

inside

- 3** **New COSSA Director**
2014 brings in a new leader for the social science association.
- 5** **How Is Poverty Defined?**
With the 50th anniversary of the War on Poverty, a sociologist looks at the different ways to determine how many are living in poverty.
- 7** **Emeritus Profile: Ed Tiryakian**
The profile looks at a professor whose classes felt like "intellectual jam sessions."
- 8** **ASA Funds the Advancement of Sociology**
The six new grants go to projects ranging from migration and microfinancing to measurement trends in social surveys.

From the Executive Officer.....2
 Science Policy3
 Announcements 12
 Obituaries..... 14



Yes, Virginia, There Is High School Sociology

Nearly 70 Teachers Attend ASA High School Sociology Symposium; Sociology Featured in New National Social Studies Framework

Jean Shin, ASA Minority Affairs Program

New ASA High School Sociology Symposium

On November 22, 2013, in St. Louis, Missouri, ASA sponsored an all-day symposium for high school teachers of sociology. This was the third event of this kind that ASA has sponsored. The first two ASA high school conferences brought high school teachers to the ASA Annual Meetings in Las Vegas and Denver. Although both programs were well evaluated, they were sparsely attended.

After consultations with the ASA High School Planning Program Advisory Panel and also with Susan Griffin, National Council of Social

Studies (NCSS) Executive Director, and David Bailor, NCSS Meetings Director, about how to maximize outreach and impact, ASA decided on a new approach. While the previous two years' high school conferences attempted to bring high school teachers to sociology, it was agreed that ASA would next try bringing sociology to the high school teachers at the National Council of Social Studies Annual Meeting.

The new approach was quite successful. Titled "ASA Symposium: Sociology and the 21st Century Student," the day-long event was divided into four linked sessions that took place on Friday, November 22 at the Renaissance St. Louis Grand Hotel. Nearly 70 high school

teachers of sociology attended, many of whom attended multiple sessions. The four ASA sessions were listed as follows:

Session 1: Introduction to High School Sociology Resources
Presenters: Margaret Weigers Vitullo, American Sociological Association; Hayley Lotspeich, Wheaton North High School; and Chris Salituro, Stevenson High School

Session 2: The Social and Economic Impacts of Immigration
Presenter: J.S. Onésimo Sandoval, Saint Louis University

Continued on Page 6

ASA Awarded Support for Travel Grants for the ISA World Congress

Applications Are Due March 14, 12:00 p.m. (EST)

The National Science Foundation (NSF) has announced an award of \$63,250 to the American Sociological Association in support of travel by sociologists in the United States to the XVIII International Sociological Association (ISA) World Congress of Sociology to be held in Yokohama, Japan from July 13–19, 2014. The Congress theme is "Facing an Unequal World: Challenges for Global Sociology," and features sessions focusing on inequalities in different social contexts and situations in an increasingly interconnected, interdependent, and globalized world. For more information about the World Congress see www.isa-sociology.org/congress2014/.

The ASA Executive Office will administer the travel program. Criteria for a competitive award

include an invitation to present or acceptance of a paper, the scientific merit of the paper, and the qualifications of the applicant. A committee of sociological scholars will review applications and make recommendations for awards. ASA will seek a balance in the travel awards to ensure that



scholars at all levels of experience and at all types of institutions receive travel support. In administering the travel grant program, the ASA encourages young scholars, underrepresented minorities, persons with disabilities, and women to apply for travel support.

The Call for Applications for travel support is posted at www.asanet.org/funding/isa_announcement.cfm. Contact Jordan Robison at isatravel@asanet.org if you have any questions.

Looking Back at Three Decades at COSSA

Howard Silver, COSSA

As I leave COSSA (Consortium of Social Science Associations) after 30 years, 25 as its Executive Director, I first want to thank the American Sociological Association for its strong support for COSSA's important work and its willingness to highlight our activities in *Footnotes*. I also want to express my appreciation to the three ASA Executive Officers I have had the privilege of working with—Bill D'Antonio, Felice Levine, and Sally Hillsman. All have served as Chairs of the COSSA Executive Committee.

In addition, I have been honored to work with many distinguished sociologists. Interacting with Cora Marrett in her many positions of leadership at National Science Foundation (NSF) has been a

Continued on Page 4

from the executive officer

ASA Assists U.S. Sociologists Collaborate Internationally

The American Sociological Association has received a grant from the National Science Foundation (NSF) to support travel by U.S. sociologists to the International Sociological Association (ISA) World Congress in Yokohama, Japan, July 13-19, 2014.

This grant will be used to defray the costs of roundtrip airplane travel to the ISA World Congress for approximately 60 to 65 sociologists. This is fantastic news for U.S. sociologists.

Founded in 1949 under the auspices of UNESCO, the ISA includes sociologists from more than 160 countries and seeks to represent sociologists worldwide, regardless of their school of thought, scientific approaches or ideological opinion. In addition to about 5,000 individual members, the ISA includes official representation from national associations in 55 participating countries, regional and specialty associations, and other affiliated institutions. ASA is the official representative for the United States. The World Congress is therefore a unique opportunity for U.S. sociologists to present their latest research and theoretical developments, exchange ideas and scholarship, develop collaborative relationships, and engage formally and informally with scholars from around the world.

Knowledge about human and social systems examined from a worldwide perspective is crucial since many problems and challenges confronted by societies have broad implications that transcend national boundaries. As Michael Burawoy, ISA President and 2004 ASA President, stated, "There is also a growing awareness that the problems the world faces are of a global dimension requiring global solutions" (*Footnotes*, July/August 2011). Sociology has the capacity to contribute valuable insights on issues such as social and economic inequality, natural and environmental disasters, displacement of populations, health disparities, and the causes and consequences of conflict, terrorism, and violence. This NSF travel grant provides an opportunity

for scholars with a global perspective to present their research at a major international conference.

At the last World Congress, in 2010, travel grant awardees noted the positive experiences of meeting face-to-face with international sociologists and the opportunities for planning future collaborations, for discussing manuscripts and books in progress, or for planning publications emanating from presentations. Pamela Irving Jackson, for example, received a contract for a book in July 2010 (coauthored with Peter Doerschler), titled *Measuring Muslim Well-Being in Europe: Reducing Disparities and Polarizations*, based in part on her presentation at the World Congress. While training was not a specific condition for a travel award, several awardees specifically noted the benefits of collaboration with, mentorship of, and feedback from experts in their fields.

Support for U.S. sociologists also advances the scholarship of those who might not otherwise have an opportunity to attend an important international meeting. In administering the travel grant, the ASA will attempt to ensure inclusiveness as well as excellence by placing (as it has done in the past) emphasis on encouraging young scholars, underrepresented minorities, and women to apply for travel support.

ASA's Long-Term and Ongoing Relationship with the ISA

The ASA participation in ISA activities and programs dates back more than 50 years, when the ASA hosted the Fifth World Congress of Sociology in Washington, DC, in 1962. Since then, the ASA, as an organization and through its leadership and membership, has participated in ISA activities and supported international scholarship and collaboration.

Individual sociologists who prepare papers and present research at the world congresses or other ISA meetings and who serve in leadership or organizing roles within the ISA, make the largest contribution. Data

provided by the ISA indicate that about 400 U.S. sociologists attended the 2010 World Congress (the largest national contingent), with about 3,000 attendees from nearly 100 other countries. Many of ASA's prominent members hold (or have held) elected office in the ISA as individual scholars. Immanuel Wallerstein (Yale University) was President of the ISA from 1994-1998. Michael Burawoy (University of California-Berkeley) is the current ISA President; Margaret Abraham (Hofstra University) is on the Executive Committee of the ISA as Vice President of Research (she is also the ASA Representative to the ISA).

Over the past several decades, the ASA has addressed international issues in various ways. ASA's communication networks and publication systems, for example, have been used to provide opportunities for non-U.S. sociologists to write and publish in ASA sponsored venues. A column in *Footnotes* written by non-US sociologists is a regular feature that focuses on sociology in different countries and regions as well as on non-US events that have engaged sociologists worldwide. More international scholars have also been added to ASA journal editorial boards.

ASA's sections have also broadened the intellectual dialogue on international issues. The Section on Global and Transnational Sociology was established in 2009 to "facilitate communication, expand networks, and provide a forum for intellectual exchange and debate among global and transnational sociologists, scholars, and teachers. The Section also seeks to engage with scholars from all parts of the world and from disciplines other than sociology that address global and transnational issues" (<http://www.asanet.org/sections/global.cfm>). The Sections on Peace, War, and Social Conflict; International Migration; Human Rights; and Political Economy of the World System are also focused on sociological issues that transcend national boundaries. In addition, the ASA Section on Mathematical Sociology and the Japanese Association for Mathematical Sociology hold regular

joint conferences. The ASA Section on Rationality and Society joined the two groups in Denver, CO, in 2012.

The ASA has always encouraged international members and in 2008 introduced a new International Associate membership for sociologists in countries lacking strong economies. These international associates receive free electronic access to all Association journals. Individual ASA members annually contribute to a "soft currency" fund that subsidizes some of these international memberships.

ASA Annual Meetings

Our Annual Meetings (which draw more than 5,000 participants) include sessions that focus on international dimensions of sociological work. Over the years, some Annual Meetings have emphasized international themes: for example, in 2006, "Great Divides: Transgressing Boundaries" (Cynthia Epstein); 1997, "Bridges of Sociology," (Neil Smelser); 1993, "Transition to Democracy," (Seymour Martin Lipset); and 1987, "Cross-National Research as an Analytic Strategy" (Melvin L. Kohn). In addition, all recent Annual Meetings have included sessions on international themes and issues. For example, the 2013 ASA Annual Meeting featured sessions on "Globalization, Collective Action, and Social Movements," "Globalization and Macro-economic Structures," and "Transnational Communities."

At the 2013 Annual Meeting in New York, the Association was pleased to host Izabela Barlinska, Executive Secretary of the ISA, as a special guest. We have a special reception for all scholars interested in international research at every Annual meeting, and the ISA President made well-received remarks at the widely attended 2013 reception.

We are extremely pleased that sociologists from other countries are visible and active participants throughout the ASA Annual Meeting program. The ASA provides significant financial support from its annual

Continued on Page 3

science policy

Dan Gaylin Named President of NORC at the University of Chicago

In late November, the Board of Trustees of NORC at the University of Chicago announced the appointment of Dan Gaylin as President and Chief Executive Officer of the independent research organization. Gaylin has been with NORC for nearly 13 years, most recently holding the position of Executive Vice President for Research Programs. Earlier this year, following the appointment of former President John Thompson as Director of the U.S. Census Bureau, Dan held the role of Acting President. Gaylin has over 25 years of experience spanning government, think tanks, and private research organizations. He is a nationally recognized expert in health policy and program evaluation and has numerous publications in leading peer-reviewed journals. Prior to joining



NORC, Gaylin served as Director of Research and Planning in the Office of Health Policy at the U.S. Department of Health and Human

Services. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and holds an M.P.A. with focuses in health policy and quantitative analysis from the Woodrow

Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University.

Established in 1941, and with a staff of more than 1,500 people, NORC at the University of Chicago conducts research analysis, program evaluations, technical assistance, and data collection across a wide range of subjects including education, early childhood, substance abuse, mental health, criminal justice, economics, population studies, public health, health care, and international development. For more information, see www.norc.org/Experts/Pages/dan-gaylin.aspx.

Social Explorer and Census Bureau Collaborate

Social Explorer, created by sociologist Andrew Beveridge (Queens College-CUNY), provides easy access to demographic information about the United States. It has now collaborated with the Census Bureau to create Census Explorer, a new visualization project, that launched in connection with the release of the latest American Community Survey data (the five-year file from 2008 to 2012). Powered by Social Explorer, Census Explorer opens up data to the public through interactive maps developed by Social Explorer. The site's easy-to-use online tools encourage users to explore demographic changes from 1990 to the present, both nationwide and at the neighborhood level. Visitors can examine variables related to population, seniors, foreign born, education, labor force, housing, and income. Visit www.census.gov/censusexplorer, and check out Social Explorer's mapping and reporting tools for more in depth data and visuals. 

Renew Today!

In order to continue to receive *Footnotes* and vote in the 2014 ASA election, and continue to receive your journals, ASA correspondence, and other member benefits.



Renew today online at www.e-noah.net/ASA/login.asp.

COSSA Names Wendy Naus New Executive Director


The Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA) recently announced the appointment of Wendy A. Naus as the next COSSA Executive Director. Naus' new position began on January 1, 2014. She replaced Howard J. Silver, who retired from COSSA at the end of 2013 after 30 years of service to the social science community (see page 1 of this issue).

Naus comes to COSSA from Lewis-Burke Associates, LLC, a Washington, DC, lobbying firm where, since 2004, she represented the federal policy and research interests of national scientific associations and leading U.S. research universities. Over the last decade, Naus has worked to promote federal policies and legislation important to social and behavioral scientists, advocated for sustained fund-

ing for social science research and training programs at the National Science Foundation, National Institutes of Health, and other federal agencies as well as engaged with Congress, federal agencies, and the broader scientific community to promote the value of federally funded social science. In addition to her policy expertise in social science, Naus' knowledge extends to federal policy and research programs related to biomedical research and environmental science across the federal government.

Naus has achieved several legislative, regulatory, and profile-raising successes on behalf of clients, including, most recently, the creation and funding of a new \$10 million training grants program at the Department of Health and Human Services

aimed at increasing the number of competently prepared health professionals working in the area of mental health. She has worked to engage scientists directly in the public policy process by facilitating grassroots advocacy campaigns and identifying opportunities for researchers to serve as experts, such as opportunities to provide testimony and serve on influential federal boards and committees. In addition, Naus has designed and implemented countless advocacy training programs focused on assisting researchers in developing messages that will resonate with policy audiences about the importance of their science.

A native of Buffalo, NY, Naus holds a BA in political science and urban studies from Canisius College, graduating magna cum laude. 

Vantage Point

From Page 2

operating budget so that each Annual Meeting Program Committee can invite international scholars to participate in the invited program. Many ASA sections also encourage international participation in their parts of the Annual Meeting program.

The ASA has a long history of commitment to international issues and scholarly collaboration, and will continue to place a high priority in promoting international scientific cooperation and scholarship as we become increasingly more global science community. See www.asanet.org/funding/isa_announcement.cfm for more information on how to apply for a World Congress travel grant. 



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

COSSA

From Page 1

pleasure. William Julius Wilson served as COSSA's President and gave a scintillating speech at COSSA's 20th Anniversary celebration. Karen Cook and Gary Sandefur both served with distinction on COSSA's Board of Directors; Robert Hauser revitalized the Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education (DBASSE) at the National Academies; and Judith Auerbach served on the COSSA staff and later spoke at the Annual Meeting. Patricia White has been the bedrock of the sociology program at the NSF for almost as long as I have been at COSSA. There were many others who served on the Board, presented the results of their research at our many congressional briefings on Capitol Hill, and, as noted, spoke at COSSA's annual meetings.

During the past 30 years I have dealt with five presidential administrations, 16 Congresses of all political combinations, nine NSF directors, six NIH directors, seven presidential science advisers, six assistant directors for the NSF Social, Behavioral and Economics (SBE) sciences directorate, four directors of the NIH Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR), and countless other officials in both the executive and legislative branches. As I have often said: "It has been a long, strange trip."

Triumphs and Difficulties

COSSA has had many triumphs as well as some difficulties. The formation of the SBE directorate in 1991, the establishment of OBSSR, and the creation of the position of Assistant Director for the SBE science at the White House Office of Science and Technology (OSTP) were all COSSA driven.

Yet, problems have occurred from the beginning of my tenure. One of my earliest activities at COSSA, along with then-Bureau of Labor Statistics Commissioner Janet Norwood and Senator Orrin Hatch (R-UT), was helping to save the National Longitudinal Studies (NLS) of Labor Market Experiences, as it was known then. In the category of the more things change, the more they remain the same (of which there are many examples), the future

of the NLS is once again uncertain. Another example comes from my first visits with congressional staff in 1983, when I was warned that social scientists need to be careful about their grant titles. A few weeks ago, in a visit with a democratic senator's staff person, it was clear that this still posed problems for this senator when it came to supporting funds for our research.

During the past 30 years there have been significant attempts by Congress and the various administrations to limit or eliminate funding for the SBE sciences. In the late 1980s and early 1990s there were attacks on NIH's support for research on sexual behavior, which would later resurface in 2003 and 2004. In 1995–96, then-House Science Committee Chairman Robert Walker (R-PA) wanted to eliminate the SBE directorate at NSF. In 2006–07, Sen. Kay Bailey Hutchison (R-TX) argued that our sciences do not belong at NSF. In 2009, Senator Tom Coburn (R-OK) wanted to eliminate the political science program at NSF, a position later emulated in 2012 by Representative Jeff Flake (R-AZ). That same year Rep. Denny Rehberg (R-MT) tried to eliminate economics research at NIH, and Rep. Daniel Webster (R-FL) sponsored an amendment that passed the House to eliminate the American Community Survey. All of these were eventually thwarted by COSSA working with its members, friends in Congress, and its allies in the rest of the science and higher education communities. Finally, in 2013, Coburn returned with a successful amendment to the Fiscal Year 2013 appropriations bill that restricted NSF's political science program to funding projects that "promote the national security and economic development of the United States." The amendment was eliminated in the most recent spending bill.

Various Supporters

At the same time, from the beginning COSSA has enjoyed significant support from the rest of the science and higher education community. The American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) has been a significant partner for COSSA in many endeavors and continues to help in the current difficulties by organizing intersociety letters of support. The Association of

American Universities (AAU) and the Association of Public and Land-Grant Universities (APLU) as well as individual universities have also helped with COSSA's efforts to promote and defend the SBE sciences. From 1994–2000, I was the Chair of the Coalition for National Science Funding (CNSF), which focuses on advocating increased NSF funding. This brought me into contact with the leadership of many other scientific societies outside of the SBE world. It has paid off in many ways as the science community has stood with COSSA in continuing to oppose attacks on our sciences.


Working in coalitions has been an important part of COSSA's success. Aside from CNSF, COSSA has also taken leadership positions in many different coalitions and helped create two important ones, chaired by COSSA Deputy Director Angela Sharpe: the Coalition for the Advancement of Science Through Behavioral and Social Sciences Research and the Coalition to Promote Research. ASA is involved in these coalitions as well, and they serve as a vehicle to meet with key decision makers, exchange information, and organize responses to threats.

COSSA Moving Forward

The COSSA newsletter, *COSSA Washington Update*, remains our key communication instrument. It covers news and events from Washington affecting the social and behavioral science

community. We have also moved into the social media age with a Facebook page, www.facebook.com/SocialScienceAssociations, and a Twitter account (@cossadc.)

The annual meeting has evolved into the COSSA Colloquium. Taking place over a day and a half, it continues to feature presentations from policy makers as well as panels on important issues facing the social and behavioral sciences. This year we had the special honor of a strong supportive address from Senator Elizabeth Warren (D-MA). We also appreciate the generosity of SAGE Publications in helping to support this event.

Finally, as we continue to cope with the current threats to funding for our sciences from the House Science Committee and others, COSSA will remain ever vigilant. Again, we appreciate the support from ASA and all our other members. As the late Nobel Prize winner Herbert Simon once said: "Perhaps the most important role of the social sciences, among their many roles, is to provide this basic fund of knowledge about ourselves and our institutions – a foundation of reality for the thinking and decision making of legislators, managers, both governmental and corporate, and all of us as citizens, householders, and employees." As he also noted, this is what makes the social and behavioral sciences the true "hard sciences." Again, thank you for the support. 

ASA Student Members: What Does ASA Membership Mean to you?

A video competition

ASA is working on compiling short videos from ASA members on what ASA means to them—why they belong to ASA, how membership benefits them in their professional lives, etc. We are asking student members to create and submit short (30-90 seconds) videos along this theme. The top five (determined by creativity, content, and presentation) will each win a gift pack of ASA reference materials and merchandise (valued at over \$50). In addition, the first-place winner will also receive a \$100 Amazon gift card.

Students are asked to upload their videos to their own YouTube accounts, Facebook pages, or personal websites and send the link to membership@asanet.org. The selected student videos will be posted on the ASA website and social media and will be used for promoting membership to other students. (Selected students will be asked to sign an agreement for ASA to use the videos, but will retain ownership and copyright.)

Deadline: March 1, 2014. Selected videos will be announced within 30 days following the deadline. 

Competing Poverty Measures: An Analysis

On the 50th Anniversary of the War on Poverty, it Is A Good Time to Ask Ourselves How We Define and Measure Poverty.

Diana M. Pearce, University of Washington

Sociologists now have choices regarding poverty measures: the official measure, the Supplementary Poverty Measure (SPM), and “basic needs” budgets. Why and how did we get these different approaches to measuring poverty?

Created almost a half-century ago, the official federal poverty measure (called the Federal Poverty Line, or FPL) was criticized almost from the start, even by its author, Molly Orshansky. These critiques culminated in the congressionally mandated 1995 National Academy of Sciences (NAS) Report, *Measuring Poverty*. The Census Bureau’s reports on “experimental” measures were based on its recommendations; other groups also made NAS-type calculations, such as New York City’s Council on Economic Opportunity. Rep. Jim McDermott and Sen. Chris Dodd introduced the *Measuring American Poverty Act*, which proposed an NAS-type measure, a “medical risk” measure, and a “basic needs” budget measure. In 2010, the Obama Administration appointed the Interagency Technical Working Group, which recommended an NAS/Census-type measure, with some modest improvements. This became the SPM, now in its third year.

SPM Innovations

A major change is how the SPM thresholds are calculated. While the FPL is based on the cost of a minimum food budget, updated only for inflation, the SPM is pegged to expenditures of families at the 33rd percentile on core essentials (housing, utilities, food, and clothing, plus a small amount for miscellaneous). Thus, the SPM thresholds rise or fall as living standards rise or fall. For this reason, the SPM is deemed to be a “quasi-relative” measure. (It is “quasi” because core essentials expenditures do not rise or fall as much as total expenditures.) Over time, however, while the FPL thresholds will not rise in real terms, the thresholds will rise as living standards rise.

Arguably, however, the SPM’s

most important change is the measure of resources. With the FPL, family resources were simply pretax cash income. However, today noncash benefits clearly affect well-being, but do not count as “income.” By not reflecting the impact of these programs, many felt that the FPL “overestimated” poverty. Thus the SPM, unlike the FPL, counts the cash equivalent of benefits such as food stamps as if they were cash (but only benefits that offset the costs included in threshold, i.e., food, housing, utilities and clothing). Other “necessary” expenditures, such as health care and child care, are deducted from income, but only to the extent of actual expenditures.

The resulting SPM thresholds are modestly higher than FPL thresholds, which raises the count of the poor. However the broader definition of resources, by counting such benefits as food stamps as income (thus raising family incomes, some above the thresholds), lowers the count of the poor. The net result is only a minimal difference in the count of the poor: In 2012, the FPL counts 47 million (a 15.1 percent poverty rate) as poor compared with 49.7 million (16 percent) using the SPM.

The minimal difference was no accident. Partly this was methodological, for if the thresholds were raised substantially and changes in the definition of resources were instituted, it would be impossible to determine which change increased the poverty count. Nevertheless the choice to keep the thresholds relatively low was mainly strategic and political. It was even the subject of a *West Wing* episode, a fictional White House TV show, where it came down to the rhetorical question: “Do we want to be the Administration that ‘doubled’ the number of people in poverty?” In other words, to be politically acceptable, any revision of the FPL could not result in a substantial increase in the poverty count. Pegging the threshold to expenditures at the 33rd percentile achieved that goal. The SPM will rise or fall with living standards and thus not

continue to fall as with the FPL, but it will also never increase significantly either.

Changing the Picture

While the SPM does not greatly change the overall count of the poor, it does change the picture of poverty among subgroups. Using the SPM, the poverty rate of the very poorest, those below 50 percent of SPM thresholds, is reduced (5.4 percent compared with 6.8 percent for the FPL), while the poverty rate of those with income/resources between 100 and 200 percent of the thresholds is higher than that with the FPL (31.8 percent vs. 18.8 percent). That is, noncash benefits are affecting the well-being of the very poorest. This is still an underestimate of these programs’ impact, however, as benefits that reduce the costs of needs not among the core essentials, such as Medicaid or child care assistance, cannot be counted because these items are not in the thresholds.

The SPM also changes the demographics of poverty. The poverty rates of the elderly increase from 8.7 percent using the FPL to 15.1 percent for the SPM (reflecting high levels of health care expenditures beyond Medicare), while it decreases for children (from 22.3 to 18.1 percent), reflecting the SPM’s counting of in-kind benefits. Reflecting geographical differences in housing costs, SPM poverty rates are higher in the Northeast and West than under the FPL and lower in the Midwest, the South, and rural areas.

The FPL is widely used not only to measure the extent of poverty, but to determine eligibility or need for programs in a given community. However, because the SPM counts the value of noncash benefits in calculating poverty rates, it cannot be used this way. It would not make sense to use the SPM to determine need when some of those needs have already been met. For this reason, the SPM will never be a replacement of the federal poverty measure but will remain, as its name suggests, supplementary.

Though in many ways an improvement, the SPM has left the

most widespread critique of the FPL, that it is unrealistically low, unaddressed. In fact the FPL has fallen from 50 percent of median income (which is the commonly used relative poverty measure in Europe and elsewhere) at its inception, to less than 30 percent of median income in 2012. The SPM, being pegged at a similar level, is likewise at a very low level. Both have been deemed by some observers to now be measures of “deprivation.”

Basic Needs Budgets

While neither the FPL nor the SPM provide realistic thresholds, a third alternative does. Following in a long tradition of family budgets, a “basic needs” measure was first proposed by economist Trudi Renwick, and its most developed form is that of the Self-Sufficiency Standard (SSS). In contrast to the FPL and the SPM, the SSS is built from the ground up, with the costs of each basic need—housing, utilities, food, child care, health care, transportation, taxes and tax credits, plus miscellaneous—determined independently and based on government sources, such as Fair Market Rents for housing (see www.selfsufficiencystandard.org).

While the FPL is “frozen,” and cannot take account of any “new” costs such as child care or health care, and the SPM does so in a very limited way (by deducting only the actual expenditures on these items from income), only the basic needs budget measures include the costs of all basic needs, not just core essentials. This also means that the resource measure can take account of all benefits that reduce the cost of basic needs, not just food and shelter as with the SPM.

Another difference between these poverty measures is that the FPL has no geographical variation (within the continental United States), the SPM incorporates geographical variation in thresholds but only for housing costs, while basic needs budgets have by far the most detailed geographical variation and for all costs.

Continued on Page 7

High School

From Page 1

Session 3: Teaching the Sociological Imagination.

Presenters: Hayley Lotspeich, Wheaton North High School; and Chris Salituro, Stevenson High School

Session 4: Teaching with Data
Presenter: Jean Shin, American Sociological Association for Lynette Hoelter, University of Michigan

Sociology and the College, Career, and Civic Life (C3) Framework

On September 17, 2013, the National Council of Social Studies (NCSS) released *The College, Career, and Civic Life (C3) Framework for Social Studies State Standards: State Guidance for Enhancing the Rigor of K–12 Civics, Economics, Geography, and History*. The purpose of the document, known as the *C3 Framework*, is to show how social studies are aligned with the Common Core State Standards. While the Common Core Standards for school curriculum have been adopted by 45 states and the District of Columbia, as well as four territories and the U.S. Department of Defense Education Program, the standards cover Math and English literacy skills only. They do not address the role of social studies in rigorous education at K-12 levels. The C3 project was brought to our attention by NCSS, with the idea that although the social and behavioral sciences (sociology, psychology, and anthropology) were not among the four disciplines commonly viewed as central to social studies and therefore not included in the original document planning, the authors now wanted to consider a role for these additional disciplines.

At a mid-April 2013 meeting hosted by the Council of Chief State School Officers (CCSSO), ASA, the American Psychological Association (APA), and the American Anthropological Association (AAA) were offered the opportunity to develop “companion documents” to the *C3 Framework*. The *C3 Framework* leadership team suggested that APA should create their

companion document first, in time to be released in conjunction with the publication of the *C3 Framework*, and that ASA and AAA might later develop documents of their own. The C3 leadership team went on to suggest that while it would be useful for APA to attend a mid-May *C3 Framework* planning meeting in Baltimore and bring a draft of their companion document, the other two disciplines probably would not be able to produce draft documents in time and thus did not need to attend.

However, the ASA knew it was vital to insert sociology into the conversation. Hazel Whitman Hertzberg’s 1981 book, *Social Studies Reform 1880-1980*, describes how sociology became marginalized in the definition of social studies. According to Hertzberg, early sociologists like Albion Small were concerned about schools but not about curriculum. During the tumultuous debates that took place

during the late 1800s and early 1900s regarding the meaning of social studies, sociologists showed minimal

interest. By the 1958 publication of the NCSS yearbook *New Viewpoints in the Social Studies*, sociology was essentially invisible in the field (Hertzberg 1981). Being invisible to social studies, even though social studies content is profoundly sociological, has serious ramifications for our discipline. The fact that most students do not even see the word “sociology” until they arrive in college has negative implications for the number of sociology majors. The absence of regular sociology classes in high schools has stymied efforts to get the College Board to establish an AP sociology course and examination. Moreover, whether we approve of the practice or not, as schools increasingly teach to standardized tests based on the Common Core, funding will flow toward courses and disciplines that are included on those tests. If sociology ignores social studies curriculum in today’s educational context,

it does so at its own peril.

With this history in mind, the sociologists present at the April CCSSO meeting told members of the *C3 Framework* leadership team that they would in fact be interested in attending the meeting in Baltimore, and assured them that they would have a draft companion document ready to present there. In spite of a very short time frame, ASA then assembled an expert writing team and developed a draft companion document, following the NCSS pre-defined format. This writing team included (in alphabetical order):

Jeanne H. Ballantine, Wright State University
Hayley L. Lotspeich, Wheaton North High School (IL)
Chris Salituro, Stevenson High School (IL)
Jean H. Shin, American Sociological Association
Margaret Weigers Vitullo, American

Sociological Association
Lissa Yogan, Valparaiso University

At the mid-May meeting in Baltimore, the draft sociol-

ogy companion document was extremely well received by the C3 leadership team and the larger audience of state education department representatives. The result was good news for all involved: lead *C3 Framework* author Kathy Swan (University of Kentucky) and the rest of the C3 leadership team decided that instead of encouraging their independent publication, the “companion” documents from ASA, APA, and AAA would be included as Appendices in the *C3 Framework*.


Through its inclusion in this publication, sociology takes an important step toward becoming explicit and visible in the social studies curriculum. The final version of the *C3 Framework* was published in mid-September 2013 and highlighted in the NCSS flagship journal, *Social Education*. Another positive outcome of sociology’s inclusion in the publication was an invitation to organize a C3

Framework Session on the Social and Behavioral Sciences in St. Louis. This session was part of a 10-session block devoted to the *C3 Framework* and its application and dissemination. The session, titled “Behavioral and Social Sciences and the C3 Framework: Sociology, Psychology, and Anthropology,” included panelists from ASA, APA, and AAA and framed the process and content for audience members.

Summary of the ASA High School Planning Program into 2014

Since the beginning of 2011, key steps in the planning process have included recruiting a High School Sociology Program Planning Director, Hayley Lotspeich, and Assistant Director, Chris Salituro, two dynamic and organizationally astute high school sociology teachers; holding two High School Teachers of Sociology Conferences at ASA Annual Meetings (in Las Vegas and Denver); establishing a special promotional package to encourage high school teachers of sociology to join the ASA as Regular members; and setting up an e-mail list for high school teachers that is not dependent on being a member of the ASA. In addition, the High School Planning Program Advisory Panel has been established, composed of high school teachers of sociology and faculty in four-year institutions who have a strong interest in high school sociology, including individuals who have worked on programs through regional associations and who also have experience with dual credit programs linking colleges and high schools.

The ASA High School Teachers promotion package for 2014 offers category R1 membership and includes subscriptions to both *Contexts* and *TRAILS* – a \$105 value, for a membership cost of \$65.00. Additionally, the ASA High School e-mail list currently has nearly 300 subscribers, and has become an active forum for comments, suggestions, and other feedback on teaching sociology in high schools and related topics.

For more information about high school sociology, visit www.asanet.org/teaching/highschool. 

“Through its inclusion in this publication, sociology takes an important step toward becoming explicit and visible in the social studies curriculum.”

emeritus profile

A Scholar with an International Focus

Craig Schaar, ASA Membership

Ed Tiryakian left an indelible mark on his sociology students. One former student recalled that his classes felt “like intellectual jam sessions” as the discussions about Durkheim’s theories flowed between the students and teacher. Anyone who has sent an email message to Tiryakian at durkham@soc.duke.edu knows that he is passionate about Durkheim and many other topics in sociology.

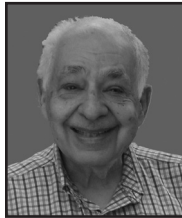
Tiryakian was born in Bronxville, NY, a few weeks before the stock market crash of 1929. As a result of the crash, his father lost a fortune. In order to ease the financial burden, his mother took the young Tiryakian to France to live with her family. He spent his entire childhood speaking and learning in the French language. The French upbringing would influence Tiryakian’s professional affiliations with international and French-based sociological societies later in life. His family returned to the United States on September 1, 1939, when World War II began in Europe.

Tiryakian selected Princeton University for his undergraduate education because it was the alma mater of President Woodrow Wilson who negotiated for peace at the Treaty of Versailles. He entered as a pre-med major but he would later decide to pursue sociology. Three undergraduate professors—Melvin Tumin, Marion Levy, and Harold Garfinkel—were influential in building his passion for sociology.

After graduating with a bachelor’s degree from Princeton in 1952, Tiryakian was accepted into the graduate sociology program at Harvard University, where Talcott Parsons served as his committee and thesis advisor. “Parsons

expressed himself orally better than he did in writing,” said Tiryakian.

“When you listened to him you felt like a theoretical system was unfolding in front of you.”



Ed Tiryakian

Researching Developing Countries

Tiryakian developed a strong interest in occupational stratification in developing world societies.

Of his Fulbright scholarship to the Philippines in 1954–55, Tiryakian said, “It was one of the most worthwhile research projects I have had in a developing society.” His research noted educational instruction similarities with grade school systems in the United States. However, despite the many natural resources located in the Philippines, economic and political reforms never took hold in the island nation. In 1956, Tiryakian earned his PhD in sociology and social relations from Harvard.

When Tiryakian began his teaching career at Princeton, he focused on the economic, social development, and anti-colonization movements in Sub-Saharan

African nations. During the late 1950s and early 1960s, he did field work in African nations that were experiencing nationalist movements against European colonial rule. Challenges existed with the research because some African nations were not receptive to Western scholar visits after the independence struggle.

In 1971, when Tiryakian was on sabbatical in Paris, he noticed groups of people singing about state oppression; the performers were stateless European ethnic groups such as Basques, Catalans, and Scots. This experience led Tiryakian to explore the linkages between European and African nationalism movements where native cultures were suppressed by the dominant nation-state.

The same experience applied to Canada when Tiryakian noticed anti-French language laws in Montreal, Quebec, during the 1960s. It was no coincidence that the Quebec nationalist movement was gaining popular approval at the time.

In addition to national identity studies, Tiryakian researched and published material on the history of sociology, globalization, and the sociology of disasters. The 1957 Sputnik satellite launch by the Soviet Union encouraged Tiryakian to research disastrous threats to humanity such as a global nuclear war. He developed an analytical framework to look at disasters as “part of a social process”; this meant observing the conditions of society before and after a disaster occurs.

Tiryakian was a teaching assistant to Pitirim Sorokin during his doctorate years at Harvard. One day, Sorokin was unable to give a lecture due to a bout of laryngitis. With less than a day’s notice, the TA was asked to give a lecture on Herbert Spencer. After a night of book cramming and preparation, Tiryakian was able to pull off the class lecture. Sorokin was impressed enough to keep Tiryakian

in mind for a job opportunity at Duke. And this is how, after teaching at Princeton from 1955–1962 and Harvard from 1962–1965, Tiryakian found a full-time teaching appointment at Duke University.

The chair of the Duke Sociology Department hired Tiryakian as an assistant professor based on his research interest in theory and comparative international studies. He was an associate professor from 1965–1967 and a full professor from 1967–2004. During these years, Tiryakian served as president of the International Association of French-Speaking Sociologists and the American Society for the Study of Religion. He was also a Distinguished Leader of the Fulbright New Century Scholars Program in 2002–03.

In 2004, Tiryakian became an emeritus professor. Since his retirement, Tiryakian continues to give presentations at professional meetings and contributes articles to various sociological journals. He has also served twice as the chair of the ASA Theory section and once as the chair of the History of Sociology Section.

“Parsons expressed himself orally better than he did in writing. When you listened to him you felt like a theoretical system was unfolding in front of you.”

– Ed Tiryakian

Poverty

From Page 5

In short, each measure has its strengths and weaknesses—the FPL has a long history (50 years), the SPM improves and modernizes the resource measure and incorporates some geographical differences in the cost of living, and basic needs budgets provide a modern, detailed estimate of the minimum cost of living varied by place and family composition, pegged at a minimally adequate level.

Challenge for Sociologists

For those teaching about poverty, the challenge is to help students, especially undergraduates, understand that there is a gap between what we often

mean by poverty, and what we measure as poverty. A budget exercise can be an eye-opener and discussion starter. For researchers, the challenge is not to simply acknowledge the shortcomings of the FPL or SPM, and then go ahead and use a measure, but to try to address these shortcomings by using an alternative or by discussing the impact of each measure’s limitations on findings. For theorists, the quandary presented by competing poverty measures is a core sociological issue in the fields of stratification and inequality, epitomized by such questions as: What do we really mean by “poverty”? (For example, if one can afford food and shelter but not health care and child care, is one poor?)

ASA Awards Six Grants for the Advancement of Sociology

Member donations are needed to continue advancing the discipline

The American Sociological Association (ASA) announced seven awards from the June 2012 round of the Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline (FAD). This program, co-funded by ASA and the National Science Foundation (NSF) and administered by the ASA, provides seed money (up to \$7,000) to PhD scholars for innovative research projects and scientific conferences that advance the discipline through theoretical and methodological breakthroughs. Funding decisions are made by an advisory panel composed of members of ASA's Council and the Director of Research and Development.

Member donations help build the strong FAD traditions and maintain current funding levels. Therefore, we are asking ASA members to provide the donations needed to allow us to continue to fund six or seven proposals per cycle (December 15 and June 15). FAD has funded a wide variety of projects—quantitative and qualitative, domestic and international, micro and macro. Individuals can contribute online, by phone at (202) 383-9005, or sending contributions to FAD, c/o Business Office, American Sociological Association, 1430 K Street NW, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20005.

Below is a list of the latest group of FAD-funded projects from the June 2013 round of applications and a brief description of their projects.

Maryann Bylander

University of London, *Borrowing across Borders: Migration, Credit and Microfinance*.

This study explores how expanding access to credit interacts with international migration in rural Cambodia, specifically focusing on microfinance. There is increasing evidence that the growth of microfinance has resulted in the presence of *migra-loans*—microfinance loans that are used in tandem with household strategies of international migration. The author argues that little is known about how credit might enable or mediate migration decision making, how it shapes migration experiences, or what the consequences of these connections might be. Through a household survey and life histories in areas where access to credit has recently increased (primarily through microfinance institutions), it explores two related questions: How does increased access to credit shape migration decision-making, ability, and experience? How and why are various forms of credit used in tandem with migration? Through a greater understanding of the links between microfinance, credit, and migration, this project is expected to provide insight into current debates of rural development, international migration, and microfinance.

Jonathan Eastwood

Washington and Lee University, *Tracing the Global Spread of National Identity: A Pilot Study*.

The purpose of this study is to gather data in order to systematically test theories about the relationship between national identity, the modern state, and the modern economy because the data to do so are not currently available. This pilot study will focus on Europe and recruit a series of experts to provide knowledge about specific cases, rather than using archival sources. According to the lead author, there are a variety of theories about these processes and relationships and which are causal, but none has been subjected to systematic empirical tests. To develop the data for empirical tests the author proposes to code the entire set of European national identities from 1500 to the present. Eventually, this will result in a major database tracking the global spread and development of national identity itself. Two articles will be produced as a result of this study—one on the sequencing within European national identity and one on the connection between the longevity of national identity and level of economic development. The data set will be made publicly available.

Wendy Roth

University of British Columbia, *Measuring the Diverging Components of Race in Multiracial America*.

This project's goal is to hold a two-day conference on the measurement of race and ethnicity as a multilayered and complex

social construction rather than a single dimensional variable (such as checking a racial self-identification on a form). The conference will bring together faculty who do work in this area but have differing perspectives as well as graduate students. A major purpose of the conference is to “interrogate measures” and provide guidance for improving social science data collection. For example, different measures may be needed for different race and ethnic groups. According to the authors, these measures should mirror lived experiences, including how the respondent thinks others identify him/her as well as how they identify themselves. The conference will include paper presentations and a website to serve as a forum for analyzing the quality of measures that are available to the public. A second goal of the conference is to theorize the multiple aspects of race that can be measured. A third goal is to train students on using appropriate measures for different problematics.

Aliya Saperstein

Stanford University, *Surveying the Surveyors: Trends in Measurement and Knowledge Production in U.S. Social Surveys*.

This research project will analyze social science knowledge in constructing common race, ethnicity, and gender and sexuality categories on national surveys. The study traces varying constructions of these common categories of difference, through a systematic

examination of questionnaires, manuals, and other technical materials from the longest-running and most widely used social surveys. The authors will conduct quantitative and qualitative analysis of the questionnaires, codebooks, interviewer instructions, and user's guides produced by the American National Election Survey, the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, the General Social Survey, and the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. The study examines how methods of measurement have, or have not, changed over time and vary across surveys. The authors will try to uncover the often unspoken assumptions about what it means to be a member of a particular race, sex, or sexual orientation that are implied by aspects of the survey design. These processes not only shape the types of responses that can be recorded, they also constrain the kinds of analysis researchers can conduct.

Amy Lianne Stone

Trinity University, *Hidden in Plain Sight: Gay and Lesbian Inclusion in Urban Festivals of the South and Southwest*.

This study examines the involvement of gay men and lesbians in southern and southwestern urban festivals, especially in those cities that do not support gay rights, have low scores on the Municipal Equality Index, lack nondiscrimination laws to protect sexual orientation or gender identity, no LGBT community center, and are without a newspaper that serves the LGBT community. The author argues that studying urban festivals that include a gay/lesbian component may help to create gay and lesbian spaces for new forms of LGBT organizing and create cultural visibility and positive LGBT social change. This study emphasizes that public participation is different from other studies of minority communities, which disproportionately focus on ethnic enclaves that position themselves separate or in opposition to dominant urban

Continued on Page 11

Thank You, ASA Members!

ASA wishes to acknowledge the generous support of the following individuals, whose financial contributions to the Association during the 2013 membership year (October 16, 2012, through October 15, 2013) greatly aided in the success of ASA programs and initiatives. The donations given by these individuals to the ASA help support the American Sociological Fund, the Carla B. Howery Teaching Enhancement Fund, the Community Action Research Initiative, the Congressional Fellowship, the Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline, the Minority Fellowship Program, the Soft Currency Fund, and ASA in general. These donations to ASA's restricted funds have a significant impact on our discipline and profession. We encourage ASA members to continue making tax-deductible contributions to these worthy causes by logging into your ASA account or call (202) 383-9005 x 307. (Consult your tax advisor for specifics on allowable deductions.)

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MFP Celebrates 40th Anniversary in 2014

The Minority Fellowship Program (MFP), founded in 1974 as part of the then-Caucus of Black Sociologists' efforts to diversify ASA and the discipline, celebrates its 40th anniversary in 2014!

Since 1974, MFP has funded nearly 500 graduate students of color. Supported through 2010 by the T32 grant mechanism at the National Institute of Mental Health (and the National Institute on Drug Abuse), MFP is now supported in full through generous contributions by regional and aligned organizations in sociology, individual ASA members, and ASA Council. Significant funding comes annually from Sociologists for Women in Society, Alpha Kappa Delta, and the Midwest Sociological Society, with additional support from the Association of Black Sociologists, Southwestern Sociological Association, Eastern Sociological Society, Pacific Sociological Association, and Southern Sociological Society. As ASA prepares for its 109th Annual Meeting in San Francisco, MFP will celebrate its 40th anniversary by looking back at the history and impact of the program through forthcoming *Footnotes* articles. These pieces will focus on the talented and diverse voices represented within MFP across four decades and also highlight activities in San Francisco this August, which will celebrate the anniversary. MFP-sponsored activities at the 2014 Annual Meeting include two research paper sessions featuring the scholarly work of current fellows, plus a workshop presenting the latest ASA research on the program and its participants. In addition, the MFP Benefit Reception once again promises to bring together members of the MFP community from all stages and where the ASA will recognize those who have completed their five-year pledges to the 2009-2010 MFP Leadership Campaign. 

When Buying Peaches or Measuring Learning Complexities Abound

Irving Franke, University of Maryland-University College, iffanke31@msn.com

An ongoing issue at my university, University of Maryland-University College (UMUC) is assessing what our students are learning in their educational experience, both in the near term and long term. This is quality control in higher education, consistent with the trend in many institutional areas regarding results-based outcomes.

I've been teaching sociology at UMUC since 1981, ever concerned with teaching effectively, and, most recently, ever vigilant that the administration in its zeal to standardize course content doesn't jeopardize my unique contribution as an experienced sociologist. The trend now for instructors teaching the same course is making sure the course content adheres strictly to the course outcomes. I will examine this issue more carefully by drawing the analogy between the act of buying of peaches and the act of measuring outcomes.

The next time you buy a pound of peaches, think about our task as sociology professors to measure course outcomes. As teachers we strive to improve the quality of our work in the delivery of our knowledge. To link the two together, a question arises: What are we measuring? In the case of the peaches, we not only weigh them but notice their ripeness and whether they are free of bruises in order to identify their quality. The analogy to course outcomes is to assess them qualitatively and quantitatively (i.e., what the content is and how much of it is being learned).

To measure, we first have to know what we are measuring. It is easy to know what a peach is. It is not so easy to determine what the content is in a stated course outcome. Let's examine one of the sociology course outcomes at UMUC that is exemplar for its clarity: "Evaluate how theories of modernity, post-modernity, and globalization explain the relationship between the individual and society."

More Clarification Needed


We are asking students to discriminate among a set of theories relevant to three periods of social change in the sociology literature: modernity, post-modernity, and globalization. There is controversy in contemporary sociology as to whether they are three separate periods or simply one. Moreover, some would say that globalization is an outgrowth of the modern capitalist economy on a global scale. Some would say that post-modernism is an outgrowth of the mass media effects of the existing capitalist system in the promotion of consumerism. The question, is should the students evaluate a set of theories of each or a set for just one?

The next question is, what are the relevant theories that students are to evaluate? There are many possibilities. We are studying societies, cultures, economic systems, and political systems on a global level. As I review books on general sociological theory and theories of globalization I am struck by the fact that functionalism, conflict theory, and social constructionism may not


be adequate explanations. There is much to be clarified here regarding sociological theories that students are asked to evaluate.

There is one more dimension. These theories explain the changes that occur in the relationship or interaction between the individual and society. We are not just explaining the essence of how individuals are impacted by these macro-level forces, but how the relationships are altered between the individual and society. Is this an objective question about that alteration in terms of changing roles in a social structure or a subjective one? Or are we referring to a theory of reflexivity?

So let's go back to the purchase of peaches. How does this exercise apply to measuring course outcomes? What are we measuring? I will contradict myself: Vagueness

has an unanticipated benefit. It has sharpened my critical thinking to work through the fog. Maybe the analogy doesn't hold after all that we may equate assessing outcomes the way we buy peaches. We try our best to communicate clearly about what we expect students to learn. The first step is to think through for ourselves what we are trying to teach. In the process we may acknowledge that yes we can assess whether students are learning, but learning what? Are we as teachers instilling flexible and open minds, which is something difficult to measure? That's not going to guarantee a student a job nor help the student to adjust to a bureaucracy. Yet, it may help students better understand and appreciate that social reality is more complicated and more elusive than what it appears on the surface. 

Claude Steele Named Provost at Berkeley

Well-respected social scientist Claude L. Steele has been named as the next executive vice chancellor and provost of the University of California-Berkeley. Currently serving as dean of the Stanford University Graduate School of Education, Steele is expected to assume his new role on March 31, 2014. He will provide leadership for all academic programs, faculty recruitment and retention, and undergraduate and graduate education. In addition, Steele will carry a faculty appointment in psychology. He is known for his research in social psychology around the issues of "stereotype threat" and academic achievement, especially in higher education. His work has been used by policy experts and educators to develop intervention programs and other applications that improve academic performance among underrepresented groups and address gaps in recruitment and retention. 

Grants

From Page 8


culture. The project uses mixed methods, including an emphasis on historical processes through archival work and oral histories as well as content analysis, interviews, and participant observation in current-day festivals. The archival research can help to identify how these rituals may be related to gay and lesbian political presence in these settings and can help create a visible LGBT presence.

James Michael Thomas

University of Mississippi, *The Co-Discursive Formation of Racial Civility and Racial Violence within U.S. Institutions of Higher Education*.

This project will explore the contradictions at three colleges between racist incidents and current narratives of diversity and civility. Despite empirical evidence that suggests violent incidents targeting racial, ethnic, and sexual minorities on American college campuses have increased, colleges and

universities are still perceived by the American public to be relatively insulated from larger societal ills. According to the author, the violent events at the University of Texas, the University of Mississippi, and Hampden-Sydney College this past year provide the context for the study questions: How are colleges and universities, conventionally understood as sites that actively encourage racial civility, legitimated as sites for perpetuating racial violence? How do the institutional narratives of racial civility among

colleges and universities enable and constrain racial violence? Finally, how can such an analysis contribute to ongoing anti-racist efforts at colleges and universities across the United States? The author proposes to use a variety of methods including interviews and participant observation at three college campuses. The results of this analysis should illuminate how institutional narratives of racial civility enable and constrain episodes of racial violence among American colleges and universities. 

Call for Papers

Publications

European Journal of Cultural and Political Sociology is seeking manuscripts to contribute to its journal. The journal aims to be a forum in which to explore the relationship between culture and politics through a sound sociological lens. Along with a robust book review section. For more information, visit <www.mc.manuscriptcentral.com/recp> and <www.tandfonlin.com/recp>.

Studies in Symbolic Interaction invites submissions for a second special issue on "Radical Interactionism," from Norman K. Denzin, the series' founding editor. Before submitting a completed paper, submit a three- to four-page summary of your proposed project. Deadline: July 1, 2014. Contact: Lonnie Athens at athenslo@shu.edu.

Conferences

The Conference of Ethnography and Qualitative Research, June 5-7, 2014, Bergamo, Italy. Theme: "Ethnography of Disasters: History, Resistance,

Struggles." Papers with both ethnographic and qualitative contributions that deal with disastrous events in the widest possible sense; analyze the social, economic, historical, legal, and political context within which disasters develop; and explain how the restoration of normal life conditions are, or are not, pursued by different private and institutional actors. Deadline: February 17, 2014. Contact: Pietro Saitta at psait@gmail.com and Domenica Farinella at dominca.farinella@gmail.com. For more information, visit <www.etnografaricercaqualitativa.it/?p=8>.

Global Awareness Society International 23rd Annual International Conference, May 22-27, 2014, Montego Bay, Jamaica. Theme: "The Search for Peace in a Challenging Global Environment." This interdisciplinary conference invites presentations and panels from all areas of sociology, social work, and criminal justice with emphasis on international and global concerns. This is a full call for papers. Deadline: March 30, 2014. Contact: James Pomfret at gasi@bloomu.edu, (570) 389-5177. For more information, visit <www.orgs.bloomu.edu/gasi>.

International Conference on Capital, Labor and South-South Development, October 9-11, 2015, Ithaca, NY. Theme: "Capital, Labor, and South-South Development." The dynamic of global development in the 21st Century differs from the historically unidirectional "North to South" flow of capital, technology, and models of development. Interested in original research papers within the context of South-South development. Deadline: January 31, 2014. Contact: Sarosh Kuruville at sck4@cornell.edu, Eli Friedman at edf48@cornell.edu, and Ching Kawn Lee at cklee@soc.ucla.edu.

Junior Theorists Symposium (JTS), August 15, 2014, Berkeley, CA. JTS invites submissions for extended abstracts. The JTS is a one-day conference featuring the work of up-and-coming theorists, sponsored in part by the Theory Section of the ASA. Since 2005, the conference has brought together early career-stage sociologists who engage in theoretical work. Deadline: February 15, 2014. Contact: juniortheorists@gmail.com. For more information, visit <www.scatter.wordpress.com/2013/11/11/junior-theorists-symposium/>.

The Northeast Ohio Undergraduate Sociology Symposium (NEO-USS), Saturday, March 1, 2014, Kent, OH. Theme: "Engaging the Sociological Imagination." NEO-USS is a one-day conference that brings together undergraduate students, graduate students, and faculty mentors to showcase the undergraduate scholarship of Northeast Ohio and surrounding regions. Traditional papers (including original empirical research, theoretical explorations, and reviews), posters,

and creative works (including video and photography of a sociological nature) are all welcome. Contact: Clare Stacey at NEOUSS@kent.edu. For more information, visit <www.kent.edu/sociology/neo-uss/index.cfm>.

Research Network Sociology of the Arts 8th Conference, September 4-6, 2014, Cluj-Napoca, Romania. Theme: "Art and its Contexts: Cross-Disciplinary Dialogue." The Research Network aims to provide the sociological context for understanding the multifaceted and interwoven social aspects that characterize the art worlds. The focus of this conference will be on sociological approaches to art and their tense but promising relations with other approaches by cultural studies, art history, philosophy and aesthetics. Deadline: February 15, 2014. Contact: Dan Eugen Ratiu at daneugen.ratiu@gmail.com; esa.arts2014@gmail.com. For more information, visit <www.hiph.ubbcluj.ro/ESA-Arts-2014>.

The Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP) 64th Annual Meeting, August 15-17, 2014, San Francisco, CA. Theme: "Fifty Years Later: From a War on Poverty to a War on the Poor." SSSP is an interdisciplinary community of scholars, practitioners, advocates, and students interested in the application of critical, scientific, and humanistic perspectives to the study of vital social problems. Deadline: January 31, 2014. Contact: sssp@utk.edu. For more information, visit <www.sssp1.org>.

Meetings

April 2-5, 2014. Southern Sociological Society Annual Conference. Charlotte Marriot City Center, Charlotte, NC. Theme: "Poverty, Social Policy, and the Role of the Sociologist." Contact: program@southernsociologicalsociety.org. For more information, visit <www.southernsociologicalsociety.org/annual.html>.

Funding

The Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP) is soliciting applications for the 2014 Racial/Ethnic Minority Graduate Scholarship. Persons identified as Black/African American, Hispanic/Latino, Asian/Asian American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, or American Indian, or Alaska Native and accepted into an accredited doctoral program in any one of the social and/or behavioral sciences are invited to apply for the \$12,000 Racial/Ethnic Minority Graduate Scholarship. Deadline: February 1, 2014. Contact: Hoan Bui at hbui@utk.edu. For more information, visit <www.sssp1.org/index.cfm/m/261/Racial/Ethnic_Minority_Graduate_Scholarship/>.

The **Law School Admission Council (LSAC)** Research Grant Program funds research on a wide variety of topics related to the mission of LSAC. Specifi-

The Sydney S. Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy

Deadline: February 3, 2014

Community Action Research Initiative Grant

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

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

ASA Congressional Fellowship

The ASA Congressional Fellowship brings a PhD-level sociologist to Washington, DC, to work as a staff member on a congressional committee or in a congressional office, or as a member of a congressional agency. This intensive 11-month experience reveals the intricacies of the policy-making process to the sociological fellow and shows the usefulness of sociological data and concepts to policy issues.

Each applicant should have a general idea about their area of interest, some experience in client-driven work, good writing skills, and a commitment to the policy process. It is helpful to investigate placement possibilities in advance and suggest some in the letter of interest. The application should highlight the link between one's sociological expertise and a current policy issue. Be sure to specify the time span available to do the fellowship placement. ASA will join with other associations' congressional fellows to offer orientation, meetings, and support for the person selected.

Applications can be obtained at the ASA website at www.asanet.org (click on "Funding").

ASA Congressional Fellowship

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announcements

cally included in the program's scope are projects investigating precursors to legal training, selection into law schools, legal education, and the legal profession. To be eligible for funding, a research project must inform either the process of selecting law students or legal education itself in a demonstrable way. The program welcomes proposals for research from a variety of methodologies, a potentially broad range of topics, and varying time frames. Proposals will be judged on the importance of the questions addressed, their relevance to the mission of LSAC, the quality of the research designs, and the capacity of the researchers to carry out the project. Deadlines: August 15. For more information, visit <www.lisac.org/lisacresources/grants/lisac-research>.

Fellowships

The Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences (BIGSSS) invites applications to its PhD and post-doctoral program. BIGSSS supports its doctoral and postdoctoral fellows in achieving early scientific independence and provides funds in order to conduct, present, and publishing of their research. The language of instruction is English. Deadline: February 14, 2014. Contact: admissions-officer@bigsss-bremen.de. For more information, visit <www.bigsss-bremen.de>.

Columbia University Post-Doctoral Fellowship Position to begin September 2014. The goal of the fellowship is to train researchers whose work is focused on the ethical, legal, and social implications of advances in genetics, with a special focus on psychiatric, neurologic, and behavioral genetics. Training programs, which will generally last two years, include course work, mentored research activities, guidance in seeking research funding, and participation in the activities of the Columbia University Medical Center. All activities are designed to accommodate the skills and interests of the fellows. Candidates should have a doctorate (e.g., PhD, JD, MD) in the social and behavioral sciences, genetics or other basic sciences, and substantial empirical research skills. Deadline: February 1, 2014 Contact: Sharon Schwartz at sbs5@columbia.edu.

In the News

Mitch Abolafia, University at Albany, was a November 1 guest on the "Marketplace Morning Report" radio program and was quoted in a Marketplace.org article about the Federal Reserve under Ben Bernanke.

Rene Almeling, Yale University, authored a November 29 post, "Sex Cells: The Gender Divided Market for Eggs and Sperm," on the PBS NewsHour "Rundown" blog.

Medora Barnes, John Carroll University, was quoted in an October 15

Canada.com article, "Baby Blues (and Pinks): Parents Buying into Stereotypes Even Before Little Ones are Born, Study Shows," about her research. The research was also covered in *The (Montreal) Gazette*, *The Vancouver Sun*, the *Ottawa Citizen*, and a number of other major Canadian newspapers on October 14 and 15.

Michelle Budig, University of Massachusetts-Amherst, was quoted in a November 15 NBCNews.com article about the motherhood wage penalty and the fatherhood wage bonus, and her research on the topic was mentioned in a November 15 CNBC broadcast.

Helen A. Berger, Brandeis University, was interviewed for an October 30 CNN.com article, "For Some Wiccans, Halloween Can Be a Real Witch."

Karen Cerulo, Rutgers University, was quoted in a November 23 CNN.com article, "Phones on a Plane: To Talk or Not to Talk?"

Andrew Cherlin, Johns Hopkins University, and **Judith Seltzer**, University of California-Log Angeles, were quoted in a November 18 *Wall Street Journal* article, "Parents Serving as Emergency Support for Adult Kids."

Jay Coakley, University of Colorado-Colorado Springs, was quoted in a November 27 *Huffington Post* column, "It's Decision Time: What Kind of Sports Do We Want?"

Jessica Collett and **Jade Avelis**, both of the University of Notre Dame, were mentioned along with their research on the influence of the impostor phenomenon on career aspirations in a November 9 *Guardian* article. They were also mentioned in articles in *ScienceCareers*, *Physics World*, *Business Insider*, and other media outlets.

Paula England, New York University, was quoted in a November 12 *New York Times* article, "In Hookups, Inequality Still Reigns."

Jeremy Fiel, University of Wisconsin-Madison, was quoted in a November 5 *Atlantic* article, "Why Are American Schools Still Segregated?"

Claude Fischer, University of California-Berkeley, was quoted and **Judith Seltzer**, University of California-Los Angeles, was mentioned in a November 30 *Deseret News* article, "Senior Discounts: Adult Children Subsidized by Senior Parents."

Lori Freedman, University of California-San Francisco, was quoted in a December 2 *Washington Post* article, "Catholic Hospitals Are Growing. What Will That Mean for Reproductive Health?" The article also appeared in *The Seattle Times* on December 2.

Charles A. Gallagher, La Salle University, was interviewed November 5 on Philadelphia's Fox News on the sociological reasons bystanders don't help when they see a victim to crime.

He was also quoted in an October 31 *Houston Chronicle* article about how cafes can be gathering spots for specific immigrant groups and was quoted in October 19 *Courier Post* article on the racial and sociological implications of Corey Booker being elected to the U.S. Senate.

Julian Go, Boston University, was interviewed November 18 on Pacifica Radio's "Against the Grain," which covered Go's research on the American and European empires in the post-World War II period as discussed in his book, *Patterns of Empire: the British and American Empires, 1688 to the Present*.

Alice Goffman, University of Wisconsin-Madison, **Mitchell Duneier**, Princeton University, **Elijah Anderson**, Yale University, **Gary Alan Fine**, Northwestern University, and **Bruce Western**, Harvard University, were quoted and **Sudhir Venkatesh**, Columbia University, was mentioned in a November 18 *Chronicle of Higher Education* article, "The American Police State."

Kevin Gotham, Tulane University, was mentioned in a December 4 *Advocate* article, "Katrina Study to Examine People, Plants and the Rats."

Jonathan Hill, Calvin College, was quoted in a December 3 *Salt Lake Tribune* article, "A New Look at Giving Tuesday: More Give to Religion Than Realize it."

James M. Jasper, Graduate Center-CUNY, was a November 12 guest on Romanian National Television's evening news, where he discussed the country's growing protests against gold mining.

Philip Kasinitz, Graduate Center-CUNY, was quoted in a recent *Les Temps* article on the resurgence of taxi dancing in New York City.

Michael Kimmel, Stony Brook University, was quoted in a December 4 *Telegraph* article, "Sexist Britain? Oh

Come On, Women are Just as Badly Behaved When it Comes to Stereotyping Girls at Work." Kimmel was also quoted in a December 3 *Telegraph* article, "The 10 Jobs Men Don't Trust Women (or Men) to Do: From a Male Nanny to a Female Bus Driver," and in a November 17 Associated Press article, "Network of All-Boys NYC Public Schools Growing." In addition, Kimmel's new book, *Angry White Men: American Masculinity at the End of an Era*, was reviewed November 24 in the *New York Times*.

David Maume, University of Cincinnati, was interviewed December 5 on NPR's "Morning Edition" about his *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* study, which found that social ties are more important than biology when it comes to teen sleep problems. The study was also the subject of articles in a number of media outlets including NPR.org, *The Huffington Post*, *LiveScience.com*, *Newsday*, and *Education Week* on December 5.

Sabrina McCormick, George Washington University, was quoted in a September 26 *Chicago Tribune* article, "When Cancer Comes Early."

Theresa Morris, Trinity College, was interviewed October 22 on WPR and WNPR and quoted in an October 23 WNPR.org article about her research on c-sections, published in her book, *Cut It Out: The C-Section Epidemic in America*.

Kelly Musick, Cornell University, was quoted and **Ann Meier**, University of Minnesota, was mentioned in a November 29 *Wall Street Journal* article, "Why Family Dinners Won't Stop Drug Abuse."

Jay Livingston, Montclair State University, wrote a November 25 *Pacific Standard* column, "Kennedy's Assassination and the Sociology of Emotions." The column originally appeared in *Sociological Images* on November 23.

save the date

109th MEETING

HARD TIMES

The Impact of Economic Inequality ON FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS

109th ASA Annual Meeting | August 16-19, 2014 | San Francisco, CA

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Andrew Papachristos, Yale University, was quoted and **Christopher Wildeman**, Yale University, was mentioned in a November 27 *Los Angeles Daily News* op-ed, "Reassessing Poverty's Role."

Michael Pollard, RAND Corporation, and **Kathleen Mullan Harris**, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, had their research covered in a December *Women's Health* article, "The Shack-Up Shakedown."

David Schleifer, Public Agenda, was interviewed November 7 on NPR's "All Things Considered" about the FDA's proposed new regulations that would essentially ban trans fats. He was also quoted in a November 7 NPR.org article and in November 8 *Chicago Tribune* and *Atlantic* articles about the same topic.

Judith Seltzer, University of California-Los Angeles, was quoted in a November 5 *Washington Post* article on grandparents caring for children.

Patrick Sharkey, New York University, was quoted in a December 4 *Daily Beast* article, "Obama Confronts Liberals' Biggest Skeptics: White People."

Melissa Sloan, University of South Florida Sarasota-Manatee, and **Dawne Mouzon**, Rutgers University, were quoted in a December 5 *Los Angeles Times* article about Sloan's new *Social Psychology Quarterly* study, "Counting on Coworkers: Race, Social Support, and Emotional Experiences on the Job."

Clare Stacey, Kent State University, was quoted in a November 21 *Bloomberg* article, "Home-Care Aides at Poverty's Edge Are Hottest U.S. Jobs." The article also appeared in the *Chicago Tribune* on November 28.

Zeynep Tufekci, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, was interviewed November 18 on the North Carolina Public Radio program, "The State of Things," about her life and research.

Charles Varner, Princeton University, and **Cristobal Young**, Stanford University, were mentioned in a December 3 *Atlantic Cities* article, "Why Bill de Blasio's Tax Hike Won't Cause the Wealthy to Flee New York."

Sharon Zukin, Brooklyn College and the Graduate Center-CUNY, was quoted about holiday shopping in several publications including the *Press & Sun Bulletin* on November 27, the *New York Post* on November 29, and the *Connecticut Post* on December 2. The *New York Post* article also quoted **Michelle Weinberger**, Northwestern University, about the same topic.

Awards

Bonnie Berry, Social Problems Research Group, is the recipient of the Mentor of Mentors Award from the American Society of Criminology.

David Christopher Lubin, University of Chicago, received the UChicago Booth Teaching Award for 2013. The first sociologist selected since 1998.

Maxine Baca Zinn, Michigan State University, received the 2013 Charles Horton Cooley Award for Distinguished Scholarship from the Michigan Sociological Association.

People

Richard Arum, New York University, has joined the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation as a senior fellow on educational quality as a one-year stint.

Chloe Bird, RAND Corporation, has been appointed Editor-in-Chief of *Women's Health Issues* of January 2014. For more information, visit <www.whjournal.com>.

E. C. Ejiogu, University of the Free State-South Africa, was guest editor on a Special Section of the *Journal of Asian and African Studies* December issue.

Simon Langlois, Laval University-Quebec, has been elected President of the Academy of Social Sciences of the Royal Society of Canada on November 2013.

David Christopher Lubin, University of Chicago, received the 2013 Chicago Social Sciences Division Research Grant in support of his field work.

New Books

Salvatore J. Babones, University of Sydney, **Gustavo Esteva**, Universidad de la Tierra, and **Philipp Babcicky**, University of Sydney, *The Future of Development: A Radical Manifesto*, (Policy Press, 2013).

Salvatore J. Babones, University of Sydney, *Methods for Quantitative Macro-Comparative Research* (Sage Publications, 2013).

Salvatore J. Babones, University of Sydney, Ed., *Applied Statistical Modeling* (4 volumes, Sage Publications, 2013) and *Fundamentals of Regression Modeling* (4 volumes, SAGE Publications, 2013).

James Burk, Texas A&M University, Ed. *How 9/11 Changed Our Ways of War* (Stanford University Press, 2013).

Morten Ender, West Point, **David Rohall**, Western Illinois University, **Michael Matthews**, West Point, *The Millennial Generation and National Defense: Attitudes of Future Military and Civilian Leaders* (Palgrave Pivot, 2014).

Karla A. Erickson, Grinnell College, *How We Die Now Intimacy and the Work of Dying* (Temple University Press, 2013).

Nancy Foner, Hunter College and CUNY Graduate Center, **Jan Rath**, University of Amsterdam, **Jan Willem Duyvendak**, University of Amsterdam, and **Rogier van Reekum**, Erasmus University, Eds. *New York and Amsterdam: Immigration and the New Urban Landscape* (New York University Press, 2014).

Gary Neil Marks, University of Melbourne, *Education, Social Background and Cognitive Ability: The Decline of the Social* (Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group, 2014).

New Publications

Behavioral Science & Policy (BSP), a new journal for policy makers. Published with Brookings Institution Press, BSP features short articles advancing proposals and recommendations from

leading behavioral and social scientists. Articles will be reviewed by disciplinary researchers and professional writing editors so that they are readily accessible to a broad audience. For more information, visit <www.bsp-journal.org/>.

Summer Programs

21st Annual RAND Summer Institute, July 7-10, 2014, Santa Monica, CA. Two conferences addressing critical issues facing our aging population: Mini-Medical School for Social Scientists; Workshop on the Demography, Economics, Psychology, and Epidemiology of Aging. Interested researchers can apply for financial support covering travel and accommodations. For more information, visit <www.rand.org/labor/aging/rsi.html>.

Deaths

Suzanne Kurth, University of Tennessee-Knoxville, died at the age of 69 on November 18, 2013, in Chicago after a short illness. Suzanne had faithfully attended nearly every Southern Sociological Society meeting.

Clifford Nass, Stanford University, died November 2 at the age of 55. He was innovative for his research on multitasking.

Obituaries

Clifford I. Nass
1958-2013

Clifford I. Nass, a pioneer in sociological studies of communication technologies, died suddenly on November 2, 2013. He was 55 years old. Nass was known to his colleagues and friends as a truly gifted intellectual with a generous spirit, warm heart, and an infectious laugh. His presence filled the hallways and auditoriums of the places he studied and taught, and his kindness filled the hearts of those fortunate enough to know him.

Nass received an undergraduate degree in mathematics from Princeton University. He worked briefly as a computer scientist at Intel before returning to Princeton for a doctorate in sociology. He received his PhD in 1986 and joined the faculty in the Stanford communication department where he remained until the time of his death. Nass' ability to bridge the hard and social sciences, to merge theoretical and applied worlds of knowledge, brought richness to his thinking and gave his research broad appeal.

Nass' early work explored the viability of social interaction between humans and techno-objects—specifically computers, robots, and avatars. Nass and colleagues revisited a number of classic social psychological experiments designed to test person-to-person responses in social exchange. In updating the experiments, his team

ASA footnotes

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

Editor: *Sally T. Hillsman*

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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).

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announcements

made one critical change. Now, the experiments tested person-to-computer, robot, or avatar responses. Results showed that people—even the most technologically sophisticated people—interacted with techno-objects just as they interacted with humans. Subjects were polite to computers, robots, and avatars; they responded to praise from them, and viewed them as teammates. Subjects liked techno-objects with personalities or social characteristics similar to their own and trusted those that manifested the most caring orientations. They found masculine sounding computers, robots, and avatars extroverted, driven, and intelligent, whereas they judged feminine sounding techno-objects to be knowledgeable about love and relationships. Subjects even altered their body posture and mood according to the size and perspective of the screen images before them. Nass and colleagues concluded that techno-objects endowed with critical interactive and communicative capacities could have dramatic effects on people's perceptions of viable social "others." These techno-objects evoke a sense of intersubjectivity in humans, encouraging individuals to respond in fundamentally social ways. As a result, techno-objects become an active part of social interaction as opposed to mere props used by humans to enhance or steer such exchanges.

Nass's recent work explored people's ability to effectively multitask. Challenging claims that new technologies allow us to do two (or more) things at once, Nass and colleagues showed that people attending to multiple informational streams (i.e., texting and talking, e-mailing while watching YouTube, etc.) cannot fully concentrate on, comprehend or effectively remember information as well as those who do one thing at a time. Multitaskers are, in Nass's terms, "suckers for irrelevancy." They are driven by the need to draw in as much information as possible. But in so doing, they are destined to inadequately process the full range of informational meaning. Moreover, Nass argued that multitasking resulted in important deficits—both cognitive and emotional. He advised businesses to resist policies requiring employee multitasking, noting potential inefficiencies and dangers that could emerge from work products created in multitasking contexts. Nass "walked the walk" on this matter. In his local environment, Nass insisted on maintaining certain levels of face-to-face exchange. Indeed, in his many years as a residential dorm adviser, he established "face-to-face days" during which students were required to communicate without the use of technological devices.

As is always true when a gifted individual dies at such a young age, we are left to wonder what gems and insights might have emerged from Nass' future works. But for those of us who knew

him, there is something more as well. Somewhere in our hearts, as we turn a corner at our workplace or some professional meeting, we will quietly and persistently wish to see his welcoming smile, feel that trademark bear hug, or hear the infectious laugh that made everywhere he went a happier place.

Karen A. Cerulo, Rutgers University

Eugene A. Rosa
1941-2013

Eugene A. Rosa, a pioneer in environmental sociology, died on February 21, 2013, at age 71. Gene's work is foundational to contemporary thinking in structural human ecology, the sociology of risk, and the sociology of energy. He was a pioneer in linking sociology to the ecological and earth system sciences.

Gene did his graduate work with Allan Mazur at the Maxwell School at Syracuse University. His dissertation examined "biosociology"—a term he coined to emphasize that he was studying the influence of the social on the biological—and thus presaged current work in neurosociology. Allan and Gene published what may be the first quantitative macro-comparative analysis in environmental social science, showing that lifestyle and energy consumption had decoupled. Their analysis changed our understanding of energy consumption in contemporary societies.

After spending two years as a postdoc at Stanford, Gene moved to Washington State University (WSU). He joined an amazing cluster of sociologists pioneering work on environmental sociology and on risk: Bill Catton, Riley Dunlap, Lee Freese, Bill Freudenburg, and Jim Short. Gene's contributions to the sociology of risk include two books and more than 40 articles and book chapters. While he did extensive empirical work on risk perceptions and risk controversies, perhaps his most important contributions to the sociology of risk were theoretical. His famous article on the ontology and epistemology of risk, "Metatheoretical Foundations of Post-Normal Risk" continues to spark discussion. One of his monographs, *Risk, Uncertainty, and Rational Action*, won the 2000-02 Outstanding Publication Award from the ASA Section on Environment and Technology. His last book, *The Risk Society Revisited* (co-authored with Ortwinn Renn and Aaron McCright, 2013), integrates current sociological theories of risk and offers suggestions about risk governance—Gene felt that theory must be engaged with the challenges of improving risk management and fostering sustainability. Recently, Gene led a collaboration of scholars who asserted the importance of social science in assessing the nuclear waste issue. As a result he was asked to testify before President Obama's Blue Ribbon Commission on America's Nuclear Future.

With collaborators Richard York and Tom Dietz, Gene established a research program that evaluated the contribution of population, affluence, technology, institutions, culture, and other factors to shaping environmental stress. This work is a cornerstone of the new structural human ecology and a new macro-sociology of the environment. Its ongoing influence is evident in the more than 2000 citations to Gene's work in this area. A volume Gene co-edited, *Human Footprints on the Global Environment* (2010), examines structural human ecology and related approaches to global environmental change. It won the Gerald R. Young Book Award from the Society for Human Ecology. *Structural Human Ecology* (2013) presents essays centered on Gene's contributions to this emerging perspective. The most recent thread in this work—examining the efficiency with which societies produce human well-being relative to the stress they place on the environment—is deeply resonant with his 1970s work on energy and lifestyle. Gene considered it a new way of thinking about sustainability.

It is not surprising that so accomplished a scholar won many accolades. He was Regent's Professor, Boeing Distinguished Professor of Environmental Sociology, and Meyer Distinguished Professor of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy at Washington State University. He was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the Sociological Research Association. He was one of only two people to twice win the Outstanding Publication Award of the ASA Section on Environment and Technology (the other two-time winner is his student Richard York.)

In addition to his scholarship, Gene was an accomplished artist and was very proud of his appointment as an Affiliated Professor of Fine Arts at WSU. His sculptures, which he described as *Ecolage*, appeared regularly in the Faculty of Fine Arts Exhibition and were the subject of a solo exhibition as well (see images at cooley.libarts.wsu.edu/rosa/artistry.html).

Coming from a working-class family in the Finger Lakes/Lake Erie region of New York, he always had a sense of wonder at the social and intellectual journey he was on and was proud of his family and heritage. He established the Luigi Gastaldo and Flora Brevette Rosa Endowment, named for his parents, at the WSU Museum of Art to fund visits for children who might otherwise not experience an art museum.

Gene was an extraordinary sociologist and colleague. Whether it was new ideas for research, sage advice about professional life and ethics, or his gourmet cooking and incredible collection of wines, his generosity was unending. Every conversation with Gene would sparkle with new ideas and his unflinching good humor. He will be missed as both a scholar and as a friend.

Thomas Dietz, Michigan State University;
Aaron McCright, Michigan State University; Richard York, University of Oregon

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funding

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Deadline: February 1, 2014

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Applications should consist of a project description, CVs for all project leaders, and IRB documentation where appropriate. The project description is limited to a maximum of five pages and should: (a) include an overview of the project, describing the problem it addresses, the approach to addressing the problem, and the empirical basis for evaluating that approach; (b) briefly locate the project in the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning literature as well as other relevant literature; (c) describe the expected benefits of the project, including systemic impacts; (d) provide a detailed budget; and (e) indicate whether, in the event the project is funded, a check should be made payable directly to the project leader or to an affiliated institution.

For more information, visit the funding page at www.asanet.org or e-mail apap@asanet.org.

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