *American Journal of Sociology*, *Social Forces*, *Demography*, *American Journal of Public Health*, *American Journal of Epidemiology*, *International Migration Review*, *Population Research and Policy Review*, *Social Science Quarterly*, *Annual Review of Sociology*, *American Behavioral Scientist*, *Urban Affairs Quarterly*, *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, and *Rural Sociology*. In addition to journal articles, Parker published 31 book chapters and six books and monographs.

Parker's scientific contributions in the areas of human ecology, urban ecology, family demography, health, and mortality are profound. From 1972 to the mid- to late-1980s, much of his research focused on migration, urbanization, and minority group demography. He published highly regarded and recognized ecological and sociological analyses of migration in nonmetropolitan areas, marital instability and intermarriage among Mexican Americans, Blacks, and Anglos, and inequality among minority populations. In 1975 he published one of the first analyses of undocumented immigration from Mexico to the United States. After the 1980s, Parker's research shifted to demographic analyses of health and mortality. His most influential work documented long-term trends in birth outcomes and infant mortality among the Hispanic population; it showed tremendous heterogeneity in health and mortality outcomes among the Hispanic and Asian American populations; and it provided explanations for birth outcomes and infant mortality disparities across racial/ethnic groups.

During his long career as a full-time faculty member, Parker not only taught his classes, advised his students, conducted his research, and obtained NIH research awards, he also continued to operate the family ranch. Almost every weekend he would drive to the ranch, 115 miles from Austin, where he would run cattle, fix fences, ride horseback, and do the many other



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things needed to maintain several thousand acres spread over several holdings in two counties. He worked extremely hard in what is a physically demanding job and, as a result, suffered numerous broken bones and other injuries along the way. Clearly, Parker was both a first-rate scholar and a first-rate cowboy, incredibly devoted to both pursuits.

At his retirement in 2008, the "W. Parker Frisbie Fund for Excellence" endowment was established at UT to support the research of outstanding faculty and graduate students affiliated with the Population Research Center. In 2010, Parker received the Pro Bene Meritis Award from UT, the highest award conferred by the College of Liberal Arts. He maintained his relationship with UT as Professor Emeritus for the rest of his life.

Parker died on February 12, 2018, at the age of 77. He was buried on February 17th in the Frisbie family plot at the cemetery in Yorktown, TX.

Parker is survived by his wife Elaine (Sinast) Frisbie, his son Bill Frisbie, his daughter Erin (Frisbie) McKowen, his son-in-law Grif McKowen; and his granddaughters Chandler and Darby Frisbie, and Lauren, Lindsay, and Kathryn McKowen. He was preceded in death by his parents James Otto Frisbie and Eva (Parker) Frisbie, and by the maternal grandparents he adored, W.H & Rosa Parker. There will never be another person on this earth like Parker Frisbie. We both know we will never have a friend quite like him ever again. Even though he has been dead for more than a year, we still can't get used to the fact that he has died. May Parker Frisbie rest in peace.

Dudley L. Poston, Jr., Texas A&M University, and Robert A. Hummer, University of North Carolina

Meg Wilkes Karraker 1959-2018

When Mary Margaret "Meg" (Wilkes) Karraker passed away on November 26, 2018, the sociology community lost a tremendous mentor, teacher, scholar, and public sociologist. I met Meg in 2011 when I was serving as a Department Chair at the University of San Diego; Meg served as an external reviewer for our program and returned in 2017 again in the same role. As an elected member of ASA's Departmental Resource Group (DRG), Meg regularly reviewed programs and served as a mentor to numerous department chairs across the country. When news circulated on our DRG listserv about her passing, the outpour of affection was testimony to her leadership and legacy.

Beginning in 1990, Meg served as professor, and later professor emerita, in the Sociology Department at St. Thomas University in Minnesota. A devoted teacher/scholar, her courses

and research centered on gender, families, community and religion. Her books include: *Diversity and the Common Good: Civil Society, Religion, and Catholic Sisters in a Small City* (Lexington Press, 2013) and *Global Families* (Sage, 2013). She is also co-author of *Families with Futures: Family Studies into the 21st Century* (Routledge, 2012), and editor of *The Other People: Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Migration* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2013). One of her most recent articles shares her vision of "Service Sociology for a Better World", published in *Teaching Sociology* (2018).

Generous with her time and service to professional organizations, Meg served as President and President Emerita of Alpha Kappa Delta (AKD), the international sociology honor society and former Executive Officer of Sociologists for Women in Society. At St. Thomas, she served as the founding director for the Luann Dummer Center for Women. After she retired from St. Thomas University, she talked to me happily about volunteering time at her church and continuing her connections with professional societies. Her memberships included the Midwest Sociological Society, the Society for the Scientific Study of Religion, and Sociologists for Women in Society.

Leaders of AKD, Bethany Titus (AKD Executive Director) and Dennis McSeveney (AKD president-elect), shared their perspectives of Meg's legacy in AKD:

Meg was a leader for positive change introducing a student-centered approach to governance. Dr. Karraker exhibited a gentle, but forceful approach to persuading her colleagues on the Council to follow a path that led to transforming AKD into an organization that meets the needs of its students and our discipline. One outcome of her leadership was a major transition in executive office structure. Meg led the transition to an executive office with a full-time Executive Director designed to better serve the chapters and members. During this transition, Meg served as a mentor, a thoughtful leader, and a cheerleader to AKD's current Executive Office. She was consistently willing to lend a hand, to nurture others with her wisdom, and to offer an energy that made everyone feel supported and proud of their work. Meg always had time for others and made an effort to sprinkle encouragement, gratitude, and laughter into the lives of those she met and with whom she worked.

Over Meg's lifetime, she received multiple honors and recognitions, including the Aquinas Scholars Professor of the Year in 2005, the Midwest Sociological Society's Jane Addams Award for service to girls and women in 2012, the John Ireland

Presidential Award for Outstanding Achievement as a Teacher/Scholar in 2014, and the ASA's Hans O. Mauksch Award for Distinguished Contributions to Sociology.

Meg was 65 when she passed away. She is survived by her husband Mark, daughters Amelia (Samuel) and Miriam, mother Mary Gold Wilkes, and sister Jean (Coolie) Rice.

According to her obituary in the *Minneapolis Star Tribune*, Meg once said, "besides cooking, gardening, and enjoying music and theatre in the Twin Cities, I would rather be no other place than on a terrazzo in Assisi, sipping a glass of wine while meditating on the Umbrian plain."

Remembrances in her name may be sent to the American Cancer Society and Save the Children.

Michelle M. Camacho, University of San Diego

Michael Micklin 1936-2018

Michael Micklin died on February 22, 2018. He was born on December 11, 1936, in Port Orchard, WA. He received his BA degree in sociology and anthropology in 1961 at Western Washington State College in Bellingham, WA. He moved to Michigan State University and received his MA degree in anthropology in 1962. He then enrolled in the graduate sociology program at the University of Texas-Austin and received his PhD degree in sociology and demography in 1966. While at UT, Micklin worked with sociologists Jack Gibbs and Walter Firey, and the anthropologist Richard Adams. Gibbs supervised Mike's doctoral dissertation, a demographic and ecological analysis of urban life and differential fertility in Guatemala.

Micklin's first job was at Tulane University, from 1965 to 1975; he was promoted there to Associate Professor of Sociology in 1973. In 1975 he left Tulane and went to the Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers, first at Battelle Seattle (from 1975 to 1981) and then at Battelle Washington, DC (from 1981 to 1984). During most of his tenure at Battelle Seattle, Micklin directed their Population Research and Health Study Center. During his years at Battelle Washington, DC, he directed their Population and Development Policy Program.

In 1984, Micklin left Battelle and went to Florida State University, first as an Associate Dean in their College of Social Sciences, and then as a professor in the Department of Sociology and the Department of Urban and Regional Planning. He was at Florida State until 1992.

In 1992 Micklin moved to Nanjing, China, where he was a sociology professor at the Johns Hopkins-Nanjing Center. During his years in China, Mike taught demography and sociology

courses to classes comprised of American students from the U.S. and Chinese students from China. Mike taught in China for four years until 1996.

In 1996, Micklin returned to the U.S. and began working at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, MD in the Center for Scientific Review (CSR). He first served as Scientific Review Administrator for the Human Development and Aging-2 Study Section. For 14 years he served as Chief of CSR's Risk, Prevention and Health Behavior Integrated Review Group. Since Mike's retirement in late 2016, he volunteered at CSR as a Senior Advisor to the Director of the Division of AIDS, Behavioral and Population Sciences.

Micklin was widely published in the areas of social demography, human ecology, applied sociology, psychiatric sociology, and sociolinguistics. He authored/edited/co-edited eight books, and authored/co-authored 23 book chapters and 35 refereed journal articles. He also wrote 21 published book reviews and scores of Technical Reports.

At heart, Micklin was a human ecologist. He studied under Jack Gibbs at the University of Texas, and many of his articles and books employed ecological perspectives. We note here that in the year of 2018 three more human ecologists passed away. Parker Frisbie died on February 12, 2018, ten days before Micklin. Stanley Lieberman died on March 19, 2018. And Halliman Winsborough died on September 5, 2018. Four important, influential, highly regarded and well-published human ecologists all died between February and September of 2018. There is no longer very much human ecology conducted by demographers and sociologists. In recent years the annual meetings of the American Sociological Association and the Population Association of America hardly have sessions focusing on human ecology..

Poston last spoke with Micklin two months or so before his death. The two of them had co-edited the first edition of the *Handbook of Population* that was published in 2005. Micklin also co-authored with Poston the *Handbook's* prologue and epilogue. In early 2017 when Poston was asked by Springer Publishers to develop and edit a second edition of the *Handbook of Population*, he contacted Micklin about whether he wished to assist him. Mike had retired a year or so earlier from his position with the National Institutes of Health and opted not to work as a co-editor with Poston one new edition. But he did ask to stay on and co-author with Poston the *Handbook's* Prologue. Just two months or so before his death, Micklin sent Poston a rough draft of the revised version of the Prologue that will be published in the second edition of the *Handbook of Popula-*

announcements

tion, due out in the Spring of 2019.

In November of 2018, Poston sent the final text of the second edition of the *Handbook of Population* to the publishers for production. Poston dedicated this edition of the *Handbook* to his two very dear friends, Michael Micklin and Parker Frisbie, both of whom passed away within 10 days of one another in February of 2018, both after being ill for a year or more.

Demographers and human ecologists everywhere, for a long time, will miss the scholarly contributions and the friendship and comradery of Michael Micklin. We take comfort in knowing that Michael's deep passion for the advancement of demographic and ecological knowledge and the field of demography has influenced scores of demographers and sociologists and will continue to do so.

Michael Micklin was much loved and will be dearly missed by his family; by Mary Ann Guadagno, his beloved wife and colleague; by Dudley Poston, his dearest friend and colleague; and by many students, friends, and colleagues whom he mentored and stayed in touch with over the years.

Surviving Michael are his wife Mary Ann; a brother Patrick (Connie) from Kalamazoo, MI; four children from an earlier marriage, William (Linda) from San Diego, CA, and Connie (Donald), Ronald, and Karen (Jarod) from New Orleans, LA; as well as nine grandchildren, and seven great-grandchildren.

Dudley L. Poston, Jr., Texas A&M University, and Mary Ann Guadagno, National Institutes of Health (retired)

David R. (Ray) Norsworthy

1931-2018

David R. (Ray) Norsworthy, Professor Emeritus of Sociology at Whitman College, died on September 11, 2018, in Walla Walla, WA.

Ray was very much a man of the south, having been born in Florin, LA, in 1931. He received his BS degree from Louisiana State University in 1954 and his PhD in Sociology from the University of North Carolina in 1961. Ray interrupted his education to serve two years in the U.S. Army (1954-1956), reaching the rank of Lieutenant. Before coming to Whitman, Ray taught at Tulane University, University of Michigan, and Temple Buell College.

Ray arrived in Walla Walla in the fall of 1968 as an Associate Professor of Sociology, accompanied by his wife and life partner Claire (Cameron), whom he had married in 1957, and their three young children.

Ray taught at Whitman for 25 years, retiring in 1993. As a member of what was then a three-person Sociology Department, he taught a diverse range of courses in the areas of urban sociology, race and ethnicity, population, history of sociological theory, and new religious movements.

Ray had a number of scholarly interests, publishing essays on such topics as the changing dynamics of American industry; occupational choice, mobility and structure; and racial dynamics in the American south. In his later years, Ray turned his sociological attention to the Southern Baptist religion and its responses to the forces of modernization occurring in the larger society. This research resulted in Ray's final publication—an article entitled "Rationalization and Reaction Among Southern Baptists," which appeared in Nancy Ammerman's 1993 edited collection *Southern Baptists Observed*.

Ray's intellectual passion was certainly not confined to sociology. He was a fierce advocate for and a regular participant in the college's earliest General Education programs, at both the first-year and senior levels. Ray was also active in faculty governance and the life of the college more generally, serving multiple terms as Chair of the Sociology Department, and on many faculty and college committees. Ray was particularly influential in helping to bring into existence the college's Domestic Off-Campus Study Program in the 1970s.

In addition, Ray was heavily involved in many aspects of the local community, generally in activities or organizations designed to provide assistance of one kind or another to those less fortunate than he. Ray was also very active in local politics, serving at least one term as the Chair of the Walla Walla County Democrats. His progressive and powerful letters to the local newspaper, the *Walla Walla Union-Bulletin*, regularly succeeded in catching the attention—and frequently drawing the ire—of those on the local political right.

Ray's penchant for grassroots organization and the building and maintenance of intellectual bonds in a small group context was responsible for the establishment of a longstanding tradition of weekly "Sociology lunches" in the 1980s. These were not intended to be lunches at which routine business was done; rather they were opportunities for the discussion of "big ideas" – sociological, economic, and political. The department was never stronger interpersonally (or intellectually) than it was during this period.

Reflecting this same spirit of departmental collegiality, when our beloved colleague, Ely Chertok, passed away in December of 1992, Ray spearheaded a fundraising initiative that resulted in the establishment of an endowment to support the Ely Chertok Award, given annually to the senior student within our department who has written the most theoretical-rigorous thesis.

Ray's beloved spouse, Claire, was herself a fixture within the Whitman

community, working in a number of different academic and college offices. And together, Ray and Claire were the epitome of hospitality, generosity, and friendship. Claire passed away in 2012.

Ray and Claire had four children, one of whom is no longer living. On the day that Ray suffered his heart attack, he and his children Vance, Ruth, and Scott (as well as some of Ray's grandchildren) had together attended (and very much enjoyed) a local performance of the musical *Nine to Five*.

All of Ray's children were with him in Walla Walla at the time of his passing. A commemorative ceremony to honor his life was held in the college's Baker Faculty Center (the site of the sociology lunches) on October 28.

Keith Farrington and William Bogard, Whitman College

Gunter W. Remmling

1929-2018

As a teenager in wartime Berlin, Gunter W. (Werner) Remmling frequently accompanied his mother to the Anhalter railroad station. There he saw, flanking the arrivals and departures board, hanged bodies of men the Nazi regime considered deserters. Subsequent to the four-power occupation of his hometown, he was rescued from the postwar misery by a scholarship awarded to him by the British occupiers. He was duly enrolled in one of Great Britain's public schools, which in the U.S. means private schools. There he acquired both his nearly flawless English and a lifelong distaste for the UK's privileged ruling class.

Following completion of his sociology PhD at Berlin's Free University, he did a brief stint with the corporate giant AEG. It didn't take long for both he and his employer to conclude that this was a *mésalliance*. Soon after, the newly minted academic received an offer of employment from Cornell College, a small, Methodist-affiliated, progressive school in Mt. Vernon, OH. To hear him tell it, the young man's journey from the ruined port of Hamburg to the minuscule campus in America's Midwest was something of a picaresque odyssey. The transatlantic voyage was aboard a Canadian freighter that landed him in Montreal. The 700 remaining miles, covered by train, bus, and thumb were punctuated

by collect calls from public phones assuring the college dean that Gunter W. Remmling was indeed en route to fulfill contractual duties, but that small delays just might be encountered.

While on the faculty at Cornell College, he met and married Elba Valdivia, originally of Antofagasta, Chile. Shortly afterward, an offer arrived and was accepted, from the University of Southern Indiana-Carbondale. The couple made their home in nearby St. Louis, in what Elba Remmling described as "a magnificent house," soon enjoyed by them and their two children. I can't attest to this, but in all likelihood, his recruitment by Syracuse University's Maxwell Graduate School in 1968 was due in part to favorable reviews given the publication of his first book, *Road to Suspicion*.

In the 1960s, St. Louis was still an attractive city of nearly a million. Syracuse was a quarter that size, and already beginning to experience deindustrialization. It was provincial and could have served well as the model for Sinclair Lewis' *Zenith*. Winters there are both legendary and colossal. The two foreign transplants at length came to terms with their new hometown. Mrs. Remmling had secured a teaching post at a nearby college, while her husband's academic career progressed at a respectable pace. In 1975 Routledge published his *Sociology of Karl Mannheim*, which I believe was at that time the only biographical and theoretical appraisal of the Hungarian sociologist then in print. I think it is fair to say that Gunter W. Remmling became one of the more prominent scholars in the new (to America) field of the Sociology of Knowledge. Maybe even more important, he introduced more than a few cadres of graduate students to Continental sociology in general, and the Frankfurt School in particular.

His retirement in 1993 was followed very shortly by the premature death of his wife from a prolonged and painful illness. Following his remarriage to Rosa Benavides, the couple established a second residence in her hometown of Lima, Peru. He died in Syracuse, NY, survived by his widow, his son Marc of Toronto, Ontario, his daughter Anita of Tampa, FL, and four grandchildren.

Harvey Clark Greisman, Wilmington, Delaware

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.



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Student Forum Travel Awards

Deadline: April 1st

Student Forum Travel Awards are meant to assist students by defraying the expenses associated with attending the ASA Annual Meeting.

Eligibility Requirements

To apply, one must be pursuing an undergraduate or graduate sociology degree in an accredited academic institution and a student member of ASA at the time of application. Participation in the Annual Meeting program (e.g., paper sessions, roundtables), purpose for attending (e.g., workshop training, Honors Program participation), financial need, availability of other forms of support, matching funds, and potential benefit to the student are among the factors taken into account in making awards.

Application

To apply, please see the Student Forum Travel Award on the ASA website. Applications will only be accepted through this online portal. Decisions will be announced by May 15.

For more information, contact Rebekah Smith at (202) 247-9861 or studentforum@asanet.org

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Annual Meeting Travel Fund

Deadline: April 1st

The Annual Meeting Travel Fund (AMTF) is designed to help offset some of the costs associated with the Annual Meeting for sociologists who would otherwise find it difficult to attend. Over time the fund will make it possible for more sociologists to benefit from the professional development that the Annual Meeting provides, including those in contingent positions or who are working in under-resourced institutions, those who incur additional costs when traveling due to a disability, and international scholars who face prohibitive costs for attending the meeting.

Eligibility Requirements

Applicants must be listed in the Annual Meeting program to be considered for funding. ASA membership is required for applicants who reside in the United States; this requirement is waived for international applicants. Students are not eligible for the Annual Meeting Travel Fund and instead are encouraged to apply for a Student Forum Travel Award. Extent and type of annual meeting participation, current income level, and availability of alternative sources of support will be considered in making awards.

Application

To apply, please see the Annual Meeting Travel Fund on the ASA website. Applications will only be accepted through this online portal. Decisions will be announced by May 15.

For more information, contact Teresa Ciabattari at (202) 247-9840 or tciabattari@asanet.org.

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