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An Ethnographer, a Teacher, and the 2014 ASA President

Robin Leidner, University of Pennsylvania

Annette Lareau, the 2014 president of the American Sociological Association, has greatly expanded our understanding of how social inequality is reproduced while extending the possibilities—and raising the bar—of qualitative research. Through meticulous fieldwork, theoretically informed analysis, and engaging writing, Annette has had an impact on scholarship and public discussion about education, family life, and social class. A believer in telling



Annette Lareau

the truth about the nuts and bolts of fieldwork, she has sometimes been self-critical in print. It’s time to right the balance. Annette is an extraordinary sociologist and a person of integrity, generosity, graciousness, and understanding. Over the course of her career, she has continually deepened and refined our understanding of inequality by focusing on the connections—or disconnections—between families and other institutions, especially schools. Carefully uncovering the everyday patterns that confer advantage to some children and not others, she has

linked culture to social structure, biography to history.

Early Influences

Annette’s own biography provides some clues to her long-term fascination with education, family, and social class. She grew up in Northern California, the daughter of two teachers whose college educations were made possible by the GI Bill. Her mother’s stories about her impoverished childhood made a deep impression: the family experienced multiple evictions and as a child Annette’s mother spent many hours in the library—not only because she loved books, but also because it was too cold at home.

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The Journal of Health and Social Behavior Welcomes New Editor

Mark Wheeler, University of California, Los Angeles

Everyone’s career takes unexpected twists and turns, and Gilbert Gee’s is no exception. The new editor of ASA’s *Journal of Health and Social Behavior (JHSB)* recalls a pivotal moment while he was a graduate student. He admits he was floundering in terms of what he wanted to do as a career, when he was asked by his advisor to give a speech before his peers on the question of race and health. It was an intimidating prospect for a young man in his early 20s with a penchant for wearing ripped blue jeans and old T-shirts (“Not unlike how I dress today,” he jokes), but it also served to gel his thinking on what direction he wanted his research career to take.



Gilbert Gee

The question that came to fascinate him was, roughly, does racism make you sick? That became

the subject of his talk, and today Gee, Professor of Community Health Sciences at the University of California-Los Angeles (UCLA) Fielding School of Public Health, focuses his research on determining how racism and other forms of structural disadvantage contribute to health and health care disparities. He also examines local neighborhoods and issues of environmental justice using a multi-level and life-course perspective. That is, how racism impacts a person throughout the lifespan and the different ways it could change the course of a child’s life compared to that of an adult. “From crib to coffin,” he has written, “race is invented, recorded, and reported. The classification of people’s race on their birth certificates, college applications, medical charts,

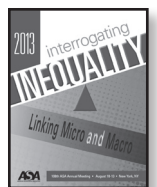
2013 ASA Annual Meeting Breaks Attendance Record

Daniel Fowler, ASA Public Information Office

The 2013 American Sociological Association Annual Meeting was the most successful ever in terms of attendance.

A record-breaking total of 6,184 people attended the conference in New York City, topping the previous best of 6,025 established six years ago, the last time ASA visited the Big Apple. Attendance also increased by 16 percent compared with 2012, when 5,330 convened in Denver, Colorado, for the Annual Meeting.

“New York City has historically been a popular destination for our members, so we certainly anticipated a good turnout,” said



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from the executive officer

Sally Hillsman was on vacation at the time of publication and was therefore unable to write a Vantage Point column for the September/October issue of Footnotes. In her absence we are running a column focusing on non academic careers from the November 2010 issue of Footnotes, which remains relevant today even though the sociology job market has recovered from the recent recession. (See www.asanet.org/documents/research/pdfs/2012_2013_ASA_Job_Bank_Survey.pdf)

Sociological Careers – Can Graduate Training Meet the Challenge?

According to a recent American Sociological Association (ASA) Research Brief, there was a 35 percent decline in the number of jobs advertised in the ASA Job Bank between 2008 and 2009, and a 32 percent decline in the number of academic departments posting those jobs, yet there was an increase in the number of applied jobs during the time period (Spalter-Roth, Jacobs, Scelza 2010). While not the first time our departments and doctoral students have faced a serious academic job decline, these findings reflect not only the realities of the current Great Recession, but also the longer trend of state and federal disinvestment in higher education that is now contributing to fewer full-time tenure track opening in many U.S. colleges and universities.

The possibility that there may be fewer academic jobs in the coming years is a serious problem that the discipline must vigorously confront. The ASA is doing so through the advocacy efforts of our Public Affairs and Public Information staff in collaboration with COSSA (Consortium of Social Science Associations) as well as through the efforts of ASA's Research and Academic and Professional Affairs Programs, and in collaboration with several universities on a sociology post-doctoral program. However, on another level, these challenges also serve as an opportunity for disciplinary self-reflection and consideration about how graduate training is preparing future sociologists for successful sociological careers.

Successful Sociological Careers

In 1963, the year I began graduate training in Columbia University's Sociology Department, an eminent sociologist concluded his description of a sociologist by saying, "...the interest of the sociologist is primarily theoretical. That is, he is interested in understanding for its

own sake. He may be aware of, or even concerned with, the practical applicability and consequences of his findings, but at that point he leaves the sociological frame of reference."

This perspective reflected what most students and faculty I knew felt about graduate training and it continues today (albeit in a more gender-neutral formulation). Yet even back then there was an unsettling undercurrent in this formulation of "the sociologist." Is an academic job devoted to theoretical work the only professionally meaningful conclusion to PhD graduate preparation? Are sociologists in the professoriate, as well as those in other economic sectors, working outside "the sociological frame of reference" when their sociological training and imagination is focused on non-theoretical work?

These are not merely hypothetical concerns, especially as the decades have passed and sociology PhDs, higher education leaders, and society in general have faced new and growing challenges. Our society needs professional sociologists practicing sociology in a variety of settings, all of whom should be trained under the most rigorous academic standards.

And yet, the typical perspective in graduate education (in 1963 and beyond) tends to overlook the disciplinary contributions of thousands of professional sociologists across the country and the world doing sociological work. This discrepancy tends to push those sociologists toward the disciplinary margin whether their workplace is an academic setting or a government, non-profit, or even commercial setting. This consequence constricts the networks of "loose ties" among sociologists in academic and other sectors, ties which Granovetter's research has shown are central to successful job searches.

Deep Roots in Sociological Practice

As the national disciplinary association, the ASA mission statement (www.asanet.org/about/mission.cfm) explicitly states that the Association serves researchers and practitioners (such as sociologists working in government, industry, and non-profit sectors), as well as faculty working in college and university settings. The statement reflects a long-standing interest in what is sometimes called sociological practice or applied sociology among PhD sociologists, as demonstrated by the establishment of Columbia's Bureau of Applied Social Research (1937) with Paul Lazarsfeld as its first director and Robert K. Merton as his key intellectual partner. Former ASA presidents Peter Rossi (1980) and William Foote Whyte (1981) led a series of initiatives to promote sociological practice within the ASA, and Michael Buroway (2004) made the concept of "Public Sociologies" the focus of his presidency and the 2004 Annual Meeting. Yet, the association itself still struggles with meeting our full mission.

For decades, sociologists working outside of academia have composed about 20 percent of ASA membership. Outstanding sociologists move across the academic world and the world of practice with considerable fluidity. Currently, the discipline is delighted to have sociologists in a number of high powered positions within the federal government or private sector research organizations, including Robert Groves as the Director of US Census Bureau; Cora B. Marrett, Acting Deputy Director of the National Science Foundation; James P. Lynch, Director of Bureau of Justice Statistics; Georgette Bennett, President of Tanenbaum Center for Inter Religious Understanding; and Michael Jacobson, President of the Vera Institute of Justice.

The ASA mission statement also directs us to advance sociology as a "scientific discipline and profession serving the public good." When we undervalue our discipline's deep roots and current engagement in sociological practice, we impede the growth of sociology as a profession with careers that span many sectors where meaningful sociological work is accomplished. When we overlook an array of immensely satisfying career opportunities for PhD graduates, we encourage a sense of alienation among some accomplished sociologists who feel that without an academic affiliation they do not have an acknowledged place or role in the discipline.

Taking a Broader Disciplinary View

Academic sociologists view expanding sociological knowledge, methods, and theory as their top priority as scholars, along with teaching the next generation of sociologists to do the same. Sociologists in practice take sociological knowledge, methods, and theory into research, business, government, and other settings where they test those theories and apply the methods to a variety of complex challenges confronting social organizations or society at large. Programmatic application of research findings, evaluation of social and individual intervention programs, modeling social interactions, studying social networks, and conducting cost-benefit/comparative cost analyses can and does contribute to building core disciplinary knowledge, theory, and methods as well as informing practice and policy. But this

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

Why the President's 2014 Budget Should Restore Funding for ESOPs

Heather Gautney, ASA Congressional Fellow

During the 2013 election cycle, President Obama made an important observation when he said “You Didn’t Build That.” He was talking about the fact that American prosperity is not built by powerful corporate executives, but also by the millions of Americans who contribute to the wealth of our country, and may not get the credit they deserve.

But if Obama really wants to help working Americans, he should begin by restoring funding for Employee Stock Ownership Plans (ESOPs), one of the closest things to economic democracy we have in this country.

An ESOP is a kind of employee retirement or savings plan, similar to stock bonuses except it can borrow money. ESOPs are typically created to buy out an owner’s interest in a company, or reward workers with the bonus of stock ownership. The stock is held in a trust fund, and employees can cash in their shares when they leave or retire.

ESOPs encourage and expand retirement savings by offering workers equity in the companies where they work. They can be a handy fix when a business needs a bailout. And studies show, they tend to increase productivity, and reduce absenteeism and turnover, especially when workers are included in decision-making.

Where’s the Incentive?

President Obama’s 2014 Budget proposes a cut in tax incentives for ESOPs, arguing that larger plans may carry significant financial risks, and diminish returns in terms of the “productivity incentives” they create for workers. In essence, the proposal says that employee ownership is fine for small companies, but the federal government will not incentivize workers to take ownership of the means of production on a large scale.

The President’s move denies the relation of value implicit in his own catchphrase—the value of human labor, knowledge, and vitality embedded in every commodity or service produced by the people who

actually do “build that.”

ESOPs, as well as co-ops and worker-run enterprises in Europe, Latin America, and here in the United States, show an appreciation of this value. Aside from the obvious benefit when the actual doers of work help guide the production process, worker-run enterprises have played an important role in the recovery of nations hurt by economic shock, including failed businesses of all sizes and masses of unemployed. They are oftentimes more wage-equitable than traditional, top-down corporate structures. And, in some cases, are more productive, innovative, and profitable.

Following the 2001 collapse of the banking system in Argentina, for example, workers reclaimed and recuperated factories after a mass of owners declared bankruptcy and moved their money offshore (capital flight hit nearly \$19 billion in 2001 alone). With 25 percent unemployment and 60 percent living in poverty by 2002, the recuperated factories saved the livelihoods of tens of thousands of workers, and helped kick-start a vibrant co-op movement, which by 2009 had involved some 10,000 businesses nationwide.

International Definition

In other parts of Latin America and the Caribbean, the concept of worker-ownership and management was applied to form the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples as part of the Our America Peoples’ Trade Agreement, which was driven by ethics of community well-being and cooperation. The region was ripe for it, as profit-driven “free trade” had been wreaking havoc on the region since the late 1970s. Peoples’ Trade accounted not only for the needs of workers, but also their communities. Buoyed by oil-rich Venezuela and gas-rich Bolivia, even struggling worker-run factories with less competitively priced goods could find markets for their products.

Across the Atlantic, the Mondragon Corporation in Spain is perhaps the most notable manifestation of the worker-ownership phenomenon. Mondragon has become

the largest company in the Basque region, and fourth largest employer in all of Spain. With its own bank and university, Mondragon operates as a single corporation, yet is comprised of some 120 cooperatives.

Inter-cooperation among co-ops has enabled Mondragon to survive major economic upheaval with shared liquidity and a flexible workforce. *Since its founding in 1956, Mondragon has not laid off a single employee.* When demand for domestic products diminished with the dearth of new construction following the 2008 financial crisis, workers in the domestic products co-op were simply moved to another co-op to instead manufacture car parts, which were in high demand.

In addition to extraordinary job stability, Mondragon workers are integrated in a profit-sharing structure that includes a giveback to the community. They are also involved in key decision-making through General Assembly structures, which

profit from workers’ collective know-how and imagination, as well as the group buy-in and internal cohesiveness they foster. This cohesion is reinforced by an equitable wage structure in which Mondragon’s lowest paid workers make only six times less than the CEO. American CEOs make at least 380 times more than the average worker.

Examples in the United States

Despite such glaring inequality, the United States does have a rich history of cooperative enterprise, from credit unions and food co-ops, to land trusts and community development corporations. The Evergreen Cooperatives in Ohio, for example, were founded as a development partnership between the Cleveland Foundation and local hospitals and universities in an area of the city plagued by 20 to 25 percent unemployment and 30 percent poverty. Inspired by

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2013 CNSF Exhibition & Reception

The 19th Annual Coalition for National Science Funding (CNSF) Exhibition & Reception on Capitol Hill, titled Investments in STEM Research and Education: Fueling American Innovation, was held May 7, 2013. Sociologist Stephen Zehr, University of Southern Indiana, presented his research on infrastructure and interdisciplinary identity. In addition to Zehr’s research, the exhibition highlighted 34 research and education projects made possible through funding by the National Science Foundation. This year’s exhibit was attended by more than 285 Congressional staff, representatives from the scientific community, and several Members of Congress.



Stephen Zehr with ASF Acting Director Cora Marrett

Annual Meeting

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Kareem D. Jenkins, ASA's Director of Meeting Services. "But, it's safe to say that attendance far exceeded our expectations."

So why was 2013 a banner year? "The record-breaking numbers speak to the location of the meeting—people love New York City, but also to the exciting program 2013 ASA President Cecilia Ridgeway and the Program Committee designed," Jenkins explained.

Jenkins also saw this year's theme, "Interrogating Inequality: Linking Micro and Macro," as perfect for New York City because inequality manifests itself in finance, government, culture, and the arts, all of which are synonymous with the city.

Social Order and Inequality

The theme, which Ridgeway discussed in her Presidential Address, challenged sociologists to consider how inequality, in its multi-dimensional complexity, is produced in contemporary societies.

"No set of questions is more fundamental to sociology than those about inequality—what is it, why is it, how does it come about, and what can we do to change it?" Ridgeway said. "Indeed, my own sense of our discipline is that it has two foundational problems—the problem of social order and the problem of inequality—and we can rarely talk about one without talking about the other."

The conference featured 578 sessions and 3,738 papers covering such subjects as, immigration, mass shootings, same-sex marriage, social media, sex, climate change,

family, work, health and health care, relationships, education, bullying, technology, religion, race, socioeconomics, children, politics, disability, substance abuse, animals, gender, and many others. The 2012 meeting, by comparison, featured 569 sessions and 3,235 papers.

For the second year in a row, any individual with Internet access was able to watch a live webcast with captions of the meeting's three plenary sessions—Inequality and Contemporary Social Protest, Micro Processes as Mechanisms of Inequality, and How Is Equality in the United States Changing?—as well as the ASA Awards Ceremony and Presidential Address. Live transcripts accompanied the webcasts, which were accessible on mobile devices, tablets, and computers. The webcasts and transcripts are still available at <videoarchive.asanet.org/>.

New Innovations

For the 2013 meeting, ASA expanded its web-based mobile app, which built on the beta version ASA tested in 2012. The new version was continuously updated and featured a more accessible, condensed version of the meeting program as well as a chat function. As it did in 2012, the app also included access to an interactive floor plan; the full program; and live streaming of the plenaries, the Awards Ceremony, and the Presidential Address.

Last year, ASA offered free WiFi in all meeting rooms for the first time—a decision meeting attendees greeted with much enthusiasm. In 2013, ASA once again provided free WiFi and staffed a booth in the Exhibit Hall, which featured "social media 101" tutorials. The complementary WiFi helped contribute to a great deal of live tweeting during the meeting. Thanks to the more than 10,700 tweets (according to @alexhanna) using hashtags #asa13 or #asa2013, individuals not

in attendance could almost feel like they were also listening to Ira Glass speak or feel the excitement at a teaching and learning session.

This year, ASA also began providing the full complement of AV equipment in paper session rooms. This equipment included an LCD projector, a laptop, and a projection screen. Presenters at the 2013 meeting only needed to bring their presentations on a flash drive.

Of course it wasn't all business in New York City. The Welcoming Reception featured a celebration of New York in the 1980s with a flash mob performance and music from Madonna, Run-DMC, and other stars from the period. At the Honorary Reception, ASA celebrated Broadway as a pianist played show tunes from *Annie*, *Phantom of the Opera*, and others.

Media Coverage

Sociologists weren't the only ones who flocked to New York City in impressive numbers. More than 30 reporters—including journalists from Agence France-Presse, CNN Films, LiveScience.com, *Inside Higher Ed*, and *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, attended the conference, an increase from nine reporters in 2012. Even more notable was the amount of media coverage research presented at the Annual Meeting received in the United States and abroad.

Media outlets published hundreds of articles about research from the meeting, and media coverage was not limited to print either. Studies from the meeting, including one examining men's and women's beliefs about who should pay for dates during courtship, were also featured on television and radio.

The dating study by David Frederick (Chapman University), Janet Lever (California State University-Los Angeles), and Rosanna Hertz (Wellesley College),



2013 ASA Major Award Winners

was covered in dozens of media outlets, including Slate, TIME.com, *Cosmopolitan*, the *New York Daily News*, Brazil's *Veja*, and Canada's *Toronto Star*, according to a Google news search. Even Conan O'Brien mentioned the study in the opening monologue of his show on Aug. 14.

"My co-authors and I were very pleased, actually overwhelmed, by the attention our study received," Lever said. "Media coverage came from near and far, but nothing signaled the relevance of the question we posed—are women paying their fair share on dates?—like the 2,500 plus comments in a single day in response to the story Slate published about our study."

Another study, which also received significant media coverage, found that strong grandparent-adult grandchild relationships reduce depression for both. Authored by Boston College's Sara M. Moorman and Jeffrey E. Stokes, the study was the subject of articles in dozens of publications, including the *New York Times*, CBSNews.com, Yahoo!News, FoxNews.com, and Canada's *Winnipeg Free Press*, and was also featured on NBC's *Today* show.

Before doing interviews about her study, Moorman said she had never worked with the media before. "It was fun to learn a bit about how that world works—it's so different from what I usually do," she said. "All the resulting pieces were informative and enthusiastic about the research, and my mom got a real kick out of my temporary fame!"

Including press releases on the dating and grandparent-adult grandchild studies, the ASA Public

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New York dancers perform a "flash mob"-style routine at the Welcoming Reception

2015 Annual Meeting Theme

Sexualities in the Social World

110th ASA Annual Meeting • August 22-25, 2015 • Chicago, IL


Sex usually occurs in private and is seen as deeply personal, yet it is also profoundly social. Cultural norms and social institutions such as religion, education, mass media, law, and the military all affect what we do sexually with whom. These social forces also affect what is seen as beyond the bounds of legitimacy. Indeed, contemporary politics are full of contentious debates about abortion, sex education, same-sex marriage, pornography, sex work, sexual harassment, systematic rape as a weapon in wars, and female genital cutting. Given the importance of sexuality in people's lives, and its relevance to many areas of sociology, I selected it as the theme for the 2015 annual meeting of

the ASA. Let us gather to discuss a broad set of questions, including the following:

- Why has there been more progress toward gender equality in education and jobs than in heterosexual relations, where men still typically propose marriage, and women are more stigmatized than men for casual sex?
- How are race and class inequalities affected by marriage markets in which preferences and segregation steer us toward intimate relationships and thus economic sharing, with partners similar to ourselves?
- Why have nonmarital births increased for 50 years, as much as in good economic times as in the hard times that make men less marriageable?
- To what extent is bias against gay men and lesbians really a bias against gender nonconformity?
- Why has public opinion on gay marriage shifted so quickly?
- Why do typical parents believe that their own children are sexually naïve but that other children are hypersexual?
- How are notions of sexual propriety marshaled in social movements, anti-colonial revolutions, state formation, and ethnic cleansing?
- How are cultural schema about sexuality reflected in the design of consumer goods such as movies, music, clothing, and drugs for sexual performance?
- Has concern about the dangers of sex kept researchers from studying sexual pleasure as a stratifica-

tion outcome?

- How do patterns of the transmission of HIV illuminate network principles?
- How do gene/environment interactions affect sexual behavior?
- What new data collection do we need for research on sexualities?
- What theoretical perspectives are most useful in making sense of sexuality?
- Can studying sexuality inform general social theories?

Please join me at our annual meeting in Chicago in August 2015 where our sessions will feature a full range of sociological topics in addition to showcasing exciting new research on sexualities across many subfields. 

Paula England, 2015 ASA President and Program Chair

Think Ahead to 2015!

Invited Session Proposals Are Solicited for the 110th Annual Meeting! Deadlines are November 13 and February 5.

The substantive program for the 2015 Annual Meeting is now taking shape under the leadership of President-Elect Paula England and the 2015 Program Committee. The theme of "Sexualities in the Social World" invites participation across the discipline and provides many opportunities to bring together a variety of sociological areas in diverse formats.

The spectrum of sessions on the Annual Meeting program reflects the ASA's commitment to facilitate intellectual communication and the transmission of knowledge, information, and skills relevant to the field of sociology and aligned social sciences.

Members are now encouraged to submit session proposals for the components of the program where participation is *by invitation only*. That is, proposals should include both the topic for a session and the name of individuals who will be invited to speak at the session. Please keep in mind that the process of submitting proposals is competitive. The Program Committee often has

many more session proposals than can be accepted, but we truly appreciate hearing from members. We recommend submitters confer with the members of the proposed session to ensure that they are available and ask them to submit a tentative paper or "talk" title. Those who wish to volunteer to serve as organizers for Regular Session topics, which are open to paper submissions, should watch for an announcement in mid-December 2013.

The ASA meeting is a program of the members, by the members, for the members. But a meeting of this size and scope requires advance planning. Think ahead and propose session topics and organizers now. With the collective input of ASA members, the 2015 Annual Meeting program will achieve another high mark of excellence.

There are six different types of invited sessions:

Thematic Sessions examine the meeting theme. These sessions are broad in scope and endeavor to make the theme of the meeting come alive. Ideas for Thematic

Sessions are due by November 13, 2013. The ASA Program Committee works actively on these sessions, but proposals from members are welcome.

Special Sessions focus on new areas of sociological work or other timely topics which may or may not relate to the theme. They generally address sociological issues, whether in research or its application, of importance to the discipline or of interest beyond. Proposals for sessions co-sponsored with sister sociological associations are usually accommodated under this component.

Regional Spotlight Sessions provide opportunities to look at issues pertinent to the host site for the Annual Meeting. With Chicago, Illinois, as the site of the 2015 Annual Meeting, there are many opportunities to develop interesting session topics with invited panelists, as well as ideas for local tours and site visits.

Author Meets Critic Sessions are designed to bring authors of recent books deemed to be important

contributions to the discipline together with discussants chosen to provide different viewpoints. Books published during 2011-2014 are eligible for nomination. Only ASA members may submit nominations; self-nominations are *not* acceptable.

Workshops provide practical advice or instruction to sociologists at every professional level. Topics focus on careers and professional growth, academic department strategies, research skills and use of major datasets, teaching challenges, publishing advice and grant writing skills, enhanced teaching of standard courses, ethical issues, and more. If you have tried a pedagogical approach that has been effective, developed insightful career advice, or have wisdom to share about using sociology in applied and research settings, please volunteer to organize and lead a workshop. Workshops are open to all attendees; no fees are involved.

Courses are designed to keep sociologists abreast of recent schol-

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Think Ahead

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arly trends and developments. These intensive sessions are led by expert instructors who are considered to be at the forefront of a given field. Course instructors are urged to prepare reading lists, teaching materials (e.g., handouts), and to use the same techniques they would use in advanced graduate courses. If you have cutting-edge methodological or theoretical knowledge in an important area or know a colleague who has such expertise, please submit a proposal for a course. Participants in courses register in advance and pay a small fee to cover cost of materials.

Guidelines for Session Proposals

Thematic Sessions, Special Sessions, and Regional Spotlight

Sessions proposals must include:

- Designation of the session type: Thematic Session; Special Session; Regional Spotlight Session
- Working title for the session;
- Brief description of the substantive focus;
- Rationale for inclusion of the topic on the 2015 program;
- Recommendation(s) for session organizer, including address, telephone, and email; and
- A list of potential participants including address, phone, and email.

Author Meets Critics session proposals must include:

- Name and affiliation of book author(s);
- Complete title of the book;
- Publication date and name of publisher;
- Brief statement about the book's

- importance to the discipline of sociology;
- Rationale for inclusion on the 2015 program; and
- Suggestions for critics and session organizer.

Workshop proposals must include:

- Working title for the session;
- Brief description of the focus, goals, and intended audience for the workshop;
- Rationale for inclusion of the topic on the 2015 program;
- Recommendation for workshop organizer/leader, including address, phone, and email; and
- A list of potential co-leaders or panelists, if desired.


Course proposals must include:

- Working title for the Course;
- Brief description of the focus and content;

- Rationale for inclusion of the topic on the 2015 program; and
- Recommendation for seminar instructor, including address, phone, and email.

Organizer Eligibility. All session organizers must be members of ASA. Students are not eligible to serve as sole organizers of invited sessions.

Deadlines. Proposals for Thematic Sessions are due by *November 13, 2013*. Proposals for all other sessions are due by *February 5, 2014*.

Submission. Proposals should be submitted through the online module located on the 2015 Annual Meeting website. The module will ensure the proper transmission of proposals to the Program Committee; do not mail or email proposals directly to Program Committee members. 

Vantage Point

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broader perspective of sociological work, even when done by academic sociologists, does not often impact graduate sociology programs as the training ground for the profession.


In graduate programs, training for careers as scholars in professoriate and training for practice-centered sociological careers should include rigorous training on the sociological theory, content, and methods. As in most academic disciplines, becoming a sociologist requires extensive training in disciplinary scholarship; it does not require becoming a career scholar.

Many sociology graduate students “confess” that they feel they must hide any interest in practice or applied work and especially a goal of a sociological practice career. The scramble for tenure-track academic jobs in a tight market often includes those who might be interested in sociological practice, but who don't want to be viewed as second-class citizens in their home university. If they do broaden their search, they may not get much help because applied positions are viewed as second rate simply because their

professors don't have the “loose ties” with sociologists in other sectors.

It is not hard for graduate programs to figure out what to do; it is hard to figure out how to make the graduate school climate more flexible without feeling as though training is “leav[ing] the sociological frame of reference.” When they engage in reflection about graduate programmatic enhancements, sociology departments often find that, regardless of career orientation, many doctoral students need more grant-writing skills (Spalter-Roth 2007) and more training in how to manage research teams, especially with interdisciplinary memberships, if they are going to compete successfully for national grants. As a grant maker in the federal government, I read far too many applications from highly successful academics who displayed an embarrassing lack of skill in research management. These are not “practice specific” skills.

My graduate training in sociology began with training in the Columbia Sociology Department and simultaneously at Columbia's Bureau of Applied Sociology. I was lucky. I have done scholarship and I have done practice, but at no time in

my career have I felt my intellectual work was outside the sociological frame of reference. There are many similar to me in the discipline, and there are many graduate students who might choose to join us. Embracing a broader view of scientific careers in sociology is a challenge to the discipline beyond a tight academic labor market and will remain so. 

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Granovetter, Mark S. 1973. “The Strength of Weak Ties.” *American Journal of Sociology* 78(6):1360-1380.

REPORT: SCIENCE OF MORALITY WORKSHOP

New from the ASA Research Department!



In collaboration with the NSF Sociology Program, ASA has published a volume of papers offering recommendations for advancing future sociological research on morality.

Available now in the ASA online bookstore at www.asanet.org/bookstore. \$15.

Eight Projects Are Funded by the 2013 CARI Grant

The ASA Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy announces the recipients of the 2013 Community Action Research Initiative (CARI) awards. This small grants program encourages and supports sociologists in bringing social science knowledge, methods, and expertise to address community-identified issues and concerns. Each applicant proposed a pro bono work with a community organization or local public interest group, the group's request collaboration, and the intended outcomes. CARI provides up to \$3,000 for each project to cover direct costs associated with the community action research. The principle investigators are listed below along with a description of their funded proposals.

Claudia Chauhan, University of California-San Francisco, will evaluate an on-site food-garden in an early childhood education program, North Bay Children's Center, which caters to underserved families in Northern California. Poor nutrition is one of our country's largest problems, and is responsible for disease and health inequalities. Unhealthy eating habits develop at a younger age and are highly influenced by family eating practices. Communities across the country have responded by supporting smaller, farmer-owned and run farms. These urban farms have provided healthier food programs in schools and encourage a healthier lifestyle. Chauhan's study will examine how participation in the program impacts families' eating practices and overall quality of life as well as address how incorporating food gardening impacts curriculum development in early childhood education. The project seeks to identify interventions and strategies that improve parent and community engagement with the program and food security in participating communities and to develop recommendations that enhance the overarching goal of the organization.

Shane Lachtman, University of California-Los Angeles, received funding to examine how to increase adoption of shelter animals that might otherwise be euthanized. His project, "In Search of Answers and Solutions: Why Do Americans Love Animals and Stay Away from Shelters?" The organization he will work with, the Los Angeles Animal Alliance, aims to examine the capacity, experiences, successes, and pathways local shelters have when engaging the public. Lachtman will research how animal shelters encourage the public to adopt, volunteer, and donate and the impact of their various methods. To examine community involvement, he will investigate the roles and relationships of shelter staff, programs, communities, promotions, recruiting, volunteering, and fundraising practices.

The Animal Alliance, which consists of 30 Southern Californian shelters, seeks to connect ordinary people and local shelters as well as facilitate high-quality opportunities for people to adopt, volunteer, and donate to their local shelter.

Carl Milofsky, Bucknell University, will evaluate an athletic field renovation project at the Central Columbia School District in central Pennsylvania. The athletic field will give residents access to promote community health. With information being gathered through a community-wide health assessment that will help compare changes in community health over time, Milofsky will address the significance of the remodeled and opened athletic fields. He will conduct his evaluation with the help of the Central Susquehanna Community Foundation. The Central Columbia School District serves students from K-12th grade in three small towns. Central Pennsylvania has been plagued with obesity, and supporting exercise is crucial for adolescents of the Central Columbia School District. The study will include students taking surveys and interviewing community members. The students will ask questions about the health issues, problems the community has faces and the general quality of life. Milofsky's research is critical in helping small communities—long overshadowed by the problems of larger towns and cities—overcome unhealthy lifestyles.


Caitlin Patler, University of California-Los Angeles, will assess the impacts of the Department of Homeland Security's Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) immigration program, which was implemented by President Obama in 2012. Patler, along with Dream Team Los Angeles (DTLA), will examine the DACA's impact on the educational and employment trajectories, community involvement, healthcare access, and psychological well-being of undocumented immigrant young

adults in California. The DACA's goal is to provide programs for eligible, undocumented immigrant youth and provides a two-year reprieve from deportation that includes work authorization, but no path to citizenship. Patler and the DTLA will evaluate whether the lives of undocumented immigrant young adults are benefited through undocumented young adults access to education, employment, health-care, and community involvement. Respondents will answer questions about the families who receive work permits, who applied for DACA, and the interpersonal and psychological impacts of their legal status. With nearly 5 million undocumented children and young adults in the United States, the study will answer many crucial questions surrounding the uncertainty of a large segment of America's immigrant population.

Frank Ridzi and Matthew Loveland, Le Moyne College, believe that kindergarten readiness is a top priority in Syracuse, NY. The County spends \$19 million annually to subsidize childcare for low-income families, but currently only about half of children are assessed as "ready" upon entering kindergarten. Loveland and Ridzi are working with a broad coalition of partners (The Literacy Coalition of Onondaga County) that includes the county government and city school district. The goal of their project is to build on the social capital that this group has been accumulating in order to move the community toward greater data sharing in a manner that both respects privacy and enables more effective and efficient use of resources. This project would be a first step for the community in the direction of data sharing by collaboratively working to explore what types of childcare in the community best prepare children for school.

Mark Sherry, The University of Toledo, will explore the conditions of labor camps and conduct interviews with farm workers. The research

will further examine how the work is poorly paid and often unsafe. Sherry raises address whether there is worker exploitation occurring and if workplace safety regulations are being violated. The grant will support five undergraduate and a graduate internship with the Farm Labor Organizing Committee (FLOC). Sherry's research has four goals: (1) To allow the students to explore the abuses and indignities farm workers experience. (2) To explore the social movement strategies adopted by farm workers in response to these conditions. (3) To examine the responses of major manufacturers such as Reynolds Tobacco to the campaigns of the workers. (4) To give the students (both undergraduate and graduate) a chance to do detailed ethnographic fieldwork, with the possibility for publications.

Dale Willits, California State University-Bakersfield, will evaluate the Community Action Partnership of Kern (CAPK), a county in California's Central-Valley. Willits' plan is to develop an evaluation survey that can be used to measure the effectiveness of their resource fair program. The second aspect of the study is to provide a pilot evaluation of the program, which will "consist of administering surveys to CAPK clients attending the resource fair sessions," Willits explained. The respondents will be interviewed before and after attending the resource fair, which is designed to connect those who are disadvantaged with resources available within their community. The CAPK is also a valuable means of providing health information, job training services, and assistance accessing state and federal assistance programs. With Willits' research, the effectiveness of the CAPK's methods can be reviewed and examined and reformed if necessary. 

The next application deadline is February 2, 2014. For more information and to apply for the next funding cycle, visit <www.asanet.org/funding/cari.cfm>.

Lareau

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While Annette was working her way through college at UC-Santa Cruz, she participated in a community action program in a small town in California's Central Valley, volunteering in the working-class African American community's school and neighborhood. She was struck by the contrast between the parents' eagerness for their children to do well in school and the "scathing comments" of the teachers about how supposedly little the parents valued education. All these influences and experiences sharpened Annette's sensitivity to the consequences of economic inequality and the importance of both families and education in its reproduction.

Had the employment prospects for teachers been better when she finished college, Annette might have become a kindergarten teacher herself. Instead, she spent two years working as a full-time interviewer in San Francisco's city jail, gathering information on whether prisoners qualified for release without bail. Her skill as a fieldworker can no doubt be traced in part to her experience conducting interviews with people who were often furious or drunk or bloody. She learned, too, that bureaucratic procedures led to differential outcomes by class even when they were applied evenhandedly.

Encouraged by a college professor to pursue graduate work in sociology, Annette chose Berkeley. As a graduate student, she found that much of the academic literature was as critical of working-class parents as the teachers she'd heard in the Central Valley. The mismatch she'd noted there between teachers' expectations and the ability of working-class parents to communicate comfortably with the school was an important focus of her dissertation, which became the award-winning *Home Advantage: Social Class and Parental Intervention in Elementary Education*. Based on both interviews with teachers and parents and observations in two elementary schools, she showed that while working-class parents cared deeply about their children's success in school they did not feel

able or entitled to make demands on teachers. Middle-class parents, in contrast, had no compunction about insisting that their children's individual needs be met, a difference Annette attributed to their different cultural capital. Julia Wrigley, in her introduction to the second printing of *Home Advantage*, describes Annette as "Americanizing" the concept of cultural capital, enlarging Bourdieu's concept so that it does not refer only to high culture. In this and subsequent work, Annette has extended Bourdieu's analysis of class reproduction in several important respects (i.e., demonstrating the effort required to activate cultural resources, effort which may or may not succeed in any given case).

Intensive Fieldwork

While teaching at Southern Illinois University, Annette began the ambitious project that culminated in the publication of *Unequal Childhoods: Class, Race, and Family Life* (2001), a work that reveals her remarkable talent as a fieldworker, one who has extended the scope of ethnographic work. As in *Home Advantage*, she took a comparative approach, gathering data from multiple sources, including classroom observations as well as interviews with parents and teachers; this time she attended to variation in the experiences of families of different races as well as different classes. But the fieldwork for *Unequal Childhoods* goes much further. At first Annette planned to make this an interview study, but she was dissatisfied with the data she was getting, which did not seem sufficiently rich. "With great trepidation," she asked one mother if she could follow her around, the mother agreed, and Annette's first experience shadowing a parent persuaded her that more intensive fieldwork on family life would be possible. After joining Temple University, she and a team of research assistants eventually used this method with the families of 12 third graders, making multiple visits and observing them hanging out at home, visiting doctors, getting food stamps, and shuttling to and from numerous activities. One of the great strengths of *Unequal Childhoods* is that it vividly conveys the distinctive textures of life in these families.

Unequal Childhoods argues that the child-rearing ideas and practices of the poor and working-class families and of the middle-class families can be understood as cohering into distinct logics. Using a gardening metaphor, Annette demonstrates that the poor and working-class families sought the "accomplishment of natural growth" while the middle-class families practiced "concerted cultivation." She emphasizes that there are benefits and drawbacks to both approaches—for the children and their families—and she stresses the investments of love, labor, and worry of all of the study families. However, she argues that the middle-class parents' strategies are much more readily recognized and highly valued by educators and other professionals, and that middle-class children develop attitudes and skills that will be advantageous in their dealings with adult institutional representatives. Middle-class children develop an emerging sense of entitlement, while poor and working-class children come to feel constrained in their dealings with adults outside the family. *Unequal Childhoods* won awards from three ASA sections (Culture, Family, and Children and Youth) and the American Educational Studies Association. The expanded second edition, which includes a 10-year follow-up, provides even more evidence of the power of class cultures. The children Annette studied had become young adults, and interviews with them and their parents revealed that they had followed markedly different paths to young adulthood.

Strengths and Weaknesses of Fieldwork

This 2011 edition also built on Annette's practice of providing a detailed look at the difficulties and dramas of fieldwork. In both *Home Advantage* and *Unequal Childhoods*, Annette included candid appendices that describe not only her methods but also the dilemmas, confusions, and missteps that inevitably arise in qualitative research. In the second edition of *Unequal Childhoods*, Annette addresses head-on the reality of the power differential between research subjects and researcher. She documents the reactions of the families

to the book itself, reactions that range from pleased satisfaction to deep hurt, anger, and disappointment. Annette believes that frankness about the details of producing research is important to give readers a basis for gauging the persuasiveness of the evidence and also to help students and fellow researchers by providing an accurate picture of the research process and advice on avoiding some of the pitfalls. She is at work on a book on ethnography that she intends as both a practical guide and a statement of standards.

Annette credits a post-doc at Stanford with deepening her understanding of the different strengths and dilemmas of quantitative analysis, and she has become increasingly interested in such methods. In an ongoing collaboration, she and Eliot Weinger have brought quantitative as well as qualitative data to bear on the relations among class, family, and education. They are currently working on a project called "Choosing Homes, Choosing Schools," and Annette and Kimberly Goyette have co-edited a forthcoming volume with that title. Two other current projects extend Annette's investigation of the American class system: an interview study of very wealthy people and one on the experience of upward mobility (with Heather Curl and Tina Wu).

A Teacher and Mentor

Despite her prodigious research schedule, Annette is a dedicated teacher and colleague, and she finds time for some non-sociological pursuits as well. Grateful for the guidance she received from such mentors as Troy Duster, Arlie Hochschild, Michael Burawoy, Aaron Cicourel, and Hugh Mehan, she devotes much time and attention to working with graduate students and young sociologists newly embarked on their careers and takes great pleasure in seeing them flourish. Both while at the University of Maryland and now as Stanley I. Sheerr Professor at the University of Pennsylvania, she regularly teaches large classes of introductory sociology, eager to draw undergraduates to the field. Because building community is important to Annette, she works to create occasions for informal

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The University as an Open Space: the World Social Forum

Val Moghadam, Northeastern University

The Arab Spring of 2011 began in Tunisia, following the self-immolation of a young street vendor whose frustration at his inability to ply his trade in the face of bureaucratic obduracy seemed to symbolize the loss of dignity of an entire population. The Dignity Revolution, as Tunisians call it, was a call for economic, political, and civil rights. Citizens demanded jobs, a stronger welfare system, and an end to cronyism, police surveillance, and excessive presidential powers. After President Ben Ali's departure, a relatively smooth transition period of elections and constitution-building followed. The new president formed a coalition government, and 28 percent of the constituent assembly is female.

Still, Tunisian society appears to be polarized and divided between Islamists and secularists, with divergent political, economic, and cultural goals. At the center of the debates lie issues of the place of religion in public and political life as well as gender relations. After a lengthy trial that gripped the nation, a Dean at the University of Manouba, was acquitted of charges that he slapped an Islamist woman in niqab (veil) when she and a friend entered his office, "ransacked" it, and demanded the right to attend class fully covered, which he considered inappropriate. Also, the assassination of the noted lawyer and secular political figure Chokri Belaid—attributed to radical salafists who emerged seemingly from nowhere—was a shocking display of violence.

An Open Space for Democracy

It was in this context of political and cultural contestation that the World Social Forum (WSF) took place in Tunis, convening at the University of Tunis, el-Manal campus. The local organizing committee included the longstanding feminist groups *Femmes Démocrates* and *AFTURD* along with several newer groups formed after January 2011, the large trade union *UGTT*,

and several human rights and student groups. For five days, the University was an open space for deliberative democracy as numerous workshops addressed questions ranging from the future of the World Social Forum to more immediate questions of women's rights, economic rights, and environmental protection.

The WSF opened with a Women's Assembly at the Amphitheatre of the Law Faculty, which was filled to capacity with perhaps one-third of the audience being men. As I looked around, I could see feminists from Algeria as well as Tunisia, *Marche Mondiale des Femmes* (with purple flags), Mexican activists protesting femicide/disappearances of women, and representatives of ATTAC (an international group calling for a tax on financial speculation).

Ahlem Belhaj, president of *Femmes Démocrates*, speaking in both Arabic and French, cited the feminization of poverty, violence against women, and "an economic system that exploits women and men" as the main challenges facing the world's women. She called for international solidarity to end these realities. Turning to the "complex situation" in Tunisia, she referred to "a war against women in the form of violence in the public space and in political space." Belhaj reminded the audience that the Islamists in the constituent assembly had tried to replace the constitution's language of equality between the sexes with "complementarity," but "we insisted on equality, and we won." Women were determined to struggle for equality and constitutionalism, she said, adding that they were "well mobilized to confront the counter-revolution." She ended saying that the presence of so many people at the WSF from across the globe "is an enormous resource for us" but emphasized that "*la lutte* [struggle] *continue*."

Feminists and Activists

I have been to Tunisia on research trips or to attend policy conferences many times, and I know

many Tunisian scholars, feminists, and left-wing activists. During the WSF, however, I was struck by the unprecedented open atmosphere that prevailed throughout Tunis. The Women's March proceeded through the city center and ended at the Olympic Stadium. At the University, I saw groups of young Tunisian anarchists and others waving communist flags; I met women members of the main trade union and members of the constituent assembly; I attended a workshop on secularism in the Maghreb that openly discussed the right of people to change or discard religion as well as practice it. There, one speaker said that "we need to be mindful of what kind of secular state we want. What we should strive for is a state of its citizens that guarantees the universal and fundamental rights of citizens to life, health, schooling, expression, equality."

Everywhere, Tunisian feminism was vocal and visible. At one informal group discussion, one woman said "I cannot understand the Western fascination with Islamist parties or moderate Islam; the agenda is the monopolization of political power and the fusion of religion and politics." At a *Femmes Démocrates* workshop on violence against women, speakers demanded an end to polygamy and unequal inheritance as well as constitutional guarantees of equality and freedom from domestic violence. A woman from the *Association Démocratique des Femmes du Maroc* spoke of the Springtime of Dignity campaign to reform the penal code in favor of women's bodily integrity. An Algerian feminist lawyer explained how "during the years of terrorism, women were always the defenders of the Republic, and we



Young anarchists protesting in Tunisia.

fought, without international solidarity. We then demanded our rights as women, and achieved some progress.

Law professor Hafidha Chékir of *Femmes Démocrates* described how Tunisian feminists were working for *parité* and for consistency with all international conventions. The Islamists in the constituent assembly may have agreed to withdraw their insistence on a reference to Sharia as a source of legislation and settle for "the fundamentals of Islam," she said. But the problem was that in the fundamentals of Islam, a family may be polygamous and there is no equality in divorce. Interestingly, she said that "the Islamists want a reference to *égalité des chances* [equal opportunity], but this is not the same as real equality."

The WSF was an eye-opener for international participants previously unaware of Tunisian—and the Maghreb region—social movements and coalitions. Sociologist Rose Brewer: "I was moved by the spirit of young radical Tunisian women. They are incredibly committed to gender justice and social transformation. To share space and time with them was powerful." For the Tunisians intent on building a new state based on economic, civil, and political rights, the WSF was an important demonstration of international support. To this observer, Tunisia is an incubator for the redefinition of democracy and equality, accompanied by issues of the role of the university, free speech, religious freedom, academic freedom, and the rights of women. 

ESOPS

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Mondragon, Evergreen started up employee-owned, “green” co-ops to supply larger, “anchor” institutions, and help them reduce their carbon footprint, while enabling wealth to accumulate in the community.

Evergreen employees are recruited from surrounding neighborhoods, and many of them receive technical training. After a brief period, they are offered shares in the business. Since many cannot afford the initial fee, they’re given raises to a living wage, and a small deduction is taken from their pay until they reach the buy-in amount. All that, plus they are invited to participate on committees that steer the course of the company.

The state of Vermont too has made excellent strides in advancing worker-run enterprise. A non-profit organization called the Vermont Employee Ownership Center facilitates companies’ moves to ownership, and Senator Bernie Sanders has introduced bills in Congress to create a parallel office at the Department of Labor. He’s also introduced legislation to establish a U.S. Employee Ownership Bank to

facilitate ownership transfer.

Vermonters may do co-ops better than anyone else in the United States—from community supported agriculture farms to credit unions to energy, food, and worker coops, community land trusts, and the nation’s first single-payer health care system. The Champlain Housing Trust, for example, is the largest community-land trust in the country, winning the prestigious United Nations World Habitat Award in 2008 for its innovative, sustainable programs.

It has become common knowledge that capital is the ultimate conduit of power. With 1 percent owning almost 40 percent of our wealth (and steep declines in trade unionism), worker ownership in productive enterprises marks an important step in reversing the tide of social inequality in our nation. More importantly, they are a crucial means for empowering everyday people and their communities to take stock in the worlds they are building. If they are the ones who are building that, shouldn’t they own at least some of it too? 

Heather Gautney, the 2012-13 ASA Congressional Fellow, is working in the office of Sen. Bernard Sanders (D-VT).

2013-2014 Regional and Aligned Sociology Meetings

Fall 2013

Association for Applied and Clinical Sociology

October 3-5, 2013
Portland, OR

President: Tina Quartaroli
www.aacsnet.net

Mid-South Sociological Association

October 23-26, 2013
Atlanta, GA

President: Earl Wright II
President-Elect: Timothy B. Gongaware
www.midsouthsoc.org

Spring 2014

Sociologists for Women in Society

February 6-9, 2014

Nashville, TN
President: Bandana Purkayastha
www.socwomen.org

Eastern Sociological Society

February 20-23, 2014

Baltimore, MD
President: Marjorie DeVault
www.essnet.org

Pacific Sociological Association

March 27-30, 2014

Portland, OR

President: Valerie Jenness
www.pacificsoc.org

Southern Sociological Society

April 2-5, 2014

Charlotte, NC

President: Leslie Hossfeld
www.southernsociologicalsociety.org

Midwest Sociological Society

April 3-6, 2014

Omaha, NE

President: Barbara Keating
www.themss.org

North Central Sociological Association

April 10-13, 2014


Cincinnati, OH

President: Lissa Yogan
www.ncsanet.org

Southwestern Social Science Association

April 17-19, 2014

San Antonio, TX

President: Tahany Naggar
www.sssaonline.org. 

Annual Meeting

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Affairs and Public Information Department oversaw the production and distribution of 22 press releases—up from 14 in 2012—about a wide range of research that sociologists presented at the Annual Meeting. During the meeting, the Department also responded to dozens of media inquiries.

Additional U.S. media outlets that reported on Annual Meeting research included: the *Wall Street Journal*, the *Washington Post*, *USA Today*, the *Los Angeles Times*, NBCNews.com, NPR’s All Things Considered, *The New Republic*, the *New York Post*, *Politico*, *The Atlantic*, *Huffington Post*, *Scientific American*, *Men’s Health*, the *Atlanta Journal-Constitution*, *The Week*, the *San Jose Mercury News*, the *Sarasota Herald-Tribune*, *U.S. News and World Report*, *Newsday*, *Education Week*, *Science News*,


National Journal, *Inside Higher Ed*, *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, LiveScience.com, and many others.

Other examples of international media outlets that reported on research from the Annual Meeting included England’s *Daily Mail*, *The Guardian*, *Daily Express*, and *The Independent*; India’s *The Indian Express*, *Hindustan Times*, and *The Times of India*; Canada’s *The Globe and Mail*, *Ottawa Citizen*, and CTV News; Australia’s *The Australian* and *The Sydney Morning Herald*, France’s *Agence France-Presse*; and many more.

Looking Ahead

While the 2013 Annual Meeting wrapped up only a few weeks ago, planning for the 2014 meeting, August 16-19 in San Francisco, is already well under way. Annette Lareau, who officially succeeded Cecilia Ridgeway as ASA President at the end of the 2013 meeting, and the 2014 Program Committee

are in the process of developing a dynamic program centered around the theme, “Hard Times: The Impact of Economic Inequality on Families and Individuals.” ASA will


post the call for papers on its website (www.asanet.org) on October 30 and will launch the online paper submission tool on December 6. See you in San Francisco! 

Lareau

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conversation among colleagues and grad students. She loves to entertain and also likes to garden, read novels, and attend baseball games, theater, and—influenced by her husband, the political philosopher Samuel R. Freeman—the opera.

As is evident from her highly readable books, Annette is committed to making the insights of the discipline accessible to a broad audience. She wants to make sure that ASA stays current with new forms of media and also hopes to increase ASA members’ skills and confidence for participation in public debate. The 2014 conference will include a series of workshops

aimed at strengthening sociologists’ facility at sharing their research with the public, and she is planning to make relevant tools and guidelines available on the ASA website. These efforts reflect her aspiration to give Americans “an awareness of social class in daily life” and a language for discussing it. “We have an awareness of race, we have an awareness of gender,” she says, but Americans find it hard to recognize what the empirical research shows: that in many ways social class is more powerful. It is hardly surprising that she has chosen “Hard Times: The Impact of Economic Inequality on Families and Individuals” as the theme for the San Francisco conference. 

Applications Invited for Editorships

Applications are invited for the Editorships of *Contemporary Sociology*, *Contexts*, *Social Psychology Quarterly*, and *Teaching Sociology*.

The official terms for the new editors (or co-editors) will commence in January 2015 (the editorial transition will be in summer 2014) and is for a minimum of three years (until December 2017), with a possible reappointment of up to an additional three years.

- *Contemporary Sociology*, a bimonthly journal, publishes reviews and critical discussions of recent works in sociology and in related disciplines that merit the attention of sociologists. Since not all sociological publications can be reviewed, a selection is made to reflect important trends and issues in the field.
- Directed to anyone interested in the latest sociological ideas and research, *Contexts* (published quarterly) seeks to apply new knowledge, stimulate fresh thinking, and disseminate important information produced by the discipline. The publication's articles synthesize key findings, weave together diverse strands of work, draw out implications for policy, and debate issues of controversy. The hallmarks of *Contexts* are accessibility, broad appeal, and timeliness. By design, it is not a technical journal, but a magazine for diverse readers who wish to be current about social science knowledge, emerging trends, and their relevance.
- *Social Psychology Quarterly*, a quarterly journal, publishes theoretical and empirical papers on the link between the individual and society, including the study of the relations of individuals to one another, groups, collectivities, and institutions. It also includes the study of intra-individual processes insofar as they substantially influence or are influenced by social structure and process. *Social Psychology Quarterly* is genuinely interdisciplinary, publishing works by both sociologists and psychologists.
- *Teaching Sociology*, a quarterly journal, publishes articles, notes, and reviews that are intended to be

helpful to the discipline's teachers. Articles range from experimental studies of teaching and learning to broad, synthetic essays on pedagogically important issues. Notes focus on specific teaching issues or techniques. The general intent is to share theoretically stimulating and practically useful information and advice with teachers. Formats include full-length articles; notes of 15 pages or less; interviews, review essays; reviews of books, films, videos, and software; and conversations.

Qualifications

Candidates must be members of the ASA and hold a tenured position or equivalent in an academic or non-academic setting. Applications from members of underrepresented groups are encouraged.

In accordance with ASA's mission to publish high-quality scholarship, the following criteria are considered in selecting editors:

1. An established record of scholarship;
2. Evidence of understanding the mission of the journal/series and its operation, indicated by experience with the journal/series across any of a wide variety of activities (submission, reviewing, editorial board experience);
3. Assessment of the present state of the journal/series, its strengths and challenges, and a vision for the journal/series' future;
4. Openness to the different methods, theories, and approaches to sociology; and
5. A record of responsible service to scholarly publishing and evidence of organizational skill and intellectual leadership.

The time demands associated with these responsibilities vary from week to week, but, in general, require one to two full days per week.

ASA encourages applications for both sole editorships and co-editorships.

Selection Process

Applications will be reviewed by the Committee on Publications in December 2013. It is possible that prospective editors may be contacted

to clarify any issues raised in the deliberations. A list (which may be ranked or unranked) will be forwarded to ASA Council for review in early 2014. Council appoints the editors. The chosen editors are contacted by the ASA Secretary.

Given that the Committee on Publications receives a number of qualified applications, appointment to the editorship of an ASA journal is highly selective. The guidelines below offer suggestions that are designed to streamline the application process for applicants and the Committee.

The application packet should be no more than six pages (excluding vitae) and include:

1. *Vision Statement*: Set forth your goals and plans for the content of the journal. This may include an assessment of the current strengths, weaknesses, or gaps that you plan to address and how you will implement your plan.
2. *Abbreviated Anonymous Vision Statement*. Also include an abbreviated vision statement that focuses on the candidate's ideas for moving the journal forward, including any weaknesses the candidate perceives, and any plans s/he envisions for addressing them. These statements will be posted anonymously on the ASA website and members will be invited to comment on them. The Committee on Publications will take this feedback into consideration in the selection process.
3. *Editor/Co-Editor Background Information*: The name, affiliation, and other important information about the potential editor and, if applicable, co-editors is required. Describe the qualifications of each person that supports their inclusion. Evidence of the ability and experience of the editor and editorial team to provide sound judgment and guidance to potential ASA authors is central to the application. Provide a clear description of and justification for the structure of the editorial office and responsibilities, as you envision them at this point. Name only those individuals who will serve as editor/co-editor. Please do not include names of individuals

that you would like/plan to include on the larger editorial board. Contacting potential editorial board members can be a time-consuming task that should be done only after an editor is selected.

4. *Institutional Support*: It is important for candidates to consider and address the feasibility of serving as editor in light of the resources ASA can provide and those likely to be available to the candidate. The ASA does not pay for office space, release time, or tuition but does provide basic financial support for office resources as necessary to journal editors. This support may include funds for editorial assistance, office supplies, postage, and phone beyond what will be provided by the editor's home institution. In addition to the staff determined necessary for the work involved in processing and reviewing manuscripts (including copyediting), incoming editors have the opportunity to request additional funding or staff support for special initiatives or extra features (although most do not choose to do so). Since the support offered by different institutions varies widely, candidates are encouraged to contact the ASA Executive Office as necessary to ensure the feasibility of their application. At this point in the submission process, letters of support from deans or other appropriate institutional officials are recommended but not required. Specific arrangements with a potential new editor and with that individual and his or her institution will occur after the ASA Council makes a selection and the ASA Secretary, with support from the ASA Executive Officer, works out the final agreement with this candidate.

Examples of successful past proposals are available on the journals page of the ASA website (www.asanet.org; click on the Journals/Publications link and then Editorships).

Application packets should be sent by November 1, 2013, to Janine Chiappa McKenna, Journals and Publications Manager, ASA, 1430 K Street NW, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20005; mckenna@asanet.org.

ASA Member-Get-A-Member Campaign a Success

The 2013 ASA Member-Get-A-Member campaign concluded on July 31. Sixty-five current ASA members (see list below) sponsored at least one new member for 2013.

For every new non-student member funded during the campaign, sponsors will receive a \$10 discount on their 2014 member dues. In addition, every member who sponsored a new member (student or non-student) was entered into a drawing to win a \$250 Amazon.com gift certificate. Congratulations to this year's winner, Leah Gillion (Princeton University).

The ASA extends its gratitude to all participating sponsors in the 2013 Member-Get-A-Member campaign and throughout the year. 

Salvatore J. Babones
Anna Bellatorre
Catherine White Berheide
Elizabeth Bernstein
David B. Bills
Carol A. Caronna
Marilyn Sue Chamberlin
Valerie L. Chepp
Roberto Cipriani
Thomas M. Dietz
Daina Stukuls Eglitis
Jennifer Lynne Fazio
Luis A. Fernandez
Neil Fligstein

Marion Fourcade
Linda E. Francis
Samantha Friedman
Darlaine C. Gardetto
J. Greg Getz
Virginia Teas Gill
Leah Gillion
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JHSB

from Page 1

and death certificates highlights the central role of racial stratification in U.S. society. This variation in time and exposure can contribute to racial inequities in life expectancy and other health outcomes across the life course and over generations."

It is this research focus, heavily drawing from medical sociology that has naturally led him to the *JHSB*, first as contributor, then as a deputy editor, and now editor.

An Intellectual Foundation

Gee comes to the role of *JHSB* Editor with a series of intellectual and institutional affiliations that link him to some of the central scholars in medical sociology. Among those are Sol Levine, founding chairman of the Department of Behavioral Sciences at Johns Hopkins University who wrote or edited more than 10 books and 100 articles examining the relationship between health and social behavior. Another example is Leo Reeder, who was a UCLA Professor of Sociology and Public Health, and helped establish the Behavioral Sciences Unit, now

the Department of Community Health Sciences in the Fielding School of Public Health. Along with others, Reeder was a founding member of the American Sociological Association's Medical Sociology Section, and a key contributor to the development of *JHSB*.

Gee's intellectual connections to these leaders began at Oberlin College, his alma mater, where he learned to merge social activism with science. "I didn't realize it at the time," mused Gee, "but Oberlin really helped me understand that we can learn about social inequality through the ink of poets, the voices of our families, as well as through numbers on a table." He received his doctorate in the Department of Behavioral Sciences at Johns Hopkins University, and then completed a postdoctoral fellowship in the Department of Sociology at Indiana University where the faculty included "not only some of the smartest, but also genuinely nicest people around." Having been trained in the department Levine Chaired, he now works in the one Reeder founded.

Gee is also a faculty associate in the UCLA Center for Health Policy Research, and his stud-

ies, which have been conducted in the United States, Japan, and the Philippines, have earned him a Merit Award from the National Institutes of Health and two Scientific and Technical Achievement awards from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

The Move to UCLA


Now, with Gee at the helm, *JHSB*, which was most recently housed at the University of Texas-Austin, moves to UCLA. Gee hopes to build on the legacy of the journal's prior editors and further strengthen an already excellent journal that has served as the focal point for medical sociology research for over 50 years.

For one, he hopes to build on the social media successes prior editor Debra Umberson established—Facebook, Twitter, and podcasts—by adding a moderated blog to promote a dialogue about *JHSB* content. In addition to showcasing outstanding articles, the blog would pose a "question for the field," asking readers for topics they would like to see covered in the journal, and promoting debate to extend the field beyond the limited means of letters and rejoinders. The use of social media

would hopefully make the journal's findings more accessible to young persons, including high school and undergraduate students.

Gee also hopes to follow up on the work of prior editors by promoting the journal at conferences, in newsletters, and email lists to encourage researchers from other disciplines to submit to the journal. This promotion of the journal would be enhanced at UCLA via the large networks of medical sociologists on campus as well as the large numbers of behavioral scientists within the Fielding School of Public Health.

In addition, Gee hopes to enhance the journal's website to include all articles, or at least citations, from the journal's illustrious history over more than half a century. This may include periodically featuring a classic study that had a major impact on the field.

"I am coming aboard at a time when the journal is in great shape and enormously influential," says Gee, "and just generally in a very good place. It's a humbling experience to take this on, and I intend to do everything possible to strengthen and continue its storied tradition." 

Do You Know Your Students' Rights?

Recently, I served on a committee where staff members of the committee wanted to ask administrator candidates if they had heard about the "Dear Colleague" letter. I was confused.

What was this important letter that seemed to be of critical importance? When I mentioned this document to workshop attendees and co-presenters at the ASA annual meeting, I was met with blank faces.

While most faculty members know that our campuses have policies regarding sexual harassment, many of us are unaware of the existence of 2011 and 2013 Dear Colleague letters and their contents. Consequently, we may be unaware of rights that we may

be violating pertaining to sexual harassment, sexual violence, and pregnant and parenting students.



The 2011 U.S. Department of Education Office of Civil Rights Dear Colleague letter addresses broadly sexual harassment and sexual violence on

college and university campuses as well as in high schools and outlines the Title IX protections that are found in programs and activities in these institutions. This document is available at <www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/letters/colleague-201104.html>.

The 2013 Dear Colleague letter cautions educational institutions and faculty about violating the Title IX rights of students when a student may have medical problems that require long absences, such as when a student is unable

to attend class due to childbirth or complications of labor and delivery (www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/letters/colleague-201306-title-ix.pdf). In one recent case, a pregnant student was advised by her doctor to have an emergency caesarean section. The student notified her professors of this situation, yet they were reluctant to provide her with proper accommodations and instructed her to return to classes, withdraw, or suffer a penalty (Ingeno 2013). In an email exchange between the student and one of her professors, the student was told to review the syllabus and the university handbook, noting that pregnancy was not an excused absence. While some of faculty may find this an appalling response, others may see nothing wrong with it. This is the problem.

Some institutions request or require that statements regarding disabilities be included in course

syllabi. Yet this does not tackle the Title IX concerns found in some of the Dear Colleague letters. Our educational institutions should be more proactive in making sure we are all doing the right thing by sharing these documents with us on a regular basis. For instance, our attendance policies should not be in violation of federal laws. As important, faculty must be included in the conversations that take place on these issues with their campus administrators. After all, we all share an interest in the health and wellbeing of our students.

Shirley A. Jackson, Southern Connecticut State University

Reference

Ingeno, Lauren. 2013. "Childbirth Doesn't Count?" *Inside Higher Education*, August 1. www.insidehighered.com/news/2013/08/01/college-faulted-not-considering-childbirth-legitimate-reason-miss-class

announcements

Call for Papers

Publications

Contexts is currently seeking contributors to compose short "In Brief" pieces for its upcoming issue. These articles summarize research related to newsworthy topics. While these articles are academically informed, they are written for a broader audience and are largely free of academic jargon. Sample articles can be found at <www.contexts.org/articles/issues/winter-2013/>. These articles are a great way to write about your existing interests or explore an entirely new topic, while getting a publication under your belt. We are open to any creative article ideas. Contact: Joanne Chen at jchen@sociology.rutgers.edu; <contexts.org >.

Journal of Poverty invites submissions on "Housing the Homeless: Emerging Research and New Programs." Deadline: November 1, 2013. Contact: Jennifer Chernega at jchernega@winona.edu; Christine George at cgeorg@luc.edu.

For more information, visit <www.mc.manuscriptcentral.com/wpov>.

Social Currents, the official journal of the Southern Sociological Society, is a broad ranging, social science journal that focuses on cutting-edge research from all methodological and theoretical orientations with implications for national and international sociological communities. The uniqueness of Social Currents lies in its format: the front end of every issue is devoted to short, theoretical agenda-setting contributions and short empirical and policy-related pieces, ranging anywhere from 1,500 to 4,000 words. The back includes journal articles (7,500-12,000 words) that branch across subfields, including the many specialties of sociology and the social sciences in general. For more information, visit <www.mc.manuscriptcentral.com/scu>.

Research in the Sociology of Health Care is seeking research papers for the annual edition. Papers dealing with macro-level system issues and micro-

level issues involving technology, communication, disparities, and government options linked to health and health care are sought. This includes examination of health and health care issues of patients or of providers of care. Papers that focus on linkages to policy, population concerns, and either patients or providers of care as ways to meet health care needs of people in the U.S. and in other countries are solicited. Deadline: February 14, 2014. Contact: Jennie Jacobs Kronenfeld at (480) 965-8053; jennie.kronenfeld@asu.edu.

The Research in Social Movements, Conflicts and Change (RSMCC) volume will include research in two areas: (1) submissions that have a thematic focus on examples and analytical analyses of intersectionality and marginalized identities in social movements, conflicts, and social change; and (2) general submissions appropriate to any of the three broad foci reflected in the RSMCC series title. Deadline: November 15, 2013. Contact:

Lynne Woehrl at woehrl@mtmary.edu. For more information, visit <www.emeraldinsight.com/products/books/series.htm?id=0163-786X >.

Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS) invites submissions to *The Encyclopedia of Family Studies*, which will be published (in print and online) by Wiley-Blackwell in 2015. The five-volume project takes an international and interdisciplinary approach to the large and growing field of family studies. "The" family (or families) will be viewed from both an institutional or structural (i.e., macro) level as well as an interactional (i.e., micro) level. This project will be more than a compendium of knowledge about white, upper-middle class U.S. families written by American scholars. Diversity across topics/issues, authors, and intended audiences will be reflected throughout the volumes. Deadline: October 5, 2013. Contact: Melanie L. Duncan at melanielundcan@ufl.edu; or Shenan at cshehan@ufl.edu; <www.lists.southernct.edu/mailman/listinfo/sws>.

Conferences

The Center for Human Rights and Global Justice (CHR&GJ) Conference, November 1-2, 2013, New York City, Theme: "International Human Rights Fact-Finding in the Twenty-First Century." CHR&GJ is accepting paper proposals for original scholarship to be presented at the conference for more information visit, <www.chrgj.org/event/factfindingconference/>.

Frankfurt School International Conference, July 2-4, 2014, University College Dublin, Ireland. Theme: "Music, Marxism, and the Frankfurt School." Submissions are invited from a diverse field of interdisciplinary scholars including sociology of music, members of the Frankfurt School, besides Adorno, and the Marxist critics of the Austro-German sphere. Deadline: December 31, 2013. Contact: cfp@musicandthefrankfurtschool.com. For more information, visit <www.musicandfrankfurtschool.com>.

The Southwestern Social Science Association (SSSA) and Southwestern Sociological Association (SSA) April 17-19, 2014, Grand Hyatt in San Antonio, TX. Theme: "The Evolving and Everlasting Social Sciences." The conference website is currently accepting submissions for their annual meeting. Deadline: November 15, 2013. The Call for Papers can be found at <www.ssaonline.org/?page_id=67>. For more information, visit <www.convention2.allacademic.com/one/sssa/sssa14/>.

XVIII ISA World Congress of Sociology, July 13-19, 2014, Yokohama, Japan. Theme: "Facing an Unequal World: Challenges for Global Sociology." The papers can be sent for the following

topics: Gender Roles; Inequality in a Global Community, and Leadership; Morality, Power Relations; Relative Deprivation, Entitlement, and Perceptions of Fairness; Sexism, Racism and Ageism; Social Exchange and Trust; Social Identities; Social Interaction; Social Justice; Social Psychology and Culture; Well-Being and Life Satisfaction; Work Values, Norms and Perceptions. Deadline: September 30, 2013. Contact: Dahlia Moor at dmoore@colman.ac.il; Limor Hemed at LH435@hotmail.com. For more information, visit <www.isa-sociology.org/congress2014/rc/rc.php?n=RC42>.

Meetings

October 7-8, 2013. Penn State's 21st Annual Symposium on Family Issues, University Park Pennsylvania. Theme: "Diverging Destinies: Families in an Era of Increasing Inequality." Contact: Caroline Sue Scott, css7@psu.edu; <www.pop.psu.edu/events/2013/nsfi/event-details/view>.

October 8-11, 2013. International Symposium on Comparative Sciences, Sofia, Bulgaria. Theme: "Inaugural Session." Contact: bc.es.conference@bgcell.net; <bc.es.conference.tripod.com/iscs/>.

October 23-26, 2013. 39th Annual Mid-South Sociological Association Conference. Theme: "Action Sociology: Opportunities in a (Post) Modern World." Atlanta, GA. Contact: midsouthsoc@gmail.com; <www.midsouthsoc.org>.

November 8-9, 2013. California Sociological Association Annual Meeting, Berkeley Marina, CA. Theme: "Social Change: Local and Global." Contact: Ed Nelson at ednelson@csufresno.edu; <www.cal-soc.org>.

Funding

American Philosophical Society offers Society Grants and Fellowships. This includes the APS/British Academy Fellowship for Research in London, Institute for Advanced Studies in the Humanities (IASH), and new programs. Applicants not selected for either program will be considered for the Franklin Research Grant. Deadline varies for each Fellowship. Contact: Linda Musumeci at LMusumeci@amphilsoc.org. For more information, visit the Grants Section at <www.amphilsoc.org>.

Berlin Program for Advanced German and European Studies offers up to one year of research support at the Freie Universität Berlin. It is open to scholars in all social science and humanities disciplines, including historians working on German and European history since the mid-18th century. Deadline: December 1, 2013. Contact: bprogram@zedat.fu-berlin.de. For more information, visit <www.fu-berlin.de/bprogram>.

Wilson Center European Studies Research Grants. Research scholarships are available to American citizens, with a special emphasis on scholars in the early stages of their academic careers (generally before tenure but after PhD). For non-academics, an equivalent degree of professional achievement is expected. Research scholarships will be awarded for 2-4 months of research in Washington, DC, and the stipend amount is \$3,300 per month. Office space at the Wilson Center and a research assistant will be provided whenever possible. This is a residential program requiring visiting scholars to remain in the Washington, DC, area and to forego other academic and professional obligations for the duration of the grant. Deadline: December 1, 2013. Contact: European.Studies@Wilson-Center.org; <www.wilsoncenter.org/collection/grant-opportunities>.

Fellowships

The Christine Mirzayan Science & Technology Policy Graduate Fellowship Program, now in its 16th year, provides early career individuals with the opportunity to spend 12 weeks at the National Academies in Washington, DC learning about science and technology policy and the role that scientists and engineers play in advising the nation. Selections will be made in late October 2014. For more information, visit <www.sites.nationalacademies.org/PGA/policyfellows/index.htm>.

In the News

Tammy Anderson, University of Delaware, was quoted in June 26 *Polycymic* article, "Kendrick Lamar Molly Rap: In Hip Hop, Does Saying No to Drugs Actually Work?"

Richard Arum, New York University, and **Josipa Roksa**, University of Virginia, were mentioned in a June 12 *Forbes* article, "Don't Buy The Hype, College Education Is not an Investment."

Robert Bellah, University of California-Berkeley, was mentioned in a July 5 *Washington Post* article, "Pope Francis' Sainly Politics."

Tristan Bridges, The College at Brockport-State University of New York, was quoted in a July 6 *Denver Post* article, "Garage Makeovers Mine Tricky Relationship Territory."

Lawrence Bobo, Harvard University, was mentioned in a July 17 *International Business Times* article, "Not The Law: The Culture Failed Trayvon Martin."

Susan Brown, University of California-Irvine, was quoted in a June 26 *Bloomberg Businessweek*, "Asians in Thriving Enclaves Keep Distance from Whites in U.S."

Deborah Carr, Rutgers University, was quoted in a July 29 *Chicago Tribune* article, "NPR's Scott Simon Tweets Virgil and Death of Mom in Chicago."

Wendy Chapkis, University of Southern Maine, was quoted in a July 22 *New York Magazine* article, "Why Aren't Women at Home in the World of Weed?"

Carolyn Chen, Northwestern University, wrote, and **Thomas Espenshade**, Princeton University, was mentioned in a June 16 *Savannah Morning News* article, "The Bamboo Ceiling on College Admissions."

Andrew Cherlin, Johns Hopkins University, was quoted in a July 23 *New York Times* article, "A Steeper Climb for Single Parents."

John Brown-Childs, University of California-Santa Cruz, wrote a letter to the editor on Native Americans that appeared in the July 29 in the *New York Times*.

Philip Cohen, University of Maryland-College Park, was quoted in a June 28 *New York Times* article, "Redrawing the Family Debate."

Dalton Conley, New York University, was quoted in a June 24 article in the *Washington Post*, "Putting down the Parents of North West. That Is so May 2013."

Robert Crosnoe, University of Texas-Austin, was mentioned in a July 15 *Education Week* article, "Immigrant Paradox Less Consistent in Young Children, Study Finds."

William D'Antonio, The Catholic University of America, was quoted in a July 11 *Washington Post* article, "The Word 'Religion' has Fallen from Grace with Many Americans."

Danielle Dirks, Occidental College, was quoted in a June 27 *LA Weekly* article, "Rape at Occidental College: Official Hush-Up Shatters Trust."

ASA
footnotes

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

Editor: *Sally T. Hillsman*

Associate Editor: *Margaret Weigers Vitullo*

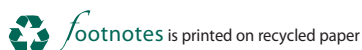
Managing Editor: *Johanna Olexy*

Secretary: *Mary Romero*

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

Nancy DiTomaso, Rutgers University, wrote a May 5 *New York Times* article, "How Social Networks Drive Black Unemployment."

Yanyi Djamba, Auburn University at Montgomery, and **Pepper Schwartz**, University of Washington, were quoted in a July 3 *New York Daily News* article, "Cheating Wives Narrowing the Infidelity Gap."

Kathryn Edin, Harvard University, and **Luke Shaefer**, University of Michigan, were quoted in a May 13 *Washington Post* article, "Millions of Americans Live in Extreme Poverty. Here's How They Get By," in which they discussed poverty in the United States.

Kathryn Edin, Harvard University, was mentioned in a June 15 *Houston Chronicle* article, "Wanted: Strong Families."

Anita Engels, University of Hamburg, was quoted in a July 23 *Deutsche Welle* article, "Protecting the Climate Across Generations."

Paula England, New York University, **Elizabeth A. Armstrong**, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor, were quoted, and **Laura Hamilton**, University of California-Merced, was mentioned in a July 14 *New York Times* article, "Sex on Campus-She Can Play That Game, Too."

Nancy Foner, Hunter College, was mentioned in a June 29 *New York Times Bookshelf* review.

Adrienne Frech, University of Akron, **Kristi Williams**, The Ohio State University, **Sheela Kennedy**, University of Minnesota, **Frank Furstenberg**, University of Pennsylvania, and **Sharon Sassler**, Cornell University, were mentioned in a May 25 article in the *New York Times*, "When Numbers Mislead."

Roger Friedland, University of California-Santa Barbara, co-wrote a Room for Debate *New York Times* article, "Democratic Yearnings Unmet" on young Iranians preference for Democracy.

Ana Maria Garcia, Arcadia University, was mentioned and quoted in a June 24 *Philadelphia Inquirer* article, "At Abington Meeting, Lesbian Couple to Marry."

Rebecca Glauber, University of New Hampshire, was quoted in a July 24 *Business News Daily* article, "Part-time Worker Lament: What Recovery?"

George Gonos, State University New York-Potsdam, was mentioned in a July 5 *Financial Post* article, "How the Temp Workers Who power America's Corporate Giants are Getting Crushed."

Justin Goodman, Marymount University, was quoted in a July 23 *Calgary Herald* article, "Military Uses Thousands of Live Animals Every Year for Training, Testing."

Laura T. Hamilton, University of California-Merced, and **Michael J. Parks**,

Penn State, were mentioned in a May 10 article in the *New York Times*. The article, "Too Much Helicopter Parenting," discusses American over-parenting.

Laura Hamilton, University of California-Merced, was interviewed in June 28 *Forbes* article, "Could Covering College for Your Kids Be a Bad Thing?"

Kevan Harris, Princeton University, was quoted in a July 23 *Inter Press Service* article, "Rouhani Faces Tests at Home and Abroad."

Douglas Hartmann, University of Minnesota, was quoted in a July 18 *Kansas City Star* article, "Yes, Virginia, There Really is a Lake Wobegon."

Matthew Hayes, St. Thomas University, was mentioned in a July 29 *Huffington Post Canada* article, "Are We Paying Enough Attention to Municipal Politics?"

Kieran Healy, Duke University, was quoted in a July 28 *News & Observer* article, "Triangle Researchers Work to Make Science, Other Data Accessible."

Tom Hochschild, Valdosta State University, was quoted in a May 23 article in Melbourne, Australia's *Herald Sun* on the social benefits associated with living on cul-de-sac streets.

Kathleen Hull, University of Minnesota, was quoted in a June 26 *USA Today* article, "How Will Same-Sex Marriage Rulings Affect Children?"

Ellen Idler, Emory University, and **Julie Phillips**, Rutgers University, were mentioned in a May 4 *Washington Times* article, "Suicide-Remarkable Rising Trends in Baby Boomers."

Lane Kenworthy, University of Arizona, was quoted in a July 21 *Fort Wayne Journal Gazette*, "Views Across Generations."

Jeffrey Kidder, Northern Illinois University, was quoted in a July 20 *Chicago Sun-Times* article, "Bike Messenger Embraces a Race-Y Way of Life."

Michael Kimmel, Stony Brook University, wrote a July 16 *New York Times* article, "Fired for Being Beautiful."

Peter Klein, Brown University, was quoted in a July 20 *Christian Science Monitor* article, "In Building the World's Third-Largest Dam, Brazil Aims to Build Good Social Practices."

Eric Klinenberg, New York University, was the subject of a July 22 article by ABC News Sacramento titled, "NY Professor Suggests Regulating Air Condition to Cool Global Warming."

Rahim Kurwa, University of California-Los Angeles, co-wrote a July 19 *San Jose Mercury News* article, "Muslim UC Regent: Sadia Saifuddin's Confirmation is Heartening."

Zai Liang, University at Albany-SUNY, was quoted in a July 21 issue of *World Journal Magazine* that highlighted a new law in China that legalized children's responsibilities/obligations

to maintain contact and visit their parents.

James Loewen, University of Vermont, was mentioned in a July 20 *Salon* article, "Snob Zones: Fear, Money and Real Estate."

Jamie Longazel, University of Dayton, wrote a July 18 CNBC article, "The Immorality of US Immigration."

Judy Lubin, Howard University, wrote a July 23 *Huffington Post* article, "President Obama, Trayvon Martin and the Souls of Black Folk."

Helen B. Marrow, Tufts University, and **Tomás R. Jiménez**, Stanford University, wrote and **Frank Bean**, University of California-Irvine, was mentioned in a July 2 *Los Angeles Times* article, "Mexican American Mobility."

Douglas Massey, Princeton University, was quoted in a July 22 *Denver Post* article, "Auto Troubles, Race at Root of Detroit's Collapse."

Ruth Milkman, CUNY Graduate Center, was quoted in a July 20 *New York Times* article, "Being Legal Doesn't End Poverty."

Beth Montemurro, Pennsylvania State University-Abington, was quoted in a July 20 *BBC News* article, "Where Did the Hen Party Explosion Come From?"

David Nibert, Wittenberg University, wrote a June 25 *New York Times* opinion, "A Sustainable Diet."

Aaron Pallas, Columbia University, was quoted in a July 20 *Daytona Beach News-Journal* article, "What's in a Grade? Plenty for Volusia, Flagler Schools"

Andrew Papachristos, Yale University, was mentioned in a July 20 *Chicago Tribune* article, "West Side Police Commander to go Door to Door Warning Gangbangers."

Lori Peek, Colorado State University, was mentioned in a July 22 *Huffington Post* article, "Where Is Islamophobia Heading in the U.S."

Michael Pollard and **Kathleen Mullan Harris**, both of the RAND Corporation, were mentioned in a July 8 *Atlantic* article, "Men and Women Often Expect Different Things When They Move in Together." The research was also covered by the *Wall Street Journal* and *Huffington Post*.

Brian Powell, Indiana University, was quoted and **Hui Liu**, Michigan State University, was mentioned in a June 26 *Live Science* article, "The American Family: How Gay Marriage Ruling Will Change Our Views." The article was later featured by *Yahoo! News* and NBC News.

Robert D. Putnam, Harvard University, wrote a July 10 *Politico* article, "Political Science Research Offers Better Democracy."

Rashawn Ray, University of Maryland-College Park, was quoted in a June 30

Huffington Post article, "Rachel Jentel, Trayvon Martin's Friend, May Have Helped and Hurt."

Helen Rizzo, American University in Cairo, was quoted in a June 23 *USA Today* article, "Egypt Women Rising Up Against Sexual Harassment."

John Robinson, University of Maryland-College Park, was quoted in a July 12 *Pittsburgh Post Gazette* article, "Even Decades Later, Americans are Still Sedentary."

Rubén Rumbaut, University of California-Irvine, wrote a letter featured in a July 20 *New York Times* article, "Sunday Dialogue-The Meaning of Race."

Lauren Sardi, Quinnipiac University, was quoted in a July 27 *New Haven Register* article, "Hate Groups Try Newer Tactics in Bid for Connecticut Members."

Matt Salganik, Princeton University, was mentioned in a June 17 *Atlantic* article, "The Tyranny of Most-Popular Lists."

Matthew Sanderson, Kansas State University, was quoted in a July 7 *Merced Sun-Star* article, "Immigration: Great Divider?"

Saskia Sassen, Columbia University, was quoted in a June 23 *New Zealand Herald* article, "How Mass Protests Around the Globe Have Become the 'New Social Network.'"

Barbara Schneider, Michigan State University, and **Richard Settersten**, Oregon State University, wrote a July 16 *Inside Higher Education*, "Now What?"

Christopher Schneider, University of British Columbia, was quoted in a July 15 *Edmonton Journal* article, "Glee Star's Death a 'Teaching' Opportunity."

David R. Segal, University of Maryland, was quoted in a July 28 Associated Press article, "Air Force Asks Students to Solve Real-World Problems." The article was also published in the *Philadelphia Inquirer* and *Newsday*.

Saher Selod, Simmons College, was quoted and **Lori Peek**, Colorado State University, and **Charles Kurzman**, University of North Carolina, were mentioned in a July 19 *Financial Times* article, "Growing Up Muslim in America."

Gwen Sharp, Nevada State College, wrote a June 17 *Huffington Post* article, "Victorian Breastfeeding Photo Fad: Shifting Discourses of Motherhood."

Eduardo Bonilla-Silva, Duke University, was quoted in a July 4 *Salon* article, "Don't Call it 'Independence Day.'"

Stephanie Slates, Johns Hopkins University, was mentioned in a July 1 *Time* magazine article, "Reading Books Can Reverse Summer Slide in Children's Literacy Skills."

Sarah Sobieraj, Tufts University, was quoted in a June 24 *Christian Science*

Monitor article, "Snowden Saga in Overdrive after Flight to Russia."

Rodney Stark, Baylor University, wrote a July 4 *Wall Street Journal* article, "The Myth of Unreligious America."

Teresa Swartz, University of Minnesota-Twin Cities, was quoted in a July 12 *Minneapolis Star Tribune* article, "More Parents are Keeping Their Kids on the Family Phone Plan."

Lisa Martino-Taylor, St. Louis Community College, was quoted in a CBS St. Louis article, "Poor St. Louis Minorities Targeted for Secret Cold War Chemical Testing."

Stefan Timmermans, University of California-Los Angeles, wrote a July 19 *Los Angeles Times* article, "Genetic Screening: Every Newborn Is a Patient."

Zeynep Tufekci, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, was quoted in a June 17 NBC Bay Area article, "Users Do a lot for Facebook Likes."

France Winddance Twine, University of California-Santa Barbara, wrote a July 29 opinion in *Aljazeera*, "Killing the Black Male Body."

Debra Umberson, University of Texas-Austin, and **Susan Brown**, Bowling Green State University, were quoted in June 15 CBS News article, "Are two dads better than one."

Janet Vertesi, Princeton University, was quoted in a July 17 *USA Today* article, "Bands Ask Fans to Limit Cell Phone Use, Concertgoers Torn."

Lisa Wade, Occidental College, and **Gwen Sharp**, Nevada State College, wrote an article about recent college graduates in a May 24 *Huffington Post* blog, "Advice for College Grads From Two Sociologists."

Bruce Western, Harvard University, and **Jake Rosenfeld**, University of Washington, were mentioned in a July 24 article in *The Atlantic*, "Are Shrinking Unions Making Workers Poorer?"

Bruce Western, Harvard University, **Christopher Wildeman**, Yale University, **Megan Comfort**, RTI International, **Robert DeFina** and **Lance Hannon**, both of Villanova University, **Raymond V. Liedka**, Oakland University, and **Becky Pettit**, The University of Washington, were all quoted in a February 18 article in the *New York Times* article, "Prison and the Poverty Trap," which highlighted issues of the U.S. penal system and the problems that follow incarceration.

Janelle Wilson, University of Minnesota, was mentioned in a July 22 *Windsor Star* article, "The Beatles Showed Us the Way to Get Back Home."

Kassia Wosock, University of New Mexico, was mentioned in a July 24 CNBC article, "No Porn Please, We're British."

Awards

Ryan Ceresola, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale, and **Laura Backstrom**, Indiana University, shared second place in the Graduate Paper Competition from the Midwestern Sociological Society for "Doing Poor in AmeriCorps: How National Service Members Deal with Living below the Poverty Line" and "Resocialization at a Children's Weight Loss Camp," respectively.

Arnold Dashefsky, University of Connecticut, was the first academic to receive the Berman Service Award for 2012 from the Association for the Social Scientific Study of Jewry.

Elaine Draper, California State University-Los Angeles (CSULA), received the NSS Outstanding Faculty Achievement Award from CSULA's Associated Students and College of Natural and Social Sciences.

Mark Granovetter, Stanford University, is the recipient of the 2013 Everett M. Rogers Award from the University of Southern California Annenberg School for Communication and Journalism.

Beverly Lindsay, Pennsylvania State University, has been awarded a Fulbright Fellowship to Indonesia at the University of Lampung-Lampung Province and the Ministry of Education-Jakarta for fall 2013. Her fellowship focuses on university research and policy development in education and social sciences.

Robert Michael Kunovich, University of Texas-Arlington, was elected to membership in the Academy of Distinguished Teachers at the University of Texas-Arlington in April 2013.

Sheri Kunovich, Southern Methodist University, was awarded the Altschuler Distinguished Teaching Professor Award from Southern Methodist University.

Alondra Nelson, Columbia University, received the 2013 Mirra Komarovsky Book Award from the Eastern Sociological Society for her monograph *Body and Soul: The Black Panther Party and the Fight against Medical Discrimination* (University of Minnesota Press, 2011).

Peter Parilla, University of St. Thomas, and **Diane Pike**, Augsburg College, received the Presidential Award from the Midwestern Sociological Society.

Jessi Streib, University of Michigan, won first prize in the Graduate Paper Competition from the Midwestern Sociological Society for "How Appreciation Crosses Class Lines: Cultural Complements and the Case of Different-Origin Marriages."

Robert D. Woodberry, National University of Singapore, received four outstanding article awards for "The Missionary Roots of Liberal Democracy" published in the *American Political Science Review*. Three were from the

American Political Science Association (the Luebbert Award for Best Article in Comparative Politics, Best Article in Comparative Democratization, and runner up for the Wallerstein Award for Best Published Article in Political Economy) and one from the American Sociological Association (Distinguished Article in the Sociology of Religion).

Transitions

Elaine Draper, California State University-Los Angeles, was promoted to Professor of Sociology at California State University-Los Angeles.

Jennifer C. Lena, Barnard College, has accepted an offer from Teacher's College, Columbia University as Associate Professor of Arts Administration, with an Affiliated Faculty position in the Department of Sociology.

Daniel Monroe Sullivan has been promoted to Full Professor at Portland State University.

David T. Takeuchi, University of Washington, will join Boston College Graduate School of Social Work fall 2013 as Professor, Associate Dean for Research, and Dorothy Book Scholar.

People

Penelope Canan, University of Central Florida (UCF), who taught Environmental Sociology at UCF, retired this past December. She was awarded the Professor Emerita status.

Jane Joann Jones, Ursinus College, was named a 2013 ACLS Public Fellows and will be assigned to BronxWorks.

New Books

William V. D'Antonio, Catholic University, **Steven A. Tuch**, George Washington University, **Josiah R. Baker**, George Mason University, *Religion, Politics, and Polarization: How Religiopolitical Conflict Is Changing Congress and American Democracy* (Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 2013).

Arnold Dashefsky, University of Connecticut, and **Ira Sheskin**, University of Miami, Eds., *American Jewish Year Book, Vol. 113* (Springer, 2013).

Robert J. Durán, New Mexico State University, *Gang Life in Two Cities: An Insider's Journey* (Columbia University Press, 2013).

Susan J. Ferguson, Grinnell College, *Race, Gender, Sexuality, and Social Class: Dimensions of Inequality* (Sage, 2013).

Nadia Y. Flores-Yeffal, Texas A&M University, *Migration-Trust Networks: Social Cohesion in Mexican U.S.-Bound Emigration* (Texas A&M University Press, 2013).

Elaine Bell Kaplan, University of Southern California, *We Live in the Shadow: Inner-City Kids Tell Their Stories*

through Photographs (Temple Press University, 2013).

Mary Ellen Konieczny, University of Notre Dame, *The Spirit's Tether: Family, Work and Religion Among American Catholics* (Oxford University Press, 2013).

Douglas S. Massey, Princeton University, **Len Albright**, Northeastern University, **Rebecca Casciano**, **Elizabeth Derickson**, and **David N. Kensey**, all of Princeton University, *Climbing Mount Laurel: The Struggle for Affordable Housing and Social Mobility in an American Suburb* (Princeton University Press, 2013).

Beverly Mizrahi, Ashkelon Academic College, *Israel, Paths to Middle-Class Mobility among Second-Generation Moroccan Immigrant Women in Israel* (Wayne State University Press, 2013).

Damon J. Phillips, Columbia University, *Shaping Jazz: Cities, Labels, and the Global Emergence of an Art Form* (Princeton University Press, 2013).

Jackie Smith, University of Pittsburgh, and **Ernesto Verdeja**, University of Notre Dame, Eds., *Globalization, Social Movements and Peacebuilding* (Syracuse University Press, 2013).

Helmut Staubmann, University of Innsbruck, Ed., *The Rolling Stones: Sociological Perspectives* (Lexington Books, 2013).

Karen G. Weiss, West Virginia University, *Party School: Crime, Campus and Community* (Northeastern University Press, 2013).

Isidor Wallimann Ed., Syracuse University, *Environmental Policy Is Social Policy - Social Policy Is Environmental Policy: Toward Sustainability Policy* (Springer 2013).

Owen Whooley, University of New Mexico, *Knowledge in the Time of Cholera: The Struggle over American Medicine in the Nineteenth Century* (University of Chicago Press, 2013).

Adia Harvey Wingfield, Georgia State University, *No More Invisible Man: Race and Gender in Men's Work* (Temple University Press, 2013).

Robert Wuthnow, Princeton University, *Small-Town America: Finding Community, Shaping the Future* (Princeton University Press, 2013).

Nachman Ben-Yehuda, Hebrew University, *Atrocity, Deviance, and Submarine Warfare: Norms and Practices during the World Wars* (University of Michigan Press, 2013).

Other Organizations

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Office for Human Research Protections (OHRP) will host an OHRP Research Community Forum (RCF) in Nashville, TN with Vanderbilt University in partnership with

announcements

Meharry Medical College and St. Jude Children's Research Hospital. The OHRP RCF will be a two-day event focused on the regulatory and ethical issues for protecting human subjects. The theme for the conference is "Innovative Strategies: Taking the Protection of Human Subjects to the Next Level." Contact: Wendy Lloyd at (615) 322-2918, wendy.lloyd@vanderbilt.edu. For more information, visit <www.cvent.com/hcq6ps>.

The **Alpha Kappa Delta International Sociological Honors Society** fall teaching and learning workshop will be held at the Mid-South Sociological Association annual meeting in Atlanta on October 24-25, 2013. Presentations, discussions, and activities will explore the fundamentals about how people learn, how we know when learning has occurred, and how teaching impacts learning. The workshop will provide practical tips for the classroom immediately as well as a broader theoretical foundation upon which to build. For more information, visit <http://www.midsouthsoc.org/conference/2013-annual-conference/>.

New Publications

Women's Reproductive Health is a new journal from The Society for Menstrual Cycle Research. The first issue will be published in spring 2014. Two issues will be published in the first two years, three issues the next two years, and then become quarterly. Contact: Joan C. Chrisler at jchr@conncoll.edu. For more information, visit <www.menstruationresearch.org>.

Classifieds

Small academic publishing house for sale. New York based. Six titles in print, all annotated editions of historical non-fiction works. More titles in progress. Might suit retired academic, small college, or individual(s) interested in an enterprise intended to make a contribution to scholarly research, rather than make a profit. Contact asimpson@jjay.cuny.edu

Deaths

Robert N. Bellah, Professor Emeritus of Sociology at University of California-

Berkeley and winner of the National Humanities Medal in 2000, died July 30.

Fred H. Goldner, Professor Emeritus of Sociology at Queens College, CUNY, died at the age of 86 on August 19 after a three-year battle with cancer.

William Gray, former Congressman and United Negro College Fund President, died at the age of 71.

Rita J. Simon, American University's School of Public Affairs and Washington College of Law, died due to cancer on July 25. She was 81.

Philip E. Slater, author of *The Pursuit of Loneliness*, died at 86 on June 20 at his home in Santa Cruz, CA.

Obituaries

Raymond Boudon
1934-2013

The French sociologist Raymond Boudon died on April 10, 2013, at the age of 79 in Paris. With his passing, sociology is bereft of one of its finest thinkers and the author of a considerable and original body of work. Most notably, Boudon accomplishment restored the individual in the analysis of social phenomena in the tradition of Max Weber, but also, more surprisingly, in the tradition of Émile Durkheim as well since he proposed an original re-reading of the latter's work challenging the conventional holistic and determinist interpretation. Boudon elaborated the concept of individual rationality in the explanation of social and economic phenomena. Being critical of rational choice theory, Boudon distinguished several types of rationalities—such as the rationality of values, which has spurred new avenues of sociological research. According to him, values are not arbitrary and relative but rather soundly founded on shared good reasons (*les bonnes raisons*) providing a standard by which some values may be considered preferable to others, such as gender equality.

Contrary to a common critique he has received, the individual as defined by Boudon is not an *atom* abstracted from time and space, but rather a person whose actions and decisions

are firmly rooted in context, an important concept in his sociological approach. For this reason, the choices of a socially embedded actor are not optimal, nor always satisfying. Boudon proposed interpretative schemas for social phenomena, such as social mobility and the inequality of education, and he build indispensable models to explain social change for the understanding of social reality. Boudon's sociology offers the proper theoretical tools to explain at the same time what Alexis de Tocqueville—an author he held in high esteem and those thoughts he helped incorporate in the sociological canon (see *Tocqueville aujourd'hui* 2012)—called *les faits anciens et généraux* and *les faits particuliers et récents*. His most recent works on individual and collective beliefs may be considered milestones in sociology. Why do individuals believe what they believe? How to explain the success of certain theories, which, with hindsight, have revealed themselves false or of limited external validity?

Raymond Boudon did not attempt to establish a school of thought, nor did he wish to establish himself as a *maitre-à-penser*. Boudon co-founded the series *Sociologies* in 1977 at *Les Presses Universitaires de France*, often referred to as the blue collection, which now boasts more than 150 titles, one of the most important sociology series in the world. Boudon leaves us a rich heritage of books that have aged well since his goal was to construct a solid scientific corpus based on what he called *des savoirs fondés*. The clearest expression of this goal can be found in *La Sociologie Comme Science* (2010), a book that may be considered his legacy and in which the reader will also find an autobiographical essay.

Mohamed Cherkaoui and Peter Hamilton (eds) have published an important *liber amicorum*, offered to Boudon that contains 83 contributions on his works or inspired by them: *Raymond Boudon. A Life in Sociology* (Bardwell Press 2009).

Simon Langlois, Université Laval (Québec)

Andrew M. Greeley
1928-2013

Andrew M. Greeley, Catholic priest, sociologist, and author, died at his home in Chicago on May 30 at the age of 85. He suffered brain injuries in an accident involving a taxi on November 7, 2008; he had been in poor health since the accident.

A prolific scholar and writer, Greeley advanced our understanding of the cultural roots of religion and the achievements, attitudes, and politics of American Catholics, among other subjects. In his cultural sociology,

Greeley viewed religion as starting out in pre-cognition with images, symbols, and stories. He formalized these ideas in *Religion as Poetry* and *Religion: A Secular Theory*, but you get more of the pre-cognitive feel when reading his inventory of fleshed out instances in *The Catholic Imagination* and *God in the Movies*. Interestingly enough he turned out to be proof of his own pudding as the more analytical books on the essence of religion are secondary to his illustrative books about stories, ritual, movies, and paintings—virtually all forms of cultural expression. Scholars read the analytical books to get the idea, theory, and theology; you read the illustrative books to experience, feel, and see the reality, which he struggled to formalize.

In short, Greeley's is a trickle-up theory of religion. First comes human experience, feeling, wonderment, suffering, and hope that can then be brought to consciousness in symbol and image. Weaving together images, organized religion and theology emerge as the last, most distant points from their origin in experience. Greeley turned Durkheim on his head; religion is not a blank slate written upon by society but a primordial human experience that comes to constitute societal culture, including organized religion.

His work built on earlier myth-busting research on American Catholics. His dissertation was conceived as a search for explanations for Catholic underachievement. The data revealed a burgeoning Catholic middle class. Or as Andy liked to say, "Notre Dame beat Southern Methodist" that year. In books like *The American Catholic* and *The Catholic Myth*, he documented the centrality of neighborhood roots and university education— at Catholic and state universities (and, on occasion, the Ivies) — in Catholic upward and inward mobility. Credentials opened doors, and Catholics moved into the professions and management, politics, and popular culture. Roots kept their values and connections intact.

In journal articles he addressed religious beliefs and practices, the efficacy of Catholic schools, the religious imaginations that made Catholics different from Protestants, ethnic and religious intermarriage, religion and ethnicity as factors in voting, sexual intimacy, and happiness.

He was among the most visible sociologists in the United States. More than a priest with a point of view, Greeley had scientific evidence. From his first article in the *New York Times Magazine* in 1964 to his last appearance on NBC's *Today* show in 2008, he used NORC and other data to inform the public. And he always insisted that the media identify him as "priest, sociologist, and author."

When Greeley's novels became international best-sellers, he had a new platform. Fiction mainly allowed Greeley-the-priest to tell stories of love

Social Currents, the official journal of the Southern Sociological Society, is a broad ranging social science journal that focuses on cutting-edge research from all methodological and theoretical orientations with implications for national and international sociological communities. The uniqueness of *Social Currents* lies in its format: the front end of every issue is devoted to short, theoretical agenda-setting contributions and short empirical and policy-related pieces; the back includes journal-length articles that branch across subfields, including the many specialties of sociology and the social sciences in general. The journal welcomes submissions that speak to broad social science audiences, that challenge the field, and that offer novel insights for our regional, national and international audiences. The journal's submission website is accessible and accepting manuscripts at mc.manuscriptcentral.com/scu. We encourage interested individuals to become part of our reviewer database. The Editors are Toni Calasanti (Virginia Tech) and Vincent J. Roscigno (Ohio State).

and redemption (and concoct mysteries). But his fiction served sociology too. He subsidized religion questions in the General Social Survey (GSS), some of which have migrated into the GSS core. He bankrolled Ireland's participation in the International Social Survey Programme (the global GSS) until conventional grant support was secured. He endowed a chair in Catholic studies at the University of Chicago. In smaller increments, he supported several young scholars with mini grants to help revise their dissertations for publication.

Greeley earned his PhD in sociology at the University of Chicago in 1962. He was a researcher with various titles at NORC from then until his accident in November 2008. He was a faculty member at the University of Chicago from 1962-1973 and again from 1996 until 2008, at the University of Illinois Chicago in the mid-1970s, and at the University of Arizona from 1977-2008.

At Arizona and Chicago, he was an immensely popular teacher. His favorite course was "God in the Movies," which he gave at the University of Chicago and cotaught with Albert Bergesen at Arizona. It went like this: About 120 chatty, noisy undergraduates assemble. House lights go down, screen brightens, and all become quiet. They watch ordinary movies hand-picked, of course, for their rainforest of symbols and metaphors of God, angels, and heaven. Greeley and Bergesen always told students they were sociologists who took no position on the existence of God; they just showed what was in the movies. Never has one course so raised the level of abstract thinking among undergrads as seeing Audrey Hepburn, Will Smith, and Jessica Lange as God metaphors. (Guess the movies.)

Over the years Andy listened, advised, and collaborated with both of us and many others. He insisted on asking big

questions and addressing them with the best data. The person, the calling, the research, the fiction, and the collegiality formed a seamless web. He even conducted marriage ceremonies for several sociologists—Catholic and not.

Andrew Greeley was religiously committed in a secular discipline, yet most famous for criticizing the church that ordained him. He was a perpetual outsider who many insiders envied. In the terms of his generation, he was a "personality." To us he was a truly amazing guy. How we miss him.

Michael Hout, *New York University*, and
Albert Bergesen, *University of Arizona*

Won Moo Hurh 1932-2013

Won Moo Hurh, an early pioneer of Korean-American studies and Professor Emeritus at Western Illinois University, died April 12, 2013, at St. John's Hospital in Springfield, IL, of complications from heart bypass surgery.

Hurh was best known for his research on Korean-American immigration and was among the first sociologists to study Korean-American cultural adaptation and mental health during the post-1965 wave of Asian immigration. Hurh also formulated a uniquely sociological account of human personality through the application of a cross-cultural approach. Through his work on Korean immigration, cross-cultural personality, and his often philosophical memoir, Hurh sought to promote global cultural understanding through sociological study.

Hurh was born in South Korea. His senior year in high school was interrupted by the Korean War in 1950. He became an artillery officer in the South Korean army and served as a forward observer on the front lines. After the cease-fire, he continued in the army

as a captain in the Secretariat of the General Staff until August of 1958.

Hurh was selected through a competitive exam to receive a scholarship for study in the United States. He received a BA in economics from Monmouth College, IL, and a PhD in sociology and ethnology at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, in 1965. He started his professional career at Monmouth College in Illinois in 1965, moved on to Trinity College in Texas, and then to Western Illinois University, where he taught and conducted research for 29 years, becoming one of America's leading scholars of Korean-American immigration. He was the principal co-investigator (along with Kwang Chung Kim) for two significant surveys on Korean immigrants funded by the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) and the recipient of many awards from Western Illinois University. Hurh was fluent in reading, writing, and speaking four languages: Korean, English, German, and Japanese.

In the course of his career, Hurh published five single-authored books and two co-authored books (with Kwang Chung Kim) and numerous articles. Pyong Gap Min, Distinguished Professor of Sociology at Queens College and the Graduate Center at the City University of New York, noted these books as especially important: *The Korean Americans* (1998), *Personality in Culture and Society* (1997), and *Korean Immigrants in America* (1984). The last book was co-authored with Kim and was based on results of a major NIMH survey. Min indicated that the three most widely cited articles co-authored by Hurh and Kim are "The Success Image of Asian Americans: Its Validity, Practical and Theoretical Implications," *Ethnic and Racial Studies* (1989), "Adaptation Stages and Mental Health of Korean Male Immigrants in the United States," *International Migration Review* (1990), and "Religious Participation of Korean Immigrants in the United States," *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion* (1990). His last sociological writing was the chapter "Korean Immigrants," published in *Multicultural America: An Encyclopedia of the Newest Americans* (2011).

Hurh was very critical of racism, which had a strong effect on the ways he analyzed research issues in race relations and Asian American studies. Throughout his life, Hurh had a strong sense of social justice. To illustrate this, he could not continue his academic position at Seoul National University in 1969 because of his critical attitude towards the military dictatorship going on at that time. Min and Kim related having great respect for him and for his critical attitudes toward racial issues in the United States.

In retirement, Hurh completed a project that had been his goal for many years: a memoir of his experiences during the Korean War, titled I

Will Shoot Them from My Loving Heart (McFarland, 2012). The book describes his wartime experiences while exploring the psychological trauma and the absurdity of war. War taught him to respect life, and his scholarship reveals his commitment to peace and cross-cultural understanding.

Hurh married his wife, Gloria Goodwin, in 1963, at a time when mixed-race marriages were rare and often unsuccessful. Their love and commitment to each other lasted and remained strong. He is survived by his wife and three children.

Written by the family of Won Moo Hurh
in consultation with Pyong Gap Min

Bernard Dov Lazerwitz 1926-2012

Bernard Lazerwitz was the epitome of a professional social scientist from the days of his undergraduate training in the 1950s in the United States to his passing in 2012 in Israel. His undergraduate training at Washington University (St. Louis) was in sociology and mathematics. He later took an MA from the University of Chicago in sociology (where he studied with Louis Wirth) and a PhD from the University of Michigan-Ann Arbor, where he was Phi Beta Kappa.

Bernie's methodological expertise was in the design of complex samples, interview schedule construction, the training and management of field forces, and complex statistical analysis. Substantively, he was involved in the analysis of urban social structures, neighborhood organizations, and the factors leading to involvement in urban public affairs. His ethnic and religious studies focused on the components and consequences of religiosity, and he made a major contribution in designing the survey schedule and developing statistical analysis plans for the first National Jewish Population Survey (NJPS), 1969-1971. His analyses of these data appeared in such eminent journals as the *American Sociological Review* and the *American Journal of Sociology*.

His prominence as the foremost contributor to the design of the first National Jewish Population Survey of 1970-71 led him to be the co-convenor of a meeting in 1970 at the ASA Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association in Washington, DC, which led to the formation of the Association for the Sociological Study of Jewry or ASSJ (now the Association for the Social Scientific Study of Jewry). He was the primary author of a book comparing the data from NJPS 1971 with those gathered in the second NJPS in 1990 (*Jewish Choices: American Jewish Denominationalism*, 1998). In addition to more than 15 book chapters and 50 articles in refereed journals, he was also the co-author of three other books: *Charitable Choices: Philanthropic Decisions of Donors in the American Jewish*

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Community (2009); *Americans Abroad: A Comparative Study of Emigrants from the United States* (1992); and *Pathways to Suicide: A Survey of Self-Destructive Behaviors* (1981).

Bernie was born in 1926. Shortly after completing his service in the United States Navy (at the end of WW II), he visited Israel for the first time in 1951. He married in 1956 and moved to Israel with his family in 1974. His initial appointment in Israel was as Professor of Sociology at Bar Ilan University, and he remained there until his retirement in 1991. In addition to his considerable teaching load and research responsibilities, he also served as department chair (1975-1978) and as the director of the university's Institute for Community Studies for many years.

His many research grants funded studies of fertility trends in Israel (1969); development of a detailed model of religio-ethnic identification (1973); absorption and ethnic group processes of United States migrants to Israel (1974); urban renewal activity in Tel Aviv (1980-3); trends in Jewish urbanization (1983); and the impact of urbanization on the public and private spheres of life in Israel (1994).

Many colleagues expressed their concern and condolences to Bernie's family during the course of his illness and following his passing. Those sentiments were best expressed by one colleague who wrote: "Dov – or rather Bernie as I liked to call him – will be remembered as a scholar of great independence and integrity, who never followed 'fashion,' went his way, and impressively contributed to the literature and to the profession, generously sharing his resources with those like me who were younger."

Bernard (Dov) Lazerwitz is survived not only by his wife, Gertrude (Trudy), and their children Ellen and Elliot, and grandchildren Osnat, Yael, Oren, and Yoav. In addition, he is also followed by his seven doctoral students who benefited from his warm and close supervision, and who have followed his path in their own intellectual pursuits, along with the many academic colleagues with whom he interacted on a worldwide stage.

Ephraim Tabory, Bar Ilan University, and Arnold Dashefsky, University of Connecticut

Adapted from ASSJ Newsletter (December 2012) with permission.

Gerald Marwell
1937-2013

Gerald Marwell, a social scientist internationally renowned for his pioneering research on social cooperation and social movements, died in New York City on March 24, 2013. He was 76.

Marwell's productive career spanned the last half-century and was distinguished by far-sighted contributions

that ranged across the social sciences. He was one among a highly select group of American scholars during this era to publish articles in the top professional journals of sociology, economics, political science, and psychology. All told, Marwell published more than 60 articles and book chapters. He also coauthored five influential books.

A creative theorist and researcher, Marwell conducted studies on topics as varied as conflict in the U.S. House of Representatives, adolescent delinquency, parental child-rearing practices, geographical obstacles to women's academic careers, and processes of religious secularization.

He cemented his stature with an audacious series of studies on different facets of the "problem of collective action." These studies culminated in two landmark co-authored books, *Cooperation: An Experimental Analysis* (1975) and *The Critical Mass in Collective Action* (1993).

Motivating these studies were some of the central questions of contemporary social life: under what conditions will individuals in a social group forgo self-interest in favor of cooperation and other potentially costly courses of action that benefit other members of the group? When will individuals who could obtain publically available benefits at no personal expense abstain from free-riding and act to increase the general supply of public goods?

In the 1970s when Marwell first began tackling these questions, scholars in social psychology assumed that individuals were fundamentally non-cooperative, while economists insisted that individuals exhibited a natural tendency to free-ride when they are provided with public goods.

Marwell effectively confuted these theories by means of elegantly designed small-group experiments and computer simulations. His research showed that, because of their perceptions of fairness, individuals were significantly less likely to free ride than previous scholarship predicted.

Still further, Marwell demonstrated how the presence of a "critical mass" of individuals, able to devote substantial resources to collective undertakings, deterred free-riding and induced other individuals to join and contribute to those undertakings. These findings, as well as a range of complementary results from additional experimental work that he carried out, have had worldwide impact on altering the direction of research on collective action.

Marwell's concern with this subject led him also to conduct one of the earliest systematic studies of the American Civil Rights movement. Reported in his seminal 1971 book, *Dynamics of Idealism: White Activists in a Black Movement* (co-authored with N.J. Demerath and Michael Aiken), the study analyzed the experiences of Northern college

students who worked as volunteers for the 1965 voter registration drives of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Using evidence from a novel blend of interviews, questionnaires, diaries, and other documentary sources, Marwell examined what happened when the high idealism that originally inspired the student activists collided with the cold realities of local community power in the South. He documented the ways in this collision pushed activists to adopt more radical views about community organization and American politics.

Marwell was born in Brooklyn on February 12, 1937, the only child of Henry Hilton Marwell, who ran a local business, and Pearl Berman Marwell, a history teacher. He earned a BS in engineering and business from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1957. In 1959 he received his MA and in 1964 his PhD in sociology from New York University. His first teaching position was as an instructor at NYU, followed by a year as an instructor at Bard College.

In 1962, Marwell joined the sociology faculty of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, where he remained until his retirement in 2000. During his Wisconsin years, he combined his path-breaking program of research with unstinting work as a teacher, mentor, and citizen of his university and his profession.

A skillful and benevolent academic administrator, Marwell served as Chairman of the Wisconsin Sociology Department from 1982 to 1985 and helped to spearhead its rise to the first-ranked department of sociology in the United States. In 1989, the American Sociological Association chose Marwell as Editor of its flagship journal, the *American Sociological Review*.

In recognition of his career of outstanding scholarship, bold leadership, and dedicated teaching, the University of Wisconsin awarded Marwell in 1991 the prestigious Richard T. Ely endowed chair of sociology.

Following his retirement from the University of Wisconsin, Marwell was appointed Professor of Sociology at New York University, where he taught courses on the sociology of religion and the sociology of sport and continued his innovative research on American religious practices. He is survived by his wife of 55 years, psychologist Barbara Marwell, their children Nicole and Evan, and four grandchildren.

Charles Camic

Ralph Wahrman
1939-2011

Ralph Wahrman, Professor Emeritus of Sociology at Bowling Green State University, died after a short illness on September 30, 2011. He was 71 years old.

Wahrman, after graduating from New York City's elite Stuyvesant High School, earned his bachelor of arts degree in sociology from Queens College, New York. He earned his master's and PhD from Michigan State University, the latter in 1967, and immediately joined the faculty of Bowling Green State University (BGSU).

In 1970 he became the founder and director of the BGSU small groups laboratory, after receiving a grant from the National Science Foundation. The lab occupied an extensively remodeled house on the university's main campus. Under his direction, the location and facilities encouraged the involvement of faculty colleagues and introduced both undergraduate and graduate students to experimental social research.

Although Wahrman had several research interests, the core of his research activity was in small group behavior. It was his interest in how social perceptions can be biased by differences in gender, age, and social status, resulting in the inequitable distribution of social rewards, sanctions, and influence that unifies this body of work. Ralph published numerous articles resulting from this research in a range of journals including *Small Groups Behavior*, *Sociometry* (now *Social Psychology Quarterly*), and the *American Journal of Sociology*.

In 1975 Wahrman published *An Introduction to Sociology* (Macmillan) with R. Serge Denisoff. This highly successful textbook was revised and published again in 1979 and 1983.

In 1988 Wahrman became the editor of *Sociological Focus*, the journal of the North Central Sociological Association. Many scholars will recall the gentle way in which he expressed editorial criticisms and made useful suggestions. He was known for his dry wit and wise words of advice. In the department he was renowned for his encyclopedic memory of sociological literature, and his ability to locate any document at issue from the towering stacks in his office.

After his retirement in 2001, Ralph remained an avid and eclectic reader. He loved listening to and collecting Big Band jazz music, cooking for his family and friends, observing Jewish traditions, and savoring his *New York Times*. In addition to his loving wife of 48 years, Judith (Stober), Ralph is survived by their three children: Francine of Hilliard, OH; Eric (Emily) of Bowling Green, OH; and Anna of New York City; five grandchildren; and brother Harvey (Stephanie) of East Windsor, NJ.

Benny Goodman, Ralph's favorite musician, made famous the words "Here and there, everywhere/ scenes that we once knew/ and they all just recall/ memories of you." Ralph's family, friends, and colleagues will always honor and cherish his memory.

M. D. Pugh, Bowling Green State University



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Deadline: January 31, 2014

The ASA Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) has existed since 1974 and celebrated its 35th anniversary year in 2008-09. For the 2014-15 MFP Fellowship award year, MFP is supported by significant annual contributions from Sociologists for Women in Society, Alpha Kappa Delta, and the Midwest Sociological Society, along with the Association of Black Sociologists, the Southwestern Sociological Association, and numerous individual ASA members.

MFP applicants can be new or continuing graduate students in sociology, who are enrolled in a program that grants the PhD. All MFP applicants must be members of an underrepresented racial/ethnic minority group in the United States (e.g. Blacks/African-Americans, Hispanics/Latinos, Asians or Pacific Islanders, or American Indians/Alaska Natives). Applicants must also be U.S. citizens, non-citizen nationals of the U.S., or have been lawfully admitted to the U.S. for permanent residence. The application deadline is January 31; notifications are made by April 30. The Fellowship is awarded for 12 months and may be renewable. Tuition and fees are arranged with the home department.

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