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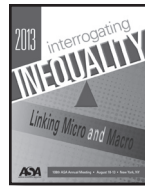
10 Meet MFP Cohort 40

Thanks to the generous support of our members and a number of aligned/regional associations, there are seven new fellows.

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The High Line Park in NYC

David Halle, University of California-Los Angeles



The High Line, a disused, above-ground rail freight line converted into a park, which initially opened in June 2009, has in four years become

New York City's most visited park (yes, more than Central Park). Its roughly 4 million visitors as of 2012 is a couple of million below the Metropolitan Museum, one of the city's top tourist sites. The High Line is also now surrounded by some of the city's most innovative new buildings, designed by a slew of "starchitects." How this happened (which I detail in a chapter in a forthcoming book on Manhattan's

Far West) is a story full of lessons of enormous interest.

Some History

The High Line was originally built between 1930 and 1934 in order to raise street-level freight trains above Tenth Avenue, which had become the scene of so many traffic accidents that it was known as "death avenue." It was part of Robert Moses's West Side Improvement Project that eliminated 105 dangerous street-level rail



The High Line at 20th street looking downtown, an aerial greenway

crossings in Manhattan. It ran from 34<sup>th</sup> St down to a major shipping terminal just south of Canal Street. By the 1960s, the growth of trucking made the High Line, and many of the port facilities it served, obsolete.

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2013 Election Results

Paula England, New York University, has been elected the 106th President of the American Sociological Association (ASA) for 2014-2015. Cecilia Menjivar, Arizona State University, has been elected Vice President for 2014-2015. England and Menjivar will assume their respective offices in August 2014, following a year of service as President-elect and Vice President-elect. England will chair the 2015 Program Committee, which will shape the ASA Annual Meeting program in Chicago, August 22-25, 2014. As ASA President, England will be a member of the ASA Council, which governs the Association and its policies, and its chair in 2014-2015. She will also be a member of the ASA Committee on the Executive Office and Budget (2014-2016) and the 2015-16 Committee on Publications.

Members also elected four new Council Members-at-Large: Patricia E. White (National Science Foundation); Leslie McCall (Northwestern University); Karyn Lacy (University of Michigan); and Tina Fetner (McMaster University). Also elected were two members of the Committee on Publications, six members of the Committee on Nominations, and four members of the Committee on Committees.



Paula England



Cecilia Menjivar

In announcing the results of the election, Secretary Catherine White Berheide and Executive Officer Sally T. Hillsman extended their heartiest congratulations to the newly elected officers and committee members and their appreciation to all ASA members who have served the Association by

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Briefing: Strategies for Building a Diverse Scientific Workforce

Angela L. Sharpe, Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA)\*

On June 6, 2013, the Collaborative for Enhancing Diversity in Science (CEDS) held a congressional briefing, "Innovative Strategies for Building a Diverse Scientific Workforce," to officially release and highlight the accompanying recommendations in its report of the May 2012 workshop, *Enhancing Diversity in Science: Working Together to Develop Common Data, Measures, and Standards*. Sponsored by CEDS (of which ASA is a founding member) in conjunction with Rep. Eddie Bernice Johnson (D-TX), the briefing was also cosponsored by an array of diverse organizations.

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from the executive officer

## Your First ASA Annual Meeting? Helpful hints from a old long-time member

Dare I admit that my first Annual Meeting was 1965? ASA was not as large and the meetings not as complex as they are now, but to a graduate student it was daunting. Still is, in fact. But now I know how to navigate it. I thought as we look forward to the 108<sup>th</sup> (the Association's, not mine!)

Annual Meeting in New York City, I'd take the liberty of offering a few hints for consideration so that your first ASA meeting is a successful professional and personal experience. All of us in the Association hope this will be the beginning of a long-time relationship with the ASA—*your* professional association—and with our annual gathering of sociologists from the United States, North America, and the rest of the world. While we are the *American Sociological Association*, we have many international members who regularly join us to share the newest research, meet colleagues, and explore new professional relationships.

### The Program

Everything is *open to everyone* with very few exceptions (and those are marked and usually only committee meetings in which candidates for office are being nominated). The Association is open and welcoming; explore section business meetings and receptions even if you are not a section member. People are also approachable; that is why we have name badges. Do not hesitate to introduce yourself to someone famous, or whose book you just read, or who gave a great presentation at the meeting; they welcome it. These are the ways you use the Annual Meeting to meet people not in your daily environment and get to know the intellectual and business side of the Association.

View the overall program as an *a la carte* menu; feast well but be selective. Use the front portion of the Final Annual Meeting Program as your guide. You will see that



it is a summary of the whole program divided into categories by type of event. You can pick from the President of the

Association's Plenary, Presidential sessions, and Thematic sessions to get a cross-section of what ASA President Cecilia Ridgeway wants the meeting theme to convey. But there is much more. Check out the workshops, which provide professional development opportunities, including teaching, career, research, policy, and departmental topics.

Make sure you download the ASA Annual Meeting App, which will be available in July. This is where lots of information from the Annual Meeting Program and new or updated information will be available, including places to eat and other useful tips for navigating the Big Apple.

### The Sections

Sections are the heart of the association—its intellectual life, its opportunities for networking, and a route to participate in and serve the ASA community. There is a page near the front of the Annual Meeting Final program that summarizes all the special area sections, what meeting day has their primary substantive sessions, receptions, and business meetings. Pick a few and attend. At a business meeting, tell a section officer that you would like to volunteer to help with section activities. You'll soon find yourself on a committee or running for office. Before you know it, you will have a rich network of colleagues and friends with common sociologi-

cal interests that you will likely see every year at the Annual Meeting. (You might also find yourself running for ASA Council.)

### The Receptions

These are easy places to meet people and to eat—for free (not a minor matter in expensive New York City). There is the Welcoming Reception the night before the full program starts; an Honorary Reception after the Award Ceremony and Presidential Address; a Student Reception; a Reception for International Scholars (which includes *everyone* interested in supporting sociology as a global discipline and connecting with sociologists worldwide, as well as people actually doing international research; and DAN (Department Alumni Night). There is also a breakfast for Community College Faculty and many section receptions. Enjoy and network in these informal environments.

### The "Other" Groups' Events

Check out the list in the front of the program. Thirty to forty informal and formal groups of ASA members and meeting attendees gather during the ASA Annual Meeting to engage with one another. Check out the list to see if there is something of interest.

### Not to Be Missed

- The Presidential Address and Awards Ceremony is on Sunday, August 11 at 4:30 p.m. and the Honorary Reception that follows is at 6:30 p.m. Both functions take place at the Hilton New York Midtown.
- Attend an Author Meets Critic session.
- The Exhibit Hall, located in Americas Hall I at the Hilton New York Midtown, features all the newest offerings (possibly yours?) from the book and journal publishers. The Exhibit Hall also houses the ASA Bookstore and "The Hub", ASA's social networking space.
- Peruse the ASA Bookstore with

all of the latest reference materials, career brochures, research briefs, and lots of merchandise to take home to students, colleagues, and family who couldn't attend.


- Explore new communications technologies (and arrange to meet friends in a central location) at "The Hub". "The Hub" is where mini-training modules will be located along with the cybercafé and dedicated tech training stations.
- Learn more about the Association at the ASA Annual Business Meeting (don't let the early hour deter you: there is food and interesting issues).
- Attend a Regional Spotlight Session on New York City, or participate in a local guided tour of a sociologically interesting site in New York.

### For San Francisco in 2014

If you are a Department Chair or a Director of Graduate Study register next year for the ASA Chairs Conference or Directors of Graduate Studies Conference, which are held annually the day before each Annual Meeting starts. There are also intensive educational Courses given the day before where you can spend four to six hours with an expert instructor on a particular topic or technique.

Submit a paper. It is not difficult and it doesn't have to be a paper ready for publication just yet. (If it were, you'd be submitting it to a journal not a meeting!)

Join a section or two, or more. Deepen your current interests and explore new intellectual horizons.

Contact me (Hillsman@asanet.org) or any of the ASA staff if you need help. Enjoy the intellectual feast, collegiality, and bustle of the 108<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting and enjoy New York! See you in Manhattan. 

### Twitter at the Annual Meeting

The American Sociological Association (@ASAnews) will be tweeting using the hashtag #asa13 about activities and research presented at the 2013 ASA Annual Meeting. Meeting attendees are encouraged to do the same in order to highlight noteworthy presentations or to share and discuss ideas.



Sally T. Hillsman is the Executive Officer of ASA. She can be reached by email at [executive.office@asanet.org](mailto:executive.office@asanet.org).

science policy

**A New Census Bureau Director Nominated**

In late May, President Obama nominated John H. Thompson, President and Chief Executive Officer of University of Chicago's National Opinion Research Center (NORC), to be the new U.S. Census Bureau Director. As President, he has responsibility for all NORC corporate activities and for the quality of all NORC research efforts. Before coming to NORC, Thompson had a distinguished career at the U.S. Census Bureau, including serving as the senior career officer responsible for all aspects of the 2000 Decennial. The Census Project, of which ASA is a stakeholder, wrote in a letter to the leaders of the Committee on Homeland

Security and Governmental Affairs: "Thompson's experience leading Census 2000 and his knowledge of modern survey techniques at NORC make him uniquely qualified to pursue efficiencies that the Bureau is developing to implement a cost-effective Census 2020." Thompson has a MS in Mathematics from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. The Census has been without a director since August 2012, when Robert Groves resigned to become provost at Georgetown University.

**Provisions Affecting the NSF Political Science Program of the Federal Continuing Appropriations Act**


The Consolidated and Further

Continuing Appropriations Act of 2013 (enacted on March 26, 2013) contains a provision that places restrictions on the types of research projects that can be funded through the National Science Foundation (NSF) Political Science Program. Specifically, "None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to carry out the functions of the Political Science Program in the Division of Social and Economic Sciences of the Directorate for Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences of the [NSF], except for research projects that the Director of the National Science Foundation certifies as promoting national security or the economic interests of

the United States." Regarding these provisions, the NSF Directorate for Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences (SBE) said that, "[Review] panels will also be asked to provide



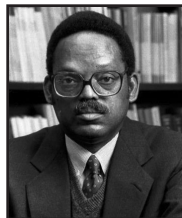
input on whether proposals meet one or both of the additional criteria required for exceptions under P.L.

113-6..." They warn that for FY2013, funding decision for Political Science proposals may be delayed. For more information, visit <www.nsf.gov/funding/pgm\_summ.jsp?pims\_id=5418&org=SES&from=home>. Questions can be sent to SBE program contacts Brian Humes (bhumes@nsf.gov) and Erik Herron (eherron@nsf.gov). 

**Three Sociologists Honored**

This spring, **Yu Xie** and **William Julius Wilson**, on separate occasions, delivered prestigious lectures with great policy relevance.

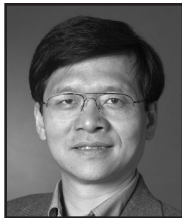
On May 9, **William Julius Wilson**, Harvard University, was awarded the 2013 Daniel Patrick Moynihan Prize from the American Academy of Political and Social Science (AAPSS) at the Academy's annual gala dinner. The Daniel Patrick Moynihan Prize was created in 2007 to recognize social scientists and other leaders in the public arena who champion the use of informed judgment to advance the public good. The same day, Wilson delivered the inaugural AAPSS Daniel Patrick Moynihan Lecture on Social Science and Public Policy, titled "Echoing Moynihan's Call for National Action: The Critical Disconnect between the



William Julius Wilson



Richard Hauser



Yu Xie

Poor and Gainful Employment." In his address, Wilson argued that changes in the structure of the U.S. labor market mainly hits people living in neighborhoods with weak institutional resources and holding jobs in the most vulnerable economic sectors.

"Bill Wilson is one of the most influential social scientists of the twentieth century and, arguably, one of the great American scholars of our time," said AAPSS President and sociologist Douglas S. Massey, Princeton University.

"His work on poverty, race, space, and class has had an enormous influence in shaping debates in academic as well as policy circles."

Wilson is Lewis P. and Linda L. Geyser University Professor at Harvard University.

He is one of only 20 University Professors, the highest profes-

sional distinction for a Harvard faculty member. Wilson's well-known research has been detailed in books that are essential reading for scholars and policymakers concerned with social welfare and equality of opportunity. Titles among his 15 published books include: *The Truly Disadvantaged* (1987), *The World of the New Urban Poor* (1977), *The Declining Significance of Race* (1978), and, most recently, *There Goes the Neighborhood: Racial, Ethnic, and Class Tensions in Four Chicago Neighborhoods and Their Meaning for America* (2006).

A past president of the ASA, Wilson has received numerous honors and awards, including 44 honorary degrees, the Seidman Award in Political Economy—he is the first and only noneconomist to receive this award, and the National Medal of Science.

**Hauser Honored as AAPSS Fellow**

In addition to Wilson receiving the Moynihan award, sociologist **Robert M. Hauser**, Executive Director of the Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences

and Education at the National Research Council, was named the AAPSS 2013 Ernest W. Burgess Fellow. Hauser is also the Vilas Research Professor and Samuel Stouffer Professor of Sociology, Emeritus, at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. His present research is involved with trends in educational progression and social mobility in the United States among racial and ethnic groups, the effects of families on social and economic inequality, and changes in socioeconomic standing, health, and well-being across the life course. He has been an investigator on the Wisconsin Longitudinal Study (WLS) since 1969 and has led the study since 1980.

On April 30, 2013, **Yu Xie**, University of Michigan, gave the Henry and Bryna David Lecture on "Is American Science in Decline?" about the current state of American Science. The Henry and Bryna David Endowment, through the Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education (DBASSE) of the

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## Congressional Briefing

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Moderator Sally Hillsman (ASA) began by highlighting the need for relevant metrics and more standardized data across a broad spectrum of education institutions, including elements needed to evaluate the efficacy of diversity programs, comprising both individual and group efforts, and the numerous programs aimed at effectively mentoring and retaining diverse individuals throughout their scientific careers.

To address this need, in May 2012, CEDS organized a follow-up workshop to its 2008 leadership retreat—a workshop made possible by both the sponsorship and the participation of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the National Science Foundation (NSF), and three private foundation partners in the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, and the William T. Grant Foundation.

### A Representative's Concern

Rep. Eddie Bernice Johnson (D-TX), Ranking Member of the House Committee on Science, Space and Technology (SS&T) and co-chair and founder of the Congressional Diversity and Innovation Caucus, congratulated CEDS on its leadership. She said that the issue of science diversity has concerned her since before she came to Congress. Noting that 2013 was her 21st year in Congress, she emphasized that the issue remains important to her because “we continue to need to encourage much more diversity in these fields.” She went on to say, “And now it has come to a period where that is the



Rep. Eddie Bernice Johnson at the CEDS congressional briefing

majority population. And we cannot afford as a nation not to continue to reach out vigorously to be more inclusive, not just for the sake of being inclusive, but for the sake of making sure we can stay on the competitive stage of the world.”

### A Neurobiologist Viewpoint

The first panelist, Erich D. Jarvis, shared his personal perspective of becoming a scientist and his hope to impart on the congressional audience the importance of diversity in science. Jarvis is a neurobiologist and a tenured faculty member at Duke University Medical School and, since 2008, an investigator of the Howard Hughes Medical Institute. Born in Harlem, he was originally trained as a dancer. He received a BA from Hunter College, where he was accepted in the National Institute of General Medical Sciences Minority Biomedical Research Support (MBRS) and the Minority Access to Research Career (MARC) programs. He attended graduate school at Rockefeller University where he received his PhD in molecular microbiology and animal behavior in 1995. In 2002, he was the recipient of the NSF’s Alan T. Waterman Award, and in 2005, he received the NIH Director’s Pioneer Award.

He stressed that lots of types of training in other kinds of careers can prepare individuals for becoming scientists. Many people from underrepresented backgrounds do not realize this, Jarvis explained. Jarvis also noted that he “could not have achieved what he has so far without the help of affirmative action programs.” His support from MARC and MBRS as an undergraduate helped him realize the importance of affirmative action because they provided him with a stipend and a laboratory to do research along with a budget. Jarvis says that he has determined “that the color of his skin, as well as gender, is rarely neutral in any



Sally Hillsman, Erich Jarvis, Kellina Craig-Henderson, Roderic Pettigrew

walk of life, including the sciences. It is either a disadvantage or an advantage.” Consequently, this has led him to the recognition that he has two jobs. One is trying to become the best scientist he can be, like everybody else, and the second, reflecting his participation in the briefing, “is to try to help cure society’s disease”—the disease of using color and gender as criteria for downgrading evaluations of a person’s professional potential.

### The NIH on Diversity

Next, Roderic Pettigrew, director of the National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioethics as well as Acting Chief Officer for Scientific Workforce Diversity at the National Institutes of Health (NIH), stressed that the NIH is working to do a better job at diversifying the scientific research workforce. NIH, Pettigrew explained, has undertaken a program and a strategy, called “Increasing the Diversity of the NIH-Funded Workforce.” The overarching goal of the program and strategy is to catalyze a systemic change in the biomedical research culture that will have sustained and long-lasting impact on developing scientists from underrepresented groups.

According to Pettigrew, the NIH is planning initiatives that will stimulate and support transformative approaches to unify and strengthen the institutions and faculty in these institutions that have a particular interest in and dedication to recruiting, retaining, and developing diverse scientists. At the undergraduate level, he continued, the problem is even worse when we look at the transition to graduate school. Underrepresented minorities comprise approximately 33 percent of the general population;

yet the group earns only 17 percent of baccalaureate degrees in science and engineering, and even worse, only 7 percent of PhDs in science and engineering. “There is a leak in the pipeline as it regards minorities,” Pettigrew maintained. The strongest predictor of retention in the pipeline is having a mentored research experience, including being exposed to research, and mentored to do research at an early age—which was precisely the kind of mentoring experience Jarvis described as pivotal in his own development as a scientist.

Pettigrew explained that in June 2012 the NIH Director’s Advisory Committee made recommendations in four broad areas: pipeline issues, infrastructure, mentoring and peer review. The recommendations have all converted into action items: (1) The NIH Building Infrastructure Leading to Diversity (BUILD) Program; (2) The National Research Mentoring Network (NRMN); (3) Coordination and Evaluation Center; and (4) Increased Engagement by all NIH Leadership. NIH intends to leverage the programs to have a broader and more integrated impact.

### The NSF Perspective

The final panelist was Kellina Craig-Henderson, Deputy Director of the Social and Economic Sciences Division in the Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences Directorate at NSF. Craig-Henderson provided data and examples of questions that have been addressed by the research already supported by NSF. She made the plea that this kind of work needs to continue. She pointed to the 2010 National Academies report, *Expanding Underrepresented Minority Participation: America’s*

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# Improvement in Faculty Salaries for Some

ASA Department of Research on the Discipline and Profession

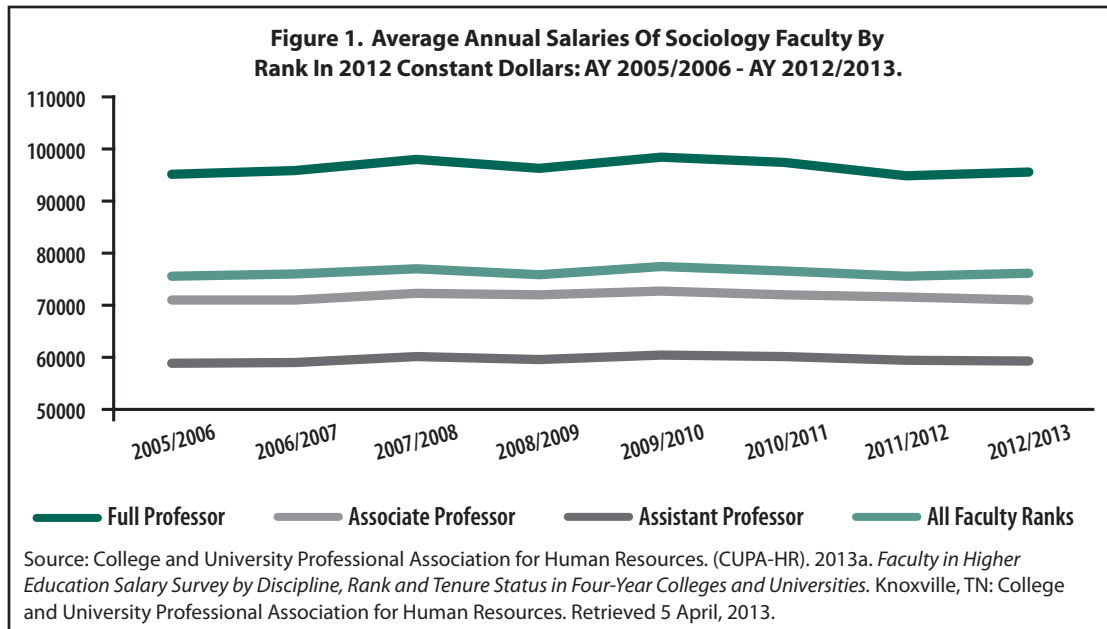
With state legislatures squeezing higher education budgets, sequestration's impact, and faculty roles in shared governance and unionization appearing to be decreasing, it is not surprising that faculty salaries in sociology and other social sciences remained mostly flat between Academic Year 2011/12 and 2012/13. As detailed in the ASA Research Brief, *Some Sociology Faculty Salaries Edge Up*, for many faculty members salaries did not increase above the rate of inflation.

By comparing annual salaries with the annual inflation rate of a market basket of goods, we can measure salary in constant (or inflation-controlled) dollars. When comparing 2012 salaries with the rate of inflation, our data show that for most ranks of academic sociologists and other social science faculty they broke even in the 2012/13 year. Overall, average faculty salaries across disciplines increased at the rate of inflation. These findings are more encouraging than those for the two prior years, during which salaries for all faculty members were less than the rate of inflation.

The ASA Department of Research on the Discipline and Profession has published changes in salary data in current and constant dollars since AY 2005/2006. We use data from the College and University Professional Association for Human Resources' annual *Faculty in Higher Education Salary Survey by Discipline, Rank and Tenure Status in Four-Year Colleges and Universities* (CUPA-HR 2013) because these data are available by discipline, rank, and type of institution of higher education.

## Changes in Sociology Salaries

Between AY 2011/12 and AY 2012/13, sociology faculty salaries in current dollars increased (as they did for all disciplines studied in the brief). The average salary at \$75,580 (in current dollars) earned by surveyed sociology faculty in AY 2012/13 was 2.8 percent higher than the average salary for AY 2011/12 (see Table 1). There was an 18.4 percent increase since 2005/2006, when



**Table 1. Mean Annual Salaries Of Sociology Faculty By Rank In Current Dollars: AY 2005/2006 - AY 2012/2013.**

Academic Year	Full Professor	% Chg	Associate Professor	% Chg	Assistant Professor	% Chg	All Faculty Ranks	% Chg	% Inflation
2005/2006	\$80,506	N/A	\$59,903	N/A	\$49,519	N/A	\$63,846	N/A	3.4
2006/2007	\$83,708	4.0%	\$61,838	3.2%	\$51,337	3.7%	\$66,207	3.7%	3.2
2007/2008	\$87,938	5.1%	\$64,788	4.8%	\$53,844	4.9%	\$69,056	4.3%	2.9
2008/2009	\$89,808	2.1%	\$66,940	3.3%	\$55,348	2.8%	\$70,647	2.3%	3.8
2009/2010	\$91,406	1.8%	\$67,396	0.7%	\$55,930	1.1%	\$71,756	1.6%	-0.4
2010/2011	\$91,994	0.6%	\$67,791	0.6%	\$56,572	1.1%	\$72,244	0.7%	1.6
2011/2012	\$92,436	0.5%	\$69,558	2.6%	\$57,629	1.9%	\$73,503	1.7%	3.2
2012/2013	\$95,052	2.8%	\$70,431	1.3%	\$58,779	2.0%	\$75,580	2.8%	2.1
<b>Overall % Chg</b>		<b>18.1%</b>		<b>17.6%</b>		<b>18.7%</b>		<b>18.4%</b>	

Source: College and University Professional Association for Human Resources. (CUPA-HR). 2013a. *Faculty in Higher Education Salary Survey by Discipline, Rank and Tenure Status in Four-Year Colleges and Universities*. Knoxville, TN: College and University Professional Association for Human Resources. Retrieved 5 April, 2013. [www.cupahr.org/surveys/fhe4.aspx](http://www.cupahr.org/surveys/fhe4.aspx).

the average salary was \$63,846 (see Table 1). Average salaries for the full, associate, and assistant ranks in sociology increased between 1.3 percent and 2.8 percent since AY 2011/12, with full professors (at a 2.8 percent increase averaging \$95,052 in AY 2012/13) being the only rank that exceeded inflation. In contrast, salaries for associate professors increased by the smallest percentage (1.3%), and assistant professor salaries increased by 2 percent.

The picture is quite different when looking at 2012 constant dollars. Purchasing power for all sociol-

ogy faculty members increased on average by 0.7 percent or \$523 in constant dollars.

## Public vs. Private Institutions

With the exception of the assistant professor rank in sociology at public institutions, average salary increases in current dollars from AY 2011/12 to AY 2012/13 were markedly greater for private institutions compared with public institutions. In current dollars, average salaries increased for all ranks at private institutions by 4.6 percent, compared to 1.9 percent for public institutions. The greatest salary increase

in current dollars between AY 2011/12 and AY 2012/13 occurred for full professors at private institutions, at 5.6 percent and 3.5 percent in constant dollars—greater than the rate of inflation.

## Comparing Social Science Disciplines

Salaries among academics in economics are generally the highest, while pay scales for the other disciplines studied tend to be similar to each other. The percent change in average salaries between AY 2011/12

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# Austin Summit on LGBT Families Report

Amy C. Lodge and Brandon Andrew Robinson

As demonstrated by the recent Amicus brief filed by the American Sociological Association, research on LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans) families is a time-sensitive issue with important implications for gay and lesbian couples and their children's civil and legal rights. Sociologists must pioneer ways to study LGBT families ethically and scientifically in order

to effectively engage in these political and policy debates.

In April, sociologists Jennifer Glass, Gloria Gonzalez Lopez, and Debra Umberson

organized a group of leading interdisciplinary scholars at the University of Texas-Austin for the inaugural "Austin Summit on LGBT Families." Panelists included: Lee Badgett, keynote speaker Gary Gates, Mark Hatzenbuehler, Kathleen Hull, Ellen Lewin, Wendy Manning, Ilan Meyer, Mignon

Moore, Charlotte Patterson, Esther Rothblum, and Stephen Russell.

Summit panelists discussed cutting-edge research on same-sex intimate relationships and parenting; raised ethical, methodological, and policy concerns involved in studying LGBT families; and identified key topics for future research. We report here on some of the themes that emerged from the Austin Summit.

Given the recent decisions of the

U.S. Supreme Court, many questions remain concerning same-sex marriage. How will legal recognition affect same-sex couples and the well-being of children raised

by LGBT individuals? Additionally, will same-sex couples change the institution of marriage (e.g., could marriage equality change the division of labor within different-sex unions)? Comparative research in countries with legal same-sex marriage could uncover how marriage equality might affect LGBT families in the United States.


**“ Sociologists who study LGBT families need to find creative ways to link their scholarship to larger public discussions concerning LGBT lives within the context of their well-being and human rights. ”**

## Research Complications

Cutting-edge research is currently examining meanings of marriage and marriage expectations within LGBT communities in the United States. However, scholars studying LGBT families and marriage need to pay attention to how age and life-course position, socioeconomic status, geographic region, racial-ethnic status and cultural diversity, migration experiences and citizenship status, religion, and gender variations contribute to the complexities of family in people's lives. Researchers must accurately represent the experiences of and diversities within LGBT families while remaining keenly aware that their research may be used in ways that re-stigmatize these marginalized populations.

Little is known about how differing pathways to parenthood (e.g., conception via artificial insemination) affect child well-being in LGBT families. Previous research has often overlooked fostering and adoption through the child welfare system as a parenting pathway, causing sociologists to overlook how economic privilege and racial-ethnic status may also contribute to who has access to different forms of conception and family forma-

tion. Research in this area has also largely focused on lesbian mothers, while sociologists know much less about gay fathers or bisexual and transgender parents.

Funding agencies often remain reluctant to support research on LGBT populations and, as a result, most research in this field has relied on small "convenience" samples. However, new technologies and partnerships with community-based organizations can open doors to different LGBT family populations. The use of heterosexual sibling comparison data is also a novel methodological approach that allows researchers to control a host of characteristics and alleviate selection issues in convenience sampling. Additionally, varying marriage and civil union policies at the state level provide researchers the opportunity to conduct natural experiments. Lastly, sociologists who study LGBT families need to find creative ways to link their scholarship to larger public discussions concerning LGBT lives within the context of their well-being and human rights. 

Visit [www.utexas.edu/cola/depts/sociology/the-austin-summit-on-lgbt-families/overview.php](http://www.utexas.edu/cola/depts/sociology/the-austin-summit-on-lgbt-families/overview.php) to learn more about the Austin Summit and participating scholars.

## Election

from Page 1

running for office and by voting in this election.

Close to half the voting members of the ASA community took part in the 2013 election. ASA is one of the very few scholarly associations with participation this high. Of the 9,374 members eligible to vote in the 2013 election, 47.8 percent did so, compared with 48.4 percent in 2012. In the 52 ASA Sections elections, 54.9 percent participated in 2013. Of the total votes cast, 100 percent were cast online.

The full slate of the newly elected ASA-wide officers and committee members as follows:

### President-Elect

Paula England, New York University

### Vice President-Elect

Cecilia Menjivar, Arizona State University

## Council Members-at-Large

Patricia E. White, National Science Foundation

Leslie McCall, Northwestern University

Karyn Lacy, University of Michigan

Tina Fetner, McMaster University

## Committee on Nominations

Elizabeth A. Armstrong, University of Michigan

Francesca Polletta, University of California-Irvine

Monica McDermott, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

Kathleen J. Ferraro, Northern Arizona University

Maxine Leeds Craig, University of California-Davis

Dawn T. Robinson, University of Georgia


For more information on the election, visit [http://www.asanet.org/about/elections/2013\\_Election\\_Results.cfm](http://www.asanet.org/about/elections/2013_Election_Results.cfm). 

## ISA World Congress in Yokohama, Japan, July 2014

The International Sociological Association (ISA) will hold its XVIII World Congress of Sociology in Yokohama, Japan, on July 13-19, 2014. The theme is "Facing an Unequal World: Challenges for Global Sociology" and features sessions focusing on inequalities in different social contexts and situations in an increasingly interconnected, interdependent, and globalized world.

The World Congress is held every four years. Since the 1980s, the ASA has applied for and received a block grant from the National Science Foundation (NSF) to support travel, thereby ensuring a strong presence of U.S. scholars in this important venue. The ASA submitted a proposal to NSF in June 2013 for funds for travel support to the

2014 World Congress. The ASA Executive Office will administer the travel program, if funded. In administering the travel grant, the ASA places emphasis on encouraging young scholars, underrepresented minorities, persons with disabilities, and women to apply for travel support.

Competitive criteria for an award include an invitation or acceptance of a paper, the scientific merit of the paper, and the qualification of the applicant. The **deadline for submission of abstracts** for all ISA Research Committees is **September 30, 2013**. See the Calls for Submissions of the ISA Research Committees at [www.isa-sociology.org/congress2014/](http://www.isa-sociology.org/congress2014/). 



## An Artful Transition to Retirement

Thomas L. Van Valey,  
Western Michigan University

Since I still have an office in my former department and attend professional meetings, I am frequently asked, “Didn’t you retire?” My usual response to this is, “I’m retired, but I’m not dead!”

From an academic career, which included both directing an active research center and chairing the department, it definitely can be quite a transition to retirement. I was once told, “You should retire TO something, not retire FROM something.” I thought that was



Another carving by the author.

good advice, so my approach to the transition has been twofold. First, I tried to make the FROM as gentle as possible. I no longer teach classes, and I only go to meetings that I want to attend. However, I go to my office every week or two, and I still do some research, write a little, make presentations at some professional meetings, and serve on an occasional MA or PhD committee. Those things keep me in touch with friends and colleagues I have known for many years. They also keep my brain active.

Second, I have tried to increase the things that I retired TO. In addition to playing golf and reading fantasy and science fiction, which I have done since I was a teenager, I continue as a member of a community English handbell ensemble that does concerts and workshops about dozen times a year. My wife and I also do a fair amount of traveling (one of my goals is to visit every one of the 53 national parks — we have visited 37 so far). But, those were all things I also did before I retired. I just have more time for them now (translated as fewer scheduling problems).

### Set in Stone

The one major activity I added after retiring was stone carving. I started by taking some classes at our local arts institute. I also took a weekend-long workshop at a marble quarry in Vermont. Those were enough to teach me what tools I needed and where to get stone. My wife agreed for me to use a small room in the house as a studio.

When carving, I seldom know in advance what the outcome will be. In each case, I buy a 25-70 pound piece of stone (mostly alabaster, but some marble and steatite) in a block or irregular chunk. I decide whether it will be vertical or horizontal, and then start roughing out a shape. To do that, I drill holes, or saw off pieces, or use a hammer and chisel (sometimes all three). After I feel comfortable with the basic shape, I use rasps and rifflers (tools intended for stone sculpture) to finalize the shape. Sanding and polishing the stone come next, and then finally mounting it for display.



The author’s steatite carving

Two recent pieces (see photos) are alabaster (the one that bears a fleeting resemblance to the head of a flamingo) and steatite (the white one with the holes). The alabaster came in a 3-inch thick slab about 12 inches wide and 18 inches high. It is mounted on a piece of black granite. The steatite (also known as soapstone) was an irregular block, about 7 inches thick, 9 inches high, and 20 inches long. It is also mounted on granite.

Like research and teaching, stone carving is always different. It definitely challenges me. I find I make many changes as I work, not only on a given piece, but from piece to piece. Unlike my academic work, however, it does give me more time for travel. 🌍

## Online BS in Sociology: A “Natural Experiment” at Kennesaw State University

Cristina Gheorghiu-Stephens, Director of Online BS in Sociology Program, and Samuel Abaidoo, Chair, Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice

In August 2011, Kennesaw State University (KSU) launched its first online undergraduate major in the College of Humanities and Social Sciences and one of the first fully online sociology degree programs in the country. As the third-largest institution of higher education in the University System of Georgia and one of the fastest growing, the university has been confronted with the challenge of inadequate classroom space. Besides marginal increases in class sizes and a search for offsite locations, the leadership of the institution looks at online courses as one of the potential solutions to the space constraint issue. The university president was also

convinced that KSU faculty could offer superior online courses and programs to meet the needs of an increasing number of non-traditional students looking for flexibility of schedules.

As of fall 2010, our sociology major had relatively more online courses ready for delivery than any other major in the college. This prompted the upper administration to ask our department to consider developing a proposal for an online sociology degree program. After consulting with, and securing the support of the Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice, Samuel Abaidoo, chair of the department, proceeded to develop a preliminary proposal outline for the program. The responsibility for completing the full proposal was turned over to professor Miriam

Boeri who, despite very limited resources, was able to nurture the program through its first challenging year. The following year, Cristina Gheorghiu-Stephens took over the ongoing development and implementation of the program.

The online bachelor’s in sociology was conceived to mirror the traditional, face-to-face sociology program that has existed for more than two decades. The traditional program offers four distinct concentrations: Criminology, Medical Sociology, Organizational and Social Change, and Cultural Diversity. The online program was launched with only one of the four concentrations initially available (Criminology) in order to ensure graduation of the first web-learner cohort (2011-12) within four years. The plan is to add the three addi-

tional concentrations over the next three to four years, depending on available resources.

### Interest and Growth

Student interest was quite strong from the very beginning with some current students changing their status to become “web learners” and others transferring from other colleges/institutions. “Weblearners” at Kennesaw State University are not only able to take all their courses exclusively online but are also exempted from campus-related fees, with the exception of the “technology” and “institutional” fee. The tuition per credit hour is nevertheless slightly higher than the tuition face-to-face students pay.

The initial interest has been sustained, with the program wit-

Continued on page 14

## What's Distinctive about Teaching Writing to Sociology Students?

William G. Roy, University of California-Los Angeles

Sociology faculty have long and persistently lamented the allegedly dismal quality of student writing. We have long compared our students today invidiously with our own generation, despairing of their inability to write simple sentences, much less paragraphs and sustained reasoning. Those held responsible are many—primary and secondary teachers, television and video games, Twitter and Facebook, politicians and voters who starve schools, our colleagues who assign too little writing, and of course the students themselves.

The pervasiveness of grumbling about writing is matched by pessimism about improvement. Too many of us treat student writing like weather—something that we talk about but that we cannot do anything about. On the contrary, writing is something that we can teach—a skill that we can foster. I have been asked to share a few of the lessons I've learned from decades of teaching and through my involvement in seven editions of *A Guide to Writing Sociology Papers*.

### Focus on Sociological Thinking

I believe that sociology teachers can best facilitate student writing skills by focusing on the facets of writing that are directly related to sociological thinking. Contrary to the way many of us were taught, it is not necessary to master writing at the sentence level before addressing the paragraph level, section level, or full paper level. Writing specialists have long known that students do not learn in this fashion. Sociologists in general do not have the training (and for many the aptitude) to teach writing at the sentence level. We can leave teaching the sentence level up to the specialists at our university's writing center, and instead teach students how to reason sociologically. In fact, it may be counter-productive for us to hammer away at the sentence level. Studies have shown that when students receive papers back covered in ink (especially red ink), it is more disheartening and intimidating than educational. Students do not learn

correct grammar from having a sentence corrected on a paper. They need labor-intensive tutoring, which writing specialists do much more effectively than we do.

That is not to say that we should ignore wretched grammar (and spelling). Instead, we might apply some sociology to the situation. Writing and grading is a form of social interaction. Professors are authority figures. When we merely criticize bad writing, the relationship is analogous to labeling a deviant. The student is less likely to invest the time and energy into learning how to write well than to accept the identity of "poor writer." But when we discuss with students the social factors that have deprived them of writing skills and facilitate finding help, we can more effectively motivate change. Moreover, as sociologists we can talk about how writing, as a form of interaction, gives off (in a Goffmanian sense) an inaccurate picture of the student's true intelligence. Or invoke a different theory, good writing is a form of cultural capital that a student needs to invest in.

Above the sentence level, good writing is inseparable from sociological reasoning. How one sentence follows another, how paragraphs fit into sections, and how a paper is divided into sections are all matters of how arguments develop, how concepts are defined and applied, and how evidence fits theory. Different frameworks of sociology require different holistic structures of papers. Format captures theory.

### Format and Structure

The conventional journal format is appropriate when there are explicit independent and dependent variables. The structure of the paper maps the way the argument is built. It requires an introduction and posing of a research question, the introduction and definition of concepts, the description of methods, the reporting of results, the linking of results to theory, and a conclusion about "so what?"

In contrast, the conventional three-part essay format involves a different mode of sociological reasoning. Because this format is probably more familiar to most stu-

dents, it is easier for them to grasp as a format. But because the format is familiar it is easy for them to fall back into familiar non-sociological thinking. They are often inclined to slip into individualistic voluntaristic thinking, equating causation only with motivation. I have found it useful to ask students to use the three "points" in this traditional essay format to examine different levels of analysis (individual, group, society/globe). Or one could build a causal argument around three different factors that explain something of sociological interest.

Ethnographic accounts and historical approaches can take a narrative format, with a beginning, middle, and end. Here the student can be taught to make sociological sense of each step. They can self-consciously consider how and why the "protagonist" acts, whether an individual, organization, or society. Teaching how to make the paper follow a narrative arc requires a sociological understanding of how individuals, organizations, or societies move through time.

Textual analysis papers (typically theory papers) can follow different formats depending on the logic followed. A comparison/contrast paper can follow a point-by-point com-



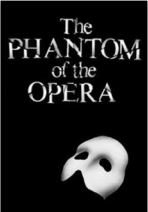
parison or a case-by-case format. Teaching students how to structure the paper should be inseparable from thinking about how we do theoretical thinking. Or a paper can be structured around a critical reading of a text, first summarizing the text, then unpacking the author's assumptions, then evaluating how well the author achieves his or her goals.

For all these formats and modes of sociological thinking, we should teach the student that each sentence must follow logically from the previous sentence. "Logically follow" is the meat of sociological thinking. How sentences add up to a paragraph is equally sociological and involves such analytical principles as defining concepts, elaborating theses, providing evidence for generalizations, generalizing from specifics, setting boundary conditions, offering caveats, etc. An especially effective way of teaching this sort of logic/writing is with sample papers from other students.

While many will continue to gripe about student writing, strategic thinking about how inseparable the teaching of writing and the teaching of sociology are can also result in deep gratification that our efforts are not always fruitless. ☺

## Attending the ASA Annual Meeting?

### Purchase Discounted Tickets to

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Visiting <http://bit.ly/13iRhKs>



# The Sociology and Politics of Being a Mayor

Mike Hirsch, *Huston-Tillotson University*

In 1998 I was elected to the first of three terms as Mayor of Fayette, MO. My election followed two terms as a member of the Fayette City Council. I spent 11 years as a resident of Fayette, where I had come to join the faculty of Central Methodist College. While in Fayette—a town of fewer than 3,000 residents and a total area of 2.26 square miles—I served a little over nine years as an elected official.

Central hired me with an endowed chair in sociology. They attached three conditions to the position. I was to teach Sociology of Aging, live in the community, and be active in betterment efforts.

## Public Sociology

Early in my first year, I recognized that neither Fayette nor Central possessed funds for public relations. To bring attention to both, I instituted straw polls at local festivals, which provided students training in survey design and data analysis. Release of the results generated regional press coverage for Fayette and Central. More scientific polls followed. Various organizations (e.g., Howard County Mental Health Services) also began soliciting polls to assess community support for a range of initiatives.

With my rising public stature came invitations to join boards of directors (e.g., Fayette Senior Center) and organizations (e.g., Society for a Better Fayette Community). My wife Carol and I hosted annual fundraising events to benefit the community trust, which, among others, endowed my chair at Central.

## Public Office

In the spring of 1994 I ran unopposed for a seat on the Fayette City Council. In less than two years I became a public figure in Fayette through my wide range of activities and affiliations.

Looking to raise the profile of the city and college, in February 1995, I asked Fayette to join *CityVote*, an initiative of the U.S. Conference of Mayors designed to draw the attention of presidential candidates to the

plight of cities. We held a non-binding and non-partisan presidential primary months before the Iowa caucuses and the New Hampshire primary and a year before the general election.

Regional publicity convinced *CityVote* executives that I should run national polling efforts and oversee election night returns. These activities and visits by lesser known presidential candidates (e.g., Harry Browne and Lyndon LaRouche) brought state and national attention to Fayette and to Central. The *New York Times*, *Chicago Daily Tribune*, *Nation's Cities Weekly*, NPR, and the CBS Radio Network all mentioned us in their coverage.

## Race Relations and the Community

All communities experience tragedies. The mishandling of a tragedy can transform it into a calamity.

In the summer of 1996, the murder of a young black man by a young white man (they had been lifelong friends) became racially charged by the seeming insensitivity of the county prosecutor. Witnessing the polarization of the community along racial lines, I wrote a letter to the editor questioning the prosecutor's methods that was published in the *Fayette Democratic-Leader*.

While my letter provoked retaliation from the prosecutor and his allies, it also provided an opening for community healing. I also served on a biracial team that sought the assistance of outside agencies to investigate the prosecutor's action. While no such assistance forth came, the existence and actions of our group calmed community tensions.

## Sociologist as Mayor

After two terms and four years as a member of the Fayette City Council, I decided to run for mayor. I drew together a coalition of

supporters, announced my candidacy, and started a door-to-door campaign. I ran on two major themes: economic development and utility rate reform. I was elected mayor in April 1998. My sociological knowledge and skills helped me fulfill the mayoral obligations over the next five years and three months.

After assuming office, my administration aggressively removed blight from our neighborhoods and worked to improve the infrastructure of the downtown business district. A resurrected Parks Board improved our recreational facilities. A newly created Tree Board reforested our parks and helped us manage our urban forest. We annexed properties into the city with the

inducement of city services.

We upgraded street department facilities and replaced faded street signs. Think dramaturgically. By improving the

looks of the town the stage was set for a more prosperous community. One developer stopped to visit. He told us he did so specifically because of the activity he witnessed driving through town. Our investment in ourselves suggested to him it was time to invest in Fayette.

Drawing on my research skills, I oversaw a survey to garner labor market information for prospective employers. My administration also conducted a consumer survey and then worked to fill holes in the economy highlighted by the results (e.g., a variety store, an assisted

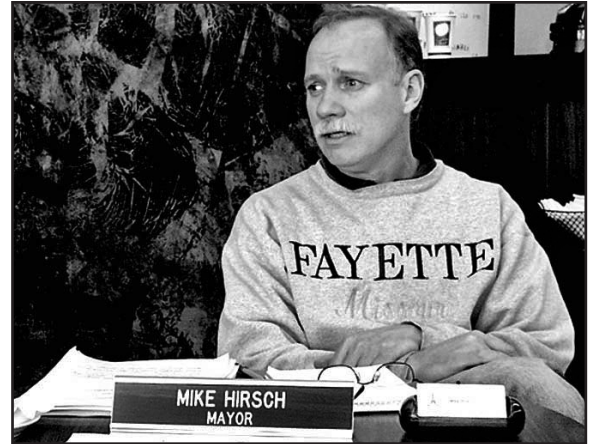



Photo credit: Fayette Democrat-Leader photo/Jim Steele

living facility). Data collection and data analysis were regular features of my job as mayor.

To deliver on utility rate reform, I drew on my knowledge of statistics. Budgeting is about projecting revenues and expenditures, and statistics helps with both. Fayette owns its utilities and draws upon its electrical utility to cover non-electrical utility related costs. By examining the budget for waste, acting upon suggestions from department heads, and instituting novel ways to increase revenues, we lowered electrical rates by 3 percent at a time when the entire nation experienced spikes in electrical rates, natural gas costs, and gasoline prices.

## Sociologist Once More

I resigned from my office of mayor in July 2003 to take a position at Huston-Tillotson University in Austin, TX, and live closer to my daughter. To this day my work in Fayette continues to influence my teaching, my research, and my community engagement. I believe my experience as mayor made me a better sociologist. And clearly, my experience as a sociologist allowed me to be a better mayor. 

*Mike Hirsch is Chair of the Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences and Director of the Adult Degree program at Huston-Tillotson University. More information on Mike Hirsch as sociologist and mayor can be found in "Sociology: My Love Story" published in the Journal of Applied Social Science (6:1) and in "Sociologist as Mayor: Coalition Building, Survey Research, and Demographic Analysis in a Small City" published in Social Insight: Knowledge at Work (9:1).*

**“After assuming office, my administration aggressively removed blight from our neighborhoods and worked to improve the infrastructure of the downtown business district.”**

## ASA Welcomes Minority Fellowship Program Cohort 40

ASA and the Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) are pleased to introduce the seven new Fellows who comprise MFP Cohort 40. The MFP Advisory Panel met this spring in Washington, DC, to review the large and highly competitive pool of applications. MFP Cohort 40 consists of PhD candidates with strong and diverse sociological research interests. The new Fellows will officially begin their participation on August 1, which also begins MFP's 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary year.

They will attend the 2013 Annual Meeting in New York, where they will take part in a day-long orientation, which will include a brief history of ASA and a series of research and professional development-themed presentations by sociologists (including several former Fellows) with expertise in a variety of areas. The new Fellows will also participate in a number of required sessions and workshops and have the opportunity to network with sociologists with similar interests. At the Annual Meeting, they will attend a host of MFP-sponsored events, including a breakfast meeting with all current MFP Fellows. The members of MFP Cohort 40 will also be introduced individually and as a group during the MFP Benefit Reception on August 11. To register for the reception, see <[www.asanet.org/AM2013/registration.cfm](http://www.asanet.org/AM2013/registration.cfm)>.

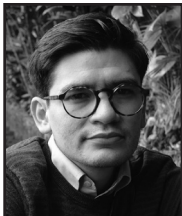
Since 2010, MFP has been generously supported in full by Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS), Alpha Kappa Delta (AKD), the Midwest Sociological Society (MSS), the Association of Black Sociologists (ABS), the Southwestern Sociological Association (SSA), and ASA Council, as well as through the significant gifts made by individual ASA members and organizations through the recent MFP Leadership Campaign and other annual contributions. Organizations, including SWS, the Eastern Sociological Society (ESS), and the Pacific Sociological Association (PSA), have also participated in the MFP Leadership Campaign.

### Edwin Ackerman (ASA Council MFP)

*Undergraduate Institution:*

University of California, Berkeley  
*Graduate Institution:* University of California, Berkeley

Edwin Ackerman, originally from the Tijuana, Mexico/San Diego, CA border region, is a doctoral candidate in the sociol-



Edwin Ackerman

ogy department at University of California-Berkeley. He recently finished archival research in Mexico and Bolivia with funding from the Council of American Overseas Research Centers. His research interests have concentrated in political sociology with an emphasis on comparative-historical methods. One strand of work has focused on the historical trajectories of border enforcement and the "illegalization" of immigration in the United States. His papers coming from this line of work have been published in *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, the *Journal of Language and Politics*, and the *Berkeley Journal of Sociology*. Another strand of Edwin's work deals with political party formation. His dissertation explains the emergence of hegemonic parties in relation to market forces and property arrangements. His current project looks at why the *Partido Revolucionario*

*Institucional* (PRI) in Mexico was able to incorporate peasant unions after the revolutionary upheaval in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, while Bolivia's *Movimiento Nacional Revolucionario* (MNR) attempted to emulate the PRI but failed after their revolution of the mid-1950s. In doing so, Edwin hopes to shed light on the intricacies of post-revolutionary state formation, and more broadly, the relationship between parties and civil society and the historical conditions under which parties can have agency.

### Regina S. Baker (ABS/Leadership Campaign MFP)

*Undergraduate Institution:* Mercer University

*Graduate Institutions:* University of Georgia and Duke University

Regina Baker is a doctoral candidate at Duke University. She earned a BA in sociology at Mercer University (2007) and

an MSW at the University of Georgia (UGA) (2009). While at UGA she did research and policy analysis for the Child and Family Policy Initiative at the Carl Vinson Institute of Government. She also has volunteered and worked with low-income communities and at-risk youth. These experiences



Regina Baker

sparked Regina's research interests in social stratification and inequality (race/gender/class), particularly relating to poverty, work, and the family. Her dissertation research, which has been supported by both the Graduate School and the Center for Child and Family Policy at Duke, is a multi-level analysis of the determinants of poverty in the U.S. South. This research examines the role of family demographics, race regimes, economic structure, and politics in explaining the higher poverty in the South and income disparities within the South. Regina's other current research examines the changing effects of marriage and work on child poverty over time as well as studying socioeconomic (im) mobility in low-income families of children with disabilities. She has also collaborated on forthcoming publications regarding inequality, family processes, and rural health (*American Behavioral Scientist*) and unionization and working poverty (*American Sociological Review*).

### Jessica Dunning-Lozano (ASA Council MFP)

*Undergraduate Institution:*

University of California, Berkeley  
*Graduate Institution:* University of Texas-Austin

Jessica Dunning-Lozano is a doctoral candidate at the University of Texas-Austin. She received her BA from the University of California (UC) Berkeley after transferring

from Laney Community College in Oakland, CA. While at UC-Berkeley, she participated in the Sociology Honors



Jessica Dunning-Lozano

Program and cultivated her research interests in school-level practices and policies that marginalize vulnerable youth populations. After spending several years working in private-public education partnerships she pursued a master's degree at the University of Chicago. There, she undertook a qualitative study on student-tracking practices in and out of a public alternative high school in the San Francisco Bay Area. This research further inspired her to study the micro implementation of macro-level school policies that produce disparities in quality of instruction, graduation rates, and academic trajectories by race, class, gender, and citizenship status. Her dissertation extends this prior research in the context of public disciplinary alternative education programs in Texas and examines the on-the-ground enforcement of zero-tolerance school-level policies. She focuses on in-school and out-of-school processes—the interplay of the family, juvenile justice system, and public education—to understand how disciplinary alternative education

*Continued on next page*



**MFP Cohort 40**

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programs may operate to produce and reproduce both educational inequality and perceived student deviance and misbehavior. Jessica's dissertation project has been funded through the Center for Mexican-American Studies Dissertation Fellowship and the University of Texas President's Fellowship.

**Joseph Ewoodzie (MSS/Leadership Campaign MFP)**

*Undergraduate Institution:* Ithaca College  
*Graduate Institution:* University of Wisconsin-Madison

Joseph Ewoodzie is a doctoral candidate in sociology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. His work aims



Joseph Ewoodzie

to uncover deeply buried processes of meaning creation and mechanisms that ensure their reproduction or transformation. He is also interested in how social meaning structures the lives of individual and social actors. Joseph's master's thesis, since turned into a book manuscript titled *Break Beats in the Bronx: Symbolic Boundaries and the Making of Hip Hop*, combines never-before-used archival material with sociological theorizing about symbolic boundaries to provide a historical account of the making of hip hop. It focuses on a crucial span of time surprisingly under-examined in previous studies—1975-79. His dissertation takes on questions about how people acquire, prepare, and consume what they eat. To answer these questions, Joseph moved to Jackson, MS, to conduct an ethnographic study of African Americans. For 10 months in 2013, he followed more than a dozen black Jacksonians, from people who are homeless and families who live well below the poverty line to middle income and wealthy families, to observe and experience how day-to-day decisions about food are made. His work is supported by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Dissertation Grant and Mellon-Wisconsin Summer Fellowship.

**Elena Shih (SWS MFP #1)**

*Undergraduate Institution:* Pomona College  
*Graduate Institution:* University of California, Los Angeles

Elena Shih is a PhD Candidate in the Department of Sociology at University of California-Los Angeles, where her research explores the moral economy of low-wage women's work in the transnational counter-human trafficking movement. Her dissertation draws on multi-sited ethnographic research with faith-based and secular factions of the movement in China, Thailand, and the United States and is concerned with hierarchies of power within transnational social movements. In particular, her work sheds light on how first-world humanitarian and victim rehabilitation regimes impact the lives of low-wage migrant workers across the global south. Her research on gender-based violence began as a Mandarin intake counselor for T-Visa and VAWA (Violence Against Women Act) cases at Los Angeles' Asian Pacific American Legal Center and further developed at the Beijing University Center for Women's Law Studies and Legal Aid, where she was a Fulbright Fellow. In China, she co-founded a community arts project on the China-Burma border that provides public arts education as harm reduction to ethnic minority youth. She is eager to collaborate and learn from others engaged in different forms of embodied cultural activism and how they can be mobilized to address research agendas (or vice versa).



Elena Shih

**Stacy Torres (SWS MFP # 2)**

*Undergraduate Institution:* Fordham University  
*Graduate Institution:* New York University

Stacy was born and raised in New York City. She is a doctoral candidate in sociology at New York University, where her current work focuses on social ties among older adults aging in place. She earned her

BA in comparative literature from Fordham University and MFA in nonfiction creative writing from Columbia University. Her research and teaching interests include gender, health, the family, urban communities, aging and the life course, and qualitative research methods. Stacy's dissertation research examines urban belonging among older adults aging in a gentrified New York City neighborhood. To understand the lived experience of aging in place, she has spent the past three and a half years conducting a multi-site ethnographic study following participants as they have coped with the closing of neighborhood establishments, the loss of neighbors, friends, and family, health setbacks, depression, illness, financial struggles, and other challenges. Her work investigates how belonging to a place or a group of people helps older adults cope with multiple vulnerabilities and develop social support networks to manage crisis and everyday challenges.




Stacy Torres

**Matthew Town (AKD MFP)**

*Undergraduate Institution:* Black Hills State University  
*Graduate Institution:* Portland State University

Matthew Town is an enrolled member of the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma and currently a doc-

toral candidate at Portland State University. He is a graduate of Black Hills State University, where he earned his undergraduate degree in sociology. At Oregon State University he earned his master's in Public Health with an emphasis in Global Health. Prior to pursuing his doctoral degree, Matthew worked as a Program Director for the Aberdeen Area Tribal Chairmen's Health Board and the Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board. His work centered on health disparities among American Indian and Alaska Natives specifically in the areas of sexual and reproductive health, oncology health services, and substance abuse. Matthew's work remains rooted in health disparities and focuses on indigenous health, LGBT health, and their intersection. His dissertation investigates the impacts of everyday discrimination on HIV risk behavior among American Indian/Alaska Native men who have sex with men. Using data from the HONOR Project, the largest investigation of indigenous sexual minorities in the United States, his project specifically examines the impact of racial and sexual microaggressions on mental health and sexual risk behavior as well as the moderating impacts of cultural buffers. 



Matthew Town

**Congressional Briefing**


from Page 4

*Science and Technology Talent at the Crossroads.* The report, she noted, points to the urgent need to expand the number of people in the United States who enter STEM (science, technology, education, mathematics) fields.

"It paints a particularly sobering account of what we can expect in the future workforce if we don't do something now," Craig-Henderson contended. "We are on the path to losing our prominence as a nation within STEM."

In response to this threat, the

NSF's new "science of broadening participation" effort calls for using empirical evidence to determine the best approaches for expanding minority participation in science. Craig-Henderson pointed out that this initiative was a perfect opportunity for collaboration between the natural and physical sciences and the social sciences.

For more information about CEDS, see <[www.cossa.org/diversity/diversity.html](http://www.cossa.org/diversity/diversity.html)>. 

*\*This article was adapted for Footnotes from the full version found in the COSSA Update, June 2013. See <[www.cossa.org/diversity/briefing/InnovativeStrategiesCongressionalBriefingSummary.pdf](http://www.cossa.org/diversity/briefing/InnovativeStrategiesCongressionalBriefingSummary.pdf)>.*



## High Line

from Page 1

The Line's southern section, below 12th Street, was demolished in the 1980s. For the next two decades the remainder's fate was uncertain, its tracks overrun with wild vegetation. At the time of the movement to turn it into a park, it was owned by Conrail and Conrail shareholder CSX Corporation, who managed it.

One lesson from the High Line is the difficulty of controlling and limiting history. For example, Mayor Bloomberg's administration was by 2002 committed to preserving the High Line. But what exactly would the preserved High Line be?

In 2003, New York historian Kenneth Jackson, expressing the view of many High Line supporters, backed the park project because it would enable people to recall vividly the city's history, while preserving the wildlife that had grown up around the Line and was now seen as a metaphor for urban survival in tough times.

In reality, the High Line conversion evolved in a different way, as an agreeable, elevated walk offering a series of different views at each section of the Line. Alongside the walkway were glorious new plantings, replacements for the "original" vegetation, that had survived the dark days of the High Line and city's decline, but, it was quickly discovered, could not survive the High Line restoration. The striking views featured an eclectic variety: close-ups of new condo buildings by "starchitects;" old "historic" buildings, especially warehouses, although these are dwindling; views of the Hudson River to the west and of the city skyline to the east, including the Empire State building; and, after the High Line's second section opened in June 2011, a view of the Javits Convention Center to which the third section of the High Line would link.

## Condo Uprising

The new "starchitect-designed" condos appeared alongside the historic rail line because the Bloomberg administration concluded, probably correctly, that in order to overcome opposition from a powerful group who owned the land under and adjoining the High Line (organized as the "Chelsea property owners"), it needed to rezone much of the area to allow major condominium developments, to which the Chelsea property owners could then sell their air rights. The West Chelsea Rezoning of 2005 was basically a deal allowing developers to initiate a frenzy of

high-priced new condominiums alongside and near the High Line, giving it a monied aura.

Still, perhaps this was not a bad thing. The preserved High Line stimulated

some of the boldest architecture in the city. In so doing it somewhat offset New York's reputation, earned over the previous three decades, for mediocre new architecture. The new condos do not directly displace poor or working-class people in any "classic gentrification" process, since they were built on land previously zoned for manufacturing and containing warehouses and similar structures, not residences. (Though, some would say that converting manufacturing space to housing for the middle class and wealthy is a type of "gentrification.")

## Lessons from Success

The High Line has now morphed into a different metaphor, one that symbolizes a creative planning process combining preservation with growth and replacing the old metaphor of survival during tough times. Overall, the case of the High Line reinforces the view that in discussing proposed "historic preservation" projects it may be realistic to accept from the start

that what emerges will be "historically themed" in various ways, but not preserved. As Harvey Molotch, New York University, commented after reviewing such projects in England: "Ironically, nostalgia can make new things happen. In part, this is because bringing back the past never brings it back as it was." Or as architect Rem Koolhaas put it, preservation projects that succeed often do so "because the 'preserved,' when we choose to preserve it, is not embalmed but continues to stay alive and evolve."


A second lesson of the High Line is that it began as a grassroots idea that the city then decided to support. It only succeeded because from the start, or almost the start, it was adopted by a pair of young visionary advocates, with the talent and persistence to shape the project and also work creatively with the political processes. The High Line's cause was taken up by Chelsea/West Village residents, Josh David and Robert Hammond, who started the non-profit Friends of the High Line. In a David versus Goliath moment, they beat the Giuliani Administration's attempt to demolish the High Line. They are examples of why urban planners stress the key role of "talented public and private entrepreneurs" if a public project is to succeed.

A third lesson of the High Line concerns the role of nonprofits in American culture.

In 2000 a young Frenchman, Frédéric Martel, who had begun a four-year term as France's cultural attaché in Boston, decided to exam-

ine his country's prevailing view that American culture was basically shaped by market forces, in contrast to French culture, which was heavily government funded and organized. After traveling widely through the United States, he concluded that the French view of American culture was misleading because it overlooked the key role of nonprofits in America. The role of the Friends of the High Line exemplifies Martel's point.

A final lesson of the High Line underlines the difficulty of (aka odds against) achieving mega projects. The High Line did not start as a mega project, but had evolved into a highly successful one by the time its second section opened in 2011, amid a series of other Far West mega projects that either never happened or took decades. Still, the High Line came within a hair's breath of running afoul of the many reasons that typically doom mega projects in New York and elsewhere. For example, from 2005-08 the High Line received a crucial \$73.8 million from the city, a huge chunk of the \$86.2 million cost of completing stage 1. These were flush years for the city when its budget was in surplus. Had the High Line's funding request and start been delayed by one year, as easily could have happened, it would have run into problems associated with the 2008 financial crisis and been stymied as the city's budget fell into a deficit of \$2.5 billion by 2009.

For more information and to plan your visit to the High Line, see <[www.thehighline.org/](http://www.thehighline.org/)>. 


**“Overall, the case of the High Line reinforces the view that in discussing proposed 'historic preservation' projects it may be realistic to accept from the start that what emerges will be 'historically themed' in various ways, but not preserved.”**

## Honors

from Page 3

National Research Council, awards innovative research in the behavioral and social sciences by selecting a leading expert and researcher to write an article in their field to be presented at the National Academy of Sciences and published in *Issues in Science and Technology*.

Xie, the Otis Dudley Duncan Professor of Sociology, Statistics, and Public Policy at the University of Michigan-Ann Arbor, based his DBASSE lecture on his 2012 book *Is American Science in Decline?*

(co-authored with Alexandra Achen Killewald). The publication provides a nuanced, objective assessment that embraces the full complexity of the subject, pointing to areas of strength and concern as well as challenges for the future. The current editor of ASA's *Sociological Methodology* and an expert in social stratification, demography, statistical methods, Chinese studies, and sociology of science, Xie is also affiliated with the Population Studies Center, the Survey Research Center, and the Center for Chinese Studies at the University of Michigan. 

# Giving Up Keeping Up

Peter J. Donaldson, President of Population Council

I am giving up the *American Sociological Review* (ASR). The oldest issue of the ASR on my shelf is from February 1966. Several of the articles are highlighted with a pink marker, a sign of my enthusiasm for sociology as an advanced undergraduate. My last issue is volume 77, number 6, December 2012.

For most of the 46 years between those two issues, I have worked for applied research organizations concerned with global population, health, and development issues. I have read the ASR in homes, offices, hotel rooms, and on planes, trains, and buses around the world.

I have nothing against the ASR or sociology; I am giving up trying to keep up. My urge to keep up was formed early in graduate school and has been motivated by a mixture of interest and anxiety. For more than 40 years, I have paid attention—at times excessive and unwarranted attention—to the articles and reports that crossed my desk and to the core journals in my field of population studies.

## Why the Pressure to Keep Up?

I once read that only graduate students have a compulsion to keep up on the literature because they fear not knowing the answer to a question that will appear on their PhD exams, or are they afraid of overlooking a study relevant to their dissertations. If that's true, I am still a graduate student. I worry that the consequences of my failure to keep up would be nettlesome, perhaps much worse.

I read to be a good citizen—one should know something of the work of one's colleagues—but mostly because I think there might be something I should know in an article or report and that I'll be asked about it and will be unable to answer. My friend Terry Thornberry, a distinguished criminologist who is more rational than I am, has told me for years to stop this unnecessary overkill. He argues that the pile of to-be-read items in my office yields little useful information and so serves only to make me feel guilty. He's right.

## Rely on Others

Henceforth I am following the example of a physician friend (a sociology major as an undergraduate) who now leads a \$1 billion organization. He tells me he keeps up in the same way he once managed trauma cases in the emergency room of an urban medical center. "I relied on the triage team to direct me to the cases that needed my attention. At times, I missed something important, but basically the system worked very well." He uses the same strategy to keep up on the literature in his field. "I tell the people who work for me to let me know what I should read and what I should pay attention to. I rely on them." Maintaining a network of reliable human sources of information and insight is more important for keeping up than maintaining subscriptions and listservs. Rather than worry that I won't be able to tell a colleague that I enjoyed her latest offering, I will be looking to that colleague to give me advice on what to read.

My new strategy is embodied in the opening stanza of May Sarton's "New Year Resolve":

The time has come  
To stop allowing the clutter  
To clutter my mind  
Like dirty snow,  
Shove it off and find  
Clear time, clear water.

Of course, one could be less compulsive, rely on friends and co-workers, and still maintain a subscription to the ASR. I am not proposing that that we all stop reading. But that we accept constraints that restrict the amount of time we can devote to reading anything—no matter how important. These limits require setting priorities.

## Read to Write (or Work)


John Knodel quotes Wilbert Moore's justification for not keeping up: "You either read or write." I read; Knodel writes. I once cornered Moore at a professional conference and asked him to verify the quote. Moore told me the aphorism wasn't his but George Homans'. Knodel, Moore, and Homans all read and wrote. Their secret—certainly Knodel's whom I know well—is that

they read to write. Their reading had direction and purpose. Read to write is the guidance I offer graduate students or young professionals. The rubric can be generalized to include professionals in applied settings or those whose primary function is administration or teaching: read to work. That's my plan.

Going forward I'll have two (virtual and physical) baskets: reading for pleasure and reading for work. The reading for pleasure basket is easy for most of us to fill. It includes sacred texts, favorite blogs, and Internet sites, most fiction, hobby and leisure-related publications, and for many of us at least parts of a daily newspaper. Some things read for pleasure will be useful for work. Less frequently in my experience, some work-related material will be fun to read. There is in all our lives some reading that is neither for pleasure or work—insurance and tax instructions, for example. Put them in whichever basket you wish.

The reading for work basket includes the journal articles, reports, books and book chapters, Internet and blog postings, magazines and newsletters the contents of which are (or are hoped to

be) immediately useful for one's writing or administrative work. These are the items that we read with attention and an eye toward application in something we are writing or otherwise working on. The possible application provides a framework to organize and evaluate what we read. While reading for work ask, among other things, does the argument make sense; is the evidence convincing? How does this change what I'm thinking, what I'm writing? How can I use this to make my writing, my class, or my administrative work more accurate and effective?

I'm not giving up on sociology. The concepts and methods of sociology still have considerable appeal and there are many opportunities to usefully apply them. I have had a photograph of Talcott Parsons in my office to show my loyalty to the sociological imagination. I also have a photo of sociologist Carle Zimmerman. I plan on keeping those Harvard colleagues in prominent spots in my office and continuing to employ sociological theory and methods. I may even read ASR occasionally. But I'm giving up trying to keep up. 


## Faculty Salaries

from Page 5

and AY 2012/13 for all faculty levels was essentially the same for economics and sociology, and lower for political science and anthropology. Although the recent year's percent changes in salaries between sociology and economics in constant (inflation-controlled) dollars may be equal (0.7%), the average salary differences between these two disciplines is more than \$25,000 in 2012 dollars. Regardless of the percentage changes in salaries among the disciplines, sociology faculty salaries are the lowest, on average.

The CUPA-HR data show that average annual salary changes between AY 2011/12 and AY 2012/13 reflect slow or no growth, especially in salaries at public institutions compared with private institutions. The only discipline among public

institutions that did not experience a negative change in salaries over the past two years was economics, when controlling for inflation. At a time when there are concerns over the capacity of public institutions to recruit and retain suitable candidates for academic positions at all ranks, the difference between salary levels at private and public institutions may be especially worrisome.

Finally, as a result of declining state allocations, sequestration, and decline in faculty negotiating power, should we expect flat faculty salaries for sociology and other social science disciplines in future years? Continued Research Department studies will tell the answers. For greater detail on 2012-2013 salaries, see "Some Sociology Faculty Salaries Edge Up" at <[www.asanet.org/documents/research/pdfs/AY2012\\_2013\\_Salary\\_Survey\\_Brief.pdf](http://www.asanet.org/documents/research/pdfs/AY2012_2013_Salary_Survey_Brief.pdf)>. 

# Making Content as Important as Form

Human beings live to a great extent in what has been called an assumptive world. Many of the things we take for granted may be untrue. There seems to be two assumptive worlds for academics, not only the general one but also the special beliefs and dogmas of the particular disciplines. The philosopher William Quine (1979) called such assumptions “tropes.”

The history of science and scholarship reveals many examples of obstructive tropes. Tycho Brahe, the Danish astronomer, spent his adult life trying to determine the orbit of Venus. He made extraordinarily accurate observations of the position

of the planet during his lifetime, but he assumed, like everyone else, that planets revolve around the earth.


Johannes Kepler, Brahe’s assistant, inherited the data after Brahe died. For years he made no progress. In his exasperation, Kepler developed a bizarre model of the orbits, a fantasy. In his play, he had unthinkingly placed the sun, rather than the Earth, at the center. Although Kepler’s scientific skills were inferior to Brahe’s, Kepler’s mistake solved the problem (Koestler 1967).

Scientific and other methods, no matter how scrupulously applied, are helpless in the face of misleading tropes. Social/behavioral studies

and the humanities are often based on tropes and dogmas, rather than precise definitions. My own field, emotions, is particularly trope ridden. The experts use vernacular words like anger, grief, fear, shame, pride, love, and so on as if they have clear meanings, so we are getting nowhere fast. But most fields have similar, if somewhat less confusion.

In this chaos, our journals have become punctilious about reviewing submissions in terms of form rather than content. Is the submission the right size? In the scientific journals, is it quantitative and systematic? In the qualitative journals and the humanities, is it sufficiently devoid of these same qualities? Journals that would even send a Keplerian submission out to review are few and far

between. In my recent experience, only *Contemporary Sociology* and *Sociological Forum* took a chance with my fantasies. Psychology is the worst, and medicine almost as bad.

Some 300 years ago, scientist Pascal (1660) proposed that system and what he called “finesse” (intuition) are *equally* necessary for advancing knowledge. Shall we try making content as important as form? 

Thomas Scheff

## References

Koestler, Arthur. 1967. *The Act of Creation*. New York: Dell.

Pascal, Blaise. 1660. *Pensees (Thoughts)*. Paris: Editions du Cerf. (1982).

Quine, William. 1979. “A Postscript on Metaphor.” In *On Metaphor*, edited by S. Sacks. Chicago: University of Chicago Press



## Online

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nessing about 100 percent growth in less than two years (see below). The growth trajectory is expected to continue as the department continues to receive inquiries from traditional KSU students as well as students from other colleges/institutions who are considering transferring from their current institutions. This growth has required an acceleration of online course development, particularly in the upper-division major requirements area. Over the last year we have been gradually developing and adding to the slate of online course offerings.

As we develop this program we are fully cognizant of the ongoing debate regarding the merits and future of online education in general. We also recognize that there is a connection between long-term online program success and the quality of course design and pedagogy - a link strongly emphasized in the literature. To ensure quality of online course development and delivery, Kennesaw State University has partnered with “Quality Matters™” to develop faculty-centered, peer review process designed to provide quality benchmarks and certification of online courses. In order to be approved for fully online delivery, all courses at Kennesaw

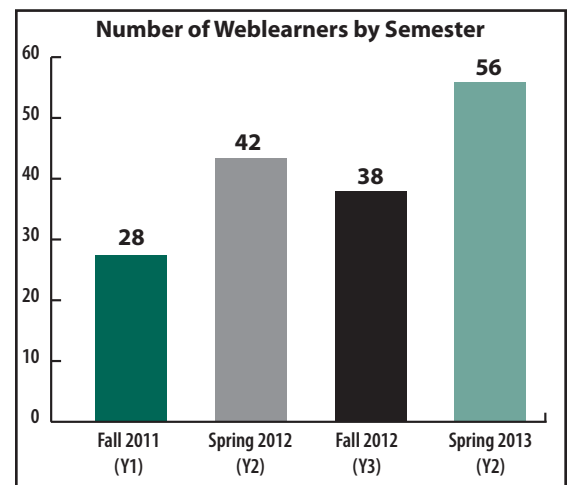
State University must be submitted for this internal peer review process to ensure they meet specific quality standards. The review process focuses on course structure and organizational quality while departments remain responsible for ensuring content quality and assessing instructional effectiveness. Prior to teaching online courses all faculty must become Online Teaching Certified by completing a KSU recognized training class that focuses on the design and pedagogy of online teaching. Faculty must also obtain departmental approval before developing online courses.


Kennesaw State University has recently made a transition to a new learning management system, “Desire to Learn (D2L)”, which provided us with the opportunity to refresh our approach to online course delivery. During the second part of the transition year (2012-2013) the program director for our online sociology degree program participated in a campus-wide project designed to encourage online teaching faculty to share their unique expertise and “best practices” in teaching. Topics included latest research in online learning, best practices in mobile learning, increasing faculty presence in online courses, cloud computing, the importance of feed-back in the online learning environment, and successful online teaching strategies.

We have been encouraging faculty to make use of recently introduced interactive technologies that can embed video and audio features in D2L. These technologies, including Panopto, VoiceThread and Soft Chalk, help maximize instructor presence and quality of feed-back in

the virtual classroom. In addition, we are now working with the University’s Office of Distance Learning to produce professional quality “faculty introductory videos” to be added to course homepages. Such video clips can help faculty avoid the “ghost town” syndrome that can sometime pervade online courses lacking interactive “Welcome” documents or applications on their main page.

Over the long term, fully online programs require a comprehensive assessment process based on performance comparisons with traditional programs. We plan on including measures of performance such as grades, GPAs, learning outcomes, student retention, graduation rates and career outcomes.



The assessment study will also include an examination of the profiles of students enrolled in the program relative to other sociology majors and a survey of students and faculty experiences with the program. As demands for flexible education are increasing and more non-traditional students need to update their skills to compete in rapidly changing labor markets, we expect that our online program will continue to grow. During the first two years we learned that with sufficient resources, insistence on high course delivery standards, and continued inclusion of appropriate distance learning technologies as they become available, the online Sociology degree program has the potential of becoming a long-term success. 



announcements

Call for Papers

Publications

**Family-Friendly Policies and Practices in Academe.** Stemming from a panel at the 2013 Eastern Sociological Society meeting, "Challenging and Changing Institutional Policies on Parental Leave," this proposed edited volume intends to combine empirical research about faculty experiences with family-friendly practices and policies as well as faculty experiences advocating for change on their campuses. We are seeking contributors who can speak to either of these areas. Topics include, but are not limited to, paid parental leave, paid paternity leave, tenure extension (or stop-the-clock) policies, part-time tenure track work arrangements, elder caregiving, or unpaid childcare leaves. Deadline: September 15, 2013. Contact: Erin K. Anderson at eanderson3@washcoll.edu; Catherine Richard Solomon at catherine.solomon@quinnipiac.edu.

**Contexts Special Food Issue.** We're whipping up a special issue on food, and we invite you to join the party. Submit a proposal for a 3,200-word feature article, or a tasty morsel for one of our departments: Jargon, Q&A, Mediations, Trends, or Unplugged. Possible topics include: the politics of food production; cuisine and social distinctions; food movements; "food deserts;" poverty and health; and many others. Deadline: October 1, 2013. Contact:

Carly Chillmon at carly@context.org; <contexts.org>.

**Contexts** is currently seeking contributors to compose short "In Brief" pieces for its upcoming issue. These articles summarize research related to newsworthy topics. While these articles are academically informed, they are written for a broader audience and are largely free of academic jargon. Sample articles can be found at <www.contexts.org/articles/issues/winter-2013/>. These articles are a great way to write about your existing interests or explore an entirely new topic, while getting a publication under your belt. We are open to any creative article ideas. Contact: Joanne Chen at jchen@sociology.rutgers.edu; <contexts.org>.

**The Global Urban Book Series** with Ashgate Publishing is now seeking authors and editors for additional books to appear as part of the series. This book series provides cutting-edge interdisciplinary research on political, spatial, cultural, and economic processes and issues in urban areas across the United States and the world, and on the global processes that impact and unite urban areas. The organizing theme of the series is the reality that behavior within and between cities and urban regions must be understood in a larger domestic and international context. Each book in the series will focus on a common and/or emerging issue in cities across the globe. Contact: Laura A. Reese at reesela@msu.edu;

<www.globalurbanbookseries.org>

**International Journal of Trends in Economic Management & Technology (IJTEMT)** invites you to submit your research paper for publication in volume II, issue II (April 2013) on the subject of Economics, Management & Technology. Contact: submit@ijtemt.org; <www.ijtemt.org>.

**Journal of World-Systems Research** invites submissions of original articles, datasets, and special issue proposals relevant to the study of world-systems and global political economy. Founded in 1994, JWSR is the official journal of ASA's Section on Political Economy of the World-System. It is an online, open source (free) journal that seeks to make research available to readers around the world regardless of their access to university libraries and other resources. Contact: jwsr@pitt.edu ; <www.jwsr.org>.

**Research in the Sociology of Health Care**, research papers sought for the annual edition. Papers dealing with macro-level system issues and micro-level issues involving technology, communication, disparities and government options linked to health and health care are sought. This includes examination of health and health care issues of patients or of providers of care especially those related to technology, communication, disparities and government options. Papers that focus on linkages to policy, population concerns and either patients or provid-

ers of care as ways to meet health care needs of people both in the US and in other countries are solicited. Due: February 14, 2014. Contact Jennie Jacobs Kronenfeld at (480) 965-8053; jennie.kronenfeld@asu.edu.

**The Sociological Initiative Foundation (SIF)** Invites concept proposals that link an explicit funding research design to a concrete social action strategy. Projects should have clear social change goals. SIF has funded projects in the areas of civic participation, community organizing, crime and law, education, health, housing, immigration, labor organizing, literacy, and linguistics. A limited number of concept applicants will be invited to submit full proposals in the fall of 2013. Applicants chosen for funding will receive 60 percent of the funds immediately in January 2014. They will receive the remaining 4 percent after 11 months, contingent upon submitting evidence that the project's 11-month milestones have been met. Deadline: August 15, 2013. For more information, visit <www.sifoundation.org >.

Conference

**38<sup>th</sup> Conference of the ASA Section on Political Economy of the World-System (PEWS)**, April 10-12, 2014, Pittsburgh, PA. "Social Movements and Global Transformation." Submissions are invited on this theme from all relevant disciplines in the humanities, law, and social sciences. Meals and lodging for authors of accepted papers

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation  
**Scholars in Health Policy Research**

**Congratulates Sociology Recipients of the 2013–2015 Fellowship Awards**

**Joanna Veazey Brooks**  
(Harvard University Site)

2013 PhD, University of Pennsylvania

**S. Michael Gaddis**  
(University of Michigan Site)

2013 PhD, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

**Tara McKay**  
(University of California, Berkeley/San Francisco Site)

2013 PhD, University of California, Los Angeles

**Daniel Navon**  
(Harvard University Site)

2013 PhD, Columbia University

*Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Scholars in Health Policy Research Program* is a national fellowship program of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. Each year, it provides up to nine talented social scientists with a unique and challenging two-year post-doctoral research and training experience at one of three participating universities: The University of California at Berkeley and San Francisco; The University of Michigan; and Harvard University. For information about the program, visit the website [www.healthpolicyscholars.org](http://www.healthpolicyscholars.org).

For information about the program, please visit [www.healthpolicyscholars.org](http://www.healthpolicyscholars.org).



Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

## announcements

will be provided. Deadline: January 21, 2014. Contact: Jackie Smith, [jwrs@pitt.edu](mailto:jwrs@pitt.edu); <[www.sociology.pitt.edu/documents/CallforPapers\\_001.pdf](http://www.sociology.pitt.edu/documents/CallforPapers_001.pdf)>.

**2014 Pacific Sociological Association's 85<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting**, March 27-30, 2014, Portland, OR. Theme: (Un) Changing Institutions: Work, Family, and Gender in the New Economy." Speakers are invited to present in the session: "Sociology of Memory: New and Classical Conceptualizations of Memory, Personal or Commodity, Public or Private?" Send one-page abstract ASAP. Deadline: September 1, 2013. Contact: Noel Packard at [packardn@prodigy.net](mailto:packardn@prodigy.net); <[www.pacificsoc.org](http://www.pacificsoc.org)>.

**Nineteenth Century Studies Association (NCSA) 2013 Conference**, March 20-22, 2014, Chicago, IL. Theme: "Urbanism and Urbanity." NCSA seek papers and panels that investigate elements of urbanism and urbanity during the long nineteenth century. Welcomes other interpretations of the conference theme as well. Deadline: September 30, 2013. Contact: Maria K. Bachman and Maria Gindhart at [ncsa2014@gmail.com](mailto:ncsa2014@gmail.com); <[www.ncsaweb.net](http://www.ncsaweb.net)>.

**William & Mary University's Symposium on Pilgrimage Studies**, October 4-6, 2013, Williamsburg, VA. Theme: "Pilgrims' Progress: Pilgrimage across Time and Cultures." An international conference with scholars from United States, Canada, Germany, Turkey, Spain, and India. Contact: Brennan Harris at [mbharr@wm.edu](mailto:mbharr@wm.edu); <[www.wm.edu/sites/pilgrimage/](http://www.wm.edu/sites/pilgrimage/)>.

## Meetings

**August 8-10, 2013**. Annual Conference of the Society for the Study of

Symbolic Interaction (SSSI). Grand Hyatt New York, New York City. For more information, visit: <[www.symbolicinteraction.org](http://www.symbolicinteraction.org)>.

**August 10-13, 2013**. *Sociologists for Women in Society* is holding its summer meeting at the Sheraton New York Hotel and Towers. Contact: Shirley A. Jackson at [swseo@socwomen.org](mailto:swseo@socwomen.org) or Jazmyne Washington at [swsadminofficer@socwomen.org](mailto:swsadminofficer@socwomen.org); <[www.socwomen.org](http://www.socwomen.org)>.

**October 8-11, 2013**. International Symposium on Comparative Sciences, Sofia, Bulgaria. Organized by the Bulgarian Comparative Education Sciences. Different comparative sciences can meet and discuss problems of common interest at this forum. For more information, visit: <[www.bces.conference.tripod.com/iscs/](http://www.bces.conference.tripod.com/iscs/)>.

**October 18-19, 2013**. Michigan Sociological Association Annual Meeting, Saginaw Valley State University, Saginaw, MI. Theme: "Sociology and Social Justice: The Scholar as Activist." Keynote Speaker: Monica White. A call for papers will continue until September 6. Contact: Michigan Sociological Assoc at [michigansociology@gmail.com](mailto:michigansociology@gmail.com); <[www.michigansociology.org](http://www.michigansociology.org)>.

## Funding

**The Alexander von Humboldt Foundation** is a non-profit foundation of the Federal Republic of Germany designed to promote international cooperation in research. It enables researchers from other countries to conduct research stays in Germany and assists them in maintaining the resulting academic and cultural ties. However, they also offer a number

of programs aimed at other target groups. Each year, the German Chancellor Fellowship for prospective leaders gives up to 50 highly talented young professionals from Brazil, China, India, Russia, and the United States the opportunity to spend a year in Germany and implement a project of their choice in cooperation with German hosts. Deadline: September 15, 2013. Contact: +49 228 833-423; Kristina Güroff at [Kristina.gueroff@avh.de](mailto:Kristina.gueroff@avh.de); <[www.humboldt-foundation.de/buka](http://www.humboldt-foundation.de/buka)>.

## Fellowships

**The European Institutes for Advanced Study (EURIAS) Fellowship Programme** is an international researcher mobility program offering 10-month residence in one of the 16 participating Institutes. The diversity of the participating Institutes for Advanced Study (IAS) offers a wide range of possible research contexts in Europe for worldwide scholars. Applicants may select up to three IAS outside their country of nationality or residence as possible host institutions. For the 2014-2015 academic year, EURIAS is offering 39 fellowships (20 junior and 19 senior positions). Deadline: July 5, 2013. For more information, go to: <[www.eurias-fp.eu](http://www.eurias-fp.eu)>.

**Princeton University Society of Fellows in the Liberal Arts Postdoctoral Fellowships in Humanities and Social Sciences** invites applications for three-year postdoctoral fellowships 2014-2017 for recent PhDs (from January 2012) in humanities or allied social sciences. Four appointments to pursue research and teach half-time in the following areas: Open discipline (two fellowships); Humanistic Studies; LGBT Studies. Stipend: approximately \$80,000. Deadline: October 1, 2013. For more information, visit <[www.princeton.edu/sf](http://www.princeton.edu/sf)>.

## In the News

**Robert N. Bellah**, University of California-Berkeley, was quoted in a May 7 *Huffington Post* article, "The Ivory Tower in Cyberspace: Is Internet Publishing Publishing?"

**Chloe Bird**, RAND Corporation, wrote a March 20 commentary, "Making Heart Disease a Women's Issue" and an April 22 commentary, "Can Catholic Colleges Block Free Condom Distribution?," both on a *Ms. Magazine* blog. She was also quoted in a May 29 *USA Today* article, "Moms are Primary Breadwinners in 40% of U.S. Households."

**Marcus Britton**, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, was quoted and **Michael Rosenfeld**, Stanford University, and **Pat Goldsmith**, Texas A&M University, were mentioned in a May 28 *Atlantic Cities* article, "How Residential Mobility Patterns Perpetuate Segregation."

**Claudia Buchmann**, Ohio State University, wrote a February 6 *New York Times* letter to the editor about ways to help underachieving boys succeed in school. She also was interviewed on March 18 on MSNBC's "The Cycle" about the rise of women in education and the growing gender gap in schools and was featured in a May 16 *Inside Higher Ed* "Academic Minute" on the growing gender gap on college campuses.

**James Burk**, Texas A&M University, and **David R. Segal**, University of Maryland, were quoted in a May 15 *USA Today* article on sexual abuse in the American military.

**Andrew Cherlin**, Johns Hopkins University, was quoted in an Associated Press article about new research from Pew Research Center, which found that mothers are now top earners in four in ten U.S. households. The article appeared in a number of media outlets including *The Fresno Bee* on May 28 and CBSNews.com, *The Daily Mail*, *Salon*, and *The Journal News* on May 29.

**Nicholas Christakis**, Harvard University, was mentioned in a June *Boston* magazine article, "Happier: The Happy App."

**Philip Cohen**, University of Maryland, was quoted in a May 29 *Washington Post* article, "Nearly 40 Percent of Mothers are Now the Family Breadwinners, Report Says." He also wrote a May 24 *Atlantic* column, "The Link Between Marriage Rates and Suicide Is Questionable."

**Dalton Conley**, New York University, was mentioned in a June 5 *Mail Tribune* article about first names. The article was picked up by the Associated Press and appeared in several media outlets including *The Atlanta Journal-Constitution* and the *San Francisco Chronicle* on June 5. He was also quoted in a May 30 *Philly.com* article, "Scientists Spot Genes Tied to Success at School, College."

**Thomas A. DiPrete**, Columbia University, and **Claudia Buchmann**, Ohio State University, were quoted in a February 17 *Chicago Tribune* column, "Boys in the Back of the Class," and in a March 27 *Fortune* column, "Boys vs. Girls: What's Behind the College Grad Gender Gap?"

**Thomas A. DiPrete**, Columbia University, was quoted in a March 1 *Businessweek* article, "New BLS Data Show Gender Gap Growing in College Education."

**David Ekerdt**, University of Kansas, was mentioned in a May 7 Reuters article, "Downsizing Boomers Spark New Career for Superorganzied."

**Glen Elder**, University of North Carolina, was mentioned in a May 13 *Guardian* article, "How to Encourage Staff Resilience in Times of Financial Difficulty."

## ASA footnotes

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announcements

**Amitai Etzioni**, George Washington University, wrote an April 5 *Salon* editorial, "How Conservatives Run America, Despite Losing Elections." He was also mentioned in an April 4 *New York Times* article, "Police Surveillance May Earn Money for City."

**Hilary Levey Friedman**, Harvard University, was quoted in a May 12 *CNBC* article, "Apps for Kids: Content Wars for the Milk and Cookie Set."

**Kjerstin Gruys**, University of California-Los Angeles, was quoted in a May 26 *Los Angeles Times* article, "Kjerstin Gruys' Year Without a Mirror Gave Her a True Look at Herself."

**Laura Hamilton**, University of California-Merced, and **Michael Parks**, University of Pennsylvania, were mentioned in May 12 *New York Times* op-ed, "When Helping Hurts."

**Stephanie Hartwell**, University of Massachusetts-Boston, was quoted in a May 21 *Huffington Post* article, "Oklahoma Tornado PTSD: How Survivors Are Coping."

**Anna Haskins**, University of Wisconsin-Madison, was mentioned in a May 26 *Deseret News* article, "Jailhouse Rock: Community Fosters Relationships Between Daughters and Their Incarcerated Fathers."

**Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo**, University of Southern California, wrote and **Hernan Ramirez**, Florida State University, was mentioned in a May 15 *Huffington Post* article, "The Immigrant Economic Stimulus: Nannies and Gardeners."

**Carole Joffe**, University of California-San Francisco, was quoted in an April 4 *New York Times* article about the upsurge in restrictions on abortion imposed by various state legislatures. She was also interviewed on April 24 on NPR's "All Things Considered" about the trial in Philadelphia of abortion doctor, Kermit Gosnell, and was quoted in an April 24 NPR.org article on the same topic.

**Nathan Jurgenson**, University of Maryland, was quoted in a May 5 *Guardian* article, "Internet Detox Promotes the Myth of Web Toxicity."

**Michael Kimmel**, Stony Brook University, was quoted in a May 1 *TIME.com* article and a May 4 *Newsday* article and wrote a May 3 *Huffington Post* op-ed about NBA basketball player Jason Collins announcing that he is gay.

**Eric Klinenberg**, New York University, was mentioned in a May 24 *News Journal* article, "Weather Emergencies Demanding More of Us."

**Tali Kristal**, University of Haifa, was quoted in May 30 *Huffington Post* and *Slate.com* articles, a June 3 *AOL Jobs* article, and a June 6 *MSNBC* article about her *American Sociological Review* study, suggesting that labor union decline, not computerization, is the main

cause of rising corporate profits at the expense of workers' compensation.

**Douglas McAdam**, Stanford University, was quoted in a May 15 post, "In Andhra, Maoist Rebels Pin Hope on Memories of the Dead" on the *New York Times* blog, "India Ink."

**Aaron M. McCright**, Michigan State University, was quoted and **Riley Dunlap**, Oklahoma State University, and **Chenyang Xiao**, American University, were mentioned in an April 29 *UPI* article, "U.S. Sociologist Tracks the Politics of Climate Change."

**Dan McFarland**, Stanford University, was quoted in a May 17 *ABCNews.com* column, "Speed Dating? Watch Your Mouth."

**Ashley Mears**, Boston University, was mentioned in a May 20 *Bloomberg News* article, "H-1B Models Strut Into U.S. as Programmers Pray For Help."

**Michael Messner**, University of Southern California, was quoted in April 29 and April 30 *Los Angeles Times* articles about NBA basketball player Jason Collins announcing that he is gay.

**Mark Mizruchi**, University of Michigan, was mentioned in a May 29 *Newsweek* article, "Is Apple too Clever by Half?"

**Jennifer Karas Montez**, Harvard University, was quoted in a May 30 *New York Times* article about her *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* study, which helps explain the growing education gap in mortality among U.S. white women. **Sarah Damaske**, Pennsylvania State University, was also mentioned in the article. Additionally, Montez' study, which she co-authored with **Anna Zajacova**, University of Wyoming, was the subject of articles in a number of other media outlets including *U.S. News and World Report* and *The Guardian*, and NPR.org on May 30, *CBSNews.com* on May 31, and *The Economist* on June 5.

**Margaret Nelson**, Middlebury College, was quoted and **Laura T. Hamilton**, University of California-Merced, was mentioned in a May 26 *NBCNews.com* article, "Helping or Hovering? When 'Helicopter Parenting' Backfires."

**Guðmundur Oddsson**, University of Missouri, authored an article in the *International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy*, "Class Awareness in Iceland," which was referred to in a May 16 *BBC News Magazine* article, "Why is Violent Crime so Rare in Iceland?"

**Susan Ostrander**, Tufts University, was featured in a May 18 *Somerville News Q&A* article, "Tufts Sociologist Examines the Past, Present, and Future of an All-American City."

**Eileen Otis**, University of Oregon, was quoted in a January 11 *Atlantic* article, "China's Uneven Labor Revolution," which cites her book, *Markets and Bodies: Women, Service Work and the Making of Inequality in China*.

**Manuel Pastor**, University of Southern California, was quoted in a May 14 *Salt Lake Tribune* article, "Utah's Inclusion Helps Fuel Economic Growth."

**Julie Phillips**, Rutgers University, **Hyeyoung Woo**, Portland State University, **Krycia Mossakowski**, University of Hawaii, **Robert Putnam**, Harvard University, and **Sherry Turkle**, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, were mentioned or quoted in a May 22 *Newsweek* article, "The Suicide Epidemic."

**Jack Nusan Porter** was interviewed on April 28 as a Holocaust survivor and a child of survivors at the 20th anniversary of the U.S. Holocaust Museum in Washington, D.C., by the local ABC and NBC news affiliates. He was also profiled in an April 9 "Campaign Trail" column in *The New Yorker* about his run for U.S. Congress against Joseph Kennedy III.

**Alejandro Portes**, Princeton University, was quoted in a May 29 *Miami Herald* article, "Sociologist: Income Levels of Mariel Migrants Lower than Earlier Cuban Exiles." He was also quoted in a May 28 *Fox News Latino* article, "Cuban Exiles Are No Longer 'The Elite Of Immigrants'; Study Explores."

**Brian Powell**, Indiana University, was quoted in an April 29 *Reuters* article about NBA basketball player Jason Collins announcing that he is gay. The article appeared in a number of other media outlets including the *Chicago Tribune* and *The Guardian* on April 29

and the *New York Times* and the *Toronto Sun* on April 30.

**Sean Reardon**, Stanford University, was mentioned in a May 10 *Boston Globe* article, "For Single Moms, The Keys to Degrees."

**Chris Rhomberg**, Fordham University, was quoted in a January 28 *Wall Street Journal* article on New Jersey Governor Chris Christie's veto of a bill to raise the state minimum wage. He was also quoted in April 26 *CNBC.com* and *MSN News Canada* articles about the impact of a strike of bakery workers at Hostess Brands.

**Lauren Rivera**, Kellogg School of Management Northwestern University, was quoted in a May 23 *Atlantic Wire* article, "Wall Street Remains Occupied by Lacrosse Bros."

**John Robinson**, University of Maryland, was interviewed on *WAMU* and quoted in a *WAMU.org* article, both on May 24, about his research suggesting the happiest Americans are those who have little or no excess time and yet seldom feel rushed. His research was also mentioned in a May 28 *TIME.com* article.

**Robert Sampson**, Harvard University, was mentioned in a May 21 *Christian Science Monitor* article, "What Tornado-Hit Cities Like Moore Have Learned."

**David R. Segal**, University of Maryland, was quoted in a May 16 *Bloomberg News* article on surveys dealing with

## Sociology of Race and Ethnicity Approved as Newest ASA Section Journal

At its January 2013 meeting, ASA Council approved a recommendation from the Committee on Publications for a new quarterly journal on *Sociology of Race and Ethnicity* from ASA Section on Racial and Ethnic Minorities (SREM).

The new journal is the fourth official section journal approved by ASA. The first, *City & Community*, was first published by the ASA Community and Urban Sociology Section in 2002. *Journal of World-Systems Research*, an online-only open access journal, has been sponsored by the ASA Political Economy of the World-Systems Section since 2009. *Society and Mental Health* was first published in 2011 by the ASA Sociology of Mental Health Section.

David L. Brunsma (Virginia Tech) and David G. Embrick (Loyola University-Chicago) will serve as inaugural co-editors for *Sociology of Race and Ethnicity*. The first issue will be published in January 2015 in partnership with SAGE. The journal will provide a much-needed outlet for sociological research on race and ethnicity, and will seek to provide new linkages between sociology and other disciplines where race and ethnicity are central components.

Beginning in 2015, membership in the Racial and Ethnic Minorities Section will include a subscription to *Sociology of Race and Ethnicity*.

More information on the new journal (including how to submit manuscripts and volunteer as a reviewer) will appear in an upcoming issue of *Footnotes*.



## announcements

increased sexual assault in the military. Segal was also quoted in a June 2 Associated Press article further highlighting sexual assault in the military, which appeared in a number of media outlets including the *Philadelphia Inquirer* and *Newsday*.

**Richard Sennett**, London School of Economics, was mentioned in a May 13 *BBC News* article, "Viewpoint: Do Famous Role Models Help or Hinder?"

**Christian Smith**, University of Notre Dame, had his National Study of Youth and Religion referenced in the May 9 *TIME* magazine cover article, "The Me Me Me Generation."

**Anne Marie Sorenson**, University of Toronto, was quoted in a May 24 *Toronto Star* article, "Fresh Air Fund: Camp Helped Create a Hero."

**Gayle Sulik**, University of Albany, was quoted in an April 25 *New York Times Magazine* article about the "feel good war on breast cancer." Additionally, he was interviewed on May 3 on Sisters Talk Radio about the story behind the pink ribbon campaign and on May 16 on KCRW about "Angelina Jolie and the 'breast cancer gene.'" Sulik also wrote a May 28 CNN op-ed about why Jolie's cancer tests cost so much.

**Liam Swiss**, Memorial University, wrote a May 22 *Ottawa Citizen* article, "Lowered Expectations and the CIDA-DEFAIT Merger."

**Kathleen Tierney**, University of Colorado-Boulder, was quoted in a May 26 *Salon* article, "Finding Peace in Post-Disaster Haiti."

**W. Bradford Wilcox**, University of Virginia, wrote a May 13 *Atlantic* column, "What's Driving the Rise in Suicide Among Middle-Aged Men?" The column also mentions **Julie Phillips**, Rutgers University. Additionally, Wilcox was quoted in a May 19 *New York Times* op-ed, "All the Lonely People."

**William Julius Wilson**, Harvard University, was quoted in a May 9 *Diverse: Issues In Higher Education* article, "Harvard Sociologist Wilson Says Moynihan Report 'Prophetic.'" He was also quoted in a May 29 Bloomberg News article, "Selling Keynesian Economics to Joe the Plumber."

**Tracy Weitz**, University of California-San Francisco, was quoted in a May 9 *New York Times* article, "Undercover Video Targets Abortion Doctors."

## Awards

**Andrew J. Cherlin**, Johns Hopkins University, was named a Russell Sage Foundation Visiting Scholar for the 2012-2013 academic year.

**Dalton Conley**, New York University, was named a Russell Sage Foundation Visiting Scholar for the 2012-2013 academic year.

**Nancy Davis**, DePauw University, and **Robert Robinson**, Indiana University, received a gold medal in the Religion category of the Independent Publishers Book Award, for their book: *Claiming Society for God: Religious Movements and Social Welfare in Egypt, Israel, Italy, and the United States* (Indiana University Press, 2012).

**Amitai Etzioni**, George Washington University, received the Chris Argyris Lifetime Achievement Award from the Academy of Management.

**Madeleine Patricia Fairbairn**, University of Wisconsin-Madison, received the Mellon/ACLS Dissertation Completion Fellowship.

**Joe Feagin**, Texas A&M University, received the 2013 Arthur Fletcher Lifetime Achievement Award from the American Association for Affirmative Action (AAA) and the 2012 SGI Social Justice Award from the Soka Gakkai International-USA. He also has been

awarded the Soka Gakkai International-USA Social Justice (2012).

**Cybelle Fox**, University of California-Berkeley, was named a Russell Sage Foundation Visiting Scholar for the 2012-2013 academic year.

**Michael J. Hathaway**, Simon Fraser University, received the Henry Luce Foundation/ACLS Program in China Studies: Postdoctoral Fellowships for his project "Emerging Matsutake Worlds: Markets, Science and Nature in Southwest China."

**Louis Kriesberg**, Syracuse University, was awarded the Distinguished Scholar Award of the International Studies Association's Peace Studies Section at the ISA's annual convention in April 2013.

**Doug McAdam**, Stanford University, was named a Russell Sage Foundation Visiting Scholar for the 2012-2013 academic year.

**Harland Prechel**, Texas A&M University, **Theresa Morris**, Trinity College, College received the Outstanding Article Award from the American Society of Criminology, 2012 for "The Effects of Organizational and Political Embeddedness on Financial Malfeasance in the Largest U.S. Corporations: Dependence, Incentives and Opportunities" *American Sociological Review*.

**Belinda Robnett**, University of California-Irvine, was named a Russell Sage Foundation Visiting Scholar for the 2012-2013 academic year.

**Daromir Rudnyckj**, University of Victoria, received an ACLS Fellowship.

**Christopher J. Schneider**, University of British Columbia, was awarded the 2013 Confederation of University Faculty Associations of British Columbia (CUFA BC)'s Distinguished Academics Early in Career Award.

**Siri Suh**, Columbia University, received the Mellon/ACLS Dissertation Completion Fellowship.

**Verta Taylor**, University of California-Santa Barbara, received the 2013 Outstanding Graduate Mentoring Award from the Academic Senate of the University of California-Santa Barbara for her dedication and exemplary mentorship of graduate students over the course of her career.

**Rachel A. Woldoff**, West Virginia University (WVU), was awarded with the 2013 Best Book in Urban Affairs Award for her book: *White Flight/Black Flight: The Dynamic of Racial Change in an American Neighborhood* (Cornell University Press, 2011). She also received the 2013 Outstanding Research Award from WVU's Eberly College of Arts and Sciences.

## Transitions

**Walter R. Jacobs**, University of Minnesota, was promoted to full professor and appointed Founding Dean of the College of Social Sciences and

Professional Studies at the University of Wisconsin-Parkside.

**Kathleen Tiemann**, University of North Dakota, became Dean of the School of Liberal Arts at Merrimack College in North Andover, Massachusetts.

## People

**Alan Grigsby**, University of Cincinnati, elected Student Section Chair of the North Central Sociological Association.

**Douglas Harper**, Duquesne University, was elected President of the International Visual Sociology Association.

**Carole Joffe**, University of California-San Francisco, was awarded the 2013 Lifetime Achievement Award by the Society for Family Planning.

**Joey Sprague**, University of Kansas, is the new Executive Officer for Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS).

**Kristin Turney**, University of California-Irvine, was named a National Academy of Education postdoctoral Fellow. She will complete her dissertation, "Mass Incarceration and the Intergenerational Transmission of Inequality: Examining the Effect of Paternal Incarceration on Children's Educational Outcomes."

**N. Prabha Unnithan**, Colorado State University, is the President-Elect of the Western Social Science Association.

## New Books

**Mary Bernstein**, University of Connecticut, and **Verta Taylor**, University of California-Santa Barbara, Eds., *The Marrying Kind? Debating Same-Sex Marriage Within the Lesbian and Gay Movement* (University of Minnesota Press, 2013).

**Henry Brownstein**, NORC at The University of Chicago, *Contemporary Drug Policy* (Routledge, 2013).

**Thomas A. DiPrete**, Columbia University, and **Claudia Buchmann**, Ohio State University, *The Rise of Women: The Growing Gender Gap in Education and What it Means for American Schools* (Russell Sage Foundation, 2013).

**Brian Dill**, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, *Fixing the African State Recognition, Politics, and Community-Based Development in Tanzania* (Palgrave, 2013).

**Joe Feagin**, Texas A&M University, *The White Racial Frame 2nd Edition* (Routledge, 2013).

**Nancy Foner**, Hunter College and CUNY Graduate Center, Ed., *One Out of Three: Immigrant New York in the Twenty-First Century* (Columbia University Press, 2013).

**Laura Gomez**, UCLA, **Nancy Lopez**, University of New Mexico, Eds., *Critical Approaches to Health Disparities* (Rutgers University Press, 2013).

**Erich Goode**, Stony Brook University, *Justifiable Conduct: Self-Vindication*

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in *Memoir* (Temple University Press, 2013).

**Douglas Harper**, Duquesne University, *Visual Sociology* (Routledge, 2012).

**Meg Wilkes Karraker**, University of St. Thomas, *Global Families 2nd Edition* (Sage 2013).

**Mary Ellen Konieczny**, University of Notre Dame, *The Spirit's Tether: Family, Work and Religion Among American Catholics* (Oxford University Press, 2013).

**Mary Ann Mason**, Northwestern University, **Nicholas H. Wolfinger**, University of Utah, and **Marc Goulden**, *Do Babies Matter? Gender & Family in the Ivory Tower* (Rutgers University Press, 2013).

**Beverly Mizrahi**, Ashkelon Academic College, *Israel: Paths to Middle-Class Mobility among Second-Generation Moroccan Immigrant Women in Israel* (Wayne State University Press, 2013).

**Stephen J. Morewitz**, California State University, **Mark L. Goldstein**, Eds., *Handbook of Forensic Sociology and Psychology* (Springer, 2013).

**Susan A. Ostrander**, Tufts University, *Citizenship and Governance in a Changing City: Somerville* (Temple University Press, 2013).

**Jack Nusan Porter**, International Association of Genocide Scholars (IAGC), *Jewish Partisans of the Soviet Union* (Spencer Press, 2013); *Happy Days Revisited: Growing Up Jewish in Ike's America* (Spencer, 2012); and *Milwaukee Memories/Milwaukee and Hollywood* (Spencer Press, 2012).

**Antonia Randolph**, University of Delaware, *The Wrong Kind of Different: Challenging the Meaning of Diversity in American Classrooms* (Teachers College Press, 2012).

**Laurel Richardson**, Ohio State University, *After a Fall: A Sociomedical Sojourn* (Left Coast Press, 2013).

**Jeffrey Ian Ross**, University of Baltimore, Ed., *Encyclopedia of Street Crime in America* (Sage Publications, 2013).

**Anna Sun**, Kenyon College, *Confucianism as a World Religion: Contested Histories and Contemporary Realities* (Princeton University Press, 2013).

**Christopher S. Swader**, National Research University-Higher School of Economics, *The Capitalist Personality: Face-to-Face Sociality and Economic Change in the Post-Communist World* (Routledge, 2013).

**N. Prabha Unnithan**, Colorado State University, Ed., *Crime and Justice in India* (Sage Publications, 2013).

Other Organizations

**Eastern Sociological Society (ESS)** founded the Eastern Sociological Soci-

ety Opportunities in Retirement Network (ESSORN), in 2009. The network serves to bring together sociologists interested in finding ways to use their sociological knowledge in retirement, especially when they relocate far from the universities where they were employed, and to provide a forum for interaction with colleagues at a similar life stage. We are now thinking about expanding our regional network and perhaps loosely reorganizing on a national basis. We are looking for volunteers in other regions who might be interested in putting together organizational sessions at their regional meetings or meeting with some of us at ASA to discuss common interests. If you think you might like to get involved in this project, Contact: Rosalyn Darling in [rdarling@iup.edu](mailto:rdarling@iup.edu); or Peter Stein in [pstein22@aol.com](mailto:pstein22@aol.com).

Contact

**South Dakota State University-Rural Life and Census Data Center** is making a free online book of cartoons available for Sociology instructors from January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013. For more information, visit; <[www.sdstate.edu/soc/rlcdc/i-o/dept\\_pub.cfm](http://www.sdstate.edu/soc/rlcdc/i-o/dept_pub.cfm)>.

Deaths

**Michel Crozier**, a French sociologist and member of the Académie des sciences morales et politiques, passed away at the age of 90 on May 24, 2013, in Paris.

**Gerald Marwell**, New York University, Richard T. Ely Professor Emeritus of Sociology, passed away on March 24, 2013 in New York City at the age of 76.

**Aristide R. Zolberg**, New School for Social Research, Walter A. Eberstadt Professor of Politics and University in Exile Professor Emeritus at The New School for Social Research, passed away on April 12, 2013, after a long struggle with cancer.

Obituaries

**Daniel O'Haver Price** 1918-2012

Daniel O'Haver Price died on November 18, 2012, in Jacksonville, FL at the age of 94. He was born in Palatka, FL, on September 12, 1918, the second son of Charles Henry and Lillian O'Haver Price. He graduated from Putnam High School in 1935 and then earned a BS from Florida Southern College in 1939. He taught high school science in Bartow, FL, before going to graduate school in 1940. He was awarded his MA in 1942 and PhD in 1948, both in sociology from the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill.

Dan joined the UNC faculty shortly after receiving his doctoral degree and served from 1957-66 as the Director of the UNC Institute for Research in Social Science. He was a visiting professor

at Harvard University in 1950 and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1957. During 1963-1964, he was a Fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences.

In 1966 he moved to The University of Texas-Austin. For four years in the mid-1970s he served as chair of the UT sociology department. In 1978, he moved to UNC-Greensboro, where he was department head for 10 years. He retired in 1988 and moved to Jacksonville, FL, where he married Marion Albinson Conner on June 5, 1988.

Early in his career, Dan was elected a Fellow of the American Statistical Association. He was also a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was a consultant to many government agencies, including the U.S. Census Bureau, the National Institutes of Health, the Social Security Administration, the National Science Foundation, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Office of Economic Opportunity. He was President of the Southern Demographic Association, 1983-84.

During World War II, Dan was an electronics officer in the U.S. Navy, attached to PT Boat Squadron 17 in the Pacific, with service in Panama, Hawaii, the Marshall Islands, New Guinea, and Mindoro. After the war, as a reservist, he taught courses in missile technology and consulted with the Naval Weapons Laboratory in Dahlgren, Virginia. He retired as a Captain from the Navy reserves in 1978.

As a social statistician and demographer, Dan authored/co-authored seven books and more than 50 articles in professional journals. His books include (with Margaret Hagood) *Statistics for Sociologists* (Holt 1952); *The 99th Hour: The Population Crisis in the United States* (UNC Press 1967); and *Changing Characteristics of the Negro Population: A 1960 Census Monograph* (U.S. Government Printing Office 1969).

In 1942 Dan published an article in *Social Forces*, titled "Factor Analysis in the Study of Metropolitan Centers," which was the very first article published in the sociological literature using factor analysis. The first sentence of this article is: "The purpose of this article is to point out some of the possibilities for sociology of a comparatively new statistical technique, factor analysis, and give an example of its application." Dan's units of analysis were the 93 metro areas with populations in 1930 of 100,000 or more. Dan would sometimes tell us that he did the factor analysis and orthogonal rotation of the 15 characteristics of these 93 cities by hand, and that it took him more than two months to do. These days such a problem would run on Stata or some other statistical software in much less than one minute.

At a Memorial session held during the meetings of the Population Association of America (PAA) in New Orleans in April 2013, Dan was remembered by

many of his students and colleagues. One of his doctoral students at UNC, Charles Nam, commented on Dan's graciousness when Dan and he were candidates for the Presidency of the PAA. When Nam won the election, Dan noted how proud he was that now one of his students was the PAA President. Marta Tienda and Mark Fossett, two of Dan's students at the University of Texas (UT), commented on Dan's truthfulness and openness in all matters of teaching and research. Frank Bean, one of Dan's UT colleagues, noted how supportive and accessible Dan was to the young sociology faculty at UT in the 1970s. Dudley Poston, also a colleague of Dan's at UT in the 1970s, remarked about Dan's mentoring and advising of junior faculty in the sociology department, at a time when there was little if any formal mentoring going on.

Other former colleagues have written to us about Dan and his contributions. A former UT colleague of Dan's, Teresa Sullivan, now the President of the University of Virginia, noted that Dan preceded her by several years as Chair of the Department of Sociology at UT. Terry wrote us recently that "I later realized, in chairing the same department, how deft he had been in managing many dicey situations."

William Markham, both a student of Dan's at the University of Texas and a colleague of Dan's at UNC-Greensboro, noted the enormous respect Dan enjoyed at UNCG. In the early '80s when UNCG was hiring a new Provost, Dan was not too impressed with the tentative choice. He wrote a letter of opposition to the Chancellor, and the Chancellor responded by walking down the street from his administrative suite to visit Dan in his utilitarian office in the sociology department to personally explain his reasons and to ask for Dan's support. Dan was polite but unconvinced, and the hiring went ahead. Bill notes that the new Provost proved to be an absolute disaster.

Bill also noted his frequent reliance on Dan for statistical advice. As we all know, Dan was a superb teacher of statistics, but also unpretentious and humble. On one occasion, after masterfully helping unravel a difficult problem with which Bill had been struggling for days, Dan told Bill, "Just remember though; my advice is worth exactly what you paid for it."

Dan's second wife, Marion Conner Price (1918-2010), was a leading Jacksonville actress and television pioneer. His first wife, Doris Price (1921-2012), was the mother of his three children: Philip Price, Karen Price, and Gary Price. Dan is survived by his brother Charles Price, his three children, five grandchildren, and countless students, friends, and colleagues.

*Dudley L. Poston, Jr., Texas A&M University, and William T. Markham, University of North Carolina-Greensboro*



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### annual meeting activities

The **Graduate Poster Session** at the Annual Meeting is a place for undergraduate student advisors, graduate school faculty, and prospective graduate students to learn about master's and doctoral programs at 40 different institutions. For an opportunity to speak with a representative from each school, stop by the Promenade of the Hilton NYC Midtown (2<sup>nd</sup> Floor) on **Saturday, August 10, from 2:30-4:10**. The posters will be on display throughout the conference.

**Meet with a Department Resources Group (DRG) Consultant** during the ASA Annual Meeting. This opportunity is free for department chairs, program directors, and interested faculty. DRG consultants can help with:

- preparation for program review
- curriculum development
- faculty development
- many other issues

For appointments, contact: Jeff Chin at chin@lemoyne.edu by August 1, 2013

#### **AKD Distinguished Lecture with Teresa Sullivan**

All ASA meeting registrants are invited to attend Alpha Kappa Delta's (AKD) annual Distinguished Lecture Session on Saturday, August 10, 2013, from 4:30pm-6:10pm. This year's Distinguished Lecturer is Teresa Sullivan, President of the University of Virginia. Her talk, "Greedy Institutions," will explore American sociologist Lewis A. Coser's concept of "greedy institutions," which are institutions that take up more and more of the life space of their constituents. Sullivan will explore how many American workplaces are becoming "greedier," abetted by high unemployment rates, continuous connectivity, and relentless cost-cutting.

#### **For Members Only**

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