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2019 ASA Election Results

ASA is pleased to announce the results of the 2019 ASA election. Thank you to all the candidates who generously volunteered their service, and congratulations to the new members of our leadership team.

Aldon Morris, Northwestern University, has been elected the 112th President of the American Sociological Association, and Rhacel Salazar Parrenas, University of Southern California, has been elected Vice President.

Professors Morris and Parrenas will assume their respective offices in August



Aldon Morris



Rhacel Salazar Parreñas

2020, following a year of service as President-elect and Vice President-elect (2019-2020). Morris will chair the 2021 Program Committee that will shape the ASA Annual Meeting program in Chicago, August 7-10, 2021.

Members also elected four new Council Members-at-Large: Ruha Benjamin (Princeton University), Laura Hamilton (University of California-Merced), Maria Krysan (University of Illinois at Chicago), Vincent Roscigno (Ohio State University). Also elected were four members of the

Committee on Committees, six members of the Committee on Nominations, and three members of the Committee on Publications

In announcing the results of the election, Secretary Nancy Lopez and Executive Director Nancy Kidd extended their heartiest congratulations to the newly elected leaders and their appreciation to all ASA members who have served the Association by running for office and voting in this election.

President-Elect

One-year term as President-Elect, one-year term as President, and one-year term as Past President
 Aldon Morris, Northwestern University

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Task Force on Contingent Faculty Employment in Sociology Report Gets Strong Support from Council

In early 2016, ASA Council appointed a task force “to explore the dynamics and implications of the recent growth of contingent employment among sociologists in the context of the broader structural transformations now underway in U.S. universities and in comparison to other disciplines.” And in March 2019, Council approved the final report from the Task Force on Contingent Faculty. The task force was co-chaired by the late Dan Clawson and Louis Edgar Esparza, and included members Marisa Allison, Celeste Atkins, Michael Burawoy, Jay R. Howard, Penny Lewis, Ruth Milkman, Catherine Moran, Gillian Niebrugge-Brantley, Nicholas Pagnucco, and Victor Perez.

The Executive Summary of the report articulately and concisely outlines the richness of the material in the full report:

The American Sociological Association Task Force on Contingent Faculty was appointed to address the ongoing shift in academia toward contingent faculty employment. According to the GAO, between 1995 and 2011, full-time tenure-track positions fell from 42% to 28% of all instructional positions in the United States. And according to 2015 data from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, part-time and full-time non-tenure track faculty comprise 61% of instructional positions at four-year institutions, 84% at two-year institutions, and over 99% at for-profit institutions. This has profound implications for faculty working conditions, career prospects for graduate students,

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2019 ASA Award Recipients

The ASA will present the 2019 awards at this year’s Annual Meeting in New York City on August 11. Congratulations to all of our distinguished winners.

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

Harvey L. Molotch, New York University

The W.E.B. Du Bois Award recognizes an ASA member whose cumulative body of work has significantly advanced the discipline. This year’s awardee, Harvey Molotch, embodies this criterion. As his 10 nominators eloquently expressed in their letters of support for him, he is a giant in the discipline who has helped to move established fields



Harvey L. Molotch

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ASA and Advocacy Efforts for Social Science and the Humanities in Washington, DC

In spring 2019, ASA supported several advocacy efforts for social science and the humanities in Washington, DC. As an organizational member of both the National Humanities Alliance (NHA) and the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA), these efforts included attending NHA's 2019 Annual Meeting and Humanities Day and taking part in COSSA's Social Science Advocacy Day activi-


ties. In addition, ASA sponsored an exhibit at the Coalition for National Science Funding (CNSF) Capitol Hill Exhibition and Reception. In each instance, staff members from the ASA office attended or hosted events and worked directly with NHA, COSSA, and CNSF colleagues to highlight sociology's contribution to present and future policy priorities.

At NHA's Annual Meeting and Humanities Day, March 11-12, meeting attendees heard presentations on making the case for studying the humanities, then broke out into smaller training sessions on promoting the humanities designed for those

attendees who would meet with members of Congress or their staff. Advocates also met with their groups to discuss strategy, logistics, and compelling examples of National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH)-supported work and impact areas to educate Congress about the role of the NEH. The Humanities Advocacy Day participants urged Members of Congress to sign on to letters requesting increased funding for humanities programs, resulting in significant bipartisan support. For more information about NHA, visit www.nhalliance.org.

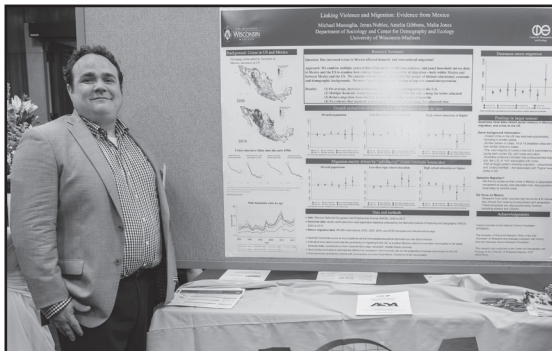
The Coalition for National Science Funding (CNSF) held its 25th Annual Exhibition and Reception on Capitol Hill, titled "Building the Future: Federal Investments in Science, Engineering and Education," on April 30. The event annually showcases research made possible by the National Science Foundation (NSF), and this year ASA sponsored an exhibit by Michael Massoglia, University of Wisconsin-Madison, titled "Linking Violence and Migration: Evidence from Mexico." In addition, the 2019 CNSF exhibition also included the work

of another sociologist, Lori Peek, University of Colorado-Boulder, titled "CONVERGE: Coordinated Social Science, Engineering, Natural Science, and Interdisciplinary Extreme Events Research." For more information on CNSF, visit cnsf.us.

That same week, COSSA held its largest-ever Social Science Advocacy Day, on May 1. More than 70 social and behavioral science researchers, stakeholders, and advocates met with their members of Congress or their staff to advocate for funding for federal agencies and programs that support social and behavioral science research. Advocates from 20 states converged on Capitol Hill, completing 77 individual meetings. Materials used to help articulate the value of social science research are available on the COSSA website (www.cossa.org.) The previous day, COSSA hosted an Advocacy Day seminar, featuring a kickoff presentation from Alan Leshner, CEO Emeritus of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. 



Advocates at the COSSA Social Science Advocacy Day.



Michael Massoglia, University of Wisconsin-Madison, presenting at the 2019 CNSF Exhibition.

ASA Style Guide

163 pages, March 2019, ISBN 978-0-912764-55-9
\$15 ASA members; \$30 non-members (includes shipping)

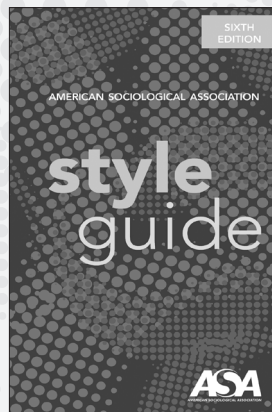
The expanded sixth edition of the *ASA Style Guide* features guidelines for the most common situations encountered by authors and editors in the ASA journal publication process. It is designed to serve as the authoritative reference for writing, submitting, editing, and copyediting manuscripts for journals and other materials using or requiring ASA style.

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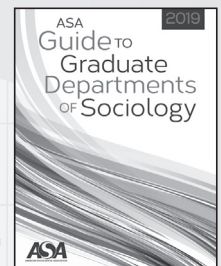
Sixth Edition!

2019 Guide to Graduate Departments of Sociology

408 pages, April 2019
\$34 ASA members; \$54 non-members; \$24 student members

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Included are listings for 191 graduate departments of sociology. In addition to name and rank, faculty are identified by highest degree held, institution and date of degree, and areas of specialty interest. Special programs, tuition costs, types of financial aid, and student enrollment statistics are given for each department, along with a listing of recent PhDs with dissertation titles. Indexes of faculty, special programs, and PhDs awarded are provided.



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Yasemin Bessen-Cassino Selected as the Next Editor of *Contemporary Sociology*

Laura Kramer, Montclair State University

The ASA recently announced the appointment of Yasemin Bessen-Cassino as incoming editor of *Contemporary Sociology* (CS), the association's bimonthly journal of book reviews and critical essays. This is an "obvious" next step in a career marked by a high level of editorial experience. Yasemin recently completed four years as Book Review Editor of *Gender & Society*—shepherding reviews for six issues published annually, and handling the challenge of choosing from among the many new volumes submitted or suggested for review. She has just finished a term on the editorial board of *Contexts*. While in graduate



Yasemin Bessen-Cassino

school, Yasemin served as Managing Editor of *Men and Masculinities*.

With Bessen-Cassino's editorship, we can anticipate several new or expanded features in *Contemporary Sociology*. Yasemin will enrich the reviewer base by drawing on an increasingly international pool of sociologists and by bringing in people from across the career span. She plans to encourage jointly written reviews, which may introduce people to the reviewer role earlier in their careers as well as bring people with different areas of expertise together to collaborate in reviewing a book with an interdisciplinary focus.

Yasemin's data-based approach to editing led her to learn about the patterns of reviewer use at *Gender &*

Society. As an emeritus faculty member, I benefited from her recognizing this underutilized resource when she invited me to review. She is savvy about the invisible work of an editor; for example, tapping retired sociologists is apt to improve acceptance rates and turn-around times! Another initiative we will see is an increased level of social media activity related to the journal. At *Gender & Society* she initiated the creation of podcasts with some reviewed authors. In addition, Yasemin plans to use Twitter and Instagram to publicize the articles and reviews in CS.

Bessen-Cassino came to Montclair State's Sociology Department in 2005 directly from her graduate studies at SUNY-Stony Brook, where she earned both her masters and doctoral degrees. Yasemin's specialization in the study of gender

and youth, particularly youth employment, began while she was a graduate student. She has since added a focus on gender, youth, and the political arena. In each area, Yasemin has been extremely productive. She models the variety of ways to share her results: books, monographs, articles, conference presentations, podcasting, and the popular media. Yasemin is also an active book and manuscript reviewer. Last August, she drew on her experiences as an editor and reviewer to present "How to Write Book Reviews" at the ASA meetings. This productivity is especially notable given the high teaching load at MSU, as well as the relative scarcity of internal support for research and writing.

She has received numerous awards for her work. Missing from

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Melamed and Vuolo Named the New Editors of *Sociological Methodology*

John Levi Martin, University of Chicago

This summer, editorship of *Sociological Methodology* transitions to Ohio State University (OSU) into the capable hands of two dynamic young associate professors there, David Melamed and Michael Vuolo. They are the 16th editorial team since the journal began in 1969, and the third duo. Their collaboration began early—both came to OSU as the first generation of a new interdisciplinary group (the Translational Data Analytics Institute) that puts them in touch with leading methodologists across fields. In particular, this position locates both in the center of cross-currents coming from other disciplines, most importantly computer science, and an awareness of the opportunities and the dangers therefrom.

David Melamed

David Melamed received his PhD in sociology from the University



David Melamed



Michael Vuolo

of Arizona in 2012, after earning his MA in sociology and his BA in sociology and philosophy from Kent State University. He has always had a flair for creativity and innovation, such as when, as a teenager, he set off (he claimed) "to go camping," but returned with a wrecked car and a tattoo, after ending up drinking beer with hockey players in Niagara Falls.

Melamed became convinced in his graduate training that the weak link in our work was usually methodological, not theoretical, and he was inspired to pursue innovative methods by those who pioneered elegant, simple, and powerful approaches, such as Blau's *Inequality and Heterogeneity* or Efron's bootstrap, and the work of people like O.D. Duncan, Scott Eliason, Harrison White, and his collaborator and one of his mentors Ron Breiger. Like his inspirations, Melamed has strengths in multiple

methodological approaches—in addition to classical statistics, he uses simulations and experiments, as well as various forms of categorical data analysis.

While Melamed's main research directions turn on social psychological issues of cooperation and status, he also has published on new methodological approaches to mobility data and to cross-case comparison. (At OSU, he is affiliated not only with the Criminal Justice Research Center, but with the Mershon Center for International Security Studies.) His articles have appeared in *ASR*, *American Journal of Sociology*, *Sociological Methods & Research* (SMR), and *Social Networks*. A good example of Melamed's creative approach is his sole-authored article in *Research in Social Stratification and Mobility* (2015), in which he proposes using community detection network methods to identify structures of occupational classes from a conventional mobility table. One can either see it as using network methods on the residuals from mobility tables, or a new, more theoretic-

cally informed, way of creating a modularity matrix for an eigenspectrum decomposition. As a scholar, Melamed joins this sort of creativity with a careful desire to recreate, whenever possible, plausible models for the generation of his data, combining the vision of a mathematical sociologist with the rigor of a true social psychologist.

Michael Vuolo

Michael Vuolo received his PhD in sociology from the University of Minnesota in 2009, after receiving a master's both in statistics and in mathematics there. He grew up in New Haven, CT, and, despite having no formal family connections to Yale, managed to make use of its munificent resources not only by sneaking into parties, but by finding the secret subterranean tunnels and roof passages that made for ideal hangouts. Yet, by daylight, Mike took college classes at Yale as a precocious high school student. But it was Brad Wright at UConn who turned Vuolo on to the path of research and the life of a professor.

Vuolo's intellectual origin in

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Awards

From Page 1

in new directions and develop new fields at the same time, all while giving back through committed and extensive teaching and service. In the words of nominator Craig Calhoun, “Harvey Molotch is one of the most wonderful, distinguished, original sociologists of the last half century of so.”

A 1968 PhD from the University of Chicago who has spent his career at the University of California-Santa Barbara and New York University, Dr. Molotch’s work is grounded in urban and community sociology. His pioneering research on such hot-button issues as white flight and urban growth introduced a deeply sociological perspective to heated debates, emphasizing power and inequality but also the divergent ways that people from different strata of society value space. This work is exemplified by such books as *Managed Integration: Dilemmas of Doing Good in the City* and *Urban Fortunes: The Political Economy of Place* (with John Logan) that truly changed how scholars view modern urban life.

As much as Molotch has contributed to urban and community sociology, he has also taken the insights he developed within this field into new areas with equal impact. Consider his research in the sociology of the environment. It helped to link macro- and micro-level perspectives by considering the tensions between local communities and national actors over environmental issues, such as the interplay of local mobilization efforts and national bureaucracies after an environmental disaster. Such a sociological take on the environment also advanced new ways of thinking about media narratives of major events—how they are constructed and consumed. In recent years, he moved into newer areas, such as the design and use of material objects, as described in the truly original *Where Stuff Comes From: How Toasters, Toilets, Cars, Computers and Many Other Things Come to Be as They Are*, and collective responses to anxiety about safety in the timely *Against Security: How We Go Wrong at Airports, Subways and*

Other Sites of Ambiguous Danger. This intellectual curiosity and engagement with an array of topics are reasons why one nominator, Christena Nippert-Eng, wrote that “If there was a poster child for the sociological imagination, Harvey would be it.”

Throughout this distinguished career of scholarship, Molotch has been dedicated to developing new generations of scholars. The many students he has trained and young scholars he has invested in speak passionately of him. As one nominator, James Elliot, wrote, “I suspect that there are many more stories like mine out there – distinguished contributions by way of personal interactions with a giant in the field who cared not only about sociology and the world, but those trying to make sense of both.” Notably, they have gone on to become leaders of many different fields of sociology, carrying his ideas, perspectives, and approaches with them into new areas.

For this broad impact on sociology, ASA has recognized Molotch many times. Among his many accolades are the Robert Park Book of the Year Award and distinguished career awards from multiple sections of the organization. He now receives the highest honor from ASA for a distinguished career, and it is well deserved.

Distinguished Scholarly Book Award

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

Gonzalez Van Cleve’s *Crook County: Racism and Injustice in America’s Largest Criminal Court* (Stanford University Press) offers

new insight into the processes of everyday “colorblind racism” within one of the largest court systems in the United States. This well-written and engaging book offers a remarkably relevant and important analysis of the U.S. criminal justice system by focusing on attorneys,



Nicole Gonzalez Van Cleve

judges, and the courtrooms in which they practice and adjudicate the law. While more attention has been focused on race and policing, criminal courts are a central actor in perpetuating the racialized outcomes evident in U.S. jails and prisons. Gonzalez Van Cleve documents and analyzes how powerful, disproportionately white male decisionmakers create and shape an extraordinarily corrupt and systemically racist system.

Crook County is based on over 1,000 hours of ethnographic observations of court proceedings, as well as interviews with judges and lawyers, giving the reader a truly original and path-breaking sense of how racism is embedded in the “inside” of the criminal justice system. The findings reveal a frankly heartbreaking account of a complicated habitus where race and class are continually reinforced in the negative assumptions about the poor and people of color that lawyers and judges make, and how the treatment of these accused individuals affirms “racialized rules” and colorblind racism.

What sets Gonzalez Van Cleve’s work apart from numerous accounts of racial inequality in arrests, sentencing, and treatment of the poor and people of color is her analysis of the everyday workings of the criminal justice system. Her research reveals everyday racial microaggressions articulated and practiced by lawyers and judges before a judgement is even rendered through racialized rules and scripts that routinely disorient and subjugate low-income people of color. Throughout the book, Gonzalez Van Cleve cracks open the door not only of courtrooms, but also of judge’s chambers and attorney’s offices, to show how prosecutors, judges, and public defendants regularly engage in racist practices that abuse both defendants and their families.

Beginning with her entrance into the Gang Crimes Unit where the white state attorneys bore such names as “Beast-Man Miller,” the author entered a world that denies the humanity of African American and Latinos through racialized cultural practices that demean the defendants and facilitate wrongful convictions. The ethnography

provides numerous examples of how this system operates, such as when an elderly African American woman, leaning on her oxygen tank for support appeared before the judge to plead for her life saying she did not mean to kill her husband who had abused her for years. She was berated by the judge for being a “bad person” with little reference to the crime for which she was charged. Using Garfinkel’s work as a point of departure alongside of research on colorblind racism, Gonzalez Van Cleve argues this is but one example of racial degradation ceremonies pervasive in the courtroom that focus on judgments of immorality directed at defendants of color and the poor.

Such stories are analyzed in dialogue with relevant research but with a level of detail that is rarely found in other work on the topic and reflects the countless hours of ethnographic observation and interviews she and her research assistants undertook. Throughout this book, Gonzalez Van Cleve gives additional breadth and depth to Malcolm Feeley’s notion that the “process is the punishment.” This book is impressive for the rigor of the data collection and analysis, poignancy of the narratives, and beautifully written observations that deepen our understanding of the ways in which racialized punishment operates in our legal system.

Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award

William Frey, Brookings Institute and University of Michigan

William H. Frey, Research Professor at the University of Michigan-Ann Arbor and Senior Fellow at the Brookings Institute,



William H. Frey

is the 2019 recipient of the ASA Distinguished Contributions of Teaching Award.

Dr. Frey is a strong advocate of the teacher-scholar model and one of the most visible figures in the discipline promoting hands-on-research, in particular Quantitative Reasoning (QR) instruction, across

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Bystander Intervention Prevention Strategies as a Solution to Addressing Sexual Harassment and Assault

Sharyn J. Potter,
University of New Hampshire

As the #MeToo Movement has propelled the problem of sexual harassment and assault to the media headlines, bystander intervention prevention strategies are often cited as a solution to addressing these problems. Sometimes called a “community of responsibility” approach, bystander intervention strategies teach organizational members to know they *can* and *should* take an active role in creating a safe and respectful environment by shifting community norms and behavior expectations.

For almost 20 years, psychologists, sociologists, and public health researchers and practitioners working in the area of campus sexual violence prevention have been developing and evaluating different types of bystander intervention prevention strategies including in-person programs, social marketing campaigns, online programs, video games, and safety and prevention apps. Unlike prevention strategies directed mainly toward victims or perpetrators, bystander intervention strategies emphasizes the importance of a wider social ecology approach that involves active participation of constituencies representing a variety of populations. For example, in a campus community this includes administrators, faculty, staff, students, family members, and even local business owners who engage to prevent and reduce sexual assault and harassment.

The origins of the bystander intervention focus on leveraging community awareness and responsibility can be traced to the social ecology model first identified and engaged by sociologists at the Chicago School in their efforts to address prevailing urban problems. More recently, Bronfenbrenner (1977) is credited with the creation of the social ecological model. Both models hold that social change requires all five levels of a social ecological model (1) individual, (2) relational, (3) community, (4) institutional, and (5) societal to be activated so that desired behaviors at one level are

supported by actions and policies at higher levels (Bronfenbrenner 1977; Dahlberg and Krug 2002; Potter 2016). Organizational leadership must take the initiative in demonstrating that cultural change is necessary for preventing campus sexual assault and harassment. Drawing on the social ecology and social ecological models, the bystander approach encompasses key components of effective prevention efforts including the provision of an environment with survivor-centered policies and procedures and a safety net to protect people who come forward (Campbell 2008).

The bystander approach teaches community members how to intervene safely and pro-socially in situations that involve sexual assault, sexual harassment, or other forms of sexual violence, thereby widening the safety net for victims. Effective bystander prevention and intervention strategies increase community members’ awareness and knowledge of the problem, teach how to identify the problem, and provide them the skills to intervene when they see sexual harassment and assault occurring, about to occur, or in the aftermath of an occurrence (Moynihan et al. 2015).

Like a marketing campaign, one 20-minute program presented once is not adequate; successful programs require booster sessions for enhancing prevention education (Banyard et al., 2018). As community members gain awareness in their knowledge of the problem of sexual harassment and assault, organizational leaders can leverage the knowledge and skills of these trained bystanders so they can create environments that cultivate respect, community responsibility, and shared visions for safety.

While most communities are full of bystanders — people who witness sexual harassment and assault — most leaders have not activated these bystanders. When bystanders witness these situations, they need to feel empowered and be willing to act to address the problem, whether it be by defusing the situation or safely subtly or directly intervening

or seeking help from an authority. All community members need to know how to intervene in ways that do not feel risky or career limiting. Intervening as a bystander can be difficult as people feel their social status, friendships, or career can be at risk if they intervene, particularly if they call out a senior colleague or popular peer. Barriers to intervening as a bystander can be based on one’s gender, rank, race, and more (e.g., Brown, Banyard & Moynihan 2014). The choice to intervene is often shaped by a person’s own status. That is why it is especially important for senior leaders in secure positions to lead by example and intervene in a visible manner that signals to others that harassment and other degrading behaviors are not acceptable.

People who are nearby before, during, or after an incident can play a critical role in comprehensive prevention by building a community of active bystanders which engages all community members to end sexual harassment and sexual assault. Bystander intervention prevention efforts are impactful as they engage the community in the prevention of sexual harassment assault, instead of emphasizing the victim’s responses and perpetrator actions (Banyard, Moynihan, Plante 2007). Scientifically evaluated bystander intervention prevention programs need to be presented in a manner that resonates with target audience members (Potter, Moynihan, Stapleton 2011), and be administered through different mechanisms with the key knowledge and skills regularly reinforced to change the overall culture. For example, a focus on the campus culture would use mechanisms that may include facilitated in-person prevention programs (Moynihan et al. 2015; Coker et al. 2011; Katz 1995) and bystander intervention video games (Potter et al. 2019) that provide participants opportunities to practice the necessary skills. Additionally, social marketing campaigns (Potter 2012), which model active bystander skills, provide audience members with skills they can use to help other community members.

Safety apps that enable users or their friends to subtly exit dangerous or potentially dangerous situations are another bystander strategy (Black 2017; Merrow 2017).

Campus leaders should be encouraged to recognize the unique opportunity they possess to change the prevailing larger culture. The years that students spend on campus are a period of important cognitive development. The college experience encourages students to explore new identities and attitudes. Thus, college represents an opportunity for campuses to promote new attitudes and behavioral norms that students can bring to their future workplaces and families.

Larger cultural change is also possible. We saw this level of change occur in the anti-drunk driving movement of the late 1970s and early 1980s where broader normative intolerance for drunk driving gradually permeated the prevailing culture at the *societal* level; tolerance of drunk driving decreased, and behaviors like appointing a designated driver became the norm (Potter 2016).

By leveraging all levels of the social ecological model, the concepts of “designated drivers” “friends don’t let friends drink and drive,” were normalized and popularized. This was an example of bystander behavior, and the results were impressive. Between the mid-1970s and mid-2000s, the percentage of traffic fatalities resulting from alcohol use plummeted from 60 to 31 percent (Potter 2016).

The anti-drunk driving movement that started a generation ago shows that cultural change is possible. Reducing sexual assault and harassment in the campus community involves implementing strategies that stop violence before it occurs and creating organizational cultures that support safe and respectful environments. Bystander intervention strategies are an integral part of these efforts. Research examining the efficacy of bystander intervention prevention strategies demonstrate that this is an

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Congratulations to Our New Minority Fellows! Announcing MFP Cohort 46

ASA is pleased to introduce the five new scholars who comprise MFP Cohort 46. These talented PhD candidates with strong and diverse sociological research interests were chosen from a highly competitive pool of applicants. The Fellows will officially begin their participation on August 1, 2019.

The MFP program provides a stipend, mentoring, and a cohort opportunity to predoctoral minority students. The new Fellows will attend the 2019 Annual Meeting in New York City, where they will participate in a full program of professional development and networking activities. We invite you to attend the MFP Benefit Reception on Sunday, August 11. Those wishing to attend can purchase tickets to this event when registering for the Annual Meeting or at the door.

Since 2010, MFP has been generously supported on an annual basis by Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS), Alpha Kappa Delta (AKD), the Midwest Sociological Society (MSS), the Association of Black Sociologists (ABS), and the Southwestern Sociological Association (SSA), with more recent support from the Pacific Sociological Association (PSA) and the Southern Sociological Society (SSS). Support for MFP also comes from the ASA Council, with significant gifts made by individual ASA members annually and through the 2009-2010 Leadership Campaign in which SWS and the Eastern Sociological Society (ESS) participated as donor organizations. More recent support has come from ASA's Campaign to Strengthen Inclusion (for more information, visit www.asanet.org/donate).

Malissa Alinor (MSS MFP)

Undergraduate Institution:

University of Florida

Graduate Institution: University of

Georgia

Malissa

Alinor is a PhD candidate at the University of Georgia, where she also earned a master's degree in sociology. She graduated *summa cum laude* with a bachelor's degree from the University of Florida. Malissa's mixed-methods dissertation explores the affective components of racial discrimination. This project draws on interview data from persons of color as well as white individuals to map and understand the emotions that accompany experiencing, recounting, witnessing, or even enacting racial discrimination. She is also using experimental methods to examine how these racialized emotions lead to action or inaction. Her research interests also include the consequences of stereotypic perceptions and the effectiveness of strategies aimed at reducing those perceptions. For her master's thesis, funded by the University of Georgia Research and Engagement in Diversity grant, Malissa used experimental methods to test how clothing attire influences the threatening perception of black men. In addition, she is a part of an ongoing research collaboration to understand the effects of sexual misconduct policies, of which she is co-author on a paper published in



Malissa Alinor

the *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*.

Myles D. Moody (ABS MFP)

Undergraduate Institution:

Morehouse College

Graduate Institution: University of

Kentucky

Myles D.

Moody is a first-generation PhD candidate at the University of Kentucky. He earned his BA in sociology from Morehouse College before earning his MA in sociology from the University of Memphis. His passion for studying social inequality sprung from his experiences as a St. Louis native, where he recognized at an early age how residential segregation shaped people's life chances. During his education, Myles has been committed to studying the social determinants of health, focusing on the strongest predictors of morbidity and mortality for Black Americans. His dissertation examines the impact of vicarious experiences of racism on the well-being of Black Americans using quantitative methods, along with the race-related stress and life course frameworks. Currently, His work appears in the *Journal of African-American Studies*, the *Journal of Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities*, *Society and Mental Health*, and *Addictive Behaviors*. Additionally, Myles is a research assistant at the Center for Health Equity Transformation (CHET) at the University of Kentucky, where he is the Research



Myles D. Moody

Program Coordinator for a group of undergraduates who are embarking on their own research projects to improve health outcomes for vulnerable and underserved populations in their communities.

Desi Rodriguez-Lonebear (AKD MFP)

Undergraduate Institution: Stanford University

Graduate Institutions: University of Arizona and University of Waikato-New Zealand

Desi Rodriguez-Lonebear is a dual PhD candidate in sociology at the University of Arizona and demography at the University of Waikato in New Zealand. Her research interests are both sociological and interdisciplinary, including social demography, critical statistics, racial and ethnic classification, health disparities, and stratification. Desi is advancing two related research streams: one focuses on data justice for Indigenous communities; the second critically explores the enumeration and classification of Indigenous peoples in official statistics and tribal data systems. Her mixed-methods dissertation examines the intersection of racial classification, collective identity, and tribal citizenship through the lenses of statistical statecraft and critical theories of race. She specializes in quantitative methods and has partnered with Indigenous communities



Desi Rodriguez-Lonebear

in the U.S. and internationally as a survey researcher for more than 10 years. Her book manuscript *Surveying Indigenous Communities: Methods and Case Studies* is in preparation. Beyond research, Desi is committed to training new generations of Indigenous data warriors, raising a toddler, and enjoying her family. She is the co-founder of the U.S. Indigenous Data Sovereignty Network (USIDSN) and on the Board of Directors for the Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women's Database. Desi is a citizen of the Northern Cheyenne Nation and Chicana. She grew up on the Cheyenne homeland in rural Montana where she says, "The buffalo still roam and reservation borders crossed all of us."

Yvonne P. Sherwood (SWS MFP #1)

Undergraduate Institution: Eastern Washington University

Graduate Institution: University of California-Santa Cruz

Yvonne P. Sherwood is from Spokane and Coeur d'Alene, born and raised within the Yakama Nation Reservation. A PhD candidate at the University of California-Santa Cruz, she studies the intersections of settler colonialism, anti-blackness, and heteropatriarchy in and across law and education; and, in organizing and activist spaces, actively engages across these entan-



Yvonne P. Sherwood

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The Latino Population in New York City

Héctor R. Cordero-Guzmán, Austin Marx School of Public and International Affairs at Baruch College of CUNY

In spite of very public and visible attempts to curtail the level of Latino migration into the United States by increasing enforcement and deportations, expanding the immigrant detention complex, and proposing a citizenship question on the 2020 Census, the growth of the Latino population in the United States continues. Sustained migration through family reunification, lower age at first birth, and higher fertility rates have continued to fuel the growth of the Latino population.

Large American cities like Miami, Los Angeles, and Houston, are well known for their significant Latino\Hispanic populations, but cities like New York and Chicago also have significant and growing Latino populations. Most recent estimates put the Latino population in New York City at about 2.5 million persons or 29% of the city's population. This population is largely comprised of Puerto Ricans and Dominicans, each making up about 29% of the Latino population and together represent close to half the Latinos in New York City. Mexicans are now the third largest group representing about 14% of the Latino population, and the remaining 23% are from countries in Central and South America. Between 2000 and 2015, the Latino population in New York City grew by more than 14%, with 58% of the Latinos born in the U.S. and 42% born outside of the country.

There have been a variety of academic publications on the evolution of the Hispanic\Latino population in New York City (see references below). More recently, an overall assessment of the Latino condition in the recent volume by Haslip-Viera and Baver (2017) break down the history and development of the Hispanic\Latino community in New York City into four periods: a) before 1900, with the pioneers, b) between 1900 to 1945 setting the foundations and roots in several communities and industries, c) from 1945 to 1965/70 an era of mass growth in the Puerto Rican and other Latino populations, and d)

1965 to the present with the increasing diversification of the Hispanic community in New York City.

Before 1900, most of the Latinos that immigrated into New York were predominantly involved in commerce, trade, and in various service, craft, and production-related skills. Many were political exiles who congregated in the city to earn a living, flee persecution, and further their political activities and engagement with their countries of origin. In the second phase between 1900 to 1945 there was a definitive "Antillean Orientation" (Haslip-Viera and Baver 2017) to New York City's Latino community. The continued political, commercial, economic, and social ties between New York City and the Caribbean region expanded migratory ties and flows from the region. New York City served as the administrative and commercial center of contact with the islands of the Caribbean and numerous investments, corporate relations, and other commercial and personal ties expanded. These facilitated and sustained the early and continuous migration processes from Puerto Rico, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and the other islands of the Caribbean.

The Growing Population

The third phase of Hispanic\Latino growth in New York City, between 1945 and 1965, was characterized by large waves of Puerto Rican migration and the building-out from small settlements into large communities throughout the Bronx, Manhattan, and Brooklyn. The garment industry, general manufacturing, and various personal and professional services employed large proportions of the Puerto Rican and growing Dominican populations, and, as the populations grew, they diversified into other sectors of the economy. The fourth phase of Latino settlement in New York City started around 1965 and provided significant growth and diversification of the Latino population. Sustained by migration flows from Latin America and the Caribbean, larger settlements were formed from several countries, including the Dominican Republic,

the Andean region of South America including Ecuador, Colombia, and Peru, in addition to new flows from Mexico and Honduras. Migration from Latin America and the non-Hispanic Caribbean into New York City between 1970 and 2011 grew significantly. In 1970 there were approximately 211,000 immigrants from Latin America and the Hispanic Caribbean and another 113,000 from the non-Hispanic Caribbean. By 1990, there were close to 574,151 immigrants from Latin America and Hispanic Caribbean countries and another 410,532 from the non-Hispanic Caribbean. The Latino and Caribbean populations grew significantly to almost a million people born in Latin America and Hispanic Caribbean, not including Puerto Rico (City of New York 2013).

Changes in the Latino population in New York City since 1965 can be divided into two phases: a) between 1965 and 2001, a period of sustained growth in the foreign-born population from 1.4 million, or 18.2% of the City's population in 1970, to 2.8 million, or 35.9% of the city's population, with 800,000 of the foreign-born coming in the decade between 1990 and 2000; and b) between 2001 and the present where migration levels have slowed down and the focus, after the 9/11 attacks, has been on "national security and local law enforcement." The total population in New York has been hovering around 8.3 million persons and the number of foreign-born is about 3 million persons, or 37.2% of the city's population.

Recent Trends in the Latino Population

Over the last four decades, the racial\ethnic\national origin composition of immigrants has changed significantly. New York City's population is much more diverse



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now than in the past and includes significant contingents from Latin America, Asia, South Asia, Africa and the Middle East. In terms of the Latino population, there have also been numerous significant trends that are worth highlighting.

First, there have been changes in the proportion of New York City's population that is of Latino origin and Hispanics have become a higher proportion of the population in New York City over time—up to 29% of the current total.

Second, there have been notable changes in the composition of the Latino population in New York City as Hispanics have become much more diverse. Puerto Ricans used to be the dominant group (upwards to 70% in the 1970s) but at present they comprise slightly less than a third of Hispanics, similar to the number of Dominicans, but there are growing proportions of Mexicans, Ecuadorians Colombians, Peruvians, and other South and Central Americans that make up a more diverse Latino population.

Third, there is variation in the migration experiences of different Latino populations. There are notable differences among the groups and between Latinos and non-Latinos in New York City in age structure, educational characteristics, engagement in the labor market, access to different occupations and industries, incomes and earnings, and in poverty levels.

The Latino population in New York City continues to face significant challenges in education at the K-12 level, particularly in differences in the dropout rate, access to specialized schools, and access to


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MFP

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gements. Her dissertation, “Water is Sacred! Women are Sacred!” Indigenous Womxn’s Embodied Knowledges Across the Fourth World,” challenges the cooptation of Indigenous Knowledge by the state and resituates it as an anticolonial project by exploring the ways Indigenous peoples, especially womxn activists, continue to fight for sovereignty and community well-being across the Fourth World. Drawing from participatory ethnography and in-depth interviews, Sherwood’s dissertation develops sociological theories of settler colonialism, critical race, and gender. A community college graduate, she received her master’s degree in sociology from University of California-Santa Cruz and her bachelor’s degree *summa cum laude* from Eastern Washington University in sociology and women’s and gender studies with minors in American Indian studies and Chicana studies. Between work

and research, she volunteers as a UCSC MINT mentor and a leading organizer within parentsforqualitycare.org. She has published in *Open Rivers Journal*, *Fourth World Journal*, *American Indian Culture and Research*, and co-authored an article on nuclear colonialism in *Intercontinental Cry*. A past recipient of the University of California-Santa Cruz’s Dean’s Diversity Fellowship and President’s Dissertation Year Fellowship, she is honored to be among the other MFPs.

Chaniqua Simpson (SWS MFP #2)

Undergraduate Institution: Fayetteville State University
Graduate Institution: North Carolina State University
Chaniqua Simpson (she/her) is a first-generation college student, Black queer feminist writer, caregiver, and organizer. Born and raised in Brooklyn and then rural North Carolina, Chaniqua likes to call herself a “Southerner” because most of these geographic locations

shaped her work personal life and her work as a sociologist. She received a BA in sociology with a certificate in professional writing from Fayetteville State University, where she was a McNair Scholar and participated in the Summer Research Opportunities Program. She is currently a PhD candidate at North Carolina State University. Her interests include race, class and gender, Black resistance, critical theory, social control, sexual politics, community-engaged research, and food and environmental justice. Her dissertation focuses on Black resistance movements and how Black organizers make sense of their work within the historical and contemporary cultural and political contexts. Specifically, it draws attention to systems of power stemming from class, gender, and sexuality, and how they shape the



Chaniqua Simpson

lives, experiences, and organizing work of young Black activists. Chaniqua does engaged scholarship as a part of her commitment to Black, LGBTQ, and other minoritized people. She is a member of the first Movement for Black Lives Electoral Justice League Fellowship, where she worked with organizers to help build coalitions and support to push for affordable housing in Raleigh. She also works at the Women’s Center at NC State, where she works to bridge sociology into campus community programming, specifically around race, gender, and equity. She facilitates inter-active trainings, workshops, and talks around race, racism, sexuality, and social justice. Her work can be found in the *Journal of Poverty and Social Justice* and in *Amplified Voices, Intersecting Identities: First-Generation PhDs Navigating Institutional Power* (forthcoming). In addition, Chaniqua provides care for her aging mother. She also uses her spare time to tell bad jokes, binge-watch television, walk her dog, and care for her plants. 🌱

Awards

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the sociology curriculum.

Most notably, Frey has developed several websites that promote the use of primary data analysis in teaching. Most widely used among his curriculum development projects is the Social Science Data Analysis Network (SSDAN). This platform promotes the use of Census Data by students, as well as the general public. This website is designed to make data accessible and includes resources from user guides to hands-on computer classroom materials. He is also the creator of CensusScope, a website designed for generalists as well as specialists. This is a user-friendly environment that enables the investigation of demographic trends and includes visually appealing graphics as well as exportable Census trend data.

Frey's commitment to and impact on spreading best-teaching practices is further attested by the over dozen grants and contracts he's received on curriculum development, including Sloan Foundation Awards, and several NICHD and NSF grants. Most prominently has been his collaboration with the American Sociological Association that established the Integrating Data Analysis Throughout the Curriculum (IDA) initiative with support from the NSF. This project's goal was to close the QR gap in sociology via a variety of curriculum developments, such as encouraging research experiences in the undergraduate curriculum beyond research methods and statistics courses. The initiative focused on the training of instructors from across the country who received training in best practices for QR instruction at his institute at the University of Michigan. As Frey's nominator, Esther I Wilder, wrote, "As a result of Dr. Frey's workshops, a wide range of institutions have made data analysis central to their curricula, not just in sociology but across all subject areas."

Letters of support of his nomination also attest to Frey's broad influence and impact on teaching throughout the discipline. One letter writer, for instance, identified nearly 1,000 individuals who have

participated in SSDAN workshops organized by Frey, a number that attests to the wide-reaching impact on teaching that he has had in the ways sociology is taught across multiple institutions.

Another letter writer further attests to why Frey's work is not just impactful, but important for the key issue of inequality that is a central concern to the discipline of sociology: "As much as sociologists purport to want to change systems of inequality, our own connections, research agendas, and funding opportunities often reward those at the most prestigious and well-funded institutions. Dr. Frey's approach has been radically different. He has intentionally reached out to faculty 'in the trenches,' those of us teaching at non-elite schools, serving some of the most disadvantaged students."

Finally, another letter writer sums up why Frey was enthusiastically chosen by the Distinguished Contributions of Teaching Award Committee: "[V]ery few people within our discipline will have the breadth and depth of influence on teaching sociology as Dr. William Frey. I would argue that there is no other 'scholar' within the field of sociology that has done as much to improve the teaching of sociology at all levels as much as Dr. William Frey. He has influenced countless numbers of high school teachers, community college teachers, college and university teachers, and students around the world with his tireless efforts to introduce students to data analysis early and often in the sociology curriculum. He is truly deserving of this award."

Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology

Eric Wanner, Russell Sage Foundation

The Career Award for the Practice of Sociology recognizes work by someone who has spent at least a decade as a researcher, administrator, or consultant to a public or private organization, agency, or association. The award winner's work must have significantly advanced the utility



Eric Wanner

of one or more fields of sociology; elevated the professional status and public image of sociology; and have been honored or widely recognized outside the discipline for its significant impacts in advancing human welfare. This year's winner of the award is Eric Wanner, Past-President of the Russell Sage Foundation, which was founded in 1907 "to promote 'the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States,' surely a mission relevant to the practice of sociology. In his 27 years as Russell Sage Foundation President, Wanner's steadfast support guaranteed a constant stream of funding for the study of topics central to sociology. Critical funding kept the topics of immigration, race, work, and inequality on the academic agenda even when federal funding grew scarce. Residential fellowships awarded to more than 90 sociologists produced 130 sociological research monographs that have won 14 ASA Awards, including books by 11 former ASA Presidents and 16 volumes in the ASA's Rose Series. It is therefore a great honor for the Selection Committee to present the 2019 Career Award for the Practice of Sociology to Eric Wanner for his work on behalf of the field at the Russell Sage Foundation.

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. Sandra L. Barnes is the winner of the 2019 Cox-Johnson-Frazier Award. She holds joint faculty appointments as Sociology Professor in the Department of Human and Organizational Development in Peabody College of Education and the Divinity School at Vanderbilt University. Additionally, she is an affiliate faculty member with the African American and Diaspora



Sandra Barnes

Studies and Research Center at the university. In July 2016, she joined the Vanderbilt University Office of Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion as Assistant Vice Chancellor of Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion. Prior to joining Vanderbilt, Dr. Barnes was an Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology at Case Western Reserve University (2007-2008) and an Assistant and [subsequently] Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology and the African American Studies Research Center at Purdue University (2000-2007). As an urban sociologist, Barnes' research has historically focused on adaptability and resiliency of poor, near-poor, and working-class individuals, providing counter-narratives to negative descriptions about these persons. This work is informed by her interest in inequality and stratification with the impetus of this interest being rooted in her personal experiences in urban settings. She transitioned to research on the Black church with a focus on how this institution empowers people and, sometimes, routinizes attitudes and behaviors. In addition to her teaching and research responsibilities, Barnes recently completed the creation of a one-hour documentary, titled *Gary, Indiana: A Tale of Two Cities*. This documentary examines how faith-based communities in Gary, IN, empower and equip residents. This project is especially dear to her heart because she is a native of Gary. It was her goal to provide a balanced assessment of the city – its past, present, and future. Additionally, she was interested in tapping into audiences that may not read an academic book or journal article yet still desire to be informed about lived experiences in contemporary urban spaces. In 2015, Vanderbilt University was awarded a \$1.5 million five-year grant from the Department of Health and Human Services: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA) to study HIV/hepatitis prevention. The title of the research project is "Capacity Building Innovations: Substance Abuse and HIV Prevention Services for African American Young Men

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Awards

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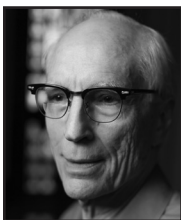
Who Sleep with Men.” Barnes serves as Principal Investigator of this project. In partnership with Fisk University, the program focuses on community-relationship building with participation of individuals in a prevention program targeted at enhancing existing strengths, knowledge and skills already possessed by the men. Barnes has authored several books and numerous journal articles. She is editor of *Issues in Race & Society: An Interdisciplinary Global Journal*. She earned a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Mathematics and Economics from Fisk University (1986), Master of Science Degree in Operations Research from Georgia Institute of Technology (1989), Master of Science Degree in Sociology of Religion and Christian Education from the Interdenominational Theological Center, and her PhD in Sociology from Georgia State University (1999).

Public Understanding of Sociology Award

Joe Feagin, Texas A&M University
Joe R.

Feagin is the recipient of the 2019 Public Understanding of Sociology Award. This award honors ASA members who have brought sociological scholarship to the forefront, addressing a larger audience, and encouraging critical public engagement with sociology. Feagin is a Distinguished Professor of Sociology at Texas A&M University, and a preeminent scholar in the field with an outstanding record of scholarship including of over 70 books and more than 200 articles. His work on race and racism has shaped generations of scholars both in and outside of sociology, and his contributions to understanding the underpinnings of racial discrimination have had far broader reach outside of academia.

Feagin’s work documents how racism functions in our society, creating theoretical paradigms to explain the complex processes



Joe Feagin

that undergird racial disparities and exploring how to counter such racist ideology. His work is widely read and cited, and his theories have provided a framework for many sociological studies. Among Feagin’s many books are titles such as: *Ghetto Revolts: The Politics of Violence in American Cities*; *Living With Racism: The Black Middle Class Experience*; *White Racism: The Basics*; *Racist America: Roots, Current Realities, and Future Reparations*; *Systemic Racism: A Theory of Oppression*; *The First R: How Children Learn Race and Racism*; and *The White Racial Frame: Centuries of Racial Framing and Counterframing*. Additionally, his bestselling textbook, *Racial and Ethnic Relations*, currently in its 9th edition, manages to distill an incredibly complicated subject matter in an accessible, engaging, and transformative textbook that has changed the way many young people think about race.

Indeed, in addition to his prolific scholarship, Feagin has worked diligently to expand the reach of his ideas to a larger audience. He has given numerous public talks translating his work to non-academic venues. Moreover, he founded racismreview.com, a website that promotes racial justice scholarship and activism.

Within the field of sociology, Feagin has served as a leader, including such prestigious positions as President of the American Sociological Association and Vice-President of the Society for the Study of Social Problems. He has also served on numerous editorial boards. Beyond formal positions, his mentorship of faculty and students in the field has been exceptional.

Feagin’s scholarship, mentorship, and service has been recognized with numerous awards from ASA including the Oliver C. Cox Book Award, the Section on Racial and Ethnic Minorities’ Founder’s Award for Scholarship and Service, the Robert and Helen Lynd Award for Contribution to Community and Urban Sociology, the W.E.B Du Bois Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award, and the Cox-Johnson-Frazier Award. Moreover, Feagin has received numerous

awards from outside the academy recognizing the influence of his work, including the Gustavus Myers Center for the Study of Bigotry and Human Rights Outstanding Book Award and the Arthur Fletcher Lifetime Achievement Award from the American Association for Affirmative Action.

For decades, Feagin’s work has extended beyond the academy highlighting the origins and impact of racism and working towards racial justice. His exemplary career as a public sociologist makes him an ideal recipient of ASA’s Public Understanding of Sociology Award.

Excellence in the Reporting of Social Issues Award

Eric Deggans, NPR

Deggans is a television and film critique who integrates a sociological vision and critique of race relations and diversity in all his work. His

writing has appeared in mainstream publications such as *The Washington Post*, *The Chicago Tribune*, *Salon*, and *Rolling Stone*. He wrote about popular culture for the award-winning *Tampa Bay News* for 20 years, before joining National Public Radio (NPR) as a contributor and then its first full-time television critic. He is also a contributor to NBC News and MSNBC, has an impressive presence on social media, and gives talks at colleges, conferences, and universities across the United States—including a 2013 TEDx talk, titled “How to Talk about Race Across Race Lines” that has been viewed over 30,000 times. Deggans is also the author of *Race-Baiter: How the Media Wields Dangerous Words to Divide a Nation* (Palgrave Macmillan 2012). In that book he argues that prejudice and structural racism fuel modern media depictions in ways that cement existing inequalities. With an eye on the biases of news outlets, *Race-Baiter* anticipated many of the current dynamics and discussions of media polarization, niche markets, and “fake news” with interviews and evidence-based accounts of how the news media skews facts and



Eric Deggans

uses inflamed and inflammatory images to reinforce stereotypes and social divisions. His nominators see Deggans on “the front lines” of translating and disseminating sociological concepts such as colorblindness and systemic racism to the masses. His use of detailed case studies, in-depth interviews, and other research aligns neatly with sociology’s own methodological traditions and commitment to empirical research. They believe Deggans and his work “can not only educate laypeople, but can send them searching for sociological texts to learn...and debate sensitive issues [such as] race, sexuality, gender, and poverty.” As one of his nominators summarized: “[Deggans’] work is a valuable means of disseminating information about sociology as he brings a sociological perspective to discussions of popular culture in order to stimulate debate and promote best practices of inclusion.”

Jessie Bernard Award

Rhacel Parrenas, University of Southern California (co-winner)

Rhacel Parrenas, Professor of Sociology and Gender Studies at the University of Southern California, has



Rhacel Salazar Parreñas

been described as ‘incredibly prolific’. As a young scholar, she has already produced nine books and over 60 peer-reviewed articles, and book chapters. Her work covers the intersections of gender, migration, Southeast Asian Studies, economic globalization, and sexuality. One key focus has been women’s labor migration in the global economy. Here she reveals the impact of Filipina women’s migration on their families, the care of children and gender constructions. She was one of the first to go beyond the emphasis on employer/employee relations to exposing the devastation on family members. Her attention to the lives of children and the impact on mother/child relations have become classic. This research also draws attention to global hierar-

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Awards

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chies and the problem of child care deficiency across the globe. Another focus examines human trafficking and labor migration. Her research on domestic workers in Dubai and Singapore draws attention to how the involvement of different actors (states, recruitment agencies and employers) results in migrant workers becoming ‘unfree laborers’. Domestic workers are situated in specific host countries with laws and policies that highlight broader issues: citizenship options and the marginalization of migrant workers regardless the specifics of the host country. Among her many contributions on human trafficking, the study conducted in Japan has been earmarked as bold, not only because of her fieldwork as a Filipina hostess, but also because she challenges the established narrative that these women are trafficked persons. Taking the Filipina women’s perspectives, she highlights their agency and gives a nuanced understanding of their situation, which involves ‘choice and coercion, opportunity and threat, freedom and servitude’. She crafts the phenomenon as one that goes beyond victimhood. Another dimension of this study focuses on the experiences of transgender Japanese hostesses, the bakla, who, as members of higher socioeconomic classes, do not experience the same stigma as the Filipina women. The study deals with sex work, emotional labor and comparisons regarding sexuality among two groups of workers, highlighting important aspects of gender construction. Given Parrenas’s original approaches to research on gender, labor, migration, and sexuality, it is not surprising that she has coined new concepts in these areas: intimate labor, indentured mobility and intimate industries. These terms have also been taken up by governments and NGOs. Her cumulative impact is that she is very much in demand as a distinguished lecturer in academia, and as a consultant to public agencies/institutions (U.S. Department of Labor, Human Rights Watch, the California State Department, VPRO TV (Netherlands), and the Icelandic

Red Cross) that seek constructive ideas on policy, human trafficking, domestic workers and human rights. What is important here is that she brings to the table bold and new perspectives on relationships, experiences, and the struggles of women, sexual minorities, and immigrants in labor markets across the globe. Her work has been translated into at least five languages. It’s no surprise that Parrenas has garnered many awards: The Association for Asian American Studies Social Science Book Award (2008), the ASA-Labor Movements Distinguished Book Award (2012), many Fellowships (Fulbright, Ford, and Rockefeller), as well as Visiting Scholar appointments. In addition to her own graduate students, she has consistently worked with students through institutions like the SSRC and the Mellon and Ford Foundations. She has served as Department Chair (2012-15), has worked on several editorial boards, is Co-Editor for the Stanford University book series on Globalization in Everyday Life and was Vice President for SWS (2016). No doubt Parrenas will continue to break new ground in gender research and inspire others.

Jessie Bernard Award

Bandana Purkayastha, University of Connecticut (co-winner)

The scholars who nominated Dr. Bandana Purkayastha were exceptionally enthusiastic about her impact on gender studies across multiple domains and her innovative scholarship, institutional leadership, and mentorship. Purkayastha, Professor of Sociology and Asian & Asian American Studies at the University of Connecticut, has an enviable publishing record of 14 books and over 50 peer-reviewed articles and book chapters. She is a nationally and internationally respected sociologist conducting path-breaking research in gender theory, migration, Asian studies, and human rights. Her work has been translated into several languages, and she is frequently invited for lectures and presenta-



Bandana Purkayastha

tions in the U.S. and abroad. Her work is foundational for making intersectional theory relevant to multi-country realities, and her emphasis on complex hierarchies reveal that any group can be simultaneously privileged and marginalized. She mainstreamed a gender perspective in immigration studies and brought an ethnic perspective to gender studies. She is a pioneer in South Asian Studies in the United States. In *Negotiating Ethnicity*, for instance, her insights include the gendered racism borne by ‘model minority’ communities and the fact that families are ‘regenerative sites of ethnic identity construction’. This has gained traction among scholars in immigration studies. Further, her ethnographic study, *As Leaves Turn Gold*, uncovers the gendered experience of aging and caregiving within economically diverse Asian American Communities. Purkayastha has written extensively on women’s human rights. In addition to her own research, she has strategically worked with colleagues and students to develop interdisciplinary and transnational perspectives. *Human Rights in Our Backyard* turned a much-needed attention to human rights issues within the U.S. and won the 2013 Gordon Hirabayashi book award in the ASA Human Rights section. Her work demands we understand local aspirations and recognize that communities in the Global South construct human rights perspectives from their own local experiences and not merely from imported ideas. Her research in this area has drawn attention to many pressing issues: violence against women, human trafficking (Pakistan), displaced persons (Kenya) and the experiences of Dalit communities in India. A major goal has been to link research to policy and action, which she emphasizes in her publications and in practice. Her leadership skills are legendary. At UCONN, Bandana served as Chair of the Sociology Department from 2011-2016. Through her effort and vision, the outreach of our professional associations has grown. Two notable cases are the International Sociological Association, where she is the ASA’s national representative and Sociologists for Women in Society,

where she is a former President (2013). She has worked tirelessly within the American Sociological Association on numerous committees including the Committee on Committees and the Asia and Asian American section, where she received the career award for her contributions, and built a mentoring component into the section. Her editorial activities include deputy editor for *Gender and Society* as well as work on the *Journal of South Asian Diaspora, Sociology of Race and Ethnicity* as well as the Frontpage Publications’ Human Rights Series. While Purkayastha has received many national and international honors, her awards for teaching and mentoring are striking. In addition to awards from the ASA, she holds the record of being selected thrice by students as the Best Mentor in Sociology at UCONN. Other teaching and mentoring awards have been given by UCONN alumni Association and the State of Connecticut. Not only do students flourish under her direction and encouragement, she also mentors colleagues. Purkayastha has contributed significantly to national and global scholarship on gender theory she has also worked vigorously to steer feminist organizations through difficult times to stability and growth, while remaining generous to her mentees both near and far. She truly has a diverse and global influence.

2019 Dissertation Award Recipient

Anjali N. Fahlberg, Tufts University

Anjali N. Fahlberg, Lecturer at Tufts University, received the 2019 Dissertation Award for



Anjali N. Fahlberg

“Activism Under Fire: Violence, Poverty, and Collective Action in Rio de Janeiro.” Fahlberg completed this work at Northeastern University, under the supervision of Liza Weinstein. In Latin America’s struggling democracies, the urban poor suffer from brutal conflicts between the police

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ACLS Celebrates its Centennial Annual Meeting

Elizabeth Higginbotham, University of Delaware

Anniversaries are special occasions. They are moments for organizations to think about origins, accomplishments, and the future. This year marks the 100th anniversary of the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS).

Beginning in the wake of World War I, the ACLS sought to revive and expand the intellectual communities that were shattered by the war. In an era when much of the focus was on the sciences, this agency recognized the importance of the humanities studies. Our learned society, the American Sociological Association, beginning in 1905, was one of the initial societies that took on the task of advocating for the humanities and humanistic social sciences. In 2019, there are 75 member societies.

Early philanthropy helped this new institution give grants and expand the humanities. The humanists played a pivotal role during World War II, both in language-teaching, area studies when few scholars thought beyond the United States and Europe, and the Preservation of Cultural Treasures in War Areas. The ACLS supported the creation of the National Endowment for the Humanities in 1965.

Currently, the ACLS is the nation's major source of research fellowships in the humanities.

Today we take the infrastructure for our discipline for granted—one that supports the field and growth in new areas of knowledge. Yet, the origins were fragile. Participating in ACLS events, I've come to see how many learned societies face important milestones and challenges at a time when technologies have changed how we do business.

The ACLS meeting began at the Smithsonian National Museum of the American Indian (New York), housed in the Old Customs House at One Bowling Green, renovated in 1907 for many purposes, including the National Archives for NYC. On April 26, we celebrated Pauline Yu, who is stepping down as the President of ACLS after 16 years. Traditionally ACLS grants fellowships for dissertation research, early career, and to established scholars to advance knowledge in a range of fields of study. During Pauline Yu's tenure, the ACLS has worked on expanding outreach for area studies, community college faculty, digital projects and supporting humanities scholars working with non-profit organizations. The evening speakers used humor, poetry, and perplexing prose to both celebrate Pauline and document how ACLS funds aided pivotal moments of their careers. Their talks deepened my own grasp of the work of the ACLS and the many roles that scholars play in interpreting the past, exploring the

challenges we now face, and making connections around the world.

On Friday, the report from the ACLS President Yu included a conversation with Joy Connolly, who will serve as the new President beginning July 1. Professor Connolly is a recognized scholar of Greek and Roman literature and political thought. Her commitment of knowledge for the public good and efforts at innovative education at the Graduate Center of the City University of New York makes her an excellent candidate for taking ACLS into its' second century. The conversation was a nice way of introducing her to the membership.

There were micro reports from members of Learned Societies, which is an opportunity to learn about the challenges and directions of other humanities groups. One of the high points of the morning was presentation from scholars who received ACLS fellowships. The presenters' highlighted new themes and methods in humanities research, including the development of a digital archive for transgender studies.

The luncheon speaker was Jon Parrish Peede, Senior Deputy Chairman of the National Endowment of the Humanities. He spoke firmly about the value of the humanities and recognized the many careers of humanists in the arts and cultural sector. While he acknowledged the manufactured tension between the humanities and the


sciences, he stressed the importance of the two fields learning more about each other.

The breakout groups enabled participants to share their own experiences with central issues in the field. The final panel, presented by The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, highlighted 50 years of changes in scholarly communications. This included not only the electronic availability of journals via JSTOR, but how teaching, learning, and sharing is reshaped with new means of communicating.

Friday evening concluded with the Charles Homer Haskins Prize Lecture, which is named for the first chairman of the ACLS. Lynn Hunt delivered the 2019 "A Life of Learning" lecture. She grew up in Minnesota and attended Carleton College, which was close to home, before pursuing further degrees at Stanford University. She recognized her advantages as a baby boomer, who came of age during an era of affordable higher education. Now a Distinguished Research Professor at UCLA, she talked about her intellectual development, which motivated her to learn French to understand the French Revolution, history, and how people construct the past. The holder of many honors and positions in learned societies, Hunt talked about how she was touched by the social movements of the 1960s and 1970s. 

Bystander

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important tool in increasing both community members' understanding of the problems and providing tools and skills to prevent sexual assault and harassment. What we know about the effectiveness of bystander intervention strategies on campus may lead this generation in reducing the number of people who are sexually assaulted and harassed, thereby reducing the number of #MeToo accounts and being this generation's "anti-drunk driving movement." 

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Awards

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and the drug trade and are largely excluded from mainstream political, economic, or social institutions, leaving them with few avenues for democratic engagement. Existing research on collective action and social movements suggests that social mobilization is unlikely under such circumstances. Questioning this view, Fahlberg’s dissertation asks whether collective action is indeed possible amid extreme poverty and violence, and what strategies enable it to survive and affect political change.


Fahlberg conducted ethnographic research in the City of God, the infamous violent *favela* on the outskirts of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Drawing on informal social networks, a position as a volunteer with a charitable organization, and her own deep familiarity with Brazilian culture, Fahlberg was able to move in and out of the community in ways that avoided suspicion from local violent factions. Fahlberg combines participatory observation with in-depth interviews and quantitative analysis. Particularly noteworthy is the thoughtful and reflexive way Fahlberg balances the goals of her research with her obligations

to the people she studies.

Fahlberg’s findings reveal the myriad and often subtle democratic practices and strategies for claims-making presence in violent spaces. Within the *favela*, activist groups subvert violent gangs and their political allies by remaining small, avoiding local political networks, and constructing non-threatening “feminized” narratives around non-violence, social services, and art. At the same time, activists demand change by leveraging political resources outside the *favela*, including allies in urban and transnational movements and officials in municipal and state governments. The dissertation highlights three models of effective non-violent collective action: (1) transformative *assistencialismo*, wherein community-based organizations use service provision as a mechanism to politicize local residents; (2) community militancy, in which activists make direct demands on municipal and state actors for neighborhood development; and (3) cultural protest, wherein activists use artistic expression to demand governmental and social reforms.

Fahlberg’s dissertation demonstrates that non-violent collective action is in fact possible under

conditions of extreme poverty and violence and sheds light on how activists overcome multiple barriers to make claims for their needs and rights. Her study shows that while violence, poverty, racism, and corruption do in fact constrain organized political action in disadvantaged neighborhoods, these

forces also engender organized efforts *against* violence and for social development, citizenship rights, and racial equality. The dissertation thus expands our understanding of the possibilities for collective action in violent and chaotic democratic states throughout the world. 

Contemporary Sociology


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her CV is one particular treat she received because of her work; she had the opportunity to meet Lilly Ledbetter, for whom the Fair Pay Act (2009) was named.

Yasemin’s work is international in scope. Her undergraduate degree was earned at Bogazici University, in Istanbul. While her research has largely focused on the United States, she has often participated in multinational conferences to share with and learn about related research in other societies. Her work is also interdisciplinary – several of her projects have been collaborations with her husband, Dan Cassino, a political scientist.

Yasemin’s teaching has been recognized since her graduate school days. Using their strengths in teaching and using qualitative and

quantitative methods, she and Dan authored *Social Science Research Methods by Example* (Routledge, 2017). A new membership in the ASA’s Program Reviewers and Consultants group (previously known as the Department Resources Group) indicates both her interest in and insight into the challenges facing sociology and sociologists in the contemporary academy.

In addition to Yasemin’s research, writing, and teaching, she is actively involved in service – she is starting a term as Sociology Department Chair at Montclair and is a member of the Publications Committee of SWS – which is a big responsibility as the organization plans to launch a second journal! Yasemin is committed to being a public sociologist. For example, she testified as an expert witness on gender and wage inequity to the New Jersey State Legislature. 

Election

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Vice President-Elect

One-year term as Vice President-Elect, one-year term as Vice President, and one-year term as Past Vice President:
Rhacel Salazar Parreñas, University of Southern California

Council Members-at-Large

Three-year terms:
Ruha Benjamin, Princeton University
Laura Hamilton, University of California, Merced
Maria Krysan, University of Illinois at Chicago
Vincent Roscigno, Ohio State University

Committee on Committees

Two-year terms:
Kara Cebulko, Providence College

Virginia D’Antonio, Northern Virginia Community College
Tyrone A. Forman, University of Illinois at Chicago
Melissa Wooten, University of Massachusetts-Amherst

Committee on Nominations

Two-year terms
Pawan Dhingra, Amherst College
Tanya Golash-Boza, University of California, Merced
Kimberly Kay Hoang, University of Chicago
Daniel Laurison, Swarthmore College
Anthony Paik, University of Massachusetts-Amherst
Wendy D. Roth, University of British Columbia

Committee on Publications

Three-year terms
Julia Adams, Yale University

Kristin Turney, University of California, Irvine
Debra Umberson, The University of Texas at Austin

Student Forum

Graduate Student Members, Two-year terms:
Madelyn Diaz, University of Central Florida
TehQuin D. Forbes, Florida State University
Karina Santellano, University of Southern California
Mi’Chael Wright, Howard University
Undergraduate Student Member, One-year term:
Kelsey Broadfield, Bennington College

Proposed Amendments the Student Forum Advisory Board Bylaws


The proposal amending the

bylaws was approved.

Opportunities in Retirement Network

Two-year term:
Sarah Fenstermaker, University of California - Santa Barbara (Retired)
Harry Perlstadt, Michigan State University (retired)
David R. Segal, University of Maryland (retired)
Roberta Spalter-Roth, Center for Social Science Research, George Mason University

Proposed Amendments the Opportunities in Retirement Network Bylaws

The proposal amending the name to ASA Retirement Network as well as other changes was approved. 

New York City

From Page 9

college. While more Latino youth are entering the university, they still do so at rates much lower than other groups, and the completion and graduation rates continue to lag.

In terms of employment, there are significant differences in labor force participation between the various Latino groups with Puerto Ricans, on one end, having relatively low labor force participation levels and Mexicans, at the other extreme, with the highest participation rates in New York City. And, while there are differences in access to employment, Latinos in New York City tend to concentrate in low-wage jobs and occupations and have less access to managerial jobs and the higher-paying occupations. Poverty rates for Latinos are the highest at 33% for Puerto Ricans and Dominicans, and 34% for Mexicans, the three largest Latino groups. The poverty rate for other Hispanics is similar to the 22% rate for the Black population, but higher than the 19% for the Asian population and the 13% for the white population in New York City.


Advocacy

There are a range of policy issues that have a particular impact on the Latino population in New York City, including migration policy, education structures and policies, labor market structure policies, changes in social welfare policy, changes in criminal justice policy, and the evolution of community-based organizations. As the Latino community in New York City develops, there are country-specific dynamics that dominate discussions within various Latino groups. In addition, there are evolving intergroup dynamics were the relationships within the various immigrant groups are managed more systematically.

In fact, one bright spot in the development of the Latino community of New York City has been the proliferation of community-based organizations that have been established to help manage the migration process and provide a range of social services that assist in the socioeconomic and cultural adaptation and incorporation of Latino immigrants. These groups-

represent community interests, engage in advocacy on a range of issues, organize the community and community events, articulate the community's needs to policy-makers, and manage resources into community programs. Many of the Latino community-based organizations have developed connections to the countries and regions of origin and are also a resource for them in the United States. At the same time, these groups engage in exchanges of information, goods, services, and in multiple visits and transnational ties that maintain the links between immigrant communities in New York City and their families, communities, and countries of origin.

The Latino community in New York is young, growing, and poised to become a major economic and political force in the city. The community faces significant challenges in housing affordability; inclusive community economic development that helps build community and does not displace them; and a political class that, while it has grown, has failed to address the broader needs of the Latino community in a systematic, concerted, and sustained way.

New York City can be characterized by an expression that anthropologist Gordon Lewis used to describe the Caribbean many decades ago "a multilayered pigmentocracy," and the role the growing Latino community will continue to play New York City is growing and evolving. What is clear is that unless systematic efforts are made to reduce levels of inequality and poverty in the Latino community, the future for Latinos, and for New York City overall, will not fulfill its promise. 

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Sociological Methodology

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mathematics shows. He never tires of going back to the most foundational issues in the derivation of statistics. His inspirations are less Blau and Duncan than Cauchy, Gauss, LaPlace, as well as statisticians like Fisher, Pearson, and Cox. And he sees the fundamental issues in the derivation of mathematical statistics, such as our need to grapple with complexity, as being relevant for qualitative methods as well.

His work brings cutting-edge statistical approaches to issues of crime, law, and deviance; he has studied both the predictors and the consequences of drug and tobacco use, as well as aspects of criminal justice procedures. Vuolo is affiliated with both the Institute for Population Research and the Criminal Justice Research Center at OSU; he has published in *SMR*, *Demography*, *American Journal of Public Health* and *SPQ*.

A good example of Vuolo's mathematical flair in action is his 2017 *SMR* article on copula models. Conventional practice in sociology is to give the most cursory attention to the actual distribution of our

variables: perhaps an egregiously skewed one will be logged, but that's about it. Almost never do we grapple with the fact that many of our methods rely on assumptions about joint distributions that may fail to be satisfied by the data—and we do this because more flexible models can turn into computational nightmares. Here, Vuolo presents a range of models for quantifying the dependence between variables that make no such assumptions, and instead, take whatever marginal distributions are observed and use these to determine the appropriate quantification of dependence by considering their cumulative distribution functions. It's an elegant, powerful, and important solution—but one that requires that we realize that there is an underlying problem, which is just the sort of recasting that Vuolo excels at.

The Future of Soc Meth as They See It

The overarching goal for Melamed and Vuolo is to make *SM* the obvious first choice for the submission of the best work in sociological methodology across a wide range of approaches, both numerical and non-numerical. 

2019 ASA Annual Meeting News

ASA encourages all members to join us in New York for the 114th Annual Meeting. If you have not yet registered, you may still register online or onsite in New York.

- Registration and Badge Pick Up. Onsite registration and badge pick up will be at the Registration/Member Services area located on the second floor promenade of the New York Hilton. Hours are August 9, 1:00-7:00 p.m.; August 10-12, 7:30 a.m.-6:00 p.m.; August 13, 7:30 a.m.-1:00 p.m.
- Program App. Download the ASA 2019 Program app to navigate the Annual Meeting. To download the app, go to the App Store or Google Play and search for "ASA Annual Meeting." For all other device types, point your mobile browser to app.core-apps.com/asaannual to be directed to the proper download version for your device. Questions? Contact support@core-apps.com.
- The ASA Award Ceremony and Presidential Address will be held 4:30-6:10 p.m. on Sunday, August 11, in the Grand Ballroom of the New York Hilton. Please plan to attend to celebrate ASA award winners and to hear President Mary Romero's Presidential Address, "Sociology: Engaging with Social Justice."

TRAILS Welcomes New Area Editors!

ASA would like to welcome the newest group of area editors to the TRAILS editorial team. TRAILS is ASA's peer-reviewed online library of teaching resources. Area editors provide an essential role by reviewing and providing feedback on the hundreds of submissions received



each year. Each brings a unique set of experiences and substantive expertise, but they all share a commitment to quality teaching and the mission and vision of TRAILS. We welcome:

- *Clare Forstie*, Farmingdale State College
- *Karen Gordon*, Arizona State University
- *Colby King*, Bridgewater State University
- *Stephen Lippmann*, Miami University

- *Katherine Lyon*, The University of British Columbia
- *Danielle MacCartney*, Webster University
- *Bradley Nash*, Appalachian State University
- *Emily Navarro*, Elmhurst College
- *Alecea Standlee*, Gettysburg College

We would also like to thank the group of outgoing area editors:

- *Theodore Wagenaar*, Miami University

- *Andrea Miller*, Webster University
- *Jack Niemonen*, University of South Dakota
- *Gail Wallace*, Johns Hopkins University
- *Mikaila Mariel Lemonik Arthur*, Rhode Island College
- *Kristine De Welde*, College of Charleston

If you would like to volunteer as an area editor, email trails@asanet.org

2018 Journal Manuscript Summary Report

ASA editors provide data on manuscript decisions in order to provide information on the frequency and timing of editorial decisions, as a means of clarifying authors' chances of having their manuscripts accepted and the length of time authors can expect to wait for decisions. The table shown below reports on decisions, as of April 1, 2019, for manuscripts submitted in the 2018 calendar year. Narrative reports for these journals, as well as for Contemporary Sociology and the ASA Rose Series in Sociology, are available online at www.asanet.org/research-publications/journal-resources/annual-editors-reports.

	ASR			Contexts			JHSB			SPQ			SM			ST			SOE			Socius			TS					
	#	%	Wks	#	%	Wks	#	%	Wks	#	%	Wks	#	%	Wks	#	%	Wks	#	%	Wks	#	%	Wks	#	%	Wks	#	%	Wks
ALL MANUSCRIPTS SUBMITTED IN 2018																														
Accepted Unconditionally	44	6.1	1.2	4	2.6	7.0	31	7.2	0.8	19	9.1	1.5	13	17.1	3.4	18	8.3	3.6	21	6.7	2.2	103	35.2	0.7	21	26.3	0.7			
Accepted Subject to Minor Changes	33	4.6	6.3	24	15.8	16.0	17	4.0	5.1	13	6.2	5.1	7	9.2	7.9	9	4.2	11.5	15	4.8	7.7	85	29.0	6.5	17	21.3	3.4			
Rejected; Invited to Revise & Resubmit	54	7.5	8.7	2	1.3	18.0	51	11.9	9.3	41	19.6	7.2	17	22.4	12.8	31	14.4	17.1	48	15.3	12.0	39	13.3	7.1	10	12.5	4.3			
Rejected Outright	400	55.4	7.3	28	18.4	15.0	165	38.6	8.9	94	45.0	6.4	21	27.6	9.8	92	42.6	14.7	171	54.4	11.3	11	3.8	7.0	13	16.3	5.4			
Withdrawn by Author	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	2	0.9	—	1	0.3	—	3	1.0	—	0	0.0	—			
Rejected w/o Peer Review	190	26.3	0.2	82	53.9	2.0	158	36.9	0.3	42	20.1	0.5	18	23.7	2.6	57	26.4	1.7	54	17.2	2.0	52	17.7	0.9	19	23.8	0.2			
No Decision Reached (as of 4/1/2019)	1	0.1	—	12	7.9	—	6	1.4	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	7	3.2	—	4	1.3	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—			
Total Manuscripts Submitted in 2018	722	100.0	5.1	152	100.0	7.4	428	100.0	5.0	209	100.0	4.9	76	100.0	7.5	216	100.0	10.3	314	100.0	9.0	293	100.0	3.5	80	100.0	2.4			
NEW MANUSCRIPTS SUBMITTED IN 2018																														
Result of Initial Editorial Screening																														
Submission Rejected w/o Peer Review	190	30.2	0.2	82	47.4	2.0	158	44.6	0.3	42	25.6	0.5	18	34.0	2.6	57	33.3	1.7	54	20.5	2.0	52	30.1	0.9	19	35.2	0.2			
Submission Peer Reviewed	439	69.8	7.4	61	52.6	14.9	196	55.4	9.1	122	74.4	6.8	35	66.0	11.6	114	66.7	15.1	210	79.5	11.6	121	69.9	6.1	35	64.8	5.0			
Total New Manuscripts	629	100.0	5.2	143	100.0	7.5	354	100.0	5.2	164	100.0	5.2	53	100.0	8.5	171	100.0	10.6	264	100.0	9.7	173	100.0	4.5	54	100.0	3.3			
Manuscripts Peer Reviewed																														
Accepted Unconditionally	2	0.5	0.2	4	6.6	7.0	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	1	2.9	12.0	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	4	3.3	0.5	3	8.6	2.5			
Accepted Subject to Minor Changes	2	0.5	5.2	21	34.4	16.0	2	1.0	7.3	1	0.8	9.9	1	2.9	13.3	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	64	52.9	5.1	11	31.4	5.2			
Rejected; Invited to Revise & Resubmit	48	10.9	8.8	2	3.3	18.0	27	13.8	10.5	35	28.7	7.6	14	40.0	13.4	19	16.7	18.3	39	18.6	12.9	39	32.2	7.1	9	25.7	4.8			
Rejected Outright	386	87.9	7.3	22	36.1	15.0	161	82.1	8.9	86	70.5	6.4	19	54.3	10.2	88	77.2	14.7	167	79.5	11.4	11	9.1	7.0	12	34.3	5.8			
Withdrawn by Author	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—	2	1.8	—	1	.5	—	3	2.5	—	0	0.0	—			
No Decision Reached (as of 4/1/2019)	1	0.2	—	12	19.7	18.0	6	3.1	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	5	4.4	—	3	1.4	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—			
Total New Peer Reviewed Manuscripts	439	100.0	7.4	61	100.0	14.9	196	100.0	9.1	122	100.0	6.8	35	100.0	11.6	114	100.0	15.1	210	100.0	11.6	121	100.0	5.8	35	100.0	5.0			
REVISED MANUSCRIPTS SUBMITTED IN 2018																														
Accepted Unconditionally	42	45.2	1.3	0	0.0	—	31	41.9	0.8	19	42.2	1.5	12	52.2	2.7	18	40.0	3.6	21	42.0	2.2	99	82.5	0.7	18	69.2	0.4			
Accepted Subject to Minor Changes	31	33.3	6.3	3	33.3	16.0	15	20.3	4.9	12	26.7	4.7	6	26.1	7.0	9	20.0	11.5	15	30.0	7.7	21	17.5	10.7	6	23.1	0.2			
Rejected; Invited to Revise & Resubmit	6	6.5	8.2	0	0.0	—	24	32.4	8.0	6	13.3	4.5	3	13.0	10.3	12	26.7	15.2	9	18.0	8.2	0	0.0	—	1	3.8	0.4			
Rejected Outright	14	15.1	8.8	6	66.7	13.0	4	5.4	10.3	8	17.8	6.9	2	8.7	6.9	4	0.9	15.0	4	8.0	7.1	0	0.0	—	1	3.8	0.9			
No Decision Reached (as of 4/1/2019)	0	—	—	0	0.0	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	2	4.4	—	1	2.0	—	0	0.0	—	0	0.0	—			
Total Revised Peer Reviewed Manuscripts	93	100.0	4.5	9	100.0	14.0	74	100.0	4.5	45	100.0	3.7	23	100.0	5.2	45	100.0	9.7	50	100.0	5.4	120	100.0	2.4	26	100.0	0.3			
ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN 2018	42			17			35			22			10			19			16			92			25					
PRODUCTION LAG (MONTHS)*	3.1			5.0			4.9			4.4			8.6			7.1			2.7			1.4			5.4					
EDITORIAL BOARD MEMBERS																														
Men	32	44%		15	36%		17	36%		17	44%		12	57%		18	56%		18	42%		16	59%		8	22%				
Women	40	55%		24	57%		30	64%		21	54%		7	33%		14	44%		25	58%		11	41%		28	76%				
Genderqueer/Gender-Nonconforming/Other	1	1%		3	6%		0	0%		1	3%		2	10%		0	0%		0	0%		0	0%		1	3%				
Minorities	27	37%		19	39%		10	21%		11	28%		4	19%		12	38%		18	42%		5	19%		5	14%				

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

*The Production Lag represents the average time from acceptance to print publication. For Socius, the Production Lag indicates the average time from acceptance to online publication.

Task Force

From Page 1

undergraduate education, academic freedom, and the governance of institutions of higher education. This report details the changing employment structure and the ways in which it affects faculty members, students, and the character of higher education.


The report espouses a series of fundamental principles to which all parties involved in this ecosystem should commit as well as some tangible, realistic recommendations for implementation. Our fundamental goal is to promote maximum feasible equity for contingent faculty. Operationalizing

this goal may be difficult, and what constitutes equality may be subject to discussion, but there should be a consensus that treatment in the academic workplace should not depend on whether a faculty member is full-time or part-time, tenure-track or non-tenure-track.

Among the many proposed approaches for reaching our fundamental goal that are described in detail in this report are: Pay should be proportional to work done; equal pay for equal work. Institutions of higher education should provide benefits to contingent faculty proportionate to their workloads. Employment offers should be provided well

in advance of starting dates. Contingent faculty should be provided as much short- and long-term job security as possible. All faculty should be eligible for academic awards and professional development support and should be included in intellectual and social events. All faculty should be included in governance. And academic freedom should be protected for all faculty. The report also articulates some recommendations for the American Sociological Association that are designed to ensure recognition of the problem of contingency in the discipline and inclusion of contingent faculty in the discipline and the association.

The ASA Council expressed appreciation for the work of the task force, and the association has already started to implement some of the recommendations in the report. For example, a new space on the ASA website has been dedicated to contingent faculty issues. You can read the full task force report on that page: www.asanet.org/teaching-learning/contingent-faculty. On that page, you can also find instructions for signing up to participate in a new listserv for contingent faculty and those interested in issues related to contingency.

Task force co-chair Dan Clawson passed away in May. The positive changes inspired by the work of this task force should further his legacy (see *obituary below*.) 

Dan Clawson, 1948-2019

Dan Clawson, Professor of Sociology at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst, died of a heart attack on May 7, 2019, at the age of 70.

Dan attended Carleton College, graduated from Washington University in Saint Louis, and received his PhD from the State University of New York at Stony Brook in 1978. That same year he began as an assistant professor at the University of Massachusetts where he remained for more than four decades. Although he was planning to retire from teaching at the end of the semester, he had no plans for retiring from research or writing, let alone from political activism.

Dan was a scholar driven by activism and an activist driven by scholarship. Dan's numerous books and articles addressed the labor process, the impact of corporate money on politics, the labor movement, and the effects of work life on families. Running through all of his work was an intention to expose the sources and character of class inequalities, with an outrage disciplined by a commitment to rigorous research. From beginning to end, Dan was an optimist. His dissertation, later published by the Monthly Review Press as *Bureaucracy and the Labor Process: The Transformation of U.S. Industry 1860-1920*, insisted that work could be "satisfying and creative" even as it showed how the capitalist factory regime ensured that it would not be.

In *The Next Upsurge: Labor and the New Social Movements*, he envisioned a labor movement revitalized by alliances to social movements organized around race and gender. His final co-authored book, *Unequal Time*, compared four healthcare occupations not only to show how gender and class interact to produce unequal control over work time and family time but also what a more responsive, predictable and equitable workplace might look like.

Dan was the author or co-author of numerous other books including *Dollars and Votes: How Business Campaign Contributions Subvert Democracy* and *Money Talks: Corporate PACs and Political Influence*. In addition, he edited or co-edited *Families at Work: Expanding the Bounds, Required Reading: Sociology's Most Influential Books*, and *Public Sociology: Fifteen Eminent Sociologists Debate Politics & the Profession in the Twenty-First Century* as well as the forthcoming *Labor Under Trump: Challenges and Responses*. He published dozens of articles, both in mainstream journals (e.g., *ASR*, *AJS*, *ARS*) as well as in more explicitly political publications (like *New Labor Forum*, *Jacobin*, and *Labor Notes*). Dan was a remarkably innovative editor of *Contemporary Sociology*, 1995-97 and a co-editor of the *Rose Series in Sociology*, 2000-2005. We believe he was the first self-avowed Marxist to edit an ASA journal. He also served as chair of the Labor Section of the ASA.

A mere list of Dan's scholarly

achievements does not, however, do justice to his career, let alone his life. Dan's scholarship was inextricable from his activism. Dan was neither an armchair philosopher nor the sort of radical who supported all movements as long as they were not in his backyard: Quite the reverse. As an assistant professor in 1980, he joined the picket lines in a strike at an Amherst nursing home. As president of the UMass faculty union, he led the fight for paid parental leave and advocated for non-tenure track faculty, helping craft a contract that provided them some measure of job security. He was a founder of PHENOM (the Public Higher Education Network of Massachusetts), which advocates for quality higher education that is both free and open.

In recent years Dan devoted much of his considerable energy to the Massachusetts Teacher Association (MTA), as a member of its Executive Committee, as co-chair of its Educational Policy and Practice Committee, and, most importantly, as a leader of EDU (Educators for a Democratic Union), a reform caucus within the MTA advocating for a more democratic union and for more progressive public education. Within the MTA, he grew as an organizer, cultivating activists and fostering leadership at all levels of the organization.

Dan was a committed teacher, not least of undergraduates who, he feared, could be short changed at a public research university. Among graduate students he was famous

for writing comments that often approached the length of the chapter or article they had asked him to read. He was a generous colleague: The list of his collaborators runs into the dozens. Wherever Dan went, he was a voice for justice and for responsibility. Few, if any, of us felt we could live up to his high moral and political standards or to his energy. Dan was an exemplar. He made our department, our university, and our state all better places.

Dan was an extraordinarily good and loyal friend, for which we are both grateful. He leaves his wife Mary Ann Clawson, his partner of 50 years, also a professor of sociology, recently retired from Wesleyan University. Dan often quoted Mary Ann and readily acknowledged that no one had a greater impact on his political and intellectual life. He is also survived by his daughter Laura Clawson, assistant managing editor of *Daily Kos* and herself a sociology PhD—someone whose diapers he once changed as a devoted, hands-on father and whom, as an adult, he spoke to nearly every night—and by Laura's husband Arjun Jaikumar and their three-year old son Danny. When Danny becomes an adult, we hope that he will remember the grandfather he was named for, with whom he had developed a strong bond and learn why many of his grandfather's friends, colleagues, comrades, and students will miss him deeply.

Naomi Gerstel and Robert Zussman,
University of Massachusetts-Amherst

announcements

Call for Papers

Publications

The Journal of Gang Research welcomes qualitative, quantitative, policy analysis, and historical pieces of original research dealing with gangs, gang members, gang problems, gang issues, organized crime, and hate groups. For over 25 years, the *Journal of Gang Research* has published original research, book reviews and interviews dealing with gangs and gang problems. To submit a manuscript, send four (4) copies of the manuscript to: George W. Knox, PhD, Editor-in-Chief, Journal of Gang Research, National Gang Crime Research Center, PO Box 990, Peotone, IL 60468-0990.

Contemporary Perspectives in Family Research is an annual volume which publishes cutting-edge family research. The next volume of CPFR will focus on the theme of "Chinese Families: Tradition, Modernization, and Change." We are interested in a wide variety of topics related to Chinese

families and welcome submissions from across various methodologies. Man Yee Kan of the University of Oxford (UK), and Sampson Lee Blair will serve as co-editors for the next volume. Deadline: October 31. Questions may be directed to us at man-yeekan@sociology.ox.ac.uk and slblair@buffalo.edu. For more information, visit www.emeraldgroupublishing.com/products/books/series.htm?id=1530-3535.

Symbolic Interaction Special Issue, edited by Jacqueline Low and Gary Bowden, welcomes papers for a special issue on "Celebrating and Interrogating the Blumerian Legacy." As we mark the 50th Anniversary of the publication of Blumer's (1969) pivotal *Symbolic Interactionism: Perspective and Method*, it is timely to address debates and critical claims central to the status and future of Blumerian interactionism. We envision a mix of papers which both commemorate and critically assess Blumer himself, or Blumerian theory and methodology, as well as substantive papers that

add to, or provide a corrective for, Blumerian interactionism. Deadline: September 30, 2019. Submit all papers through the journal's online portal: mc.manuscriptcentral.com/si. Cover letters should mention that the submission is intended for the special issue commemorating the anniversary of Blumer's (1969) book. For more information, contact the editors Jacqueline Low at jlow@unb.ca and Gary Bowden at glb@unb.ca, or the editor-in-chief at Scott.Harris@slu.edu.

Conference

IVTH ISA Forum of Sociology. Consider submitting an English-language abstract for the sessions being organized for the ISA's forum on "Challenges of the 21st Century: Democracy, Environment, Inequalities, Intersectionality" on July 14-18, 2020, in Porto Alegre, Brazil. While the expansion and the deepening of democratization was taken for granted at the turn of the Millennium, democracy has been at stake in an increasing number of countries, while its key component such as diversity and equal respect for all citizens are threatened. The hope for a global democracy able to tackle global issues such as climate change, migrations and rising inequalities have faded. It has now become clear that to face global challenges, democracy needs to be re-invented within and beyond the representative system. Deadline: September 30, 2019. For more information on the conference, see www.isa-sociology.org/en/conferences/forum/porto-alegre-2020 www.isa-sociology.org/en/conferences/forum/porto-alegre-2020.

Meetings

August 9-11, 2019. The Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP) Annual Meeting, New York City, NY. Theme: "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. Theme: "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. Co-organized by the Polish Sociological Association (PSA) and the Institute of Sociology, University of Wrocław. Theme: "Me, Us, Them? Subjectivity, Identity, Belonging." For more information, visit 17zjazdpts.uni.wroc.pl.

September 12-14, 2019. Sixth Bianru Ethnicity, Race, and Indigenous Peoples' Conference, Gonzaga Uni-

versity, Spokane, WA. Theme: "Bridges and Walls Across the Americas: Dialogues of Survivance, Endurance, and Resistance." For more information, visit www.gonzaga.edu/erip.

October 16-17, 2019. 22nd Conference on the Small City and Regional Community, University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point. Theme: "Population Dynamics: Implications for Small Cities, Towns, and Rural Areas." Contact: UWSP Center for the Small City, iodogba@uwsp.edu or rwolensk@uwsp.edu.

November 15-16, 2019. New York State Sociological Association Annual Meeting, Rochester, NY, Nazareth College. Theme: "For the Common Good? Social Justice, Multiple Sovereignties and Public Engagement." For more information, visit www.newyorkstatesociology.net/annual-meeting-1

June 25-27, 2020. The 2020 Work and Family Researchers Network Conference, New York Hilton Midtown in New York City. Theme: "is Advancing Equality at Work and Home: Strengthening Science and Collaboration." Submissions open in July and close November 1, 2019. For more information, visit wfrn.org/conference-2020/.

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

Funding

Peter F. McManus Charitable Trust offers research grants to non-profit organization, for research into the causes of alcoholism or substance abuse. Basic, clinical and social-environmental proposals will be considered. The Trust expects to grant approximately \$200,000 this year and will consider requests for up to \$75,000. Send a brief 2- to 3-page proposal and proposed budget, budget request, and a copy of the institution's (501) (c) (3) letter. No grant moneys may be used for tuition and no more than 10% of amount granted may be used for indirect costs. Deadline: September 11, 2019. Contact: Katherine G. Lidz at (610) 647-4974, (610) 647-8316 fax; 31 Independence Court, Wayne, PA 19087.

Competitions

PK New Competition and Award. The Society for Applied Anthropology sponsors an annual research competition for students (graduate and undergraduate) in the social and behavioral sciences. Three cash prizes will be awarded: First prize: \$3,000, Second prize: \$1,500, Third prize: \$750. In addition, each of the three winners will receive travel funds (\$350) and 2 nights lodging to attend the annual

funding

ASA Funding Opportunities

ASA's grant and fellowship programs provide educational stipends and small grants to members for supporting research initiatives and other important scientific activities including conference attendance.

- Community Action Research Initiative Grant
- Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline
- Minority Fellowship Program
- Sorokin Lecture Grants
- Student Forum Travel Awards
- Annual Meeting Travel Fund
- Howerly Teaching Enhancement Fund

For more information and deadlines, visit www.asanet.org/careers/grants-and-fellowships

announcements

meeting of SfAA (in Albuquerque, NM March 17-21, 2020). The competition and award honors the late Peter Kong-ming New, a distinguished medical sociologist-anthropologist. Deadline: November 30, 2019. For more information, visit www.sfaa.net/pk-new-award.

Workshops

Qualitative Inquiry Seminars and Qualitative Data Analysis Camp, Fall 2019, Carrboro, NC. ResearchTalk's Fall 2019 calendar includes a Qualitative Inquiry Seminar Series and our Qualitative Data Analysis Camp, all held in October and November. Gain theoretical and practical understanding of qualitative inquiry while learning from leading scholars, including Alison Hamilton, Johnny Saldaña, and sociologists Ray Maietta and Rashawn Ray. Topics include using qualitative inquiry to contribute to social justice, implementation research, qualitative analysis and styles of qualitative writing and reporting. For more information, visit www.researchtalk.com/upcoming-events or email info@researchtalk.com. Use discount code ASA15 for 15% off registration.

In the News

Emily Barman, Boston University, was featured in a March 22 article in *Inside Higher Ed*. She supervised a policy change in the BU Graduate School of Arts and Sciences that formalizes a graduate student leave policy allowing year-round stipend recipients 10 days off.

Japonica Brown-Saracino, Boston University, was quoted in a May 1 *New York Times* article about the changing racial composition of U.S. neighborhoods.

Deborah Carr, Boston University, was featured in a March 17 *Forbes* article and a February 25 *CNBC* article, focused on her new book *Golden Years? Social Inequalities in Later Life* (Russell Sage, 2019).

Amin Ghaziani, University of British Columbia, was interviewed by *Oakland Magazine* on why, despite being the third largest city in the U.S., Oakland, does not have a gayborhood.

Barry Glassner was a featured expert in April on the BBC program, "The Inquiry: How Scared Should We Be?," and he published an op-ed on Trump in *The Los Angeles Times* on April 19.

Saida Grundy, Boston University, was quoted in a March 22 *New York Times* article on black women accusing black men of sexual assault.

Timothy J. Haney, Mount Royal University (Calgary, Alberta) and Director of the Centre for Community Disaster Research, was interviewed in an April 27 *Washington Post* article, "Many Fire-Prone California Towns Don't Plan for

Evacuations." The article also ran in the *National Post*, one of Canada's largest newspapers, the *New York Times*, and in several local news affiliates.

Carole Joffe, University of California-San Francisco, published an op-ed, co-authored with **David Cohen**, Drexel University, on April 29 in the *Washington Post*, titled "Supporters of Abortion Rights Should Be Energized, not Demoralized," which argues that despite many serious threats to abortion access in some states, in other states abortion supporters are achieving victories, victories which have been largely overlooked. And she was quoted in a May 23 *New York Times* article about the language used by both sides in the abortion debate in the U.S.

Arne L. Kalleberg, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, was quoted in a story on the large number of Americans who have second jobs or "side hustles" that appeared in *nbcnews.com* on June 5, 2019.

Nancy López, University of New Mexico, wrote "The US Census Bureau Keeps Confusing Race and Ethnicity," for *The Conversation*, on February 28, 2018. It was republished in *Salon.com*, Associated Press, Newsela for teachers in K-12 (Instructional Online Platform).

Kari Marie Norgaard, University of Oregon, had her work on climate denial covered in some depth in the BBC radio documentary "The Age of Denial: A Warm Winter" on March 11, 2019. The documentary also featured that also discusses sociologist Stanely Cohen. She was also a featured guest for her work on climate denial on "Why Large-Scale Activism is the Most Powerful Path Out of Climate Despair" on CBC Radio on May 19, 2019.

Chinyere Osuji, Rutgers University-Camden, was interviewed by BBC America for the show *Cut Through the Noise* about interracial marriage in the United States. It originally aired on February 14, 2019, in honor of Valentine's Day. She was also quoted in a May 7, CNN article "Analysis: Don't Use the Royal Birth to Trot Out a Dangerous Myth" about multiracial children.

Michael Polgar, Pennsylvania State University, appeared with his new book, *Holocaust and Human Rights Education*, in the *Dallas (PA) Post* on March 26, 2019.

Heather Schoenfeld, Boston University, published an op-ed on April 30 for *The Tampa Bay Times*. The essay describes the history of mandatory minimum sentencing in Florida, and it appeared just as the Florida legislature was set to vote on a criminal justice reform bill.

Stacy Torres, University of California-San Francisco, wrote an op-ed, titled "Why I Won't Ever Ditch My Tax Preparer," that appeared in the *San*



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Francisco Chronicle on April 7, 2019. She also wrote a May 12 op-ed in the *Los Angeles Times*, "Happy 'Other' Mother's Day," which celebrates the contributions of "other" mothers, such as aunts, teachers, grandmothers, and other community members, and mentions the work of sociologists **Patricia Hill Collins**, **Carol Stack**, and **Madonna Harrington Meyer**.

Awards

Nancy Ammerman, Boston University, has received the 2019 Andrew M. Greeley Lifetime Achievement Award in the Sociology of Religion. The award is conferred by the Younger Scholars in the Sociology of Religion.

Kevin B. Anderson, University of California-Santa Barbara, was awarded the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) 2019 ACLS Fellowship. As an ACLS fellow, Anderson's research project will be on "Mapping the Late Marx: On Colonialism, Gender, Development, and Multilinear Concepts of Revolution." Awards range from \$40,000 to \$70,000, depending on the scholar's career stage, and support six to twelve months of full-time research and writing.

Tanya N. Cook, Community College of Aurora, received the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) 2019 Mellon/ACLS Community College Faculty Fellows. This is the first year of this program, which supports research projects from humanities and social science faculty who teach at two-year colleges. Cook's project is "Always Keep Nerd Fighting: Fandoms as Social Movements."

Maria D. Duenas, University of California-Merced, was awarded the National Science Foundation Alliances for Graduate Education and the Professoriate California HSI

Alliance Fellowship. She also received an Honorable Mention for the Ford Foundation Dissertation Fellowship. Lastly, she was awarded the Sociology Summer Support Award and the Center for Engaged Teaching and Learning Fellowship at the University of California-Merced.

Peggy Giordano, Bowling Green State University, was named the 2019 recipient of the Edwin L. Sutherland Award by the American Society of Criminology for her outstanding contributions to the field of criminology. She will be recognized at the awards ceremony during the annual meeting in November.

Sarah L. Hoiland, City University of New York, Eugenio Maria de Hostos Community College, received the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) 2019 Mellon/ACLS Community College Faculty Fellows. This is the first year of this program, which supports research projects from humanities and social science faculty who teach at two-year colleges. Hoiland's project is "Righteous Sisterhood: Constructing a Feminist Biker Identity in a Misogynist Subculture."

Leslie Irvine, University of Colorado Boulder, received the 2019 Boulder Faculty Assembly Award for Excellence in Leadership and Service.

Adam Lippert, University of Colorado-Denver, received the Dean's Master's Student Mentoring Award from the Graduate School.

Soniya Munshi, City University of New York, Borough of Manhattan Community College, received the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) 2019 Mellon/ACLS Community College Faculty Fellows. This is the first year of this program, which supports research projects from humanities and social science faculty who teach

at two-year colleges. Munshi's project is "Cultural/Sane: Immigrant Domestic Violence Survivors, Mental Health, and Logics of Citizenship."

Jennifer R. Myhre, De Anza College, received the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) 2019 Mellon/ACLS Community College Faculty Fellows. This is the first year of this program, which supports research projects from humanities and social science faculty who teach at two-year colleges. Myhre's project is "1500 Stories: Giving Voice to Economic Inequality."

Chinyere Osuji, Rutgers University-Camden, was awarded a \$5,000 Rutgers-Camden Provost Fund for Research Catalyst Grant to conduct research on how the institution of nursing socializes foreign-born Africans into understanding U.S. ethnoracial boundaries.

Randall A. Salm, College of Southern Maryland, received the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) 2019 Mellon/ACLS Community College Faculty Fellows. This is the first year of this program, which supports research projects from humanities and social science faculty who teach at two-year colleges. Salm's project is "Prewar, Wartime, and Postwar Identity of Former Child Soldiers in Colombia and Syria."

Heather Schoenfeld, Boston University, was selected as a 2019 Award of Excellence winner by the Leadership in History awards committee for her book *Building the Prison State: Race and the Politics of Mass Incarceration* (University of Chicago Press, 2018). The AASLH Leadership in History Awards is the nation's most prestigious competition for recognition of achievement in state and local history.

Maren Scull, University of Colorado-Denver, received the award for Excellence in Enhancing Diversity & Inclusion through Service and Leadership from the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

Esther Sullivan, University of Colorado-Denver, was one of seven University faculty selected as the Chancellor's TIAA Engaged Scholars demonstrating community engagement in their teaching, service, and scholarship.

Amy E. Traver, City University of New York, Queensborough Community College, received the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) 2019 Mellon/ACLS Community College Faculty Fellows. This is the first year of this program, which supports research projects from humanities and social science faculty who teach at two-year colleges. Traver's project is "New York's Dairy Dependents: The Children's Aid Society's Emigration Program and Upstate Dairy Farming, 1853-1929."

Transitions

Andrew J. Perrin, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, has been selected as the next Director of UNC's Institute for the Arts and Humanities beginning July 1.

People

Alondra Nelson has been appointed Professor and Harold F. Linder Chair in the School of Social Science at the Institute for Advanced Study, effective July 1, 2019.

Jake Rosenfeld, Washington University-St. Louis, testified before the House Subcommittee on Education and Labor at a hearing on "Protecting Workers' Right to Organize: The Need for Labor Law Reform."

Kim Scipes, Purdue University Northwest, gave a talk on "The KMU Labor Center of the Philippines During the Time of President Rodrigo Duterte: A First-Hand Account," regarding his research during July 2018 at the Center for Southeast Asian Studies at the University of Wisconsin-Madison on March 8

Meredith Worthen, University of Oklahoma, is currently the youngest full professor at OU, and is possibly the youngest woman to be promoted to full in the university's history.

New Books

Katrin B. Anacker, George Mason University, **Mai Thi Nguyen**, **David P. Varady**, *The Routledge Handbook of Housing Policy and Planning* (Routledge, 2019).

Sandra L. Barnes, Vanderbilt University, and **Benita Blanford-Jones**, Independent Scholar, *Kings of Mississippi: Race, Religious Education, and the Making of a Middle-Class Black Family in the Segregated South* (Cambridge University Press, 2019).

Patrick Bergemann, University of Chicago, *Judge Thy Neighbor: Denunciations in the Spanish Inquisition, Romanov Russia, and Nazi Germany*, (Columbia University Press, 2019).

Martha E. Giménez, University of Colorado-Boulder, *Marx, Women, and Capitalist Social Reproduction: Marxist-Feminist Essays*

(Brill, 2018).

Sabrina Gatti, Selinus University, Florigratia, *Il linguaggio dei fiori* (CTL Editore Livorno, 2019).

David R. Heise, Indiana University, *Cultural Meanings and Social Institutions: Social Organization Through Language* (Palgrave Pivot, 2019).

Howard L. Kaye, Franklin and Marshall College, *Freud as a Social and Cultural Theorist: On Human Nature and the Civilizing Process* (Routledge, 2019).




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Article submissions are limited to 1,000 words and must have journalistic value (e.g., timeliness, significant impact, general interest) rather than be research oriented or scholarly in nature. Submissions will be reviewed for possible publication. 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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Lucjan Miś, Jagiellonian University in Kraków, *Problemy społeczne Grupy Wyszehradzkiej*, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego (Kraków 2019).

Kari Marie Norgaard, University of Oregon, *Salmon and Acorns Feed Our People: Colonialism, Nature and Social Action* (Rutgers University Press, 2019).

Chinyere Osuji, Rutgers University-Camden, *Boundaries of Love: Interracial Marriage and the Meaning of Race* (New York University Press, 2019).

Thomas K. Rudel, Rutgers University, *Shocks, States, and Sustainability: The Origins of Radical Environmental Reforms* (Oxford University Press, 2019).

Victor N. Shaw, California State University-Northridge, *Three Worlds of Collective Human Experience: Individual Life, Social Change, and Human Evolution* (Springer Nature, 2019).

A. Javier Treviño, Wheaton College, Massachusetts, *Clinard and Quinney's Criminal Behavior Systems*, revised edition (Routledge, 2019).

Deaths

James D. Cockcroft, a specialist in Latin American studies, died on April 16 in Montreal, age 83. He taught at Rutgers University among other institutions and lectured widely on Latin American affairs. He was a well-known activist in numerous anti-war and anti-imperialist campaigns.

Adelaide M. Cromwell, Professor Emerita of Sociology, Boston University, peacefully passed in hospice care on June 8, 2019. She held her final class in Brookline, MA, where she resided for 44 of her 99 years, encouraging her acolytes—here, near and abroad—to improve themselves as global citizens, with a particular imperative to empower women, especially those of color, and cherish the vulnerable, the promising, and the brave.

Kurt Lang, an expert on Nazi Germany and a sociologist who with his wife, Gladys, wrote several books about the influence of television on politics and public opinion, died at the age of 95 on May 1, 2019. He became director of the communication school at the University of Washington in 1984 and remained there until his retirement in 1993.

Stephanie Magean, the long-time copyeditor of *Sociological Methodology*, died May 16, 2019, in Jupiter Beach, FL.

Obituaries

William Mario Cascini
1924-2019

William Mario Cascini of Lincoln, NE, died on May 17, 2019. Born June 18, 1924, in Schenectady, NY, his parents, Nicola and Giovanna (di

Bartolomeo) Cascini were immigrants from Italy in the early 1900s. Graduate of Mont Pleasant High School where he earned letters in football, he was proud of his senior season as his team was both unbeaten and unscored upon. He graduated with a BS in sociology from Asbury College in Wilmore, KY, in 1948.

Cascini accepted a United Methodist Church charge at Gary-Clear Lake in South Dakota. While serving as a church pastor, he met his future wife, Edythe Peden, a member of the Gary Church and a senior at Hamline University (St. Paul, MN). They were married in 1949 and celebrated their 69th anniversary in 2018. They moved to Denver, CO, in 1951 where Bill attended the Iliff School of Theology, earning a Master of Theology in 1953 and a ThD in 1955.

Awarded both the Elizabeth Iliff Warren Fellowship and Dempster Graduate Scholarship enabled him to do further studies in sociology of religion at New York University. There he taught sociology classes as a graduate assistant. Bill took a faculty position at Nebraska Wesleyan University (NWU) in Lincoln, NE, in 1957 with the intent not only to teach sociology classes (which was part of political science at the time), but to establish a Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work. This was accomplished followed by accreditation for the social work major as well as introducing criminal justice courses into the curriculum. Dr. Cascini remained at NWU for 38 years, serving as chair of his department for 35 of those years.

In addition to his professorship at NWU, Cascini did part-time marriage, family, and supportive therapy counseling in conjunction with a psychiatric practice in Lincoln for over 25 years. On campus he served as law advisor, guiding many students into that profession through his encouragement and confidence in their abilities. He counseled countless young adults as they struggled with personal problems, both on and off campus, while as students, or years later. He was also the faculty advisor to the Phi Kappa Tau fraternity for 15 years.

Cascini retired in 1995, at the age of 70 after having touched the lives of over 11,000 students over the span of his years. He and his wife established a scholarship that is awarded each year to an NWU student in the social sciences. In retirement, he and Edythe worked with teachers of English and Social Services in Ostuni, Italy in the Global Volunteer Program. He also participated in an ElderHostel archeological dig in restoring a presidio in San Diego. They moved from their home on Wedgewood Lake to Eastmont Retirement Community in 2004.

Cascini was a 71-year member of the SD annual Conference of the United Methodist Church, 60-year member of the American Sociological Association, an associate member of First United Methodist Church. Because he was so heavily invested in education, he took great comfort in his three children's accomplishments: all graduates of NWU with advanced degrees in their chosen fields of study.

The family wishes to extend heartfelt appreciation to the nurses and aides of the Eastmont Lifebrook Memory Care Center and the Tabitha Hospice Services for their patience, understanding, love and kindness while caring for Bill. Bill is survived by wife Edythe, son Wade (Marcella) of Sammamish, WA, daughter Janelle Herres (Michael) of Lincoln and daughter-in-law Mary (Lundy) Cascini of Lincoln. Grandchildren Jillian Cascini of Wausau WI, Zane Cascini, Alex Zappala, Macrae Zappala Kate Edwards, Will (Jessica) Herres all of Lincoln, Great grandchildren; Paxon and Blaire Schneider, Nola Edwards, and Mabel Herres. Preceded in death by his son Brett, his parents, brother Anthony, sister Eva and her husband Gene Brandt of Clear Lake, SD.

Memorials may be given to the William and Edythe Peden Cascini Endowed Scholarship at Nebraska Wesleyan University, 50th and St. Paul, Lincoln, NE 68504, or William and Edythe Cascini Scholarship at Iliff School of Theology, 2204 S. University Blvd., Denver, CO 80210, or Eastmont Towers Benevolent Fund, 6315 O Street, Lincoln, NE 68510 or to donor's choice. Condolences at www.roperandsons.com.

George A. Huaco
1927-2018

George Huaco, a remarkable social theorist, beloved sociologist, and marvelous human being, died in 2018 at the age of 90, having retired only six years earlier. During his 55 years as a sociologist, he served first on the faculty at Yale, then at SUNY Buffalo, and later for more than four decades at the University of New Mexico (UNM). He influenced students and colleagues through his prodigious knowledge of social theory, the graceful simplicity and clarity of his writing, his supportive and enthusiastic work as a teacher, and his nurturant personal style that endeared him to colleagues, students, and friends.

Early in life, George emerged as a brilliant scholar of philosophy at the University of California-Berkeley during college, of film and theater arts at UCLA as a graduate student, and of sociology as a doctoral student at UC-Berkeley. His main mentors included Leo Lowenthal, whose roots in the Frankfurt School helped foster George's interest in the sociology of art, and Neil Smelser, who contribut-

ed to George's critique of functionalism and long-term concern with social class.

Very early in his career, he wrote path-breaking articles and a book in the fields that he would emphasize throughout his career—the sociology of art and culture, social class and stratification, and Marxist theory. His first book, *The Sociology of Film Art*, published by Basic Books in 1965 with a forward by Lowenthal, remains a cult classic in the analysis of film and its social context. The book's three parts—on German expressionism, Soviet expressive realism, and Italian neorealism—illuminated the links among those countries' socio-historical conditions, the social organization of film production, and the resulting artistic products. George's exhaustive research on the transformation of Soviet film from the post-revolutionary to the Stalinist period remains unsurpassed.

While he continued his interest in the sociology of art and literature, for instance in his unusual study of novels and novelists during the Mexican revolution, George also made important contributions to general sociological theory. During the year he received his doctorate in 1963, the *American Sociological Review* published his masterful article, "A Logical Analysis of the Davis and Moore Theory of Stratification." Shortly after, in 1966, George published in *Inquiry*



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his famous critique concerning the limits of functionalism in studies of stratification, "The Functionalist Theory of Stratification: Two Decades of Controversy," reprinted widely, this paper became one of several that contributed to functionalism's decline as an influential theory.

George's profound work on Marxist theory culminated in his book, *Marx and Sociobiology* 1999, which resulted from a long-term effort to reconcile Marxism with Darwinian evolutionary biology and contemporary sociobiology. His complementary work on the sociology of altruism appeared during 2006 in the journal *World Cultures*.

Marx and Sociobiology remains a profound, comprehensible, yet accessible analysis of Marxist theory, including its limitations. In this book, based on erudite knowledge of original sources over a vast literature in sociology, philosophy, economics, and the humanities, George explained critically some of the key concepts that Marx and later Marxists have developed, including ideology, consciousness, the structural characteristics of inherent exploitation under capitalism, the meaning of class struggle, and the relationships between Marxist theory and the discoveries of evolutionary biology. While readers may disagree with some of George's interpretations, they cannot help but be impressed by the lucidity and passion of his prose.

His engaging prose and humanist spirit carried over into his teaching and his collegial relationships. At the University of New Mexico, he inspired and guided at least two generations of undergraduates and graduate students, who sought him out as a warm, supportive, and constructive mentor. For many years, he chaired the graduate program in sociology, where he fostered the recruitment and advancement of a diverse student body, including women and members of ethnic/ racial minorities who benefited from the safe academic environment that George nurtured. His active, full-time teaching continued through his mid-80s. Among his roles, he lovingly curated the sociology library, which due to George's deep knowledge of original sources became an important intellectual resource. For his faculty colleagues, George unfailingly provided constructive criticism and helpful advice about preliminary work informally or in department seminars.

George's passion for the intellectual life continued after retirement. Until his death, George hung out almost every day at a popular café in Albuquerque, where he would voraciously read books and periodicals in his characteristic style. Frequently colleagues and students would approach him and engage in conversations about the latest issues of *The New York Review of Books* (to

which he himself contributed earlier in his career), recent Marxist scholarship, and the ongoing U.S. political morass. With the enthusiasm of a passionate raconteur, George would teach and learn from others in the way intellectual life happens during its best moments. Memories of those moments will remain among those who benefited from his time on the planet.

Howard Waitzkin, Distinguished Professor Emeritus of Sociology and School of Medicine, and Susan Tiano, Professor of Sociology, University of New Mexico

John P. Robinson 1935-2019

John P. Robinson, University of Maryland professor emeritus, died March 22, 2019, at age 83. Often referred to as "Father Time," John was a pioneering time-use scholar, who played an important role in creating the modern time-use survey and was central to its later development.

Born and raised in Rochester, NY, John graduated from the Aquinas Institute in 1953, earned a BA in actuarial science and statistics from the University of Toronto in 1957, received an MS in mathematical statistics from Virginia Polytechnic Institute in 1959, and was awarded two MAs (one in Psychology, the second in Sociology) and a PhD (in Mathematical and Social Psychology) by the University of Michigan in 1963, 1964, and 1965, respectively.

John's dissertation, "A Multidimensional Investigation into Public and Academic Perceptions of Nations," was based on the 1964 Detroit Area Study (DAS), for which he served as teaching assistant. Remarkably, given that DAS publications were usually authored by DAS faculty sponsors, John was sole or first author of five of the six publications from that year's project.

For the 10 years after receiving his doctorate, John was a Study Director at the Michigan Survey Research Center (where he had been a Sampling Section research assistant before serving as DAS TA). During those years, he was co-principal investigator with Philip E. Converse of the first modern time-use survey in 1965-66 and co-principal investigator (with a group of economists led by F. Thomas Juster) of the successor study in 1975-76. These two studies, along with three more (in 1985-86, 1992-94, and 1998-99) that John directed after moving to the University of Maryland, are the main source for quantitative estimates of time-use in 20th century America and laid the groundwork for the Bureau of Labor Statistics' annual American Time Use Survey that began in 2003.

John's pathbreaking time-use

analyses appear in dozens of articles and four books: *How Americans Use Time: A Social Psychological Analysis of Everyday Behavior* (Robinson 1977), *The Rhythm of Everyday Life* (Robinson, Andreyenkov, and Patrushev 1986), *Time for Life: The Surprising Ways Americans Use Their Time* (Robinson and Godbey 1994) and *Changing Rhythms of American Family Life* (Bianchi, Robinson, and Milkie 2006), the last of which received the Best Book Award from both the Family and Demography Sections of ASA. Among John's most notable findings was that, contrary to conventional wisdom, Americans' leisure time increased over the second half of the 20th Century. He argued that the widespread misperception that people had less time was explained by the trend during the same period for Americans to want to do more, from hobbies and self-improvement activities to use of new media.

Time use represented only one strand of John's research. John was struck by the fact researchers often devised their own indicators for constructs that had been measured by others and realized that if social science was to progress in cumulative fashion, greater standardization was needed. So, he spearheaded a project that produced three influential volumes – *Measures of Occupational Attitudes and Occupational Characteristics* (1967), *Measures of Political Attitudes* (1968, revised edition 1999), and *Measures of Personality and Social Psychological Attitudes* (1969, revised edition 1991)—that were both a significant spur towards, and a key resource for, standardizing measurement across the social sciences.

Taken together, the work John did on time use and on measurement standardization was more than enough to keep one scholar very busy. Yet John did extensive and important work well beyond these areas. Beginning with his service in 1969 as Research Coordinator for the U.S. Surgeon General's Advisory Committee on Television and Human Behavior, to his book *The Main Source: Learning from Television News* (Robinson and Levy 1986), through his later work on the internet (e.g., his 2001 *Annual Review* article with DiMaggio, Hargittai, and Neuman) he made key contributions to our understanding of the mass media. This work led to John's receiving the William F. Ogburn Career Achievement Award of ASA's Section on Communication, Information Technologies, and Media Sociology.

John contributed to still other areas of research, for instance, to the sociology of the arts – which raises the question of how he was able to accomplish so much. In part, the answer is that John was incredibly energetic – as he was fond of saying,

"If you want to get something done, ask a busy person." But another part of the explanation is that he had an extraordinary knack for recruiting others to work with him. John's CV lists nearly 100 different co-authors, dozens of whom appear multiple times. For John, social science was a social enterprise -- one in which he was immensely generous with his time, always encouraging those with whom he interacted, and frequently sharing the fruits of his participation in diverse worlds beyond academia ranging from microbreweries to Burning Man festivals.

Not surprisingly, John played important roles in professional associations, serving as conference chair for both the American Association for Public Opinion Research (1974) and the World Association for Public Opinion Research (1976) and on the editorial boards of *Social Psychology Quarterly*, *Public Opinion Quarterly*, *Journal of Communication*, *Media Culture and Society*, *Journalism Monographs*, and *Social Indicators Research*. He was also an institution builder, founding both Cleveland State University's Communication Research Center (which he directed from 1975 to 1980), and the University of Maryland Survey Research Center (which he directed from 1980 to 1988).

According to *The Baltimore Sun*, he is survived by his son, Stephen of Los Angeles, two sisters, Mary Daly and Shelley Oliver, both of Rochester; a brother, Paul of Atlanta; and two grandchildren. (His daughter, Jennifer Lyn died in 2018.)

Stanley Presser, University of Maryland

Gideon A. Sjöberg 1922-2019

Gideon A. Sjöberg was born in Dinuba, CA, on August 31, 1922. He died in Austin, TX, on December 4, 2018, at the age of 96. His parents were migrants from Finland. His father was a farmer in California; his mother had been a nurse in the Finnish Civil War. Sjöberg's family were Swedish-speaking Finns.

After finishing junior college in Fresno, Sjöberg enrolled at the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque where he met his future wife Andree. From there he went to Washington State College (now Washington State University). His interest in comparative sociology was piqued in a reading course with the Anthropologist Allan H. Smith, who guided him in reading about the major cultural areas of the world. After completing his work at Washington State, the Sjöbergs spent the summer of 1949 at the University of California-Berkeley.

Following the summer at Berkeley, the Sjöbergs moved to Austin beginning Sjöberg's 60-year run at the University of Texas. Here Sjöberg

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focused his considerable intellect on three substantive areas: the preindustrial city, methodology, and bureaucracy. The plan for the *Preindustrial City* (1960) began shortly arriving in Austin. Two articles on Robert Redfield's work on folk societies prepared Sjöberg to examine an intermediate stage of development between folk societies and industrial ones. He argued that the preindustrial city organized a distinctive spatial configuration of the city around functional requirements of social order that cut across cultural differences.

The *Preindustrial City* was the first major work by a mid-century sociologist to take on issues addressed mainly by classicists and anthropologists. Sjöberg took sharp criticism from those quarters, but his work endured and stimulated further work for more than half a century. Further, his work cut against the grain of much American urban sociology which was pre-occupied with the transition from rural, agricultural societies into modern industrial ones. Sjöberg did not reject the work of such Chicago sociologists like Louis Wirth's "Urbanism as a Way of Life," but *The Preindustrial City* was a sharp reminder that sociological theories of cities would have to take account of a distinctive type of city that was being ignored by his contemporaries.

In 2018, Sjöberg revisited the *Preindustrial City* for an essay in the Wiley Blackwell Encyclopedia of Urban and Regional Studies (2019). He used the works of economic historian Joel Mokyr (2002, 2005, 2011) to reinforce his argument that pre-industrial social orders were distinctive from scientific, knowledge-based industrial ones.

Sjöberg's methodological contributions include his methodology book (with Roger Nett), *Countersystem Analysis and the Construction of Alternative Futures* (with Leonard Cain), and his advocacy of comparative sociology, case studies, and autobiographies in sociological analyses. His methodology book employed a sociology of knowledge framework and emphasized that researchers must critically consider the ethical and political pressures they confront when collecting and analyzing data. The salience of this perspective was driven home in the 2008 financial crisis when it came to light that the bond rating firm—Standard and Poor's—was assigning less-than objective ratings contributing to the financial crisis.

Sjöberg theorizing on a counter system to reset the status quo is another idea that has caught on. Eminent sociologist, Joe Feagin, made a counter system the defining feature of what he calls "liberation sociology"; so too did Steve Lyng in his analysis of the American health care system.

Sjöberg (2018) also made a counter-system argument for dismantling the prison-industrial complex.

At an age when many begin winding down, Sjöberg was hitting his stride. His work stemming in the 1960s on "Bureaucracy and the Lower Class" primed him to see the major shifts in political economy underfoot in the United States. The growth he witnessed at the University of Texas provided him a birds-eye view of the macro and micro processes that were unfolding across the country. Furthermore, key works undertaken by his graduate students include, including Paula Miller, Dan Rigney, Sara McLanahan, Sherri Grasmuck and Norma Williams, aided his knowledge of and expanded his theorizing on the future, the role of large-scale bureaucracies, secrecy and human rights. The edited volume *A Critique of Contemporary American Sociology* (1992) (with Vaughn and Reynolds) crystallized his views on bureaucracy, ethics and human rights making explicit problem areas that many sociologists avoid. Together with Vaughn, Sjöberg came to the realization that to understand markets, one also had to understand the role of large-scale organizations in the economy.

Sjöberg was influenced by the works of Ulrich Beck and Anthony Giddens. He shared their concern regarding the future and risks but was critical of their failure to satisfactorily grapple with the role that large-scale organizations play in this arena. The expansive role of multinational corporations and the inadequacy of nation-state specific laws to address global human rights abuses, led Sjöberg to adopt a broad human rights perspective that extended beyond the typical citizenship/national sovereignty perspectives. Sjöberg recognized that all people have a right to dignity, respect and equality regardless of citizenship.

The final leg of Sjöberg's academic journey occurred after he turned 75. His preoccupation with large-scale organizations, the future and risk contributed to publications on the sociology of human rights, corporations and human rights, the social control industry and human rights, counter-system analysis, and bureaucratic capitalism all of which addressed in one way or another the need to reflect on other social arrangements to assist in confronting the grave issues we presently face and those to come. His article justifying academic tenure is prescient in these times of increasing use of adjuncts and deserves highlighting in this recitation of his extensive academic record.

Sjöberg never stopped working although admittedly, his pleasure diminished when his life partner Andree died in the spring of 2018. While they had no children, they leave behind a host of former graduate stu-

dents and colleagues who learned by his example the meaning of mentoring. He was generous with his time, spending hours, primarily on the phone, listening to and expanding upon ideas. The round-the-clock care that the Allejo family provided both Sjöbergs in their twilight years must also be recognized. Without this care, Sjöberg would not have been able to devote his mental energies to the production of sociological knowledge that extended well into his 90s.

Boyd Littrell, University of Nebraska-Omaha, and Karen Manges Douglas, Sam Houston State University

**James David Wright
1947-2019**

James David Wright ("Jim") was born November 6, 1947, in Logansport, IN; he passed away on April 29, 2019, at home in St. Pete Beach, FL, surrounded by his family and pets. He will be remembered for his intelligence, wit, kindness and generosity; as an educator, author, scholar, researcher, and mentor; as a husband, brother, father, grandfather, cousin, and friend; and for his fabulous cooking.

Jim graduated from Logansport High School in 1965, earned a BA in philosophy (with honors) from Purdue University in 1969, and both an MS and PhD in sociology from the University of Wisconsin in 1970 and 1973, respectively.

Wright was a distinguished professor of sociology with a long career. He worked as a Professor of Sociology 1973–1988 at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst (where he also directed the Social and Demographic Research Institute), 1988–2001 at Tulane University as the Charles A. and Leo M. Favrot Professor of Human Relations (where he was also an Adjunct Professor in the Department of Biostatistics and Epidemiology), and 2001–2018 as the Provost Distinguished Research Professor at the University of Central Florida (UCF) (where he also directed the Institute for Social and Behavioral Sciences and the Survey Research Laboratory). From 2013–2018 he was designated as a Pegasus Professor, UCF's highest faculty honor. He was considered by all who worked with him to be an outstanding and unselfish colleague, collaborator and mentor.

He was a prolific writer, publishing 30 books, 200 major scholarly articles and papers, and nearly 100 other shorter works. The topics of his writings ranged widely, including: American politics, natural disasters, guns and violence, poverty and homelessness, drugs and addiction, NASCAR, and the states where he lived. He also wrote on methods of survey research, the theory and practice of applied social research, and other methodological topics.

Perhaps his most impressive scholarly accomplishment was serving as Editor-in-Chief for the second edition of Elsevier's *International Encyclopedia of the Social and Behavioral Sciences*, a massive 26-volume reference book that won First Prize for Excellence in Reference Works (all fields) from the Association of American Publisher's Professional and Scholarly Publishing Division PROSE Awards. Jim edited the scholarly journal *Social Science Research* from 1978 to 2014, a 36-year run that is the longest editorship on record in the field of sociology.

Wright provided expert testimony before the U.S. Congress six times on the issues of gun control, crime, homelessness and public health. He has appeared on NPR, various TV shows, and presented his works at countless conferences and institutions around the world.

Jim was a passionate advocate for the homeless with a long record of professional service to numerous non-profit organizations in Florida and Louisiana. He served on the Boards of Directors or in other prominent roles in the Coalition for the Homeless of Central Florida, the Homeless Services Network, the Orlando Area Trust for the Homeless, Second Harvest Food Bank, HOPE Helps, and many others. Before moving to Florida, he was the director of the Tulane-Xavier Campus Affiliates Program, a collaboration between Tulane University, Xavier University, the Housing Authority of New Orleans, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the residents of the C.J. Peete public housing community in New Orleans.

He is survived by his wife Christine Ellen Stewart of St. Pete Beach, FL; his sister Nancy Jeanne Wright of Fort Wayne, IN; his son Matthew James Wright, daughter-in-law Stephanie Marie Akers-Wright, and grandson Desmond Matthew Akers-Wright of Stanford, CA; his son Derek William Wright and his honorary daughter-in-law Naomi Panina Kimmelman of Oakland, CA; and many cousins. He was predeceased by his parents James Farrel Wright and Helen Lorette Wright and by his brother Jon Kelley Wright.

Jim enjoyed writing, reading, travel, cooking, hosting parties, watching and writing about NASCAR races, riding around Pass-a-Grille in the golf cart with his wife, and spending time with his family.

A celebration of his life is scheduled for August 4, 2-4 p.m., University of Central Florida. In lieu of flowers, the family requests that you do something kind or an act of service in Jim's honor. Visit www.jameswright.online for more information about his life and writings.

Derek Wright and Dr. Matthew Wright



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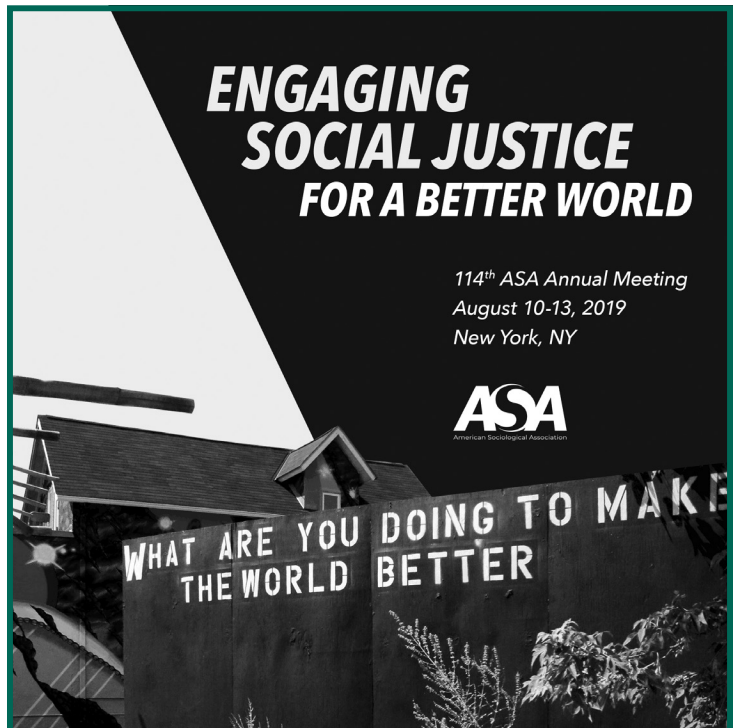
Journals in Transition

Journal of Health and Social Behavior: As of July 15, 2019, all new submissions and correspondence should be sent to the new editor: Amy Burdette, Department of Sociology, Florida State University, 526 Bellamy Building, 113 Collegiate Loop, Tallahassee, FL 32306-2270; email: jhsb@fsu.edu. All manuscripts should be submitted through ScholarOne: mc.manuscriptcentral.com/jhsb.

Socius: Sociological Research for a Dynamic World: As of August 1, 2019, all new submissions should be sent to the new co-editors, Ryan Light, Aaron Gullickson, and CJ Pascoe, through ScholarOne: mc.manuscriptcentral.com/srd. Please address all correspondence to socius@uoregon.edu. Decisions on manuscripts received prior to August 1, 2019, will be made by the outgoing editors (Lisa Keister and James Moody) in consultation with the new editors.

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