

# CUSS Newsletter

## INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

•Editor's Note	2
•New Books	3
•2015 ASA Meetings-CUSS Call for Submissions	4
•2015 CUSS Awards -Call for Nominations	5
•News & Notes	10

## The Spatial Foundations of Social Stratification

**Douglas S. Massey**  
Princeton University

I first learned about urban sociology as an undergraduate in a course on social theory where I was introduced to the ecological model of the Chicago School, which immediately appealed to me because of how it so clearly connected social and spatial structure to one another. In the words of Robert Park, "it is because social relations are so frequently and so inevitably correlated with spatial relations... that statistics have any significance whatever for sociology." I was enthralled with the idea that cities have clear, theoretically explicable patterns of spatial organization that both reflected and shaped patterns of social organization.

As a graduate stu-

dent, I delved into the classic works of Robert Park, Ernest Burgess, Louis Wirth, and W.I. Thomas, written during the 1920s and 1930s, and then moved on to read inheritors of the Chicago tradition such as Philip Hauser, Otis Dudley Duncan, Karl Tauber, and Stanley Lieberman. These scholars fascinated me because they were able to link spatial phenomena such as segregation and neighborhood succession to social outcomes such as education, occupation, income, health, and delinquency, confirming in my mind the degree to which spatial divisions were major axes of stratification in American life.

At the same time, I was also reading qualitative studies that made the social worlds of Park's urban mosaic tangible to



**Doug Massey received the 2014 ASA CUSS Park Lifetime Achievement Award.**

me, revealing the contrasting ways of life generated within a spatially grounded social order. Through the works of William F. Whyte, Herbert Gans, Elliot Liebow, and Gerald Suttles I came to understand how panoplies of micro-social orders could exist within a diverse mosaic of natural

**Foundations**, page 6

## Chair's Message

**Ray Hutchinson, University of Wisconsin-Green Bay**

Fall is a busy time for CUSS Chair, Council, and Committee Members, even more so this year because of the work required to select new editor for *City &*

*Community*. That means that there is a lot to report on in this message.

CUSS sessions at the San Francisco meetings were generally well attended, although partici-

pation in the roundtable sessions and Business Meeting that followed was less than the previous year. Section finances are

**Chair**, page 2



## Chair's Message *from page 1*

strong, the journal is healthy, section membership remains stable and will allow us to continue with several additional sections at next year's meeting. Jan Lin organized a special meeting to commemorate Janet Abu Lughod's many contributions to the field. Thank you to Philip Kasinitz, the outgoing chair, for organizing very memorable section receptions both in New York and San Francisco, and to Japonica Saracino-Brown for her outstanding work as Secretary-Treasurer over the last three years.

At the Business Meeting, I noted that there was a suggestion to rename the Graduate Student Paper Award after Janet Abu Lughod, in recognition for her work with graduate students (many of whom are members of CUSS) during her career. This will be brought to Council for a formal vote during the year. There also was discussion of the CUSS Sessions, and a general sense from Council and some CUSS members

that sessions at the annual meetings had become very specific -- enough so that it seemed to limit participation. This year I asked CUSS membership for suggestions on session topics, this suggestions were discussed and ranked by Council members, and we have planned sessions on housing, neighborhood/residential inequalities, urban theory, and sexualities and space (the theme of the 2015 meeting). There is also a general session on urban sociology. The roundtable sessions are listed as a separate topic, as always, but papers that are not accepted for presentation at the regular sessions will be forwarded to the roundtable organizers, so that we can maximize participation for section members at the Chicago meeting.

We have assembled chairs for the various CUSS Awards, and this information should be coming from ASA in more formal announcement sometime soon. Jan Lin (Occidental) will serve as Chair of the Robert and

Helen Lynd award for career achievement; Michael Bader (American) will serve as Chair of the Robert Park Award for best book in community and urban sociology; Leonard Nevarez (Vassar) will serve as Chair of the Jane Addams Award for best article; and Alexandra Murphy (Michigan) will serve as Chair of the Graduate Student Paper Award.

The Call for Papers for the Chicago meeting has gone out from ASA, and they have set a date of January 7th for submission of papers through the portal at the ASA website. More information about the sessions is included in the newsletter. We also will be soliciting nominations for elections, and I have asked Derek Hyra to serve as Chair of the Nominations Committee. Over the next month we will be working on arrangements for the session reception and other activities for the Chicago meeting, and look forward to seeing everyone there!

## Editor's Note

William Holt, Birmingham-Southern College

This edition begins the *CUSS Newsletter's* 26th year with a feature by Doug Massey, the 2014 CUSS Robert Park Lifetime Achievement Award recipient. Massey's article reflects on his career in sociology.

While it is just fall, the ASA 2015 Annual Meet-

ings deadlines of January 7, 2015 is around the corner. This edition includes information about the four CUSS open panels as well as roundtables. The call for nominations for the 2015 CUSS Awards is also available.

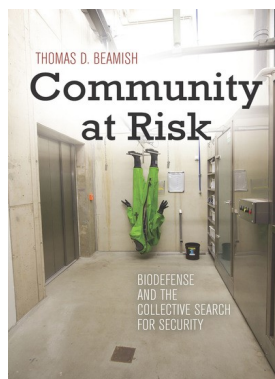
This edition includes regular features including New Books and New &

Notes where you may see recent publications by fellow CUSS members.

As we move into the winter, please contact me if you have any ideas for features, photo essays or other concepts for future editions of the *CUSS Newsletter*.

**The 2015  
ASA Annual  
Meetings  
will be held in  
Chicago, Illinois  
from August 22-25.**

## News Books

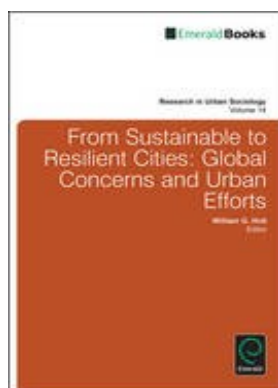


***Community at Risk: Biodefense and the Collective Search for Security.* Palo Alto: Stanford University Press, 2015.**

-Thomas D. Beamish  
University of California, Davis

In 2001, following the events of September 11 and the Anthrax attacks, the United States government began an aggressive campaign to secure the nation against biological catastrophe. Its agenda included building National Biocontainment Laboratories (NBLs), secure facilities intended for research on biodefense applications, at participating universities around the country. In *Community at Risk*, Thomas D. Beamish examines the civic response to local universities' plans to develop NBLs in three communities: Roxbury, MA; Davis, CA; and Galveston, TX. At a time when the country's anxiety over its security had peaked, reactions to the biolabs ranged from vocal public opposition to acceptance and embrace. He argues

that these divergent responses can be accounted for by the civic conventions, relations, and virtues specific to each locale. Together, these elements clustered, providing a foundation for public dialogue. In contrast to conventional micro- and macro-level accounts of how risk is perceived and managed, Beamish's analysis of each case reveals the pivotal role played by meso-level contexts and political dynamics.

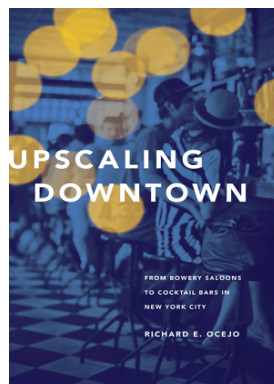


***From Sustainable to Resilient Cities: Global Concerns/Urban Efforts.* Begley, UK: Emerald. 2014.**

-William G. Holt, ed.  
Birmingham-Southern College

The United Nations Brundtland Report defines sustainable development as one "that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." Embedded in this concept of sustainable development are the needs of the world's poor as well as the limits of environmen-

tal technology and social organizations to meet these needs. Urban centers, home to the majority of world's population, are hubs of sustainability innovations. However there are major differences among how these sustainability issues are addressed in the Global North and South. Increasingly, urban areas are moving from sustainability to resilience in dealing with environmental issues. This edited volume addresses sustainability efforts in cities and metropolitan regions around the world. The edition explores sustainable development across four key areas: environment, economic, socio-political, and cultural sustainability. These concepts are examined as they apply to both Global North and South urban areas. This volume includes chapters about applications to urban regions across the globe focusing on the movement from sustainable development to resilient urban centers.



***Upscaling Downtown: From Bowery Saloons to Cocktail Bars in New York City.* Princeton: Princeton University**

**Press, 2014.**

-Richard E. Ocejo  
John Jay College

Once known for slum-like conditions in its immigrant and working-class neighborhoods, New York City's downtown now features luxury housing, chic boutiques and hotels, and, most notably, a vibrant nightlife culture. While a burgeoning bar scene can be viewed as a positive sign of urban transformation, tensions lurk beneath, reflecting the social conflicts within postindustrial cities. He examines the perspectives and actions of disparate social groups who have been affected by or played a role in the nightlife of the Lower East Side, East Village, and Bowery. Using the social world of bars as windows into understanding urban development, Richard Ocejo argues that the gentrifying neighborhoods of postindustrial cities are increasingly influenced by upscale commercial projects, causing significant conflicts for the people involved. By focusing on commercial newcomers and the residents who protest local changes, Ocejo illustrates the contested and dynamic process of neighborhood growth. Delving into the social ecosystem of one emblematic section of Manhattan, *Upscaling Downtown* sheds fresh light on the tensions and consequences of urban progress.

**The 2015  
ASA Annual  
Meetings  
submission  
deadline is  
is Wednesday,  
January 7, 2015 by  
3pm. EST**

## 2015 CUSS Panels & Roundtables

The 2015 ASA Annual Meetings will be held in Chicago, Illinois from August 22-25. CUSS events are scheduled for Saturday, August 22 with one session to be held on Sunday, August 23. The CUSS Section will sponsor four open sessions as well as roundtables. All papers should be submitted though the conference website at [www.asanet.org](http://www.asanet.org) by January 7, 2015.

### **OPEN SESSION: Sexualities and Place**

Organizer:  
●Japonica Brown-Saracino  
Boston University

Gender and urbanism remains a largely unexplored area in urban sociology. We have long recognized that the anonymity of urban life has allows space for all manner of sexualities and nonconformist gender practices. We invite papers that explore these and other issues concerning sexualities and place in urban spaces,

### **OPEN SESSION: Neighborhood/ Residential Inequalities**

Organizer:  
●Jeffrey Timberlake  
University of Cincinnati

Neighborhood and residential inequality is a seminal area of research in urban sociology, encompassing ethnic, racial, and class differences in

access to housing, education, employment, and quality of life more generally.

### **OPEN SESSION: Housing**

●Organizer:  
Rachel Woldoff  
West Virginia University

Housing has long been an important area of sociological study. It can be seen as a economic commodity, a sentimental symbol of private, domestic life, or a scarce resource requiring state policy intervention. The sociology of housing has become all the more urgent in the aftermath of the recent housing crisis and continuing problems faced by those seeking affordable going in quality communities. We invite papers on the sociology of housing, including those that address the ways in which housing shapes communities and cities and residents' life outcomes.

### **OPEN SESSION: Urban Theory**

Organizers:  
●Ryan Centner  
London School of Economics  
●Ray Hutchison  
University of Wisconsin-Green Bay

We invite papers on the many competing urban theories that have found their place in urban sociology; papers that expand discussion on existing theory, offer comparison or debate with

current theories, or that offer new approaches to theory for urban sociology in the new century.

### **REFEREED ROUNDTABLE S**

●Organizer:  
Rachel Dwyer  
Ohio State University

Papers that do not fit into the sessions listed above should be submitted to the Roundtable Sessions. In addition, all papers submitted to the sessions listed above, but not accepted into those sessions, will be forwarded to the organizer for possible inclusion in the Roundtable Sessions.



## 2015 Awards: Call for Nominations

Nominations for the 2015 CUSS Awards are due on May 1, 2015. Below are the award descriptions as well as contact information for award committee chairs. You contact committee chairs for specific information.

### **The Robert and Helen Lynd Career - Lifetime Achievement Award**

The Robert and Helen Lynd Lifetime Achievement Award recognizes distinguished career achievement in community and urban sociology. Nominators should send all committee members an email letter stating the case for the nominee winning the award and attaching a copy of the nominee's vitae. Although the award is for a body of work of sociological importance, neither the nominator nor the nominee need be members of the Community and Urban Sociology section or of the American Sociological Association.

#### Committee Chair

- Jan Lin,  
Occidental College  
jlin@oxy.edu

### **•The Jane Addams Award for Best Article**

The Jane Addams Award (formerly the Park Article Award) goes to authors of the best scholarly article in community and urban sociology published in the past two years. Nominations are now being sought for articles that appeared in 2013 or 2014. Nominations should include standard bibliographic information about the work and a brief com-

ment on its merits. To facilitate distributing articles for committee review, we are also requesting electronic submission of articles when possible.

#### Committee Chair

- Leonard Nevarez  
Vassar College  
lenevare@vassar.edu

### **•The Robert E. Park Award for Best Book.**

The Park Award (formerly the Park Book Award) goes to the author(s) of the best book published in the past two years. Nominations are now being sought for books that appeared in 2013 or 2014. Nominations should include standard bibliographic information about the work, a brief comment on its merits, and copies of the book.

#### Committee Chair

-Michael Bader,  
American University  
bader@american.edu

### **•CUSS Student Paper Award**

The CUSS Student Paper Award goes to the student author of the paper the award committee regards as the best graduate student paper in community and urban sociology. The competition is open to both published and unpublished article-length papers (roughly 25 pages in length without tables or references) written by a graduate student in the last two years (2013 or 2014). The committee will accept sole-authored

and multiple-authored papers as long as the applicant is the lead or senior author. No student-faculty collaborations can be accepted. The Committee will select the paper that demonstrates the most thoughtful, competent or innovative analysis of a theoretical or empirical issue that is germane to the Section's main interests. Please send all papers electronically to:

#### Committee Chair

-Alexandria Murphy  
University of Michigan  
murphyal@umich.edu

### **•CUSS Nominations Committee**

#### Committee Chair

-Derek Hyra  
American University  
hyra@american.edu

**CUSS will host four panels as well as roundtables at the 2015 ASA Annual Meetings**

## Foundations, from page 1

***“Taken together, the qualitative and quantitative work of the 1950s and 1960s made it clear to me that stratification was an ecological as well as a socioeconomic process.”***

**-Douglas Massey**

areas formed by competition and selection within urban areas, a point that really came together for me when I read Claude Fischer's subcultural theory of urbanism.

Taken together, the qualitative and quantitative work of the 1950s and 1960s made it clear to me that stratification was an ecological as well as a socioeconomic process. During the 1970s, however, studies of stratification and human ecology seemed to part ways. In the field of stratification, the status attainment model rose to prominence. They analyzed in great detail how family socioeconomic origins conditioned individual aspirations and educational attainments and how these, in turn, acted to determine occupational status and earnings. Although status attainment models rigorously quantified the process of stratification, they were in no way ecologically grounded. It was as if complex processes of stratification occurred in an aspatial ether, not in an actual geography of communities and neighborhoods characterized by divergent resources and opportunities.

Human ecology, for its part, had by the 1970s become bogged down in what became known as the POET model—the idea that the ecological organization of urban societies was produced by an interplay between population, social organization, environment, and technology (hence the acronym POET). The

premise was accurate, of course, but invoking it to specify regression models led to few theoretical insights when ecological outcomes were simply regressed on independent variables defined under each rubric.

In terms of ethnography, there was no shortage of qualitative analysis during the 1970s and 1980s, but increasingly they seemed disconnected from broader structural and theoretical analyses had guided the work of ethnographers in the Chicago School. Absent a theoretical explanation for how a particular social world came to be associated with a given ecological setting, it was difficult to make sense of the norms and behaviors being thickly described. Indeed, the Grounded Theory Method advocated by Glaser and Strauss seemed to argue that social theory should be developed inductively through deep emersion in a social setting, with little attention to how that setting came about or how larger structural forces imposed constraints on actions and behaviors in that setting.

These developments were somewhat ironic because the status attainment model was derived from Blau and Duncan's classic analysis of intergenerational occupational attainment and both scholars were acutely aware of the ecological constraints on human behavior (see especially Blau's 1977 book *Inequality and Heterogeneity*). As for ecological re-

search, Dudley Duncan once told me if he had known that his 1964 article would be reified as the POET framework, he might never have written it. Theoretically targeted ethnographies of structurally defined niches where, in many ways, the essence of the Chicago School's approach to qualitative data collection, but this connection largely disappeared during the 1970s and 1980s when ethnographies became stand-alone efforts done for their own sake.

Fittingly enough, the turning point in reversing the gap between social and spatial research came at the hands of a University of Chicago sociologist, William Julius Wilson, who in his 1987 book, *The Truly Disadvantaged*, argued that the intergenerational transmission of poverty and the perpetuation of what was then labeled “the urban underclass” stemmed from a spatial concentration of poverty brought about by deindustrialization, suburbanization, and middle class flight. Wilson's emphasis on the detrimental effects of concentrated poverty led to a renewed interest in “neighborhood effects” within stratification research. The end result was the development of multilevel statistical methods and data sets capable of modeling the influence of neighborhood circumstances on individual and family outcomes. At the same time, theoretically targeted qualitative data collection and analysis became more

common, as exemplified by the work of Kathy Edin.

Although Wilson's work had illuminated the ecological roots of persistent urban poverty to make spatial analysis once again a subject of research in stratification, the search for neighborhood effects still remained divorced from a broader appreciation about the sources of neighborhood diversity with respect to concentrated disadvantage, and residential segregation was nowhere mentioned in the ongoing underclass debate even though studies by Reynolds Farley and others had continued to document high levels of black segregation throughout metropolitan America.

As a doctoral student at Princeton in the late 1970s, I carried out the first nationwide study of patterns and processes of Hispanic segregation, which naturally used black segregation as a base of comparison. What stood out to me in that analysis intense and obdurate nature of black segregation compared with the more moderate and variable degree of Hispanic segregation. Whereas black segregation was universally high across metropolitan areas, varied within a narrow range, and did not decline with rising black socioeconomic status, Hispanic segregation was moderate, on average, varied widely across areas, and displayed a clear tendency to decline with rising income and educa-

tion.

As a young Assistant Professor beginning my career in the 1980s, I resolved to update my doctoral work but focus more the patterns and trends, causes and consequences, of black segregation in U.S. metropolitan areas. As this research progressed, I became increasingly convinced that black residential segregation was critical in accounting for racial stratification in the United States and that the implications of high racial segregation needed to be factored into the underclass debate in order to understand clearly what was happening in urban America. Drawing upon more than a decade of research on residential segregation financed by grants from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, Nancy Denton and I made this case in our 1993 book *American Apartheid: Segregation and the Making of the Underclass*.

In the book, we demonstrated how the urban black ghetto had been deliberately constructed over the course of the 19th and 20th centuries through a series of public policies and private actions that explicitly sought to isolate African Americans spatially within cities, yielding uniquely high levels of black segregation across metropolitan America that no other group had ever experienced in the nation's history. Indeed, we found that the nation's largest urban black communities

were characterized by a distinctive pattern of extreme segregation across multiple geographic dimensions that we labeled "hypersegregation." Moreover, rather than fading away in the wake of civil rights legislation, high levels of black segregation continued to be actively maintained by ongoing anti-black prejudice and surreptitious racial discrimination that were embedded within American markets and institutions, both public and private.

We also demonstrated empirically how under conditions of high racial segregation, the rising rates of black poverty that followed from economic dislocations during the 1980s inevitably produced spatially concentrated black poverty. In essence, we argued that it was a pernicious interaction between high segregation and rising inequality that produced the concentrated urban poverty noted by Wilson, and for this reason we posited that segregation was critical to explaining the perpetuation of black socioeconomic disadvantage over time and across generations. Although our postulation at the time was based on empirical analysis and stylized simulations, its theoretical foundations were later demonstrated mathematically by Lincoln Quillian in a widely cited *American Sociological Review* article.

At this juncture, I am gratified to see not just

***"As a doctoral student at Princeton in the late 1970s, I carried out the first nationwide study of patterns and processes of Hispanic segregation, which naturally used black segregation as a base of comparison."***

**-Douglas Massey**

## Foundations, from page 7

***"If class and racial stratification are ecologically grounded, then anti-poverty policies logically must include an ecological component."***

**-Douglas Massey**

that the connection between black segregation and racial stratification is well established and widely accepted, but that stratification is increasingly seen as a fundamentally ecological as well as a socioeconomic process. Indeed, a growing array of studies demonstrate that social stratification in the United States is very much neighborhood-based, grounded in a rising tide of savage geographic inequalities with respect to material, emotional, and symbolic resources.

The extreme inequality in exposure to crime, disorder, and violence across neighborhoods has been amply demonstrated by Ruth Peterson and Lauren Krivo in their book *Divergent Social Worlds*, as well as by Robert Sampson in his magisterial book, *Great American City*. In it he used Chicago as a natural laboratory to demonstrate rampant neighborhood inequalities by race and class, not just with respect to the usual indicators of education, income, employment, and crime, but also with respect to less common measures of organizational capacity, collective efficacy, and social capital from interpersonal networks linking neighborhood residents to community leaders and civic actors. As both Sampson and Peterson/Krivo show, when it comes to indicators of neighborhood advantage and disadvantage, black and white distributions hardly overlap, something that

Stefanie Brodmann and I also documented in our recent book *Spheres of Influence*.

The hierarchy of neighborhoods Sampson identified is remarkably stable over time, maintained by highly selective patterns of migration that are conditioned by racially segregated social networks, discriminatory institutional practices, and markets that are structurally segmented by race and class. Given persistent racial segregation, rising economic inequality, and increasing class segregation, it is hardly surprising that neighborhoods have emerged as the critical nexus for stratification in post-industrial metropolitan America, something that Patrick Sharkey's recent book *Stuck in Place* amply demonstrates.

His book describes and empirically measures the manifold ways in which exposure to spatially concentrated neighborhood disadvantage continues actively to undermine the status and well-being of African Americans in the United States. Owing to segregation's power in concentrating poverty and its correlates, blacks are far more likely than whites to experience extremes of neighborhood disadvantage, which in turn severely constrain future prospects for social and spatial mobility. As Sharkey put it in his book, "the reason children end up in neighborhood environments similar to those of their parents is not that their parents have

passed on a set of skills, resources, or abilities to their children.... Instead, parents pass on place itself to their children." As a result, exposure to disadvantaged neighborhood environment has become the single most important factor in accounting for the stalling of progress toward racial inequality in the post-civil rights era.

If class and racial stratification are ecologically grounded, then anti-poverty policies logically must include an ecological component. One promising intervention foment integration and deconcentrate poverty is through housing mobility programs that offer low income, minority households opportunities to take up residence in affluent, advantaged neighborhoods. Leonard Rubinstein and James Rosenbaum's analysis of data from Chicago's Gautreaux demonstration project, summarized in their 2000 book *Crossing the Class and Color Lines*, found that moving poor public housing residents into white suburban neighborhoods indeed promoted social mobility by reducing poverty, increasing employment, raising incomes, and improving the educational prospects of children.

The Gautreaux project, however, did not randomly assign poor public housing residents to experience moves to advantaged white areas, and in order to control for potential selectivity bias in later work the Moving to Opportunity (MTO)



experiment was designed to randomly assign housing vouchers to poor public housing residents in five cities, enabling half to move to a low poverty neighborhood and half to relocate wherever they wished. As Susan Clampet-Lundquist and I showed in an *American Journal of Sociology* symposium, however, several features of MTO's design and implementation mitigated against finding strong effects: only around half of those offered housing vouchers used them to move, most of the moves remained within the existing black ghetto, and over time participants moved back into high poverty disadvantaged areas.

As a result, although MTO did reduce exposure to concentrated disadvantage, improve mental health, and lead to lower rates of obesity and diabetes, the intervention had no effect on economic self-sufficiency and no effects on the physical health or academic achievements of children, though it did improve mental health and behavior issues somewhat among girls. In the end, the project simply did not achieve the marked shift in neighborhood circumstances observed in the Gautreaux project, and for this reason it did not produce the dramatic improvement in life chances observed there.

In a recent book entitled *Climbing Mount Laurel*, however, I collaborated with several colleagues to conduct a quasi-experimental study

of one housing mobility project that did offer a substantial boost in neighborhood quality to poor minority families. Comparing residents of an affordable housing project in an affluent, job-rich white suburb with a matched sample of people who had applied for entry into the project but were still on the waiting list, we found that improved neighborhood circumstances did indeed yield marked benefits for poor minority families, lowering their exposure to violence and disorder, improving mental health, reducing negative life events, and increasing economic independence among adults while improving educational outcomes among children.

In *Climbing Mount Laurel* the intervention was a strong one that dramatically altered neighborhood circumstances. I agree with Sampson in *Great American City*, that absent a strong and forceful intervention, the ecological status quo will simply replicate itself over time. As MTO demonstrated, simply giving poor people vouchers and sending them into housing markets that are segmented by race and class does not produce the kind of improved neighborhood conditions likely to yield significant economic mobility. Nonetheless, recent work by Jennifer Darrah and Stefanie DeLuca in the *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management* has shown that when vouchers are accompanied by support

and counseling in the housing search process, assisted mobility programs can offer considerable success in promoting desegregation and upward social mobility.

Housing mobility programs are not the only means of promoting racial and class integration and deconcentrating disadvantage, of course, but they do offer one practical means of chipping away at the legacy of American Apartheid, especially if they occur in tandem with set-aside programs that require developers of market rate housing to reserve some fraction of the units they construct for low and moderate income, along with more vigorous enforcement of the Fair Housing Act's anti-discrimination provisions. Whatever combination of policies is required to desegregate U.S. metropolitan areas with respect to race and class, we can expect little progress toward racial equality as long as the ecological foundations of America's stratification system remain intact.

***"Housing mobility programs are not the only means of promoting racial and class integration and deconcentrating disadvantage, of course, but they do offer one practical means of chipping away at the legacy of American Apartheid..."***

**-Douglas Massey**

American  
Sociological  
Association  
Community &  
Urban Sociology  
Section

William Grady Holt  
CUSS Newsletter Editor  
Coordinator  
Urban Environmental  
Studies Program  
Birmingham-Southern  
College  
900 Arkadelphia Road  
Birmingham, AL 35254

Phone: 205-226-4834  
Fax: 205-226-4847  
E-mail: [wholt@bsc.edu](mailto:wholt@bsc.edu)

We're on the web:  
The Community  
Web

[http://  
www.commurb.org](http://www.commurb.org)

## News & Notes

●**Ray Hutchison**, University of Wisconsin-Green Bay delivered the keynote address on the Racialization of Urban Space at the annual meeting of the European Sociological Association held in Lisbon, Portugal, November 17-19. He was also invited to lead a symposium on recent urban sociology in the faculty/graduate seminar at CESNOVA (Centre for Sociological Studies of the Universidade Nova de Lisboa) before going to Porto, where he was a

featured speaker (Future of the City) at the Forum of the Future, a week-long program sponsored by the Municipality of Porto.

●**Linda Lobao**, Ohio State University, co-authored with Lazarus Adua, and Gregory Hooks "Privatization, Business Attraction, and Social Services across the United States: Local Governments' Use of Market-Oriented, Neoliberal Policies in the Post-

2000 Period" in *Social Problems*, Vol. 61, No. 4 (November 2014), pp. 644-672.

●**Rachael Woldoff**, West Virginia University, co-authored "Does the Middle Class Have Rights to the City? Contingent Rights and the Struggle to Inhabit Stuyvesant Town, New York with Michael R. Glassa and Lisa Morrison in *the International Journal of Housing Policy*. Vol. 14, No. 3, 214-35. 2014.

### REMINDER

**ASA MEMEBRSHIP EXPIRES**

**DECEMBER 31, 2014**

**RENEW EARLY**

