

inside

- 4** **Going to Denver in August?**
Find out about housing and convention facilities as well as what there is to do near the 2012 Annual Meeting.
- 5** **Connecting with Sociology High School Teachers**
ASA is building a grassroots network of high school sociology teachers, with benefits catered toward them.
- 7** **Using Twitter for Research**
Social media provides the opportunity to observe human behavior and interaction in real time.
- 13** **The Rural Sociologists Address "Local Solutions to Inequality"**
Founded during the Great Depression, the RSS celebrates its 75th in Chicago during the Great Recession.

From the Executive Officer.....	2
Science Policy.....	3
International Perspectives.....	11
Announcements.....	15
Obituaries.....	19

Denver and Utopia: Historical Notions and Contemporary Realities

David Piacenti, Metropolitan State College of Denver

In light of the 2012 ASA annual conference theme of "Real Utopias," it is appropriate for Denver, CO, to be the host. I am not suggesting that life in the Queen City and the Centennial State has been utopian, but that the greater Denver area exemplifies, in many ways, the ideals and practices of utopias both real and imagined. This can be found, if one looks closely, in the many utopian narratives found among ancient native and newer immigrant populations.



Pre-Columbian Migration: Ancient Utopian Narratives

Native American history in Colorado is the proper place to begin exploring utopia. Pre-Columbian groups (originating from parts of Asia as current the-

ory suggests) migrated to the southwest and became more permanent inhabitants between 15,000 and 40,000 years ago. One of many contemporary Native American groups inhabiting Colorado is the Ute Mountain Ute group. The Ute

Mountain Utes believe that the mountains of Colorado are the work of the God, Manitou, who lived in the center of the sky. Manitou is also responsible for the flowers, trees, birds of flight, and animals of the earth; the Utes were also created. However, when the animals began to come into conflict with each other, resulting in death and destruction, Manitou created the grizzly bear to rule all life so that they would live harmoniously.



Red Rocks State Park & Amphitheatre in Morrison, Colorado

The introduction of European, African, and Asian social systems and the expulsion and reduction of Native American lands and rights were the consequences of colonization and the opening shots of a soon-to-be global world of migration and immigration. Amidst this process of Native American extermination, expulsion, subjugation, and forced segregation (which

Continued on page 12

ASA Financial Support for Editorial Offices

Catherine White Berheide, Skidmore College and ASA Secretary

ASA is first and foremost a scholarly society that publishes nine journals and a book series on behalf of the discipline.¹ The centrality of these scholarly publications to ASA's mission is widely acknowledged by sociologists who are members of the Association as well as by non-members. It may surprise some members that ASA journals are also central to the financial support of ASA's service programs, small grant programs, and the public activities in which the Association engages to benefit our members, the discipline, and social science generally.

ASA's Support of the Editorial Offices

ASA invests significant financial resources in supporting our journal editorial offices, which select reviewers and manage the peer review process, determine which

manuscripts will be published and provide substantive editing advice. Managing the core scholarly systems of peer review and editing the highest quality submissions are expensive as well as demanding activities for our carefully chosen, but volunteer, editors. The ASA spent \$502,944 in direct financial support of eight journal editorial offices and that of the Rose Series in 2010, our last audited year. (This amount does not include ASA financial support for the *Contexts* editorial office, which until 2010 was subsidized by ASA restricted funds.) We are proposing to Council a 2012 operating budget of nearly \$650,000 for all 10 editorial offices.

These figures reflect direct financial contributions only and do not include the cost of ASA staff support of the editorial offices, administrative costs, the publications commit-

Continued on page 6

Footnotes Returns to Print

Keeping members informed of ASA programs and activities as well as disciplinary news is vitally important, and it will be particularly important as ASA moves toward the full implementation of the member-approved new dues structure in 2013. That is why this January issue of *Footnotes* has been printed and mailed to all ASA members except those who "opted out" of the printed copy when they renewed for 2012. For more information, see the *Vantage Point* column on page 2.

If you have not renewed your membership for 2012, please do so today in order to continue to receive copies of *Footnotes* and other member benefits!

from the executive officer

The Limitations of Electronic Communication: Returning to a Printed *Footnotes*

As ASA Executive Officer, reading and responding to emails is an important part of my work on behalf of the Association. I don't know how other ASA members—for whom emails may only be a small fraction of their professional responsibilities—manage to keep up; I barely do!

Yet electronic communication is essential to all our lives and a vital part of how ASA keeps its members informed. And ASA's monthly newsletter *Footnotes* is at the heart of that communication process, especially because we assume that members don't have the ASA website as their homepage when they log on to the Internet each day.

The move to e-*Footnotes*

In August 2009, the Executive Office responded to the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget (EOB) and Council's urging that ASA contain costs with a list of many cost-saving recommendations, including eliminating the printed and mailed version of *Footnotes*. Council voted to make the newsletter "online only" but gave members the opportunity to opt into a print copy. The move to an electronic newsletter had been suggested previously by some ASA members and leaders, not as a way to cut printing and mailing costs, but to bring ASA's member communications fully into the electronic age. The assumption was that most members are reading online rather than on the printed page and that making *Footnotes* electronic would enhance ASA's communication of important news and information to members.¹

The disappointing results

The "online-only" version of *Footnotes* began with the January 2010 issue. The surprise was that far more members opted to receive printed issues than we expected and the number increased the second year (about 650 in 2010 and almost 700 in 2011). We had anticipated significant savings in printing and mailing (\$65,000-\$70,000), but the actual annual savings were somewhat lower (about \$55,000 net of one-time design and improved user

functionality costs). The higher than expected and increasing rate of opt-ins cut into savings (costing about \$14,000 per year, or more than \$20 per member).

More importantly, however, has been mounting indicators that members aren't reading the online *Footnotes*. Those who opted into print aren't just members from the generations who didn't grow up "online." An informal survey of members who were prominently featured in *Footnotes*' articles, for example, had not seen the articles about their work. Members who were queried about reading *Footnotes* and who said they always browsed through the whole print issue and then read selectively, reported with some hesitation and embarrassment that they didn't do this with the e-version. Polling ASA Council members produced the same results—they meant to read it, they reported, but with the pressure of current emails, they put *Footnotes* into their electronic "follow-up" queue and somehow it got further and further toward the bottom as time passed.

Staff contacted other scholarly societies like ours. Some that had gone from print to electronic newsletters had the same concerns that we had. Organizations that hadn't made the move away from print were hearing sufficient concerns from their own members as well as from other associations that they were considering various interim options.

Over the last two years that *Footnotes* has been e-only (with opt-in to print), when each issue was published online ASA has sent members an e-mail version of the table of contents with links to articles. Very few members requested that we "unsubscribe" them from *Footnotes*, so we assume most members have interest in at least some of the information it contains. Nevertheless, according to Google analytics, between April and the end of June 2011, the main page of the April issue (which included a number of articles on ASA finances and revenue related to the proposed new dues structure) received 748 unique

views. The article about the financial well-being of the Association, "Ask the Executive Officer," in the March issue of *Footnotes*, received 373 unique views. Despite e-mails sent to 14,000 members per issue, articles receive, on average, about 400 page views. Furthermore, many of these "hits" appear to have been the result of ASA posting a link to a specific *Footnotes* article on Facebook and/or Twitter rather than the distribution of the table of contents to members.

Not only are the online usage statistics small, interactions with members (at all levels, including major committees), indicate that members are not aware of Association activities, important deadlines, or programs in the same way they used to be. As Internet-savvy as our members are, the online version of *Footnotes* is simply not garnering the same attention that the printed version did. Yet keeping members informed of ASA programs and activities as well as disciplinary news is vitally important at all times, and it will be particularly important as ASA moves toward the full implementation of the member-approved new dues structure in 2013.


The return to print

This January 2012 issue of *Footnotes* has been printed and mailed to all ASA members except those who "opted out" of the printed copy when they renewed for 2012. Our efforts to enhance the visibility of the content through Facebook (www.facebook.com/americansociologicalassociation) and Twitter (@ASANews) postings, discussion forum topics, e-mail links, etc. will continue to link members and nonmembers to the online version of *Footnotes* on the ASA website. We hope these social media options will see significantly higher use when combined with a printed issue. The online *Footnotes* will continue to allow members to easily distribute articles via e-mail that they see in the printed issue to students and colleagues or to post via social media sites.

The annual cost of returning to printing and mailing *Footnotes* to

all ASA members who do not opt-out will be approximately \$55,000 beginning in 2012. For now we will keep the same format (8½ x 11) and design as the current online pdf version, which members seem to like. The cost of this change is entirely the number of copies printed and mailed. We are making efforts to reduce the environmental impact by using recycled paper, widely publicizing the opt-out choice, and using the least expensive postal rates available based on deadlines and content.

At its July 2011 meeting, EOB discussed and unanimously recommended this change to Council, which likewise discussed and approved the change. The ASA leadership focused on the vital importance of more and better communication with the membership, not only reflecting good organizational governance in the formal sense but, more importantly, ensuring the membership is fully informed of current news in the discipline as well as how the Association is working on its behalf.

Following these discussions, ASA staff began an Executive Office-wide discussion of ways to improve member communications. We recognize that ASA members experience, in the extreme, the increasing information overload that all internet-savvy people face. That means they miss some of what ASA provides from our research on the discipline and profession, deadlines for our small grant and fellowship programs, news about TRAILS, successful media outreach, and federal science policy changes. We will keep you informed; we welcome your feedback as to how we can do this better. 

¹For many years, *Footnotes* has been in electronic format on the ASA website, available for searching back issues and printing new and old articles. Except for a new format, this did not change with the switch from mailing printed copies to emailing electronic copies to members.



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

science policy

NIH Launches First Online Genetics Course for Social and Behavioral Scientists

A new genetics educational program will provide social and behavioral scientists with sufficient genetics background to allow them to engage effectively in interdisciplinary research with genetics researchers. The Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR) at the National Institutes of Health (NIH), partnered with the National Coalition for Health Professional Education in Genetics to create the free, web-based project. Increasingly, scientific outcomes are not fully explained by genetic, environmental, or social factors alone. Instead, public health advances and scientific breakthroughs tend to rely on transdisciplinary teams of social scientists and genetic researchers. This creates a greater need among social and behavioral scientists for an understanding of the complexity of the genetic contribution to health, disease, and behaviors. The overarching goal of the course, Genetics and Social Science: Expanding Transdisciplinary Research, is to improve these scientists' genetics literacy in several key areas—conversation, imagination, evaluation, and integration. The



online course, Genetics and Social Science: Expanding Transdisciplinary Research, will provide sufficient knowledge to support the integration of genetics concepts in the behavioral or social scientist's own research and will allow for collaborative studies with geneticists. The course will provide users with the ability to conceive of progressive but feasible studies. Scientists will develop the skills necessary to assess genetics research for validity and utility. For more information, see <www.nchpeg.org/bssr/>.

New Report Stresses Role of Behavioral and Social Sciences in Medical Education

Understanding how lifestyle, behavior, and economic status affect health and applying this knowledge to medical practice is vital for future physicians, according to a new report from the Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC). The report, "Behavioral and Social Science Foundations for Future Physicians," is designed to help medical educators understand which behavioral and social sciences to include in their curricula, and it provides a framework to help prepare future physicians to address complex social challenges and unhealthy

behaviors that can lead to premature death, chronic disease, and health care disparities. Behaviors and the social determinants of health such as smoking, diet, exercise, and socioeconomic status account for more than 50 percent of premature disease and death in the nation, according to the report. Behavioral and social sciences can assist physicians in developing the right questions and identifying concepts from these disciplines that will provide insight into the many influences on health. Developed by an expert panel of physicians, scientists, and educators, the report draws from earlier publications that identified key behavioral and social science domains, professional roles for physicians, and supporting competencies. The report can be accessed online at <www.aamc.org/download/271020/data/behavioralandsocialsciencefoundationsforfuturephysicians.pdf>.

Nearly 1 in 3 Working Families in the United States Struggle to Meet Basic Needs

The slow recovery from the recession has taken a great toll on America's working poor families, increasing their numbers by 125,000 in 2010 to more than 10 million families, according to a new analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data. The share of working families who are low-income (below

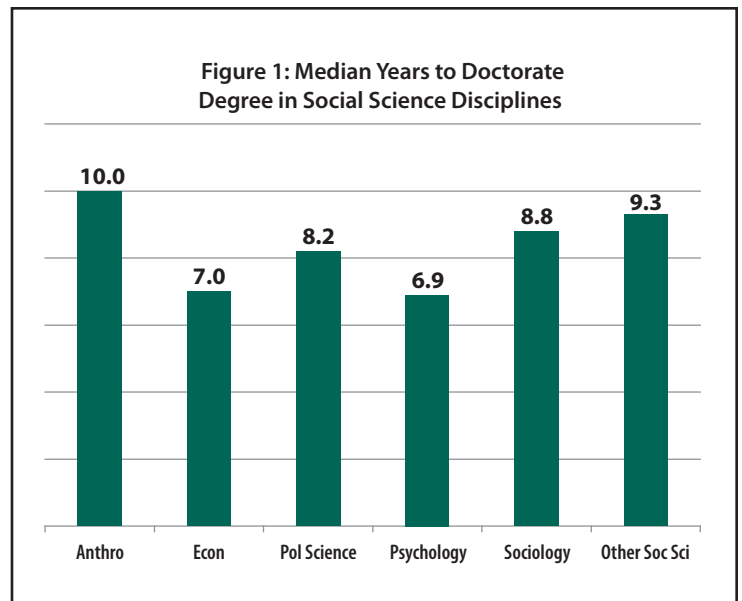
200 percent of the official poverty threshold) increased from 28 percent to 31 percent, according to a policy brief published by the Working Poor Families Project, titled "Overlooked and Underpaid: Low-Income Working Families Increases to 10.2 Million." The Working Poor Families Project, a national initiative supported by the Annie E. Casey, Ford, Joyce, and C.S. Mott foundations, has analyzed the conditions of American working families for the past decade. This latest analysis shows that the 18-month recession that began in December 2007 has dramatically exacerbated the problem, creating even greater challenges for working families striving for economic mobility and security. The brief reports that 46 million people, including 23 million children, lived in low-income working families in 2010—an increase of 1.6 million people from the previous year, and minority families are far more likely to be low-income. The analysis, among other things, recommends that state and federal policymakers expand the number of working adults who enroll and succeed in education and skills development programs, and calls for an improvement in wages, benefits and supports for low-income working families. For more information, see www.prb.org/Articles/2012/US-working-families.aspx.

Comparative Years to Degree for Social Science PhDs

ASA Research and Development Department

How long does it take to get a PhD degree in Sociology? According to recent data from the National Science Foundation (see www.nsf.gov/statistics/sed/data_table.cfm), the average for all social science fields is 7.7 years from the start of graduate school. There is noteworthy variation among social science fields, however. Graduate students in psychology and economics who complete their PhDs, take the least time to complete their degrees—6.9 years and 7 years, respectively. With the exception of anthropology, sociology graduate students spend the most years completing their doctoral degrees (10 years and 8.8 years, respectively). As a result, new sociology PhDs have a somewhat

higher median age than other degree recipients at 33.3 years of age, while new anthropology PhDs, at 34.9 years of age, are the oldest completers (the median age for all social science completers is 32.4). Part of the reason for sociologists taking longer to complete their degree may be that a significantly smaller percent completed their baccalaureate degree in the same field as their doctorate (38.8 percent compared to 63.6 percent in psychology and 57.7 percent in economics). Another possible reason is that sociology has the highest percentage of students who complete master's degrees (91.2 percent compared to 81.2 percent for psychologists and 80.6 percent for economists). Obtaining this interim degree probably stretches the time to PhD.



2012 ASA Annual Meeting: Denver — The Cultural Center of the Rocky Mountains

Lee C. Morris, ASA Meeting Services Department

It's not too early to begin planning your visit to Denver for the next ASA Annual Meeting, August 17-20, 2012. It has been 41 years since the meeting was held in Denver and ASA is pleased to return to the mile-high city for the next Annual Meeting.

Prime Lodging and Meeting Room Space

The Hyatt Regency Denver at Colorado Convention Center is the headquarter hotel for the 107th ASA Annual Meeting. The hotel is adjacent to the Colorado Convention Center. The Hyatt and the Colorado Convention Center will house all of the meeting's convention services as well as program sessions. The Hyatt amenities include a 24-hour fitness center, indoor pool, Hyatt FastBoard, PDA Check-in, and Wi-Fi (for a small fee) in all public areas. Guestrooms feature a flat screen TVs, high speed internet and Wi-Fi, and plush Hyatt Grand Beds. After a day of sessions, connect with colleagues at the Peaks Lounge, a trendy rooftop bar offering views of the surrounding Rocky Mountains.

In addition to the Hyatt Regency, the ASA has secured housing blocks at the following hotels:

Distance to Colorado Convention Center

Hilton Garden Inn	1 block
Crowne Plaza Denver	2 blocks
The Curtis	2 blocks
Denver Marriot City Center	3 blocks

The ASA Annual Meeting housing rates are between \$169-210/night depending on which of the ASA hotels you reserve; (rate does not include 14.85% tax).

Guestrooms at each of the properties offer comfortable accommodations and various amenities. There is a full complement of ADA accessible guestrooms available at each of the properties. Housing will open on the ASA website in February.

Note that ASA has negotiated special rates contingent on attendees booking rooms within the block.

Please help keep overall meeting costs low and help ASA avoid paying penalty fees to the properties, by only booking rooms in our block.

What Denver Offers Meeting Attendees

Denver is an exciting destination with world-class restaurants, a festive nightlife, several major league sports teams, and an abundance of cultural attractions. From historic to modern, visitors can enjoy art, performances, and educational opportunities throughout the city. Neighborhoods around Denver house several museums, galleries, and theaters, many with chef-owned restaurants or eateries that make a night on the town complete.

Denver International Airport has many direct flights from major U.S. cities. It serves as the second largest hub for United and the main hub for Frontier Airline, and it is a major hub for Southwest Airlines. Complimentary Wi-Fi is available throughout the airport. Unfortunately for us, the construction of the light-rail system connecting Denver International Airport is not scheduled to be complete until 2017. However, taxis are available to transport passengers to metro Denver. Public bus service is provided to the metro Denver area by the Regional Transportation Service. All major rental car companies are located on the airport premises.

Located directly across 14th Street from the Hyatt Regency is the Colorado Convention Center. Greeting you at the door is the famous 40-foot Big Blue Bear. Hall A of the Colorado Convention Center will house the ASA Registration, Exhibits, and Employment Service. The Program Sessions are located on the main level of the convention center. ASA will provide complimentary Wi-Fi hotspots and networking areas. Details on the Annual Meeting Mobile App are coming soon!

In keeping with the theme "Real Utopias," the regional spotlight sub-committee, chaired by Liam Downey (University of Colorado), has a host of dynamic sessions planned for Denver. We are looking forward to a great 107th ASA Annual Meeting and look forward to seeing you Denver. Start your planning today.

Attractions:

16th Street Mall – The mile-long pedestrian promenade is located one block for the Hyatt. The Mall is in the heart of Downtown Denver lined with 200 trees, 50,000 flowers, public art, 28 outdoor eateries, and a host of shopping options. Complimentary hybrid buses leave from each end of the mall approximately every 90 seconds.

Lower Downtown – LODO, as it is called by the natives, is 26 square blocks of century old warehouses converted into art galleries, trendy restaurants, rooftop cafes, and sports bars.

Riverfront Platte Valley – Located along the eastern bank of the South Platte, is another booming area of Denver with restaurants and shops. The Millennium Bridge connects the 16th Street Mall to Riverfront Park. The bridge was designed to resemble the mast of a ship extending 200 feet up. Visitors can climb the stairs or take the glass escalator to the top and view downtown Denver and the Platte River.

Cherry Creek – The combination of the Cherry Creek Shopping Center and Cherry Creek North makes this neighborhood the largest and most varied shopping destination between Chicago and San Francisco. This two areas are divided by tree-lined streets and feature some of the nation's top retailers.

Free Tours:

U.S. Mint – www.usmint.gov/mint-tour. Over 50 million coins are produced at the U.S. Mint in Denver



The Big Blue Bear outside the Denver Convention Center.

daily. Learn how a blank metal slug is transformed into new coins. Free tours are available Monday-Friday.

National Center for Atmospheric Research – www.ncar.ncar.edu. Global warming is one of the hottest topic of the 21st century (get it?). Learn about global warming and get a closer look at how lightning is created.

Coors Brewery Tour – www.mill-ercoors.com/golden-brewry-tours.aspx. The brewery is located near the neighborhood of Golden. It is the world's largest brewing site. The tour includes the brewing and production of Coors Beer. At the conclusion of the tour, free samples are available for individuals age 21 and up.

Taste a Buffalo

For some authentic taste of the Old West, try buffalo meat. Many of Denver's restaurants offer a variety of buffalo meat—burgers, hot dogs, steak, and jerky. This Denver specialty is leaner than red meat and fewer calories than chicken. 🍴

Denver Spotlight – The Denver Zoo

The Denver Zoo was opened in 1896 with a small orphaned black bear named Billy Bryan, which was a gift from the mayor of Denver. Today, the zoo has evolved into an 80-acre wonderland located in Denver City Park. The Denver Zoo is home to 4,000 different animals representing 750 species.

Visit the unique attractions of the Denver Zoo.

- **Primate Panorama** – This 7-acre span of park land features the world's largest habitat of endangered gorillas.
- **Bear Mountain** – This national landmark is a first naturalistic habitat of its kind in North America. This exhibit is home to grizzly bears, Asiatic black bears, and the curious coati.

The Denver Zoo is located approximately 3 miles from the Hyatt Regency. Public transportation is provided for travel to the zoo. The zoo is open daily from 9am-6pm. Visit www.denverzoo.org.

Starting a Discussion with 200+ High School Teachers of Sociology

Margaret Weigers Vitullo, ASA Academic and Professional Affairs Program, and Jean H. Shin, ASA Minority Affairs Program

At a recent presentation on teaching sociology in high schools at the 2011 National Council of Social Studies annual conference in Washington, DC, Hayley Lotspeich, the ASA High School Program Planning Director, and her co-presenter Chris Salituro asked the audience how many of them were the only person teaching sociology at their high school. The overwhelming majority of hands went up. High school teachers of sociology often lack colleagues with whom to share ideas, ask questions, or otherwise collaborate.

One of the over arching goals of the new ASA High School initiative is to build a grassroots network of high school sociology teachers. This new initiative offers benefits directly to individual high school teachers—who are able to join the ASA for \$60 through a special promotional discount. This represents a change from the past High School Affiliates Program,

which viewed the school as the recipient of benefits. Current benefits include: a free subscription to TRAILS, a subscription to *Contexts*, and discounts on publications in the Teaching Resources Center, a quarterly newsletter (edited by the planning program director), and access to a one-day High School Teachers of Sociology Conference held during the ASA Annual Meeting.

If we are successful in building a network of high school teachers of sociology, it could become a source of professional support and collegiality for teachers who might otherwise be isolated. It might even become a vehicle that high school teachers of sociology can use to mobilize in their own collective interests on projects

like advocating with the College Board to establish an AP course and test in sociology.

Toward this end, a discussion listserv has been established that anyone with interest in high school sociology can join. An invitation to join the listserv, with instructions on how to do so, is posted on the ASA website on the page devoted to high school sociology (www.asanet.org/teaching/HighSchool.cfm). The list currently has 235 subscribers, including high school teachers and faculty in post-secondary institutions who are interested in supporting high school sociology. Recent posts have included links to useful resources such as Sociological Images (thesocietypages.org/socimages/) and the Implicit Association Test for racial preferences (implicit.harvard.edu/implicit/). High School teachers have also used the list to express their sense of isolation.

One teacher posted, “Sociology is offered at my school because I initiated it four years ago, and like many other teachers on the listserv, I know no one else in

this area who teaches sociology.” Posts have also expressed pride in students’ accomplishments: “Here is one story told to me by a student who came back to visit during her first college winter break: ‘I’ve been tutoring my whole [dorm] floor in sociology. I’m not actually taking it... but I already know everything from your class...’ [W]e in the sociology ‘diaspora’ are sending students to colleges with the necessary skills to tackle social and behavioral science courses.” And another post suggests that efforts to bridge high school and post-secondary sociology are being felt. “I have watched the sociology community begin to embrace the high school level and it has been exciting and

rewarding to have so much support and effort enabling teachers to get materials that were never available before.”

College Credit for High School Sociology: CLEP

High school sociology teachers also have been frustrated by the lack of an AP exam in sociology. In spite of the concerted effort by an ASA task force, established in 2001, the College Board has refused to create an advanced placement course for the discipline. But it turns out there is an alternative pathway for high school students to receive college credit for their studies in sociology.

CLEP is a credit-by-examination program offered by the College Board. The CLEP Exam program began in 1967 and the Introductory Sociology exam was introduced no later than 1984. Since it was first offered, 62,596 Introductory Sociology CLEP exams have been taken. In 2009 the test was taken 9,179 times, and in 2010 it was taken 8,329 times. CLEP currently has two forms of their exams—a computer-based exam and a paper and pencil exam—however, CLEP is beginning to phase-out the paper and pencil format.

Colleges and universities set their own policies regarding recognition of CLEP. They also determine minimum acceptable scores for granting college credit; a score of 50 is a common cut-off point. CLEP exams are graded on a 20-80 point scale. There are currently 1,358 post-secondary institutions that accept the computer-based exam. The CLEP website offers a search function to determine if a particular college or university accepts the exam for credit, and to see that institution’s required minimal score.



High School Teachers of Sociology Conference at the 2012 Annual Meeting

Another opportunity for high school teachers and their allies to meet and share ideas will occur during the half-day High School Teachers of Sociology Conference, held during the 2012 ASA Annual Meeting. Denver will be the site for the second of what we hope will become an annual event. In Las Vegas this past August, approximately 30 high school teachers, school district administrators, and other interested sociologists came together for the first of these events. Barbara Petzen, Middle East Policy Council, was the keynote speaker for the event and gave an engaging multi-media presentation on “The Realities and Stereotypes of Teaching Minority Cultures”. In addition, a panel presentation featuring David Levinson, Norwalk Community College, Debra H. Swanson, Hope College, and Brian Traxler, St. Agnes School (MN), was given on “Preparing Students for the Successful Transition into College Sociology Courses.” The conference concluded with a presentation by Lotspeich and Salituro on “Resources and Simulations for Teaching Sociology.” The attendees then were invited to attend all regular ASA sessions, workshops, and events. Participant evaluations were very positive and provided feedback for future events. 

For more information on the ASA High School Sociology Program and the 2012 High School Teachers of Sociology Conference in Denver, see www.asanet.org/highschool.

Editorial Offices

from Page 1

tee and managing editors meetings, legal costs of our publication program, or the costs of publishing and disseminating the journals. They also do not include the contributions made by colleges and universities that host our editorial offices. While hosting institutions continue to provide financial and in-kind support to our editorial offices, those contributions are declining and ASA financial contributions are increasing accordingly.

The financial support ASA provides to each editorial office responsible for the content of ASA journals and the Rose Series varies, often considerably. The amount of support for each editorial office is approved by Council annually, based on recommendations from the Committee on the Executive Office and Budget (EOB). The staff of the ASA Publications Department work with individual editors to develop their budgets, and the elected Publications Committee is now part of the budget review.

Variations in ASA direct financial contributions to editorial offices each year is determined by differences in (1) the nature of the publication (e.g., research papers or book reviews; volume of submissions and frequency and type of publication such as book, journal, or magazine), and (2) the financial and in-kind support provided by the colleges or universities that host the editorial offices.

Now that much of the editorial office process is computerized, most of ASA direct financial support goes to pay editorial office staff who support the editor.² Editorial office staff typically includes one or more of the following: a managing editor, editorial assistants, clerical support, and sometimes specialized copyediting (most copyediting is paid for as part of our publishing contract with SAGE). Staffing of the editorial office, whether by part- or full-time professional or student personnel, is determined by each editor who also hires the staff either through the university or as an outside contractor. Significant variation in personnel costs across editorial offices, as well as across editorships, reflects university policies, regional labor costs, and the availability of the skill set needed by the editor. Thus, the budget for the editorial office for a particular journal can rise or fall substantially based on the cost of housing it at a particular location and the ability of the hosting institution to contribute to those costs. It is always higher when an editorial office is in a transition year—that is, whether the publication requires two editorial offices during part of the year (usually 2-3 months), one for the outgoing and one for the incoming editor.

Editorial office budgets also include amounts for equipment, telephone, supplies, and postage. Some of this support (primarily postage) has declined as editorial offices for the journals (other than

Contemporary Sociology) have become almost entirely automated via web-based manuscript submission and review software.


In addition to providing the direct financial support of the editorial offices, ASA income from the journals (primarily library subscription income) covers many other costs related to ASA publications including the ASA Publications and Membership Department, the twice yearly Publications Committee meetings, annual meetings of the journal managing editors, additional pages for the journals as needed, journal storage fees and archiving costs, literary attorney fees, as well as other Executive Office expenses such as technology and communications.

The Centrality of the Journals to Support of the ASA

As reported in the *ASA 2010 Annual Report*, which is available on the ASA's website, journal library subscriptions and online purchases of ASA journal content provide significant income to the Association. This is despite ASA's long-term policy of keeping our university library subscription prices low (averaging well under \$300 per year in 2011) in explicit recognition of the voluntary contributions university faculty make as part of their service to the discipline as ASA editors, editorial board members, peer reviewers, and especially authors. In 2010, the last audited year, this journal revenue was just over \$1.9 million, or 34.5 percent of ASA total

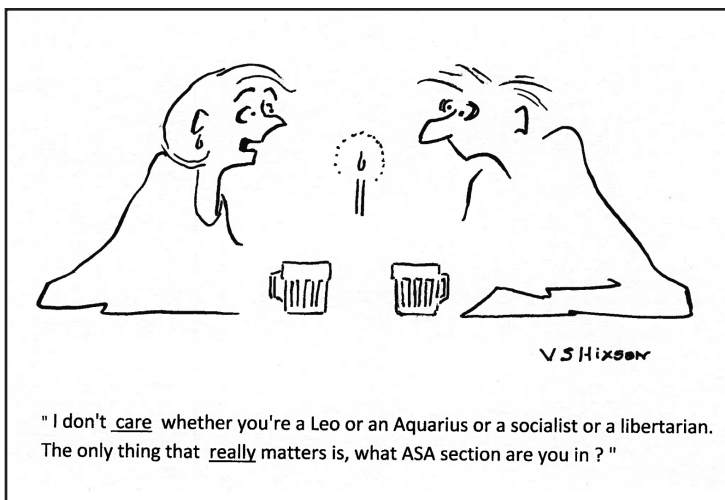
revenues, almost exactly the same amount and percent of revenue that ASA receives directly from its members.

Journal revenue not only covers the costs of the editorial offices and ASA's support of our publishing program, but it also contributes to other ASA programs that are not revenue generating, such as the Minority Affairs Program, the Minority Fellowship Program, and small grant programs including the Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline (FAD). Journal revenue also contributes to support of the Student Forum, the Honors Program, ASA Bylaws Committees (including Publications, Council, Executive Office and Budget Committee, Committee on Professional Ethics), and ASA's membership in advocacy organizations that support federal funding for social science research (i.e., the Consortium for Social Science Research, the National Humanities Alliance, and Research!America).

In short, ASA journals are not only central to the intellectual life of the discipline but also to the work of the ASA on its behalf. 

References

- 1 *American Sociological Review, Contemporary Sociology, Journal of Health and Social Behavior, Social Psychology Quarterly, Sociological Methodology, Sociological Theory, Sociology of Education, Teaching Sociology, and the Rose Series in Sociology.*
- 2 ASA editors themselves are not paid; each editor receives a small annual honorarium which is divided in the case of co-editorships.



save the date



**107th ASA Annual Meeting
August 17-20, 2012
Denver, Colorado
Colorado Convention
Center and Hyatt Regency**




Emancipatory Projects, Institutional Designs, Possible Futures

Social Science with Social Media

Scott Golder and Michael Macy,
Cornell University

As a discipline devoted to explaining patterns of human behavior and social interaction, sociologists often have to choose whether to rely on direct real-time observation of very small numbers of non-representative individuals (e.g., in field observation or in the laboratory) or to rely on indirect retrospective accounts obtained through survey responses from large representative samples. Social media offers us the opportunity for the first time to both observe human behavior and interaction in real time *and* on a global scale.

This is possible because many activities of everyday life are now taking place online. We maintain touch with distant friends and relatives using Facebook⁵. We exchange news and opinions with friends and follow politicians¹ and celebrities on Twitter. We find dates and spouses in online dating sites^{4, 11}. We put our professional social capital to use on LinkedIn. We engage in market transactions on eBay⁹ and Amazon. We meet up with friends to battle for treasure in virtual worlds¹². We work together to author Wikipedia—one of the most phenomenal examples of large-scale mass collaboration in human history⁸ (and one that ASA's President is encouraging sociologists to be involved with. See <www.asanet.org/about/wiki_Initiative.cfm>).

This is not to say that the population of users who interact online perfectly mirror the offline world. Disadvantaged and elderly people continue to be under-represented online in terms of both participation and skills^{2, 7}, despite rapid increases in access to the web, even in the developing world. Although social life online is certainly different in many ways from social life offline (i.e., the absence of face-to-face interaction, the lifting of geographic constraints, and the ability to search and filter our friends), we remain the same people whether we are online or off. We want to find desirable jobs and romantic partners, we need to be able to cooperate and coordinate with others to complete

a task successfully, we like to share personal news, argue, commiserate, and celebrate with our friends, we need to quickly mobilize the members of our social movement, and we worry about our status in our social groups.

The web, and the internet on which it operates, sees everything and forgets nothing. Every email you receive, song or movie you stream, and URL you click is digitally recorded on the computer servers that host the web. But the same passively-generated digital traces of activity that make social media services functional to their users, that enable services to detect spam, offer recommendations, and target advertisements, can also be used by social scientists to directly observe human behavior in detail as it unfolds over time on a global scale.

Mood Rhythms and Twitter

Our recent study of mood rhythms⁶ is an example of how social scientists can take advantage of the digital archives of online activity. Twitter messages are real-time, spontaneous reports of what millions of people around the world are seeing, feeling, thinking and doing. We took advantage of this unprecedented research opportunity by collecting over 500 million messages from 2 million users worldwide. Using a prominent text analysis tool¹⁰, we measured the incidence of hundreds of words that express positive and negative affect in users' messages to map how individual mood varies from hour-to-hour, day-to-day, and across the seasons. The results were striking. We found that there are robust rhythms across diverse cultures, from India and Africa to Australia and Brazil. People appear to be in better moods in the morning that deteriorate throughout the day, better moods on the weekend that improve (!) over the work week, and better moods when the days are getting longer.

We also created a public web service (<http://timeu.se/>) where users can track when and how often people mention a given activity, such as celebrating, doing homework, and


shopping online. In the first month of the site going live, 14,000 people have queried the site 120,000 times to explore the rhythms of human activity. These patterns can also be useful for social and behavioral scientists, policy makers, politicians, and industry. When do staff meetings usually take place (Tuesdays at 9)? What about accidents (weekdays at 7 and 5 but earlier on Friday), headaches (Sunday morning – no surprise there – and Monday at 5 pm), contractions (Monday at 5 am) or fighting (Saturday night into Sunday morning)?

Caveat

Of course there are many things that analyzing Tweets cannot tell us. Twitter tells us when people write about their activities, which may not be when they actually occur. We know when people are in traffic but not when they're in the bathroom, and when they're having breakfast but not when they're having sex. We know about only those things that users like to share publicly with their friends. Privacy concerns limit investigations to the information that users are willing to make public and which private companies like Facebook or Google are willing to make available to outsiders. Data from online networks and communities typically include little demographic information about the users, without which many sociological investigations are not possible or useful. Online data should therefore be viewed as a complement to, and not substitute for, data collected by traditional methods. Indeed, in many cases, the value of online data may depend on opportunities to integrate with data obtained from surveys. For example, a recent study of social network structure and social inequality matched a massive collection of UK telephone logs with census data about the exchange areas³. But the detailed, time-stamped, cross-cultural observations that social media makes possible are too valuable to not include as an important part of our methodological toolkit.

Disciplines are revolutionized by the development of novel tools: the telescope for astronomers,

the microscope for biologists, the particle accelerator for physicists, and brain imaging for cognitive psychologists. Social media provide a high-powered lens into the details of human behavior and social interaction that may prove to be equally transformative.

However, this development is so new that many graduate programs have not had time to catch up in providing the necessary training. As a consequence, most of the social and behavioral science using online data is coming from computer and information scientists who do not always have the training required to ask the right questions, or to recognize unfounded assumptions and socially unjust ramifications. The digital records of online behavior and social interaction hold the promise of opening up a new era in the social and behavioral sciences, but when and whether this opportunity is realized may depend on the involvement and leadership of sociologists with the necessary technical and computational skills. 

References

- 1 Boutyline, Andrei and Robb Willer. 2011. "The social structure of political echo chambers: Ideology leads to asymmetries in online political communication networks." Working Paper, Political Networks Paper Archive.
- 2 DiMaggio, Paul, Eszter Hargittai, W. Russell Neuman, and John P. Robinson. 2001. "Social implications of the internet." *Annual Review of Sociology* 27:307–336.
- 3 Eagle, Nathan, Michael Macy, and Rob Claxton. 2010. "Network diversity and economic development." *Science*, 328:1029–1031.
- 4 Feliciano, Cynthia, Belinda Robnett, and Golnax Komaie. 2009. "Gendered racial exclusion among white internet daters." *Social Science Research*, 38:39–54.
- 5 Golder, Scott A., Dennis Wilkinson, and Bernardo A. Huberman. 2007. "Rhythms of social interaction: Messaging in a massive online network." in *Communities and Technologies*, edited by C. Steinfield, B. T. Pentland, M. Ackerman, and N. Contractor. Springer.
- 6 Golder, Scott A. and Michael W. Macy. 2011. Diurnal and seasonal mood vary with work, sleep and daylight across diverse cultures." *Science*, 333:1878–1881.
- 7 Hargittai, Eszter. "Digital na(t)ives? variation in internet skills and uses

Continued on page 9

ASA Awards Grants for the Advancement of Sociology

The American Sociological Association (ASA) announces seven awards from the June 2011 round of the ASA's Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline (FAD). This program, co-funded by ASA and the National Science Foundation (NSF) and administered by the ASA, provides seed money (up to \$7,000) to PhD scholars for innovative research projects and for scientific conferences that advance the discipline through theoretical and methodological breakthroughs. Funding decisions are made by an advisory panel comprised of members of ASA's Council and the ASA Director of Research and Development. Below is a list of the latest FAD Principal Investigators (PIs) and a brief description of their projects.

Erica Chito Childs, Hunter College, \$7,000 for *Mixed Families in Australia: Exploring Race, Families and Difference Research*. The purpose of this research is to explore contemporary attitudes towards "mixed" families in seven Australian cities. "Mixed" families—inter-racial, inter-ethnic, intercultural, inter-religious—are important phenomena, yet very little has been done on intermarriage in Australia in the last decade. The primary goal of this research is to use focus groups to explore contemporary attitudes towards mixed families, especially the experiences of intermarried couples and their families in Australia and the response of various communities to the growing number of mixed families. The seven cities were chosen based not only on the feasibility of being able to conduct the focus groups but also because these are large metropolitan areas with surrounding residential areas and slightly different populations that reflect ethnic diversity. The Principal Investigator of this study has begun to collect global data with conversations about families, marriage, and difference in the United States and South Africa.

Shannon N. Davis, George Mason University, \$6,885 for *Gender and Career Prioritization after the Recession Research*. Bargaining theory argues that the partner who has the best bargaining position within a couple, or, the better outside

options, typically has the most power. Historically this has meant that men have been able to mobilize their greater resources to prioritize their careers, including relocating the family for job opportunities. Given the recession and rapid job losses among men, the PI raises the question of whether couples are willing to reconsider prioritizing men's careers (as has been the case in the past, even for dual-earning couples), when men lose jobs and women gain them. The author also seeks to understand the factors that affect couples' decision-making processes and the extent to which husbands and wives report supportiveness for relocating due to a hypothetical job opportunity for their spouse. The study employs a nationally representative sample using survey design that asks questions about employment history, including relocation and prioritization history as well as expectations about employment over the next year.


Heather Gautney, Fordham University, \$6,900 for *Beyond the Media Capital: Flexible Specialization and De-agglomeration in the U.S. Film Industry Research*. This research project examines the current restructuring and geographic dispersal of the labor process in the U.S. film business. The Principal Investigator focuses on the relations among state policies, investment in new production, impacts on the organization, the culture of film work, and the implications of these factors for workplace governance. Initially, the collapse of the old studio system in the 1950s and 60s led to the breakup of a factory-like production process and the vertical disintegration of the industry. The results led not to spatial dispersal, however, but to renewed agglomeration in Los Angeles and New York. Data collection for this project will rely on participant observation, interviews with key informants, and print and online sources. A primary component of the research will be participant observation on three film sets for roughly eight months in order to gain an inside view of the new structure of work, informal culture, and everyday experience of the production process.

Josh Pacewicz, Stanford University, \$7,000 for *The Tea Party as Intra-Republican Party Conflict Research*. The Tea Party has attracted significant attention, but many questions about this phenomenon remain. To answer these questions, the PI will analyze right-wing mobilization in two cities in Iowa during the 2011-12 election. The PI analyzed these same cities in 2007-08 and will use prior research as a baseline to evaluate how Tea Party activists have transformed the local connection to national politics. The study's central hypothesis is that the Tea Party represents the final stage of an intra-Republican Party fissure. In the past, local Party activities were funded by local business leaders, and these leaders were engaged in the Party. In subsequent contacts, activists increasingly rely on money from ideologically motivated PACs and those associated with Republican candidates. The PI will interview activists, conduct observation of Party meetings and Republican campaigns, assemble a research team to observe caucuses, and conduct a comparative analysis of campaign finance. Finally, the PI will conduct comparative archival research on campaign financing during the 2011-12 election cycle.

Amy E. Traver, CUNY-Queensboro Community Colleges, \$3,515 for *The Social-Psychological Benefits of Volunteerism for Adolescent Girls: A Case Study of Believe Ballet Research*. This case study of volunteerism links high school girls with physically-challenged primary- and secondary-school-girls through ballet. The Principal Investigator (PI) brings together two literatures—the social psychological research on adolescent girls' development and research on adolescent volunteerism. In framing ballet as an appropriate activity for physically-challenged primary- and secondary-school-aged girls, this activity engages hegemonic conceptions of ability and femininity. Using standardized surveys administered to three cohorts of the program's volunteers, the PI explores the relationship between girls' volunteerism and their self-reported goals, self-esteem, and their relationships with

others. The data collected as part of this project will add to interactional designations of ability/disability and beauty/grotesque. In addition it will connect disability studies to civic engagement studies.

Steven P. Vallas, Northeastern University, \$6,250 for *Work and Inequality: Fostering New Perspectives in the Discipline Conference*. Barriers between different areas of specialization within sociology have impeded sociologists' ability to analyze and explain the generation of social inequality within work organizations, labor markets, and economic institutions generally. A broad intellectual movement has emerged in an effort to demonstrate how institutional environments, political contexts, and social relations at work combine to shape the distribution of job rewards. This work has begun to inspire highly innovative methodological approaches including experimental, ethnographic, case materials stemming from anti-discrimination litigation, and combined statistical and qualitative analyses. The project will host a two-day conference at Northeastern University. The purpose of the conference is to, first, strengthen sociology's ability to account for the social and economic inequalities that have afflicted U.S. society in recent years; and second, broaden public debate about workplace-based inequalities, which have too often remained the unchallenged jurisdiction of economic analysts. Conference participants will include senior and junior scholars.

The next FAD deadline is June 15. ASA members can provide donations needed to keep the FAD program at current funding levels. Individuals can send contributions earmarked to FAD, c/o Business Office, American Sociological Association, 1430 K St. NW, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20005, or call Girma Efa at (202) 383-9005, ext. 306. Potential applicants can reach the program director, Roberta Spalter-Roth, at spalter-roth@asanet.org, the co-director Nicole Van Vooren can be reached at vanvooren@asanet.org. For more information, visit www.asanet.org/funding/fad.cfm. 

The ASA Student Forum Advisory Board

Patrick O'Brien, Chair, Student Forum Advisory Board

The ASA Student Forum was created to enhance student representation and involvement within the American Sociological Association. Established by the ASA Council in 1998, the Student Forum provides a valuable resource to represent student members' ideas, opinions, and scholarship. The Student Forum is managed by the Student Forum Advisory Board (SFAB), a student-elected board of directors whose main purpose is the coordination of Student Forum sessions and workshops at the ASA Annual Meeting and the facilitation of student involvement in the Association.

Each year at the Annual Meeting, the SFAB creates and moderates ASA workshops oriented toward student interests and lifestyles. For example, during the 2011 meeting in Las Vegas, the SFAB held workshops focusing on navigating parenthood in academe and


the various types of publication opportunities that are available for students. Furthermore, the SFAB creates ASA paper sessions with the explicit goal to foster student participation. Last year, the SFAB held two paper sessions and a roundtable session dealing with topics such as citizenship rights and public opinion, education, labor, family, and inequality. These sessions only included student presenters, presiders, and organizers in order to provide a comfortable environment for new ASA presenters and provide experience for student members as session organizers and presiders.

A central goal of the SFAB is to facilitate student service and professional development in the ASA. In 2011, the SFAB created an ASA Professional Development Certificate for student members who attend particular sessions, events, or workshops. Through the ideas and hard work of past-Chair, Hephzibah Strmic-Pawl, the Professional Development

Certificate rewards student members for attending ASA paper sessions, teaching and professional workshops, and sessions sponsored by the Section on Teaching and Learning.

To help defray the costs of conference travel, the ASA and SFAB make funds available every year to support student members traveling to the ASA annual meetings. Each year the SFAB awards approximately 25 travel awards to student members on a competitive basis <www.asanet.org/funding/sfta.cfm>. These travel awards are in the amount of \$225 each and are awarded at the annual Student Forum Reception, during which student members can network and enjoy light refreshments. In addition, each year the SFAB seeks nominations for Graduate Student Board members and Undergraduate Student Board members. A position as an elected board member to the SFAB is an excellent service position. The eight board members (six

graduate officers and two undergraduate officers) work behind the scenes to create ASA paper sessions, workshops, and panels. SFAB elections follow a discipline-wide open nomination process in which any student member of the ASA can be nominated and elected through ASA annual elections to the Student Forum Board of Directors. For more information on elections, contact Brandy Simula at bsimula@emory.edu.

The Student Forum is an invaluable resource for student members of ASA. Simply by becoming a member of the American Sociological Association, any student is automatically a member of the Student Forum with no additional fees associated with membership. For more information about the Student Forum or the Student Forum Advisory Board, please contact Patrick O'Brien or Beth Floyd at studentforum@asanet.org or see the ASA Student Forum page at <www.asanet.org/students/forum.cfm>. 

Social Media

from Page 7

- among members of the 'net generation.' *Sociological Inquiry*, 80:92-113.
- 8 Keegan, Brian, Darren Gergle, and Noshir Contractor. 2012. "Do editors or articles drive collaboration? multilevel statistical network analysis of Wikipedia coauthorship." in *ACM Conference on Computer-Supported Cooperative Work*.
- 9 Kollock, Peter. 1999. "The production of trust in online markets." in *Advances in Group Processes*, Vol. 16, edited by E. J. Lawler, M. Macy, S. Thye, and H. A. Walker. Greenwich, CT: JAI Press.

- 10 Pennebaker, J.W., M.E. Francis, and R.J. Booth. 2001. *Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count (LIWC): LIWC2001*. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Mahwah.
- 11 Taylor, Lindsay Shaw, G.A. Mendelsohn, Andrew T. Fiore, and Coye Cheshire. 2011. "Out of my league: A real-world test of the matching hypothesis." *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 37:942-954.
- 12 Wang, Jing, David A. Huffaker, Jeffrey W. Treem, Lindsay Fullerton, Muhammad A. Ahmad, Dmitri Williams, Marshall Scott Poole, and Noshir Contractor. 2011. "Focused on the prize: Characteristics of experts in massive multiplayer online games." *First Monday*, 16(8).

call for nominations

2011 ASA Student Forum Advisory Board Deadline: March 1, 2011

The ASA Student Forum Advisory Board (SFAB) is seeking nominations for Graduate Student Board members and Undergraduate Student Board members. The term of commitment is two years beginning at the 2011 ASA Annual Meeting and continuing through the 2013 Annual Meeting. Nominees must be student members of the ASA at the time of nomination and during their two-year term. They also should commit to attending the 2011, 2012, and 2013 Annual Meetings and attending SFAB-related events and meetings at each Meeting. Self nominations are welcomed. The Undergraduate Student Board Member will serve a one year term and must commit to attend the 2011 and 2012 meetings.

The nominations subcommittee of the SFAB will review nominations and oversee selection of candidates for the 2011 ASA Spring Election. To be considered, send your curriculum vitae and a brief statement of not more than 250 words indicating why you want to serve on the SFAB and a brief biographical sketch. Should you be selected to be on the ballot, this statement will accompany your name to give voters and idea of who you are and why you want to be on the SFAB. Additionally, indicate any web skills you have. Nominations will only be accepted by e-mail. Send nominations to Patrick O'Brien at obrienpk@colorado.edu

Renew Today!

In order to vote in the 2012 ASA election and continue to receive your journals, ASA correspondence, and other member benefits, renew today online at <www.e-noah.net/ASA/login.asp>.



Sociologist Explores Trans (In)visibilities in Bogotá, Colombia

Salvador Vidal-Ortiz, American University

In 2007, I was invited to a national conference on trans[gender] issues in Colombia. Since then, I have been paying attention to the experiences of trans groups in the Colombian context. As a Fulbright scholar, I conducted research in Colombia on displacement and LGBT communities, and I came to notice local efforts and movements to make visible trans-populations. (Displacement in this sense refers to the millions that forcefully migrate within Colombia, given the influence of the paramilitary and other counter government movements in places outside Bogotá.) While in Colombia, I sought to explore the comfortable neo-liberal strategy of what I might call “citizenship leveling” through the token creation of visibility that, while enacting the starting points of larger projects of gender identity equity, are also reproducing normative views that do little to change the structural conditions of risk and everyday insecurity faced by trans-populations.

There are several key elements that make Colombia's case one of mixed opportunities and challenges. Colombia's 1991 constitution was one of the first to recognize the rights of intersex children for self determination, disrupting common genitalia mutilation practices when a baby's sex was deemed to be ‘indeterminate.’ Colombia has several organizations—in Bogotá and Cali in particular—that provide organizing spaces for transwomen. Bogotá is also home to a relatively large contingent of transmen, whose work has blended with local, “new masculinity” groups organized by non-trans men.

In February 2011, Bogotá held its third annual “Bogotrans” fashion show within the International Week of Fashion, where, in preparation and for months previous to the event, transwomen were trained in make up, catwalk, and fashion and style, culminating in over a dozen transwomen—including unem-ployed, working-class, and academic transwomen—sharing the spotlight. Since this is the only country in the world with an international week of fashion that includes a trans component, media coverage has been

significant, with several countries in Latin America and Puerto Rico reporting on the event.

What intrigues me as a sociologist focused on sex, gender, and sexuality disruptions, is the way in which the State functions to support the creation of such spaces. Far from delving into a commentary on policy, I aim to point to the mechanisms that—in Colombia and I assume many other countries in the world—simultaneously (im)pose a regulating system through the act of space making and visibility.

The directionality of efforts to provide visibility to trans-populations between the United States and other countries is often depicted as one directional, with the U.S. often taking the lead; in fact, efforts like these show that so-called “developing” countries operate within a framework that posit a more fruitful space for diversifying the imagery produced for trans-bodies. In a country that espouses the phrase “subject of rights” to make reference to the equalizing possibilities of many marginalized groups, this is no small accomplishment. This effort expanded the way transwomen are looked at, made them highly visible, and it offered a fusion of the range of femininities trans-women depict. At the same time, the coverage possibly sustained an old notion of a spectacle, a monster-like fascination with the trans subject as other, as Susan Stryker famously noted¹. The sponsorship by the Districts' Economic Development Office is no small detail; media reports emphasized the thousands of dollars transwomen in other countries spend on their clothing when transitioning. Thus, productivity and consumerism fuse in the spectrum of visibility. We can make lots of money – even from a transwoman. Citizenship and belonging are redefined as traits marked by what you can possess.


Some of the transwomen themselves stated after the show, that their intent was to demystify the figure of the transwoman prostitute. While transwomen face the risk of rape, physical abuse, and death, in some ways, the runway serves as another forum for demonstrating their potential—in the realm of the bodily and the sexual—just like the prostitution venue². Transwomen often receive

positive gender feedback that affirms their female identities in and through their exposure to prostitution. Yet, my concern is that the opening of these small spaces outside prostitution venues does not transform the notion of risk, and lack of safety, to their bodies, their well-being, their health, their access to resources. Indeed, the crimes, violations, and inequity are easily swept under the rug with these hyper-visible attempts at “citizenship leveling.” The danger here is to think that giving such spaces changes structural conditions and their lived experiences³. To the contrary, it blurs our view about the continuing practice of simultaneously foregrounding one aspect of a group's experience, while disregarding the rest. Or worse, it makes us feel better about ourselves, for offering a limited space to folks who are many degrees far removed from any notion of citizenship—the biggest trap for ignoring inequality and discrimination.

The Colombian case—in as brief of a presentation as the one I've offered here—helps consider the relationship of the State to a repositioning of the way politics operate. Far from invisible, the violence and potential risk are present in the elements missed by selective visibility. A top-down regulation of gender and sexuality takes place in the spaces provided to transwomen (the runway represents traditional conceptions of femininity; the strip or a corner materializes sexual fantasies). Even when these imposed elements are there, transwomen also reconfigure those regulations for themselves. What is missed from this whole picture is how gender is regulated. “Wild” forms of gender expression that do not fit on the runway are excessive and feared, and thus, controlled, and assigned on the streets (where facing violence can “straighten” them). Gender continues to be marked as usual, since it is what is consumed in the mainstream.



Photo from third annual “Bogotrans” fashion show within the International Week of Fashion in Colombia.

As Marcia Ochoa has noted in her work with transwomen in Caracas, Venezuela, the regulation and re-signification of gender happens on the strip and in the runway; if transwomen so capably have transformed the street sex work from a violent one to a “runway” and a place of pleasure⁴, we have a long way to realizing the potential of opening up social spaces of employment, education, housing, culture, the arts, and policymaking (not to mention sensitive, accessible, and comprehensive healthcare), so that real access to full citizenship can even be considered a possibility. Turning our sight away from the injustices and violence against transwomen on the street or in any other setting by assuming that a token act is enough sustains the workings of the State. Space making acts need to become concrete and made systematically, so that the social imaginary of trans-populations can be overwhelmed with varied messages—and, hopefully, eventually changed. 

This article was excerpted from the March 2011 newsletter of ASA's Section on Sex and Gender.

References

- 1 Stryker, Susan. 1994. “My words to Victor Frankenstein above the Village of Chamounix: Performing Transgender Rage,” *GLQ*, 1: 237-54.
- 2 It may also be an extension of the performance space assigned to transwomen, as eloquently expressed by Vivian Namaste, in *Invisible Lives: The Erasure of Transsexual and Transgendered People*. The University of Chicago Press (2000).
- 3 See Vidal-Ortiz, Salvador. 2009. “The figure of the transwoman of color through the lens of ‘doing gender,’” *Gender & Society*, 23, 1: 99-103.
- 4 Ochoa, Marcia. 2011. “Pasarelas y ‘perolones’: Mediaciones transformistas en la Avenida Libertador de Caracas.” *ICONOS*, 39 (Revista de Ciencias Sociales, FLACSO Ecuador), 15, 1: 123-142.

Internationalization of Japanese Sociology and Its Identity Crisis

Yoshimichi Sato,
Tohoku University, Japan

Japanese sociology is facing an identity crisis. Japanese sociology used to be a “black hole,” which absorbed Western sociology but did not emit its bright fruits to the world. Uncountable books in English, German, and French were translated into Japanese, such as books by Max Weber, Karl Marx, Émile Durkheim, Talcott Parsons, Jürgen Habermas, and Pierre Bourdieu to name a few. However, excellent works done by Japanese sociologists were published only in Japanese. Thus most sociologists in the world did not know what was going on in Japanese sociology except for a few who read Japanese.

If Japanese sociology kept being domestic, it would not experience an identity crisis. However, the scene has radically changed recently. The Japan Sociological Society, which is the national representative association of sociology in Japan, is active and vibrant in the internationalization of Japanese sociology. It publishes its official English journal, *International Journal of Japanese Sociology*; it sponsors workshops on presenting in English for its members; it invites excellent international sociologists to its annual meetings, offering them travel grants; it has established academic exchange agreements with the Korean Sociological Association and the Chinese Sociological Association; it created a special committee on internationalization of Japanese sociology; and it will host the XVIII World Congress of Sociology of the International

Sociological Association in Japan in 2014. At the individual level, the number of Japanese sociologists who present their papers at international conferences and publish them in international journals is increasing. Japanese sociology and sociologists have begun to play in the international arena.

Although these activities have contributed a lot to internationalization of Japanese sociology, it is facing an emergence crisis, that is, an identity crisis. Japanese sociologists, in general, are in an ambivalent situation. They tend to study a society they live in and make general statements based on their findings on their society. However, the findings are entrenched in their own society. Thus, it is difficult to abstractly detach the findings from social contexts around them. A strategy many sociologists use for making general statements is to simplify their findings by dropping local meanings from them. However, this strategy makes their findings very “thin,” which puts sociologists in an ambivalent situation between particularism and universalism.

Lost in Translation

Japanese sociologists are not exempt from this problem. Take the term *ie* for example. A literal English translation of the word is family. However, if we use the word “family” rather than “*ie*” when studying Japanese society, we would lose many important aspects of it. This is because *ie* is a complex of family, productive organization, and cultural entity for ancestor worship. Japanese sociologists have accumulated findings on *ie* to explore

its complex characteristics, and there exists a huge body of literature on it. However, if Japanese sociologists try to publish books and articles on *ie* in, say, American sociological journals, they would find it difficult to forge *ie* into a sociological concept that could accurately translate and be accepted by American sociologists. They could do that if they tear apart the Japanese socio-cultural contexts from *ie*. However, this means that the concept of *ie* becomes too universal to capture the actual structure and dynamics of *ie* in Japanese society, and Japanese sociologist would face an identity crisis as *Japanese* sociologists.

Another example of this ambivalent situation of Japanese sociologists is the word *aidagara* and *en* in Japanese. *Aidagara* represents social relations, and *en* is a driving force producing *aidagara* (Hamaguchi, 1985). We could link them to a modern sociological concept—social capital. However, if they apply social capital rather than *aidagara* and *en* to Japanese society, sociologists would miss some important facets of *aidagara* and *en*. Actually, Hamaguchi presents the concepts as universal, but simultaneously embeds them in the Japanese context (Sato 2010). If he had completely detached the concepts from the Japanese context, he would have experienced an identity crisis as a *Japanese* sociologist.

This ambivalent position can be found in other Asian sociologists. For example, Nan Lin, a powerful proponent of social capital, argues that *guanxi*, a Chinese word representing social relationships, is a general concept that is to be found in societies other than China (Lin 2001). However, he also maintains that “*guanxi* carries a much ‘deeper’



Landscape of Japan.

meaning and significance than the simple English translations of ‘relations’ or ‘connections’ would indicate” (Lin 2001: 153). Thus his scientific attitude toward *guanxi* swings between particularism and universalism as Hamaguchi moved between them.

The ISA in Yokohama

The XVIII World Congress of Sociology of the International Sociological Association will be held in Yokohama, Japan in July 2014. It is the first Congress held in East Asia. Thus it offers sociologists from the East and the West, as well as from the South and the North, a wonderful opportunity to discuss particularism/universalism as well as localism/globalism and to find solutions to these dichotomies. 🌐

References

- Hamaguchi, Eshun. 1985. “A Contextual Model of the Japanese: Toward a Methodological Innovation in Japan Studies.” *Journal of Japanese Studies* 11(2): 289-321.
- Lin, Nan. 2001. “*Guanxi*: A Conceptual Analysis.” Alvin Y. So, Nan Lin, and Dudley Poston (eds). *The Chinese Triangle of Mainland China, Taiwan, and Hong Kong: Comparative Institutional Analysis* Greenwood Press.
- Sato, Yoshimichi. 2010. “Are Asian Sociologies Possible?: Universalism versus Particularism.” Michael Burawoy, Mau-kuei Chang, and Michelle Fei-yu Hsieh (eds.). *Facing An Unequal World: Challenges for A Global Sociology* vol. 2: Asia Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica and Council of National Associations of International Sociological Association. (Also available at <http://www.ios.sinica.edu.tw/cna/download/proceedings/FacingAnUnequalWorld.v2.pdf>)

Submit Ideas for the International Perspectives Column

Footnotes invites contributions from knowledgeable non-North American sociologists on the state of the discipline and profession of sociology in countries outside North America for publication in the new occasional column, “International Perspectives.” Sociological analyses of significant national events in these countries that would be of interest to North American sociologists are welcome for publication. Original contributions must be in English and no more than 1,100 words. To discuss possible contributions or send material, contact Johanna Olexy (olexy@asanet.org).

Utopia

from Page 1

continues today) a new type of utopia was imagined on the High Plains of the near west. This new utopia was both real and imagined and was aptly-named the Gold Rush and Silver Rush.

After the Gold Rush: Materialist Utopias & Newer Migration Histories

In Colorado, gold fired the imagination of people, much like it did for the conquistadors in México who dreamt of cities of gold. Prospectors migrated from far and wide to find their fortunes in gold and silver and still do today. One can find postmodern prospectors camped on the Arkansas River in southwest Colorado, where record-high gold prices fuel new utopian imaginations and immigrations based on the dream of fortune beyond worldly-belief.

Presently, Colorado is seeing a new rush towards the green gold of medical marijuana, which has created a new economically-based inflow of migration to the area. The new migration seeks to capitalize on the entrepreneurial opportunities of owning and operating a marijuana dispensary. One might likewise acknowledge the utopian playground of the high country camping, skiing, and hiking areas and National Parks, which continue to draw migrants who work in tourist industries, such as the Romanian summer workers found in Estes Park (north of Boulder). The state is also home to many nationally-recognized craft beer breweries and the annual host of the Great American Beer Festival, where Utopia might be found at the bottom of a glass of Sam Adams Utopias ale. More locally you can find Del Norte Brewing in southwest Denver, which prides itself in being the only Mexican-style beer made outside México. It is soon to be exported to México—an intriguing metaphor for globalization and global migration of not only people, but also ideas and products.

The Denver Metropolitan Area

Utopian ideals are not only imagined but also real in practice in the Denver area. A variety of factors from environmental and geographical deter-

minism to progressive attitudes and public policy created a context defined by increases in immigrant inflows. As I write this article, I sit at my office in the Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Behavioral Science at the Metropolitan State College of Denver (MSCD), which is directly adjacent to the Colorado Convention Center where the ASA will hold its Annual Meeting. At MSCD, an open-enrollment university, anyone with a high school diploma or equivalency can enroll and take classes from a teaching-oriented, affordable institution of higher education. In many ways, the class and race diversity of the school, which does its best to not price out anyone, represents the Marxian utopian ideal of a classless society.

Part of this mission is the school's movement towards becoming a Hispanic-Serving Institution (HSI) as well as a thriving College Assistance Migrant Program (CAMP), a federally-funded program that seeks to integrate the children of migrant worker families (generally the first generation in their family to attend a college or university) into the cultural and social capitals of higher education. Furthermore, throughout the campus one can find migrant and immigrant histories that will be featured in an International Migration Section-sponsored immigration tour at the ASA Annual Meeting.

The tour of immigrant sites in Denver will culminate with a Yucatec-Mayan dinner reception catered by a recently-arrived Mayan speaking immigrant family from Yucatán, México. After dinner, tour participants will be able to enjoy a performance of *A People's History of Colorado* by the Romero Troupe, led by local University of Colorado-Denver historian Jim Walsh.

Below are a few of the sites we will be visiting on the tour of immigrant sites.

- *MSCD's 9th Street Mall: Past Home of the Chicano/a Aurarian Community:* The histories of the Chicano and Spanish-speaking immigrant population can be seen on the 9th Street Mall.
- *MSCD's St. Cajetan's: Embodiment of the Chicano and Spanish-speaking Immigration:* A Spanish colonial-styled structure serving the displaced Aurarian community. It now serves as a mixed-use

event center.

- *MSCD's Emmanuel Gallery: Reminders of the Jewish Immigrant Community & Golda Meir House: Only Remaining Residence of Former Israeli Prime Minister:* The Jewish immigrant community is embodied at the Emmanuel Gallery as well as the Golda Meir house
 - *MSCD's Tivoli Brewery: the German Immigrant Past:* The German immigrant community is represented at the Tivoli Brewery Building (now the Student Union building) as well as St. Elizabeth's, a still-functioning Catholic church: Utopia in Denver and Colorado may just be an example of economic determinism and the forces of production, as explained by a historical materialist model. With an average of 300 days of sunshine annually and close proximity and access to 52 Rocky Mountain peaks, Colorado ranks perennially high in social indicators of happiness. As more countries choose to use happiness as an indicator of a high quality social structure (rather than economic indicators), Denver and Colorado lead the way in notions of idyllic utopian living.
- This historical materialism manifests itself in a variety of ways evident in the cityscape. Public transportation in the form of the red B-cycles found throughout the downtown demonstrates an innovative bike-sharing program—the largest in the United States. The Denver area is home to more than 850 miles of bike paths and paved walking trails—a truly bicycle-friendly city. The Regional Transportation District (RTD) continues to expand to Golden, Denver international Airport and Boulder along the I-25 corridor. The 16th Street downtown Mall is a walking-friendly space where the Free Mall Ride (yes, free) electric buses provide transportation for natives and tourists, effectively eliminating noisy, polluting, and congesting taxis. Green spaces and open spaces dot the landscape as novice athletes as well as highly-trained athletic professionals take advantage of the 300 days high plains sun that



Windsor Lake in Windsor, Colorado

is so radiant that January snows melt faster than they arrived, and the temperature can spike to the 70s and 80s. If fitness is associated with happiness and happiness with utopia, Colorado is all of these things.

Diverse Denver

Utopian dreams are making Denver one of the top 10 fastest growing cities in the United States. Vast sending communities reconstruct migrant and immigrant connections domestically and globally. You can find Italians in near north Arvada; Southeast Asians and Latinos on the near southwest side—Federal Boulevard and the north side; and Koreans, Eastern-Europeans, and Africans on the southeast and east side respectively. Not meaning to downplay the work still needed to close the gap between *imagined* and *real* utopias, all of these environmental and social factors have been part and parcel of migration to Denver and to Colorado. At present, 20 percent of Denver is foreign-born. The website GlobalDenver.org, which attempts to account for all appreciable communities and diasporas in Denver, lists no less than 53 distinct immigrant groups in the area.

So welcome to Denver, but be warned: trying the famous green chilies, using the shared red B-cycles, and taking in the natural beauty (such as the nearby Red Rocks State Park in Morrison—pictured on Page 1) may induce euphoria, and you may never leave this bit of heaven—a closer-to-real Utopia than you might ever have imagined. Join the tour!

For more information on the tour, contact David Piacenti at dpiacent@mscd.edu or (303) 556-2992.

I would like to give special thanks to Silvia Pedraza, Professor of Sociology and American Culture at the University of Michigan-Ann Arbor and Chair of the ASA International Migration Section, for editorial and creative assistance with this feature.

Invitation to the 75th Annual Meeting of the Rural Sociological Society

Conner Bailey, Auburn University,
President, Rural Sociological Society

This summer (July 26-29, 2012), the Rural Sociological Society (RSS) will celebrate its 75th anniversary in the gilded environs of The Palmer House Hilton in Chicago <www.ruralsociology.us/>. Where better to meet? It was there, 75 years ago, that the RSS was founded, in the midst of the Great Depression. What did those founders think about the state of the nation and the state of rural America in the midst of such opulence? And what will we think this summer as, by all indication, the Great Recession grinds on?

The theme of the 2012 meetings, “Local Solutions to Inequality,” will hopefully strike a chord with many sociologists. Issues of inequality are central to our work, and we understand that increasing inequality of both wealth and income is a symptom of a deeper problem of increasingly concentrated power wielded by distant actors who no longer believe in the social contract. Corporate consolidation and the federal government’s commitment to the fetish of free trade have created an economic system disembedded from social life as lived by most citizens. The result is a contemporary legitimacy crisis that has spawned the Tea Party and the fledgling Occupy Wall Street movements.

Focusing on the Local

Over the past 75 years and more, rural sociologists have chronicled the steady decline experienced by many parts of rural America due to top down decisions made in far away corporate boardrooms and legislative bodies. Parallel changes have affected urban industrial centers through government acquiescence to, or even encouragement of, corporate disinvestment. Resistance is becoming increasingly visible as communities fight big box developments; invest in local food systems; and fight environmental and public health threats, which local, state and federal governments are willing to permit at the price of economic growth. Higher energy prices and technological developments are likely to create new opportunities to build local economies around local needs and resources. The movement towards localism is inspired by the idea that the economy is something we participate in, not something that is done to us.

This conference will provide an opportunity to debate the potentials and limits of localism. We know the dangers of romanticizing the local. Local elites and growth machines are alive and well in America; and yet, in many parts of the United States, and beyond, renewed interest can be found in building economic relation-

ships that are embedded in social relationships. These are issues around which sociologists—rural or otherwise—can find common cause.

Not Just Rural Issues


Fundamentally these are not rural issues, they are issues of general societal importance. University-government-industry partnerships are shaping the future through support of information technologies, genetic engineering, and the defense industry, to name a few. The sociology of science in the agricultural sector has become increasingly well developed and provides one window onto the larger picture. Partnerships between universities, governments, and corporations are key drivers of rapid technological change affecting virtually all aspects of life. The changes unleashed are multidimensional, contributing both to consolidation of economic and political power and to the ability of citizens around the world to communicate and organize. Rural sociologists have some useful things to say on many of these issues, and we also have much to learn. Come be part of that dialog!

Rural sociologists have a long tradition of working on natural resource and environmental sociology—since 1963 when the Natural Resources Research Group (NRRG) was founded. Our work in these areas covers the spectrum from environmental justice to ecotourism, from forestry to fisheries, and most recently the social and environmental consequences of bioenergy development. There is a long history of engagement and joint membership between rural sociologists of the NRRG and the ASA section on Environment and Technology.

See You in Chicago

As the current President of the RSS, I invite members of ASA to Chicago. You will find an intellectually stimulating meeting. One of our plenary speakers is Jim Hightower, who some will recognize as an outspoken populist. Hightower authored an

influential study of how agribusiness firms hijacked the science done at major universities in ways that led to increasing concentration of food production, processing, distribution, and marketing. This work from the mid-1970s fit well into the long tradition of rural sociological research on social impacts of technological change, sparked increased attention to the sociology of science within the discipline, and inspired a generation of research into the impact of agribusiness concentration on rural America.

RSS meetings are rather different from those of the ASA. For one thing, they are smaller, with 500 attendees being considered a large meeting. The first day of the meetings is devoted to field trips and workshops organized by individual Research Interest Groups, followed by the Presidential address and reception. The second day is devoted primarily to concurrent sessions and one or more plenary sessions. In addition to Hightower, we are working with a senior policy advisor in the White House to invite a senior member of the Obama Administration to give a non-partisan address to members of the RSS on rural policy. Why would policies that affect rural economies and communities be of interest to ASA members? Because technological and other changes are blurring the distinctions between urban and rural and our urban life depends on ecosystem services produced in rural areas. Because food, energy, and building materials come from rural areas, and the ebb and flow of human populations between urban and rural areas remains a dynamic feature of our nation’s demographic profile. And because it is foundational sociology—it addresses many of the core issues that sociologists have engaged since the beginnings of our discipline. Come join us in Chicago. Where better than the city of big shoulders, the city of Upton Sinclair’s Jungle, to look for rural-urban connections? 

News from the National Science Foundation (NSF) Sociology Program

As announced on the NSF website in November 2011, the NSF Sociology Program will defer the Spring 2012 Doctoral Dissertation Research Improvement Grant (DDRIG) competition (original target date was February 15, 2012). The next target date is October 15, 2012.

For more information on the NSF Sociology Program, please visit <www.nsf.gov/funding/pgm_summ.jsp?pims_id=5369>.



Two Sociologists Elected as AAAS Fellows

In November 2011, the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) Council elected two sociologists, Myron P. Gutmann and Sally T. Hillsman, among its newly elected 539 fellows. The new AAAS Fellows will be recognized for their contributions to science and technology at the Fellows Forum on February 18, 2012, during the AAAS Annual Meeting in Vancouver, British Columbia. These individuals will receive a certificate and a blue and gold rosette as a symbol of their distinguished accomplishments. The new sociologist members of the class of 2011 AAAS Fellows are in the Section on Social, Economic, and Political Sciences. The sociologist Fellows are:


Myron P. Gutmann is head of the National Science Foundation directorate for Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences (SBE), Professor of History and Director of the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) at the University of Michigan. He is an active researcher, with broad interests in interdisciplinary historical

topics, especially health, population, economy, and the environment. The SBE directorate supports research that builds fundamental knowledge of human behavior, interaction, social and economic systems, and organizations and institutions. Gutmann specializes in historical demography and population-environment relationships with a focus on Europe and the Americas.

Sally T. Hillsman has been the Executive Officer of the American Sociological Association (ASA) since 2002. She is a research sociologist with expertise in crime, justice, and related evaluation and policy analysis. Prior to becoming ASA's Executive Officer, Hillsman was the Deputy Director of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) at the U.S. Department of Justice from (1996-2002); Vice President for Research and Technology at the National Center for State Courts; and Associate Director and Director of Research at the Vera Institute of Justice in New York City, where she is now a trustee.

The AAAS is an international

non-profit organization dedicated to advancing science around the world by serving as an educator, leader, spokesperson, and professional association. AAAS publishes

the journal *Science*, as well as many scientific newsletters, books, and reports, and spearheads programs that raise the bar of understanding for science worldwide. 

ASA footnotes

Published monthly with combined issues in May/June, July/August, and September/October. Mailed electronically to all ASA members. .

Editor: *Sally T. Hillsman*

Associate Editor: *Margaret Weigers Vitullo*

Managing Editor: *Johanna Olexy*

Secretary: *Catherine White Berheide*

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

Send communications on material, subscriptions, and advertising to: American Sociological Association, 1430 K Street, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20005; (202) 383-9005; fax (202) 638-0882; email footnotes@asanet.org; <www.asanet.org>.


Copyright © 2012, American Sociological Association.

 footnotes is printed on recycled paper

ASA Community Action Research Initiative (CARI) Grant

Deadline: February 1

The ASA encourages applications for the Community Action Research Initiative (CARI). The purpose of this grant is to encourage sociologists to undertake community action projects that bring social science knowledge, methods, and expertise to bear in addressing community-identified issues and concerns. Grant applications are encouraged from sociologists seeking to work with community organizations, local public interest groups, or community action projects. Funding will run for the duration of the project, whatever the time span might be.

Applications are encouraged from sociologists in academic settings, research institutions, private and non-profit organizations, and government. Advanced graduate students are eligible to apply, but funding cannot be used to support dissertation research. While ASA membership is not a criterion for applying or being selected for this grant, if and when a grant award is made, the recipient must be a current ASA member. ASA membership involves acceptance of and adherence to the ASA Code of Ethics, which is critical to the implementation of the grant project. Grantees must also provide documentation of pertinent IRB approval for the funded project. 

For additional information and complete application materials, visit www.asanet.org and click on "Funding." Direct questions or comments to spivack@asanet.org or (202) 383-9005 x322.


ASA Congressional Fellowship

Deadline: February 1

The ASA Congressional Fellowship brings a PhD-level sociologist to Washington, DC, to work as a staff member on a congressional committee or in a congressional office, or as a member of a congressional agency. This intensive six- to eleven-month experience reveals the intricacies of the policy-making process to the sociological fellow and shows the usefulness of sociological data and concepts to policy issues. The fellowship stipend is \$20,000 for six months or \$30,000 for 11 months.

Each applicant should have a general idea about the area of interest, some experience in client-driven work, good writing skills, and a commitment to the policy process. It is helpful to investigate some placement possibilities in advance or to suggest some in the letter of interest. The application should highlight the link between one's sociological expertise and a current policy issue. Be sure to specify the time span available to do the fellowship placement.

ASA will join with other associations' congressional fellows to offer orientation, meetings, and support for the person selected. The person will work closely with the ASA's Spivack Program on Applied Social Research and Social Policy, with possibilities for congressional staff or press briefings, public speaking, writing issue papers, and other opportunities.

Applications can be downloaded from the ASA website (www.asanet.org and click on "Funding"). Materials must be postmarked by February 1. Direct questions to: *ASA Congressional Fellowship, 1430 K Street, NW, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20005 (202) 383-9005 x322 or spivack@asanet.org.* 

announcements

Call for Papers

Publications

Journal of Consumer Culture. Submissions are now being accepted for a special issue: "Culture on Producing Motherhoods In/Through Consumption." Research-based and theoretical treatments that take questions of motherhood(s) and consumption as their central problem are welcome from a variety of disciplinary perspectives. The article should not exceed 8000 words. The journal uses the Harvard style of referencing with the author's name and date in the text and a full bibliography in alphabetical order at the end of the article. Deadline: March 12, 2012. Contact: Daniel Thomas Cook at dtcook@camden.rutgers.edu. For more information, visit <joc.sagepub.com/>.

Meetings

7th European Conference on Gender Equality in Higher Education, August 29-31, 2012, Radisson Blu Royal Hotel, Bergen, Norway. Theme: "Gender Equality in a Changing Academic World." The University of Bergen welcomes researchers, university teachers, administrators, gender equality practitioners, and student union representatives. The conference will focus on gender equality in a changing academic world against the backdrop of the current financial crisis in Europe and beyond. Deadline: February 15, 2012. For more information, visit <www.uib.no/gender2012>.

30th Southeastern Undergraduate Sociology Symposium, February 24-25, 2012, Emory University, Atlanta, GA. Theme: "Identity and Inequality in Society." The symposium provides undergraduate students with the opportunity to present their research at a professional meeting. Presentations in any area of sociology are welcome. Students whose papers are accepted will give a 12-15-minute presentation of their research. Abstracts of all presented papers are published in the *Symposium Proceedings*. The three best papers will receive an Award for Excellence in Undergraduate Research. Deadline: January 27, 2012. Contact: Karen A. Hegtvædt at khegtve@emory.edu. For more information, visit <www.sociology.emory.edu/SEUSS/>.

38th New England Undergraduate Sociology Research Conference, April 27, 2012, Bryant University, Smithfield, RI. A wide variety of presentation types are invited, including traditional academic papers, multimedia presentations, and trifold or easel posters. The conference provides a supportive atmosphere for students to present a professional paper. Registration is free, but required. Deadline: March 15, 2012. Contact: Gregg Carter at gcarter@bryant.edu. For more information, visit <neusr.bryant.edu>.

The 75th Annual Meeting of the Rural Sociological Society, July 26-29, 2012, Palmer House Hotel, Chicago, IL. Theme: "Local Solution to Inequality." The movement towards localism is inspired by the idea that the economy is something we participate in, not something that is done to us. In this conference, we encourage participants to explore the potential that localism has to create vibrant local economies that offer not only a market alternative but a values-alternative to our contemporary economic system. Deadline: February 15, 2012. Contact: Keiko Tanaka at (859) 257-6878; ktanaka@uky.edu; <www.ruralsociology.us>.

Exploring the Micro History of the Holocaust, December 5-7, 2012, Ecole Normale Supérieure, Paris, France. Over the past few years, numerous surveys adopting a micro perspective applied to different terrains of investigation have enhanced our understanding of the holocaust. Focusing on family trajectories, deportation convoys, the histories of a ghetto, a camp, a city, or a region, these studies aim to provide a local contribution to the national and European edifice of the history of the holocaust. The purpose of this international conference is to engage and compare the methods deployed in these studies, to investigate the specificity of the scale of observation thus adopted and to assess how the choice of a micro scale contributes to our macro comprehension of the history of the holocaust. We invite potential contributors to submit a three-page proposal addressing a research object relevant to the focus or the main themes of this conference as well as a vitae. Deadline: February 15, 2012. Contact: Tal Bruttman at shoahconference@gmail.com.

Eastern Community College Social Science Association (ECCSSA) 38th Annual Conference, March 30, 2012, Center for Innovative Technology, Herndon, VA. Theme: "The Great Renewal: Rebuilding Our Nation—Visions and Challenges." ECCSSA's conference will include a new format: a one-day roundtable. The call for proposals seeks research, commentaries, and presentations on challenges, and visions and strategies to renew a fragmented society, nation, and world. The overall goal of this roundtable is to engage in meaningful dialogue and seek remedy, recovery, and renewal from more than a decade of war, discord, and uncertainty. The goal of this conference is to seek visionary research, public policy, and instructional commentaries and strategies aimed at rebuilding and renewing our nation and its citizens. This could also include addressing issues related to the human spirit, culture, and values. ECCSSA and historically has been an organization that supports student scholarship. We encourage student submission of papers and poster presentations. Poster presentations will

remain on display through the duration of the conference and students are asked to be present at their poster during morning breakfast and lunch. Contact: Rosalyn M. King at rking@nvcc.edu or (703) 450-2629. Deadline: January 20, 2012. For more information, visit <www.cit.org>.

First Annual International Feminist Journal of Politics (IFJP) Conference, August 2-4, 2012, University of the Free State, Bloemfontein, South Africa. Theme: "Leaving the Camp - Gender Analysis across Real and Perceived Divides." The aim of this conference is to serve as a forum for developing and discussing papers that IFJP hopes to publish. Papers can be on the conference theme or on other feminist international relations-related questions. We invite submissions for individual papers or pre-constituted panels on any topic pertaining to the conference theme and sub-themes. Deadline: March 30, 2012. Contact: Heidi Hudson at hudsonh@ufs.ac.za. For more information, visit <www.ifjp.org>.

Global Awareness Society International's 21st International Interdisciplinary Conference, May 24-27, 2012, Hilton Times Square Hotel, New York, NY. Theme: "Global City, Global Cultures, Global Awareness." Papers from all disciplines are invited for presentation. The central focus of the conference will address how globalization impacts various peoples and geographic regions of the world. Contributed papers are normally presented with a 15-minute time limit in a session with 3-5 other papers in a related thread. Deadline: March 30, 2012. Contact: George Agbango at gagbango@bloomu.edu or Jay Nathan at nathanj@stjohns.edu. For more information, visit <orgs.bloomu.edu/gasi>.

The Henry Kaufman Conference on Religious Traditions and Business Behavior, Spring 2013, College Park, MD. This conference explores two central questions in the relationship

between the world's major religious traditions and the business behavior of adherents to those traditions. First, what do the world's major organized religious traditions proscribe about business and financial ethics and behavior? Second, how and why have business and financial actors seriously compromised the leading religious traditions of their cultures? Authors are invited to submit papers related to these questions. Deadline: February 1, 2012. Contact: Michelle Lui, (301) 405-0400; mlui@rhsmith.umd.edu or David Sicilia, (301) 405-7778; dsicilia@umd.edu; <www.rhsmith.umd.edu/cfp/news/Fall11KaufmanForum.aspx>.

The Mutual Challenges of the Neurosciences and Public Health, April 25-27, 2012, London. For the past five years, the European Neuroscience and Society Network (ENSN) has been the leading international network for the social, legal, and ethical study of new advances in the neurosciences. Funded by the European Science Foundation from 2007-2012, the network has sponsored dozens of workshops, conferences, and neuroschools bringing together prominent and early career scholars to discuss how new discoveries in the neurosciences are reshaping ideas of justice, governance, mental health, and self and society. In April 2012, the ENSN will convene in London for a final international conference on the mutual challenges of the neurosciences and public health. The organizing committee invites participants to submit original paper contributions for presentation at the meeting. Junior and senior researchers are encouraged to address all aspects of the relations between neuroscience and public health, and to approach these from a variety of approaches. Deadline: December 16, 2011. Contact: ensn@lse.ac.uk.

The Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP) 62nd Annual Meeting, August 16-18, 2012, Denver, CO.



Do you have an innovative activity, syllabus, Powerpoint, lecture, or assignment?

Submit your resources to TRAILS and build evidence of your teaching excellence to support your promotion and tenure.

<http://trails.asanet.org>

Use this barcode to discover the TRAILS citation system and how it helps professors.



<http://bit.ly/A1FOEY>

announcements

Theme: "The Art of Activism." SSSP is an interdisciplinary community of scholars, practitioners, advocates, and students interested in the application of critical, scientific, and humanistic perspectives to the study of vital social problems. You will meet others engaged in research to find the causes and consequences of social problems, as well as others seeking to apply existing scholarship to the formulation of social policies. Deadline: January 31, 2012. Contact: Heather Dalmage at hdalmage@roosevelt.edu or Tanya Saunders at saunderstanya@gmail.com. For more information, visit <www.sssp1.org>.

Meetings

February 23-26, 2012. *Eastern Sociological Society 2012 Annual Meeting*, Millennium Broadway Hotel, New York, NY. Theme: "Storyed Lives: Culture, Structure, and Narrative." For more information, visit <essnet.org>.

February 24-25, 2012. *30th Southeastern Undergraduate Sociology Symposium*, Emory University Atlanta, GA. Theme: "Identity and Inequality in Society." Contact: Karen A. Hegtvedt at khegtve@emory.edu. For more information, visit <www.sociology.emory.edu/SEUSS/>.

March 29-April 1, 2012. Midwest Sociological Society (MSS) Annual Meeting, Minneapolis, MN. Theme: "Sociological Understandings of the Global Transformation." Contact: Linda Lindsey and Priya Dua at mss2012@maryville.edu. For more information, visit <www.theMSS.org>.

March 30, 2012. *Eastern Community College Science Association (ECCSSA) 38th Annual Conference*, Center for Innovative Technology, Herndon, VA. Theme: "The Great Renewal: Rebuilding Our Nation—Visions and Challenges." ECCSSA's conference will include a new format: a one day roundtable. Contact: Rosalyn M. King at rking@nvcc.edu or (703) 450-2629. For more information, visit <www.cit.org>.

April 13-15, 2012. *Conference on Poverty, Coercion, and Human Rights*, Loyola University, Chicago Water Tower Campus. Contact: Randall Newman, (773) 503-2373; rnewman2@luc.edu. For more information, visit <http://povertycoercionandhumanrights.wordpress.com/about/>.

April 18-20, 2012. *2012 AAHRPP Conference: Quality Human Research Protection Programs*, Denver, CO. Theme: "Protecting Vulnerable Participant." For more information, visit <www.aahrpp.org>.

April 25-27, 2012. *The Mutual Challenges of the Neurosciences and Public Health*, London. Contact: ensn@lse.ac.uk.

April 27, 2012. *8th New England Undergraduate Sociology Research Con-*

ference, Bryant University, Smithfield, RI. Contact: Gregg Carter at gcarter@bryant.edu. For more information, visit <http://neusrc.bryant.edu>.

May 15-16, 2012. *Income, Inequality, and Educational Success: New Evidence About Socioeconomic Status and Educational Outcomes*, Stanford University. For more information, visit <http://cepa.stanford.edu/conference2012>.

May 21-22, 2012. *Living Together 'in' Diversity. National Societies in the Multicultural Age*, Central European University, Budapest. Contact: Marco Antonsich, Central European University, +36-1-327-3017; fax +36-1-327-3243; AntonsichM@ceu.hu; or Tatiana Matejskova, Central European University, +36-1-327-3000/2327; fax +36-1-328-3501; MatejskovaT@ceu.hu.

May 24-27, 2012. *Global Awareness Society International's 21st International Interdisciplinary Conference*, Hilton Times Square Hotel, New York, NY. Theme: "Global City, Global Cultures, Global Awareness." Contact: George Agbango, GASI's President at gagbango@bloomu.edu or Jay Nathan, Program Chair, at nathanj@stjohns.edu. For more information, visit <http://orgs.bloomu.edu/gasi>.

May 30-June 1, 2012. *Justice Studies Association (USA) 14th Annual Conference*, Loyola University Chicago-Lake Shore Campus. Theme: "Justice and Work." Contact: Dan Okada at dokada@csus.edu.

June 20-23, 2012. *43rd Annual International Meeting of the Society for Psychotherapy Research*, Virginia Beach, VA. Theme: "Change Mechanisms in Psychotherapy: State of the Art, State of the Science, and a Bridge Between Them." For more information, visit <www.psychotherapyresearch.org/displaycommon.cfm?an=1&subarticlenbr=318>.

July 26-29, 2012. *The 75th Annual Meeting of the Rural Sociological Society*, Palmer House Hotel, Chicago, IL. Theme: "Local Solution to Inequality." Contact: Keiko Tanaka at (859) 257-6878; ktanaka@uky.edu; <www.ruralsociology.us>.

August 1-4, 2012. *ISA Thematic Group on Institutional Ethnography*, Buenos Aires, Argentina. For more information, visit <www.isa-sociology.org/tg06.htm>.

August 1-4, 2012. *RC 31 Sociology of Migration Session N*, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Theme: "Migrating Out of the Home and Into the Gendered and Racialized Globalized Market of Household Labor." For more information, visit <www.isa-sociology.org/buenos-aires-2012/rc/rc.php?n=RC31>.

August 2-4, 2012. *First Annual International Feminist Journal of Politics (IFJP) Conference*, University of the Free State, Bloemfontein, South Africa. Theme: "Leaving the Camp - Gender Analysis

across Real and Perceived Divides." Contact: Heidi Hudson at hudsonh@ufs.ac.za. For more information, visit <www.ifjp.org>.

August 16-18, 2012. *The Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP) Annual Meeting*, The Grand Hyatt Denver Hotel, Denver, CO. Theme: "The Art of Activism." For more information, visit <www.sssp1.org>.

August 29-31, 2012. *7th European Conference on Gender Equality in Higher Education*, Radisson Blu Royal Hotel, Bergen, Norway. Theme: "Gender Equality in a Changing Academic World." For more information, visit <www.uib.no/gender2012>.

September 21-24, 2012. *2nd Biennial Kwame Nkrumah International Conference (KNIC2)*, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, Ghana. Theme: "Africa's Many Divides and Africa's Future." Contact: Charles Quist-Adade, Department of Sociology, Kwantlen Polytechnic University, British Columbia, Canada; (604) 599-3075; charles.quist-adade@kwantlen.ca; <www.kwantlen.ca/knic/>.

October 19-20, 2012. *Minorities in Islam/Muslims as Minorities*, Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, NC. For more information, visit <www.wfu.edu/politics/MESAminor>.

December 5-7, 2012. *Exploring the Micro History of the Holocaust*, Ecole Normale Supérieure, Paris, France. Contact: Tal Bruttman at shoahconference@gmail.com.

April 11-14, 2013. *2013 Organization of American Historians (OAH) Annual Meeting*, San Francisco, CA. Theme: "Entangled Histories: Connections, Crossings, and Constraints in U.S. History." For more information, visit <http://meetings.oah.org>.

Spring 2013. *The Henry Kaufman Conference on Religious Traditions and Business Behavior*, College Park, MD. Contact: Michelle Lui, (301) 405-0400; mlui@rhsmith.umd.edu or David Sicilia, (301) 405-7778; dsicilia@umd.edu; <www.rhsmith.umd.edu/cfp/news/Fall11KaufmanForum.aspx>.

Funding

Creative Research Awards for Transformative Interdisciplinary Ventures (CREATIV) Initiative. The National Science Foundation (NSF) has announced a new initiative to support bold interdisciplinary projects in all NSF-supported areas of science, engineering, and education research. CREATIV will feature a pilot grant mechanism under the Integrated NSF Support Promoting Interdisciplinary Research and Education (INSPIRE) initiative, which was announced in the FY 2012 budget request. CREATIV's distinguishing characteristics are: only internal merit review is required; proposals must be interdisciplin-

ary and potentially transformative; requests may be up to \$1,000,000 and up to five years duration. NSF expects to spend up to \$24 million in FY 2012 for these awards. The CREATIV grant mechanism would support proposals on any NSF-supported topic. The award must have substantial co-funding from at least two intellectually distinct NSF divisions or programs. NSF strongly advises that principal investigators should discuss this issue with NSF staff early in the process, before committing significant effort to writing a proposal. Deadline: June 15, 2012. For more information, visit <www.nsf.gov/pubs/2012/nsf12011/nsf12011.jsp?WT.mc_id=USNSF_25&WT.mc_ev=click>.

Cyberlearning: Transforming Education program. The National Science Foundation (NSF) seeks to integrate advances in technology with advances in what is known about how people learn in order to better understand how people learn with technology. Cyberlearning will explore how technology can be used productively to help people learn, through individual use and/or through collaborations mediated by technology; better use technology for collecting, analyzing, sharing, and managing data to shed light on learning, promoting learning, and designing learning environments; design new technologies for these purposes; and advance understanding of how to use those technologies and integrate them into learning environments so that their potential is fulfilled. It is expected that Cyberlearning research will shed light on how technology can enable new forms of educational practice and that broad implementation of its findings will result in a more actively engaged and productive citizenry and workforce. Cyberlearning awards will be made in three research categories: Exploratory (EXP), Design and Implementation (DIP), and Integration and Deployment (INDP). The Cyberlearning program will also support small Capacity-Building Projects (CAP) and a Cyberlearning Resource Center (CRC). For more information, visit <www.nsf.gov/pubs/2011/nsf11587/nsf11587.htm>.

National Institutes of Health (NIH) Director's Early Independence Awards. Announcing a funding opportunity for the NIH Director's Early Independence Awards for junior investigators wishing to skip the post-doc and immediately begin independent research. Eligible candidates must be within one year of receipt of terminal research degree or completion of clinical residency. Up to two applications per institution are permitted. All areas of research relevant to the mission of the NIH welcome. Budgets may be up to \$250,000 in direct costs per year for up to five years. Deadline: January 30, 2012. See

announcements

the instructions in RFA-RM-11-007. Contact: earlyindependence@mail.nih.gov. For more information, visit <http://commonfund.nih.gov/earlyindependence/>.

Oregon State University's Center for Healthy Aging Research has been awarded the first Interdisciplinary Graduate Education and Research Training (IGERT) grant with interdisciplinary training in aging sciences as the thematic focus. This program is designed to address key themes in the field of aging research: 1) understanding mechanisms of aging from molecular to societal levels and 2) engineering social and built environments to optimize aging. Students will participate in research training in two out of four research cores established in the Oregon State University Center for Healthy Aging Research: Diet and Genetic Factors; Musculoskeletal Factors; Psychosocial Factors; and Gerontechnology. Students receive primary training in one of the research cores and participate in a research apprenticeship in a supplemental core. Applicants enroll in a doctoral program the Oregon State University. Students must be U.S. citizens or permanent residents. All IGERT students will receive NSF stipends of \$30,000 per year along with tuition support, health insurance, and funds for research and travel. Contact: Anne Hatley, Program Coordinator, at Anne.Hatley@oregonstate.edu. For more information, visit www.hhs.oregonstate.edu/igert/.

Racial/Ethnic Minority Graduate Scholarship. The Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP) is soliciting applications for the 2012 Racial/Ethnic Minority Graduate Scholarship. Persons identified as Black/African American, Hispanic/Latino, Asian/Asian-American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, or American Indian or Alaska Native and have been accepted into an accredited doctoral program in any one of the social and/or behavioral sciences are invited to apply for the \$12,000 scholarship. Deadline: February 3, 2012. All applicants must be a current SSSP member and a citizen or permanent U.S. resident when applying. Contact: Tyrone Forman at tyforman@stanford.edu. For more information, visit www.sssp1.org.

Fellowships

The Climate Change and African Political Stability (CCAPS) program will offer up to three pre-doctoral fellowships for the 2012-13 academic year. The CCAPS fellowship program aims to stimulate the development of the next generation of researchers and thought leaders on the topic of climate change and political stability in Africa. Fellowships are available to advanced PhD students, with

preference given to those who have made substantial progress toward the completion of their dissertation. CCAPS will consider applicants working on a broad range of topics related to climate change, political stability, and security in Africa. Contact: Dominique Thuot, (512) 471-7307. For more information, visit ccaps.strausscenter.org/fellowship.

Jack Kent Cooke Foundation's Dissertation Fellowship. The Jack Kent Cooke Foundation assists high-achieving, low-income students, from middle school to graduate school, in reaching their full potential through education. We have created the dissertation fellowships for doctoral candidates who are researching the population of students we serve in order to advance our understanding of the factors and contexts that help low-income students to overcome personal adversity and challenging socioeconomic circumstances to excel academically. Applicants must be candidates for a doctoral degree at a graduate school in the United States but need not be U.S. citizens. Applicants' graduate study may be in a diverse range of academic disciplines, but their topic must be tied to the educational experiences of low-income, high-achieving students. Deadline: February 3, 2012. For more information, visit www.jkcf.org/scholarships/graduate-scholarships/jack-kent-cooke-dissertation-fellowship-award/.

The National Institute for Direct Instruction (NIFDI) is proud to announce the 2011-12 Research Fellowship program. Annual fellowships are available to support research on direct instruction and promote the development of emerging scholars in the field of education. Master's, doctoral, and post-doctoral students are welcome to apply. Applications are accepted on an ongoing basis. NIFDI is a non-profit organization dedicated to providing superior training and support for direct instruction implementations. Contact: (877) 485-1973; research@nifdi.org. For more information, visit www.nifdi.org.

Rutgers University's School of Management and Labor Relations offers fellowships for the 2012-13 academic year to study employee stock ownership, profit sharing, broad-based stock options, and broadened ownership of capital and economic democracy in the corporation/society. There are 10-15 \$25,000 and \$12,500 fellowships available to doctoral candidates, recent PhD graduates, and pre- and post-tenure scholars in the social sciences. Fellows may be in residence at their own university or visit Rutgers. Deadline: January 31, 2012. Contact: Joseph Blasi at blasi@smr.rutgers.edu. For more information, visit smr.rutgers.edu/research-and-centers/fellowship-programs.

Post-Doctoral Democracy Fellows. The Ash Center for Democratic Governance and Innovation invites advanced doctoral and post-doctoral students to apply for its Post-Doctoral Democracy Fellowships. Democracy Fellowships aim to support scholars and research that is excellent in two dimensions. First, research must illuminate aspects of democratic governance in ways that are outstanding according to the standards of the applicant's academic discipline. Second, research must provide normative or practical guidance regarding an urgent substantive policy or social problem. The duration of the fellowship is August 15, 2012-June 1, 2014. Democracy Fellows will be expected to participate in a regular graduate workshop, a public lecture series, and to engage in the activities of the Ash Center and the Harvard Kennedy School. Fellows will receive a stipend of \$50,000 annually and \$2,500 per year for research and/or health coverage during the fellowship. Deadline: April 1, 2012. Contact: Archon Fung, Juanne Zhao, at juanne_zhao@hks.harvard.edu. For more information, visit www.ash.harvard.edu/Home/Students-Education/Fellowships/Democracy.

In the News

Richard D. Alba, the Graduate Center-CUNY, was quoted in a December 2 *New York Times* article about his study, which found that Wall Street pay is tilted toward white men.

Kevin Anderson, University of California-Santa Barbara, was quoted in a November 8 *Chinese Social Sciences Today* article on the Occupy movement.

Mikaila Mariel Lemonik Arthur, Rhode Island College, was quoted in an Associated Press article about student activism in the Occupy movement. The article appeared in a number of media outlets including the *Boston Globe*, MSNBC.com, the *San Francisco Chronicle*, and the *Boston Herald* on November 19.

Peter Bearman, Columbia University, was quoted in a December 11 *Los Angeles Times* article about autism. The article also appeared in the *Bangor Daily News* on December 17.

Chloe E. Bird, RAND Corporation, was interviewed on a December 2 episode of *Dr. Phil*, called "Chore Wars," about several married couples who were in conflict over the husbands' refusal to do more chores around the house.

Jason Boardman and **Fred Pampel**, both of the University of Colorado-Boulder, had their research on the genetic and social dimensions of smoking covered in November 17 articles in the *Los Angeles Times*, the *Denver Post*, and the *Boulder Daily Camera*.

Jessica McCrory Calarco, University of Pennsylvania, was quoted in a December 7 *Huffington Post* article about her *American Sociological Review* study, which found that middle-class elementary school students ask for help more often than their working-class peers.

Andrew J. Cherlin, Johns Hopkins University, was quoted in a December 14 *Financial Times* article about how marriage rates in the United States have hit an all-time low. He also wrote a December 16 *Washington Post* op-ed, "For GOP Presidential Candidates, Rules to Love By."

Marie Cornwall, Brigham Young University, **Ryan Cragun**, University of Tampa, and **Rick Phillips**, University of North Florida, were quoted in a December 14 *Salt Lake Tribune* article, "Gender Gap Widening Among Utah Mormons, But Why?"

Regina Deil-Amen, University of Arizona, and **Stefanie DeLuca**, Johns Hopkins University, were mentioned in a December 12 *Washington Post* article about their study, which found that two-fifths of high school graduates are unprepared for college or the workforce.

Riley E. Dunlap, Oklahoma State University, was quoted in a November 25 *USA Today* column about the use of hacked e-mails from the University of East Anglia's Climate Research Unit to undermine global climate treaty negotiations at the UN Climate Conference in Durban, South Africa.

Amitai Etzioni, George Washington University, wrote a November 30 CNN.com column, "What Happens When Wall Street Breaks the Law? Not Much."

Reynolds Farley, University of Michigan, and **ASA's Contexts** were mentioned in an article, "Racism Moves Out," in the January-February 2012 issue of *Utne Reader*.

David Finkelhor, University of New Hampshire, and **Richard Gelles**, University of Pennsylvania, were quoted in an Associated Press article about new data that shows a continuing decline in child abuse. The article appeared in a number of media outlets including FoxNews.com, CBSNews.com, and the *Washington Post* on December 12.

Nancy Foner, Hunter College and The Graduate Center-CUNY, was quoted in a November 9 *New York Times* article about immigrant entrepreneurs who become prosperous despite speaking little or no English.

William H. Frey, Brookings Institution, and **Roderick Harrison**, Howard University, were quoted in an Associated Press article, "Income Gap Widens within the Black Community." The article appeared in a number of media outlets including the *Atlanta Journal Constitution*, the *Houston Chronicle*,

announcements

the *Dayton Daily News*, and the *Times Union* on December 8.

William H. Frey, Brookings Institution, was quoted in a December 8 *Washington Post* article, "Income Gap Stays Wide in District, Narrows in Suburbs."

Stephen Gasteyer, Michigan State University, was quoted and **Rachel Butts**, Michigan State University, was mentioned in a November 29 *Huffington Post* article, "Utility Costs Higher for Minorities: Study."

Heather Gautney, Fordham University, wrote a number of articles regarding the Occupy Wall Street movement including an October 10 and October 21 *Washington Post* op-eds and a November 14 post for CNN.com Global Public Square Blog. She was also quoted in an October 4, October 16, and November 2 *Christian Science Monitor*, October 13 *Los Angeles Times*, the November 17 *McLatchy Newspapers*, and others. She was interviewed on various television and radio programs about OWS, including ABC World News on October 6, CNN on October 6, NPR's Pat Morrison Show on November 16, and CBC Radio's Sunday Edition on October 16.

Roberto Gonzales, University of Chicago, was quoted in November 29 and December 2 *Dallas Morning News* columns about the suicide of an undocumented teenager.

Bridget Goosby, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, was quoted in a December 13 *LiveScience* article, "Decaying Neighborhoods Linked to Premature Births."

John Holian was quoted in a September 16 *Prospekt Sever Kazakhstan* article about his trip to Petropavlovsk, Kazakhstan to find his grandmother's grave. His grandmother was accidentally killed at the train station in Petropavlovsk in 1947 while en route to a forced labor camp.

Joseph O. Jewell, Texas A&M University, was quoted in an October 9 *New York Times* article about Texas governor Rick Perry and race.

Michael Jindra, University of Notre Dame, was quoted in a December 6 CNN.com article highlighting the importance and high cost of funerals in Africa.

The *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* was mentioned in a November 28 *Los Angeles Times* article, "Miley Cyrus Quips about Marijuana: What are Pot's Health Effects?" The article was reprinted in the November 28 *Baltimore Sun*.

Erin Kelly and **Phyllis Moen**, both of the University of Minnesota, were mentioned in a December 7 United Press International article about their *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* study, which suggests that flexible workplaces promote better health behavior and well-being. The study

was also the subject of articles in other media outlets including the *Times of India* and PsychCentral.com on December 7.

Katrina Leupp, University of Washington, was quoted in a December 7 TIME.com article about her study on "supermoms," which she presented at the 2011 ASA Annual Meeting. The article was part of a TIME Top 10 New Findings in Parenting list for 2011; her research was number one on the list.

Kris Marsh, University of Maryland, was quoted in an Associated Press article and was interviewed on Associated Press TV about a Georgetown University sociology class on Jay-Z. The article appeared in a number of media outlets including *USA Today* and the *Boston Globe* on December 2 and the *Washington Times* on December 4.

Richard Miech, University of Colorado-Denver, was quoted in a December 16 United Press International article about his study, which takes aim at education-based death rate disparities.

Shira Offer, Bar-Ilan University, was mentioned and **Barbara Schneider**, Michigan State University, was quoted in a December 1 Reuters article about their *American Sociological Review* study, which found that working moms multitask more and have a worse time doing so than dads. Their study was the subject of articles in number of media outlets including the *Sacramento Bee*, MSNBC.com, the *Globe and Mail*, the *Baltimore Sun*, *USA Today*, Yahoo!News, TIME.com, and the *Toronto Star* on December 1, NPR and the *Star Tribune* on December 2, the *Wall Street Journal* on December 5, the *Chicago Tribune* on December 7, the *Washington Post* on December 8, the *Boston Globe* on December 13, and a variety of others.

Harland Prechel, Texas A&M University, was quoted in an October 13 *Houston Chronicle* column on his *American Sociological Review* study, "The Effects of Organizational and Political Embeddedness on Financial Malfeasance in the Largest U.S. Corporations: Dependence, Incentives, and Opportunities," which he coauthored with **Theresa Morris**, Trinity College.

Dmitry Tumin and **Zhenchao Qian**, Ohio State University, were mentioned in a November 10 *Daily Beast* article, "Will I Get Fat? 15 Signs You'll Gain Weight."

Christian Vaccaro, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, and his *Social Psychology Quarterly* study of mixed martial arts competitors, which found that these men have unique ways of managing fear that actually allow them to exhibit confidence, was the subject of a December 14 *Jezebel* article and a December 16 *Huffington Post* article.

Ronald Weitzer, George Washington University, was interviewed in a December 7 *Salon* article regarding his new book, *Legalizing Prostitution*.

W. Bradford Wilcox, University of Virginia, was quoted in a December 14 ABCNews.com article about how the marriage rate has dropped to a record low in the United States. He was also mentioned in a December 16 *New York Times* article, "Do Working Moms Really Prefer Part-time Jobs?"

Erik Olin Wright, University of Wisconsin-Madison, was quoted in a November 17 KATV.com article about the Occupy movement.

Hui Zheng, Ohio State University, was mentioned in a December 2 *USA Today* article about his *American Sociological Review* study, which found that the health gap has grown among young U.S. adults. The article also appeared in the *Tucson Citizen* on December 2.

Awards

Nachman Ben-Yehuda, Hebrew University, received the American Society of Criminology Division of International Criminology Distinguished Book Award for the book *Theocratic Democracy: the Social Construction of Religious and Secular Extremism*.

Jui-shan Chang received the USA Best Books 2011 Awards from the Chiang Ching-kuo Foundation for the category of Health: Sex and Sexuality for the book *Making a Meal of It - Sex in Chinese and Western Cultural Settings*.

Kenneth Ferraro, Purdue University, received the 2011 Distinguished Mentorship Award from the Gerontological Society of America.

Kimberly Kay Hoang, University of California-Berkeley, received the Sociologists for Women in Society Cheryl Allyn Miller Award in recognition of her outstanding contribution to the field of women and work.

Laura Kramer, Montclair State University, received the Sociologists for Women in Society Feminist Activist Award.

Elizabeth Mignacca, Syracuse University, received the Beth B. Hess Memorial Scholarship, awarded annually by Sociologists for Women in Society, with the American Sociological Association and the Society for the Study of Social Problems, to a graduate student in sociology who began her or his college career at a two-year community or technical college.

Nancy Naples, University of Connecticut, and **Sarah Fenstermaker**, University of California-Santa Barbara, received the Sociologists for Women in Society Mentoring Award.

Hiroshi Ono, Texas A&M University, received the Best International Paper Award from the Labor and Employ-

ment Relations Association for his paper, "Lifetime Employment in Japan: Concepts and Measurements."

Ana Porroche-Escudero, University of Sussex, received the Sociologists for Women in Society Barbara Rosenblum Cancer Dissertation Scholarship for her dissertation, "Listening to Women: Political Ethnographic Narratives of Breast Cancer in Spain."

Harland Prechel, Texas A&M University, and **Theresa Morris**, Trinity College, received the 2011 Best Published Paper Award for a journal paper published in the previous year that advances the theoretical understanding of organizations, organizing, and management from the Organizational and Management Theory Divisions of the Academy of Management.

Chandra Waring, University of Connecticut, received the Sociologists for Women in Society Esther Ngan-ling Chow and Marejoyce Green Scholarship to support her dissertation research on the complex interactional patterns of black/white biracial Americans and how those patterns are gendered.

Christine Williams, University of Texas-Austin, was named the Sociologists for Women in Society 2012 Distinguished Feminist Lecturer.

People

Robert Duran, New Mexico State University, received the New Scholar Award from the American Society of Criminology Division on People of Color.

Davita Silfen Glasberg, University of Connecticut, has been named President of Sociologists without Borders.

Michael Horowitz, Vava'u Academy-Kingdom of Tonga, is a guest editor of the current issue of *Sites*, a journal of social anthropology published at the University of Otago, New Zealand. He is also serving as an Honorary Associate at the School of Sociology & Social Work at the University of Tasmania in Australia.

Ramiro Martinez, Northeastern University, and **Barry Krisberg** received the American Society of Criminology Division on People of Color Lifetime Achievement Award.

Bandana Purkayastha, University of Connecticut, has been elected President of Sociologists for Women in Society.

Michael Rocque received the Student Paper Award from the American Society of Criminology Division on People of Color.

Nancy Rodriguez, Arizona State University, received the Coramae Richey Award from the American Society of Criminology Division on People of Color.

announcements

Wanda Rushing, University of Memphis, has been elected Treasurer-Elect of Sociologists for Women in Society.

Robert Schoen, Pennsylvania State University, has been admitted to the California State Bar.

Trina Smith University of St. Thomas, has been elected Secretary of Sociologists for Women in Society.

New Books

William T. Armaline, San Jose State University, **Davita Silfen Glasberg** and **Bandana Purkayastha**, both of University of Connecticut, Eds., *Human Rights in Our Own Back Yard: Injustice and Resistance in the United States* (University of Pennsylvania Press, 2011).

Michael Jindra, University of Notre Dame, and **Joël Noret**, Eds., *Funerals in Africa: Explorations of a Social Phenomenon* (Berghahn Books, 2011).

Theodore D. Kemper, St. John's University, *Status, Power and Ritual Interaction: A Relational Reading of Durkheim, Goffman and Collins* (Ashgate, 2011).

Patricia Yancey Martin, Florida State University, **Emma Jeanes**, and **David Knights**, Eds., *Handbook on Gender, Work and Organization* (Wiley-Blackwell, 2011).

Alondra Nelson, Columbia University, *Body and Soul: The Black Panther Party and the Fight against Medical Discrimination* (University of Minnesota Press, 2011).

Charles Post, Borough of Manhattan Community College-CUNY, *The American Road to Capitalism: Studies in Class-Structure, Economic Development and Political Conflict, 1620-1877* (Brill, 2011).

John L. Rury and **Shirley A. Hill**, both of University of Kansas, *The African American Struggle for Secondary Schooling 1940-1980: Closing the Graduation Gap* (Teachers College Press, 2011).

Joachim J. Savelsberg, University of Minnesota, and **Ryan D. King**, University of Albany-SUNY, *American Memories: Atrocities and the Law* (Russell Sage Foundation, 2011).

Robert Schaeffer, Kansas State University, *Red Inc.: Dictatorship and the Development of Capitalism in China, 1949 to the Present* (Paradigm, 2011).

Other Organizations

The International Sociology Review of Books (ISRB), published twice a year on behalf of the International Sociological Association, is moving to the University of Pittsburgh for the next four

years, where it will be edited by Mohammed Bamyeh. The ISRB will continue to develop further its unique profile, publishing reviews of materials available in different languages; covering lesser accessible materials and debates pertaining to a variety of sociological traditions and practices around the world; organizing symposia on connections between sociology and other disciplines and ways of seeing in a variety of local settings; and exploring the salience of sociological themes in formats and venues including film, popular culture, and internet communities. Contact: isrb@pitt.edu.

Stop the Hate Trainer. The Stop the Hate Train the Trainer Program supports colleges and universities in preventing and combating bias and hate crimes on campus as well as fostering the development of community. The program allows top administrators, student affairs professionals, faculty and students to learn new innovative tools to take action on hate crimes and bias-motivated violence issues on his/her campus. The only resource of its kind specifically for college campuses, the Stop The Hate 250+ page premiere training manual and three day Train the Trainer program was developed in partnership with the Anti-Defamation League, Association of College Unions International, Campus Pride, The Southern Poverty Law Center, Wilbron Institute, Matthew Shepard Foundation, and the Napa Valley College Criminal Justice Training Center. For more information, visit www.stophate.org.

Caught in the Web

The General Social Survey (GSS) now employs a rotating panel design. This was fully implemented for the first time in 2010. In 2012 there will be a new 2012 panel, the first re-interview of the 2010 panel, and the second and final re-interview of the 2008 panel. Data from these panels in 2010 have been released to date in three files. First, the 1972-2010 cumulative file. This continues as the standard first release of GSS data. It has data from 1972-2010. The data from 2010 consist of the 2010 panel (new cross-section) data. Second, a three-wave panel data file. It consists of variables asked in two or three waves in 2006-2008-2010 as part of the 2006 panel. Third, there is a 2010 merged data file. It contains variables collected in 2010 from all of the panel components (2006, 2008, and 2010). These three files are available from the GSS website in SPSS and Stata formats. Documentation related to these files is also available from the GSS website. For more information, visit www3.norc.ox.ac.uk/GSS+Website.

Deaths

Phil Bosserman, professor of sociology and peace studies and founder of the Center for Conflict Resolution at Salisbury University in Salisbury, MD, died September 7, 2011, in Delmar, DE, at the age of 79.

April Brayfield, Tulane University, passed away on December 13, 2011, following a long battle with cancer.

Gert Harald Mueller, professor emeritus of sociology at American University, died at the age of 89 on October 23, 2011, in Washington, DC.

Harold Wilensky, University of California-Berkeley, passed away at the age of 88 at his home in Berkeley, CA, on October 30, 2011.

Obituaries

Leon F. Bouvier
1922-2011

Leon F. Bouvier, Professor of Sociology at Old Dominion University, died at age 88 on January 26, 2011, due to heart failure in Norfolk, VA. He was predeceased by his wife Terry.

Lee was born on February 24, 1922, to French Canadians, Stanislav and Rose Donais Bouvier, grew up in Moosup, CT, and attended Jesuit French immersion schools. At age 16, he left school to begin a more than 20-year career leading jazz bands along the East Coast and Southern Gulf areas as Lee Francis. He played the trumpet in jazz clubs and bars and often opened for Andy Griffith, before the days of Griffith's television show when he was still performing stand-up comedy. Many of his demographer colleagues fondly remember Lee's trumpet performances, often with Joe Stycos on the piano, at the annual meetings of the Population Association of America. During his musical career, Lee married Terry, with whom he had four children.

A sharp change of direction occurred for Lee in 1956, when he enrolled at Spring Hill College in Mobile, AL; he graduated from Spring Hill in 1961 with a BS in history and sociology cum laude. He then began graduate school at Brown University and completed his MA degree in sociology and demography in 1964. While pursuing his PhD, he taught sociology at Siena College in New York; the University of Scranton; and the University of Rhode Island. In 1971, he received his PhD in sociology and demography from Brown University where he studied under Professor Sidney Goldstein. After finishing his PhD, Lee continued his teaching career at the University of

Rhode Island, where he ended up spending 10 years teaching, from 1965 to 1975.

Lee taught sociology in several other places, including Georgetown University, before assuming positions between 1981-87 as director of research and vice president of the Population Reference Bureau (Washington, DC); as demographic advisor to the Select Committee on Population, U.S. House of Representatives; and as demographic advisor to the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy.

He later served as adjunct professor at the Payson Center for International Development at Tulane, and, then, for more than a decade, Lee was on the faculty of Old Dominion University, teaching classes as recently as two months before his death.

Throughout his life, he published 18 books and more than 60 articles, most on demographic topics. Among his books were *Socioreligious Factors in Fertility Decline* (1975); *Population: Demography and Policy* (1981) with Robert Weller; *The Population and Labor Force of New York* (1988) with Vernon Briggs; *Peaceful Invasions* (1992); *Fifty Million Californians?* (1991); *Florida in the Twenty-first Century: The Challenge of Population Growth* (1992); *Thirty Million Texans?* (1993) with Dudley Poston; *How Many Americans? Population, Immigration and the Environment* (1994) with Lindsay Grant; and *World Population: Challenges for the Twenty-first Century* (1999) with Jane Bertrand. His last book, *Population and Society*, coauthored with Poston, was completed in the late spring of 2010, only several months before his death. Lee really enjoyed co-writing this book; for over two years he and Poston were in constant communication revising and rewriting one chapter after another. Indeed Sidney Goldstein wrote to Poston a few weeks after Lee's death that the joy Lee received in writing that demography book likely kept him alive that last year or so.

Lee's example of peace, love, gratitude, and positive enthusiasm for fully living life is left to his students, demography colleagues, friends, and his children, Tom Bouvier of Warwick, RI, Lynne Graham of Virginia Beach, VA, Linda Bouvier of South Kingston, RI, and Ken Bouvier of South Kingston, RI; eight grandchildren; and 14 great-grandchildren.

Dudley L. Poston, Jr., Texas A&M University; Sidney Goldstein, Brown University; John J. Macisco, Fordham University; Mary G. Powers, Fordham University



American Sociological Association
1430 K Street NW, Suite 600
Washington, DC 20005

NON-PROFIT ORG.
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
ALBANY, NY
PERMIT NO. 364

call for applications

2012 Honors Program Call for Applications

The American Sociological Association seeks applications from exceptional undergraduate students who wish to be considered for the 2012 ASA Honors Program. Honors Program students come to the 2012 Annual Meeting and experience a laboratory on the profession. They participate actively in special sessions designed just for them and develop valuable networks with their peers as well as meet prominent professionals in the discipline. Taking part in the ASA Honors Program provides a significant and meaningful early experience in the careers of the next generation of sociologists. Participation in the Honors Program requires nomination and, later, sponsorship by sociology faculty member at your college or university. Interested students and prospective faculty sponsors should consult the ASA website at <www.asanet.org/students/honors.cfm> for additional information and an application form. If you have questions, contact: Dennis M. Rome, Director, ASA Honors Program (dennis.rome@uwp.edu).

Application deadline: February 15, 2012 (postmarked).

For Members Only

ASA's Publishing Partners Offer Member Discounts

- ASA members receive a 20% discount on **SAGE** books. Use promotion code S09ASA when ordering at www.sagepub.com or by telephone (800) 818-7243.
- ASA members receive a 20% discount on sociology titles published by the University of California Press. Visit UC Press at <www.ucpress.edu/books/subject/socmaj.php> and use the source code **10W9688** at checkout.

ASA Online Bookstore

ASA members save up to 70% on publications and merchandise through the ASA online bookstore at www.asanet.org. Order the *ASA Style Guide*, save \$5 on the *Sociologist's Book of Cartoons*, or improve your teaching with one of ASA's renowned sets of syllabi and instructional materials. Use your ASA ID and password to order and be sure to visit the "On Sale" and "New Items" sections.

Renew Today!

If you have not renewed your membership for 2012, please do so today in order to continue to receive copies of *Footnotes* and other member benefits! You can renew online at <www.e-noah.net/ASA/login.asp>.

For complete information on these and other ASA member benefits, visit <www.asanet.org/benefits>.

Membership in ASA benefits you!