Introducing Eduardo Bonilla-Silva, 2018 ASA President

David G. Embrick,  
University of Connecticut

Eduardo Bonilla-Silva, Professor of Sociology at Duke University, is more than a dedicated scholar. He is a mentor to many.

I met Eduardo Bonilla-Silva in the fall semester of 1998 while I was an undergraduate sociology student at Texas A&M. At the time, I had no interest in going to graduate school and, to be frank, I had no idea what it meant to be a graduate student. I did not see myself existing in that world. Eduardo’s timely arrival to Texas A&M University would be the catalyst that completely changed my life, both in the way that I understand the world and in understanding who I was and who I wanted to be. I am certainly not unique in this regard as he has dedicated (and continues to dedicate) a large part of his life and energy to working with countless students, young and senior scholars, and even staff. Many of my colleagues in the field of racial stratification have told me he is the reason why they went to graduate school and decided to dedicate their careers to better understanding racism in order to dismantle it. And while mentoring takes a lot of his time, Eduardo has managed to profoundly shape the sociological landscape with his many theoretical and empirical contributions and has managed to do so with integrity. He is, in many ways, who we want to be—a dedicated scholar who “keeps it real.”

Black Puerto Rican and Proud: Who Is Eduardo Bonilla-Silva?

Eduardo Bonilla-Silva established his roots first at the University of Puerto Rico—Rio Piedras Campus, earning a BA in sociology and economics in 1984. As a student in Puerto Rico, Eduardo would engage as a scholar-activist, putting theory to praxis. Among the professors who influenced him deeply in his early years are Arturo Torrecillas, Juan José Baldrich, Myriam Muñiz, and the late Carlos Buitrago.

Eduardo would continue his education at the University of Puerto Rico, earning a MA and PhD in sociology in 1988 and 1991, respectively. He would also spend a year working as a researcher at the Caribbean Urban Research Center at Cambridge University in the UK and the University of California—Berkeley.

Bonilla-Silva’s career in academia began at the University of Texas—Austin in 1993, where he was a lecturer and associate professor. In 1998, he moved to Duke University as an assistant professor and was promoted to associate professor in 2003. He became a full professor in 2008 and the founding director of the Center for Research on Race and Social Strata at Duke in 2010.

Bonilla-Silva’s research has been widely cited and has had a significant impact on the field of sociology. His work has explored the complex and interconnected configurations of inequality, including race, class, gender, and sexual orientation. He has contributed to the field’s understanding of how power structures operate in society and how they shape individual and collective experiences.

Bonilla-Silva’s contributions to the field have not gone unnoticed. He has received numerous awards and honors for his work, including the ASA Award for Public Service, the ASA Award for Career Contributions to Sociology, and the ASA Award for Excellence in Teaching.

Bonilla-Silva’s legacy in sociology is further evidenced by his leadership roles. He has served as the president of the ASA and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and he is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Bonilla-Silva’s impact extends beyond academia. He has been active in various social justice movements and has used his platform to advocate for social change. His work has been instrumental in raising awareness about the persistence of racial inequality and the need for continued action to address it.

Bonilla-Silva’s contributions to sociology are significant and enduring. His impact on the field and on the broader society is immeasurable. His leadership and mentorship have inspired generations of scholars and activists to continue the work of dismantling racial inequality.
Merci Beaucoup, Montréal! See You in Philadelphia in 2018

The American Sociological Association convened its 112th Annual Meeting in Montréal, August 12–15. With more than 5,500 registrants, the 2017 ASA Annual Meeting was a lively event. The theme was “Culture, Inequalities, and Social Inclusion Across the Globe.”

“In choosing the theme, my focus was on rising inequality, which has been at the center of political debates in the United States and Europe,” said ASA President Michèle Lamont, who hails from Quebec. “As chair of the program committee, the central goal of the meeting was the improvement of our understanding of the nexus of culture, inequalities, and group boundaries in order to promote greater social inclusion and resilience, collective well-being, and solidarity in the United States and globally.”

Media Coverage

With journalists covering the Annual Meeting both on site and from afar in print, online, and radio outlets, sociologists were not the only ones who were interested in our Montreal gathering. Among the research most popular with the media was a fortuitously-timed study titled “When Genetics Challenges a Racist’s Identity: Genetic Ancestry Testing among White Nationalists.” The paper, by Aaron Panofsky and Joan Donovan of University of California-Los Angeles, was covered by the PBS NewsHour, The Atlantic, the New York Post, Scientific American, STAT News, Good Magazine, Salon, and Diverse Issues in Higher Education, to name a few.

Also popular was work by Ohio State University’s Scott Duxbury and Dana Haynie on how drug dealers on the “dark web” are concerned about their reputations and rely on good reviews by clients. It was covered by several outlets including Vice, Wired, Boing Boing, The Sydney Morning Herald, and Digital Trends.

Teen Vogue and Inside Higher Ed reported on a paper presented by Nicole Bedera, a PhD candidate at the University of Michigan, about how college men perceive sexual consent, “Moaning and Eye Contact: College Men’s Negotiations of Sexual Consent in Theory and in Practice.”

Christopher Browning, Ohio State University, presented research on how neighborhood crime affects children and adolescents, which received coverage by Reuters, Tucson.com, and Yahoo News. Kentucky University researcher Jacob Lipsman’s paper on justifications by climate change deniers was covered by the International Business Times, Science Daily, and Seeker. A paper by University of Kansas doctoral student Walter Goettlich on how bumper stickers facilitate social interactions was covered by Psychology Today and Phys.org, which also published an article on research by University of Arizona’s Justin Knoll on how tolerance for incivility affects political participation. Karen Kramer, University of Illinois, presented findings onlinks between parents’ earnings, gender roles, and mental health. The research was picked up by the Daily Mail and outlets in India, Indonesia, and Vietnam.

Journalists were interested in activities at the meeting that extended beyond presentation of research findings. For example, Inside Higher Ed published a story about sociologists teaching controversial topics, reported on the work of ASA’s Contingent Faculty Task Force, and wrote about responding to threats against public scholars.

ASA President Lamont was interviewed on Canadian radio, ICI, where she discussed sociology, the meeting, and issues of social inequality. In addition, Montreal’s Le Devoir published two articles, one by Michèle Lamont about the meeting theme and one on social science research that helps explain the social factors that led to Donald Trump’s election.

Looking Ahead

The 114th Annual Meeting will take place in Philadelphia, PA, from August 11-14. Eduardo Bonilla-Silva, 2018 ASA President, and the 2018 Program Committee are in the process of developing a thought-provoking program with the theme, “Feeling Race: An Invitation to Explore Racialized Emotions.” Check for more information about the 2018 annual meeting and register at www.asanet.org/annual-meeting-2018. See you in Philadelphia! 

Share Your Story: Sociology Serving Organizations

ASA knows that sociologists are doing important publicly engaged work, and we want to highlight some of these contributions to raise awareness of the value of sociological expertise. We are collecting profiles of sociology serving organizations. We are seeking people who have been actively engaged in pro bono projects with public sector or non-profit organizations for which sociological expertise has been used. Share your experience with us at www.asanet.org/sociology-serving-organizations.

Submit your Proposal for the 2018 ASA Annual Meeting Program

The submission site for the 2018 program opens November 1, 2017. For the 2018 Annual Meeting, proposals will be accepted for courses, workshops, and preconferences in addition to section and regular sessions. For more information on making a submission, please visit the Call for Submissions information web page (www.asanet.org/annual-meeting-2018/2018-call-submissions-information). The deadline for all submissions is January 11, 2018.
OBSSR Director on How to Help Social and Behavioral Research Findings Make their Way into Practice Settings

Behavioral interventions are often complex, resource intensive and extend beyond healthcare settings. Facilitating the adoption of these interventions is now a priority of the National Institutes of Health Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR). William T. Riley, director of OBSSR, discussed the challenges and opportunities associated with this priority in a Springer Open blog post, Why fund behavioral intervention research if the interventions found effective are not adopted in practice. This was a recurring question I heard when meeting with various National Institutes of Health (NIH) institute and center directors to seek their input on the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR) 2017-21 Strategic Plan (bit.ly/2x3NOM). Their perspective is consistent with what our field has acknowledged and worked to address: Health researchers in general—and behavioral and social sciences researchers specifically—cannot be satisfied with leaving our research findings at the water’s edge and hoping these findings will be adopted into practice.” Read the full blog post at SpringerOpen blog at http://blogs.springeropen.com/springeropen/2017/06/13/help-social-behavioral-research-findings-make-way-practice-settings/.

U.S. Census Barriers, Attitudes, and Motivators Survey

On September 28, 2017, the Census released a statement: The U.S. Census Bureau continues to research and plan communications and outreach strategies to maximize response and participation in the 2020 Census. Similar to preparations for the 2010 Census, we will again conduct the Census Barriers, Attitudes, and Motivators Survey (CBAMS) designed to better understand the mindsets related to census participation across demographics subgroups, including the lesbian, gay and bisexual (LGB) population. The question on sexual orientation remains a part of the initial set of proposed survey questions. Given the sample size of the CBAMS, the expected response rate, and the percentage of the U.S. population that is LGB, we would expect the survey to yield a sufficient amount of data upon which to make statistical inferences. See www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2017/sexual-orientation.html.

From the Russian Revolution to her PhD, a Member Celebrates 100

Julia Brown, born Julia Saparoff in Czarist Russia, often sat on Vladimir Lenin’s lap as a young girl when he visited her family. Later, the Russian Revolution pushed her family to emigrate to the United States where she would embark on a six-decade career as a sociologist.

During the final years of Nicholas II’s reign, Brown’s father, a Bolshevik activist, was friends with the future Russian leader, However, that friendship did not keep the Saparoff family from fleeing their homeland in 1919, shortly after the fall of the House of Romanov, as the nation fell into political instability.

Brown attended Radcliffe College with the intent of becoming a chemist, but her chemistry professor’s demeanor towards female students lessened her enthusiasm.

During this time, she studied under Pitirim Sorokin, with whom she bonded over a shared Russian heritage. Sorokin had served as secretary to Alexander Kerensky, leader of the moderate-socialist Trudoviks faction of the Socialist Revolutionary Party. Kerensky took part in the transitional government in 1917, but Lenin later forced him into exile in Paris. Sorokin fled to the United States when she would embark on a six-decade career as a sociologist.

Brown also took courses with other Radcliffe scholars—such as Corrado Gini, inventor of the Gini Coefficient Index—who inspired Brown to study sociology. However, Radcliffe didn’t offer undergraduate classes in sociology at the time so Brown had to obtain reading materials from Harvard graduate student tutors. After one of her tutors asked her to translate a Russian research book on social class, she applied the theories from the book to write her own thesis on the U.S. labor movement.

Brown’s parents did not known what to make of her choice of major. “When I asked my mother about sociology, she thought it had something to do with delivering food baskets to the poor, and my father said sociology had something to do with socialism,” she recalled.

After Radcliffe, the University of Wisconsin-Madison awarded Brown a scholarship for a master’s program—tuition, fees, and a $25 per month stipend. Brown first became a member of the American Sociological Association in 1936 while at Wisconsin. She was 20 years old.

In 1942, Brown enrolled in a PhD program at Yale’s Institute of Human Relations that offered an innovative interdisciplinary research and learning experience. Studying at the doctorate level also increased her income. “I got a scholarship at Yale for $35 per month and with that I could almost eat,” she says.

Like many of her PhD classmates, Brown longed to teach, but as a woman she was advised to consider other avenues. “Even Margaret Mead could not get a teaching position,” she says.

It was at Yale where Brown met her future husband, Judson, an academic psychologist who was known for his pioneering work in the field of experimental psychology. After the outbreak of World War II, Judson joined the U.S. Army Air Corp. He was stationed in San Antonio, where Julia found work teaching an anthropology course. When Judson finished his military service, he returned to teaching and was offered a faculty position at the University of Iowa, where he taught from the late 1940s through 1950s.

During the early 1960s, the couple relocated to Florida where Julia taught an introductory sociology course and pursued work in psychological research. Their house in Florida was next to a lake filled with alligators. Her kids had a habit of snagging a few young ones. “One time I found five baby alligators in the bathtub,” she says.

The Browns returned to Portland in 1972 and Julia took a research position in the Nursing Department at the Oregon Health Sciences University (OHSU) where she was responsible for developing medical sociology courses focusing on mental health and the impact of poverty on public health. Brown retired from teaching in 1989 at OHSU, but she continued to manage research projects until the age of 75.

During her retirement, she has enjoyed leisure time with family members in Portland and writing poetry. She remains a member of ASA after 80 years. Thank you, Julia Brown, for your contributions to our discipline.
ASA Task Force on Contingent Faculty Issues Interim Report

The ASA Task Force on Contingent Faculty has prepared an interim report, which can be found at www.asanet.org/about-asa/committees-and-task-forces/task-force-contingent-faculty. It garnered significant attention from the sociologists who attended a related session in Montréal as well as the interest of the press, including The Guardian and Inside Higher Ed.

“Graduate students, tenure-system faculty, and faculty in contingent positions all know that the university and the character of faculty employment is being transformed,” said Task Force co-chair Dan Clawson. “The Task Force has research, analysis, ideas, and proposals on ways to respond, and would be eager to get feedback, criticism, suggestions, and action ideas.”

As Louis Edgar Esparza, co-chair of the Task Force, said “Summer may be over, but this movement is just getting started.” Please take a few minutes to read the report and share your thoughts.

Communicating

From Page 1

Association takes public positions on issues that affect the intellectual and professional lives of sociologists and the production of sociological knowledge. Attacks on speech and speakers fundamentally jeopardize the intellectual heart of sociology and, in several cases, the wellbeing of sociologists. Therefore, ASA affirms the critical value of speech rights, irrespective of whether some might object to the content of the speech.

ASA condemns, in the strongest possible terms, efforts intended to threaten, harass, and silence those exercising their speech rights.

Freedom to speak is reflected in and the production of sociological and professional lives of sociologists and the intellectual heart of sociology serves as the assurance that our institutions and remains one of our core American values. Such freedom is particularly salient in the academic context. The very nature of the educational work we do on campuses—generating and disseminating knowledge—is predicated upon the assurance that our institutions of higher education serve as strong and safe forums for the free exchange of ideas. Importantly, we recognize that speech rights come with responsibilities. Pursuit of understanding and truth cannot happen without responsible debate, deliberation, and dialogue.

For more resources on this topic, see Sociology-Focused Resources on Campus Speech at http://www.asanet.org/sociology-focused-resources-campus-speech

Call for Volunteers: ASA Status Committee Membership

The four ASA Status Committees form an important part of the structure of the Association. Last summer, ASA members voted to change the process for establishing membership for the status committees. Committee membership will now be recruited with an open call for volunteers, with appointments made by Council. (For more on this topic, see an earlier Footnotes article about the vote at http://bit.ly/2xOQm2.)

Sara Green, co-chair of the Status Committee on Persons with Disabilities in Sociology believes this will be an effective approach. “People who care enough about the issue to volunteer will have made the decision to dedicate the necessary time to the task,” Green said.

The four ASA Status Committees are:

- Committee on the Status of Persons with Disabilities in Sociology
- Committee on the Status of LGBTQ Persons in Sociology
- Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology
- Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology

Nancy Lopez, Chair of the Status Committee on Racial and Ethnic Minorities, said the “ASA Status Committees… play an indispensable role in advancing equity and inclusion in ASA and beyond.”

Tom Gerschick, co-chair of the Status Committee on Persons with Disabilities, said that “to be effective, these committees especially need members who are knowledgeable, experienced, and committed.”

All four of the Status Committees will meet on a regular basis through conference calls and in person at the ASA Annual Meeting. Generally speaking, status committees address educational, workplace, research, and visibility issues for each of the respective populations within the discipline of sociology. Each committee has flexibility in defining an agenda consistent with its mission. Historically these committees have engaged in educational outreach efforts, conducted research on specific questions or problems, and proposed policy initiatives based on member concerns.

If you are interested in serving on any of the four ASA Status Committees, please send a letter of interest and curriculum vitae to Jean H. Shin at shin@asanet.org by November 30, 2017.

ASA Member-Get-A-Member Campaign a Success

The 2017 ASA Member-Get-A-Member campaign was a success, with 76 current ASA members sponsoring 82 new members. Sponsors receive a $10 discount on 2018 member dues for each new member and are entered into a drawing to win a $250 Amazon gift certificate and other prizes. Congratulations to this year’s gift certificate winner, Michele Lee Kozimor-King from Elizabethtown College. The ASA extends its gratitude to all of the sponsors who are listed below:

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Call for ASA Award Nominations

ASA members are encouraged to submit nominations for the following ASA awards. Award selection committees, appointed by ASA Council, review nominations. These awards are presented at the ASA Annual Meeting each August. The deadline for submission of nominations is January 31, 2018. For more information, visit www.asanet.org/news-events/asa-awards.

W.E.B. DuBois Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award

This award honors those ASA member scholars who have shown outstanding commitment to the profession of sociology and whose cumulative work has contributed in important ways to the advancement of the discipline. The body of life-time work may include theoretical and/or methodological contributions. The award selection committee is particularly interested in ASA members whose work substantially reorients the field in general or in a particular subfield.

Nominations should include a copy of the nominee’s vitae and letters in support of the nomination. The most compelling cases contain five to eight letters from a variety of individuals able to speak to the qualifications of the nominee. The person making the nomination should obtain this material and forward it to the committee, with the nominee's curriculum vitae, as a package. Nominations remain under active consideration for five award cycles.

Distinguished Book Award

The ASA Distinguished Scholarly Book Award is presented annually to an ASA member for the best single book published in the two calendar years preceding the award year (2019). Any member of the ASA may nominate books for consideration for this award. Nominations should include the name of the author, title of book, date of publication, publisher, and brief statement (of no more than 300 words) as to why the book should be considered. Nominations sent from publishers will not be accepted.

Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award

The ASA Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award honors ASA members’ outstanding contributions to the teaching of undergraduate and/or graduate sociology. The award recognizes contributions that have made a significant impact on the manner in which sociology is taught at a regional, state, national, or international level. These contributions may include preparation of teaching- and curriculum-related materials and publications, participation in the scholarship of teaching and learning, development, and communication of innovative teaching techniques, leadership in teaching-related workshops and symposia, involvement in innovative program development, and contributions to the enhancement of teaching within state, regional, or national associations.

The award typically is given for a series of contributions spanning several years or an entire career, although it may recognize a single project of exceptional impact. The award is not designed to recognize outstanding teaching ability at one’s own institution unless that is part of a career with broader impact. Individuals, departments, schools, or other collective actors are eligible. Nominations should include the name of the nominee and a one to two-page statement explaining the basis of the nomination (maximum 2,000 words), a vita, and a maximum of 5 letters of support.

Criteria for evaluation will include undergraduate and/or graduate teaching contributions that go beyond the local department; teaching honors and recognition; a significant contribution to the teaching and learning of sociology such as preparing teaching materials, innovative teaching techniques and curricula disseminated to a broad audience; publications and participation in the scholarship of teaching and learning; leadership in workshops, symposia, or regional/national teaching efforts; innovative program development; and/or contributions to teaching enhancement at the state, regional, national and/or international level.

Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology

This award honors an ASA member’s outstanding contributions to sociological practice. The award may recognize work that has facilitated or served as a model for the work of others; work that has significantly advanced the utility of one or more specialty areas in sociology and, by so doing, has elevated the professional status or public image of the field as a whole, or work that has been honored or widely recognized outside the discipline for its significant impacts, particularly in advancing human welfare. The recipient of this award will have spent at least a decade doing full-time work involving research, administrative, or operational responsibilities as a member of or consultant to private or public organizations, agencies, or associations, or as a solo practitioner. Nominations should include a one to two-page statement and the vitae of the nominee.

Excellence in the Reporting of Social Issues Award

The Award for Excellence in the Reporting of Social Issues honors individuals for their promotion of sociological findings and a broader vision of sociology. The ASA would like to recognize the contributions of those who have been especially effective in disseminating sociological perspectives and research. The ASA is cognizant of the fact that there are many professionals (e.g., journalists, filmmakers) whose job it is to translate and interpret a wide range of information, including sociological perspectives and research, for the general public.

This award is intended to promote a broader vision of sociology, and to gain public support for the sociological discipline. A nominee must have made noteworthy contributions through any medium of public communication to increase the understanding of sociology. He or she cannot be a professional sociologist and membership in ASA is therefore not required. Nominations should include an account of the nominee’s major contributions to furthering the public appreciation of sociology; it is strongly encouraged that examples (e.g., video, printed matter) are included with the nomination.

Cox-Johnson-Frazier Award

The Cox-Johnson-Frazier Award is given to an individual or individuals for their work in the intellectual traditions of these three African American scholars. Cox, Johnson, and Frazier placed their scholarship in service to social justice, with an eye toward advancing the status of disadvantaged populations.

In the spirit of the lifetime efforts of Cox, Johnson, and Frazier, the committee invites nominations of individuals or institutions with a record of outstanding work, such as, but not limited to:

- Work on social justice issues
- Work on human rights
- Activism, community efforts, the building of institutions, or sustaining programs
- Emphasis on African American or similarly disadvantaged racial/ethnic populations that have experienced historical racial discrimination
- Occasionally institutional commitment to social justice, to broadening the tradition to including and empowering marginalized scholars and marginalized peoples, is so compelling that this award can recognize a communal institutional effort.

Nominations should include a one- to two-page cover letter that explains why the individual or institution fits the criteria, a CV, and three to four additional letters of recommendation, but no more than five letters.

Award for Public Understanding of Sociology

The Public Understanding of Sociology Award is given annually to an ASA member who has made exemplary contributions to advance the public understanding

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2017 ASA Award Recipients Honored in Montréal

The ASA presented the 2017 awards at this year’s Annual Meeting in Montréal. Congratulations to all of our distinguished winners.

W.E.B. DuBois Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award

Patricia Hill Collins, University of Delaware

This award honors scholars who have shown outstanding commitment to the profession of sociology and whose cumulative work has contributed in important ways to the advancement of the discipline. The body of lifetime work may include theoretical and/or methodological contributions, particularly work that substantially reorients the field in general or in a particular subfield.

Patricia Hill Collins’ development of Black Feminist Theory and her contribution, with Kimberlé Crenshaw, to the concept of intersectionality have allowed the unification of disparate categories—race, gender, class, sexual orientation—to be considered together. In the spirit of DuBois, Dr. Hill Collins, Distinguished University Professor of Sociology, has reoriented the field of sociology toward complexity. Dr. Hill Collins’ work has impacted a multitude of other disciplines, transcending sociology through her impressive record of publication and work as an intellectual activist.

Distinguished Scholarly Book Award

David Scott Fitzgerald, University of California-San Diego, and David Cook-Martin, Grinnell College, for Calling the Masses: The Democratic Origins of Racist Immigration Policy in the Americas

This Award is presented for a single book or monograph published in the three preceding calendar years.

David Scott Fitzgerald and David Cook-Martin analyze the long history of race-based immigration policies in Calling the Masses, a monumental work spanning 22 countries in the Western Hemisphere over the period 1790-2010. They show that democratic regimes were quicker to impose and slower to relax Euro-centric immigration policies than were their authoritarian counterparts in Latin America. Their book also reviews the global advance of anti-racism after the end of the Second World War. Democracies have embraced racist exclusionary policies, but democracies can and have rejected racism in the past.

Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award

Howard Aldrich, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

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

For over four decades, Howard Aldrich has taught well-regarded graduate teaching seminars, published more than a dozen scholarly articles on teaching and learning, and mentored generations of future sociology faculty. This illustrous career has modeled an exemplary dedication to both generating knowledge as an organizational sociologist and to working tirelessly to advance effective teaching. Professor Aldrich’s scholarship on teaching and learning and his lasting impact on graduate students who were transformed by his commitment to scholarly teaching attest to a continuing career most worthy of this award.

Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology

Heidi Hartmann, Institute for Women’s Policy Research

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

Heidi Hartmann’s pioneering research opened new intellectual space for the exploration of gender inequality. Hartmann’s ability to engage with the political establishment set her apart, at an early date, from feminist scholars situated exclusively in academia. Her work with the National Research Council, which included coauthoring Women, Work, and Wages: Equal Pay for Jobs of Equal Value, helped shape national and state policies supporting pay equity. Hartmann went on to found, fundraise for, and become the guiding star of the Institute for Women’s Policy Research. Hartmann has maintained forceful intellectual engagement with academic researchers. It is truly hard to imagine where gender studies in the U.S. today would be without her.

Excellence in Reporting on Social Issues Award

Michael Moore, Documentary Filmmaker

The Award for Excellence in the Reporting of Social Issues honors individuals for their promotion of sociological findings and a broader vision of sociology. Michael Moore is a filmmaker, writer, and activist. His first documentary, Roger and Me, was about GM’s factory closings and its effects on Flint, MI residents. He won an Oscar for Bowling for Columbine, and Fahrenheit 9/11 won the top prize at Cannes. His body of film consistently shows a deep sociological understanding of how various American social institutions operate.

Cox-Johnson-Frazier Award

Mary Romero, Arizona State University

Mary Romero extends and reflects the legacies of Oliver Cromwell Cox, Charles S. Johnson and E. Franklin Frazier in the relentless use of academic scholarship in the service of social justice. Through her research, teaching, and service across the profession and the globe, Mary Romero embodies the tradition of critical racial analysis of inequality, immigration, and citizenship. As a public sociologist and proponent of social justice, she brings rigorous analysis and theory to bear on the problems gripping modern society, and she communicates the insights of her analysis to professional and lay audiences.

Professor of Justice Studies and Social Inquiry at Arizona State University and Affiliate of Women and Gender Studies, Asian Pacific American Studies and African and African American Studies, Professor Romero has crafted a career that demonstrates the ability of sociology to influence changes in policy, science, democracy and...
social consciousness.

Especially attuned to the intersections of gender, race/ethnicity, class and immigration, time and again Romero has demonstrated powerful insights about the social world gleaned when we understand it from the perspectives of women of color, especially immigrant women. Romero’s contributions to the study of racial inequality and immigration have been transformational both within and outside of sociology. Her pioneering research combines intersectional approaches with traditional sociological methods to provide new insights about the lives of women of color as they navigate issues of citizenship, home, migration, and work.

Romero is author of more than 70 articles, reviews and chapters, including edited volumes in Ethnic and Racial Studies, Teaching Sociology and Latino Studies. She is also author and editor of nearly a dozen books, including the landmark works Women and Work: Exploring Race, Ethnicity and Class (coedited with Elizabeth Higginbotham), Maid in the U.S.A (Routledge 1992, 2002), and The Maid’s Daughter: Living Inside and Outside the American Dream (NYU Press, 2011). Additionally, her tremendous work as a mentor, advisor, and teacher provide an even richer sense of her contribution.

Internationally acclaimed and a pioneering woman-sociologist-professor-of-color, Romero is a disciplinary treasure. Her commitment to scholarship, mentorship, and activism continues the legacy of this award’s namesakes and serves as an example to us all.

The Public Understanding of Sociology Award

Victor Rios received the 2016 Public Understanding of Sociology award for his significant contributions to expanding the public understanding of sociology. Rios is a Professor of Sociology at the University of California, Santa Barbara. In the past decade, his research on juvenile justice, social control, and educational equity has placed him in conversation with multiple and diverse audiences, including high school students, gang-affiliated youth, protesters in Ferguson, MO, members of the Black Lives Matter movement, Vice President Joe Biden, and other members of the Obama administration.

Professor Rios’s scholarly accomplishments are best represented by his award-winning book, Punished: Policing the Lives of Black and Latino Boys, which received multiple awards and honorable mentions from ASA sections. It has sold over 30,000 copies and is used in many introductory sociology and criminology courses in the U.S. and abroad. Punished originates in Professor Rios’s youth in Oakland, CA, in the 1980s and 90s where he was a gang member and a high school dropout. After redirecting his life from violence in his teens, Rios earned his BA at California State University-Hayward and a PhD at University of California-Berkeley. He returned to his hometown to study how inner city young Latino and African American boys develop their sense of self amidst crime and intense policing. Punished examines how these young men navigate what he terms the “youth control complex.” This is the combination of punitive policies in the young men’s schools, communities, and by law enforcement officials in a world where they are constantly policed and stigmatized. Professor Rios’ deep knowledge of his research subject uniquely positioned him to inform the US public about the origins of one of its most troubling and persistent social problems, institutionalized racism.

Punished was just the beginning of Professor Rios’s dialogue with the public. He was disappointed that Punished did not speak to the young men that lived the experience of hyper-criminalization, so he wrote another book just for them called, Street Life: Poverty, Gangs and a Ph.D. He travels with extra copies of this book to give to the “at promise” youth that he meets.

“At promise” youth is a term Rios introduced to invert the taken for granted understanding of the term “at risk youth.” He uses labeling theory to educate educators, policy makers, journalists and the very youth who are “at promise” but may not yet realize it. Professor Rios is committed to mentoring “at promise” youth. Before returning to graduate school, he worked as a Youth Programs Director in San Francisco, and he continues to work with local school districts to assist teachers and administrators in avoiding punitive justice and encouraging school discipline policy reforms. He organizes mentoring programs with gang-affiliated youth in Los Angeles and Santa Barbara, teaching them how to conduct community action research and inspiring them to pursue higher education.

Professor Rios has made a powerful impact in a post-graduate career of just eleven years, and there is more to come. A forthcoming book, Human Targets: Schools, Police, and the Culture of Control, is anticipated to deepen a national conversation about the school-to-prison pipeline. Rios is also featured in a new PBS documentary, entitled The Push Outs, in which he examines the roots of America’s “dropout” crisis.

Jessie Bernard Award

Raewyn Connell, University of Sydney

The Jessie Bernard Award is given annually in recognition of a body of scholarly work that has enlarged the horizons of sociology to encompass fully the role of women in society.

The winner of the 2016 Jessie Bernard Award is Raewyn Connell, Professor Emerita at the University of Sydney. Raewyn Connell is one of the most important theorists of gender relations in the world. Her theoretical work on gender has moved the field beyond the “sex roles” framework to a multilevel theory situated in a critical analysis of power. Her work on hegemonic masculinity is foundational to the study of gender and gender regimes. She has a longstanding commitment to social justice in education and has recently pushed gender studies in global directions, emphasizing the significance of standpoints in the global south.

Dissertation Award

Karida Brown, Brown University

The best dissertation award goes to Karida Brown for “Before they were Diamonds: The Intergenerational Migration of Kentucky’s Coal Camp Blacks,” completed at Brown University. In the tradition of Du Bois, Brown’s interpretive social history considers what it means to be black in America. Brown focuses on an African American community that was displaced from Alabama to Kentucky during the Great Migration. She employs a sophisticated historical analysis and engages theories of race, diaspora and cultural trauma to uncover black migrant subjectivities in the context of desegregation and civil rights. Dr. Brown’s outstanding dissertation makes a unique contribution to our field.

Maude Pugliese, McGill University (Honorable Mention)

We recognize for honorable mention Maude Pugliese’s excellent dissertation “Socio-Economic Disparities in Portfolio Composition: Historical Causes and Consequences for Inequality in America.” Pugliese demonstrates that U.S. wealth inequality can be traced to a shift in working class investments from financial to real estate assets, a consequence of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
ASA Statement on Deferred Action on Childhood Arrivals

This statement was released on September 5, 2017.

The American Sociological Association (ASA) calls on President Trump to reverse his decision to end the Deferred Action on Childhood Arrivals Program (DACA). Absent such a reversal, we implore Congress to reinstate the program with expediency. DACA currently affects almost 800,000 young, undocumented immigrants by providing a work permit and protection from deportation. DACA status expires every two years, and immigrants are eligible for renewal.

Our association includes teachers, instructors, and professors of sociology, and we are concerned about the impact of this decision on classroom and campus life. More than 600 college and university presidents across the United States have similarly expressed support for DACA. Immigrants who are eligible for DACA have lived in the United States continuously since they were children and have engaged in productive educational, work, and/or military activity in America. An estimated 10,000 undocumented immigrants graduate from college each year. These students provide diversity on campus that enhances the educational experience for all. Many of them have demonstrated resilience in the face of very stressful circumstances, often including limited finances to support tuition and basic life expenses and deportation of friends and family members. A recent report by the Institute for Immigration, Globalization, and Education at UCLA indicates that 86% of students with DACA reported positive educational impact. Students who receive DACA are more likely to actively participate in college activities. Ending this program will fundamentally destabilize the lives of these young immigrants and those with whom they are sharing an educational experience.

We are also concerned with this recent action because DACA recipients are integral parts of our communities. They report higher rates of working, better access to transportation, and more stable housing. Recent research shows that DACA is associated with a higher sense of national belonging. With DACA, these young immigrants have an opportunity to continue to actively contribute to our society. Without DACA, these immigrants may be removed from our communities and forced to go to countries they do not know. We hope President Trump and Members of Congress will consider these issues carefully and reinstate DACA without further delay.

Call for Awards

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of sociology, sociological research, and scholarship among the general public. The award may recognize a contribution in the preceding year or a longer career of such contributions. Nominations should include the nominee’s vitae and a detailed one- to two-page nomination statement that describes how the person’s work has contributed to increasing the public understanding and knowledge of sociology.

Jessie Bernard Award

The Jessie Bernard Award is given in recognition of scholarly work that has enlarged the horizons of sociology to encompass fully the role of women in society. The contribution may be in empirical research, theory, or methodology. It is presented for significant cumulative work done throughout a professional career. The award is open to women or men and is not restricted to sociologists. Only members of the American Sociological Association may submit nominations for the Jessie Bernard Award. Nominations for career achievement should include a narrative letter of nomination, a copy of the vita of the nominee, and three supporting letters.

Dissertation Award

The Dissertation Award honors the best dissertation from among those submitted by advisers and mentors in the discipline. Dissertations from PhD recipients with degrees awarded in the 2017 calendar year will be eligible for consideration for the 2018 ASA Dissertation Award. Nominations must be received from the member student’s adviser or the scholar most familiar with the student’s research. Nominations should explain the precise nature and merits of the work.

To be eligible for the ASA Dissertation Award, dissertations must be publicly available in Dissertation Abstracts International or a comparable outlet.

Federal Statistics Working Group

Council is pleased to announce the formation of a Federal Statistics Working Group. The charge is broad by design. The group is asked to proactively and reactively address issues related to the continued collection and use of federal statistics. This is an advocacy charge. The group may identify relevant issues independently, and issues may be brought to the working group for consideration by the Council or the Executive Office.

Thanks to the ASA members who have generously agreed to serve on this important working group:

Co-chair: John Laub, University of Maryland
Co-chair: C. Matthew Snipp, Stanford University
Camille Zubrinsky Charles, University of Pennsylvania
Robert Crosnoe, University of Texas at Austin
Kyle Crowder, University of Washington
Kenneth Gould, Brooklyn College
Michael Hout, New York University
Hedy Lee, Washington University in St. Louis
Fernando Rivera, University of Central Florida
David Takeuchi, Boston College
Laurel Westbrook, Grand Valley State College

Staff Liaison: Nancy Kidd
Bonilla-Silva
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Wisconsin-Madison, earning his MA and PhD. His dissertation was titled “Squatters, Politics, and State Responses: The Political Economy of Squatters in Puerto Rico, 1900-1992.” At Wisconsin, many people, such as Erik Olin Wright, Russ Middleton, and Pamela Oliver influenced his sociology, but in his own words Eduardo has noted on more than one occasion, “I could not have finished my PhD without the incredible support of Professor Charles Camic.” To this day, Eduardo states further, “Camic believed in me and told me, just before graduation, that I should stay in the states as I would contribute greatly to American sociology.”

Eduardo began his academic career as a Marxist scholar following in the heels of his primary intellectual influence in Puerto Rico, Professor Torrecillas. In his courses, he read the work of Nicos Poulantzas, Louis Althusser, Karl Marx, Ralph Miliband, and other scholars. But in the late 1980s, after participating in a student movement demanding racial justice at UW, he changed his path and began transitioning into what he is today—a “race scholar.” However, he did so mostly on his own as he never took a course on race and ethnicity; wrote a thesis that had nothing to do with race, and took prelims in political sociology and development instead of in the field of race and ethnicity.

After receiving his PhD, Eduardo worked at the University of Michigan from 1993-1998, Texas A&M University from 1998-2005, and since 2005 he has labored at Duke University, where he served as Chair of his department from 2012 to 2016.

Beloved Mentor, Advisor, Colleague, and Friend

Talk to any of Eduardo’s students and they will all echo the same sentiments about him: he is the reason we went to graduate school; he is the reason we wanted to study racism; and he is the reason we stayed the course in graduate school through thick and thin. They will also state that he is one of the toughest mentors around, challenging his students constantly to think beyond the existing sociological canons. And Eduardo challenges us to be better than him. His ego is under control and he has no qualms when we challenge his research and ideas. His goal is to make us scholars and not his clones.

Echoing these sentiments, Robert Reece, Assistant Professor at University of Texas-Austin, noted, “Eduardo is the reason I chose to get a PhD in sociology. Racism Without Racists changed my life, and as I applied to graduate programs, he was the only person I wanted to work with. I was fortunate that his personality and mentoring were just as dynamic as his writing, and his generosity was almost limitless. He has been instrumental in my development as a scholar.”

Sarah Myorga-Gallo, Assistant Professor at the University of Massachusetts-Boston, made similar observations stating, “On a personal note, Racism without Racists was the book that inspired me to become a sociologist as an undergraduate. His research and theoretical framework helped forge my sociological imagination, as I made connections between my personal experience and structural realities.” Sarah also stated that Eduardo’s mentorship is “an invaluable resource to his students, especially students of color” and added that “his combination of honest, constructive criticism, and heartfelt encouragement are what I aim to emulate in my role as an advisor.”

Victor Ray, Assistant Professor at the University of Tennessee, mentioned a special component of Eduardo’s mentorship: “Perhaps the hardest thing for a mentor to do is handle the inevitable personal issues that influence their students’ work while remaining professional. This may be especially true for students of color, who may not have many professors who understand the particular issues they face in graduate school. During a period of minor personal crisis, Dr. Bonilla-Silva made sure I was ok, calling me at home on a Sunday afternoon to check on me.”

Eduardo’s generosity is not limited to his students. Talk to any of his colleagues and they will tell you the same. Eduardo is selfless, brilliant, caring, hard-working, and has a knack for inserting humor in everyone’s lives.

Amanda E. Lewis, Professor of African American Studies at the University of Illinois-Chicago, noted the following about Eduardo: “I have known Eduardo for over 20 years since he was a newish junior faculty member. He has, over the last several decades, always been simultaneously both intellectually generous and relentless in pushing me and others to make sure our work is as careful and thoughtful as possible. He is easily one of the smartest people I know and one of the hardest working. He reads constantly, forever on the hunt for better and more nuanced explanations of the social world. I feel lucky to have gotten connected to him very early in my career as a sociologist. He has been a wonderful mentor, colleague and friend.”

Rogelio Saenz, Dean of Public Policy at the University of Texas at San Antonio remarked, “This fall marks the 20th year since I met Eduardo Bonilla-Silva. At the time, as head of the Department of Sociology at Texas A&M University, Eduardo was the first faculty member I recruited to Texas A&M. We quickly became very good friends and colleagues. I have been thrilled to see Eduardo become a star in the discipline and one of the most influential race scholars. He is a very passionate sociologist who is set on uncovering the structures of and dismantling white supremacy. Eduardo is one of the funniest people I know and he puts his exceptional sense of humor to good use in his teaching and scholarship.”

David L. Bruinsma, Professor at Virginia Tech, echoed similar sentiments: “Eduardo Bonilla-Silva is a passionate, formidable, and deeply generous human being. Since my first introduction to his work, in his foundational and now critical classic article in ASR, “Rethinking Racism: Toward a Structural Interpretation,” through his recent intellectual forays into race, affect, and emotions, I have been amazed (and thankful) for his generosity of theoretical insight, conceptualizations, and interpretations – the discipline is a better place for his scholarly generosity – the discipline is a better place for his interpersonal generosity. Saludos a mi hermano Eduardo!”

Theoretical and Empirical Contributions

Eduardo Bonilla-Silva began his career with a splash as his very first publication, his 1997 “Rethinking Racism: Toward a Structural Interpretation,” appeared in the American Sociological Review. This article, in combination with his 1999 reply to a response to it written by Mara Loveman (“The Essential Social Fact of Race: A Reply to ML,” also in American Sociological Review), provided a radical theoretical shift in the field of racial stratification. His structuralist interpretation of racism pushed analysts to abandon the sterile prejudice problematic and instead focus on racism as a materially-based system of racial domination. He coined the concept racialized social system as an alternative framework, which refers “to societies in which economic, political, social, and ideological levels are partially structured by the placement of actors in racial categories or races” (1997: 469).

In 2001, Eduardo published White Supremacy in the Post-Civil Rights Era (Lynne Riener Publishers), a study that received the ASA Section on Racial and Ethnic Minorities Oliver C. Cox Book Award, which included an outline of the shortcomings of previous race theories, his conceptualization of the racialized social system, and his early take on “color-blind racism.” This book, in the opinion of many of his former students, is his best book to date.

In 2003, Eduardo published his Racism without Racists: Color-Blind Racism and the Persistence of Racial Inequality in the United States, a book that changed the way many social analysts and commentators talk about “prejudice.” Racism without Racists, currently in its 5th Edition, has added many new areas of inquiry to the race field. For example, documenting and studying the “white habitus,” the politics of race in the Obama era, the Latin-Americanization of the racial stratification in the U.S., the grammar of whiteness and “race talk,” and the cognitive cartography of racism. This book won an Editor’s Choice Award in 2004 and its impact in the field of race and ethnic relations...
Bonilla-Silva

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and in sociology can be seen in the success that this book has had in the academic market where it has sold well over 50,000 copies.

Although Eduardo has received many accolades—for example, in 2007 he received the Lewis A. Coser Award for Theoretical Agenda Setting from the ASA's Theory Section—he has strived on in pursuit of refining and expanding his previous conceptions of race and racism in America. Shortly after completing the second edition of his book *Racism without Racists*, he pursued with vigor his research on the "Latin Americanization of Racial Stratification in the USA." In this work, he argues that the United States is moving from a Black and White racial order to a system that is more "triracial" and seemingly fluid. This research has fueled debates about the future of race relations in America—for example, in a special *Race and Society* in 2004 and a debate in the pages of *Ethnic and Racial Studies*. Later, Eduardo joined with Professor Tukufu Zuberi (University of Pennsylvania) and published an important edited volume, *White Logic, White Methods: Racism and Methodology*, to address the pervasiveness of whiteness in the logic and practice of the social sciences. As an aside, Eduardo has taken his research to the streets. That is, similar to the desire of Cox, Frazier, Johnson, and other major scholars of color, he has produced knowledge for all and has, in the last 10 years or so, become a “public intellectual.” In an effort to engage non-academic audiences to think about how pervasive racism is in America, he lectures to religious organizations, Chambers of Commerce, the Council of Foundations, and colleges and universities across the nation, and he is quite often cited in newspaper articles and interviewed on radio shows.

**A Sense of Justice: A Public Intellectual Who Keeps It Real**

I have known Eduardo Bonilla-Silva as his student, adviser, research collaborator, co-author, the person who taught him how to drive, and friend. The one main thing I can say about him is that he is real and keeps it REAL! The Eduardo of today is the same Eduardo I knew 20 years ago. His sociological weight has increased by a few pounds, but his style and passion for doing the right thing are the same. He is unwavering in his pursuit of knowledge not for the sake of prestige, but for an understanding of how race continues to fracture the world and for devising analyses and theories that can help us change the world.

Eduardo Bonilla-Silva represents the best of sociology. As the 2018 American Sociological Association President, we can be sure he will represent the discipline with both integrity and brutal honesty, paving the path for a more inclusive ASA. 🙌

For more information on the theme he has selected, "Feeling Race: An Invitation to Explore Racialized Emotions," see www.asanet.org/annual-meeting-2018.

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ASA is pleased to announce the recipients of the 2017 Community Action Research Initiative (CARI) grant awards. Both recipients are sociologists bringing social science knowledge, methods, and expertise to address community-identified issues and concerns. Each CARI recipient has proposed a bono work partnering with a community organization or local public interest group. The principal investigators for the two CARI-funded projects are listed below, along with a brief description of their funded proposals.

**Janet Lorenzen**, Williamette University, for *Strengthening Community Action on Climate Change: Applying Sociological Research to Legislative Strategies in Oregon*

This project is already in its second stage, concentrating on climate action policies at the state level and continuing Lorenzen’s research in the study of processes of social change, strategic action, and framing. Between 2015 and 2017, Lorenzen and her team conducted 58 interviews about climate policy with Oregon legislators, state legislature staff members, professional lobbyists, and environmental group leaders. The ASA CARI Grant enables Lorenzen to hire two undergraduate research assistants to help code the interview data and co-author a report for the Oregon League of Conservation Voters (OLCV)—her community partner organization. Participation in this project offers students hands-on research experience that resonates with their environmental concerns and career interests. The co-authored report for OLCV outlines recommendations for future tactics, strategic framing, and maintaining a strong coalition of groups including unions, rural environmental groups, and social/environmental justice groups. In the end, the report will serve as a resource to inform future legislative strategies on cap and trade, build OLCV’s capacity to address legislative setbacks, and find common ground with more moderate legislators. OLCV is a non-partisan organization whose goals include passing laws to protect Oregon’s environmental legacy and holding elected officials accountable for decisions that affect the environment.

**Julia Waity**, University of North Carolina-Wilmington, for *Creating a Local Food Certification Program in the Greater Wilmington NC Region*

This project’s overarching goal is to determine the wider feasibility of, and consumer desire for, a local food certification program in Greater Wilmington. There has been a push towards local food consumption across multiple sectors for its environmental and economic benefits to the local region, as well as health benefits for consumers. However, the definition of local food varies greatly and this discrepancy can lead to confusion among consumers as to the true source of their food. Waity’s team is nearing completion of the data collection phase (conducting interviews and focus groups) of their project. So far, they have been able to talk with consumers as well as chefs, farmers, and grocers about their views on a local food label. After finishing data collection, they will perform an analysis and write a report on their findings. They plan to present these findings at their region’s annual local food conference in February 2018, which is being co-organized with the partner organization for this project, the Cape Fear Food Council (CFFC). CFFC is a grassroots organization advocating for policies through collaborative efforts to strengthen the local food system.

Both investigators are using their awards to “address community-identified issues and concerns,” the goal of the CARI grants.

“None of this research would have been possible without the assistance from the CARI grant,” said Waity. “Not only has it given us the resources to undertake this research, but the fact that the project has received grant funding from a national organization has also given the project additional legitimacy and credibility.” 🙌
The Editors

The six co-editors—Leslie Paik, Lynn Chancer, Phil Kasinitz, Richard Alba, Nancy Foner and Amy Adamczyk—have diverse intellectual backgrounds. Working within the areas of immigration, race/ethnicity, sexuality, gender, theory, law, criminology, family, health, and religion, collectively they have written or edited 43 books among them, many of which have won major awards from the ASA and other professional associations. Moreover, the group of six has distinguished themselves through significant service to the discipline, including elected offices in the ASA and three past presidencies of the Eastern Sociological Society (ESS).

Leslie Paik

Associate Professor at City College and the Graduate Center, CUNY will lead the group, serving as executive editor. Currently a member of the Rose Series Editorial Board and also the book review editor at Theoretical Criminology, she is the author of Discretionary Justice (Rutgers University Press, 2011). A member of the Racial Democracy Crime and Justice Network, Paik’s scholarship focuses on law, society/criminology, and family and health. In addition to her regular duties as one of the editors, Paik will coordinate the administrative responsibilities and work with prospective authors in concert with Suzanne Nichols, Director of Publications at the Russell Sage Foundation. Paik’s exemplary service on the Rose Editorial Board since 2015 suggests not only has she earned the respect of the current Rose editors and board members, but means her deep knowledge of the Series will ensure a smooth transition.

Joining Paik as co-editors are her CUNY colleagues Amy Adamczyk, Richard Alba, Lynn Chancer, Nancy Foner, and Philip Kasinitz.

Amy Adamczyk

Professor of Sociology at John Jay College of Criminal Justice and the Graduate Center, is an award-winning researcher. A co-recipient of the Donald MacNamara Award in 2008 for the best article, Adamczyk’s work subsequently has also won several prizes for research excellence. Focused on how various contexts—nations, counties, friendship groups as well as religious beliefs shape people’s deviant, criminal, and health behaviors and attitudes, Adamczyk’s book, Cross-National Public Opinion about Homosexuality: Examining Attitudes across the Globe, was published earlier this year by the University of California Press.

Richard Alba

is Distinguished Professor of Sociology at The Graduate Center, CUNY, best known for his research on immigration with a comparative focus on North America and Western Europe. He is the author or co-author of five major books, including, most recently, Blurring the Color Line: The New Chance for a More Integrated America (Harvard University Press, 2009) and Strangers No More: Immigration and the Challenges of Integration in North America and Western Europe with Nancy Foner (Princeton University Press, 2015). In 2008, Alba received the Distinguished Career Award from the ASA Section on International Migration.

Lynn Chancer

is a professor at Hunter College and the Graduate Center, CUNY. Her scholarship engages social theory, social movements, crime, law, and deviance as well as issues involving race, ethnicity, and social class. She is the author or editor of four important volumes including Sadomasochism in Everyday Life: Dynamics of Power and Powerlessness (Rutgers University Press, 1992); Reconcilable Differences: Confronting Beauty, Pornography and the Future of Feminism (University of California Press, 1998) and most recently co-edited a volume with John Andrews, The Unhappy Divorce of Sociology and Psychoanalysis (London Palgrave, 2014).

Nancy Foner

is Distinguished Professor of Sociology at Hunter College and the Graduate Center, CUNY, and the author or editor of 18 books including the award-winning volumes From Ellis Island to JFK: New York’s Two Great Waves of Immigration (Yale University Press, 2000) and In a New Land: A Comparative View of Immigration (New York University Press, 2005). Most recently she co-authored Strangers No More: Immigration and the Challenges of Integration in North America and Western Europe with Richard Alba (Princeton University Press, 2015). Foner was awarded a John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Fellowship for 2017-2018, and earlier was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and received the Distinguished Career Award from the ASA Section on International Migration.

Philip Kasinitz

is Presidential Professor of Sociology at The Graduate Center, CUNY. Kasinitz’s book, Inheriting the City: The Children of Immigrants Come of Age, co-authored with John Mollenkopf, Mary Waters, and Sonya Michelle Long was subsequently has also won several prizes for research excellence.


Thank You to Recent Donors to ASA

ASA is pleased to recognize the following generous donors, whose recent contributions to the Association will positively impact our discipline and profession.

Rodrigo Jaen Alatriste-Diaz
Cheryl Carpenter-Siegel
Miguel Ceballos
Lucius John Couloute, Jr.
Cynthia M. Hewitt
Mardi Kidwell
Zachary Dillon Kline
William Kornblum
Sonya Michelle Long

Eric R Louderback
Judith McDonnell
MaryKris Mcilwaine
E. Ian Robinson
Ron L. Shamwell
Christian Michael Smith
Ronnie J. Steinberg
Barbara R. Walters
announcements

Call for Papers

Publications

Contemporary Perspectives in Family Research (CPFR), an annual series which focuses upon cutting-edge topics in family research around the globe, is seeking manuscript submissions for its 2018 volume. The 2018 volume of CPFR will focus on the theme “The Work-Family Interface: Spillover, Complications, and Challenges.” The multi-disciplinary issue of CPFR will address such topics as: parental employment and parenting, paid labor and marital quality, the integration of work-family domains, childcare and child development, and family functioning, among others. Deadline: January 31, 2018. Any questions may be directed to the editors at josip.obradovic@unicath.hr and siblair@buffalo.edu.

Routledge/Taylor and Francis is seeking book proposals for the Solving Social Problems series. The publishing group is considering works on a wide range of social problems, backed by empiricism and theoretical foundation. Contact: Bonnie Berry, series editor, at solvingsocialproblems.org or Neil Jordan, commissioning editor, at Neil.Jordand@tandf.co.uk.

Sociology between the Gaps: Forgotten and Neglected Topics (SBG3) is seeking submissions of original work from sociologists and professionals in related fields, including graduate and undergraduate students, for volume three on the theme, “Cultural Lag: An Underestimated Issue in Postmodern Society.” Cultural lag is a broad sociological and cross-disciplinary theme, which can include work on a variety of specific topics. Deadline: December 1, 2017. Contact: J. A. Ruggiero at jrujjgier@prov-idence.edu. For more information, visit digitalcommons.providence.edu/sbg.

Sociology Compass, a peer-reviewed online-only journal, invites proposals for articles on the topic of race and ethnicity. The journal publishes original, peer-reviewed surveys of current research from across the entire discipline. Articles should discuss recent research or debates in a field, provide a comparative look across boundaries/disciplines, and/or offer a fresh perspective on either a controversial or settled topic. Contact: Matthew W. Hughey at matthew.hughey@uconn.edu. For more information, visit www.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1751-9020/

Meetings


Funding

The Berlin Program for Advanced German and European Studies provides up to one year of research support at the Freie Universität Berlin. It is open to scholars in all social science and humanities disciplines. Applicants for a dissertation fellowship must be full-time graduate students enrolled at a North American university who have achieved ABD status by the time the proposed research stay in Berlin begins. Also eligible are U.S. and Canadian PhDs who have received their doctorates within the past two calendar years. Deadline: December 1, 2017. For more information, visit www.fu-berlin.de/bprogram or email bprogram@zedat.fu-berlin.de

The Center for the Study of Religion and Society at the University of Notre Dame announces the Global Religion Research Initiative (GRRI), directed by Christian Smith, which will fund over 150 research projects to advance the sociological study of global religion. Proposals for over $1 million in grants and fellowship funding will be accepted this fall. For more information, visit grri.nd.edu or contact grri@nd.edu.

Fellowships

J. Robert ByEsteyer Fellowships offers fellowships for the 2018-2019 academic year to study employee stock ownership, profit sharing, broad-based employee compensation and worker cooperatives and broadened ownership of capital and economic democracy in the corporation/society. Through Rutgers University’s School of Management and Labor Relations, 10 to 15 $25,000 and 5 to 12,500 fellowships will be offered to doctoral candidates, recent PhD graduates, and pre- and post-tenure scholars in the social sciences. Fellows may be in residence at their University or visit Rutgers. Deadline: December 31, 2017. Contact: Joseph Blasi at blasi@smr.rutgers.edu for applications. beysterfellowships@smr.rutgers.edu. For more information, visit smr.rutgers.edu/research-and-centers/fellowships-programs.

Competition

Peter K. New Student Research Competition/Award The Society for Applied Anthropology sponsors an annual research competition for students (graduate and undergraduate) in the social and behavioral sciences. Three cash prizes will be awarded. Deadline: November 30, 2017. Contact: For more information, visit www.sfaa.net.

In the News

Kristen Barber, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale, and Tristan Bridges, University of California-Santa Barbara, were quoted on July 6 in a MEL Magazine article, “The Rise of ‘Ironic Masculinity’ in Advertising.”

Jane Collins, University of Wisconsin-Madison, was quoted in a July 19 The Gazette article, “Iowa 72-hour wait period trial wraps on second day.”

Michael DeCesare, Merrimack College, was quoted in a June/July Clarion article titled “Closed Presidential Searches Worry Union.”

Priya Fielding-Singh, Stanford University, wrote an article published July 6 for the San Francisco Chronicle, “Dads should take more active role in families’ healthy eating.”

Dana R. Fisher, University of Maryland, and Doug McAdam, Stanford University, were quoted in a June 28 TIME article, “Parents of Sick Kids Are a Powerful Weapon Against the Senate Health Bill.”

Erin Fredericks, St. Thomas University, was quoted in a July 6 CTV Atlantic News article, “N.B. government examining how policies affect men and women differently.”

Amin Ghaziani, University of British Columbia, was interviewed by the New York Times for a feature story about the fate of American gay urban districts.

Tanya Golash-Boza, University of California-Merced, was quoted in a July 19 Inside Higher Ed article, “Rallying to Defend Grants for Grad Students.”

Arlie Hochschild, University of California-Berkeley, and Lisa Wade, Occidental College, were cited for their research in a July 18 Houston Chronicle article, “I’ve spent the last 3 months recommending the same book to everyone I speak with — and I’m convinced anyone can use its insights.”

Andrea Hunt, University of North Alabama, was quoted in a July 2 Times Daily article, “Local counties’ poverty rate above national average.”

Jeffrey Jackson, University of Mississippi, was quoted in an August 9 New York Times article, “Ole Miss Edges Out of Its Confederate Shadow, Gingerly.”

Guillermima Jasso, New York University, co-authored an August 4 op-ed for the Ideas section of TIME.com, “How Donald Trump’s New Immigration Plan Could Harm the American Workforce.”

Maria Krysan, University of Illinois-Chicago, was quoted in a July 14 Chicago Tribune article, “Austin population drops to No. 2 in city for 1st time in 45 years.”

Ralph LaRossa, Georgia State University, was quoted in a June TIME magazine article, “The Forgotten Origins of Father’s Day”. He was further cited in two online TIME articles about the role of business interests in the establishment of Father’s Day in the 1920s and 30s, and the impact of the women’s movement and “new fatherhood” movement on the institutionalization of the holiday.
announcements

Harry G. Levine, Queens College, was cited for his research in a July 17 New York Times article, “Smoking Marijuana While Black.”

Jason Owen-Smith, University of Michigan, was cited for his research in a July 5 Forbes article, “Dear New Grads: Put Down Your Phones.”

Akwasi Owusu-Bempah, University of Toronto, was quoted in a July 6 Toronto Star article, “Toronto Marijuana Arrests Reveal ‘Startling’ Racial Divide.”

Brea Perry, Indiana University-Bloomington, and R. L’Heureux-Lewis-McCoy, City College of New York, were quoted on June 28 in a CNN article, “Adults view black girls as ‘less innocent,’ new report says.”

Enrique S. Pumar, Catholic University, was interviewed by Telemundo TV on July 17 and on CNN Español Realidades en Contexto on August 15, 2017.

Jake Rosenfeld, Washington University-St. Louis, was quoted in a July 17 The Nation article, “The Aggressive Anti-Union Campaign at StoryCorps.”

Alvaro Santana-Acuña, Whitman College, published articles in The Atlantic on May 22, El País on May 26, and TIME on May 31 to mark the 50th anniversary of García Márquez’s classic novel One Hundred Years of Solitude. His ASA award-winning research on this novel was also cited in newspapers in 14 countries. He was interviewed at the University of Texas at Austin on Facebook Live and by two radio stations.

Saskia Sassen, Columbia University, co-wrote an article in the July/August issue of Politico magazine, “What’s the Greatest Risk Cities Face?”,

David R. Segal, University of Maryland, has co-authored a July 27 Military Times op-ed piece on higher education for post-9/11 military veterans, “Commentary: Supporting post-9/11 Military Veterans in Higher Education.”

Theda Skocpol, Harvard University, was quoted in a June 29 New York Times article, “Who Likes Trump’s Tweets and Why.”

Steven Stack, Wayne State University, is quoted in a July 31 Newsweek article, “Google searches on suicide surge after ‘13 Reasons Why’ release: Study.”

Nancy Wang Yuen, Biola University, was quoted in a July 11 Los Angeles Times article, “In Hollywood, Asian American Actors See Few Lead Roles, and Pay Discrepancies When They Land One.”

Awards

Liz Daniele and Will Oliver, won the Outstanding Teaching Assistant Award from the Graduate School at Syracuse University.

Carole Joffe, University of California-San Francisco, was awarded the 2017 Christopher Tietze Lifetime Achievement Award of the National Abortion Federation at its recent annual meeting.

Jennifer Karas Montez, Syracuse University, was awarded the Chancellor’s Citation for Faculty Excellence and Scholarly Distinction at Syracuse University.

Angie Mejía, Syracuse University, has been awarded the sociology department’s dissertation fellowship for the 2017-18 year.

Cecilia Menjivar, University of Kansas, received an Andrew Carnegie Fellowship for 2017-2018.

Jackie Orr, Syracuse University, was awarded the Meredith Professor for Teaching Excellence at Syracuse University.

Joachim J. Savelberg, University of Minnesota, received the 2017 William J. Chambliss Lifetime Achievement Award from the SSPS Law & Society Division. He was offered fellowships at the Institutes for Advanced Study at Stellenbosch (South Africa) and Paris, each for a semester of the 2018-19 academic year.

Steven Stack, Wayne State University, received the Erwin Stengel Award from the International Association for Suicide Prevention for outstanding research on suicide prevention, July 20, 2017, at their International Congress in Kuching, Malaysia. Stack is the first sociologist to receive this honor.

Enrique S. Pumar, Catholic University, was appointed the new Undergraduate Director effective July 1, 2017.

Alondra Nelson, Columbia University, began her tenure as president of the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) on September 1. Nelson becomes the organization’s 14th president.

Jennifer Karas Montez, Syracuse University, was appointed the new Graduate Director effective July 1, 2017.

Merrill Silverstein, Syracuse University, has been appointed as a Deputy Editor for the Journal Demography, the flagship journal for the Population Association of America.

New Books


Adele E. Clarke, University of California-San Francisco, Carrie Friese, London School of Economics, and Rachel Washburn, Loyola Marymount University, Situational Analysis: Grounded Theory After the Interpretive Turn (Sage, 2018).


Cheryl Joseph, Notre Dame de Namur University, You’re Hired! Putting Your Sociology Major to Work (Emerald Press, 2018).

City and Community Call for Papers: Special Issue on Community and Crime

Consider submitting to a special issue of City and Community on “Community and Crime,” guest edited by Rachael A. Woldoff, Professor of Sociology at West Virginia University. Urban and community sociologists have long studied the subject of crime and disorder, but the subject of crime is often viewed as a separate specialization area. In fact, urban sociologists’ insistence that context matters is especially relevant to the subject of crime right now. In the past few years, current events and social media coverage of them have drawn much attention to the fact that poor and nonwhite places are disproportionately affected by violence, crime, and disorder, as well as by aggressive, and sometimes deadly, policing practices. This special issue seeks to unite the urban, community, and crime scholars by calling on original papers that either empirically examine or conceptually extend the crucial connections between community and crime.

Some examples of topics that could explicitly link community context and crime include:

- Police use of excessive force
- Re-entry of inmates
- Social capital and crime
- How residents cope with crime
- Cultural values or norms regarding crime and disorder
- Residential mobility and crime
- Neighborhood preferences and crime
- Racial/ethnic aspects of community life and crime

All papers will be subject to normal blind review by at least two reviewers. Publication decisions will be made by City and Community editor Lance Freeman in consultation with Rachael A. Woldoff. Deadline for submission: January 9, 2018.

Papers submitted to City and Community. To submit a paper, go to the journal’s website (onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1540-6040) and follow the regular submission guidelines. Please note in the submission letter that the manuscript is submitted for the planned special issue.

For further information, contact Rachael A. Woldoff at rachael.woldoff@mail.wvu.edu.
announcements


Prema Kurien, Syracuse University, Ethnic Church Meets Megachurch: Indian American Christianity in Motion (NYU Press, 2017).


Bryan Roberts, University of Texas-Austin, Cecilia Menjivar, University of Kansas, and Nestor Rodriguez, University of Texas-Austin, eds., Departation and Return in a Border Restricted World: Experiences in Mexico, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras (Springer International Publishing, 2017).


Rachel Washburn, Loyola Marymount University, Situational Analysis: Grounded Theory After the Interpretive Turn (Sage, 2018).

Obituaries

John S. Holik 1924-2016

On May 31, 2016, John Holik passed away in Mexico, MO. With his passing, Rural Sociology lost an important scholar and a major chronicler of the discipline. John served as the Rural Sociological Society’s (RSS) Archivist for 37 years—the longest term of service to the RSS by any member in its 80-year history. Under his leadership, just a few of the unique contributions he procured included a copy of the 1935 Album of Letters presented to Charles Galpin, Walter Goldschmidt’s dissertation on Arvin and Dinuba, and Frank Lydender’s manuscript on Coahoma County, MS.

As part of the 50th anniversary of the Rural Sociological Society in 1987, John and Ed Hassinger wrote a multi-part series of articles published in The Rural Sociologist. Together, these articles were the first organizational history of the RSS. Over his 37 years of service to the RSS, John’s contributions were recognized on two occasions. In 1984, John received the RSS Certificate of Appreciation. He was again recognized in 2004 before formally stepping down. When Will Goudy assumed the role, he met with John to learn more about archives and collecting new materials. In his 2009 article in The Rural Sociologist, Goudy wrote how “Holik was an indefatigable collector of materials related to the RSS.” John’s work and contributions to rural sociology extend beyond being Archivist for the Rural Sociological Society. After serving in the army during World War II, John went to Purdue University as a graduate assistant in Agricultural Economics in 1950. John received his Masters of Science degree from Purdue in 1952 and then went to the University of Missouri. In 1953, he was appointed “Assistant in Rural Sociology” and in 1954, he received his PhD.

As a member of the department at Missouri, in addition to teaching and research, in 1964 John took on half-time duties in Extension. John’s appointment restored regular Extension work in the department, which had lapsed in 1940. Not only did he predecessors at Missouri, which included B.L. Hummel and E.L. Morgan, John also focused on community development and the role of community organizations. When an electric company approached the department offering to provide access to the records of its community development program, John used these unique documents to assess such efforts in small communities.

John’s dissertation focused on rural churches and it became part of a much larger effort that originated in 1953 under the direction of Lawrence Hepple known as the Rural Church Study. After growing beyond initial expectations, Ed Hassinger and John became the principle researchers for the 1967 and 1982 restudies. The 1988 book, The Rural Church: Learning from Three Decades of Change, is still cited today and even as late as 2008, John was interviewed in the Columbia Missourian about the study and the persistence of rural churches.

It wasn’t until 2004 that John’s term as RSS Archivist came to an end. The change was announced in The Rural Sociologist in a “tribute to John Holik,” Acknowledging John’s many years of service, “President Freudenburg presented a plaque to John at the RSS Business Meeting in Sacramento. The plaque was accepted by RSS Treasurer, Kenneth Pigg on John’s behalf as he was unable to travel to attend the meeting. The plaque was later presented to John at a small ceremony held at the University of Missouri.”

It is because of John Holik’s nearly four decades of service and dedication to the Rural Sociological Society that the formative years of the RSS and of rural sociology itself can be documented with the materials that he gathered. He built an incredible collection, including many items that would not have been preserved for us or for future generations, without his diligence and service.

Julie N. Zimmerman, University of Kentucky and RSS Historian

A special thank you to Will Goudy, Ken Pigg, and Neal Flora for their helpful comments, assistance, and additions.

Saad Z. Nagi 1925-2017

Saad Z. Nagi was born April 30, 1925, in a small village in the Nile Delta of Egypt. He was a graduate of Cairo University in Horticulture and worked in food technology and extension for the Egyptian Government. He was seconded to the Point IV (USAID) program in Egypt, and encouraged by American representatives to seek a Fulbright Scholarship. After earning his Master’s from the University of Missouri in Extension, he earned a PhD in sociology from the Ohio State University.

Upon graduation in 1958, he was hired by Ohio State as a faculty member in the department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology. In 1959, he entered a joint appointment in the Departments of Sociology and Physical Medicine, becoming Full Professor in 1964, a rare distinction for a non-physician. He became a Mershon Professor of Sociology and Public Policy in 1970, providing a home for his research until he retired from Ohio State as Sociology Chair from 1982 to 1989.

Nagi is most prominently known for his work in the field of disability and rehabilitation. The Nagi Model, first articulated in the 1965 article “Sociology and Rehabilitation” (Sussman, ed.) led to his trailblazing book, Disability and Rehabilitation (1969), and ushered in seismic shifts in conceptual and theoretical approaches to the field. His change in focus from disability strictly as a medical concern to a model involving both the physical and social environment was the conceptual birth of what ultimately became the Americans with Disabilities Act. In conjunction with this, he developed what remains the foundational diagnostic and therapeutic models used in Rehabilitation today.

His work in disability also marked the beginning of a long and deep relationship with the Social Security Administration and other agencies on research and policy. His research and teaching efforts earned over $7 million in agency and NGO support throughout his career. In the 1970s he conducted the first large-scale study of child maltreatment, again drawing the attention of Congress, and producing Child Maltreatment in the United States (1977).

His most treasured professional recognitions included two awards from the National Rehabilitation Association, Distinguished Research Scholar Award from Ohio State University, and the ADK Distinguished Graduate Teaching Award for his class on Theory Construction.

Especially dear to his heart was his responsibility as an educator. Nagi often referred to himself as a student, and spoke of the “joy of learning.” His role as a teacher was a trust he honored. His students in the classroom, and their research, represented a variety of disciplines. They provided a continual source of enthusiasm and intellectual growth. His work on theses and dissertations...
Social Psychology (1981). But Hyman’s “instinct and passion” as a survey researcher, “which existed at that time neither as a concept nor, much less, as a discipline,” may have been his most lasting influence on her direction. The media and communication studies of Paul Lazarsfeld at Columbia gave prominence to this area of research, a focus that also appears in Eleanor’s early career.

Eleanor’s undergraduate degree at Queens College had been in English, and the subsequent years that she spent as an editor before beginning graduate study contributed to her being selected as Managing Editor (and, later, Editor) of Public Opinion Quarterly, when the journal serendipitously moved to Columbia in 1968. That position afforded her exposure to current research in survey methodology and put her in touch with senior researchers nationally. A second formative bit of serendipity was the opportunity to direct a national survey about the social interactions of patients with Parkinson’s disease who were taking levodopa. Eleanor was by then a “confirmed if inexperienced survey researcher” and ready to write her first proposal. The resulting pioneering work that Eleanor did on the impact of informed consent founded a line of research about issues concerning the treatment of human subjects in surveys that continued throughout her career, and to which she remained central.

The public roles and responsibilities of social science and social scientists were important underlying themes in Eleanor’s work on communications and media (such as the 1988 book Reporting of Social Science in the National Media with Carol Weiss and Phyllis Endrey), her work on informed consent and related issues involving human subjects (such as incentives), and her substantial contributions to panels on these issues organized by the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences (as it was then called). In her two years visiting the Census Bureau (1992-1994), a position facilitated by Robert Groves, Eleanor worked at the Center for Survey Methods Research (CSMR). Under Betsy Martin’s leadership, and influenced by the report from the National Academy of Sciences on Surveying Subjective Phenomena, CSMR provided opportunities to bring recent innovations and insights in survey methods to bear on data collection of national importance.

In 1994, Eleanor was recruited by Groves to become research professor at the University of Michigan Institute for Social Research’s Survey Research Center (SRC). Many of the fertile collaborations she forged at SRC are reflected in the list of her co-authors for the landmark text Survey Methodology — Groves, Jack Fowler, Mick Couper, Jim Lepkowski, and Roger Tourangeau. Eleanor joined in influential work on nonresponse with Couper, Groves, and others, including leverage-saliency theory and experiments to examine how information and incentives affected respondents’ decisions to participate in surveys.

Eleanor and her family arrived in New York from Vienna in 1938, after the Anschluss; she retained a vivid awareness of how we are embedded in a social and political world where principles and choices matter. Eleanor began her profession in what she remembered as a “Golden Age” of survey research, when “things were a lot more casual. Journals could be moved overnight from one university to another, editors could be named without search committees, and novices could sometimes get to do important research.” That novice came to shape major lines of research by maintaining a strong, clear vision and a determination to do what she wanted to do.

Nora Cate Schaeffer, University of Wisconsin Survey Center

Quoted material is from “Reflections on Surveys’ Past and Future,” Eleanor Singer’s beautifully written Sirken Award Lecture (doi.org/10.1093/jssam/smw026).
ASA’s Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline

Application Deadline: December 15

The ASA invites submissions for the Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline (FAD) grants. FAD is supported by the National Science Foundation. The goal of this award is to nurture the development of scientific knowledge by funding small, groundbreaking research initiatives that will advance the discipline. FAD awards provide scholars with seed money for innovative research that provides opportunities for substantive and methodological breakthroughs, broadens the dissemination of scientific knowledge, and provides leverage for the acquisition of additional research funds.

Proposals are reviewed for scientific merit and the importance of the proposed research project or conference for the discipline of sociology. Specific evaluation criteria include:

• Innovativeness and promise of the research idea;
• Originality and significance of research goals;
• The potential of the study as a building block in the development of future research;
• Appropriateness and significance of the research hypothesis;
• Feasibility and adequacy of project design; and
• Plans for dissemination of results.

Principal investigators and co-PIs must have a PhD. Awards shall not exceed $8,000. Awardees must agree to meet the reporting requirements of the award and must be ASA members when they receive the award. Proposals must be submitted online at www.asanet.org/funding/fad.cfm.

Contact: For more information, see the “Funding” page at www.asanet.org/career-center/grant-and-fellowships, email research@asanet.org or call (202) 247-9852.

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