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Looking Forward to the 2014 ASA Annual Meeting

Understanding Super-Gentrification in San Francisco

John Stover, University of San Francisco

The city and county of San Francisco (“The City” as it is known to its residents) has long struggled to meet the housing needs of its citizens based on its geographic landscape and local political frameworks. Whether it be the mid-19th century fires, the great 1906 earthquake and fire, the 1950s urban renewal changes and displacement, the 1970s emergence of the Castro, or the 1990s dot-com boom, San Francisco’s geographic and cultural landscapes have continually shifted,



much like the tectonic plates upon which it resides. In other words, gentrification in San Francisco’s neighborhoods is, in historical and biographical perspective, an ongoing process. Efforts to expand the City’s housing stock are simultaneously and severely limited by the geography of the area. With the Pacific Ocean to the west and the San Francisco Bay to north and east, the San Francisco Peninsula’s total area spans 223 square miles, yet its central city is locked into less than 47 square miles. While landfill expansion into

the Bay was stopped in the early 60s by organizations such as Save the Bay, much of San Francisco’s northern and eastern boundaries have already been extended past its original, natural boundaries. This extreme geographic limitation, combined with other factors, has led to San Francisco’s rise as the nation’s highest square foot cost for private residences.

The public television station KQED explored San Francisco’s gentrification trends throughout the 20th century in the documentary series “Hidden Neighborhoods,” which highlights trends in specific neighborhoods. For example, “The Castro” (1997) episode documents

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ASA’s New Opportunities in Retirement Network Formed

At its Winter 2014 meeting, ASA Council approved a member-generated proposal to establish a program focused on the needs and interests of sociologists at or near the retirement stage of their careers. The creation of the ASA Opportunities in Retirement Network (ASAORN) provides a national-level outlet for an initiative that began at the Eastern Sociological Society meetings in 2009. “Opportunities in Retirement” sessions have also been held at the Pacific Sociological Society, the Midwest Sociological Society, and, most recently, at the Southern Sociological Society meetings. An exploratory meeting for ASAORN was held at the 2013 ASA Annual Meeting, with nearly 40 ASA members attending, in addition to ASA staff Karen Gray Edwards and Margaret Weigers Vitullo.

The need for this group is evident in the fact that, as of 2013, 680 ASA members were in the retired/emeritus category—the highest number

in that category in five years—and that number will likely continue to grow in the years to come. Authored by Jon Darling, Rosalyn Benjamin Darling, Charles Green, and Peter Stein, the proposal for the new group listed seven goals:

1. To promote retention of ASA members as they transition from full-time work to retirement.
2. To promote interaction and a sense of community among retired members.
3. To promote interaction between retired members and other members at all career stages.
4. To lessen the sense of isolation felt by some retired members.
5. To provide the means for sharing information about opportunities in teaching, research, and other activities that would benefit from the expertise of retired sociologists.

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Undergraduate Students as Applied Sociologists: Community-Based Research Addresses Homelessness

Laura Nichols, Santa Clara University and Norma A. Winston, University of Tampa

Sociology undergraduate majors who possess a strong foundation in sociological theory and methods can greatly benefit from an opportunity to apply their skills to address community issues and needs. In this short piece we provide examples of two community-based projects related to homelessness, which involved undergraduate students in Applied Sociology classes. One took place at the University of Tampa, a small private university in Florida with an accredited program in Applied and Clinical Sociology; the other at Santa Clara University,

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from the executive officer

Advocating Sociology—You Are Essential to Our Success

Advocacy is more than being on Capitol Hill

According to the *Washington Post*, there are close to 13,000 registered federal lobbyists promoting special interests in Washington, DC. Of the 13,000 none work directly for the ASA.

The ASA, as a non-profit, scientific organization falls into a Internal Revenue Service tax status (501c3), which limits the amount of lobbying (or direct advocacy) we can do. Moreover, historically, ASA Council has taken a cautious approach to direct advocacy.

So if ASA as a scientific society can't give money, loiter in the halls of Congress, support political campaigns, and other direct advocacy methods, what can the ASA do to protect and advance sociology at the federal level where research funding and science policy directly affect individual sociologists and the discipline?

The ASA can use more indirect, methods to advance sociology in Washington, DC (e.g., sponsoring Capitol Hill briefings or National Academies of Science studies, participating in poster sessions on Capitol Hill, and serving in leading roles in various coalitions). These indirect methods can play an important role in educating members of Congress and their key staff about the ways sociology contributes to the public good. But on major issues—such as appropriations bills and attacks on the National Science Foundation—these means of advocacy only create a squeak that can be lost among the cacophony generated in Washington, DC, by these 13,000 federal lobbyists.

So over the past few years I have asked staff to see what more ASA can do to make our voice louder within the constraints of our tax status and organizational history when that is absolutely necessary.

Newsmakers

One of the first things we did was to reinvigorate our media

engagement. This was a suggestion from Council. If we cannot directly inform Congress about the importance of sociological research to our society, then the media and popular culture can. Since 2011, the ASA has distributed 170 press releases on sociological research, established an ASA Experts Database for the media, and logged close to 2,000 media interactions. This has generated a consistent flow of strong and interesting sociological studies in the major media outlets and the discussion of sociological research on popular TV shows like *The View*, *The Talk*, *Conan O'Brien*, *Today*, and *CBS This Morning*. The press releases that we distribute focus on issues that are relevant to current and future policymakers (see www.asanet.org/press/press.cfm).

Social Media

Second, ASA staff has worked to build our social media presence. Our current president, Annette Lareau, has been particularly active in moving us forward. ASA's Facebook and Twitter (@ASANews) followers include ASA members as well as journalists and policymakers. Through social media The ASA is able to share news and information on sociological research, respond to requests from the media and policy makers, and build a network of like-minded individuals. We encourage members to promote their research on social media. If you are on Twitter, consider using the hashtag #socresearch to promote your research. In San Francisco this August ASA will sponsor a major effort to train Annual Meeting attendees in these tools.

Grassroots

Third, for well over a year, ASA staff has worked behind the scenes to build a grassroots communication program within

the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA). The platform allows COSSA members to communicate with elected officials, Executive Branch officials, and other policymakers through e-mail. With this tool, "calls to action" can be drafted by COSSA and sent to the social science community for immediate response. While other organizations have used similar tools, this is the first time the social sciences can speak to policy makers—strategically and in one voice. The new COSSA Executive Director, Wendy Naus, has led this new COSSA effort.

The grassroots communication platform was launched in March (see the March Vantage Point) and has led to the House of Representatives hearing a loud "No!" with regard to the *FIRST Act*, which seeks to significantly reduce NSF social science funding. ASA members were asked to send letters to their members of Congress through this communication program and you did! More than 100 letters were sent after ASA members received March's *Member News and Notes*, more than 650 letters were sent in response to my March 27 e-mail request, and 152 letters were sent following ASA Facebook and Twitter links. COSSA and ASA will continue to send "calls to action" when pressing issues arise. We will *not* pester you; this is a collective action tool for those times when it a response from sociologists is urgent. COSSA's FIRST At current call to action can be found at cqrcengage.com/cossa/home.

Your voice

With these reinvigorated and new tools sociology's voice has become stronger and will continue to gain strength. While I work with Executive Office staff and Council to find new ways to communicate the value of sociological research, I am now asking each of you, as an ASA member and


sociologist, to become a vocal champion of the discipline.

How will you know when you have succeeded? As a colleague of mine said, the metric is not when you recognize your congressional representative in your local coffee shop; it is when your representative recognizes *you*. I realize that for many this may result in some uncomfortable first steps, but we cannot continue to be silent. Like the New York Lottery advertisement said—"You have to be in it, to win it."

Please consider some of the ways in which you can communicate your research and passion for the discipline. And recognize that raising the public's appreciation for sociology at the local level as well as in the national media makes it harder for policymakers to enact legislation and regulations that negatively affect the future of our discipline.

Inspire future scientists by sponsoring (or judging) science fairs, demonstrate sociological research methods and techniques during "hands-on" science displays, or become a resource for a local school. Present your research at local groups/clubs, and volunteer with community organizations that could use your expertise. Or organize a science café. Make sure your research is promoted by your college or university's public information office. Write local op-eds. Talk to your lawmakers in a formal or informal settings.

Participate in the ASA Annual Meeting special training events on social media in San Francisco.

Become a vocal champion for sociology. You are essential to our success. 



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

science policy

Census Bureau Highlights Young Noncitizen Population in the United States

More than three out of five noncitizens under age 35 have been in the United States for five years or more, with a majority arriving before they were 18 years old, according to a brief from the U.S. Census Bureau. The brief, *Noncitizens Under Age 35: 2010-2012*, uses multiyear data from the American Community Survey to present demographic and socioeconomic information about the noncitizen population under age 35. Noncitizens include legal permanent residents, temporary migrants, unauthorized immigrants and other resident statuses. Some of the facts included in the report includes: almost one-third of the 2.6 million noncitizens age 18 to 24 living in the U.S. were enrolled in college; noncitizens under age 35 represented about



one-fourth (26 percent) of the total foreign-born population; and traditional immigration gateway states like California, Texas, New York and Florida account for the majority of noncitizens under 35. For more information, visit www.census.gov/acs/www/guidance_for_data_users/comparing_2012/.


Population Reference Bureau and Casey Foundation Create U.S. Child Well-Being Index

The Annie E. Casey Foundation recently launched its *Race for Results Index*, a new collection of data developed by demographers at the Population Reference Bureau (PRB). The index disaggregates data by racial and ethnic group and by state in order to measure the “impact of a child’s race on his or her opportunity for success in adulthood,” according to the Foundation. An index is a concise way to describe data over time,

across different geographic areas, population groups, and domains for policymakers who are looking for easy ways to understand information. *The Race for Results Index* compares how children are progressing on key benchmarks for health, education, and family environment as well as neighborhoods. The higher the score (on a scale of zero to 1,000), the better children in that group are doing. At the national level the index shows that no one group is meeting all of the benchmarks. African American, American Indian, and Latino children face some of the biggest challenges to opportunity. For more information, see www.prb.org/Publications/Articles/2014/casey-index-child-wellbeing.aspx.

Change in Leadership of the NIH Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research

As of May 5, 2014, Robert M. Kaplan, Associate Director for Behavioral and Social Sciences

Research, and Director of the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR), will move to the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ). Kaplan will serve in a new position as Chief Science Officer for the AHRQ. He has made numerous contributions to behavioral and social sciences research at the NIH, including bringing together leaders in mobile technology, behavioral sciences, and clinical research to forge new partnerships in mHealth; leading a variety of activities in dissemination and implementation research in health; and providing support for training in systems science methodologies to facilitate the study of behavioral and social dimensions of health; and representing the NIH with stakeholders. A nationwide search to fill the position of Associate Director for Behavioral and Social Sciences Research/ Director will soon begin. 

Socio-Innovations at SAGE Publications

Sophia Puglisi, *SAGE Sociology Journals*, Sophia.puglisi@sagepub.com

When it comes to innovation, scholars are a mainstay. From careful observation to great discovery, they play an integral role in advancing society. SAGE (myself included) is proud to help sculpt scholarly research into its print and online forms. But at the end of the work week, even the most momentous PDF in the history of research amounts to little if no one downloads it.

In other words, it isn’t enough to publish great research without promoting it. Fortunately for our journals, there are more ways than ever before to increase the discoverability of great research. With the help of emergent social media channels (e.g., Twitter and Facebook), email campaigns, and discipline-specific blogs, spreading awareness of our authors’ work is easy—although not always simple.

Promote! Promote! Promote!

Maintaining the integrity of highly reputable, peer-reviewed research means navigating social

media thoughtfully and, at times, strategically. It is with this in mind that SAGE’s Socio-Innovations remain a truly collaborative effort. Scholars may be the backbone of innovation, but that’s not to say they belong in the backseat. If you write/record/say/do something that relates to your research, at least one of @SAGESociology’s 13,100 (as of April) Twitter followers might want to hear about it. Or better yet, retweet it.

Think tweeting is for tweens? Reconsider this. A recent article from our SAGE Connection blog, “6 reasons why researchers of any age should get active on Twitter,” makes several strong arguments in favor of tweeting, from “joining provocative, important conversations in real time” to boosting your Search Engine Optimization (SEO) ranking.

If you are unconvinced, tell us why in a tweet @SAGESociology (or the American Sociological Association’s Twitter page, @ASAnews). Promoting your work may be a matter of less than 140 characters... or a 10- to 15-minute phone call to produce a podcast about your work.

SAGE Podcasts

The Purpose: If you believe the notion that people remember a mere 10 percent of what we read, 20 percent of what we hear, but up to 70 percent of what we discuss with others, and 95 percent of what we teach to someone else, researchers may have a problem.

Podcasts automatically position listeners in that “20 percent” territory. What’s more, podcast content may well go beyond the “what we hear” and inspire listeners to engage in further discussion (on social media or elsewhere); or listeners use what they’ve learned to teach someone else. That 10 percent of a print journal article becomes 95 percent before you know it.

Statistics like this draw attention to the advantage of going beyond the text-based nature of traditional research. A short sound bite—a bit of dialogue, some commentary, an anecdote—may help students and scholars get a better grasp on the bigger picture.

Usage reports regularly show that podcasts result in more click-

throughs to articles. A combination of factors explains this trend: traffic from iTunes, podcast promotion on Twitter/Facebook, un-gated articles, etc. In my opinion, the fundamental reason is that podcasts breathe more life into authors’ passion projects. Many authors do this in some capacity already, verbally presenting their work in the classroom or at conferences. So, why not record it?

Some Pointers: SAGE podcasts are designed as brief conversation or monologue about a research article that a student can listen to on the way to class. All creating a podcast entails is scheduling a call with me, during which you would discuss the article while I record via Skype (for those familiar with my standard podcast invite, this may look vaguely familiar).

While there are no required talking points or strict interview guidelines (we encourage authors to be creative in this regard) I do have a few tips/tricks to offer:

- Take me up on my offer to draft some interview questions. You

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Socio-Innovations

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- are welcome to use our standard set, but a custom Q&A can really help your research shine.
- If you don't have a Skype account, landline numbers work best. Mobile phones make for weaker connections.
- Find a quiet place to record and be as relaxed and comfortable as you can.
- Do not over-prepare. Better to make mistakes than sound over-rehearsed.
- Invite your co-authors and take full-advantage of Skype's group-chat function.
- Share your stories. Tidbits that did not make it into your


- research make great material.
 - Remember that I will edit out the flubs, "ums," and pauses before posting.
 - It is about what you say, not how you sound. No need to be nervous!
 - Make it as long as you need it to be and not much longer.
 - Writing follow-up research? Please reach out!
- As researchers, I realize you are often asked to be as far-removed from the work as possible. But this is your opportunity to bring yourself back in. Podcasts provide the opportunity to share why you undertook the project in the first place—and what's more, why readers should care.

People aren't investing their time in the podcast. They are investing in the content (and you!) For an example of some of the SAGE podcasts, see sociology.sagepub.com/sociology-home-page/multimedia/.

The Partnership

As the "natural home for authors," the collaboration between author and publisher is SAGE's number one priority, even as we grow in size. Thus, we embrace innovation with the philosophy that this relationship is key to our shared success. Podcasts reward me personally in this regard. Having the opportunity to speak with authors is often the highlight of my workday, if not my entire day. From the 70 or so podcasts I

have recorded so far, I have learned a lot, from the effects grandparents can have on social mobility, to meanings of misogyny in rap music, to lessons in masculinity from news coverage of John Boehner's "tearful episodes." I have spoken with scholars across the United States, the UK, Australia, and most recently, France.

For me and for our listeners, podcasts provide a kind of tuition-free education, like dropping in to visit professors during office hours. Underrated, and the price is just right. 

For more information, please contact Sophia Puglisi, Editorial Assistant, SAGE Sociology Journals at Sophia.puglisi@sagepub.com.

Executive Director

(20-30 hours a week)

The ED manages ongoing operations, communications, budget, contracts, outreach, coordination of the annual meeting, and supports association self-governance. Requires excellent communication and organizational skills. Full job description and compensation: <http://pacificsoc.org/index.html>

Submit application to Jennifer Eichstedt, Search Committee Chair: jle7001@humboldt.edu
Deadline: May 16, 2014.



ORN


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- To provide the means for sharing information about other issues of concern to retirees, such as financial security, health care, and relocation possibilities.
- To serve as a resource for the regional ORNs that already exist or are being established at the Eastern, Midwest, Pacific, Southern, and other sociological societies.

At the 2014 Annual Meeting, ASAORN will hold an evening meeting to discuss procedures for the new group and to elect a governing committee. Beginning with the 2015 Annual Meeting and moving forward, ASAORN will organize a paper session relating to retirement issues, provide a professional development workshop on a topic, such as "transitioning to retirement," and hold an evening event that might combine a meeting for retired members and others interested in issues of retirement with an invited lecture by a late-career sociologist. A ticket-based reception or dinner may follow the evening event.

ASAORN will also be exploring ways to help retirees network with colleagues around research interests and lifestyle questions beyond

the Annual Meetings, through newsletters, regular articles in *Footnotes*, and use of various forms of social media. According to the proposal, "in addition to providing support, interaction among retirees would enable the dissemination of opportunities for new professional endeavors, such as visiting or part-time teaching appointments, volunteer consulting, activism, or collaborative research." To facilitate this type of interaction, the ASAORN Listserv (established for others interested in this initiative after the 2013 Annual Meeting) will be expanded to automatically include all emeritus/retired members of the ASA (with an opt-out provision), as well as other members who wish to be included.

The potential contributions of ASAORN to the discipline are numerous. As the proposal for the group stated, retired sociologists "are also uniquely positioned to assist ASA in its outreach... [they] have a wealth of experience to share and could serve as mentors to others... Moreover, they are likely to have the time to serve in advisory or consulting positions, to engage in research to benefit the profession, and to serve as advocates for sociology and the social sciences in meetings with government officials and others." 

Promote Your Sociological Research

Are you on Twitter? If so, do you promote yours or other's sociological research? When promoting sociological research, use the hashtag #socresearch. On the ASA press release website there is a #socresearch Twitter feed, which allows reporters to see the latest in sociology research from around the globe—using this hashtag we encourage members to share their research too.



Sociology in Japan: History, Challenges, and the Yokohama World Congress

Koichi Hasegawa,
Tohoku University, Japan

This July, the International Sociological Association (ISA) World Congress of Sociology will take place in Yokohama, Japan. This will be the first time ISA has ever met in East Asia or Japan. Sociologists in Japan have long dreamed of having such a world meeting held in the country. As Chair of the Japanese Local Organizing Committee (LOC), I would like to introduce the history of Japanese Sociology, past and current research trends, and challenges sociologists face in the country.

More than 120 Years of Sociology in Japan

Japanese Sociology began in 1893 when Tokyo Imperial University (now the University of Tokyo) established the first Department of Sociology in Japan. Today, the Japan Sociological Society (JSS) is one of the largest sociological associations in the world after the American Sociological Association (ASA), with more than 3,700 sociologists. Since its founding in 1924, JSS has held 86 annual conferences, with the most recent boasting more than 1,200 participants. JSS publishes two academic journals—*The Japanese Sociological Review*, a quarterly journal published in Japanese that has issued more than 250 volumes since 1950, and *The International Journal of Japanese Sociology* (Wiley-Blackwell), an annual sociological journal published in English since 1992. JSS, the only national sociological association in Japan, maintains close relationships with many regional and sub-disciplinary associations such as the Tohoku Sociological Association and the Japan Society of Family Sociology. We have similar sub-disciplinary associations that focus on regions, cities, villages, environment, mathematical sociology, social pathology, labor, women's studies, gender studies, welfare, medical treatment, mass communication, sports, and

information science and technology, to name a few. These 29 associations established the Japan Consortium for Sociological Society in 2007.

Sociologists Mirror Changing Japanese Society

Learning from the United States and Germany, Japanese Sociology has had a history of a self-reflexive style of thinking on the modernization processes. Before World War II, sociological research and education in Japan were strongly affected by German Sociology. After the war, American Sociology became the strongest influence on sociology in Japan. Between the 1950s and the mid-70s, under the rapid economic growth of post-war Japan, sociology experienced a remarkable development. Young scholars in Japan rushed to study democratization, modernization, and industrialization, affected mostly by the Chicago School's empirical research and Talcott Parsons's theories. During this time, many Japanese sociologists, affected by Marxism and socialism, were strongly reform-oriented with concerns for democratizing society, particularly rural areas, families, and factories. Called "the disobedient generation" in the Japanese context, they experienced student movements and protests against the authorities in the late 1960s.

After the mid-1970s, American Sociology had an impact on Japanese Sociology's shift toward professionalization and specialization within the discipline. A good example is the Social Stratification and Social Mobility Survey in 1975, which focused on the investigation of Japan's growing new middle class. This shift in Japanese Sociology reflected Japan's rapid economic growth and nationwide urbanization with declining reformist orientations and socialist ideologies.

The mid-1980s was another turning point for sociology in Japan. The baby boomers emerged as key players leading new sociological

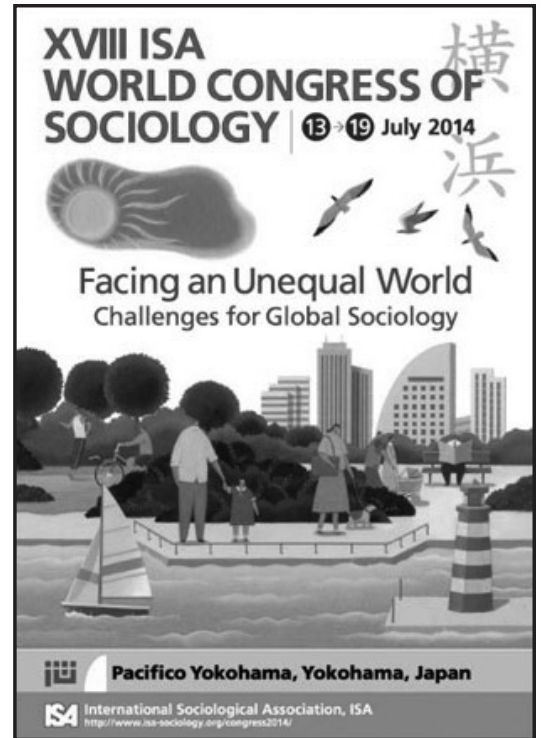
fields such as feminist sociology, minority studies, environmental sociology, and more. Since then, issues in sociology have further diversified and diffused. Currently, sociologists in Japan are tackling a wide variety of social issues, problems, and phenomena (e.g., low fertility and rapid aging, gender discrimination, non-regular workers, discrimination against ethnic minorities, youth culture, volunteerism and non-profit organizations, protest movements, and globalization). Although some sociologists in Japan are publishing best-selling books for the general audience, others see an identity crisis among Japanese sociologists, asserting that contemporary sociology looks like a treasure chest including everything except the theoretical core of the discipline.

Sociologists in Japan Facing New Challenges

Japanese sociologists' identity crisis is hardly a dilemma, compared to the 2011 triple disasters of an earthquake, tsunami, and the Fukushima nuclear power plant. Since then, sociologists in Japan have created and participated in the network of research and information exchange on the disasters that brought much work to do and new challenges to face. A number of research groups started to conduct surveys in almost every local area that suffered these disasters.

What is the role of sociology in a country facing such severe disas-

ters? How should we conduct surveys in these tough situations? How can we create meaningful dialogues with refugees? And, as sociologists, how can we support them? We are confronting many sociological challenges on macro, mezzo, and micro levels. For example, sociologists in Japan are rethinking the relationships among science, technology, and politics; addressing urban planning to rebuild communities; rebuilding the systems of agriculture, farming, and fishing; and creating jobs. Other examples of how sociological research is addressing local issues are supporting and enhancing voluntary and non-governmental organizational activities; providing special care or resources for the elderly, children, the physically and mentally challenged, and immigrants with limited language skills; reuniting separated families escaping from radiation; and caring for isolated refugees. As some problems are addressed, more problems emerge, for instance alco-



Gentrification

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how 1950s suburbanization trends motivated Eureka Valley's Irish and Italian families to move south to Daly City and down the peninsula, in the process leaving behind declining Victorian properties. What the Irish and Italian families left behind in the late 50s and early 60s became the \$30,000 fixer-uppers for gay and lesbian refugees of the mid-60s and early 70s. As the gay presence increased, the last remaining straight, Catholic families exited, and Eureka Valley became "The Castro" in both residential patterns and cultural expressions. But the Castro's gentrified success of preserved Victorians and healthy, local businesses attracted wealthy, heterosexual yuppies to the area in the late 90s and early 2000s; the neighborhood has become too expensive for younger Generation X and Millennial queers. In fact, several local realtors have taken to calling the area "Eureka Valley" again, demonstrating the extent to which the queer identity of the neighborhood is being challenged by gentrification.

The Noe Valley neighborhood is another example of how an already gentrified area was further gentrified. This neighborhood was an established quaint, quiet neighborhood with a strong commercial strip along 24th Street. Its surrounding, beautifully preserved Victorian housing provided homes to straight and LGBT families as well as shared flats for young people until the dot-com boom of the late 90s. With the influx of Silicon Valley workers eager to take advantage of the neighborhood's close proximity to the I-280 corridor, a main thoroughfare down the Peninsula, began the extreme uptick in housing and rental prices in both Noe Valley and throughout the city. In 1999, the available rental stock dipped well below the 0.5 percent mark, driving rental and housing prices up.

Out with the Old, In with the New

These subsequent waves of gentrification in neighborhoods such as The Castro and Noe Valley are, like in other parts of the city, driving out long-term renters

and rental units and creating in their place permanent homes, thus not only displacing former residents but also permanently removing rental properties from the market. Neighborhoods such as the historically Latino Mission District and geographically centered SoMA (South of Market), Lower and Upper Haight, Hayes Valley, and Mission Dolores have been particularly hard hit by rising rents and decreasing rental stock. When I moved to San Francisco in 1994, for example, I shared a three-bedroom flat in the unremarkable, yet walkable, centrally located, affordable Mission Dolores neighborhood for \$900 a month, my portion of which—\$290—landed me the Harry Potter-esque "bedroom" under the stairs. Twenty years later, three-bedroom flats in the same neighborhood are advertised starting at \$4,800 a month, and two-bedroom apartments range between \$3,500 and \$8,950 a month. Non-tech twenty-somethings arriving in the City today are unlikely to find anything under \$1,200 per month for a shared flat, assuming they can even afford such a monthly cost.

Late 20th and early 21st century citizens of San Francisco seeking to purchase housing in its fabled Edwardians and Victorians have always had to contend with stringent rent control and zoning laws. These policies have historically limited new construction through the preservation of remaining housing stock and enabled a mixture of socioeconomic statuses among its denizens. The policies of the City and County of San Francisco have limited owner's rights to raise rents on valuable properties to market-level prices, leading to an explosion of no-fault evictions throughout the city. In fact, every neighborhood in San Francisco experienced low to high levels of no-fault evictions of renters as evidenced by the Anti-Eviction Mapping Project. Since the Project started tracking the data in 1997, 11,766 no-fault evictions occurred in San Francisco, including 3,693 Ellis Acts (the property owner removes the unit[s] from the rental market permanently), 6,952 Owner Move-Ins (OMIs), and 1,121 demolitions.

Evictions and More

Some, if not many, of these

evictions were likely necessary for legitimate reasons involving building safety and family housing needs (OMIs allow for property owners to move in other family members into one unit within a property).

In contrast, the Ellis Act—and/or threat therein—has been widely abused by property owners and real estate speculators as a means for converting rent-controlled properties into higher-valued condominiums and Tenancy-In-Commons (or TICs as they are more commonly referred). These Ellis Act evictions—which are meant to retire rental properties permanently—have been a key tactic for property owners seeking to undermine rent-control laws and convert properties to condos and TICs, both of which are exempt from San Francisco's strict rental policies. As a result, low and middle-income citizens are permanently priced out of their neighborhoods, often necessitating moves to less popular neighborhoods in San Francisco and elsewhere.

The most passionate debates about the current impact of gentrification in San Francisco are taking place in the Mission District, San Francisco's historic Latino neighborhood. The first wave of technology-based gentrification in the 90s brought small-scale start ups and many shifting, and often failing, businesses and entrepreneurs. However, the current wave of professionals from the infinitely capitalized Google and Apple, and increasingly profitable and culturally impactful Facebook and Twitter (to name a scant few) are increasingly separating "techies" from "everyday citizens." This happens through the privatization of public services and the cultural isolation of the "new rich" from everyone else. For instance, the private, wifi-equipped, luxury, double-decker bus services of Google, Apple, and other Valley companies make full use of public



Photo: Courtesy of San Francisco Travel Association photo

bus (MUNI) zones in San Francisco, blocking regular MUNI traffic and drawing the ire of long-time residents. While the City recently implemented a "\$1 per bus per stop" initiative amid growing criticism (as reported by *the San Francisco Chronicle* on January 24, 2014), appeals could delay the implementation by months or even years.

The other major impact of these tech giants is on the local economy and culture of San Francisco. While the influx into San Francisco of new residents and successful tech businesses such as Twitter helps to create new opportunities for the city as a whole, the actual practices and tax incentives of these companies largely limits the potential economic benefits to the city. Take for example the 2011 Initiative, which successfully wooed Twitter into the former SF Furniture Market at Ninth and Market Streets through the payroll tax exemption of new hires as long as companies were located in the Mid-Market and Tenderloin neighborhoods (CBS Bay Area 5 on November 4, 2013). Twitter provides its employees with an array of services such as catered breakfasts and lunches, free snacks, and a stocked kitchen, thus decreasing the need for employees to patronize local restaurants. Twitter-based dry cleaning and laundry services also impact locally owned businesses who might otherwise gain this additional business.

Culturally, the "New Elite" seem to be taking a mixed approach to cultural integration among San Francisco's storied characters and diverse cultural expressions. An alliance between "techies" and sexually adventurous communi-

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Sociology, Visually

Douglas Harper, Duquesne University,
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Now is an extraordinarily creative time for visual sociology due to new thinking about what it means to see (and not to see!), to record the visual dimension of social life, and to think about imagery in society. As a field, visual sociology has a history dating back to at least the 1970s¹, an organization—International Visual Sociology Association (IVSA)², and an international presence. The fact that few ASA members belong to the IVSA suggested that a brief introduction might be in order.

Most simply, the visual approach invites new ways to understand and study common topics in sociology. For example, in the study of religion it is common to explore how religions are institutionalized, including bureaucratization, histories, belief structures, and the like. All these are useful sources of understanding; but *looking at* and recording what one sees adds knowledge that cannot be gained in any other way. Religions may inhabit grand buildings that took centuries to build, or

reused storefronts. Their visual relationships with their settings will reveal a great deal about communities, social organization, and change. Worship can be described with familiar concepts such as statuses, roles and, role performances, but it is quite another thing to study the actuality of worship via a visual (and audio) record. Finally, institutionalized religions express their identification with the sacred in visually different ways: adding minarets to a mosque in Europe will change its role in the lives of people who use or define the mosque from the outside. Explored in this way, the visual aspect of existence, whether recorded in photographs, films, or even drawings (David Macaulay's drawings of the imagined building of a gothic

cathedral in medieval France is an example) leads to new understandings. I am not suggesting that images become simplifications of written ideas or replacements for complex arguments but rather that they serve as an amplification and elaboration—a gestalt.

Visual sociologists see photographs and other visual material as both factual and subjective: an object reflected light onto our digital sensors, film negatives, or retinas, but the way the image is made or interpreted makes it subjective, constructed, and unique. All sociological data have this dual character, but in the case of visual material the interplay between the objective and subjective is particularly rich.

How Does Visual Research Happen?

Visual methods are, at their core, reflexive. The image-directed interview or photo elicitation (PE)

may be the most incisive form. In the PE interview the interviewer and the interviewee discover the limitations of their assumptions and cultural

knowledge as they explore meanings of images they study together. The resulting discussion challenges the interviewer-as-authority model of the typical interview. The more fundamental reflexivity of the visual approach reminds us that we are actors in the social worlds we study; photographic images reflect their authorship as much as the subject matter they record.

Visual sociology includes the recognition that visual surfaces of society offer new subject matter. For example, a recent study examined whether contemporary Romans see the symbols of fascism in the buildings, murals, streets, and even neighborhood design leftover from a discredited era, and what they think about them if they do.³ In this case the visual texts of a city link seeing to collective memory.

Virtually any visible surface is potential subject matter; from landscapes to comic books; from architecture to advertisements.


Two new issues have captured the imagination of visually oriented sociologists. The first involves new possibilities of digitized forms of visualization. Of course, sociologists have long been interested in the visualization of quantitative knowledge; Charles Joseph Minard's depiction of the path, time, temperature, and battle losses of Napoleon's army in the Russian campaign of 1812 (drawn in the 19th century) is often praised and emulated by sociologists. Digital technology, however, is now awakening the sociological imagination in novel ways. An example is Stanford University's Spatial History Project website,⁴ which presents an interactive map of Northern Italy, showing discrete events that took place from 1943 to 1945. These include records of the age and gender of victims of the Italian Holocaust, the location of their arrest, and number arrested. Moving across the Italian landscape through time thus reveals the spatial and temporal organization of terror. The display of information leads to questions and answers that one would not have recognized without the visual dimension. It is this process of seeing information and data in relationship to each other that gives rise to new questions and understandings.

Finally, visual sociology includes the study of the social power of images. Images were once monopolized by the church (in the West, in any case); they eventually escaped the cathedral for the art gallery, the printed page, and eventually the private sphere; they are now ubiquitous in the cell phone camera/YouTube



This public sculpture from Reykjavik, Iceland, is a visual statement that leads to sociological questions. The heroic figure from the 1930s combines visual themes of war, patriarchy, religion and nation. It raises the question of what and how societies valorize social types and how they reinforce national and cultural ideologies. (Photo: D. Harper)

world we inhabit. Images influence how power, political processes, collective imaginations, and resistance are woven into the fabric of social life. The surveillance systems of the state (admittedly only partly visual) are confronted by the observing public, armed with cell phone cameras and the world wide web. Thus the image has simultaneously become a potent source of control and liberation.

Visual sociology is an invitation to critically and imaginatively integrate seeing into sociology. It is a creative, stimulating, and exciting way to think about society to do research and to teach sociology. 

Douglas Harper is Mellon Professor of Sociology at Duquesne University and President of the International Visual Sociology Association. His recent book, *Visual Sociology* (2013, Routledge), is the first comprehensive overview of the field.

References

- 1 Howard Becker's 1974 article "Photography and Sociology" published in *Studies in the Anthropology of Visual Communication* 1 (1), 3-26, is often seen as the seminal moment for the field.
- 2 The International Visual Sociology Association was established in 1986 and has sponsored conferences throughout the world since that time. The journal of the organization, *Visual Studies*, in its 27th volume. Visit the website at <http://visualsociology.org>
- 3 *I Simboli del fascismo nella Roma del XXI secolo, cronache di un' oblio*. 2014. Douglas Harper and Francesco Mattioli. Aciraale-Roma: Bonnano. ("The symbols of fascism: Reports of an oblivion"). In Press.
- 4 www.stanford.edu/group/spatialhistory/cgi-bin/site/index.php

American Sociological Association Council Highlights

ASA Council held its mid-year meeting on March 1-2, 2014, in Washington, DC. Pending Council approval and online posting of the minutes, the following is a snapshot of key decisions and discussions.

Minutes. The minutes for the summer Council meetings on August 13-14, 2013, were approved and are now posted at <www.asanet.org/about/Council_Minutes.cfm>.

Budgets.

- Approved the operating budget and the Spivack budget for 2014.
- Approved the MFP budget for 2014-2015 with an allocation from the Spivack Fund to support two additional Fellows.
- Arranged for more in-depth orientation/training about ASA budgets for incoming Council members.
- Approved the bond refinancing for the Association headquarters.

Publications.

- Selected new editors for four ASA journals:
 - *Contemporary Sociology*, Michael Sauder (University of Iowa)
 - *Contexts*, Syed Ali (Long Island University) and Philip Cohen (University of Maryland)
 - *Social Psychology Quarterly*, Richard Serpe (Kent State University) and Jan Stets (University of California-Riverside)
 - *Teaching Sociology*, Stephen Sweet (Ithaca College).
- Approved a 200-page increase in the permanent allocation of pages for the *American Sociological Review*.
- Approved the Committee on Publications' recommendation to change the term of ASA editorships to a maximum of five years, consisting of an initial three-year term with up to two one-year extensions.
- Approved the modified mission statement for a new ASA open access journal.
- Approved the initial financial model for publication fees, with the addition of a \$25 submission fee, for the new ASA open access journal.
- Approved an allocation of \$10,000 from the Spivack Fund

for the start-up of the new ASA open access journal, as recommended by the Committee on Publications and the Executive Office and Budget Committee.

- Requested vision statements from nominees for the editorship of the new ASA open access journal and any additional nominations to be sent to the Committee on Publications for consideration, with the expectation that Council would select an inaugural editor via conference call in the spring.

Archives. Favored digitizing the material in the 588 boxes of incomplete ASA journal records from 1990-2009 for possible future research that would be at the discretion of Council; acknowledged the desire of many members to have these records saved. Recognizing the high costs of digitizing the records into searchable PDF files, the competing demands for Association funds, and the need to protect ASA's financial health, Council decided to:

- Invite members desiring to save these materials to send financial contributions toward digitization to the ASA Executive Office, to be received by June 15, 2015. A process is to be established by April 1, 2014. All donors will need to sign a statement that the ASA Council retains sole authority to decide when and how the Association can provide access to the digitized records.
- Affirm the principle that all research should abide by the *ASA Code of Ethics*.
- Instruct the ASA Executive Office to begin digitizing as many of the records as possible with the funds on hand from member contributions on or before October 2015. Until this date ASA will continue to pay storage on the boxes.
- Confirm that if the funds do not allow digitizing all the records with a vendor chosen by the ASA, the remaining materials will be shredded, with the ASA Executive Office deciding what to digitize, and with the ASA paying for shredding.
- Invite proposals from members about changes in policy for the retention of *future* editorial records

taking into consideration Council's concern with the confidentiality of current records. Proposals are due to the Committee on Publications by July 30, 2014.

Amicus Brief. Reaffirmed the decision made by the ASA Secretary to move forward on an *amicus curiae* brief on the impact on children of two-parent gay, lesbian, and different-sex parents for the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Annual Report. Decided to continue to print 1,000 copies of the Annual Report for another three-year period, at which point the matter will be revisited.

Annual Meetings. When negotiating contracts to meet again in New York City, issues arose because of the expiration dates of hotel workers' union contracts in 2020 in New York and 2019 in San Francisco. Council affirmed the decision of the ASA Secretary to have the ASA Executive Office to revise the San Francisco contract to host the Annual Meeting in 2020 and to negotiate a contract to place the Annual Meeting in New York City in 2019.

Elections. Approved revisions of ASA Bylaws for vote by membership as part of the 2014 election ballot.

Sections. Approved the Committee on Sections' recommendations about changes requested by sections to be included in the 2014 election section ballots. These included a ballot proposal from the Section on Sociology of Education, a proposed dues increase from the Section on Economic Sociology, and proposed bylaws amendments for the following sections: Collective Behavior and Social Movements; Communication and Information Technologies; Environment and Technology; Latina/o Sociology; Marxist Sociology; Organizations, Occupations, and Work; Racial and Ethnic Minorities; Science, Knowledge, and Technology; and Sex and Gender.

Job Bank. Approved moving forward with the integration of Interfolio information and benefits into the ASA Job Bank.

Retirement Network. Approved establishing a new ASA forum—

Opportunities in Retirement Network (ORN). Members in the Retired and Emeritus categories of ASA membership will automatically belong to the ORN, unless they choose to opt out. Benefits of the ORN will include: a Listserv for all emeritus/retired members as well as other members who want to be included; one paper presentation session by ORN at the Annual Meeting; one professional development workshop on retirement-related topics; a business meeting with an invited "lifetime of learning" lecture; and a semi-annual electronic newsletter. ORN will assist the Editor of *Footnotes* in preparing materials for a regular feature on retirement issues, including vignettes by retired sociologists about their current endeavors, and will explore ways to encourage participation by retirees in ASA Annual Meetings.

Committees and Task Forces.

Accepted the report of the Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology and updates from three Task Forces: Sociology and Global Climate Change, Community College Sociology, and the Post-Doctoral Fellowship in Sociology.

Social Media Policy. Accepted recommendations from the Council Subcommittee on Social Media Policy for policies about discussing Council business outside of Council, both during its meetings and post-meetings, and approved an announcement to be included in the *Final Annual Meeting Program* to raise the awareness of presenters about the potential for presentation content to be recorded and/or shared on social media during or after their oral presentations.

Social Media Task Force.

Accepted the progress report of the Task Force on Using Media to Increase the Visibility of Sociological Research (Social Media Task Force) and the descriptions of activities being undertaken by task force subcommittees in the areas of blogging, skill development, evaluation criteria, mobile app(s) for the Annual Meeting, and advice about the ASA website. To support this ASA Presidential initiative while awaiting subcommittee reports

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Homelessness

From Page 1

a small private university in California where Applied Sociology is a required capstone for all sociology majors.

The Homeless PhotoVoice Project

For the past two semesters, students in the Applied Sociology class at the University of Tampa have engaged in the Homeless PhotoVoice project¹. This project is one of a number that have developed out of a long-term association between the course instructor, Norma Winston, and the Homeless Coalition of Hillsborough County.

The goal of the Homeless PhotoVoice Project was to give students in Applied Sociology the opportunity to engage in service learning by advocating for a disadvantaged group (the local homeless community). The homeless participants shared their daily experiences by photographing their world, and the students acted as an impetus for social change by “showcasing” the photos and associated captions written by the photographer for the public and policymakers.

Before the project took place, students actively discussed assigned readings about homelessness and heard the testimony of a formerly homeless person. For the field assignment, students in groups of three spent a block of three hours with a homeless person and did a “photo capture,” which was organized and chaperoned by a volunteer from the Homeless Coalition. The homeless individual described for the students a day in his/her life and



Homeless individuals seek shelter on a Santa Clara bus.

captured pictures with a disposable camera of the locations they visited together. The photographs were developed and pooled, and then the students selected the 25 best pictures and arranged them with captions for display in a PhotoVoice Showcase.

Early on in the class the students divided into two committees: The “Showcase Committee” was responsible for setting a time, a date, and arranging a location for the Showcase as well as preparing the PhotoVoice display; the “Media Committee” contacted the media about publicizing the event and created a press release for distribution to the local media as well as posters for advertising the Showcase on campus.

The PhotoVoice Showcase was a day-long event staged in a prominent location on the University of Tampa campus and was open to the public as well as to the university community. Members of the Homeless Coalition of Hillsborough County attended. The students rotated times spent at the Showcase so that some of them were available at all times to talk with viewers.

Public Transportation as Shelter

At Santa Clara University in Silicon Valley, in collaboration with Santa Clara Valley Transit Authority, Laura Nichols has also had students involved in applied research projects related to homelessness for many years. For example, sociology students have helped collect data on service needs, and they have produced infographics for the county-wide Homeless Management

Information Systems (HMIS). The most ambitious project to date occurred when Nichols was asked if her undergraduate students could conduct research to help multiple agencies, which did not usually work together, get over an impasse related to what to do about homeless individuals riding the county’s only all-night bus line as a form of shelter.

The working group brought together to address the issue included the county’s public transportation provider, the city housing department, and Santa Clara social services. The group was divided as to which organization was responsible for addressing the issue. While journalists had brought to light the practice of individuals who were using the all-night bus route for shelter the year before, little was known from bus riders themselves about why they rode the bus for shelter instead of utilizing other shelter options.


The project became one of four community-based projects that teams of sociology majors participated in as part of their Applied Sociology class. The students were trained by the county public transportation’s safety team and met with three formerly homeless individuals who at one time had ridden the bus for shelter. One of these individuals rode the bus with the students during one of the three nights of data collection.

Teams of students rode the full bus lines over night, talking to



The goal of PhotoVoice project was to use sociological skills to improve aspects of society. Students were given a glimpse into a day in the life of a homeless person through first-person photographs such as this photo

riders on the bus, and interviewing and taking notes during the layovers. Students kept field notes and also conducted structured interviews in English and Spanish with riders who were willing to be surveyed. Students analyzed the combined survey responses and field notes and prepared a formal research report that was presented to the stakeholders. Students also presented their findings on the last day of class, which housing and county officials attended.²

Both the class projects and assignments at the University of Tampa and Santa Clara University helped give sociology majors a deeper understanding of homelessness and community responses to housing issues. In addition, through an applied focus, students were able to see how their observation and research skills could be used in ways to educate others and bring neglected voices into policy discussions. Community-university partnerships, maintained by faculty over time, can become incubators for projects that give students the opportunity to apply sociology in meaningful ways. 

References

- 1 For more information on the project go to: <http://www.ut.edu/Sociology-Students-Get-Picture-of-Homelessness.aspx> or <http://theminaretonline.com/2013/11/07/article31472>.
- 2 More information on the methods and the findings can be found in this research brief: <http://www.scu.edu/cas/sociology/staff/upload/Bus22ExecSummaryFeb08draft3.pdf> or article: Nichols, Laura and Fernando Cázares. (2011). “Homelessness and the Mobile Shelter System: Public Transportation as Shelter.” *Journal of Social Policy* 40 (2):333–350.

Gentrification

From Page 6

ties has emerged in the last few months. In general young people, have more free time and interest in nightlife, eating out, and concerts. But the New Elite are also creating exclusive cultural institutions such as the establishment of the \$2,400 per year, by-invitation-only club, *The Battery*. The Mission's annual "Day of the Dead" parade in November 2013 was also transformed by protests against the increasing displacement of long-time residents, which transformed a traditional memorial into a political protest. In each of these instances, the essence of what it means to be a San Franciscan is being framed, debated, and challenged.

No matter what you call it—re-gentrification, hyper gentrification, super gentrification—these are just some of the many questions raised

by the current trends. The situation on the ground is also constantly shifting: tech buses continued to be protested, rents continue to rise, long-term residents continue to be displaced, and stories of badly behaved Google Glass wearers (dubbed "Glass-holes" by the local culture) continue to plague an already culturally beleaguered tech sector. But with recent announcements of deep-pocket donations from big players such as Google (\$6.8 million for free public transportation for low-income kids), two things are clear: the present wave of gentrification is here to stay and it is permanently altering what it means to live and work in the City and County of San Francisco.

At the 2014 ASA Annual Meeting, an invited panel of sociologists, housing advocates, journalists, and geographers will discuss the nature of San Francisco's

current super-gentrification trends and its implications both short and long term. What does the current luxury housing boom mean for the future of affordable housing? Do rising eviction rates and rental prices mean permanent displacement of long-time San Francisco residents? What challenges does the community face going forward in a city divided among the very wealthy, the creative class, and the working/permanent poor? These and many other questions will be raised, discussed, and debated. A walking tour within the City will also highlight some of the recently completed and in-progress housing and business developments reshaping the landscape. 📍

John Stover is an Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of San Francisco and is a contributing member of the 2014 Local Arrangements Committee.

Council Highlights

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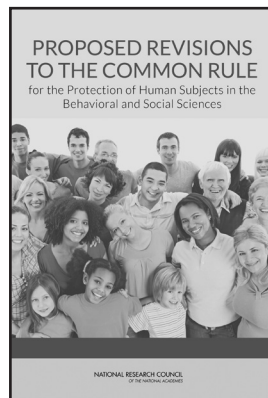
at Council's next meeting, Council decided to:

- Re-christen the current task force as the Task Force on Engaging Sociology, with a term extension to 2017 and goals of promoting sociological research, skill development for members, and reflections on organizational communications among members; and
- Authorize the Executive Office to hire a web designer to guide and assist in refreshing the ASA website, in consultation with a subcommittee of the Task Force on Engaging Sociology and ASA Executive Office staff. 📍

New Report from the National Research Council

Proposed Revisions to the Common Rule for the Protection of Human Subjects in Research in the Behavioral and Social Sciences

This new report from the Board on Behavioral, Cognitive, and Sensory Sciences, is the product of a consensus study to inform the efforts of the federal government in revising regulations (the "Common Rule") that protect human participants in research. Several of the proposals put forth by the Department of Health and Human Services in their July 2011 Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPRM) were endorsed by the committee. Within the context of social and behavioral sciences the committee recommends revising the Common Rule and amending specific proposals in the ANPRM in relation to, for example, key definitions (human subjects research and minimal risk), categories of review required by Institutional Review Boards, and consent processes. For more information and a webcast of the January public briefing, see <http://bit.ly/1eenINT>. For ASA's coverage of this topic, see the *February 2014 Vantage Point* (www.asanet.org/footnotes/feb14/vp_0214.html).



ISA Congress

From Page 5

holism and domestic violence.

Many citizens, especially those in Fukushima, are criticizing the electric power company and the Japanese Government, and demanding protection for their families, full compensation for their loss, and cleaning and decontamination of the environment. They hold protests, mass rallies, public lectures, and meetings almost every weekend. Sociologists, too, frequently participate in these discussions.

ISA World Congress of Sociology in Yokohama

Sociologists in Japan would like to invite attendees to the ISA World Congress, July 13-19 in Yokohama, to join in discussions about the theme, "Facing an Unequal World: Challenges for Global Sociology," which relates to the issues discussed above. The country with the largest representation of sociologists presenting papers comes from the United States, followed by Japan, Germany, United Kingdom, France, and more (more than 100 countries/areas in total). The Japanese

LOC, in particular, provides the following five thematic sessions on the urgent social problems to be addressed in Japan and the world. Speakers and discussants will include globally distinguished specialists (see www.isa-sociology.org/congress2014/thematic-sessions.htm).

1. Natural/Human Disasters and the Recovery of Local Society.
2. Low Fertility, Rapidly Aging Society, and Changing Gender Relations.
3. Civil Society Issues: CSOs, NGOs, Social Movements.
4. Globalization, Migration, and Multi-ethnicity in Asia.
5. New Cultural Waves from Asia.

In Yokohama, you will find sessions related to your sociological interest, whatever they might be. You will also experience the most beautiful harbor city in Japan. Come to Yokohama, enjoy the conference and your stay. The Yokohama Congress is yours. 📍

For more information see, the ISA Congress Site (www.isa-sociology.org/congress2014/) or the Japanese LOC Site (www.wcs2014.net/en/content/english).

Summary of Editorial Activity, (January 1-December 31, 2013)

For the full 2013 Editors' Reports, including decision data and review times, visit www.asanet.org/journals/editors_report_2013.cfm. This information is posted online each year.

	ASR	Contexts	CS ¹	JHSB	Rose ²	SPQ	SM	ST	SOE	TS
A. Manuscripts Considered (Total)	877	116	1,319	360	7	251	53	151	279	156
Submitted in 2013	741	110	1,319	327	7	231	37	112	225	146
Carried over	136	6	0	33	0	20	16	39	54	10
B. Review Process										
1. Screened by editor/accepted for review	805	74	541	243	7	221	46	114	261	146
a. Rejected outright	462	8	0	106	5	110	20	68	202	48
b. Rejected—revise/resubmit	97	3	0	47	0	42	15	14	27	37
c. Conditional acceptance	58	25	0	28	2	22	1	10	4	22
d. Outright acceptance	52	0	509	27	0	17	7	10	11	25
e. Withdrawn	4	13	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
f. Pending	132	25	32	34	0	30	3	12	17	10
2. Screened by editor/rejected	72	42	778	117	0	30	7	37	18	10
C. Revise and Resubmits Outstanding	58	23	0	39	0	28	2	7	7	25
D. Editorial Lag (weeks)	10.5	4	14	5.92	6	11	8.68	14.4	7.6	14
E. Production Lag (months)	5.3	4	4	2.98	*	4	5	5.2	5.3	6
F. Items Published (Total)	44	93	402	35	0	16	19	16	25	59
Articles	41	20	24	27	0	16	10	16	18	18
Book reviews	0	8	257	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Symposium reviews	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Review essays	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comments	2	1	7	4	0	0	6	0	7	5
Other	1	38	96	4	0	0	3	0	0	23
G. Acceptance Rates										
Traditional	7.02%	27.47%	*	8.31%	*	7.69%	14.00%	7.19%	4.20%	17.61%
Revised (Final Decisions Only)	8.81%	28.41%	*	10.76%	*	10.83%	20.59%	8.70%	4.76%	28.74%
Revised minus rejects	10.04%	54.35%	*	12.98%	*	13.39%	25.93%	12.82%	5.16%	32.47%
H. Reviewers										
Men	757	39	*	130	*	183	73	230	*	57
Women	505	54	*	184	*	144	29	108	*	82
Minorities	*	16	*	33	*	*	*	*	*	*
I. Editorial Board Members										
Men	40	17	21	19	9	15	10	10	22	9
Women	36	18	15	26	15	19	8	3	23	26
Minorities	21	13	14	13	6	4	2	0	16	6

¹Figures for *Contemporary Sociology* refer to books received and book reviews.

²"Other" items published are books in the Rose Series.

*Information not applicable, not known, or not supplied by the editor.

Add Us to Your Email Address Book

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



Seeking Donations: Digitizing Editorial Archives

At its meeting in March, ASA Council voted to invite members desiring to preserve the 588 boxes of manuscripts and other editorial materials from 1990-2010 to send contributions toward digitization to the ASA Executive Office, to be received by June 15, 2015. Any donation must be made with the explicit understanding that ASA Council retains complete authority to decide when and how the Association can provide access to these digitized records for scholarly research. For background information and full details on how to donate to this initiative, see www.asanet.org/journals/Donations-DigitizingEditorRecords.cfm.

Call for Papers

Publications

Afro-Latinos in Movement is inviting papers on "Critical Approaches to Blackness and Transnationalism in the Americas." Deadline: June 1, 2014. Contact: AfroLatinosMovement@gmail.com. For more information, visit afrolatinosinmovement.weebly.com/instructions-for-authors.html.

Encyclopedia of Cancer and Society is inviting academic editorial contributors to the 2nd edition of SAGE's *Encyclopedia of Cancer and Society*. This updated three-volume reference includes over 700 signed articles covering issues that surround cancer and its effects on society far beyond the medical conditions themselves. Deadline: June 16, 2014. Contact: cancer@golsomedia.com.

International Journal of Business and Social Science (IJBS) is inviting papers for its peer reviewed monthly journal that covers areas of business and social science. Deadline: April 10, 2014. Contact: editor@ijbsnet.com. For more information, visit www.ijbsnet.com.

Laboratorium: Russian Review of Social Research invites submissions of article manuscripts for publication. *Laboratorium* is a bilingual (English and Russian) open-access journal; submissions undergo a double-blind peer review. Contact: Anna Isakova at aisakova@soclabo.org. For more information, visit www.soclabo.org.

The Michigan Sociological Review (MSR) encourages submissions for its Fall 2014 issue. The MSR is the official, peer-reviewed publication of the Michigan Sociological Association.

The MSR publishes research articles, essays, research reports, and book reviews on a range of topics. Email submissions with two files attached: one file with the manuscript that has all author identification removed and a second file with author contact information, author biography and author acknowledgements. All files should be in .doc or .rtf format (not .pdf) and should follow ASA format. Deadline: May 31, 2014. Contact: msr@gvsu.edu.

Research in Human Development, the flagship journal of the Society for the Study of Human Development (SSHHD) is inviting papers for vol. 11 no 1 on "Emergence, Self-Organization, and Developmental Science." Contact: Heidi Igarashi at researchinhd@gmail.com. For more information, visit www.sshhdonline.org/resources/journal-news/43-research-in-human-development.html.

Conferences

Association for Humanist Sociology (AHS), Inc., October 8-12, 2014, Wyndham Cleveland Hotel, Cleveland, OH. Theme: "Injustice, Exploitation, Racism and the Activist Foundations of Sociology." Submissions for sessions, papers, film screenings, or other presentations on the conference theme and all issues of interest to sociologists, humanists, and progressive social activists are welcome and encouraged. Abstracts of no more than 150 words should be submitted from the website. Contact: Mary Erdmans at mpe10@case.edu or the Stephen Adair at adairs@ccsu.edu. For more information, visit www.ahssociology.org.

Critical Sociology-sponsored panel on Hurricane Katrina, August 18, 2014. San Francisco, CA. Theme: "Looking Back, Moving Forward: The Effect of Hurricane Katrina on the Gulf Coast." Now accepting 500-750 worded abstracts for papers, which critically analyze the effects of Hurricane Katrina on a contemporary social problem. Deadline: April 30, 2014. Contact: lorim@lsu.edu.

2014 International Visual Sociology Association (IVSA) Conference, June 26-28, 2014, Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, PA. Theme: "Visual Dialogues in Postindustrial Societies: Transforming the Gaze." Submissions must email a 250-word abstract including name, affiliation, and contact information. Deadline: March 15, 2014. Contact: IVSA2014@dug.edu.

The Quality of Life Conference, September 15-18, 2014. Free University Berlin, Germany. Theme: "Sustaining Quality of Life across the Globe." The International Society for Quality-of-Life Studies (ISQOLS) and the Free University Berlin (FU Berlin) invite sociologists from across the globe. Submissions on issues of happiness, well-being, and any dimension of quality of life are welcome. Deadline: May 1, 2014. Contact: berlin2014@isqols.org. For more information, visit www.isqols.org/berlin2014.

Meetings

April 25-26, 2014. Council on Contemporary Families (CCF) 18th Anniversary Conference. Coral Gables, FL. Theme: "Families as They Really Are: How Digital Technologies are Changing the Way Families Live and Love." For more information, visit www.contemporary-families.org/conferences/.

June 18-20, 2014. *The National Association for Women in Catholic Higher Education (NAWCHE)*. Seattle, WA. Theme: "Interfaith Women in Dialogue in Catholic Higher Education." NAWCHE has served as the cornerstone from which women from across the U.S. have established a network of dialogues and camaraderie that have sustained us as faculty, staff, and students at Catholic institutions of higher education. Contact: nawche@seattleu.edu. For more information, visit www.seattleu.edu/arts/nawche.

July 7-10, 2014. *21st Annual RAND Summer Institute*. Santa Monica, CA. Two conferences addressing critical issues facing our aging population: Mini-Mineral School for Social Scientists; Workshop on the Demography, Economics, Psychology, and Epidemiology of Aging. Interested researchers can apply for financial support covering travel and accommodations. For more information, visit www.rand.org/labor/aging/rsi.html.

Funding

Department of Health and Human Services is offering two funding opportunities for "Behavioral Interventions to Address Multiple Chronic Health Conditions in Primary Care," and "Technologies for Healthy Independent Living." Deadline: May 5, 2014. For more information visit grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PA-14-114.html, grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PAR-14-118.html, and grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PAR-14-119.html.

Competitions

Community and Urban Sociology Section Student Paper Award. CUSS Awards invites nominations for the CUSS Student Paper Award. The CUSS Student Paper Award goes to the student author of the paper the award committee regards as the best graduate student paper in community and urban sociology. The competition is open to both published and unpublished article-length papers. Deadline: April 20, 2014. Contact: Kesha S. Moor at kmoore@drew.edu, Angela A. Aidala at aa1@columbia.edu, and Hector R. Cordero-Guzman at hcordero@aol.com.

The Jane Addams Award for Best Article. Community and Urban Sociology Section Awards invites nominations for the Jane Addams Award for Best Article, which goes to authors of the best scholarly article in community and urban sociology published in the last two years. Nominations are now being sought for articles that appeared in 2012 or 2013. Nominations should include standard bibliographic information about the work and a brief comment on its merits. To facilitate distributing articles for committee review, we are also requesting electronic submission of articles when possible. Deadline: May 1, 2014. Contact: Lance M. Freeman at lfi82@columbia.edu, John Iceland at jdi10@psu.edu, and Rachel Woldoff at Rachel.woldoff@mail.wvu.edu.

The Robert and Helen Lynd Career-Lifetime Achievement Award. Community and Urban Sociology Section Awards invites nominations for the Robert Lynd Career-Lifetime Achievement Award, which recognizes distinguished career achievement in community and urban sociology. Nominators should send all committee members an email letter stating the case for the nominee winning the award and attaching a copy of the nominee's vitae. Although the award is for a body of work of sociological importance, neither the nominator nor the nominee need be members of the Community and Urban Sociology Section or of the American Sociological Association. Deadline: April 30, 2014. Contact: Lincoln Quillian at l-quillian@northwestern.edu, Matthew Desmond at mdesmond@fas.harvard.edu.



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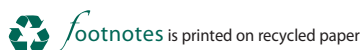
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Article submissions are limited to 1,000 words and must have journalistic value (e.g., timeliness, significant impact, general interest) rather than be research oriented or scholarly in nature. Submissions will be reviewed by the editorial board for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

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announcements

edu, and Camille Zubrinsky Charles at ccharles@pop.upenn.edu.

The Robert E. Park Award for Best Book. Community and Urban Sociology Section Awards invites nominations for the Park Award for Best Book. The Park Award (formerly the Park Book Award) goes to the author(s) of the best book published in the past two years. Nominations are now being sought for books that appeared in 2012 or 2013. Nominations should include standard bibliographic information about the work, a brief comment on its merits, and copies of the book. Submit all nominations and required materials to the committee members. Deadline: April 30, 2014. Contact: Jeffrey M. Timberlake at jeffrey.timberlake@uc.edu.

In the News

Elizabeth A. Armstrong, University of Michigan, was quoted in a March 3 *Atlantic* article, "How Colleges Could Get Rid of Fraternities."

Wayne E. Baker, University of Michigan, was interviewed March 4 on Michigan Radio's "Stateside With Cynthia Canty" about his book, *United America: The Surprising Truth About American Values, American Identity and the 10 Beliefs That a Large Majority of Americans Hold Dear*.

Chloe E. Bird, RAND Corporation, was quoted in an article, "Rx for the XX: Despite Progress, There Needs to be More Health Research on Women," in the Winter/Spring 2014 issue of *M.S. Magazine*.

Michael Borer, University of Nevada-Las Vegas, was quoted in a February 27 *Los Angeles Times* article, "Zappos CEO Tony Hsieh Steps on Some Toes as He Remakes Downtown Vegas." The article also appeared in the *Journal Sentinel* on March 9

Andrew Cherlin, Johns Hopkins University, was quoted in a March 8 *New York Post* article, "Can We Take Care of the Elderly Without Bankrupting the Young?"

Philip Cohen, University of Maryland, is quoted in a March 7 *Cosmopolitan* article, "Are Women Hiding Their Career Achievements From Potential Partners?" and in a February 24 LiveScience.com article, "The Truth About How Mom's Stress Affects Baby's Brain."

William D'Antonio, Catholic University, was quoted in a March 6 *National Catholic Reporter* article, "How to Measure the Francis Effect."

Amitai Etzioni, George Washington University, recently appeared on the "White House Chronicle," where he discussed U.S. defense policy.

Neil Fligstein, University of California-Berkeley, was quoted in a February 27 *New York Times* article, "The Curse of Unanimity."

Nancy Foner, Hunter College and CUNY Graduate Center, **Philip Kasinitz**, CUNY Graduate Center, **Lisa Keister**, Duke University, and **Stephen Steinberg**, Queens College and CUNY Graduate Center, were quoted in a February 12 *Jewish Week* article "Tiger Mom Brings Jews Into The Fold."

Charles Gallagher, La Salle University, was quoted in a February 19 *Christian Science Monitor* article about U.S. border agents shooting and killing individuals crossing the border and a February 9 *Orlando Sentinel* column, "Society Also on Trial in Michael Dunn Case."

Kathleen Gerson, New York University, was mentioned in a February 18 TIME.com article, "Chore Wars: How the Division of Domestic Duties Really Affects a Couple's Sex Life."

Kjerstin Gruys, University of California-Los Angeles, was quoted in a March 3 *Chattanooga Times Free Press* article, "A Year Without Mirrors: Kjerstin Gruys Goes 365 Days Without Checking Herself Out."

Kristen Harknett, University of Pennsylvania, and **Kathryn Edin**, Harvard University, were quoted in a February 25 *Deseret News* article, "Should Welfare Programs Pay More Attention to Dads?"

William G. Holt, Birmingham-Southern College, was interviewed by WBMA for a feature on the Birmingham-Southern College Community Garden's new orchard and berry garden celebrating Alabama's Arbor Day on February 28.

Jerry A. Jacobs, University of Pennsylvania, was quoted in a February 26 *Inside Higher Ed* article, "A Call to Embrace Silos."

Wendi Johnson and **Peggy Giordano**, both of Bowling Green State University, were quoted in a March 6 PsychCentral.com article, "Among Young Adults, Intimate Partner Violence Ups Risk of Depression," about a recent *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* study they co-authored with **Monica Longmore** and **Wendy Manning**, also both of Bowling Green State University.

Arne L. Kalleberg, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, was interviewed February 11 on NPR's "All Things Considered" about the work-related changes associated with the high cost of going to college.

Philip Kasinitz, CUNY Graduate Center, debated Amy Chua and Jeb Rubenfeld, authors of *The Triple Package*, on CBC Radio One's "The Current" on February 13.

Emily Kazyak, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, was mentioned in a January/February *Pacific Standard* article, "Prairie Home Companions." Kazyak and **Karin Martin**, University of Michigan, were mentioned in a June *Salon* article, "Why Are There No Gay Disney Characters?"

Michael Kimmel, Stony Brook University, was quoted in a March 10 *New York Magazine* article, "Men's Rights Go Mainstream on SNL" and in a February 10 *Newsday* article, "Michael Sam a Test of NFL's Acceptance of Gay Rights." Additionally, he was mentioned in a February 17 *Root* column, "Why Are White Men Like Michael Dunn So Angry?"

Eric Klinenberg, New York University, was quoted in a March 6 *Guardian* article, "Benjamin Walker's Theory of Everything Podcast; Lauren Laverne – Radio Review."

Ross Koppel, University of Pennsylvania, was quoted in a February 25 *Boston Globe* article, "Health Data Industry Fights FDA Oversight." The article also appeared in *The Columbus Dispatch* on March 2.

Arielle Kuperberg, University of North Carolina-Greensboro, was quoted in a March 11 *Star-Ledger* article, "Which Couples Who 'Shack Up' Will End Up Divorced? New Study Pinpoints Risk Factors." The article also mentioned **Wendy Manning**, Bowling Green State University, and **Jessica Cohen**, St. Mary's University.

Annette Lareau, University of Pennsylvania, and **Viviana A. Zelizer**, Princeton University, were quoted in a March 2 *Fairbanks Daily News-Miner* column, "Roles of Kids, Parents Have Changed Dramatically."

Daniel Lichter, Cornell University, was quoted in a February 26 *USA Today* article, "Social Change Accelerates Across Generations."

Lyn Lofland, University of California-Davis, was quoted in a March/April *Pacific Standard* article, "Civil Inattention."

Wendy Manning, Bowling Green State University, and **Andrew Cherlin**, Johns Hopkins University, were quoted in a February 23 *New York Times* article,

"Opponents of Same-Sex Marriage Take Bad-for-Children Argument to Court."

Anthony J. Pogorelc, Catholic University, was quoted in a November 15 Religion News Service article about the rise in multiculturalism in the Catholic Church in the United States.

Dudley Poston, Texas A&M University, was featured in mid-January on China Radio International's English language news interview show, "People in the Know." His phone interview on China's recent policy changes to their fertility restrictions and whether it would have any real influences on China's fertility rate was broadcast throughout China and much of East Asia.

James Richardson, University of Nevada-Reno, was quoted in a March 6 *Reno News & Review* article, "Bandwagon: Why Does Personal Experience Trump Science on Cannabis?"

Victor Rios, University of California-Santa Barbara, was quoted in a February 26 *Sacramento Bee* article, "Ex-Gang Member – Now a Scholar – Implores Vista Nueva Students to Choose Success."

Clinton Sanders, University of Connecticut, was quoted in a March 7 *Press-Enterprise* article, "More Dogs in Public, More Risks."

Aliya Saperstein, Stanford University, was interviewed February 11 on NPR's "All Things Considered" about her research that challenges the idea that race is fixed. The segment also mentioned **Andrew Penner** and **Jessica Kizer**, both of University of California-Irvine, who conducted the research with Saperstein. The research was also mentioned in a February 28 *Salon* article, "Must-See Morning Clip: Stephen Colbert Learns Just How Racist America Really is."

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Juliet Schor, Boston College, was quoted in a February 27 *New York Times* article, "After a Fire Sale, Time to Reminisce."

Pepper Schwartz, University of Washington, and **Theda Skocpol**, Harvard University, were quoted in a March 20 *New York Review of Books* article, "The Women at the Top."

Patrick Sharkey, New York University, was quoted in a March 5 *Atlanta Journal-Constitution* article, "In Atlanta, Breaking the Poverty Cycle Proves Difficult."

Jennifer Silva, Harvard University, was quoted in a March 8 *Guardian* article, "Americans Love to Ask People 'What Do You Do It's a Habit We Should Break.'"

Debra Umberson, University of Texas-Austin, was quoted in a March 3 UPI.com article, "Child Adversity Linked to Lower Quality Adult Relationships," about a recent *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* study she co-authored with **Kristi Williams**, Ohio State University, **Patricia A. Thomas**, Purdue University, **Hui Liu**, Michigan State University, and **Mieke Beth Thomeer**, University of Texas-Austin. The study was also the subject of a February 28 PsychCentral.com article and a February 27 *Medical Daily* article.

Sudhir Venkatesh, Columbia University, and **Elizabeth Bernstein**, Barnard College, were quoted in a March 5 *Nation* article, "Let's Call Sex Work What It Is: Work."

Lisa Wade, Occidental College, wrote a February 26 *Sociological Images* blog post, "Is Religion Secularizing? Trends in Opposition to Pornography." The post, which quoted **Jeremy N. Thomas**, Idaho State University, also appeared in *Pacific Standard* on February 28. In addition, Wade wrote a March 8 *Sociological Images* blog post, "Are Hipsters to Blame for a Rise in Facial Hair Transplants?," which also appeared in *Pacific Standard* on March 10.

Immanuel Wallerstein, Yale University, and **Kevan Harris**, Princeton University, were quoted in a March 3 *Washington Post* article, Iranian Academics Embrace U.S. Sociologist in Rare Visit.

Robb Willer, Stanford University, was quoted in a February 6 *Pacific Standard* article, "How Gossip Serves a Greater Good." He was also mentioned in a March 1 *Scientific American* article, "Why Greed Begets More Greed" and was quoted in a March 6 *SLAM* article centered around NBA basketball player Jason Collins, the first openly gay male athlete on a major American professional sports team.

Tracy Weitz, University of California-San Francisco, was quoted in a March 7 MSNBC article, "California's Quiet Reproductive Rights Revolution."

Viviana A. Zelizer, Princeton University, and **Hilary Levey Friedman**, Harvard University, were mentioned in a March 10 *Chronicle of Higher Education* column, "Jaded Children, Callow Adults."

sity, Eds., *Emerging Methods in Family Research* (Springer, 2014).

Wayne Baker, University of Michigan, *United America: The Surprising Truth about American Values, American Identity, and the 10 Beliefs that a Large Majority of Americans Hold Dear* (Read the Spirit Books, 2014).

Yasemin Besen-Cassino, Montclair State University, *Consuming Work: Youth Labor in America* (Temple University Press, 2014).

John L. Campbell, Dartmouth College, **Ove K. Pederson**, Copenhagen Business School, *The National Origins of Policy Ideas: Knowledge Regimes in the United States, France, Germany, and Denmark* (Princeton University Press, 2014).

Mohammad A. Chaichian, Mount Mercy University, *Empire and Walls: Globalization, Migration, and Colonial Domination* (Brill, 2013).

Dalton Conley, New York University, *Parentology: Everything You Wanted to Know about the Science of Raising Children but Were too Exhausted to Ask* (Simon & Schuster, 2014).

Kerry Michael Dobransky, James Madison University, *Managing Madness in the Community: The Challenge of Contemporary Mental Health Care* (Rutgers University Press, 2014).

Francesco Duina, University of British Columbia, *Life Transitions in America* (Polity Press 2014).

Joe Feagin, Texas A&M University, *Racist America: Roots, Current Realities, and Future Reparations*, 3rd edition (Routledge, 2014).

Kevin Fox Gotham, Tulane University, *Race, Real Estate, and Uneven Development*, 2nd edition (Sunny Press, 2014).

Karen V. Hansen, Brandeis University, *Encounter on the Great Plains: Scandinavian Settlers and the Dispossession of Dakota Indians, 1890-1930* (Oxford University Press, 2013).

Meg Wilkes Karraker, University of St. Thomas, *Diversity and the Common Good: Civil Society, Religion, and Catholic Sisters in a Small City* (Lexington, 2013).

Kevin T. Leicht, University of Iowa, **Scott T. Fitzgerald**, University of North Carolina-Charlotte, *Middle Class Meltdown in America: Causes, Consequences, and Remedies* (Routledge, 2014).

Kyle Clayton Longest, Furman University, **Jonathan P. Hill**, Calvin College, **Karie Marie Christoffersen**, University of Notre Dame, **Christine Smith**, Young Catholic America: *Emerging Adults In, Out of, and Gone From the Church* (Oxford University Press, 2014).

Linn Posey-Maddox, University of Wisconsin-Madison, *When Middle-Class Parents Choose Urban Schools: Class, Race, and the Challenge of Equity in*

Public Education (University of Chicago Press, 2014).

Robert J. McKee, University of Las Vegas, *Community Action against Racism in West Las Vegas: The F Street Wall and the Women Who Brought It Down* (Lexington Books, 2014).

Dudley L. Poston, Jr., Texas A&M University; **Wen Shan Yang**, Academia Sinica-Taiwan, **Demetrea Nicole Farris**, University of West Alabama Eds., *The Family and Social Change in Chinese Societies* (Springer, 2014).

Robert Schaeffer, Kansas State University, *Social Movements and Global Social Change: The Rising Tide* (Rowan & Littlefield, 2014).

Alvin Y. So, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, *Class and Class Conflict in Post-Socialist China* (World Scientific, 2013).

A. Javier Treviño, Wheaton College, **Karen M. McCormack**, Wheaton College, Massachusetts, Eds., *Service Sociology and Academic Engagement in Social Problems* (Ashgate Publishing, 2014).

Les B. Whitbeck, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, **Kelly Hartshorn**, Oklahoma State University, **Melissa Lynn Walls**, University of Minnesota Medical School-Duluth, *Indigenous Adolescent Development: Psychological, Social, and Historical Contexts* (Routledge, 2014).

Other Organizations

Forensic Social Sciences Association, founded by Stephen J. Morewitz, California State University-East Bay, is the first Forensic Social Sciences Association (FSSA) and is located in San Francisco, CA. Opened on January 24, 2014, the FSSA seeks to apply social sciences such as sociology, psychology, and anthropology to civil, criminal, immigration, military, government, admiralty, and trademark law. A major focus of the FSSA will be to enhance existing forensic social sciences training programs around the world and assist colleges and universities in establishing new ones to meet the technological developments in the field and the expanding employment opportunities for forensic social scientists.

Contact

Salvatore J. Babones, University of Sydney, is editing a new book series for UK independent publisher Edward Elgar on the theme of "Emerging Market Societies." If you are interested in submitting a manuscript contact Babones at sbabones@pitt.edu. For more information, visit www.e-elgar.com.

Yannick Le Hénaff, Université de Rouen, is looking to create links and exchanges with other associations of sociology for health and medicine. The

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Awards

Stephen J. Morewitz, California State University-East Bay, won the San Jose State University Annual Author Awards 2013 for co-editing the *Handbook of Forensic Sociology and Psychology* (Springer, 2013).

Transitions

Michael Ward Stewart, Western Washington University, has retired from his position as Human Service Professional IV for the State of Hawaii Department of Education, Special Education Division, Honolulu District Autism Team.

People

Pamela Anne Quiroz, University of Illinois-Chicago, **Nilda Flores-Gonzalez**, University of Illinois-Chicago, were both selected Co-Editors of *Social Problems* by the Society for the Study of Social Problems.

Pamela Anne Quiroz, University of Illinois-Chicago, was selected as North American Editor of *Children's Geographies*.

New Books

Paul R. Amato, Penn State University, **Alan Booth**, Penn State University, **Susan M. McHale**, Penn State Univer-

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network organizes many activities aiming to guarantee visibility and dynamism of the field, in France and out of France (i.e., scientific seminars, articles, books, support to young researchers). For more information, visit www.afs-socio.fr/RT19.

Deaths

Abbott Lamoyne Ferriss, Professor Emeritus of Emory University and a renowned sociologist, passed away peacefully at the age of 99 on March 12, 2014, in Gainesville, Georgia.

Charles William Mueller, 70, of Iowa City passed away on Thursday, October 9, 2013, at the University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics.

Elva Marie Pees, U.S. Census Bureau employee for over 40 years, died on March 23 at the age of 68. She was the “rock” for her fellow Census Bureau employees. Her knowledge of historical and current decennial, survey, and demographic data will be irreplaceable.

Lewis Yablonsky, California State University-Northridge, died on January 29 in Santa Monica, CA, at the age 89. He came to California State University-Northridge in 1963, served as Chair 1964-69, and retired in 1993.

Obituaries

Abbott L. Ferriss
1915-2014

Abbott L. Ferriss, Emeritus Professor of Sociology at Emory University, passed away peacefully on March 12, 2014. He was 99 years old.

Ferriss was one of the foremost scholars in the fields of social indicators and quality of life research. His first publication in these areas was a 1948 *Social Forces* article on “rural farm level of living indexes.” His last publication was the 2010 book *Approaches*

to Improving the Quality of Life: How to Enhance the Quality of Life—published when Ferriss was 95 years old. Ferriss produced several books and many articles and chapters in the intervening years, including volumes in 1969, 1970, and 1971 on trends in the United States, titled *Indicators of Trends in American Education*, *Indicators of Change in the American Family*, and *Indicators of Trends in the Status of Women*. He published “Monitoring and Interpreting Turning Points in Educational Indicators” in the first issue of the journal *Social Indicators Research* in 1974. His 1988 Presidential Address to the Southern Sociological Society was on “The Uses of Social Indicators.” He received the Distinguished Quality of Life Researcher Award in 1997 from the International Society for Quality of Life Studies and was a Fellow of that organization. His career was devoted to promoting the use of social indicators at the federal, state, and other levels and identifying those indicators of greatest value.

His pursuit of this goal was reflected not only in his publications, but in his service. The U.S. Social Science Research Center opened a Center of Research on Social Indicators in 1972 and began publishing the *Social Indicators Newsletter* in 1973. When the Center ceased publication of the *Newsletter* in 1983, Ferriss volunteered to both publish and edit *Social Indicators Network News (SINET)*; he served in these roles from 1984 to 1995. He searched for materials on social indicators, wrote articles about the latest work, compiled the newsletter, maintained a mailing list, and took the newsletter to the post office. All of this was done after his retirement from Emory in 1982. In addition, he was actively involved in many professional organizations. He served as Secretary-Treasurer of the Population Association of America, 1965-67; Vice President

of the Southern Sociological Society, 1966-67; President of the Southern Sociological Society, 1988-89; Editor of *The Southern Sociologist*, 1981-84; and on the Board of Directors of the International Society for Quality of Life Studies, 2003-10. He received the Distinguished Service Award from the Southern Sociological Society in 1995. And, he was a member of the Sociological Research Association and the Cosmos Club.

Ferriss was born in 1915 in Jonestown, Mississippi. He received his BA from the University of Missouri in 1937, his MA from the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill in 1943, served in China and the Far East during WWII, and received his PhD from UNC at Chapel Hill in 1950. He served on the faculty of several universities, but spent most of his academic career at Emory University, arriving in 1970 and serving as Chair of the Sociology Department from 1970-76. As Chair, he strongly supported the creation of what became the first African American Studies program at a southern university. He also worked as a sociologist for the U.S. Air Force, U.S. Bureau of the Census,

National Science Foundation, and Russell Sage Foundation.

Ferriss also had many talents beyond sociology. His work with the *Works Progress Administration* in the 1930s resulted in a set of original music recordings and photographs from the Mississippi delta. He produced a book of poetry in 2010. His paintings hung in the Emory Department of Sociology for many years. He published on Southern folklore (e.g., “The Persistence of Children’s Gamesongs in North Mississippi” in 1995). And he was an avid hiker and world traveler well into his retirement, once facing down a bear on the Appalachian Trail. Those who had the privilege of knowing him appreciated his modesty, generosity, work ethic, and the model for successful aging that he presented. Ferriss was preceded in death by his wife, Ruth Sparks, and brother, AW. He is survived by his sons, John and Will, his four grandsons, two great grandsons, and dear friend Rosemary W. Dodd.

Robert Agnew, Emory University; Kenneth Land, Duke University; Alex C. Michalos, University of Northern British Columbia.

It’s Here!
21st Century Careers in Sociology 2nd Edition

The revised and updated edition of *21st Century Careers in Sociology* is now available. Included in this new edition are career profiles of 13 sociology alumni offering current and perspective majors career advice and insights.

The booklet helps undergraduates understand the skills that today’s employers are seeking, and the ways a sociology major helps build those skills. The Second Edition also includes recent findings from the ASA Research Department regarding the skills and job market experiences of sociology majors. The overarching theme is that students must take an active role in composing their own 21st century career. Additional potential audiences are faculty, academic advisors, and parents.

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



announcement

Time to Vote!

The 2014 election will be underway as of April 22. All members with valid e-mail addresses will receive instructions on how to access candidate statements and how to cast their votes online. Members who do not have email addresses, or who have non-working e-mail addresses will receive a postcard in the mail with voting instructions. Visit www.asanet.org to cast your vote. The election will be open for voting through June 1.



Slate of candidates

For more information on the President and Vice-President candidates, see the March 2014 issue of *Footnotes* at www.asanet.org/footnotes/mar14/election_0314.html.

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