

CUSS NEWS

Newsletter of the Community and Urban Sociology Section
of the American Sociological Association
Spring/Summer, 2004

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CO-EDITORS' NOTE

This is our first edition as the new co-editors of the CUSS News. We hope you find the information useful. Please contact us with ideas and suggestions for future issues.
William G. Holt, william.holt@uconn.edu, University of Connecticut
Jennifer Stoloff, stoloff@hud.gov, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

San Francisco, site of this year's ASA convention, is a great setting for urban adventures. I had my first such adventures there when I was six or seven years old, in the late 1950s. Attracted by the impressive department stores that lined Market Street, my family would make periodic shopping pilgrimages to San Francisco from the agricultural community in which I was raised. Although the drive itself only took a couple of hours, the social and cultural distance traversed was considerable. Indeed, my mother encouraged me to dress up for these trips, presumably so that I would blend in with the big-city sophisticates. My thrifty father, however, resented having to pay big-city parking rates. Rather than use a garage on or close to Market, he opted for a cheaper lot several blocks away. To reach the desired department stores thus required an eye-opening march through the heart of the skid row district. Vivid memories persist, both of skid

row's physical infrastructure (replete with flophouses, strip joints, and greasy spoons) and its social landscape. I had never seen anyone passed out on a sidewalk, for example, or a double amputee employing a primitive skateboard for transportation. Whether those childhood strolls to Market Street prompted my later sociological inquiries into urban homelessness is a matter open to conjecture.

Very different sorts of adventures are now available in the same area. CUSS members who head toward Market Street may encounter panhandlers and homeless people but the traditional skid row of my youth is no more, long since redeveloped out of existence. Common destinations in the contemporary South of Market neighborhood include SF MOMA (the Museum of Modern Art), Moscone Convention Center, the Sony Metreon entertainment and technology complex, Yerba Buena Gardens, and numerous galleries and restaurants. A bit to the east lies SBC (formerly Pac Bell) Park, home of the Giants professional baseball team. A worthwhile intellectual exercise for the urban sociologist/tourist is to find a sun-splashed place to sit in Yerba Buena Gardens, soak up the stunning architectural vista to the north, and contemplate how and why South of Market—not to mention San Francisco in general—has undergone such a dramatic transformation. The work of past Lynd Award winner Chester Hartman offers a helpful primer on the topic.

The location of our section reception this summer is intended to promote first-hand exploration of the South of Market area. On Saturday, August 14, we will convene at the ThirstyBear Brewing Company (near SF MOMA) from 11:30 AM to 2 PM for food, drink, and conversation. More information about the reception appears elsewhere in this newsletter; I will be soliciting RSVPs and sending walking directions to ThirstyBear via a listserv memo closer to the convention date. The reception should serve as a congenial forum for comparing notes not only on the South of Market district but on the many fascinating destinations in The City and its environs. Culinary, cultural, consumption, and lifestyle adventures abound within easy striking distance of the convention hotels.

CUSS does, of course, sponsor activities other than sightseeing and socializing. A lively program is scheduled for Sunday, August 15, consisting of three thematic paper sessions, a roundtable session, and the section business meeting. We are also co-sponsoring a special panel session entitled "Crime and the City: San Francisco as a Sociological Place in Mystery Novels," which should be of particular interest. So should our annual section awards ceremony, which occurs in conjunction with the business meeting. At that meeting, I will happily pass the gavel to Richard Alba, my successor as chair. Line-ups for sessions and a listing of award winners can be found later in the newsletter.

I hope you are able to join your CUSS colleagues this summer to pursue one or more urban adventures of your choosing. Rest assured that the City by the Bay offers a diverse menu of options.

Barry Lee, 2002-2004 Section Chair

ELECTION RESULTS

Election results are now in, and Anne Shlay (Temple University) has been chosen to succeed Richard Alba as section chair. Anne will lead the section in 2006-08 after serving two years as chair-elect. Also, Xavier de Souza Briggs (Harvard University) and Jan Lin (Occidental College) have been elected to 3-year terms beginning this August. They will replace outgoing council members Philip Kasinitz and Sudhir Venkatesh.

SECTION AWARD WINNERS

Listed below are this year's winners of the annual section awards. Please come to the CUSS business meeting at the ASAs in San Francisco where our colleagues will be honored. The business meeting is scheduled for Sunday, August 15, at 10:30 AM.

Robert and Helen Lynd Award for Career Achievement:
Richard Sennett (New York University and London School of Economics)

Robert E. Park Book Award:
Sonya Salamon (University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) for Newcomers to Old Towns: Suburbanization of the Heartland (University of Chicago Press 2003)

Robert E. Park Article Award:
Mario Small (Princeton University) for his 2002 publication "Culture, Cohorts, and Social Organization Theory: Understanding Local Participation in a Latino Housing Project" (AJS 108:1- 54)

Student Paper Award/Winner:
Kraig Beyerlein and John Hipp (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill) for their paper "Bridging or Bonding Social Capital as an Antidote to Crime: The Case of American Religious Traditions"

Student Paper Award/Honorable Mention:
Ellen Berrey (Northwestern University) for her paper "Debating Diversity: A Slippery Symbol in Neighborhood Redevelopment Politics"

FEATURE ARTICLES

San Francisco Bay Area Urban Issues
by David Stoloff

David Stoloff is a University of Chicago trained Urban Planner. He has worked in the areas of affordable housing and urban development for over 50 years. For the last 20 years he has worked in the Bay Area developing affordable housing. While now retired, he serves on the City of Berkeley Planning Commission and continues to be involved in the creation of affordable housing.

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San Francisco continues to be “...everyone’s favorite city.” It is blessed by a unique climate – cool and pleasant weather for most of the year and protected from smog by ocean breezes. It is favored as a place to live by both rich and poor, and its economy is vibrant, despite the dotcom bust, and provides lots of jobs (many tourist related). It also has gorgeous scenery, and venues and activities that serve high, low and middlebrow cultural tastes. While the city has its problems – a seemingly irreducible number of homeless persons, gang and drug-related warfare in its low-income neighborhoods, a struggling public school system – they appear to be much less debilitating than in other central cities.

However, San Francisco isn’t a stand-alone city – it is the center of a much larger metropolitan area – about six times as many people live in the San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose metropolitan area as in San Francisco itself. The inhabitants of the metropolitan area, by and large, suffer from many of the dysfunctions of other large American cities, namely the interrelated failures of low and moderate income housing supply, mass transportation, suburban sprawl, and air pollution. Although in San Francisco itself 80% of the workforce have jobs in the city, many low-wage workers must commute. For these workers, there is a huge shortage of affordable housing near their jobs. This lack of affordable housing near the center of the region also pertains in virtually all of the older near-in San Francisco suburbs. This has led to most new affordable housing being built on vacant land on the very outskirts of the metropolitan area. The jobs/housing imbalance combined with inadequate public transit to connect homes in affordable neighborhoods to jobs has led to more automobile dependency, which, in turn adds to air pollution (The sea breezes don’t have their beneficial effect in about 80% of the metropolitan area.)

Adding insult to injury for its metropolitan inhabitants, San Francisco may be one of the hardest-to-access cities in America. In the 1960s, there was an opportunity to create a rail rapid transit system that would have connected the communities of the metropolitan area to their central city, but due to suburban protectionist politics, the system was poorly conceived and never fully built. Thirty years after its construction, BART (Bay Area Rapid Transit) manages to serve less than 5% of the total daily commuter trips. There are few highways that connect San Francisco to its hinterland and during commute times, evenings and weekends, they are virtually impassable. Once a driver succeeds in entering San Francisco, there is another difficult journey to traverse the city since there are no limited access roadways that connect one part of the city to another. Only those relatively few households that live and have destinations near the BART stations can really consider themselves inhabitants of a unified metropolis.

As transportation constraints have forced housing as well as jobs to migrate to the edges of the metropolitan area, the urban form has spread amoeba like. Population growth and for-sale housing development are focusing on the suburban counties to the East where housing (in tracts of single family homes two to three times the size of the tract houses of Levittown and similar post WWII suburban developments), shopping, cultural/recreation facilities and new job centers are springing up. Former farming communities like Livermore, Tracy and Brentwood are finding themselves being

overtaken by urban growth. Growth to the South is mostly within the ever-annexing City of San Jose, now the largest incorporated place in the Bay Area both in size and in population. However, the farming communities of Gilroy and Watsonville to the south are also beginning to feel the effects of the Bay Area spread-city.

It is clear that a different kind of metropolis is emerging in the Bay Area. San Francisco and its older suburbs resist growth and redevelopment at densities anywhere near what might be required to maintain the central city's economic and cultural dominance. Further, the huge demand for new highways and other infrastructure to serve the spread-city growth requires nearly all the financial resources that might otherwise be available for significant mass transit improvements. These factors together with the distance (both in time and miles) between the new suburbs and the central city has changed the focus of suburban life styles. Not only is San Francisco hard to get to, nowadays fewer and fewer metropolitan residents have need to go there. Whether it is cause or effect, virtually all communal and public facilities and services are decentralized – from symphony orchestras, to medical facilities, to shopping of all sorts, and, more and more, housing and jobs.

The Bay Area may be an exaggerated example of similar development patterns in other metro areas. Land use policies force continued suburbanization and make it increasingly difficult for those on the fringes to access the center. This in turn gives rise to decentralization of what formerly were the unique functions of the metropolitan center. Whether this is good or bad is not worth debating; it is a fact of life that will continue to define the 21st century metropolis.

Careers Outside Academia

Interview with Mark Shroder by Jennifer Stoloff

Mark Shroder holds a Ph.D. in Economics from the University of Wisconsin, Madison (1991). He has worked at the US Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research (PD&R), Policy Development Division since 1991.

There are many opportunities for doctoral students in the federal government. In the office where Mark and Jennifer work, there is a mixture of MAs and PhDs. Many of those with Master's degrees specialized in public policy. The fields represented in Jennifer's division alone include criminology, anthropology, geography, political science, public policy and sociology.

JS: What is your educational background?

MS: I have a BA in History from Yale, 1975. After that, I worked as a community organizer for ACORN for 8 years. I worked with a group called "Network" in Santa Barbara.

JS: Why did you decide to go back to grad school?

MS: I was bored with community organizing. I was good with math and numbers so that led me to economics.

JS: What in particular in Economics were you interested in?

MS: I was interested in the economics of local government and through that, I came into economics and poverty. Local governments are different because they really do have an annual budget constraint, unlike national governments.

JS: How did you come to work at HUD? Is this what you had in mind when you began grad school?

MS: I didn't think that the Federal government would hire me, given my political background and because I was too undisciplined—or non-conformist might be more accurate. Seems I was wrong. When I first went to grad school, I wanted to get a Master's and maybe work at some level of government. I was socialized into getting a Ph.D., but I'm glad I was.

JS: Why are you glad now that you got the Ph.D.?

MS: If you haven't done "cutting edge" research it's easier to be intimidated by the research you see—you have to know that you could have done the same or better to evaluate it properly. You also have to be able to conceptualize new studies. That kind of thinking requires completing a Ph.D. level project.

JS: Tell me a bit about what your job involves.

MS: I have shaped my job in the direction of my preferences. In government jobs it's very easy to get sucked into work of marginal importance that is generated by conflicts with Congress and between the parties if you don't have a broad perspective about what is needed to inform policy.

JS: I think that people outside of the Federal Government aren't aware of the tension between the career civil service and the political appointees...

MS: We, the career staff, have certain constraints. 1) We have to do what's legal. We have to follow the law, as Congress sets it out. 2) We give credibility to whatever is said—if numbers come from us [career staff] it is assumed valid, because we don't have a political agenda. It is bad form to attack a career person on the Hill.

JS: I didn't know that...it's ok to attack a political appointee, but not a career person, and they all respect that?

MS: We're not part of the dogfight. There are no rewards for attacking civil servants.

JS: Could you tell me more about the substance of your job?

MS: Well, I can talk about some of the products I am responsible for. Like you, I sometimes manage research contracts...but they usually deal with program design...

JS: Not evaluations or demonstrations, like we might do in my division.

MS: Right. I also do a little bit on regulations, statutes, some fighting over regulations and exactly how to implement statutes. I do work on shaping the research program and some writing statements of work, the core document describing a project for which the Department will circulate a "Request for Proposals". [Since the bulk of the research undertaken by PD&R is done through contractors, a major staff function is writing statements of work] I conduct some research of my own and often use studies with datasets produced by evaluations or national surveys. I do a lot of simple tabulating—right now I'm working on something for the FHEO annual report. I've been doing a lot for them recently. I write first drafts of official statements. I attend conferences, as a discussant, and I write papers. I've worked on two editions of The Digest of Social Experiments. Occasionally, I supervise graduate students [through HUD's summer intern program].

JS: What kind of skills do you need in this job? Anything you would say to a Ph.D. interested in working for the government?

MS: A Ph.D. will tend to distort your writing style. In policy, you need to write clearly in short sentences, with as little jargon as possible, and quickly. Public presentations are also very important. It's the same as writing—make your point quickly, concisely. You need to be understood by a variety of audiences—like teaching undergraduates. Any authority I have comes from having worked in this field longer than others. But if I can't communicate what I know, then I have no authority.

If you are interested in pursuing a career in the federal government, take a look at www.usajobs.opm.gov. Under the tab "series search" type in "0101" to see the jobs in the social sciences.

Urban Sociologist Finds Early "Retirement" a Busy Time in the Rural Countryside
by E. Barbara Phillips

E. Barbara Phillips, Professor Emerita of Sociology and Urban Studies, San Francisco State University and author, City Lights: Urban-Suburban Life in the Global Society (Oxford University Press, 1996).

"Can the Good Life exist after a career in college teaching and research?" This is a question that more and more professors may ask themselves, particularly in this -- the Common Era of Cutbacks.

I did not set out to answer that query. Twelve years ago, I was a full professor, tenured, with no plans other than to spend the rest of my career in the classroom and in writing/research. However, conditions where I taught had swiftly deteriorated from challenging to unconscionable.

True, I had long shared my one-phone, no-computer, no-typewriter office with four other professors and a window-sill, hydroponic garden. But suddenly, the walls of my small classrooms were being removed to accommodate double the number of students. I feared not remembering each student's name, let alone being able to establish a personal relationship with each one; which, I felt, helped their academic success.

So, I quit. Precipitously (well, mostly. I knew that full health benefits would be guaranteed at least for 12 years until Medicare kicked in). I continued doing much of what I enjoyed: writing, traveling, and organizing activities for a non-profit organization. However, at 53, I had no clue what I would "do" next.

Then, a funny thing happened: While exploring 20,000 year-old cave paintings in a remote corner of southwest France, I had what the French call a "coup de foudre" (love at first sight). Long story short, in 1996 I bought a tobacco hangar and very modest home near these caves in France's Lot Valley (and in 2000, a 14th century mill located 100 meters away). Aside from semi-troglydic homes in the limestone cliffs and very scenic meanders of the Lot River, this hamlet has only a bus stop and a wonderful group of longtime rural residents plus cosmopolitan summer people.

After a few summers of renovating and getting to know the neighbors, I founded Latitude, a non-profit cultural center with a multinational, multigenerational board composed of neighbors: a Bordeaux University professor of (what else?) semiotics, English and German bankers, two French women "sans profession" (homemakers, in English), and an English-born organic farmer.

Now in its 5th year, Latitude offers a wide range of week-long summer courses (in French, in English or both) from "Globalization" and "Love, from Freud to Lacan" to "Landscape Painting." It also sponsors a series of public events. Among the 16 scheduled events this summer: UC Berkeley sociologist Ramon Grosvoguel on The Modern Capitalist World-System; Didier Rigal, a local archeologist, on the nearby Gallo-Roman aqueduct, local historian Paul Verdier on Celtic civilization; a film by Guillaume Dreyfus on German war deserters, with the filmmaker on hand from Paris, and the 2nd annual guitar jam session. Most events are followed by the grease of sociability: discussion and wine. (Details at www.latitude.org)

Latitude has been going five years now. Some outcomes— positive in the view of the Departmental government which gave us a small grant —include unintended (at least to me) consequences: bridging some long-standing divisions (or feuds) between Old Families and between Old Families and Newcomers who can meet and greet on neutral ground, and providing a café-like atmosphere where folks can express a wide variety of opinions. I experienced this first-hand. I was scheduled to present a talk on the Sociology of Gastronomy on September 13, 2001. On September 12, I changed the topic due to the previous day's events. Word traveled by posters, word of mouth, and email. About 40 people showed up, including a tobacco farmer, a retired country doctor, Latitude course participants, and most neighbors who voiced their wide-ranging opinions and fears.

I didn't go to this remote corner of southwest France looking for community or friendship or intellectual ferment. Yet, I found all of the above. Now, as I approach redoing a text on cities and

suburbs, I realize how much I've changed, which no doubt will be reflected in chapters on community and globalization.

COMMURB LISTSERV

Listserv guru Judith Friedman reminds CUSS members that for news and commentary between newsletters, you can make use of the COMMURB listserv. To subscribe, send a message to: listserv@email.rutgers.edu. The message should read: subscribe comurb_r21 YOUR NAME. [Listserv takes your e-mail address from the message headers.] If you want to receive messages in a group on a daily basis, add after your name: DIG. This web page also has the instructions: <http://www.commurb.org/about/listserv.html>

CITY & COMMUNITY

City & Community continues to welcome submissions, especially from members of the Community and Urban Sociology section of the ASA. We are about to enter our fourth year of publication. Upcoming issues will include articles on the World Trade Center disaster, the nature of cities across different historical epochs, and a wide-ranging review symposium on the new book by Richard Alba and Victor Nee, REMAKING THE AMERICAN MAINSTREAM, which is about the recent generation of immigrants to the United States. For graduate students, if you have any questions regarding the nature of submissions and the process of review, please do not hesitate to write the editor: Anthony M. Orum, Department of Sociology (m/c 312), University of Illinois at Chicago, 1007 West Harrison Street, Chicago, IL 60607-7140.

NEW BOOKS by SECTION MEMBERS

****COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS: The Intersection of Social Capital and Local Context in Contemporary Urban Society. Robert Mark Silverman, ed. Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 2004. <http://wsupress.wayne.edu/labor/silvermanco2.htm>

In response to the ongoing debate over the role social capital plays in the creation and continuation of a healthy civic culture, Community-Based Organizations studies the close relationship that social capital shares with local context, social organization, and institutional structure. The book offers vital extensions to existing literature on social capital and allows the reader to consider this topic from multiple perspectives through its broad spectrum of interdisciplinary essays by sociologists, political scientists, and urban planners. The essays discuss important steps in the mobilization of social capital, as well as its role in microfinance programs, community development corporations, homeowners associations, religious institutions, and neighborhood associations. Individual chapters present an array of theoretical arguments, empirical analysis, and applied case studies.

****THE DIGNITY OF RESISTANCE: Women Residents' Activism in Chicago Public Housing. Susan Stall and Roberta M. Feldman. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2004.

This comprehensive case study chronicles the four-decade history of Chicago's Wentworth Garden public housing residents' grassroots activism. It explores why and how the African-American women residents creatively and effectively engaged in organizing efforts to resist increasing government disinvestment in public housing and the threat of demolition.

****DYNAMICS OF ORGANIZING: Building Power by Developing the Human Spirit. Shel Trapp. inthesetimes.com; 2004.

This book showcases over thirty years of organizing experience in a volume that tells wonderful stories of struggle and success while offering practical lessons for organizers and leaders. Shel Trapp is the co-founder of the National Training and Information Center (www.ntic-us.org) and National People's Action (www.npa-us.org); both organizations have become pivotal elements in the field of community organizing.

**** ESSAYS IN HUMAN ECOLOGY 5. Neighborhood Aspects of Sociological Themes. Donald J. Bogue. Chicago: Social Development Center, 2004.

This book contains ten essays on: Neighborhood Marriage Markets; Ecology and Broken Marriage; Household Type and Community Structure; Fertility Differentials; Working Moms versus House-Moms; Primary and College Attendance; High School Dropouts; Health Conditions; Linguistic Isolation; and the Welfare Poor and the Working Poor.

****FROM EMPIRE TO COMMUNITY: A New Approach to International Relations. Amitai Etzioni. Palgrave, 2004.

Whether one favors the U.S. global projection of force or is horrified by it, the question stands – where do we go from here? Etzioni follows a communitarian way, drawing on both neoconservative and liberal ideas, in this bold new look at international relations. He argues that a “clash of civilizations” can be avoided and that the new world order need not look like America. Eastern values, e.g. spirituality and moderate Islam, have a legitimate place in the evolving global community. Nation-states, he argues, can no longer attend to rising transnational problems, from SARS to the trade in sex slaves to cybercrime. Basic safety, human rights, and global social issues, such as environmental protection are best solved cooperatively. Etzioni explores ways of creating the global authorities robust enough to handle these issues as he outlines the journey from “empire to community.”

****HIGH STAKES: Big Time Sports and Downtown Redevelopment. Timothy Jon Curry, Kent Schwirian, and Rachael A. Woldoff. Columbus: Ohio State University Press, 2004.
<http://www.ohiostatepress.org/index.htm?/books/book%20pages/curry%20high.html>

In recent years, despite urban fiscal strain, city officials have opted to support the use of tax dollars to fund the stadiums and arenas of professional sports franchises. The use of this urban economic development strategy in Columbus, Ohio, is the focus of this book. Unlike so many

other cities around the country, Columbus citizens gave a firm "no" to the proposal that public money be used to build an arena to attract an expansion professional hockey team and a soccer stadium to keep a professional franchise. Yet, both structures are now a permanent part of Columbus's landscape. High Stakes is the inside story of how a coalition of the city's movers and shakers successfully did an end-run around the electorate to build these sports complexes. As it turned out, everybody appears to have won: taxpayers were relieved of any funding obligation, the coalition got the new facilities, and the new arena jumpstarted downtown redevelopment. Now, the Columbus case is being touted as the model of how to use professional sports to improve a city's downtown with minimal taxpayer expense.

***RURAL COMMUNITIES: Legacy and Change, 2nd ed. Cornelia Butler Flora and Jan L. Flora with Susan Fey. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 2004. To order your personal copy (20% discount, U463) or a \$10 exam copy (U797), call 1-800-386-5656.

Rural America is a complex mixture of peoples and cultures struggling for survival through innovative approaches to their problems. These rural Americans are seldom heard of in the mass media but are deeply reflective of the legacies left by those who settled the land. This revised and updated edition of Rural Communities focuses on the various problems of rural America and offers communities and students a framework for understanding rural society based on the concepts and explanations of social science. Issues covered include racial and cultural diversity; governmental, economic, and social resources; and how communities organize for action and change.

***SILICON ALLEY: The Rise and Fall of a New Media District. Michael Indergaard. London: Routledge, 2004.

This book traces how a Lower Manhattan district that formed to develop new media products, ended up supplying the Wall Street IPO machine with stories of a "new kind of firm" and the real estate sector with images of innovation and hip-ness. It combines a robust institutional analysis with vivid portraits of edgy creative types who created new social scenes and businesses around digital technology as well as a host of financiers, executives, and business professionals who sought to become New Economy players. The book is part of a new "cultural spaces" series edited by Sharon Zukin.

NEW DISSERTATIONS by SECTION MEMBERS

***THE EFFECT OF NEIGHBORHOOD POVERTY AND RESIDENTIAL MOBILITY ON CHILD WELL-BEING. Darcy Hango, Ohio State University, 2003.

My dissertation examined how child and adolescent well-being are influenced by family mobility and neighborhood quality. I asked the questions: Does child behavior change as a result of family mobility? Does neighborhood context pre-and post-move have any bearing on the change? And, does mobility have different effects on behavior depending upon when they are measured? That is, do the effects surface immediately after the move, or is there a lagged effect, with change not surfacing for several years? I addressed these questions by using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth's linked mother-child files and the 1990 US census. I found that

moving, when measured without taking neighborhood context into account, had no effect on the negative behavior of children and adolescents. However, once neighborhood context before and after the move was considered, the effect of mobility on child behavior varied by the class context of the origin and destination neighborhoods. For example, moves from a poor to a non-poor neighborhood reduced negative behavior; however, this positive impact diminished four years after the move. Moreover, moves to higher poverty or equally poor neighborhoods increased negative behavior; however, these harmful effects did not manifest until four years post-move. These results suggest that it is important to include contextual factors of the origin and destination neighborhood when studying the effect of residential mobility on children. Also, it is beneficial to measure behavior change immediately, as well as several years after a family moves.

*****RIGHTEOUS RIVALRIES: Dynamics of Organizational Competition and Survival among Nonprofit Homeless Assistance Organizations.** Nicole Esparza, Princeton University.

This dissertation analyzes the processes and outcomes of competition within the nonprofit sector, specifically homeless assistance organizations (HAOs). I focus on four questions: (i) What does the population of HAOs look like? (ii) How has this population changed over time and how well do these organizations adapt to changes in their environment? (iii) What types of survival strategies do HAOs employ? (iv) Does firm mortality affect the balance of services offered to the homeless? These questions are investigated by using both quantitative and qualitative methods. First, I conduct pooled time-series analyses of population-level births, deaths, and program niches of HAOs in twenty U.S. metropolitan areas from 1990 to 2003. These data will be supplemented by extensive looks at two metropolitan areas, including in-depth interviews with HAO staff. This dissertation addresses competition in marketplaces where there is an *indirect* exchange between sellers and consumers. The outcome of this type of competition may have lasting negative effects, such as redundant organizations/services or selection of organizations/services which are disjointed from the actual needs of the client base. Moreover, this problem is important to public policy and social welfare. Assistance programs fall under two broad program types: *accommodative services* (e.g., soup kitchen) and *restorative services* (e.g., job training). When net mortality varies by program type or its correlates, the balance between “day-to-day need” and “long-term goal” services—both equally important to the homeless—may be lost, resulting in long-term dependence on social service organizations.

*****TRANSPORTATION WORLDS: Designing Infrastructures and Forms of Urban Life.** Jason W. Patton, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 2004

This research examines the emergence of multimodal transportation in the urban United States through a transportation reform movement and new directions in federal policy since the 1990s. Multimodal transportation is part of a growing discourse on transportation alternatives and options in response to the predominance of automobile-centered design. I characterize multimodality as an emergent concept, a manner of formulating social possibilities that contrasts with the uniformity of automobility. Whereas automobility suggests that the car can be most things to most people, multimodality suggests transportation infrastructures that embody social differences. It suggests that the built environment provides a material basis for multiple ways of living. This dissertation is the result of two and a half years of ethnographic fieldwork with pedestrians, bicyclists, bus riders, urban residents, advocates, planners, and engineers in

Oakland, California. The research combined participant observation, semi-structured interviews, and photographic research methods, situating contemporary circumstances in the historical context of twentieth century U.S. urban transportation.

ASA CONFERENCE ACTIVITIES

Although the ASA annual meeting is still a few months away, a brief preview of CUSS activities in San Francisco may be helpful as you plan your summer. Our section reception will take the form of a luncheon on Saturday, August 14 from 11:30 AM to 2 PM at the ThirstyBear Brewing Company. All other CUSS activities are slated for Sunday, August 15 except for one panel on Monday, August 15. These include our business meeting and awards ceremony, paper sessions organized by Samantha Friedman, Allen Martin, and Anne Shlay, and a roundtable session assembled by Robert Adelman at which the work of 80 scholars will be presented.

Section Reception in San Francisco

Continuing our recent tradition of successful off-site events in Chicago and Atlanta, this year's CUSS reception in San Francisco will be held on Saturday, August 14, from 11:30 AM to 2 PM. It will take the form of a buffet luncheon at the ThirstyBear Brewing Company, a tapas restaurant and micro-brewery located at 661 Howard Street in the South of Market district (a short walk from the ASA conference hotels, near the SF Museum of Modern Art). The menu consists of ensalada corazon, tortilla espanola (a potato, egg, and onion concoction), setas a la plancha (wild mushrooms with sherry and thyme), spiced red potatoes, platillo de quesos (imported Spanish cheese with dried fruits), and beverage. A cash bar is also available for sampling ThirstyBear's award-winning liquid refreshments.

For more information about the reception setting (including photos), please visit www.thirstybear.com. An RSVP memo and walking directions to the restaurant will be sent via the section listserv in late July. And yes, CUSS is picking up the tab (except for alcohol). Come join your fellow CUSSers for a mid-day feast of sociability, sustenance, and sociology!

Sessions Schedule

Sunday, August 15, 8:30 AM—10:10 AM

Paper Session: Immigrant Settlements in Emerging and Traditional Gateway Regions

Organizer: Samantha Friedman, George Washington University

Presider and Discussant: Emily Rosenbaum, Fordham University

"Asians in the 'Hood: Residential Segregation and Housing Values in California Among Five Asian American Groups"

C.N. Lee, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

"The Chinese Ethnoburb of Los Angeles"

Jan Lin, Occidental College, and Paul Robinson, Charles Drew University of
Medicine and Science

"Ethnicity, Immigration, and Migration to Nontraditional Geographic Areas"

Melissa Chiu, UCLA

"Leaving Gateway Regions: Migratory Flows and Job Outcomes in 'Secondary' Destinations"

James Elliott, Tulane University

Sunday, August 15, 10:30 AM—12:10 PM

CUSS Business Meeting and Awards Ceremony

Sunday, August 15, 10:30 AM—12:10 PM

Panel Session (co-sponsored by CUSS):

Crime and the City: San Francisco as a Sociological Place in Mystery Novels

Organizer and President: William Edwards, University of San Francisco

What can crime fiction writers tell us about the urban environment? What can we learn about San Francisco as a setting for mystery and intrigue? Discover San Francisco as a sociological place in crime fiction. Experience the City by the Bay through the sociological imagination of a panel of award-winning mystery novelists (Robin Burcell, Joe Gores, John Lescroat, and Eddie Muller) and the mystery critic for the San Francisco Chronicle, David Lazarus.

Sunday, August 15, 2:30 PM—4:10 PM

Paper Session: New Communities

Organizer and President: Allen Martin, University of Texas, Tyler

"Breaking the Mold? Residential Segregation in American New Towns"

Yuki Kato, University of California, Irvine

"How Integrated Are 'Integrated' Neighborhoods? Residents' Opinions About
Gentrifying Neighborhoods"

Daniel Sullivan and Jose Padin, Portland State University

"Multiethnic Racial Residential Integration: Good or Bad for Local Social
Cohesion?"

Sapna Swaroop, University of Michigan

"Neighborhood Reengineering: From Ghetto to Enclave and Tourist Destination"

Stacey Sutton, Rutgers University

Monday, August 16, 10:30 AM—12:10 PM

Paper Session: Community Reinvestment and Economic Development

Organizer: Anne Shlay, Temple University

Presider: Gregory Squires, George Washington University

Discussant: Michael Schill, New York University

"Finding Labor's Voice: Social Movement Unionism and Labor/Community Coalitions"

Robert Penney, George Washington University

"Racial Uplift? Intra-Racial Class Conflict and the Economic Revitalization of Harlem and Bronzeville"

Derek Hyra, University of Chicago

"Creating Local Credit Pipelines: Implications of For-Profit and Nonprofit Partnerships in the Credit Industry"

Lynne Moulton, Temple University

"Truly Disadvantaged? An Exploratory Analysis of Nonprofit Organizations in Urban Neighborhoods"

Lindsay Rutherford, University of Pennsylvania

Sunday, August 15, 12:30 PM—2:10 PM

Roundtable Session: Community and Urban Sociology

Organizer: Robert Adelman, Georgia State University

Table Themes:

Activist Community Scholarship

Art and Community

Building and Sustaining Community

Community Agency and Meaning

Community Development: Theoretical and Empirical Issues

Consequences of Economic Activity and Inactivity in the Metropolis

Contemporary and Historical Community Case Studies

Environmental Matters and Place

Ethnicity and Immigration in Communities

Neighborhoods: Characteristics and Change

Segregation, Immigration, and Urban Development

Struggles Over Urban Space

The Transformation of Urban Space

Urban Politics, Public Policy, and Funding Decisions

Work and Welfare in the City

Community in Everyday Life

Table 1. Activist Community Scholarship
Prsident: Rob Kleidman, Cleveland State University

Community-Based Theatre and Performance: Cultural Development and Democratic Dialogue
Stephani Etheridge Woodson, Arizona State University

The Public Vs. Public Administration: The Role of a Sociologist
Ariel Karrie, Emek Yizreel College

Community Organizing and Political Education: The Role of Engaged Scholarship
Rob Kleidman, Cleveland State University

Table 2. Art and Community
Prsident: Diane Grams, University of Chicago

Cycles of Innovation: The Rise and Fall of Art Communities in New York
Grace Yuen, Yale University, William Holt, University of Connecticut

The Arts Mean Business: How the Arts Add up in the River City
Jeffrey Will, University of North Florida, Tim Cheney, University of North Florida, T. Mason
Brown, University of North Florida

Producing Local Color: A Study of Networks and Resource Mobilization in Three Local
Communities
Diane Grams, University of Chicago

Table 3. Building and Sustaining Community
Prsident: Sarah Gatson, Texas A&M University

Adaptive Reuse: Towards a Sociology of the Built Environment
James Dickinson, Rider College

Civic Agriculture, the Civil Class and the Future of Rural America
Michael Irwin, Duquesne University, Thomas Lyon, Cornell University, Charles Tolbert, Baylor
University, Troy Blanchard, Mississippi State University, Alfred Nucci, U.S. Bureau of the
Census

Rebuilding Communities: Comparing a National Model (Casey) and Minneapolis Neighborhood
Revitalization Program
Gerry Hesser, Augsburg College

Legal Mobilization in an Internet Community
Amanda Baumle, Texas A&M University

Table 4. Community Agency and Meaning
Prsident: Maggie Kusenbach, University of South Florida

Democratizing Lower Manhattan: Housing for Live/Work Neighborhoods
David Woods, Fordham University

Urban Community Theory and Muslim Immigrants in East London
Melissa Kenney, University of Chicago

'The Real' People: Social Preservation and the Selection of Old-Timers
Japonica Brown-Saracino, Northwestern University

Four Zones of Local Community: Neighboring, Place Attachment and Identity in Hollywood
Maggie Kusenbach, University of South Florida

Table 5. Community Development: Theoretical and Empirical Issues
Prsident: Leonard Nevarez, Vassar College

Local Amenities are Catalysts for Stronger Development Paradigms, or Museums and Juice Bars
Drive Development
Terry Nichols Clark, University of Chicago

Contesting Social Capital: Definition and Measurement Issues Continue
Lauren Heberle, University of Louisville

The Local Accomplishment of the Neoliberal Community Development Consensus
Leonard Nevarez, Vassar College, Jonah Evans, Vassar College, Taddy Fick, Vassar College,
James Williams, Vassar College

Table 6. Consequences of Economic Activity and Inactivity in the Metropolis
Prsident: Marcus Britton, Northwestern University

Entrepreneurial Bureaucrats in Middletown, 2002
Theodore Caplow, University of Virginia, Matthew Evans, Brigham Young University, Louis
Hicks, St. Mary's College of Maryland

Targeting the middle: Pawnbrokers aim for a new class of customer
Geoffrey Harkness, Northwestern University

Enemies of the State?: Youth, Crime, and Underdevelopment in the Western Cape
Tony Samara, University of California at Santa Barbara

Table 7. Contemporary and Historical Community Case Studies
President: Patrick Carr, St. Joseph's University

The Emergence of 'Civil Society' during the Scottish Enlightenment in 18th Century Edinburgh:
A Community Case Study
Albert Hunter, Northwestern University

Community Capacity Complexities: The Case of a Gentrifying Neighborhood
Diana Karafin, The Ohio State University, Reginald Byron, The Ohio State University, Amanda
Ripke, The Ohio State University

Across the Divide: Interaction Between Long-time Residents and Newcomers in a Suburbanizing
Setting
Robyn Ryle, Birmingham-Southern College

Creating Civility: The Costs and Benefits of Maintaining Social Order in a Mixed-Income
Housing Development
Tennille Allen, Northwestern University

Table 8. Environmental Matters and Place
President: Marci Gerulis, Northeastern University

Loss, Attachment, and Place: A Case Study of Grand Isle, Louisiana
David Burley, University of New Orleans, Pam Jenkins, University of New Orleans, Joanne
Darlington, Western Illinois University, Brian Azcona, University of New Orleans

Environmental Injustice, Grassroots Activism, and Public Policy in a Global Metropolis: Lessons
from Los Angeles
Armando Mejia, University of Wisconsin, Madison

Environmental Justice and Just Decisions
Marci Gerulis, Northeastern University

Table 9. Ethnicity and Immigration in Communities
President: Maggie Ussery, Ursinus College

The Making of Latino Providence
Jose Itzigsohn, Brown University

The Role of Community Health Worker (CHW) Organizations in Community Development on
the Texas-Mexico Border
Marlynn May, Texas A&M University

Developing Community and Increasing Social Integration Through the Use of an Immigrant Education Program
Victoria Vasquez, Northwestern University

The Role of Immigrants and Elderly Persons in Community Organization
Danielle Wallace, University of Chicago, Kathleen Cagney, University of Chicago

Table 10. Neighborhoods: Characteristics and Change
Prsident: Seth Ovidia, Towson University

The Locational Dynamics of Businesses and Crime in Forty-One U.S. Cities: Neighborhood Disadvantage and Racial Composition
Julie Ford, SUNY-Brockport, Andrew Beveridge, Queens College and Graduate Center, CUNY

Neighborhood Characteristics and Violence Against Homeless Women: A Multi-Level Analysis in Los Angeles County
Kevin Heslin, Charles R. Drew University of Medicine and Science

Obesity Among Black and White Adults: The Impact of Place
Jarron Saint Onge, University of Colorado-Boulder, Jason Boardman, University of Colorado-Boulder, Richard Rogers, University of Colorado-Boulder, Justin Denney, University of Colorado-Boulder

Have the Truly Disadvantaged Become Truly Demobilized: Examining the Effects of Neighborhood Poverty on Neighborhood Collective Action in Chicago, 1970-1990
Simon Weffer-Elizondo, Harvard University

Table 11. Segregation, Immigration, and Urban Development
Prsident: Romney S. Norwood, Georgia State University

Ethnic Settlement Reflected in Chicago Architecture, 1870-1920
Wanda Harold, DePaul University

Urban Apartheid: Vietnam and Pondicherry under Colonial Rule
Anne Raffin, National University of Singapore

The Formation of Minority Neighborhoods Under Conditions of Mass Immigration
Feng Hou, Socio-Economic and Business Analysis Branch, Statistics Canada

The Multicultural Metropolis: Changing Segregation Patterns in the City of Chicago from 1990 to 2000
Juan Onesimo Sandoval, Northwestern University, Su Li, Northwestern University

Table 12. Struggles Over Urban Space
Presenter: Eric Petersen, Northwestern University

Hegemony and Conflicts over Urban Space in Santiago, Chile's Farmers' Markets
Joel Stillerman, Grand Valley State University

"We Say It Is Political": The Struggle to Define Land Use Planning in the San Francisco Bay Area
June Gin, University of Michigan

Riding in the Istanbul Subway: Modernization and the Dual Transformation of City and Mobility
Kaan Agartan, SUNY-Binghamton

Battery Park City and the Battle Over West Street: How Space Affects Social Relations
Greg Smithsimon, Columbia University

Table 13. The Transformation of Urban Space
Presenter: Ryan Centner, University of California, Berkeley

Confronting "New City" Sprawl: Homeowners' Conflicting Claims to the Use of Open Space
Lael Leslie, City University of New York

Transformations in the Lived Spatiality of a Steel City
Eric Boria, Loyola University

Differentiated Modes of Third World Urban Redevelopment: Neoliberal Transformations of Space in Buenos Aires
Ryan Centner, University of California, Berkeley

Table 14. Urban Politics, Public Policy, and Funding Decisions
Presenter: Louise Jezierski, Michigan State University

Neighborhood Effects on Organizational Outcomes: Examining Drivers of Philanthropic Investment
Heather MacIndoe

Research for Democracy: Linking Community Organizing and Research to Leverage Blight Policy
Anne Shlay, Temple University, Gordon Whitman, Temple University

Framing Stories about Cities: Narrative Analysis and Policy Frames
Louise Jezierski, Michigan State University

Table 15. Work and Welfare in the City
President: William Holland, Georgia State University

Improving Workfare: Community Initiative and Welfare-to-Work
Christopher Leo, University of Winnipeg, Todd Andres, University of Winnipeg

Poor Women's Work: A Look at the Employment Opportunities and Experiences of Low-
Income, Inner-City Women
Joanna Reed, Northwestern University

Table 16. Community in Everyday Life
President: Ervin Kosta, City University of New York

Communities for Active Seniors: A Case Study
Eugene Uyeki, Case Western Reserve University

More Than the Sum of Its Parts: Bringing Community Back In
Laura Clawson, Princeton University, Joan Walling, Princeton University

Socio-Spatial Engineers: Crime Policy and Puerto Rican Public Housing Communities
Zaire Dinzey-Flores, University of Michigan

Little Italy in the Bronx: Ethnic Succession in a Shopping Enclave
Ervin Kosta, City University of New York

CUSS NEWS

Newsletter of the Community and Urban Sociology Section
of the American Sociological Association
Spring/Summer, 2004

CO-EDITORS' NOTE

This is our first edition as the new co-editors of the CUSS News. We hope you find the information useful. Please contact us with ideas and suggestions for future issues.

William G. Holt, University of Connecticut

Jennifer A. Stoloff, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

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“Urban Sociologist Finds Early “Retirement” a Busy Time in the Rural Countryside”

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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

San Francisco, site of this year’s ASA convention, is a great setting for urban adventures. I had my first such adventures there when I was six or seven years old, in the late 1950s. Attracted by the impressive department stores that lined Market Street, my family would make periodic shopping pilgrimages to San Francisco from the agricultural community in which I was raised. Although the drive itself only took a couple of hours, the social and cultural distance traversed was considerable. Indeed, my mother encouraged me to dress up for these trips, presumably so that I would blend in with the big-city sophisticates. My

thrifty father, however, resented having to pay big-city parking rates. Rather than use a garage on or close to Market, he opted for a cheaper lot several blocks away. To reach the desired department stores thus required an eye-opening march through the heart of the skid row district. Vivid memories persist, both of skid row's physical infrastructure (replete with flophouses, strip joints, and greasy spoons) and its social landscape. I had never seen anyone passed out on a sidewalk, for example, or a double amputee employing a primitive skateboard for transportation. Whether those childhood strolls to Market Street prompted my later sociological inquiries into urban homelessness is a matter open to conjecture.

Very different sorts of adventures are now available in the same area. CUSS members who head toward Market Street may encounter panhandlers and homeless people but the traditional skid row of my youth is no more, long since redeveloped out of existence. Common destinations in the contemporary South of Market neighborhood include SF MOMA (the Museum of Modern Art), Moscone Convention Center, the Sony Metreon entertainment and technology complex, Yerba Buena Gardens, and numerous galleries and restaurants. A bit to the east lies SBC (formerly Pac Bell) Park, home of the Giants professional baseball team. A worthwhile intellectual exercise for the urban sociologist/tourist is to find a sun-splashed place to sit in Yerba Buena Gardens, soak up the stunning architectural vista to the north, and contemplate how and why South of Market—not to mention San Francisco in general—has undergone such a dramatic transformation. The work of past Lynd Award winner Chester Hartman offers a helpful primer on the topic.

The location of our section reception this summer is intended to promote first-hand exploration of the South of Market area. On Saturday, August 14, we will convene at the ThirstyBear Brewing Company (near SF MOMA) from 11:30 AM to 2 PM for food, drink, and conversation. More information about the reception appears elsewhere in this newsletter; I will be soliciting RSVPs and sending walking directions to ThirstyBear via a listserv memo closer to the convention date. The reception should serve as a congenial forum for comparing notes not only on the South of Market district

but also on the many fascinating destinations in The City and its environs. Culinary, cultural, consumption, and lifestyle adventures abound within easy striking distance of the convention hotels.

CUSS does, of course, sponsor activities other than sightseeing and socializing. A lively program is scheduled for Sunday, August 15, consisting of three thematic paper sessions, a roundtable session (with 55 presentations on tap), and the section business meeting. We are also co-sponsoring a special panel session entitled "Crime and the City: San Francisco as a Sociological Place in Mystery Novels," which should be of particular interest. So should our annual section awards ceremony, which occurs in conjunction with the business meeting. At that meeting, spring election results will be announced and I will happily pass the gavel to Richard Alba, my successor as chair. Line-ups for sessions and a listing of award winners can be found later in the newsletter.

SECTION AWARD WINNERS

FEATURE ARTICLES

San Francisco Bay Area Urban Issues
David Stoloff