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Looking forward to the 2013 ASA Annual Meeting

**New York: A City Transformed by Immigration**

*Nancy Foner, Hunter College and the Graduate Center of the City University of New York*

After nearly half a century of massive inflows, New York is a truly immigrant city. About one out of three New Yorkers is now foreign born. Adding the U.S.-born second generation, the figure is more than one out of two or about 4.5 million people.

Given the numbers, it is not surprising that immigration has had an impact on virtually every aspect of New York life. Not only is it a major factor fueling population growth, but the millions of new New Yorkers

and their children also have been changing the sights, sounds, and tastes of the city and influencing a wide range of institutions and communities.

New York owes its extraordinary diversity to immigration, attracting large numbers from Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and European countries as well. Not one, two, three, or even four groups dominate. In 2010, the top three groups made up under a third of all immigrant New Yorkers—even the top 10 were just



over half (Dominicans, Chinese, Mexicans, Jamaicans, Guyanese, Ecuadorians, Haitians, Trinidadians, Indians, and Russians, in descending order).

The new demographic realities have affected the city's racial and

*Continued on page 12*

**Rob Warren to Edit *Sociology of Education***

If *Sociology of Education* is to be widely read and have broad impact, a printed journal and old-fashioned website are no longer enough." So says John Robert "Rob" Warren, the incoming editor of *Sociology of Education* (SOE), whose term begins in January 2014. "Like it or not, Twitter and Facebook are becoming prominent communication media for younger scholars." With these words, Warren will usher this 86-year-old journal into the era of fast-paced, short-stream communication to extend its reach and enhance its relevance and visibility to a broader audience.

Of course, nothing will shake the journal from its long-established tradition of publishing high-quality sociological scholarship on education that is theoretically motivated, empirically grounded, and

presented in a clear and compelling manner. With this grounding, however, the new communication media can help elevate the impact of sociological research by drawing immediate attention to timely and important findings.

Rob Warren is professor of sociology at the University of Minnesota-Twin Cities, where he has taught since 2002. Prior to moving to Minnesota, he taught at the University of Washington-Seattle from 1998 through 2002. He received his PhD from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1998. In taking on the editorship, he succeeds the University of Iowa's David Bills, who has served as editor since 2009.



Rob Warren

**A Team Effort**

An important aspect of Warren's editorship will be the involvement

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**Enhancing Teaching and Learning for Active-Duty Military Students**

*by Darlene Smucny and Merrily Stover, University of Maryland-University College*

Military students represent a growing group of "nontraditional" students today due to the passage of the recently expanded GI Bill, which provides additional support for higher education to veterans and active-duty personnel (Jones 2010; Moon and Schwa 2011). Although military students may attend classes on traditional campus, these students (particularly active-duty personnel) are prominently served by distance education formats (both onsite classes on military installations and online classes).

Teaching active-duty military students using distance education formats may present both challenges and opportunities for instructors. In

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from the executive officer

# Speaking for Science: ASA Submits an Amicus Brief to the U.S. Supreme Court

The Council of the American Sociological Association is elected by the membership (we have the highest voting participation of any scholarly association we know of!) to conduct the policy work of the Association in addition to its other duties. In 2001, Council established guidelines for making public statements on behalf of the Association. They include Council drawing upon the research expertise of members to review and assess the scholarly literature on the basis of which Council could act.



Act (DOMA), which denies federal recognition of same-sex marriages already legalized under the law of several states. As ASA President Ridgeway indicated, “At issue at the heart of these cases is whether family composition, per se, affects the well-being of children and thus, provides a justification for limiting the right to marry. This core question is an empirical one and is the subject of a broad range of social science research. As a scientific body, ASA has a duty to provide the court with a systematic and balanced review of the evidence to assess what the consensus of scholarly research has shown.”

## The Results Are Clear

Last month the ASA weighed in on two gay marriage cases before the U.S. Supreme Court, filing an amicus brief outlining social science research that shows overwhelmingly that “children fare just as well” when raised by same-sex or heterosexual parents. “The results of our review are clear,” said ASA President Cecilia Ridgeway in the press

**“When the social science evidence is exhaustively examined—which the ASA has done—the facts demonstrate that children fare just as well when raised by same-sex parents”**

release accompanying the ASA’s submission to the court. “There is no evidence that children with parents in stable same-sex or opposite-sex relationships differ in terms of well-being. Indeed, the greater stability offered by marriage for same-sex as well as opposite-sex parents may be an asset for child well-being.”

On March 26, 2013, the U.S. Supreme Court heard oral arguments in *Hollingsworth v. Perry*, challenging the decision of the California Supreme Court overturning Proposition 8 that revoked the right of same-sex couples to marry in California. On March 27, the Court heard arguments in *United States v. Windsor* that challenges the 1996 Congress’ Defense of Marriage

## The Opposition

In their briefs to the U.S. Supreme Court, the Bipartisan Legal Advisory Group of the U.S. House of Representatives, which is defending DOMA, the Hollingsworth Petitioners, which are defending Proposition

8, and their respective supporters assert that children fare better with opposite-sex parents than with same-sex parents.

“When the social science evidence is exhaustively examined—which the ASA has done—the facts demonstrate that children fare just as well when raised by same-sex parents,” states the ASA amicus brief. “Unsubstantiated fears regarding same-sex child rearing do not overcome these facts and do not justify upholding DOMA and Proposition 8.” Wendy Diane Manning, Professor of Sociology, Director of the Center for Family & Demographic Research, and Co-Director of the National Center for Family and Marriage Research at Bowling Green State University,



The U.S. Supreme Court

led ASA’s examination of the social science evidence at the request of Council. Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton LLP of New York City served as *pro bono* counsel to the ASA on the brief.

## Good Social Science

There are many who have not reviewed the social science literature who would like to contest this conclusion. Likewise, many of the amicus briefs filed in these cases present inaccurate interpretations or applications of good research, “apples and oranges” comparisons, and a variety of other obvious errors in support of their position that same-sex marriage is detrimental to the well-being of children. We hope that the justices (and others) will recognize that, whatever they decide about whether DOMA or state laws against gay marriage violate constitutional principles, the ASA amicus brief demonstrates that good social science does not support concern about the well-being of children when raised by gay or lesbian parents.

While it is entirely likely that the U.S. Supreme Court will not make sweeping decisions, especially in *Hollingsworth v. Perry* (Prop 8), leaving the matter of same-sex marriage an open issue in some states, the ASA amicus brief will remain an important part of the cited legal

literature in this still emerging area of state and federal law. That is a considerable contribution! The discipline has made and will continue to make an important contribution to the issue of gay marriage. This means that any future attempts to misconstrue the state of social science research on this issue in the courts will have to face the challenge of refuting the science in the ASA amicus brief. **S**



Sally T. Hillsman is the Executive Officer of ASA. She can be reached by email at [executive.office@asanet.org](mailto:executive.office@asanet.org).

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science policy

**The Latest Data on Women, Minorities, and Persons with Disabilities in Science and Engineering**

Women, persons with disabilities, and underrepresented racial and ethnic groups (i.e., African Americans, Hispanics and American Indians) continue to be underrepresented in science and engineering (S&E) according to a recent report from the National Science Foundation. The report, *Women, Minorities, and Persons with Disabilities in Science and Engineering: 2013*, highlights the most recent data on S&E education and employment patterns for these groups.



The findings show that women earn a smaller proportion of degrees in many S&E fields, although their participation in most of these fields has risen during the last 20 years. Women's participation is greatest in psychology, where more than 70 percent of degrees in that field were awarded to women. Women's participation is lowest in computer science and engineering—18 to 28 percent of degrees in those fields were awarded to women since 1991. Underrepresented minorities' shares of S&E bachelor's and master's degrees have been rising during the last 20 years. Since 1991, the greatest rise in the share of S&E bachelor's degrees earned by under-

represented minorities has been in psychology, the social sciences and computer sciences.

Unemployment rates are higher for minority scientists and engineers than for Caucasian scientists and engineers, and the rate is higher for Asian females than for Asian male scientists and engineers. For more information on this report, visit <[www.nsf.gov/statistics/wmpd/2013/start.cfm](http://www.nsf.gov/statistics/wmpd/2013/start.cfm)>.

**Population Reference Bureau: Changes in U.S. Foreign Born May Slow Population Growth**

The social and demographic profile of the U.S. foreign-born population is changing rapidly, according to recent data released by the U.S. Census Bureau. An article from the Population Reference Bureau states that these changes, which include

a sharp decline in early marriage and an increase in college enrollment, are challenging common assumptions about the foreign born and have implications for future population growth in the United States. A December 2012 Pew Research Center report, "U.S. Birth Rate Falls to a Record Low; Decline Is Greatest Among Immigrants," shows that there has been a sharp drop in the number of births to foreign-born women, from 102 births per 1,000 foreign-born women in 2007 to 88 in 2010. The changing patterns of education and marriage may reflect the changing composition of the foreign-born population. For more information, visit <[www.prb.org/Articles/2012/us-foreign-born.aspx](http://www.prb.org/Articles/2012/us-foreign-born.aspx)>.

**Coburn Amendment Restricts NSF Political Science Funding**

*Howard Silver, COSSA Executive Director\**

Four years after he attempted to eliminate funding for the National Science Foundation's (NSF) political science program, Sen. Tom Coburn (R-OK) tried again with an amendment to H.R. 933, which funded the government for the rest of FY 2013.

Although his original intention to abolish NSF's \$10 million political science funding and redistribute \$7 million of it to the National Cancer Institute did not succeed, Coburn managed to have the Democratic leadership accept a "modified" version of the amendment that restricts the projects the political science program can fund.

The new version allows NSF funding for political science projects only if the Foundation's Director certifies in writing that the project is "promoting national security or the economic interests of the United States." Any unobligated funds from the political science program may be provided for other scientific research and studies that do not duplicate those being funded by other Federal agencies. This appeared to satisfy the Senator from Oklahoma who has criticized stud-

ies of Congress and voting behavior for years.

**What Happened?**

Four years ago, Coburn's amendment lost by a vote of 62-36. With significant advocacy by COSSA, the American Political Science Association (APSA), the Midwest Political Science Association, the Association of American Universities, the American Public and Land-grant Colleges and Universities, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and many individual university government relations representatives, the thinking was that Coburn could be beaten again.

That was not how Senate Appropriations Chair Sen. Barbara Mikulski (D-MD) saw it. Mikulski was shepherding the spending bill and was concerned about trying to get it through the Senate and back to the House before Congress left for its Easter/Passover two-week break on March 22 and before the Continuing Resolution expired on March 27, which would create a government shutdown.

Senators had introduced over 110 amendments to the bill. By March 14, the Senate had voted on only a handful. Expressing his disappoint-

ment that the Senate was moving slowly, Majority Leader Sen. Harry Reid (D-NV) asked staff to work to reduce the amendment load on the weekend of March 16-17. Mikulski and Coburn appeared to have reached some agreement on the "modified" amendment.

On Tuesday, March 19, Reid, fed up with continuing delays, invoked cloture on the bill and got enough Republican votes to meet the 60-vote threshold and bring regular debate to a close. That still left 30 hours on the clock for post-cloture maneuvering, including the consideration of some amendments. After initially announcing that only three amendments would be voted on at 11:15 a.m. on Wednesday, March 20, none of them from Coburn, suddenly there was another delay. Reid then announced that at 2 p.m. that day there would be votes on amendments, including four from Coburn, one of which was the NSF political science provision. Coburn would need 60 votes to succeed.

The first two of Coburn's amendments went down to defeat on roll call votes. When the NSF amendment came up Mikulski announced that she had agreed to accept the amendment and called for a voice

vote. The amendment passed. Not one Senator spoke against it or defended political science or NSF's merit review process for selecting grants. Sen. Carl Levin (D-MI) issued a statement deploring Coburn's amendment the day after.

**Why Did It Happen?**

Coburn succeeded in 2013 where he failed in 2009 because he was able to take advantage of a need to speedily pass legislation. Reid and Mikulski were concerned that he could have held up the bill for another 30 hours. Senators were told that the provision was a "do nothing" amendment that would not harm NSF and therefore there was no need to vote against it or even have a vote.

Perhaps, Coburn threatened to go back to his original amendment and force Democrats to vote against cancer research. Of course, when earlier in the week Sen. Tom Harkin (D-IA) proposed an amendment to increase National Institutes of Health's (NIH) budget by \$211 million rather than a paltry \$7 million, Coburn voted against it. When he had the chance in the final vote to pass the bill to fund NIH at over \$31 billion, he voted against that too. Yet the Senator from Oklahoma gets

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# What Do We Know about Postdoctorates in Sociology?

Department of Research on the Profession and the Discipline

Higher education has seen many changes that affect newly minted PhDs. These include the constriction of the academic job market, the increased number of publications required for tenure, the effort to shorten the years to PhD (or end what City College of New York President William P. Kelley alarmingly refers to as the “roach motel” view of doctoral completion). These changes may result in an increased desire for specialized training beyond the PhD and additional time to become more competitive in the job market.

A postdoctoral position is one method of gaining additional specialized training. The postdoc is a well-institutionalized stage in the natural and physical science pipeline. In sociology, a field that has not traditionally used the postdoc as a stage in the career trajectory, there is increasing interest in the role of postdoctoral training in the discipline.

What do we know about the kind of postdocs available to sociologists? Do they prepare new PhDs for cutting-edge specialties, prepare them for teaching, or otherwise help them continue their training in sociology?

Each year, the ASA Research Department collects data from the ASA Job Bank, which include a listing and a description of all positions advertised. One type of advertisement is for postdoctoral positions. Compared with the number of teaching positions advertised for assistant professors in the four years between 2008-09 and 2011-12, there were relatively few postdocs (1,730 vs. 326, respectively), further suggesting that the postdoc does not appear to be an institutionalized stage in the sociology pipeline. There was, however, a slow but steady increase in postdoc advertisements over this four year period.

Based on a content analysis of the 326 postdoc advertisements between 2008-2009 and 2011-2012, we divided them into several types. The first was whether the position was research-oriented, a combination of research and teach-

**Table 1. Post Doctoral Fellowship Advertisements in ASA Job Bank: 2008-2011**

	Collaborative <sup>^</sup>	Independent <sup>^^</sup>	Collaborative/Independent <sup>^^^</sup>	Total	Percent of Total
<b>Research Based<sup>*</sup></b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>59%</b>
Sociology <sup>&gt;</sup>	29	22	11	62	
Interdisciplinary <sup>&gt;&gt;</sup>	51	58	22	131	
<b>Research and Teaching Combination<sup>**</sup></b>	<b>17</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>36%</b>
Sociology	9	27	11	47	
Interdisciplinary	8	44	19	71	
<b>Teaching Based<sup>***</sup></b>	<b>--</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5%</b>
Sociology	--	11	--	11	
Interdisciplinary	--	4	--	4	
<b>Total</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>100%</b>

\* Research based – Recipients are required to complete their own research/dissertations and/or support faculty/others in carrying out research projects.  
 \*\* Research/Teaching – Recipients are required to complete research projects in addition to teaching at least one course per semester.  
 \*\*\* Teaching based – Recipients are expected to teach at least one course per semester with no research requirements.  
 ^ Collaborative – Research involves working with faculty and/or other students.  
 ^^ Independent – Recipients are expected to complete their own research projects.  
 ^^ Collaborative/Independent – Recipients are expected to collaborate with faculty and other students on research projects as well as complete their own research.  
 >> Interdisciplinary – The position requires one to participate in research/work that crosses disciplinary boundaries or makes use of multiple knowledge fields outside of sociology.  
 > Sociology – The position requires one to teach or complete research topics in sociology or specifically use a sociological lens.


ing, or primarily geared towards teaching. A second was between advertisements for postdocs for sociology projects and postdocs for interdisciplinary projects. The latter type of advertisement may have expressed interest in a sociology specialist for an interdisciplinary project or it may have expressed interest in a range of disciplinary areas, with no guarantee that a sociologist would have been hired. Finally, a third distinction was whether the position was to be performed individually or collaboratively (see Table 1 for the number of postdoc positions advertised by type). Not all of the decisions regarding how to label positions were crystal clear—especially those that advertised teaching-focused postdocs.

Table 1 shows 193 (or 59 percent) of these positions were research oriented. An additional 118 (36 percent) were a combination of research and teaching positions, with the remaining 5 percent focusing on teaching. Equal numbers of positions were collaborative versus independent, with fewer than half

as many described as a combination of both (80 positions and 33, respectively). In general, the number of interdisciplinary positions, regardless of type of work, is substantially higher than the number of sociology positions (64 percent versus 36 percent of all positions). All told, the largest category of position was research based and interdisciplinary to be conducted collaboratively, independently, or a combination of both. According to the ASA Job Bank data, it appears as if the demand was more likely to be for postdocs who would do interdisciplinary work rather than sociology alone.

We do not know whether these positions were to work on a faculty member’s research (as they frequently are in the natural sciences), substitutes for adjunct or full-time faculty, or for training positions. We also do not know if sociology departments are preparing PhD students for interdisciplinary work.

Future research on this topic will examine whether those who have held postdocs are more successful in achieving professional goals such

as publications, grant receipt, tenure, and promotion than those who did not obtain these positions. Or does participation in a postdoc program lengthen the time to tenure, without other visible rewards? 

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# Visiting New York City

The 108<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting will be held in New York City on August 10-13, 2013. It is not too early to start planning your visit to this multi-cultural city.

## Getting to New York City

If you plan on flying, New York City can be accessed by three major airports—John F. Kennedy International Airport (JFK), LaGuardia Airport (LGA), and Newark Liberty International Airport (EWR). Upon arrival, travelers can get to midtown Manhattan by taxi, bus, subway, commuter train, or car service.

*John F. Kennedy International Airport* – [www.kennedyairport.com](http://www.kennedyairport.com)  
**Taxi**

- \$52 flat (does not include bridge, tolls, and gratuity).
- 45-60 minutes to Midtown Manhattan.
- 212-NYC-TAXI

### Subway

- \$7.50 (\$5 for the AirTrain from JFK, plus \$2.50 for the subway).
- 60-75 minutes to Midtown Manhattan.

### Private van, bus, car services

- Van and Bus service from \$15.
- Car services – cost varies depending on company and can be expensive.

*LaGuardia Airport* – [www.laguardiaairport.com](http://www.laguardiaairport.com)  
**Taxi**

- Metered fare is approximately \$29-\$37 (does not include bridge, toll, and gratuity).
- 20-30 minutes to Midtown Manhattan.
- 212-NYC-TAXI

### Subway

- \$2.50 – Public bus and MTA.
- 60 minutes to Midtown Manhattan.
- Private bus and van from \$12.
- Car services – varies depending on company.

*Amtrak* – [www.amtrak.com](http://www.amtrak.com)

Annual Meeting attendees can also travel by train. Amtrak (800-USA-RAIL) operates from New York Penn Station, directly under Madison Square Garden, on 34th St. between 7th and 8th Aves. Popular trains leaving during rush hours can fill up quickly; it is a good idea to make reservations online or via phone. Amtrak's Acela express train provides regular fast com-

muter service between major points along the east coast such as Washington, DC, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New Haven, and Providence.

## Hotel and Meeting Rooms

The 108<sup>th</sup> ASA Annual Meeting in New York City will be located at the Hilton New York and Sheraton New York Hotel & Towers. The hotel facilities will host all ASA program sessions. ASA registration and satellite office, book exhibits, Employment Service, and the Bookstore will be located at the Hilton New York. All plenary sessions will be located at the Hilton New York.

All housing services are being managed through Connections Housing. Booking a room through Connection Housing (<[www.asanet.org/am2013/housing.cfm](http://www.asanet.org/am2013/housing.cfm)>) is an important way to support ASA and ultimately keep overall meeting costs as low as possible. Staying “within the block” is also more convenient and helps you stay connected with the informal activities and networking opportunities that occur during the meeting.

### Accessibility Housing Requests

– When making a hotel reservation you may request audio, visual, or mobility assistance. If you would like ASA Meeting Services to verify that your accessibility request(s) related to houseing will be honored, send your request to ASA after you have made your reservations to: ASA Meeting Services, 1430 K Street NW, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20005-4701; fax (202) 638-0882; [meetings@asanet.org](mailto:meetings@asanet.org). Inform ASA Meeting Services of any non-housing related accessibility requests at these same contacts.

## Attractions and Tours

To say there is plenty to see and do in New York is an understatement. Below are just a few suggestions.

**Apollo Theatre** – Harlem's famous Apollo Theater is important not only because it honors and promotes the contributions of black American performers, but also because it is a living example of

progress the building was originally a burlesque theater that did not allow black patrons. Visit the Apollo

for Amateur Night, which started the careers of so many legends—including Ella Fitzgerald—or take a historical tour of the building.

**Brooklyn Botanic Garden** – The Brooklyn Botanic Garden (BBG) is as committed to education and conservation as it is to inspiration. Whether you're looking to learn something or just want to soak up 52 acres of natural beauty, the BBG has more than 10,000 kinds of plants from all over the world. The garden is open year-round and has plants for every season, plus indoor tropical gardens and bonsai trees.

### Empire State Building

**Observatory** – Take in panoramic vistas of New York City from its highest viewing point, the Empire State Building Observatory. Whether on a clear day or a starry night, this stop is a must for any visitor, which explains why its lines are equally famous. To avoid long waits, get there either very early or very late; the Observatory is open from 8 a.m. to 2 a.m., seven days a week.

### Flushing Meadows-Corona Park

– Though best known as the location of the U.S. Open, Flushing Meadows-Corona Park—which, at 1,255 acres, is the City's third-largest park—boasts a range of worthy attractions. It was the site of two World's Fairs (1939-1940 and 1964-1965). The Unisphere, a 140-foot-tall stainless-steel globe built for the 1964-1965 World's Fair, was the site of the final alien fight scene in *Men in Black*. Other Flushing Meadows-Corona Park attractions include the hands-on New York Hall of Science, Queens Botanical Garden, Queens Theatre, and the annual Hong Kong Dragon Boat Festival, a weekend-

Reservations		
Hotel	Single/Double	Triple/Quad
Hilton New York	\$259/\$259	\$289/\$289
Sheraton New York	\$222/\$242	\$272/\$302
Housing Deadline: July 15, 2013		

long sporting and cultural event held August 10-11, 2013.


**Brooklyn Bridge** – John Roebling's engineering masterpiece was the world's longest suspension bridge upon its completion in 1883. One of the most recognizable structures in the city, the bridge has been featured in countless movies and television shows and, as the first land passage between Manhattan and Brooklyn, represents a critical piece of New York City history. Although the bridge is visible from the shores of both boroughs, it is best experienced through a leisurely stroll across its elevated pedestrian walkway. Here, visitors from around the world can share a path with New Yorkers making their daily commute; those walking across can enjoy views of downtown Manhattan and New York Harbor on every step of the 5,989-foot traverse. The Manhattan-side entrance is at Park Row and Centre Street, across from City Hall Park.

### Helicopter Flight

**Service** – There is probably no better way to see New York City than from above. Get a bird's-eye view of Central Park, the Hudson River,

Rockefeller Center, the Empire State Building, and the Statue of Liberty. Additionally, the airport transfer service provides the fastest means available for getting to and from the metropolitan area airports. [www.heliny.com](http://www.heliny.com).

### Circle Line Sight Seeing Tour

– Whether you are exploring New York for the first time or seeking a mini-vacation, a Circle Line cruise is a relaxing and fun way to see the world's most famous skyline. Beverages, wine, beer, cocktails, and food are available on board. [www.circleline42.com](http://www.circleline42.com). 



## Candidates for ASA Offices in 2013

In accordance with election policies established by the ASA Council, biographical sketches of the candidates for ASA leadership positions are published in Footnotes (see below). The candidates appear in alphabetical order by office. Biographical sketches for all candidates will be available online when ballots are sent to all current voting members in mid-April.

### Candidates for President-Elect

#### Paula England

*Present Professional Position:* Professor, Department of Sociology, New York University, 2011-present.



Paula England

*Former Professional Positions:* Professor, Department of Sociology, Stanford University, 2004-11; Professor, Department of Sociology, Northwestern University, 2002-04; Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania, 1999-2002.

*Education:* PhD, University of Chicago, 1975; MA, University of Chicago, 1972; BA, Whitman College, 1971.

*Positions Held in ASA:* Chair, Committee on the Status of Women in Sociology, 2008-09; Chair, Section on the Family, 2007-08; Member, ASA Council, 1997-2000; Chair, Section on Organizations, Occupations, and Work, 1998-99; Chair, Section on Sex and Gender, 1995-96.

*Offices Held in Other Organizations:* Member, Board of Directors, Population Association of America, 2007-09; Member, Board of Directors, Council on Contemporary Families, 2003-07; Member, Executive Committee, Joint Center for Poverty Research, Northwestern University and University of Chicago, 1998-2001; Editor, *American Sociological Review*, 1994-96.

*Publications:* Armstrong, Elizabeth, Paula England, and Alison Fogarty. 2012. "Accounting for Women's Orgasm and Sexual Enjoyment in College Hookups and Relationships." *American Sociological Review*. 77:435-462; England, Paula. 2010. "The Gender Revolution: Uneven and Stalled."

*Gender & Society* 24:149-166; England, Paula. 2005. "Separate and Soluble Selves: Dichotomous Thinking in Economics," in *Feminism Confronts Homo Economicus*, edited by Martha A. Fineman and Terence Dougherty, Cornell University Press; Budig, Michelle and Paula England. 2001. "The Wage Penalty for Motherhood." *American Sociological Review* 66:204-225; England, Paula. 1992. *Comparable Worth: Theories and Evidence*. Aldine de Gruyter.

*Personal Statement:* I would be honored to be ASA President. Learning, doing research, presenting research to academic and public venues, and teaching as a sociologist have been fascinating and meaningful for me. I want the ASA to serve all of its diverse members through its annual meeting, its vibrant sections, its scholarly journals, and its committees and other governance structures. If elected president, I will listen to input from members, try to see that the activities of the Association well serve members from all groups working in all types of institutions, and help to create an intellectually diverse and interesting program for the 2015 Annual Meeting.

#### Aldon D. Morris

*Present Professional Position:* Leon Forrest Professor of Sociology and African American Studies, Northwestern University, 2007-present.



Aldon D. Morris

*Former Professional Positions:* Interim Dean, College of Arts and Science, Northwestern University, 2007-08; Director of Asian American Studies, Northwestern University, 2002-05; Associate Professor of Sociology, University of Michigan, 1986-88.

*Education:* PhD, State University

of New York-Stony Brook, 1980; BA, Bradley University, 1974; Associate of Arts, Olive-Harvey Community College, 1972.

*Positions Held in ASA:* Chair, Selection Committee, W.E.B. Du Bois Award for Distinguished Scholarship, 2013; Member, Task Force on Journal Diversity, 2000; Council Member, 1994-1997; Member, Minority Fellowship Program, 1986-88; Associate Editor, *American Sociological Review*, 1983-86.

*Offices Held in Other Organizations:* Founding Member, Movement for Jobs and Justice Now, 2012; Board, Vivian G. Harsh Research Collection, 1990-2000; President, Association of Black Sociologists, 1986-88.

*Publications:* Morris, Aldon, Forthcoming 2013, *Origins of American Sociology: The Untold Story of W. E. B. Du Bois*, University of California Press; Morris, Aldon, 2007, *Sociology of Race and W. E. B. DuBois: The Path Not Taken in Sociology in America* edited by Craig Calhoun, University of Chicago Press; Morris, Aldon, and Carol Mueller, 1992 (ed) *Frontiers in Social Movement Theory*, Yale University Press; Morris, Aldon. 1981, "Black Southern Student Sit-in Movement: An Analysis of Internal Organization" *American Sociological Review*. 46:747-767; Morris, Aldon. 1984, *The Origins of The Civil Rights Movement: Black Communities Organizing for Change*, Free Press.

*Personal Statement:* I am humbled to run for ASA president. My experiences in Jim Crow Mississippi, Chicago's inner city, as a factory worker, and as a scholar, enable me to view the world from both subaltern and privileged standpoints. Because sociology is a scientific enterprise that unravels dynamics of domination and probes solutions to human suffering, it is a combat sport. An ASA Annual Meeting during my tenure would focus on rigorous foundational knowledge regarding "struggle" in all of its manifestations. Inequalities rooted in class, race, gender, sexual orientation, and those associated with religion, war, policy formation and the environment would

take center stage. To produce new knowledge, a broad tent is required, constituted of sociologists from every kind of institution, as well as practitioners, retired scholars, and international colleagues. If elected, I will organize the conference to push the limits of knowledge and engagement in the service of enriching our scholarship and promoting social transformation.

### Candidates for Vice President-Elect

#### Cecilia Menjivar

*Present Professional Position:* Cowden Distinguished Professor, Sanford School of Social and Family Dynamics, Arizona State University, 2008-present.



Cecilia Menjivar

*Former Professional Positions:* Assistant to Professor, School of Social and Family Dynamics/School of Justice and Social Inquiry, Arizona State University, 1996-2007; Post-doctoral Fellow, RAND, 1994-95; Chancellor's Postdoctoral Fellow, University of California-Berkeley, 1992-94.

*Education:* PhD, Sociology, University of California-Davis, 1992; MS, International Education and Development Policy, University of Southern California, 1983; BA, Psychology and Sociology, University of Southern California, 1981.

*Positions Held in ASA:* Member-at-large, ASA Council, 2010-present; Committee on Nominations, 2007-09; Program Committee, 2004 and 2008 Annual Meetings; Chair, Latina/o Section, 2005-06; Council Member, International Migration Section 2003-06; Committee on Nominations, Family Section, 2009-2010.

*Offices Held in Other Organizations:* Sociologists for Women in Society, Member, Mainstream Team (media contact) 2009; Co-Chair, Program Tracks on Migration and Diasporas, Cross-border Studies, Latin American

Continued on next page



## Candidates

from previous page

Studies Association, 2007-09 and 2009-10 meetings; Co-Chair, Central American Section, Latin American Studies Association, 2002-03; Committee on Committees, Southern Region, Pacific Sociological Association, 2004-07; Chair, Minority Fellowship Selection Committee, Society for the Study of Social Problems, 2001-2002.

**Publications:** Menjívar, Cecilia. 2011. *Enduring Violence: Latina Women's Lives in Guatemala*. University of California Press; "Gendered Paths to Legal Citizenship: The Case of Latin-American Immigrants in Phoenix." *Law & Society Review* 46:335-368; Menjívar, Cecilia and Leisy J. Abrego. 2012. "Legal Violence: Immigration Law and the Lives of Central American Immigrants." *American Journal of Sociology*, 117:1380-1421; Menjívar, Cecilia and Victor Agadjanian. 2007. "Men's Migration and Women's Lives: Views from Rural Armenia and Guatemala." *Social Science Quarterly* 88:1243-1262; Menjívar, Cecilia. 2006. "Liminal Legality: Salvadoran and Guatemalan Immigrants' Lives in the United States." *American Journal of Sociology*, 111:999-1037; Menjívar, Cecilia. 2000. *Fragmented Ties: Salvadoran Immigrant Networks in America*. University of California Press.

**Personal Statement:** I am honored to be nominated to run for the Vice Presidency of the ASA. In my view, sociology's strength and future promise lies in its flexibility, rich array of viewpoints, and natural predisposition to embrace inclusivity and diversity. Sociology's unique toolkit places us in a distinctively strong position to understand the historical roots of processes that create social inequalities, conflicts, and human suffering in micro situations and macro contexts, both domestically and globally. This also means that sociologists have the responsibility to lead in identifying critical research paths in order to address these challenges and to engage pressing issues in ways that transcend the academy. My

research interests in various parts of the world, my efforts to promote the inclusion of underrepresented perspectives, and my conviction that sociological research should inform policy and be communicated to various publics would be central in my work as an ASA officer.

### Rubén G. Rumbaut

**Present Professional Position:**

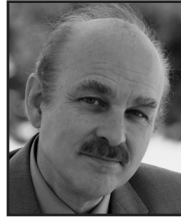
Professor, Department of Sociology, University of California-Irvine, 2002-present.

**Former Professional Positions:** Professor, Department of Sociology, Michigan State University, 1993-2002; Fellow, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, Stanford, 2000-01; Resident Scholar, Russell Sage Foundation, New York City, 1997-98.

**Education:** PhD, Brandeis University, 1978; MA, Brandeis University, 1973; BA, Washington University, St. Louis, 1969.

**Positions Held in ASA:** ASA Council, 2006-09; (Chair, Committee on Awards; Advisory Panel, Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline; Task Force on Teaching Ethics throughout the Curriculum); Consulting Inaugural Editor, *Contexts*, 2003-06; Editorial Board Member and Associate Editor, *Sociology of Education*, 2004-06; Liaison Committee with the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the AAAS Directorate for International Programs, 1992-96; Founding Chair, Section on International Migration, 1993-95.

**Offices Held in Other Organizations:** National Advisory Committee, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Scholars in Health Policy Research Program, 2011-present; MacArthur Foundation Research Network on Transitions to Adulthood, 1999-2011; Committee on Population, National Academy of Sciences, 2002-08; Board of Overseers, General Social Survey, 1998-2004 (Chair, International Social Survey Program Committee); Founding Member, Committee




Rubén G. Rumbaut

on International Migration, Social Science Research Council, 1994-2004.

**Publications:** Portes, Alejandro and Rubén G. Rumbaut. Forthcoming 4th ed. *Immigrant America: A Portrait*. University of California Press; Rumbaut, Rubén G. 2008. "The Coming of the Second Generation: Immigration and Ethnic Mobility in Southern California." *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 620:196-236; Rumbaut, Rubén G. 2005. "Turning Points in the Transition to Adulthood: Determinants of Educational Attainment, Incarceration, and Early Childbearing among Children of Immigrants." *Ethnic and Racial Studies* 28:1041-1086; Rumbaut, Rubén G. 2004. "Ages, Life Stages, and Generational Cohorts." *International Migration Review*. 38:1160-1205; Portes, Alejandro and Rubén G. Rumbaut. 2001. *Legacies: The Story of the Immigrant Second Generation*. University of California Press and Russell Sage

Foundation [Spanish ed. 2011].

**Personal Statement:** The ASA was founded five score and seven years ago; I've been avidly engaged in the discipline as student and practitioner for the past two score and seven years. Sociology today is a sprawling field, too diverse to be characterized monolithically; but its leitmotifs remain those that first drew me to it: a reasoned, evidence-based inquiry into the never-dull dialectic of individuals and their contexts, teasing out truths of uncommon sense from the intersections of biography and history. The contextualizing discipline par excellence with the widest-angle lens of the social sciences, sociology is indispensable to grasp the new century in all its complexity and paradox. At a time of widening inequalities and perplexing global change, with Robert Lynd's question ("knowledge for what?") central as ever, ASA leadership can and should play a dual role, lending an authoritative voice in public education and debate, while continuing to expand and support the organization's multiple constituencies. 

## Upcoming Program Review? Browse ASA's List of Highly Qualified External Reviewers

The Department Resources Group (DRG) referral page is available for chairs seeking a program review. The page provides a list of DRG consultants along with each consultant's institutional affiliation, program type, CV, and statement of consulting approach and availability. DRG consultants receive training at each ASA Annual Meeting and are in regular communication throughout the year about trends, data, and new resources that can help build strong departments. DRG consultants are committed to the advancement of the discipline and to empowering department chairs and faculty. For more information, visit [www.asanet.org/teaching/drg.cfm](http://www.asanet.org/teaching/drg.cfm).

## Military Students

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many ways, the active-duty military student is a student just like any other adult student. They juggle work duties, family, and school. Military students also have unique challenges associated with where they work, work schedules, travel, and contract requirements. These challenges can impact the learning experience.

### Offering Flexibility

Our university, the University of Maryland University College (UMUC), serves working adults and non-traditional students in Maryland, the United States, and overseas. For more than 60 years, UMUC has worked with the military services to provide educational opportunities for military learners. Today, UMUC offers distance education, including onsite and/or online courses, at more than 150 military installations and locations on four continents, including more than 25 countries and territories. UMUC's strong online programs also enable military students to continue their studies seamlessly as they change duty station locations worldwide. Thus, distance education is extremely helpful for the academic success and degree completion of active-duty military learners. Flexibility is a key consideration for military students, with distance education, particularly online courses, providing the flexibility needed by non-traditional adult learners (Kolowich 2010).

Teaching and learning of military students may be enhanced by: (1) familiarizing ourselves (faculty and administrators) with the military culture; (2) adapting the distance education experience to enhance learning for military students; and (3) applying adult learning principles to discipline-specific content (i.e., sociology, and social sciences) for military learners. Here we share tips and "best practice" guidelines for effective teaching and learning of the military undergraduate student, drawing on the experiences of UMUC faculty who teach using distance education formats.

### What Aspects of Military Culture Affect the Classroom?

Understanding the military culture can make a difference in the classroom. Significant aspects of

military culture include the following: discipline and duty; well-defined hierarchy; center on mission; hard work and high stress. Discipline and duty form the foundation of military life; to be successful, military personnel must do what is asked of them and do it well. Transferred to the academic classroom, this means that military students are respectful, follow instructions, and observe deadlines.

The U.S. military has a well-defined hierarchy and chain of command. As adult learners, military students tend to be very motivated since grades may make a difference in their promotion. Higher education may support their movement up the ranks.

The military culture is mission centered, where action is based on specific goals. Military student success in the academic classroom thus is enhanced by providing a structured format, clear and specific goals, with class activities mapped to those goals.

Active-duty military frequently have heavy demands on their work schedule, with those in combat zones under particular stress. Being aware of the demands that military students face is important for instructors. Instructors should demonstrate flexibility, maintain academic rigor, and expect hard work from the military learners in their courses.

Instructors also should familiarize themselves with specific aspects of military culture, including the military language (i.e., terminology and acronyms) as well as basic structural organization.

### Best Practices for Online Classrooms for Active-Duty Military Students

Online teaching requires clear classroom and course design and structure, and clear and open communication. The online classroom needs to be well organized, with easy navigation for the student. In the syllabus, policies regarding missed assignments and absenteeism also need to be clear. Since military duties may sometimes keep students away from the online classroom, instructors should invite students to let them know about potential issues and obstacles at the term start, and then ask students for updates throughout the class. How will absences due to TDY (Temporary Duty Yonder), PCS (Permanent of Station) or military exercises be handled? Clear, open communication

is key for instructor and students. Instructors need to be aware that for military students deployed in combat areas, Internet access may be unreliable with possible communication "blackouts."

Throughout the online class, instructors need to provide consistent, regular, encouraging, and constructive feedback to military students; students need to know where they stand in the class; therefore, regular feedback is essential. Instructors should also learn more about the educational and professional backgrounds of their military students, and be prepared to provide referrals to online support services and resources available at the university.

### Adult Learning Principles for Effective Teaching and Learning of Sociology

Strategies for student engagement, retention, and academic success of military students in sociology must address the unique needs of these adult learners, applying an "andragogical" approach that stresses the adult learner's self-direction, motivation, experience, and practical application of knowledge (Knowles 1980).


As adult learners, military students need to find sociology relevant to their own lives, personal experience, and career plans. In introductory and general education sociology courses, instructors should use students' everyday experiences (e.g., in military training, deployments) as pedagogical tools or examples to illustrate and apply sociological concepts (e.g., social structure, social organization, social roles, social change). Using adult learning principles, instructors should engage military learners by creating assignments and online discussion topics that encourage reflection on sociological concepts and applying real-life experiences. In upper-level sociology classes, case studies relevant to military themes may be used to explore sociological theory, as well as specialty areas within sociology. For example, sociolinguistics is a specialty area that may be particularly relevant to the military student when facing the transition to



Photo By English: Cpl. Jo Jones [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons.

civilian life. By examining military jargon and speech communities, students can become aware of their own military language and how it may, or may not, be helpful in communicating to those outside that community.

To further engage the military student in sociology, the sociology curriculum may be expanded to include courses specifically about the military. At UMUC, we offer upper-level undergraduate courses including "Military Sociology" and "Women in the Military," in which sociological perspectives of the military are explored.

In the military culture, education is a top priority from both a mission-ready and a funding perspective. Military students are motivated and eager to learn. Through application of these tips and "best practices," teaching and learning of military students in distance education can be enhanced, promoting student engagement and student success. 

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# Human Rights Delegation as a Post-Retirement Venture

Keith Roberts, Emeritus, Hanover College

Like many other sociologists, I was struck by the powerful argument of *The New Jim Crow* by Michelle Alexander: the U.S. war on drugs has been deeply dysfunctional for democracy and especially for the African American community. In January my wife, Judy, and I were afforded the opportunity to look into the impacts of the war on drugs beyond the domestic scene. We were part of a 17-member human rights delegation to Colombia for 11 days in January 2013 that took us to places in Colombia that U.S. diplomats are not permitted to visit for security reasons. The focus of our investigation was the impact of U.S. drug policy both for the Colombian people and for prevention of drug addiction here. The project was sponsored by a U.S. Human Rights organization, Witness for Peace.<sup>1</sup>

The delegation met with and interviewed 74 people in four Colombian cities, including representatives from 11 organizations. These included many people who have lost family members and friends, and whose own lives are in jeopardy after receiving multiple death threats. One of the people with whom we met, Father Alberto Franco, has had bullets shot into his car just since we were there, and he lives under constant death threats for his courageous voice for justice for vulnerable Colombians. It was humbling to have people meet with us even though the very act of speaking with a human rights group could further endanger their lives. It was an eye-opening experience for each member of the delegation.

I have been asked several times since returning whether I felt that I was in personal danger. There was one day, when we were in Buenaventura, when we were ordered to be in our hotels by 4:00pm and not leave until the next morning. That felt eerie. Still, we wore human rights shirts to identify ourselves. The international Witness for Peace staff assured us that the last thing the FARC (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia) on the left, or the Paramilitaries on the right, wanted was a spotlight

on them and their activities. Harm occurring to Americans who were part of a human rights delegation was certain to bring intense attention to that area. We were in far less danger than local citizens. Still, we were required to sign statements that we realized we were entering a violent area and that anything could happen. Neither Judy nor I felt particularly fearful at any point, except for fear we felt for the people we interviewed.

We learned in Colombia that U.S. drug policy has led to displacement, human rights violations, increased arms trafficking, and violence. Indeed, the provisions of Colombian Law 30 (National Statute on Narcotics) allows for the seizure of any land on which coca is being grown, and this has been used to displace residents, including indigenous peoples.

The delegation ended with a 15-page report that we submitted to the U.S. Embassy and sent to our Congressional representatives. We also had a two-hour exit meeting with eight members of the U.S. Embassy staff. The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs in 1964 criminalized the coca leaf internationally for the first time. This marked the beginning of the era of comprehensive U.S. federal prohibition of controlled substances. Coca has been a target of U.S. military and counter-narcotics policy in Latin America even though it contains less than one percent cocaine alkaloid, which must be chemically extracted from the leaves to synthesize the cocaine that is eventually consumed by North Americans. Despite international laws demanding respect for indigenous cultural values and practices, the Colombian military has engaged in systematic eradication of the crop with substantial financial and technical support from the United States since the 1990s.

## Fumigation

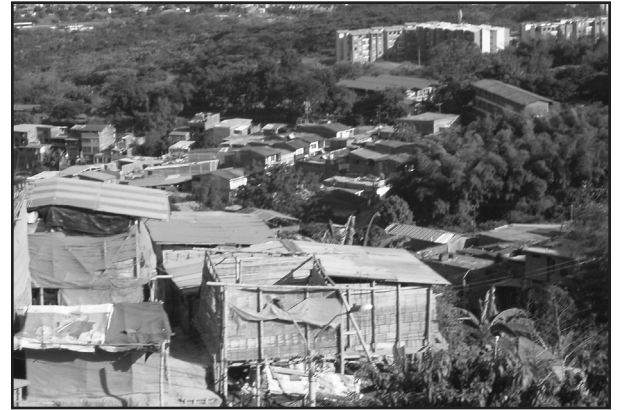
Most of the anti-narcotic efforts arose from Plan Colombia, which focused heavily on fumigation of the coca plant beginning in 2000. Despite more than \$7.3 billion U.S. dollars spent on Plan Colombia as

of 2011—and \$20 billion in the past decade spent on eradication in Latin America as a whole—the program has met with very little success in eliminating coca cultivation.

We learned of the “success” of this massive effort: Before the fumigation program was started, there were 160,000 hectares of coca in Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. There are now 150,000 hectares of coca in those countries. According to the Interamerican Association for Environmental Defense, it costs roughly \$1,700 to fumigate a single hectare of coca. One of the ironies of aerial fumigation is that coca is one of the crops least susceptible to fumigation; it can grow back in as little as one month. However, fumigation renders the land unusable for 5 to 10 years for most food crops, making the people *more* dependent on coca.

## Militarization and Armed Conflicts

In response to suppression of the drug trade, the Colombian armed forces have grown 600 percent over the last 12 years, largely funded by U.S. taxpayers. This militarization has not contributed to a civil society that values democracy. We often heard from people about their fears of the military and the police. Colombia’s official government statistics list over 51,000 “disappeared persons,” and many believe the number is much higher than that. Plan Colombia funding has also been tied to anti-insurgency campaigns that mark success through body counts, which lead to the phenomenon of false positives—innocent people killed, re-clothed, and inaccurately counted among



A view of the Nasa refugee camp on the outskirts of Cali

“the enemy” killed. The delegation heard many first-person accounts of this deadly phenomenon from grieving family members.

Though paramilitary groups were outlawed in 1989 and declared fully demobilized in 2005, a large proportion of the communities the delegation visited reported that the same people—many of whom are military by daylight—carry out the same type of intimidation, assassinations, torture, land grabs, and violence against women that paramilitary groups did.

We heard heart-wrenching stories of women who have been brutalized by the conflict. Not only are they often left as widows and grieving mothers, the instances of rape are overwhelming. The delegation was told by a leader of Ruta Páccifica de las Mujeres that in a 15-year period in one of the northern regions of Cauca, every adult female in the district had been raped by paramilitary, military, or guerilla personnel as part of the pattern of intimidation and humiliation.

## Loss of Land

Land is at the heart of the Colombian conflict, and the struggle between different powerful interests and armed groups for control of these natural resources displaces entire communities. According to National University Professor Daniel Libreros, nearly 4 million small-scale farmers have been displaced and collectively lost 7 million hectares of land. This is in addition to the exten-

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## Human Rights

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sive displacement of indigenous and Afro-descendant communities. According to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), Colombia has now surpassed Sudan to become the country with the largest internally displaced population in the world. We interviewed Afro-Colombians and indigenous people who have been removed from their land as part of the policies to suppress coca. More than 3.5 million people have been displaced within the Colombian population of approximately 46 million, and the IDMC places that number at closer to five and a half million.

The suffering the delegates witnessed and heard was palpable, and U.S. drug policies are a major cause of the problem. Many indig-

enous, Afro-Colombian and small-farmer communities have been on the same land for generations; there is a deep symbolic and even visceral connection to that geographical location. We met with leaders at the Alta Buena

Vista refugee camp near Cali, which holds the Nasa indigenous people. They had been removed from their historic lands because some coca had been found on their land.

### Ethnocide

Besides the killing of people (genocide), the drug war and suppression of coca contributes to ethnocide. For many indigenous peoples—such as the Nasa, the Quichuas, and the Misac—coca is sacred. It is sacred because (1) it has important healing properties when used properly, (2) it is hearty and grows in the dry season and survives environmental destruction caused by fumigation, (3) it is an incredibly nutritious and useful plant, and (4) it is a profound symbol of connectedness to mother

earth. The sacredness of coca for indigenous peoples is very similar to the sacredness of corn for the Hopi in Arizona or the Zuni in New Mexico. Neither of these indigenous U.S. cultures could survive as a culture if they were denied the right to grow corn, and the same is true for some native peoples in Colombia regarding the coca plant.

There are over 200 products that come from coca, including medicines, drinks, cookies and breads, skin creams, sauces, and other products. The delegates were served and consumed several such products, and they had no narcotic or hallucinogenic consequences at all. Indeed, the process used by indigenous peoples involves a toasting of the coca leaves in the sun, which removes the alkaloids that are central to cocaine production. “Coca is not intrinsically the problem. The problem is how it is processed,” said

**“The sacredness of coca for indigenous peoples is very similar to the sacredness of corn for the Hopi in Arizona or the Zuni in New Mexico. Neither of these indigenous U.S. cultures could survive as a culture if they were denied the right to grow corn, and the same is true for some native peoples in Colombia regarding the coca plant.”**

Jose, a spokesman of the Nasa people. “Because coca is the only product that will survive the glyphosate fumigation, it is an essential food product. In fact, we would like to create markets for the highly constructive uses of this

very useful and potentially life-giving plant.”

Coca has remarkable uses as a medicine. For mountain people, the blood thinning qualities of the coca leaf are critical to processing oxygen when engaging in heavy labor at high elevations. Insisting that indigenous people cannot use coca is seen as an attack on their culture—a policy of forced assimilation and intolerance of cultural diversity.

### Environmental and Health Consequences

Colombia is home to a “mega-diverse” ecosystem, hosting 14 percent of the world’s biodiversity. Aerial fumigation has resulted in the destruction of fragile ecosystems. The United Nations Office



Witness for Peace delegation in Colombia focusing on the War on Drugs shares stories and historic memory through food, music and dance with Daira Quiñones at her women’s collective in January 2013. Photo: Jan Campbell


on Drugs and Crime reported that 158,000 hectares of virgin rainforest in Colombia were fumigated between 2001 and 2007 due to coca eradication efforts. In addition, people, animals, and land are devastated by the toxic air and homes are damaged. Waste from cocaine production and the fumigation process pollute the rivers and lakes. The destruction of food crops affects not only humans, but also the animals inhabiting the affected ecosystem.

Both aerial fumigation and manual eradication of coca implicate serious health and human rights concerns. Despite assurances from the U.S. Department of State that fumigations do not occur when people or livestock are present, we continuously heard from communities that they receive no warning before fumigations. Fumigations severely compromise food security, and reports of direct health problems, such as respiratory difficulty, skin rashes, diarrhea, eye problems, and miscarriages have also been reported following spraying. In 2007, the UN’s special report on the right to health stated: “There is credible, reliable evidence that the aerial spraying of glyphosate along the Colombia-Ecuador border damages the physical health of people living in [the affected areas]. There is also credible, reliable evidence that the aerial spraying damages their mental health. Military helicopters sometimes accompany the aerial spraying and the entire experience can be terrifying, especially for children.”

### Corruption Across Many Sectors of Society

It is clear from talking to more than 70 informants that the high stakes involved in controlling and ensuring the flow of drugs has created massive fraud at many levels. When the demand side of the equation is ignored and allowed to remain extremely high and supply is high risk, the incentives for involvement are enormous. Thus, corruption at many levels in government, military, and the private sector for participating and earning a piece of the reward is substantial.

The conclusion of the delegation is that the current U.S. policy is a failed policy. It is a policy that has enormous costs to U.S. taxpayers at a time when we are trying to cut the monstrous federal budget and get a handle on the federal debt. The policy has huge costs for the Colombian people as well.

Participating in a human rights delegation was an eye-opening experience, and one in which I felt I could contribute my sociological skills of investigation and analysis. If you would like to participate in a delegation to Colombia, Mexico, Nicaragua, or Cuba, visit the Witness for Peace website: <witnessforpeace.org.> One to Mexico on the roots of immigration is currently being set up for August and would be relevant to many sociologists. 

<sup>1</sup> Witness for Peace is a politically independent grassroots organization committed to supporting peace, justice, and sustainable economies in the Americas. The group focuses on U.S. policy issues that affect Latin America and the Caribbean.



## Statistics Is Cool!

Ronald L. Wasserstein, Executive Director, American Statistical Association

Having a hard time grasping that headline? Don't worry, you're not the only one who finds it unbelievable that statistics is in vogue. Even I—a longtime statistician and college statistics professor—while obviously grateful for the rise in popularity of statistics, still have to pinch myself to make sure this surge in recognition is not a dream. If it is, don't wake me!

Social scientists have long been aware of the value of statistical thinking in their work, yet perhaps even many of you are surprised by the rise of statistics. This surge in interest is the result of the convergence of several phenomena including:

- the advent of Big Data and the resulting demand for employees with analytical and quantitative skills by government and private employers;
- increased interest in undergraduate and graduate statistics programs in the U.S. and abroad;
- the rise to stardom of FiveThirtyEight.com blogger and statistician Nate Silver;
- the growth of sports analytics that was captured in the 2011 movie *Moneyball*; and
- the International Year of Statistics, currently being celebrated worldwide.

### A Data Explosion

Big Data is the growing prevalence of digital datasets so large and complex that it is difficult to process these using typical database management tools. Owners want to tap these datasets for planning, optimization of supply chains, new discoveries, and public-policy decision making, says Victor Perez Abreu, researcher in the Probability and Statistics Department at Mexico's Center for Research in Mathematics.

Statistical analysis translates these complex datasets into practical insights in government, business and science. How statistics works within the Big Data movement is

explained by Raymond Chambers, Professor of Statistical Methodology at the University of Wollongong in Australia: "Data are becoming 'Big,' but that doesn't necessarily bring more knowledge. There are always problems with 'noisy' and 'missing' data or data uncertainty, and there is always uncertainty in the how we characterize their underlying structure. Statistical science turns the data into information and then that information into knowledge."

This explosive growth of data means statisticians, whose academic training has armed them with the requisite analytical and quantitative skills, are in great demand. And, in a March *Wall Street Journal* article, Dan Thorpe, senior director for analytics and global customer insights at Wal-Mart Stores, said the surge in stats jobs also is influenced by increased marketplace competition to identify the wants and needs of consumers.

### A Coveted Career

Colleges around the world are racing to fulfill this demand. A study by the Conference Board of the Mathematical Sciences reveals that U.S. enrollments in undergrad programs in elementary statistics has risen 41 percent between 2005 and 2010. High school students also are buying into the rise of statistics and the exciting and rewarding career options that await. The year-over-year growth in the number of students taking the AP Statistics Exam is up nearly 23,000 since 2010.

This student growth is being mirrored around the world. In Mexico, Abreu says applications to graduate statistics programs have grown by 30 percent in recent years. Geert Verbeke, professor of biostatistics at the University of Leuven in Belgium reports: "Master programs in statistics have steadily gained students over the last two decades and there is no unemployment amongst statistics graduates."

### A Statistical Savant

Called a "number-crunching prodigy" by *New York Magazine*, Nate Silver first gained national

prominence in 2008, when he correctly predicted the results of the presidential primaries and the winner of the general election in 49 states. Silver's more-recent prediction of the 2012 presidential election in all 50 states has made him the public face of statistical analysis and has raised the profile of statistics.

Following his rise to fame, Silver appeared on numerous national television programs, ranging from MSNBC's *Morning Joe* to Comedy Central's *The Daily Show*, further spreading word about the power of statistics. Recently, he published a *New York Times* bestseller, *The Signal and the Noise: Why Most Predictions Fail – But Some Don't*, that educates readers about predictive statistical modeling and analysis. (As an aside, Silver will be the keynote speaker at the Joint Statistical Meetings in August.)

### A Competitive Edge

The book and the ensuing movie, *Moneyball* first shined a spotlight on sports analytics. From a humble start late last century, the role of statistics in sports has extended far beyond the Oakland Athletics, the movie's darlings, to practically all teams in Major League Baseball and now is making inroads in the professional football and basketball as well.

Teams are using sports analytics to seek a competitive advantage—from identifying "hidden" talents to discovering trends in the way an opponent calls plays, for example the frequency of plays a football team runs in third-and-long situations. In fact, analyses conducted by statistics professors at Brigham Young University contributed to the gold-medal-success of the U.S. men's volleyball team at the 2008 Olympics in Beijing.

### A Worldwide Celebration

In a coincidence of fortunate timing, the International Year of Statistics (Statistics2013) is being marked around the world this year and further tapping the public's new interest in analytics. This worldwide celebration is supported by more than 1,800 organizations—national and international statistical societies, universities, primary

and secondary schools, businesses, government statistical agencies, and research institutes—in 121 countries. Its goals are to:

- increase public awareness of the power and impact of statistics;
- nurture statistics as a profession, especially among young people; and
- promote creativity and development in the sciences of probability and statistics.

To this end, participating organizations are promoting the importance of statistics to the scientific community, business and government data users, the media, policymakers, employers, secondary school and college students, and millions of people worldwide. Many participating organizations are conducting seminars, media outreach, and other educational and promotional activities in their countries. The centerpiece of Statistics2013 is its informative and educational website ([www.statistics2013.org/](http://www.statistics2013.org/)) where people can learn about statistics in layman's terms.

The outgrowth of the profession's enhanced reputation means that there is tremendous growth in demand for statisticians as private companies and governments around the world seek to capture the decision-making power that is provided by statistical analysis, notes Chambers (McKinsey Global Institute).

### So what?

Even if you are persuaded that statistics is cool, a reasonable question is, "So what?"

The demand for people who can think statistically is rising faster than the number of people being trained, so we will use this attention to attract young people to statistics. Further, there is still a lot of work being done that could be improved with more sound application of statistics, so increased public awareness of statistics and statisticians will help in that regard.

At the American Statistical Association ([www.amstat.org](http://www.amstat.org)), we believe that good use of statistics leads to better public policy and improved human welfare. And, those things are definitely cool! 🌍





**New York**

from Page 1

ethnic make up. The proportion of Asians and Hispanics has mushroomed, while whites have been steadily declining. Between 1980 and 2010, non-Hispanic whites went from 52 to 33 percent of New York City's population, Hispanics from 20 to 29 percent, Asians from 3 to 13 percent, and non-Hispanic blacks, with an infusion of West Indian and, more recently, African immigrants, held fairly steady at 24 percent in 1980 and 23 percent in 2010.

**Neighborhoods**

The more than doubling of the immigrant population since 1970 has given rise to dense ethnic neighborhoods in every borough. The city boasts three Chinatowns, West Indian Brooklyn, and a Dominican colony in upper Manhattan's Washington Heights, and ethnic settlements have multiplied in the last decade. More Dominicans now live in the Bronx than in Manhattan, and Queens and Brooklyn have supplanted Manhattan's Chinatown as the most popular destinations for Chinese immigrants. Although Brooklyn's Brighton Beach (or "Little Odessa") remains an emotional and cultural home for Russian Jews, they have also spread to nearby neighborhoods, and a community of central Asian Jews



National Puerto Rican Day Parade

—“Queensistan”—flourishes in Forest Hills and Rego Park. Smaller immigrant groups have established clusters like “Little Liberia” on the northern end of Staten Island, with its own outdoor African market.

There are also many polyethnic neighborhoods that are amalgams from all over the world. In fact, Queens is the most ethnically and racially diverse county in the United States. Elmhurst, a Queens neighborhood, is an ethnic mélange with large numbers of Chinese, Colombians, Koreans, Mexicanos, Filipinos, Asian Indians, Dominicans, and Ecuadorians. Astoria, once a predominantly Italian and Greek neighborhood, has attracted many Bangladeshis, Brazilians, Ecuadorians, Mexicans, and Middle Easterners, among others, thereby becoming another ethnic stew.

**Work and Education**

As immigrants have entered the economy, they have changed the ethnic division of labor. If you hail a taxi, your driver is likely to be South Asian; if you are a patient in a hospital, it is a good bet that the nursing aide will be West Indian; the vendor at the corner fruit and vegetable stand is from Bangladesh. Nearly half of all small business owners living in New York City are immigrants, making up 90 percent of owners of dry cleaners and laundries, 84 percent of small grocery store owners, and 70 percent of beauty salon owners in the New York metropolitan area. Korean nail salons are everywhere. In fact, nail salons and dry cleaners are now the two major Korean businesses in the New York

metropolitan area.

The surge of immigration has led to huge increases in public school enrollment—now over the 1 million mark—with the majority of students being immigrants or children of immigrants.

In one Queens elementary school, nearly 80 percent of the incoming students arrived speaking no English; among them, the children in the school spoke 36 languages. In 2010–11, about 154,000 students in New York City's public schools were classified as English language learners (not proficient in English), with 168 home languages represented among them; Spanish was the home language for almost two-thirds, while a quarter spoke Chinese (Mandarin, Cantonese, and other dialects), Bengali, Arabic, Haitian Creole, Russian, or Urdu.

Mainstream cultural institutions have also responded to the huge number of immigrants. The dozens of public library branches offer a growing number of books, DVDs, and CDs in many languages. In 2012, non-English titles made up 12 percent of items on the stacks of the 62-branch Queens library system, which had large collections in Spanish and Chinese as well as Korean, Russian, French, Hindi, Italian, and Bengali. New museums have sprouted up to spotlight the history or arts of Asian and Latino groups. Two notable additions are the Museum of the Chinese in America in lower Manhattan, founded in 1980 and moved in 2009 to a building designed by the architect Maya Lin, and El Museo del Barrio in East Harlem, created in 1969 to focus on the Puerto Rican diaspora but since changed to include all Latin Americans and Puerto Ricans in the United States.


**Culture and Politics**

Immigrants have broadened New Yorkers' tastes with new cuisines and foods and have added new music styles and forms, from Jamaican reggae and dance hall to Dominican merengue. The ethnic media are flourishing. By one count



in 2001, nearly 200 magazines and newspapers were publishing in 36 languages. New ethnic parades and festivals represent practically every immigrant group in the city. The largest is the West Indian American Day Parade, which attracts between 1 and 2 million people every Labor Day on Brooklyn's Eastern Parkway and has become a mandatory campaign stop for politicians seeking citywide office.

Ethnic politics has taken new twists and turns as more immigrants and the U.S.-born second generation are going to the polls. Although they have yet to enter the city's political leadership proportionate to their numbers, immigrant-origin candidates have won seats in the city council, the state assembly and senate, and the U.S. Congress. In 2008, Yvette Clark, the New York-born daughter of Jamaican immigrants, was elected to Congress and in 2012, Grace Meng, a second-generation Taiwanese American, became New York City's first Asian-American member of Congress. Also noteworthy was the 2009 election of John Liu, a 1.5 generation (born in Taiwan but grew up in the United States) immigrant, as comptroller, the second-highest elected office in the city.

If these are some ways immigration has transformed New York, this is not the end of the story, and we can expect additional changes in the years ahead as fresh immigrant recruits keep arriving and a huge second—and soon large third—generation come of age and leave their own stamp on America's quintessential immigrant city. 

*Nancy Foner is Distinguished Professor of Sociology at Hunter College and the Graduate Center of the City University of New York and editor of One Out of Three: Immigrant New York in the Twenty-First Century (Columbia University Press, 2013).*

## Annual Meeting News: Mark Your Calendar



- The 2013 preliminary online program schedule will go live on the Annual Meeting website on **April 30**. The program will be searchable by participant name, session title, or individual presentation title. No program scheduling information is available in advance of that date.
- Full preregistration for all events and services will be available at the end of April. At that time, members will be able to sign up for Seminars and Courses, Tours, the Employment Service, the Child Care Service, Chairs Conference, Directors of Graduate Study Conference, and the MFP and TEF Benefit Receptions. Preregistration closes **July 10**.
- Deadlines for Program participants. **May 15** is the deadline to preregister for the meeting to maintain your listing in the Final Program. Any changes to session listings for the Final Program must be received by Meeting Services (meetings@asanet.org) no later than **June 1**.

## Send Us Your News

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



## Interested in Volunteering for the ASA Task Force on Social Media?

At its January 2013 meeting, the ASA Council voted to create a new **Task Force on Using Social Media to Increase the Visibility of Sociological Research** proposed by ASA President-elect Annette Lareau. Council seeks ASA members to volunteer to participate on the Task Force which will consider specific ways to improve ASA's use of existing (and new) social media tools and to develop approaches for the Association to assist sociologists expand their personal skills to promote their own sociological research. The Task Force will be chaired by President-elect Lareau and staffed by the Executive Office. Members of the task force will be selected by Council. To volunteer, please email Executive Officer Sally Hillsman at [Hillsman@asanet.org](mailto:Hillsman@asanet.org) by April 30.

## NSF

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away with these votes and perceives of himself as a great friend of NIH. However, if Democrats voted against cancer research to continue funding NSF's political science program, that would have created an opening for 30-second ads in their next campaign on how they voted against a cure for cancer.

### What Happens Now?


So far reactions to Coburn's amendment have come from a strong statement issued by APSA, calling it "a devastating blow to the integrity of the scientific process at the National Science Foundation" and declaring that it "makes all scientific research vulnerable to the whims of political pressure; *New York Times* columnist David Brooks called the Coburn amendment "weird" on the March 22 PBS Newshour, and the blogosphere has been full of commentary. No statements have been issued from the august National Science Board, the prestigious National Academy of Sciences, or any other scientific association deploring Coburn and the Senate for accepting the amendment

Reports are beginning to surface that NSF is informing grantees that their funding has been held up because of the subject matter of their projects. How NSF interprets the amendment is paramount. With

an Acting Director and within a few months a new permanent director, NSF's incentive to risk offending Coburn by a broad interpretation of the restrictive language is not high.

Does this mean the American National Election Study, a special Coburn target for many years, is now endangered? Political scientists and their friends will have to figure out a way to frame the study within the new rules.

We now move onto FY 2014 where the dangers to not only political science, but to all NSF support for the social, behavioral and economic sciences is in the sights of House Majority Leader Eric Cantor (R-VA) and the House Science Committee Chairman Rep. Lamar Smith (R-TX). The vehicle may be the reauthorization of the America COMPETES bill, which includes NSF. It may also take the form of an amendment to the FY 2014 appropriations bill in the House and a return engagement from Coburn in the Senate.

In 1983, Congress eliminated NSF's Science Education programs only to restore them a year later, and now science education is a major focus of attention and federal funding. Perhaps, this is the precedent political science should look forward to emulating as we contemplate the future ahead. 

*\*This article originally appeared in the March 25, 2013, COSSA Washington Update.*

## ASA to Expand Member Gender Options

ASA is expanding the gender options available to members when joining or renewing their membership. The change will be implemented at the same time ASA launches the 2014 application and renewal in mid-October 2013. Currently, members have two options (Female and Male) or may choose to opt out of answering. New options will include Female, Male, Transgender-Female, Transgender-Male, Other (with additional specification optional), and an opt-out. ASA encourages members who wish to suggest alternatives or make comments on this change to e-mail [membership@asanet.org](mailto:membership@asanet.org).



## Sociology of Education

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of an accomplished team of deputy editors. “Editing a journal is a collaborative enterprise,” Warren explains. “Not only will I rely on the deputy editors, but ultimately the success of the journal depends on the active support of a wide range of scholars who will serve as editorial board members and reviewers.” The three deputy editors are Amy Binder (University of California-San Diego), who uses qualitative methods to understand the ways in which cultural and organizational forces in education settings affect students, teachers, administrators, and parents; Eric Grodsky (University of Wisconsin-Madison), who deploys quantitative methods to explore inequalities in secondary and postsecondary schooling in the United States, with special emphasis on the intersection of educational opportunities and demographic factors as they shape postsecondary enrollment and attainment; and Hyunjoon Park (University of Pennsylvania), who brings expertise in the Korean, Japanese, and U.S. education systems and conducts cross-national studies using international data on students’ academic achievement and adults’ literacy skills. Together, the new editor and deputy editors cover a wide range of methodological and substantive approaches and will encourage

submissions from across the full breadth of interests within the sociology of education.

### Why Warren?

It’s easy to see why the ASA Publications Committee selected Warren, in light of the experience he brings to the job. He served as deputy editor from 2006 through 2009, while Barbara Schneider edited *SOE*. Recalling that experience, Schneider commented recently, “Rob is an excellent scholar, exceptionally thoughtful and fair—and a superb colleague to work with. The journal will become even better with his stewardship and the talented associated editorial team he has assembled.” Warren has also served on the *SOE* editorial board as well as others, and at last count he had reviewed about 60 articles for previous editors of *Sociology of Education*. His own work has appeared in the journal on a number of occasions, including his very first publication, “Educational Inequality among White and Mexican-origin Adolescents in the American Southwest: 1990,” which appeared in the journal in 1996 and won the graduate student paper award (now the David Lee Stevenson Award) from the Sociology of Education Section of ASA.

Education is not the sole focus on Warren’s work—his record includes work in demography, health

inequalities, stratification, and survey research methods—but it is the area within sociology with which he is most closely identified and in which a plurality of his publications have appeared. Major projects within the sociology of education include work on the impact of state high school exit examinations, the measurement of high school dropout and grade retention rates, the consequences of students’ paid employment, and the role of education in social mobility.

In addition to his published work, Warren is a long-time collaborator in the Wisconsin Longitudinal Study, a survey of the Wisconsin high school graduating class of 1957. He is currently collaborating with Chandra Muller, Eric Grodsky, and Sandra Black on a 2013 follow-up of the “High School and Beyond” sophomore cohort. His recent work on high school exit examinations (with several collaborators) was headlined by a 2008 article in *Sociology of Education*, which showed that requiring students to pass examinations to graduate from high school did not result in any improvement in employment or earnings for students, as one might have expected if exit examinations elevated the quality of the workforce. Warren is currently co-PI on a project to link, harmonize, and freely disseminate all existing data from the Current Population Survey as part of the

Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS) collection; this will include data from the October school enrollment supplements. He is also a member of the National Research Council’s Board on Testing and Assessment and the Population Association of America’s Committee on Population Statistics.

Warren and his editorial team bring a strong commitment to enhancing the intellectual diversity represented in *Sociology of Education*. Fulfilling this commitment will require active outreach to ensure that the best papers in a wide range of methodological and substantive traditions are submitted and fairly reviewed. The new editors also intend to prioritize work that is useful to external constituencies, such as educators and policy makers. They note that sociology of education is a vibrant and expansive field, and by publishing high-quality work that is relevant beyond the discipline, they aim to enhance the impact of the journal and of the field more generally.

*SOE* provides a forum for studies in the sociology of education and human social development. The quarterly journal publishes research that examines how social institutions and individuals’ experiences within these institutions affect educational processes and social development. For more information, see <[www.asanet.org/journals/soe/soe.cfm](http://www.asanet.org/journals/soe/soe.cfm)>. 

## announcements

## Call for Papers

### Publications

#### Contemporary Justice Review Special Issue: Anarchism as a Foundation for Justice.

*Contemporary Justice Review* welcomes papers that focus on the theory of anarchism as it relates to justice as well as on practices that serve to meet the needs of all in different social situations. Anarchism is regarded as a needs-based perspective on social life whose aims are best achieved through nonviolent means. Articles might suggest or outline anarchist strategies for fostering families, schools, and places of work that take into account the needs of all, structurally, as well as in the daily practices of those involved in these social arrangements. Articles focusing more broadly on economic and sociopolitical issues as they impact the principles and processes of justice are also encouraged. We welcome any work on

the ecology movement, animal rights movement, local food movement, sustainable agriculture movement, and/or restorative justice movement. Deadline: April 15, 2013. Contact: Dennis Sullivan at [dsullivan6@nycap.rr.com](mailto:dsullivan6@nycap.rr.com).

**Contexts’ Special Food Issue.** We’re whipping up a special issue on food, and we invite you to join the party. Submit a proposal for a 3,200-word feature article or a tasty morsel for one of our departments: Jargon, Q&A, Mediations, Trends, or Unplugged. Possible topics include: the politics of food production; cuisine and social distinctions; food movements; “food deserts;” poverty and health; and many others. Deadline: October 1, 2013. <[contexts.org](http://contexts.org)>.

**Critical Criminology: An International Journal** invites original submissions for a special issue, “Queer/ing Criminology: New Directions and Frameworks.” The goal of the special issue is to begin a discussion on how critical criminology

can assist in increasing criminological engagement with lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ) populations, and sexual orientation and gender identity concepts. The editors are interested in contributions that offer critical insight on updating existing and/or developing new conceptual frameworks to address criminological issues involving sexual orientation, gender identity, and LGBTQ populations. *Critical Criminology*, the official journal of the ASC Division of Critical Criminology, it deals with questions of social, political and economic justice. The journal encourages works that focus on creative and cooperative solutions to justice problems, plus strategies for the construction of a more inclusive society. Deadline: July 1, 2013. Contact: Jordan Blair Woods at [jw567@cam.ac.uk](mailto:jw567@cam.ac.uk); <[critcrim.org/journal](http://critcrim.org/journal)>.

**Critical Public Health (CPH)** is a respected peer-review journal for researchers

and practitioners working in public health, health promotion, and related fields. It brings together international scholarship to provide critical analyses of theory and practice, reviews of literature, and explorations of new ways of working. The journal publishes high-quality work that is open and critical in perspective and that reports on current research and debates in the field. CPH encourages an interdisciplinary focus and features innovative analyses. It is committed to exploring and debating issues of equity and social justice; in particular, issues of sexism, racism, and other forms of oppression. Contact: Simon Williams at [simonwilliams@northwestern.edu](mailto:simonwilliams@northwestern.edu); <[www.tandfonline.com/action/aboutThisJournal?show=aimsScope&journalCode=ccph20](http://www.tandfonline.com/action/aboutThisJournal?show=aimsScope&journalCode=ccph20)>.

**Feminist Criminology Special Issue: 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Division on Women & Crime.** In November 2014, the American Society of Criminology’s



announcements

Division on Women & Crime (DWC) will celebrate its 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary. In honor of this milestone event, the Division's official journal, *Feminist Criminology*, is soliciting papers for a special issue commemorating the DWC's 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary. Papers for this issue will be divided into three categories but will have one unifying theme: an assessment of the "state of the discipline" for feminist criminology. The three categories are: feminist criminological theorizing, feminist criminological methodology, and feminist criminological praxis. All papers should be anchored in an analysis of current best practices for feminist criminology. Empirical analyses are preferred, but theoretical essays also may be submitted. Deadline: April 19, 2013. Contact: Susan Sharp at [ssharp@ou.edu](mailto:ssharp@ou.edu) or Amanda Burgess-Proctor at [burgessp@oakland.edu](mailto:burgessp@oakland.edu); <[fcx.sagepub.com](mailto:fcx.sagepub.com)>.

**Homicide Studies** invites submissions for a special issue on mass murder—that form of multiple homicides in which the lives of several victims are taken simultaneously in one or two locations. The special issue will focus on the entire range of massacres, both selective and indiscriminate in schools, workplaces, families, shopping malls, and other venues. We are particularly interested in articles that focus on such topics as international similarities and differences; long-term trends; characteristics of offenders, victim, and incidents; as well as response and

prevention tactics and strategies. Deadline: May 1, 2013. Contact: Jack Levin at (617) 373-4983; [j.levin@neu.edu](mailto:j.levin@neu.edu); <[www.mc.manuscriptcentral.com/hs](http://www.mc.manuscriptcentral.com/hs)>.

**Meetings**

**3rd Annual Conference of the Sociology of Development Section of the American Sociological Association**, October 24-25, 2013, Salt Lake City, UT. Theme: "The Future of Development." The conference will focus on current research that provides foundation and direction for promising lines of future scientific inquiry on development, with an emphasis on works that crosscut social, economic, political, and ecological spheres. All development-related topics and methodological perspectives are welcome. The organizers plan to give awards for the best papers authored by faculty and graduate students. Partial funding to defray costs of airfare/lodging may be available, pending budgetary constraints, with preference for junior scholars and international scholars from developing nations. Deadline: May 1, 2013. Contact: Andrew Jorgenson at [socofdevelopment@soc.utah.edu](mailto:socofdevelopment@soc.utah.edu).

**39th New England Undergraduate Sociology Research Conference**, April 19, 2013, Bryant University, Smithfield, RI. Sociology students are invited to submit a proposal for presentation at the 2013 Undergraduate Research Conference. Presentations can come from term papers, service projects, senior

theses, capstone projects, or research specifically conducted for this conference. Proposals may be for individual, group, or poster presentations or for a panel—a set of 3-5 separate presentations on a similar theme. Submit a short abstract of what you plan to present. Deadline: April 1, 2013. Contact: Gregg Carter at [garter@bryant.edu](mailto:garter@bryant.edu); <[neusrc.bryant.edu](mailto:neusrc.bryant.edu)>.

**International Symposium on Comparative Sciences**, October 8-11, 2013, Sofia, Bulgaria. This will be a forum where different comparative sciences can meet and discuss problems of common interest. The aims of the Symposium are to achieve and foster common understanding in methodologies across comparative sciences; develop linkages with comparative educationists, sociologists, psychologists, historians, linguists, and representatives of other comparative sciences; and encourage the use of comparative approaches in academic teaching and research. <[bces.conference.tripod.com/iscs/](http://bces.conference.tripod.com/iscs/)>.

**North American Housing and HIV/AIDS Research Summit**. September 24-27, 2013, Montreal, Quebec. The theme of Summit VII is "Closing the Housing Gap in the HIV Treatment Cascade" to highlight the potential of housing strategies to improve HIV treatment effectiveness and reduce HIV transmission: the focus of HIV prevention and care strategies in most jurisdictions. The Summit conveners invite abstracts presenting the results

of scientific research, economic analyses, program evaluations, community-based interventions, and public policy strategies that reflect this theme. International research is welcome and abstract submissions from the Caribbean, Mexico, and all regions of the United States and Canada are encouraged. Deadline: May 15, 2013. Contact: (202) 347-0333; [summit@ohtn.on.ca](mailto:summit@ohtn.on.ca); [nahc@nationalaidshousing.org](mailto:nahc@nationalaidshousing.org) <[www.nationalaidshousing.org/](http://www.nationalaidshousing.org/)>.

**Side Meeting at IUSSP Congress.** Research Committee 41 (Sociology of Population) of the International Sociological Association will be holding a one-day "side meeting" during the upcoming meetings of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) in Busan, South Korea, August 25-31, 2013. We will be holding several sessions of presentations of demographic research using sociological perspectives. Persons wishing to make a presentation at our "side meeting" during the IUSSP meetings in Busan in late August should send a brief abstract (one page maximum), title of presentation, author name(s) and affiliation(s). Deadline: May 15, 2013. Contact: Dudley Poston, [d-poston@tamu.edu](mailto:d-poston@tamu.edu); <[www.populationassociation.org/](http://www.populationassociation.org/)>.

**Meetings**

**April 9-13, 2013.** *Annual Meeting of the Association of American Geographers*, Los Angeles, CA. <[www.aag.org/annualmeeting](http://www.aag.org/annualmeeting)>.

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NOTE: We also offer a new Survey Research graduate certificate program.

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## announcements

**April 13th, 2013.** *Teaching Sociology: New Approaches to Practicing a Discipline that Matters*, Stonehill College, Easton, MA. Contact: Corey Dolgon at cdolgon@stonehill.edu; <www.facebook.com/pages/Teaching-Sociology-New-England-Regional-Conference/469143589813862#/pages/Teaching-Sociology-New-England-Regional-Conference/469143589813862>.

**April 11-13, 2013.** Center for Gender and Conflict Annual Conference, Washington DC. Theme: "Bridging the Gap: Gender and Conflict Theory, Research and Practice." <www.scarcg.wordpress.com/events/cgc-research-conference-april-11-13-2013/>.

**April 11-14, 2013.** *2013 Organization of American Historians Annual Meeting*, San Francisco, CA. Theme: "Entangled Histories: Connections, Crossings, and Constraints in U.S. History." <www.oah.org/news/index.html?article\_id=3043>.

**April 19, 2013.** *39th New England Undergraduate Sociology Research Conference*, Bryant University, Smithfield, RI. Contact: Gregg Carter at gcarte@bryant.edu; <neusr.bryant.edu>.

**April 23 & 24, 2013.** *2013 Patuxent Defense Forum*, St. Mary's College of Maryland, St. Mary's City, MD. Theme: "Rivalries and Conflicts in the China Sea: How Can the U.S. Promote Greater Stability?" Contact: democracy@smcm.edu; <www.smcm.edu/democracy/>.

**May 1, 2013.** *25th Anniversary of the Institute for Women's Policy Research (IWPR)*, Washington, DC. <www.iwpr.org/about/iwpr-celebrates-25th-anniversary>.

**May 2, 2013.** OHRP Research Community Forum 2013. The Office for

Human Research Protections (OHRP), the Oakland University, and the Beaumont Health System will co-sponsor a Research Community Forum, titled "An Education Conference on Strategies for Optimizing the Protection of Human Participants in Research," at Oakland University in Rochester, Michigan. Contact: research@oakland.edu; <www.oakland.edu/ohrp>.

**May 17-19, 2013.** *International Conference of Half Century of Migration and Regional Integration in South China*, Pearl River Delta Social Research Centre, CUHK-Shenzhen Research Institute, Shenzhen, China. Contact: abby.kan@cuhk.edu.hk; <www.cuhk.edu.hk/soc/prdsrc/index.html>.

**May 22-26, 2013.** *French Association for American Studies Annual Meeting*, Religion, Spirituality, and the Politicization of Sexualities in the United States Panel, Angers, France. Contact: Guillaume Marche at gmarche@u-pec.fr; <afea.fr/spip.php?article447#atelier10>.

**May 25-26, 2013.** *Collaboration among Government, Market, and Society: Forging Partnerships and Encouraging Competition*, Shanghai, China. <www.appam.org/events/international-conferences/>.

**June 6-8, 2013.** *Society for Menstrual Cycle Research 20th Biennial Conference*, Marymount Manhattan College, New York, NY. Theme: "Making Menstruation Matter." <www.menstruationresearch.org/2013-conference>.

**June 6-9, 2013.** *Labor & Employment Relations Association First Annual Meeting*, St. Louis, MO. Contact: david.lewin@anderson.ucla.edu; <leraweb.org>.

**June 13-14, 2013.** *International Workshop on Religion, Law and Policy Making: European Norms and National Practices in Eastern Europe and the Russian Federation*, Tartu, Estonia. Contact: Alar Kilp at alar.kilp@ut.ee, Jerry G. Pankhurst at jpankhurst@wittenberg.edu, or William B. Simons at william.simons@ut.ee; <ceurus.ut.ee/conferences/call-for-papers-religion-and-politics-workshop/>.

**July 1-3, 2013.** *CEPE 2013 Conference*, Autónoma University, Lisbon, Portugal. Theme: "Ambiguous Technologies: Philosophical Issues, Practical Solutions, Human Nature." <www.cepe2013.com/>.

**July 4-6, 2013.** *18th International Conference of the Society for Philosophy and Technology*, ISEG, Technical University of Lisbon, Portugal. Theme: "Technology in the Age of Information." Contact: spt2013@iseg.utl.pt; <www.spt2013.com>.

**August 6-9, 2013.** *76th Annual Meeting of the Rural Sociological Society (RSS)*, New York, NY. Theme "An Injury to One is an Injury to All: Résistance and Resiliency in an Age of Retrenchment." Contact: RSS2013@oneonta.edu; <www.ruralsociology.us/>.

**August 9, 2013.** *Power and Justice in the Contemporary World-Economy*, Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, NY. <powerandjustice.com>.

**August 9-11, 2013.** *The Society for the Study of Social Problems 63rd Annual Meeting*, New York, NY. Theme: "Re-imagining Social Problems: Moving Beyond Social Constructionism." Contact: sssp@utk.edu; <www.sssp1.org>.

**August 28-31, 2013.** *11th Conference of the European Sociological Association*, University of Turin, Italy. Theme: "Crisis, Critique and Change." <www.esa11thconference.eu>.

**September 3-6, 2013.** *International Congress on Sociology of Law and Political Action (ISA/RCSL)*, Toulouse, France. Workshop: "Environment and the Law: Popular Struggles, Popular Epidemiology and Other Forms of Resistance 'from Below' in Worldwide Areas at Risk." <2013rscslcongress.sciencespo-toulouse.fr/IMG/pdf/Call\_for\_Papers\_-\_Environment\_and\_the\_Law.pdf>.

**September 24-27, 2013.** *North American Housing & HIV/AIDS Research Summit VII*, Montréal, Québec. Theme: "Closing The Housing Gap In The HIV Treatment Cascade." Contact: summit@ohntn.on.ca or nahc@nationalaidshousing.org; <www.hivhousingsummit.org>.

**October 24-25, 2013.** *3rd Annual Conference of the Sociology of Development Section of the American Sociological Association*, Salt Lake City, UT. Theme: "The Future of Development." Contact: Andrew Jorgenson at socofdevelopment@soc.utah.edu.

**April 10-13, 2014.** *2014 Organization of American Historians Annual*

*Meeting*, Atlanta, GA. Theme: "Crossing Borders." <www.oah.org/news/index.html?article\_id=3043>.

## Funding

**The Beth B. Hess Memorial Scholarship** is awarded to a student advanced to candidacy (ABD status) in an accredited PhD program in sociology in the U.S. is eligible to apply if she or he studied at a U.S. two-year college, either part time or full time, for the equivalent of one full academic year. The Scholarship carries a stipend of \$15,000 from Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS) to support the pursuit of a PhD, an additional \$300 from the Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP), and a one-year membership in SWS and SSSP. To honor Beth Hess's career, the committee will be looking for: high-quality research and writing in the proposal and letter of application; commitment to teaching, especially at a community college or other institution serving less-privileged students; research and activism in social inequality, social justice, or social problems, with a focus on gender and/or gerontology, and service to the academic and/or local community including mentoring and activism. Deadline: April 1, 2013. Contact: Denise Copelton at dcopelto@brockport.edu; <www.sssp1.org/index.cfm/m/336>.

**Early Career Work and Family Scholars Program.** The Work and Family Researchers Network (WFRN) is currently seeking applicants for the 2013-2014 Early Career Work and Family Scholars Program. Fifteen scholars will be selected for the program. Candidates must have received their doctorate in 2010 or later, and have yet to progress into tenured or secure senior-level positions. Those anticipating receipt of their doctoral degree by June 2013 are eligible to apply. The goal of the Program is to provide supports for recent doctoral recipients to facilitate their teaching and research scholarship. The Program is designed to help promising young scholars move into tenured appointments and secure senior level positions, as well as connect them to the broad work and family community by enhancing their professional networks. Participants receive up to \$1,000 to defer travel expenses to the WFRN Conference to be held June 19-21, 2014 in New York City. At the conference, special events will be targeted to serve their interests, such as networking opportunities with senior scholars and other career development activities. Deadline: June 1, 2013. Contact: Stephen Sweet at SSWEET@ithaca.edu; <workfamily.sas.upenn.edu/content/early-career-scholars-program>.

**The Law School Admission Council (LSAC) Research Grant Program** funds research on a wide variety of topics related to the mission of LSAC. Specifically included in the program's


**footnotes**

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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>.

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announcements

scope are projects investigating precursors to legal training, selection into law schools, legal education, and the legal profession. To be eligible for funding, a research project must inform either the process of selecting law students or legal education itself in a demonstrable way. The program welcomes proposals for research from a variety of methodologies, a potentially broad range of topics, and varying time frames. Proposals will be judged on the importance of the questions addressed, their relevance to the mission of LSAC, the quality of the research designs, and the capacity of the researchers to carry out the project. Deadlines: February 1 and September 1. <www.lisacnet.org/LSACResources/Grants/lsac-legal-education-grant-program.asp>.

**The National Institute of Justice (NIJ)** is seeking applications for research on firearms and violence. NIJ anticipates that up to \$1.5 million may become available for one to three awards made through this solicitation. All awards are subject to the availability of appropriated funds and to any modifications or additional requirements that may be imposed by law. NIJ funding for an individual research project rarely exceeds \$500,000, though total funding for projects requiring multiple years to complete has exceeded \$1 million in some cases. Applicants should be aware that the total period for an award ordinarily will not exceed three years. Applications should focus on the criminal use of firearms, gun violence, and the relationship between guns and public safety. Deadline: May 2, 2013. Contact: (606) 545-5035; support@grants.gov; <www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/sl001048.pdf>.

**Fellowships**

**The American Institute of Indian Studies** announces its 2013 fellowship competition and invites applications from scholars who wish to conduct their research in India. Junior fellowships are awarded to PhD candidates to conduct research for their dissertations in India for up to 11 months. Senior fellowships are awarded to scholars who hold the PhD degree for up to nine months of research in India. Deadline: July 1, 2013. Contact: aais@uchicago.edu; <www.indiastudies.org>.

**Democracy Fellows Application AY2012-13.** 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 norma-

tive or practical guidance regarding an urgent substantive policy or social problem. Currently, the two greatest areas of interest to the Ash Center are innovations in public participation and political participation in non-democracies. The duration of the fellowship is two academic years, from August 15, 2013 until June 1, 2015. 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 more broadly. 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, 2013. Contact: Juanne Zhao at juanne\_zhao@hks.harvard.edu; <www.ash.harvard.edu/Home/Students-Education/Fellowships/Democracy>.

**Post-doctoral Fellowship Sociology-Demography Unit.** The Sociology-Demography Unit (DEMOSOC) within the Universitat Pompeu Fabra in Barcelona, Spain, seeks to fill a post-doctoral position linked to a five-year research project on cross-national comparisons of changing family dynamics and polarization. We are looking for young demographers, economists, or sociologists with strong quantitative skills. The candidate must be in possession of the PhD prior to September 2013. The position will be for two years with a possible one-year renewal and have an annual stipend of 31,000-32,000 Euros. The research program includes three major sub-projects related to marital behavior and couple stability, fertility, and parenting practices. In particular, we are looking for candidates working on parenting and child outcomes. Successful candidates should have substantial experience analyzing longitudinal micro-data. Deadline: April 1, 2013. Contact: Gosta Esping-Andersen at gosta.esping@upf.edu; <www.upf.edu/dcpis/en/actualitat/67.html>.

**Competitions**

**2013 Martin Levine Student Paper Competition.** The Sociologist AIDS Network (SAN) invites students to submit an original, 20- to 30-page paper on the social dimensions of HIV/AIDS for the annual student paper competition. The topic is broadly defined and can include any aspect of HIV/AIDS from a sociological perspective. The student must be the first author and must have written most, if not all, of the manuscript. The winner will receive an award of \$100 and a five-year membership to SAN. Deadline: May 24, 2013. Contact: Lynn Gazley at lynn.gazley@gmail.com; <www.soc aids.org/>.

**2013 Sociologist AIDS Network (SAN) Scholarly Activity Award.** The SAN Scholarly Activity Award aims to nurture scholarly interest in the sociology of HIV/AIDS by supporting the work of emerging scholars in

the field. One-two applicants will be chosen each year to receive a one-time award of up to \$250 and a year of free membership in SAN. Any graduate student working on topics in the sociology of HIV/AIDS are eligible to apply. Supportable activities include, but are not limited to, research expenses such as providing incentives to research subjects, transcribing interviews, or copying archival materials, and travel to conferences to present original research. Deadline: May 24, 2013. Contact: Ben Drury at bmdrury@iupui.edu; <www.soc aids.org/>.

**Career Contributions to the Sociology of HIV/AIDS Award.** This Sociologists of AIDS Network (SAN) award honors outstanding contributions to the Sociology of HIV/AIDS. The award recognizes work that has significantly advanced our understanding of social aspects of the pandemic or has contributed to prevention, treatment, or policy interventions. Nominees should have pursued substantial research and/or applied work related to HIV/AIDS and should have worked in the field for at least 10 years, normally longer. Nominations should include a statement of one to two pages about the nominee's qualifications and an electronic copy or web link to her/his CV. Scholars who were nominated in the previous round will automatically be re-considered, but nominators should feel free to submit additional materials. Deadline: May 24, 2013. Contact: Judy Auerbach at judithd.auerbach@gmail.com; <www.soc aids.org/>.

**Leo G. Reeder Award.** The Medical Sociology Section invites nominations for the 2014 Leo G. Reeder Award. This award is given annually for distinguished contributions to medical sociology and recognizes scholarly contributions, especially a body of work displaying an extended trajectory of productivity that has contributed to theory and research in medical sociology. The Reeder Award also acknowledges teaching, mentoring, and training as well as service to the medical sociology community broadly defined. Submit a letter of nomination, at least two other suggestions for nominators, and the nominee's curriculum vitae, using the subject line "2014 Reeder Award Nomination." Contact: Susan E. Bell at sbell@bowdoin.edu; <www2.asanet.org/medicalsociology/awards.html>.

**In the News**

**Robert Brulle,** Drexel University, was quoted in a February 14 *Guardian* article, "Secret Funding Helped Build Vast Network of Climate Denial Thinktanks."

**Jennifer Carlson,** University of California-Berkeley, wrote a December 27 *San Francisco Chronicle* op-ed, "NRA's Path of Least Resistance," and a January 3 *Los Angeles Times* op-ed, "The NRA's Hidden Power." She was also quoted in a February 17 *Christian*

*Science Monitor* article, "Gun Control: Future Hangs on Misunderstood Majority of Gun Owners."

**Jennifer Carter,** University of Cincinnati, was quoted in a February 9 *Science News* article about her research on women's professional football.

**Christian J. Churchill,** St. Thomas Aquinas College, was interviewed January 28 on the "New Books in Sociology" podcast about his book, *The Enigmatic Academy: Class, Bureaucracy, and Religion in American Education*.

**Kimberly J. Cook,** University of North Carolina-Wilmington, and **Sandra D. Westervelt,** University of North Carolina-Greensboro, were quoted in a January 10 *Star-News* article, about their research on exonerated death row inmates. The sociologists and their research were also mentioned in a January 16 *Star-News* editorial about how inmates need help adjusting to the world outside prison. Additionally, they were guests on the North Carolina Public Radio show, "The State of Things," where they discussed wrongful capital convictions and exonerations.

**Ryan Cragun,** University of Tampa, was quoted in a February 13 *Inside Higher Ed* article, "Mission-Driven Change."

**William D'Antonio,** Catholic University, was quoted in a February 11 *Washington Post* article about how American Catholicism is at a crossroads. He was also mentioned in a February 14 *Valley News* article, "Palpable Excitement: Pope Prospects Excite Upper Valley Catholics."

**Troy Duster,** University of California-Berkeley, wrote a January 23 *Chronicle of Higher Education* column, "Merit Scholars, the Military, and Affirmative Action."

**Richard Flacks,** University of California-Santa Barbara, contributed to a symposium in the December 24-31 issue of *The Nation* on future directions for the Democratic Party.

**Nancy Foner,** Graduate Center-CUNY, was featured in a January 31 *National Journal* article, "Impact of Immigration: 3 Points by Sociology Professor Nancy Foner."

**Kathleen Gerson,** New York University, and **Pamela Stone,** Hunter College and Graduate Center-CUNY, were mentioned in a February 17 *New York Times* op-ed, "Why Gender Equality Stalled."

**Roberto Gonzales,** University of Chicago, was quoted in a January 29 NBCLatino.com article, "Undocumented Professionals Living in the Shadows Dream of a Better Future."

**David Greenberg,** New York University, was mentioned in a February 11 *Boston Globe* op-ed, "Numbers Matter in Public Safety Reform."

**Tim Haney,** Mount Royal University, was quoted in a January 28 *Sun News Network* article, "Alberta Urban Sprawl Factor in High Stress Levels: Sociologist"



## announcements

**Erin Hatton**, SUNY-Buffalo, wrote a January 27 *New York Times* opinion piece, "The Rise of the Permatemp." The piece also mentioned **Kristin Luker**, University of California-Berkeley, and **Jon Shields**, Claremont McKenna College.

**Jesus Hernandez**, University of California-Davis, was quoted in a February 13 *Sacramento Bee* column about how Sacramento's tony neighborhoods don't get halfway houses.

**William Grady Holt**, Birmingham-Southern College, was quoted in a February 8 *Birmingham News* article, "Birmingham Challenged to Walk Fine Line Between Commerce, Sensitivity During Year-Long Commemoration."

**Carole Joffe**, University of California-San Francisco, was quoted in a January 18 *Bloomberg Businessweek* article on the economics of abortion provision and in a January 22 *Des Moines Register* article on the 40th anniversary of Roe vs. Wade. She was also interviewed on public radio stations in Los Angeles and San Francisco and on ABC Radio about the significance of this anniversary.

**Philip Kasinitz**, Graduate Center and Hunter College-CUNY, was featured in a February 7 *National Journal* article, "A Sociologist Offers 3 Cautionary Points about Immigration Reform." The article also appeared on Yahoo!News on February 7.

**Joanna Kempner**, Rutgers University, was quoted in a February 12 *Philadelphia Inquirer* article, "Researcher at Thomas Jefferson University Hospital Probes the Stigma of Migraine."

**Lane Kenworthy**, University of Arizona, was quoted in a February 11 *Bloomberg Businessweek* article, "Will Robots Create Economic Utopia?," and was mentioned in a February 12 *Washington Post* article, "In State of the

Union, Obama Calls for New Paths to the Middle Class."

**Michael Kimmel**, Stony Brook University, was quoted in a February 12 *Burlington Free Press* article, "21st Century Young Men: Groping Toward Adulthood."

**Eric Klinenberg**, New York University, was quoted and **Dmitry Tumin**, Ohio State University, was mentioned in a February 14 *Huffington Post* article, "Health Benefits of Being Single."

**Sabino Kornrich**, Juan March Institute, and **Julie Brines** and **Katrina Leupp**, both of University of Washington, authored an *American Sociological Review* study, "Egalitarianism, Housework, and Sexual Frequency in Marriage," which was the subject of articles in numerous media outlets including the *New York Daily News*, *Science News*, *NBCNews.com*, *CNN.com*, *FoxNews.com*, *Salon.com*, the *Chicago Tribune*, the *Atlanta Journal-Constitution*, and *Reuters* on January 30 and *CBSNews.com*, the *Washington Post*, and the *Columbus Dispatch* on January 31.

**Annette Lareau**, University of Pennsylvania, was quoted in a February 12 *Huffington Post* column, "Stress-Less Parenting: What Everyone Can Learn From Lazy French Mothers."

**Anne Lincoln**, Southern Methodist University, was interviewed February 7 on *CNN's Anderson Cooper 360* about the feminization of veterinary medicine and women's growing presence in many other occupations and professions.

**Matthew Loveland**, Le Moyne College, was quoted in a February 11 *Post Standard* article, "Syracuse Sociology Professor Says Fast Retirement Makes Sense for this Pope."

**Elizabeth McClintock**, University of Notre Dame, was mentioned in a February 13 post, "10 Fresh Looks at Love,"

on *Smithsonian Magazine's* "Innovations," blog.

**Anthony J. Pogorelc**, Catholic University, was interviewed February 11 on *KCBS Radio* (San Francisco) about the resignation of Pope Benedict XVI and factors that influenced it. He was also quoted in November 30 *Catholic News Agency* and December 10 *Catholic News Service* articles about findings from a national study he conducted on Catholics' responses to the latest English translation of the Mass.

**Phyllis Rippeyoung**, Acadia University, and **Mary Noonan**, University of Iowa, and **Elizabeth Hoffmann**, Purdue University, were quoted in a May 1 *ABCNews.com* article, "Breastfeeding Not Free, Costs Women Plenty in Lost Income."

**James Rosenbaum**, Northwestern University, was interviewed February 13 on a "Marketplace" radio segment and quoted in a February 13 *Marketplace.org* article about residential mobility programs, which move people from poor neighborhoods to middle-class neighborhoods.

**Michael Rosenfeld**, Stanford University, was quoted in a January 20 *New York Times* article, "Modern Lessons from Arranged Marriages." Additionally, he was mentioned in a February 14 *USA Today* article about mobile apps and the changing face of online dating. The article also appeared in the *Detroit Free Press* on February 14.

**Poulami Roychowdhury**, New York University, wrote a January 9 *GlobalPost.com* article, "Focus on Rape in India Ignores Gender Violence as a Global Tragedy." The article also appeared on *Salon.com* on January 9. Additionally, she was quoted in a January 11 *USA Today* article, "Gang Rape Resonates with Indian Americans."

**Abigail Saguy**, University of California-Los Angeles, was quoted in a January 28 *NPR.org* article about her new book, *What's Wrong with Fat?* She was also interviewed January 11 on *New Hampshire Public Radio* about her book. Additionally, Saguy wrote an October 11 *Huffington Post* op-ed, "Weight-Based Stigma and Bullying," a January 4 *Los Angeles Times* op-ed, "Why We Diet," and a January 27 *Washington Post* op-ed, "How 'Size Profiling' Hurts Overweight Patients."

**Pepper Schwartz**, University of Washington, was quoted in a February 13 *CNN.com* article about romantic hotel room essentials.

**David R. Segal**, University of Maryland-College Park, was quoted in a January 25 *San Antonio Express-News* article on the Defense Department changing its policies on the assignment of women to combat specialties and units in the armed forces.

**Mady W. Segal** and **David R. Segal**, both of University of Maryland-College

Park, were quoted in a February 1 *CBSNews.com* article on resistance in the Marine Corps to the new Department of Defense policy on women in combat units.

**Louise Shelley**, George Mason University, was quoted in a January 26 *Guardian* article on cigarette smuggling in north Africa, where revenue from illicit trade is used to fund Islamist violence.

**Robert C. Smith**, Baruch College and Graduate Center-CUNY, was featured in a February 1 *National Journal* article, "Impact of Immigration: 3 Points by Sociology Professor Robert C. Smith."

**Roberta Spalter-Roth** and **Caroline Pendry**, both of the American Sociological Association, co-authored a research brief on the post-doc option in sociology, which was mentioned in a February 18 *Inside Higher Ed* article.

**Elizabeth Sweet**, University of California-Davis, wrote a December 23 *New York Times* op-ed based on her research on gender and toys. She was also interviewed December 24 on the *BBC World Service* *Newsday* radio program and December 28 on *CNN Newsroom* about gender and toys.

**Matt Vidal**, King's College London, was quoted in a January 29 *New York Times Magazine* article, "Workers of the World, Sit Tight."

**Barry Wellman**, University of Toronto, was quoted in a *Postmedia News* article about his study, "If Romeo and Juliet Had Mobile Phones." The article appeared in the *Ottawa Citizen* and *The Vancouver Sun* on January 30. He was also interviewed January 9 on *Joy Cardin's Wisconsin Public Radio* show about the Internet turning 30 and December 16 on *CBC Radio's "Spark"* about networked individualism.

**James Witte**, George Mason University, and **Pepper Schwartz**, University of Washington, were quoted in a February 8 *Washington Post* article about their book, *The Normal Bar*, which is based on surveys of more than 70,000 people about their marital satisfaction. The article also appeared in *The Record* on February 13.

**James Witte**, George Mason University, was mentioned in a February 14 *New York Times* article, "In India, Kisses Are on Rise, Even in Public."

**Sharon Zukin**, Brooklyn College and Graduate Center-CUNY, was mentioned in February 13 *Foreign Policy* article about how Scotland's decaying capital city shows why the country is not ready for independence.

## Awards

**Whitney Brooks**, Lake Superior State University, won the Michigan Sociological Association's student paper competition for her work, "The Differing Effects of Parenting Styles on Sexual Attitudes and Behaviors."

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announcements

**Donna Giuliani**, Delta College, received the Marvin Olsen Award for Distinguished Service to Sociology in Michigan from the Michigan Sociological Association.

**Alan Hill**, Delta College, received a special award for service from the Michigan Sociological Association.

**Herbert Kelman**, Harvard University, recently received the Gold Medal of Honor from the Federal Capital of Vienna.

**Ronald Kramer**, Western Michigan University, received the Larry T. Reynolds Award for Outstanding Teaching of Sociology from the Michigan Sociological Association.

**Louise Shelley**, George Mason University, was awarded the Distinguished Scholar Award from the International Association for the Study of Organized Crime.

**Alford Young, Jr.**, University of Michigan, received the Charles Horton Cooley Award for Scholarly Contributions to Sociology from the Michigan Sociological Association.

**Tukufu Zuberi**, University of Pennsylvania, first documentary film, African Independence, was awarded Best Documentary and Best Director at the 2013 San Diego Black Film Festival.

Transitions

**Ryan Cragun**, University of Tampa, was granted tenure and promoted.

**Jodie M. Dewey**, Concordia University-Chicago, was granted tenure.

**Matthew G. Yeager**, was promoted to Associate Professor of sociology with tenure at King's University College, Western University, Canada.

People

**Robert N. Bellah**, University of California-Berkeley, lectured at the University of Notre Dame on his latest research regarding religion and human evolution. He spoke on "The Modern Project in Light of Human Evolution."

**Katherine Chen**, City College-CUNY, elected Secretary of the Eastern Sociological Society.

**Nancy Foner**, Hunter College-CUNY, was elected President of the Eastern Sociological Society.

**Julian Go**, Boston University, had his book, *Patterns of Empire: The British and American Empires, 1688-Present* made *Choice's* list of Outstanding Academic Titles of 2012.

**Nazli Kibria**, Boston University, elected Vice President of the Eastern Sociological Society.

**George Psathas**, Boston University, was honored by the Society for Phenomenology and the Human Sciences with a *Festschrift* and a special session at the annual meeting of the Society

in 2012. The book, *Interaction and Everyday Life*, was edited by Hisashi Nasu and Frances C. Waksler. Psathas' published and unpublished papers and correspondence are now in the Social Science Archives at the University of Konstanz, Germany, and Waseda University, Tokyo.

**Maynard Seider**, Massachusetts College of Liberal Arts, has written and directed a new documentary, *Farewell to Factory Towns?*, which raises the question can the "creative economy" bring the good-paying jobs that residents of a New England town need to survive in a post-industrial economy? <farewelltofactorytowns.com>.

**Sandra D. Westervelt**, University of North Carolina-Greensboro, and **Kimberly J. Cook**, University of North Carolina-Wilmington, delivered a presentation on the public policy implications of their research at the North Carolina Governor's Crime Commission.

New Books

**Roksana Badruddoja**, California State University-Fresno, *Eyes of the Storms: The Voices of South Asian-American Women*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (Cognella, 2013).

**Ryan Cragun**, University of Tampa, *What You Don't Know about Religion (but Should)* (Pitchstone Publishing, 2013).

**Katherine Giuffre**, Colorado College, *Communities and Networks: Using Social Network Analysis to Rethink Urban and Community Studies* (Polity Press, 2013).

**Steven J. Gold** and **Stephanie Nawyn**, both of Michigan State University, *Routledge International Handbook of Migration Studies* (Routledge, 2012).

**Leslie Irvine**, University of Colorado-Boulder, *My Dog Always Eats First: Homeless People and Their Animals* (Lynne Rienner, 2013).

**Meg Wilkes Karraker**, University of St. Thomas, *Global Families*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (SAGE, 2013).

**Meg Wilkes Karraker**, University of St. Thomas, and **Janet R. Grochowski** *Families with Futures: Family Studies into the 21st Century*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (Routledge, 2012).

**Samantha Kwan**, University of Houston, and **Jennifer Graves**, University of Houston, *Framing Fat: Competing Constructions in Contemporary Culture* (Rutgers University Press, 2013).

**Peter Marina**, University of Missouri-St. Louis, *Getting the Holy Ghost: Urban Ethnography in a Brooklyn Pentecostal Tongue-Speaking Church* (Lexington Books, 2013).

**Robert L. Montgomery**, *Why Religions Spread: The Expansion of Buddhism, Christianity, and Islam With Implications for Missions*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (Cross Lines Publishing, 2012).

**Abigail Saguy**, University of California-Los Angeles, *What's Wrong with Fat?* (Oxford, 2013).

**Robert A. Stebbins**, University of Calgary, *Work and Leisure in the Middle East: The Common Ground of Two Separate Worlds* (Transaction, 2012).

**Sandra D. Westervelt**, University of North Carolina-Greensboro, and **Kimberly J. Cook**, University of North Carolina-Wilmington, *Life After Death Row: Exonerates' Search for Community and Identity* (Rutgers University Press, 2012).

**Adia Harvey Wingfield**, Georgia State University, and **Joe R. Feagin**, Texas A&M University, *Yes We Can? White Racial Framing and the Obama Presidency*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (Routledge, 2013).

**Ozzie Zehner**, University of California-Berkeley, *Green Illusions: The Dirty Secrets of Clean Energy and the Future of Environmentalism* (University of Nebraska Press, 2012).

Other Organizations

**Sociological Focus Editor Search.** *Sociological Focus*, the official journal of the North Central Sociological Association (NCSA), is accepting nominations for the position of editor. The journal is one of the Taylor Francis journals and has international distribution, subscriptions, and article submittals. The journal publishes four issues per year. Applicants should be senior faculty members with a reasonable expectation of modest institutional support. Applicants should have research, publication, and reviewer/editorial experience commensurate with their professional standing. Applicants need not be at an institution in the North Central Region but would be expected to hold membership in the NCSA and participate in Association meetings and activities. The current editor Gustavo Mesch, as well as members of the publication committee will be available at the North Central annual meeting (Indianapolis, IN, April 4-6 2013) and the annual meeting of the American Sociological Association to discuss the position with interested parties. Contact: Kent Schwirian at Schwirian.2@osu.edu.

Contact

**The Social Observatories Coordinating Network (SOCN)** invites your input to shape the future of the social sciences. SOCN is an NSF-funded working group charged with developing a network of social observatories to meet data and infrastructure needs. We invite community members to contribute their thoughts and ideas to the development of the scientific agenda and/or structure of the proposed network of observatories. We seek input through brief white papers to shape the future of the social sciences,

which will be posted online for discussion unless you explicitly opt not to have it available. Submissions should be no more than 800 words in length. We invite comments on the following key questions as well as any other issues you wish to raise: What research questions could you address with the observatory structure? How could it serve your data and infrastructure needs? How could the observatory structure be adapted to better serve your research needs? Contact: Sandra Hoffert at hoffert@umd.edu; <socialobservatories.org>.

**Social science books and journal collection available.** Patricia Sampson, wife of the late Samuel F. Sampson, is seeking to donate her husband's social science publications collection. The collection consists of about 8,600 books and complete journal volumes. Samuel Sampson's wish was that these publications remain together at an institution of higher education and that they are in a supervised settings. Contact Patricia Sampson can be reached at (802) 338-2737.

Summer Programs

**20th Annual RAND Summer Institute**, July 8-11, 2013, Santa Monica, CA. Two conferences addressing critical issues facing our aging population: Mini-Medical School for Social Scientists and a Workshop on the Demography, Economics, Psychology, and Epidemiology of Aging. Interested researchers can apply for financial support covering travel and accommodations. For more information, visit <www.rand.org/labor/aging/rsi.html>.

**The 2013 Summer Research Laboratory (SRL) on Russia, Eastern Europe, and Eurasia**, June 10-August 2, 2013. The SRL is open to all scholars of sociology with research interests in the Russian, East European and Eurasian region for eight weeks during the summer months. The SRL provides scholars access to the resources of the University of Illinois Slavic collection within a flexible timeframe where scholars have the opportunity to seek advice and research support from the librarians of the Slavic Reference Service (SRS). Graduate students and junior scholars will also have opportunity to attend a specialized workshop on Scholarly and Literary Translation from June 10-15, 2013. For graduate students, the SRL provides an opportunity to conduct research prior to going abroad and extra experience to refine research skills. Students will also have the opportunity of seeking guidance from specialized librarians skilled in navigating resources pertaining to and originating from Russia, Eastern Europe, and Eurasia. <www.reec.illinois.edu/srl/>.

Deaths

**Irene Taviss Thomson**, Fairleigh Dickinson University, died January 6, 2013, in Bedford, NY.



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**Council Appoints New Editors of *JHSB* and *SOE***

During their respective meetings in December 2012 and February 2013, the ASA Committee on Publications recommended, and ASA Council approved, new editors for the *Journal of Health and Social Behavior (JHSB)* and *Sociology of Education (SOE)*.

The new editors' official terms will begin in January 2014, with editorial transitions taking place in summer 2013.

**Journal of Health and Social Behavior:** As of July 1, 2013, correspondence about new submissions should be sent to the new editor, *Gilbert C. Gee*, University of California-Los Angeles, at [jhsb@ph.ucla.edu](mailto:jhsb@ph.ucla.edu). Manuscripts should be submitted at <http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/jhsb>. Correspondence regarding revisions of manuscripts already under review will continue to be received until August 1, 2013, by the outgoing editor: *Debra Umberson*, Population Research Center, The University of Texas-Austin, 305 E. 23<sup>rd</sup> Street, G1800, Austin, TX 78712-1086; (512) 232-1711; fax (512) 471-4886; e-mail [jhsb@austin.utexas.edu](mailto:jhsb@austin.utexas.edu).

**Sociology of Education:** As of July 1, 2013, correspondence about new submissions should be sent to the new editor, *Rob Warren*, University of Minnesota, 909 Social Sciences, 267 19<sup>th</sup> Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55455; (612) 624-2310; [soe@umn.edu](mailto:soe@umn.edu). Manuscripts should be submitted at [mc.manuscriptcentral.com/soe](http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/soe). Correspondence regarding revisions of manuscripts already under review will continue to be received until August 15, 2013, by the outgoing editor: *David Bills*, University of Iowa, N491 Lindquist Center, Iowa City, IA 52242; (319) 335-5383; [david-bills@uiowa.edu](mailto:david-bills@uiowa.edu).

The profile for Warren is in this issue and the profile for Gee will be published in an upcoming issue of *Footnotes*.

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