

Footnotes

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2005 ASA Annual Meeting . . . Our 100th Meeting!

Philadelphia: The City

The first article in a series highlighting ASA's upcoming 2005 centennial meeting in Philadelphia

Michael Zuckerman, author of this first article in the Annual Meeting series, is one of ASA's best colonial historians. He is a Philadelphian, born and bred, the author of such classics as *Peaceable Kingdoms: New England Towns in the Eighteenth Century*, and *Almost Chosen People: Oblique Biographies in the American Grain*, as well as many articles and edited collections. He has generously accepted to revise for us the loving and lovely presentation of Philadelphia that he wrote for his fellow historians over two decades ago. We are grateful, and delighted. More specifications and details about walks, monuments, and great restaurants that demand advance reservations will appear in the coming months on the ASA web site, in announcements in *Footnotes* and in the package you will receive when you arrive at registration. Don't forget to open it!

— 2005 ASA Annual Meeting Host Committee

by Michael Zuckerman,
University of Pennsylvania

Noted urban historian Sam Bass Warner once called Philadelphia a private city. He meant primarily to emphasize, without using the word, the capitalism that aligns Philadelphia with every other American city. But his phrase also captured a certain secretiveness that distinguishes Philadelphia from most other American cities.

Philadelphians have never quite gotten the hang of the assertive civic boosterism that seems so imperative elsewhere. They have never been so pathetically provincial as to suppose themselves the Hub of the Universe. They have never even been so bent on braggadocio as to proclaim themselves proudly the Second City.

And yet the world has always come around to Philadelphia and its distinctive ways. In the 17th century, when the essential issues of the western world were religious, Philadelphia was practicing universal religious liberty before most other cities were even imagining it. In the 18th century, when the essential questions of the Atlantic community were political, Philadelphia was embodying the ideals of the Enlightenment in institutions while republican visionaries in other countries were still whispering them conspiratorially in coffee houses. In the 19th century, when the essential

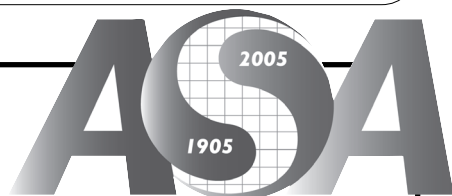


Philadelphia's ornate City Hall building is graced at its apex by a statue of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania.

energies of America were economic, Philadelphia led the nation in elaborating the techno-logic and the organizational logic of the industrial revolution. Even in the 20th century, when the cities of the sunbelt have surged to the fore, Philadelphia pointed the path of city planning and urban renewal to the decaying urban centers of the Northeast and Midwest continue to cling.

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Reflecting on ASA's Centennial Year, 2005



At this time 100 years ago . . . the New York City underground subway system was opened, and the next year the American Sociological Society made its not so underground movement more official with its first Annual Meeting and a membership of 115 (1906).

75 years ago . . . Gandhi was leading a revolt in India, a few years later the ASA would lead its own revolt with the first published issue of the *American Sociological Review*, which was to become the flagship journal of the Association (1936).

50 years ago . . . Rosa Parks started the Montgomery, Alabama, bus boycott when she refused to give up her seat on a public bus, and in a sheepishly less revolutionary move, the American Sociological Society (ASS) decided to go ahead and give up its "seat" by changing its name to the American Sociological Association (ASA) (1959).

25 years ago . . . smallpox was officially eradicated, and four years later a sociological scientific breakthrough was made when a computer-based index of ASA journals was published (1984).

Fighting International Terrorism with Social Science Knowledge

Sociologists are integral to Department of Homeland Security research centers grant

by Johanna Ebner,
Public Information Office

Social scientists, including numerous sociologists, will unite in defense of national security. The University of Maryland-College Park was named in January as the home for a major Department of Homeland Security (DHS) social and behavioral research center dedicated to reducing terrorism worldwide. The center's three main working groups will focus on the origins of terrorist groups, the dynamics of terrorist groups, and a group examining societal issues associated with terrorism in the United States.

Secretary of Homeland Security Tom Ridge and Charles McQueary, his undersecretary for science and technology, announced the \$12-million, three-year grant to the University of Maryland and its academic partners to establish the Center of Excellence for Behavioral and Social Research on Terrorism and

Counter-terrorism. It is the fourth university-based center of excellence funded by DHS.

"A critical aspect of fighting terrorism is understanding terrorism, understanding how terrorist groups form and operate, how they grow and sustain themselves, and the social and psychological impacts of terrorist attacks," said Ridge at the center's dedication.

The center's team of scholars will be led by University of Maryland criminologist Gary LaFree. "This may be the social science equivalent of the Manhattan Project," said LaFree, an ASA member. "Too often, policymakers have had to counter terrorists on the basis of assumptions and guesstimates. Our job will be to give them more solid information to work with."



Tom Ridge, then-Director of the Department of Homeland Defense, spoke at the University of Maryland-College Park on January 10 at the announcement of the new Center of Excellence for Behavioral and Social Research on Terrorism and Counter-terrorism.

Team Approach

Teams of social scientists from many fields comprise the Center of Excellence. In the first year, one working group will study how terrorist organizations form and recruit, focusing on specific organizations that pose a clear and present danger. One line of research, for example, will ask whether terror groups inspired by religious zeal are more likely to use weapons of mass destruction than their secular counterparts. Another will

look at the way terror groups have exploited the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks to expand their base of popular support.

In all these studies, researchers will look for ways to intervene and disrupt the process. "We'll be a kind of academic rapid-response team," LaFree says. "Part of our job will involve getting timely advice to homeland and national security professionals in government."

"This new center award is a very important one and a real accomplishment for sociologists!" said Kathleen Tierney, University of Colorado-Boulder sociology professor and director of the Natural Hazards Research and Applications Information Center. Tierney will head the working group on the societal impacts of terrorism. In addition to the University of Maryland, the University of Colorado is one of the center's six academic partners, which include the University of California-Los Angeles, the University of Pennsylvania, the University of South Carolina, and the Monterey Institute of International Studies.

"We will be working to better understand the public perception of the terrorism threat, ways of communicating that threat to the public and to public officials, and preparedness issues in

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Watch for Call for ASA Major Awards for 2006 in the March *Footnotes*, or see <www.asanet.org/members/2005awardnom.html#Pub>.

In This Issue . . .



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The first article in the series of articles about Philadelphia, the host city for the 2005 Annual Meeting.



1 Department of Homeland Security Recruits Sociology
DHS grant focuses on using social science knowledge to combat terrorism.



3 Expansion of the Sorokin Lecture
As part of the Centennial planning, ASA is extending sociological knowledge to a wider audience.



8 Student Travel Award
Don't forget to send in Student Travel Grant applications or remind a student to do so.

Ethnomethodology and Conversational Analysis Becomes 44th ASA Section

Evolution & Sociology group is still evolving

By the close of ASA's 2004 membership year (October 1), a special interest group aspiring to attain formal recognition as an ASA Section was successful. The ASA "Section-in-Formation" on Ethnomethodology and Conversational Analysis successfully recruited more than the 300 members required to attain such status and officially became the 44th full section of the association. The formal section status became effective with the 2005 membership year.

In August, the ASA Council authorized creation of a new Section-in-Formation on Evolution and Sociology. The stated purpose of the Section-in-Formation on Evolution and Sociology is to create an institutional base within sociology for a group of scientists with a common stock of knowledge of evolutionary theory and relevant research findings who can constructively critique new research in the area.

For additional information on these or any other ASA section, visit www.asanet.org/sections/general.html on the ASA website.

Our Regular Features

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The Executive Officer's Column

On Becoming 200: Looking Forward



Will ASA prosper during the next 100 years as it has during its first century? What will the Association look like after all the likely bumps and thrills along the way to 2105? As we celebrate ASA's centennial this year we will certainly be focusing largely on the Association's 100 years of accomplishments. This is an appropriate focus, and a summary of a number of the Association's retrospectively oriented activities appears in the January 2005 *Footnotes* Vantage Point column, titled "On Becoming 100," and in the front-page article, "ASA Is 100 Years Old."

But we should take the opportunity to view this centennial year also as the beginning of our next century. Like all "commencements," retrospection is only half of our obligation. We should speculate a bit on the promise of renewal that accompanies such times. Not a crystal-ball sort of speculation but a projecting-from-numbers kind of perspective. While I focus here on ASA's membership growth potential, which is the core of ASA growth, it is not the only story. The organization's operational efficiency, productivity, and program quality (e.g. its publications, annual meetings, academic alliances, minority affairs, research on the profession, policy and media relations efforts), all contribute to the Association's future prospects to continue as the premier representative of professional and academic sociology in the United States.

On the Positive Side

At the present time and for the past three years (i.e., about one percent of the way to our bicentennial), ASA has experienced a noteworthy growth spurt, reflected in our near-record membership numbers, record-breaking sections memberships, healthy journal submissions, and record-breaking attendance at the 2004 Annual Meeting (nearly 5,600 attendees).

At the end of our 2004 membership year, ASA had 13,712 members, the highest number in a quarter century, following three consecutive years of growth. And we are currently well ahead of the 2004 pace of renewals. Member retention across years is likewise strong in ASA (at about 75 percent), especially when compared to other scientific societies. Membership in ASA sections stood at 21,366, the highest ever section participation level. The number of ASA sections has been growing at a rate of about one per year since 1994, standing now at 44, with an additional section in formation. Reflecting the changing scientific context of our current century, "Evolution and Sociology" is the current section in formation, and you can read about our newest section, Ethnomethodology and Conversational Analysis, elsewhere on this page. Numbers do not tell the whole section story, however. Member activities within sections are expanding and vigorous, even in sections that are modest in size.

When it comes to voting in ASA elections, we consistently boast a high participation rate (at 30 percent) among eligible voters, a voter participation rate way beyond that of many comparable nonprofit scientific associations.

Growth in Context

Numbers in the absence of context are just that. So while ASA numbers have been on an upward march, it's imperative that we look also at the larger context of sociology-relevant demographics and relate them to ASA's long-term membership potential.

In 2003, ASA's Committee on Executive Office and Budget asked for a set of estimates to determine whether ASA membership size is likely to increase, stay stable, or decrease over the next five years to ten years. These estimates were to take into account the retirement of large cohorts of older sociologists and assumptions about retention, new member growth, and replacement of older members with younger cohorts. The resulting projections are not long-term forecasts or extrapolations (i.e., not based on time-series data over decades) but are descriptive data that make certain weighted statistical assumptions. The conclusions of this report from ASA's Research and Development Department are that ASA membership numbers are likely to remain robust in the near future. Data pushing these estimates further into our second century will come over time. For now, however, the Executive Office takes this as a challenge to keep serving the membership well and to inspire improved services to our members and to the sociology profession and discipline in general.

Myriad other data and studies on the trends in the discipline (e.g., numbers of new PhDs awarded annually) are available on ASA's website at www.asanet.org/research/faqintro2002.html and are relevant to ASA's future. Data tables and graphs there reveal short- and long-term trends in the profession on factors relevant to the potential growth of ASA as an organization. These include data on enrollments, degrees awarded, employment, faculty salaries, as well as sociology's inclusiveness as a discipline when it comes to women and minorities in the educational pipeline. The tables incorporate secondary data from nationally representative surveys as well as data collected by the Association. For example, the number of sociology doctorates awarded between 1990 and 2001 is up nearly 39 percent, and masters and bachelors degrees are up 67 and 60 percent, respectively, over the same period. Federal R&D expenditures in constant 2001 dollars in sociology are up by nearly 83 percent, and from non-federal sources have increased by about 84 percent over this period.

Data exist elsewhere on dynamic environmental issues (e.g., changes in the percentage of American students who pursue science, the cost and growth of higher education, U.S. population growth) that will modulate sociology's growth. For example, see the National Science Foundation at www.nsf.gov/statistics/.

Positive trends in the discipline at the commencement of our second century as a scientific society and professional association contribute to ASA's vision. While I am neither a gambler nor a crystal ball gazer, I predict that ASA's fundamental strength, its integrity of purpose, and its ability to face and meet the real challenges that lie ahead, will carry us vigorously through our next 100 years to the celebration of our bicentennial. □

—Sally T. Hillsman



Centennial Inspires Expansion of ASA Sorokin Lecture

by Carla B. Howery, Executive Office

The Sorokin Lecture has been a longstanding opportunity for a distinguished ASA member to deliver a lecture at a regional sociological society meeting. Since 1967, each year the winner of the ASA Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award has traveled to a regional association and speaks about the book that had been honored. A restricted fund, named for past ASA President Pitirim Sorokin, underwrote the costs for the visiting lecturer.



As part of the planning for ASA's centennial, ASA Council discussed many ways in which the Association could extend sociological knowledge to new audiences, including students, faculty in other fields, and interested community members. Some associations, such as Sociologists for Women in Society or the Midwest Sociological Society, have some form of a speaker's bureau. After some discussion of various options, the Council decided to modify the existing Sorokin Lectureship to achieve greater outreach potential in three ways.

First, the new Sorokin Lectureship will include more possible lecturers. Any of the winners of major ASA awards in the past two years may be available to make visits to associations or campuses. Thus the range of topics on which lecturers could speak is expanded. Second, the list of eligible organizations to host a lecture has expanded from regional sociological societies to any sociological society and even college campuses. A state sociological society, for example, may be looking for a keynote speaker. A specialty organization may link with one of the ASA award winners according to their specialty or research interests. A campus in a metropolitan area might invite colleagues from their campus and other nearby colleges to hear one of the award-winning sociologists. Third, ASA is now able to fund up to four lectures per year instead of a single lectureship as in past years.

A full listing of the recent award winners is posted on the ASA website at <www.asanet.org/apap/sorokinbroc.pdf>.

These changes should provide a vibrant road show in which to share the sociological message.

Application Process

Any of the winners of major ASA awards in the past two calendar years may be available to deliver a lecture at a state, regional, or aligned sociological association meeting, or on a campus. ASA would cover the costs of travel and up to two days of hotel costs. The host would cover registration (if applicable) and meals. Contingent upon available funding, the ASA can support up to four such lecture trips each calendar year.

To apply, send a letter of inquiry with specific information about the event and the audience as well as the lecturer preferred. Executive officers or presidents of associations, or faculty (with chair's support) in departments may apply to host a lecturer. Submit these materials and any questions to:

Michael Murphy
Director, Governance
American Sociological Association
1307 New York Avenue, NW, #700
Washington, DC 20005
202-383-9005 x327

Preference will be given to groups who have not previously hosted a lecturer. For more information on the Sorokin lecture series, see <www.asanet.org/public/sorokin.pdf>. □

Sociology in Action on the Hill. . .



Eastern Michigan University sociologist Mansoor Moaddel (right) met in January with minority and majority staff of the U.S. House Committee on International Relations to discuss his recent National Science Foundation funded research on public attitudes and world views of Middle Easterners. Pictured with him (clockwise) are senior legislative staff Gregg Rickman, David Abramowitz, Hillel Weinberg, Sam Stratman, and Renée Austell. Moaddel met with other national policymakers in Washington, as well. (See p. 1 of the November 2004 Footnotes for information on this timely research.)

PUBLIC AFFAIRS UPDATE

✓ **Comprehensive data on firearms/violence needed for policy . . .** Current research and data on firearms, violent crime, and suicide are insufficient to support strong conclusions about the effects of various measures to prevent and control gun violence, says a new report from the National Academies' National Research Council. A comprehensive research program on firearms is needed as a basis for criminal justice and public health policy. The researchers on the Committee to Improve Research Information and Data on Firearms, which included three sociologists (Robert Crutchfield, University of Washington; Richard Rosenfeld, University of Missouri; and Christopher Winship, Harvard University) suggest that a comprehensive research program on firearms is needed in order for criminal justice and crime prevention to have a sound basis. More information and copies of the report, *Firearms and Violence: A Critical Review*, are available from the National Academies Press at <www.nationalacademies.org/topnews?#tn1216b>.

✓ **National Science Foundation (NSF) to focus on number of grants . . .** at least when it comes to the amount NSF awards grantees. Faced with a 3 percent budget cut in FY 2005, and a mere 2.4 percent increase in FY 2006, NSF intends to concentrate less on the amount or duration of grants and more on increasing the number of meritorious proposals it funds in its next two or three budget cycles, said newly appointed Director Arden Bement. Bement hopes that the NSF will continue to grow but knows it will not do so "at the rate expected under the Investing in America's Future Act of 2002," which authorized a doubling of NSF appropriations from fiscal year (FY) 2003 through FY 2005. In FY 2004, the average NSF grant was \$140,000 for a duration of just less than three years. In a January interview, Bement said he would meet funding constraints by asking each NSF directorate to assess and "refocus resources on the frontier and beyond," with an emphasis on transformational research. His goal for the NSF is to build a more competent workforce and focus on education and to become more mission-oriented. "Anything we can do to link our university research programs to the challenges facing the nation will enhance our chances for budget success."

✓ **NIH is dedicated to advancing first-time investigators . . .** The National Institutes of Health's (NIH) Office of Extramural Research has established a new website specifically aimed at assisting new investigators. The website, "Resources for New Investigators," provides links to a large range of useful information to facilitate grant applications, including tips on preparing applications. NIH's interest in the training and research funding of new investigators is understandably deep and longstanding. Over the years, special programs to assist new investigators in obtaining independent research funding have been created. While intended for new investigators, seasoned investigators will also find much of value in these resources, such as help with the application process, NIH policies and procedures, and data on new investigators. See <grants.nih.gov/grants/new_investigators/index.htm>.

✓ **National Academies report on progress toward alternative measures of poverty . . .** The National Research Council (NRC) of the National Academies released a report, *Experimental Poverty Measures: Summary of a Workshop*, summarizing discussions from a June 2004 National Academies workshop. The workshop reviewed federal research on alternative methods for measuring poverty, to obtain feedback from the scientific community as to which components of alternative measures are methodologically sound, and to see which of those might need further refinement. In 1995, the National Academies issued the report, *Measuring Poverty: A New Approach*, which called for moving toward a new measure of poverty. The methods used to produce these alternatives, however, have changed from year to year, so that there are no consistent time series of alternative poverty statistics. The recent sessions were devoted to the reference family poverty threshold; equivalence scales; geographic adjustments to thresholds; medical out-of-pocket expenses; work-related expenses including child-care; and incorporating the value of housing; and data issues. Read the report online at <www.nap.edu/catalog/11166.html>.

✓ **U.S.-born Mexican Americans and non-Hispanic Whites are at increased risk for psychiatric disorders . . .** According to the results of a National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) study, Mexican Americans and non-Hispanic Whites born in the United States have a higher risk for developing psychiatric disorders than their foreign-born counterparts who have immigrated to the United States. In this study, psychiatric disorders include: alcohol and drug use disorders, major depression, dysthymia, mania, hypomania, panic disorder, social and specific phobia, and general anxiety disorder. Based on the 2001-2002 National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions, the analysis is the first to consider immigration status in conjunction with psychiatric morbidity in these groups. Earlier studies compared psychiatric disorder rates among U.S.- and foreign-born Mexican Americans to either rates for U.S.-born non-Hispanic Whites or rates for the entire U.S. population, thereby confounding immigration status and ethnicity. The study is reported in the December issue of the *Archives of General Psychiatry*. A full text copy of the report is available at <www.archgenpsychiatry.com>.

Philadelphia, from page 1

Most Historically Significant

Quite simply, Philadelphia has been and remains to this day the most historically significant city in the country. So far from being merely the birthplace of American freedom, it has exhibited a continuing cultural creativity across the three centuries of its existence to which no other city can even come close. An utterly implausible proportion of the constituent elements of contemporary America originated in Philadelphia. The earliest American bank, insurance company, business school, and stock exchange all appeared in Philadelphia, and so did the first labor union and the first strike. The daily newspaper debuted here, and so did the typewriter, the telephone, and the large-scale electronic computer. The first hospital in America opened its doors here, and so did the first public library, the first learned society, the first art museum, and the first non-sectarian university. The first modern skyscraper was built here, designed by George Howe—it has now become the Loew's Hotel where the ASA will hold its meetings—and the first modern shopping mall went up a few miles outside the city. The first savings and loan association was established here, as well as the first federally funded housing project. The first wage tax was collected here. That quintessentially modern institution, the insane asylum, began here. (Of course, Philadelphia has not always been busy inventing America in all its ponderous modernity. An endless array of American indispensables such as the circus, the ice cream soda, the merry-go-round, the comics, and the Girl Scout cookie sale also originated here.)

There are museums to mark much of this inventiveness and its residues, dozens upon dozens of museums, devoted to everything from Swedish history to antique toys, soup tureens to submarines. Most of them are within easy reach of the convention hotels. Most of them are among the premier institutions of their kind in the country and indeed in the world. But for all the majesty of the Philadelphia Museum of Art, all the scientific pizzazz of the Franklin Institute, all the splendor of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archeology and Anthropology or the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and more, the grandest museum remains the city itself.

In almost any direction a vagrant sociologist might meander from the hotel, in this most rewardingly walkable of American cities, she will find effluvia of Philadelphia's more than 325 years of creativity. A few blocks to the west, for example, at the College of Physicians, she will find one of America's extraordinary libraries of the history of medicine and, far more fun, an intact Victorian chamber of medical monstrosities (one of two in the city, actually; the other is on the campus of the University of Pennsylvania, at the Wistar Institute, which houses not only the formaldehyde embalmed phantasms of the 19th century but also one of the supremely sophisticated cancer research facilities of the 20th).

A few blocks to the south, the strolling scholar will come upon the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the finest collection of manuscripts in American history outside the Library of Congress. Also, a few blocks to the south sits the Rosenbach Foundation, the townhouse of the greatest book dealer the world has ever seen, and the most genteel as well as fascinating place I know to do research.

And if these are of interest mostly to historians, sociologists may easily meander a mile northwest to Eastern State Penitentiary, once the most visionary prison in the world, now a vast rotted ruin partially restored for tourists, and still the best embodiment on the planet of the panopticon aspiration to social control. [The ASA Annual Meeting Host Committee hopes to offer a guided tour of this very interesting site. Watch for the announcement!] Or they may even more easily stroll a block north to the Reading Terminal Market, once the most genteel and still perhaps the most sophisticated of all American farmers' markets.

Ornate Civic Pomp

Two blocks west on Market Street hulks City Hall. Surrounded by plazas and fountains, it centers the city in every symbolic way and more than a few real ones as well. Thirty years in the building, City Hall still cuts an imposing figure among the skyscrapers that only in the late 1980s started to look down on the statue of William Penn that crowns City Hall. "No taller than William Penn's hat" was for a long time the enforced norm of the city's planners. City Hall is still bigger by far than most of the new structures in the city. It was, in fact, bigger than any building in America before the Pentagon. Situated at the very center of the city William Penn planned, it is the one building in the only city in the country that embodies visually the fiction so fondly cherished by so many generations of social scientists, that politics stands at the center of our social life. In a milieu strewn with architectural triumphs from the time of Latrobe, Haviland, Strickland, and Walter to our own day of Kahn and Venturi, it is the city's ultimate treasure. Inside, its courtrooms are gilded fantasies of grandeur (and have to be, to stand comparison to the outrageous politicians who ply their trade in the chambers and the Damon Runyon types who crowd the corridors). Outside, its walls are adorned with more carving than any building ought by rights to bear (though far less than they bore in its original ornate pomposity). And at the top stands the immense sculpture of Penn by Alexander Calder I, commanding a multitude of marvelous views of the city, including one down the Parkway past the monumental Logan Circle fountain sculpted by Alexander Calder II to the Art Museum's grand stairway and its huge dancing mobile done by Alexander Calder III. All about City Hall stand other monumental sculptures, by Oldenburg, Moore, Lipschitz, Indiana, and Dubuffet, to mention but a few. And all around the city stand others that compose the finest collection of outdoor sculpture in the country.

Across the street from City Hall to the east is the building designed by Daniel Burnham of Chicago that once was John Wanamaker's, one of the great department stores of the land, and that now houses Lord and Taylor's. Across the street to the north is the Masonic Temple, with some of the damndest construction set-pieces you ever saw. And between the Masonic Temple and City Hall runs a small portion of one of the most dazzlingly audacious constructions of our time, a \$400-million flimflam known as the center city commuter tunnel. Designed ostensibly to connect the city's two commuter train systems and actually to fuel an old political campaign of our



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Extending northwest from City Hall, the Benjamin Franklin Parkway is lined with fountains, museums, and libraries, all ending at the Philadelphia Museum of Art and the famous "Rocky" steps.

famous (or infamous) former Mayor Rizzo with jobs for the building trades unions, it required a vast trench bored beneath 35-story skyscrapers with sufficient brute strength to keep those towers from crashing down and sufficient finesse to keep an intricate profusion of telephone cables, electric wires, gas pipes, and water mains from snarling the central business district in a different kind of catastrophe.

Un-American Cosmopolitanism

Besides being a marvel all in its own right, the tunnel is a marvelous emblem of the intertwining of vision and its corruption that has lent dynamism to the city since its founding. Penn projected a religious haven for all people and expected his refuge to turn a tidy profit as a real estate speculation. The men who made the American Revolution enunciated enduring republican ideals and sold grain to the British whenever they offered higher prices than the army encamped at Valley Forge. To this day, the city displays an almost un-American cosmopolitanism alongside an almost suffocating neighborhood clannishness and ethnic antagonism.

But if emblematic tunnels seem a bit arcane for a casual visit, you will find all manner of other entertainments more accessible. The new and flashy Kimmel Center as well as the old and distinguished Academy of Music regularly host the greatest musicians in the world including classical and popular, and myriad comedy, jazz, dance, theater, and musical stages complement those two main venues.

Eagles in the Super Bowl

If music is not your number, sport may be. The Phillies will still be licking their wounds by August, but the brilliant new stadium, already acclaimed as one of the grandest in the land, will be full anyway. The Riversharks will be playing their own delectable brand of minor league ball at the Campbell's Field, at the New Jersey foot of the Ben Franklin Bridge in Camden; it's easier to get there than to the Phillies's stadium in South Philadelphia, and the games are more fun, besides. There is also great minor league baseball half an hour away in Trenton and Wilmington, an hour away in Atlantic City and Reading, and a bit further away, for the diehards, in Scranton and Harrisburg. The Eagles will be heading for training camp, where ten thousand a day head out from the most

passionate sports city in America to watch them practice ... and just imagine if they had won the Super Bowl!

Culinary Adventures

Or, if sport is not your cup of tea, you can indulge in a well-developed Philadelphia pastime and go out to eat. Since the end of the 1970s, the city has continuously been gifted with some of the most adventuresome and accomplished restaurants in the country. Virtually every food and travel magazine has written of the restaurant renaissance by the banks of the Delaware, and virtually every gourmet group has made its pilgrimage. Former *New York Times* food writer Craig Claiborne called one local dining shrine, Le Bec Fin, the best French restaurant in America. The *Washington Post* concluded a rapturous survey with the opinion that there were four great cuisines of the world: French, Chinese, Italian, and Philadelphian. In more eccentric locations, new and charming restaurants have turned Pennsylvania's notorious Blue laws into an advantage: you can "bring your own booze" and be pleased by the amount of the bill.

Urban Renewal & Brotherly Love

The new restaurants are strewn through every quarter of the central city, and some of the finest are in Society Hill, where the very streets and structures that first gave form to Penn's founding vision now stand richly reclaimed as the first visionary urban renewal enterprise in the nation, and in many ways still the most satisfying. It would be hard to imagine a nicer way to wind up a fine meal than with a stroll through the area where the country was born, perhaps to end at Penn's Landing, where the river itself is being recovered for sailboat marinas, sculpture gardens, and skateboard runs, even as the great freighters and oil tankers glide by in the wake of the doughty tugs, and a still unfinished and perilous experiment in diversity proceeds where it began, in a dream of brotherly love, three centuries ago. This is, after all, a city that gave a 400,000 votes advantage to the Democrats in 2004 and colored Pennsylvania blue. The turnout was high, and more than four fifths of the votes were for John Kerry. Some of the extraordinary feelings of togetherness and solidarity that blossomed in last fall's electoral mobilization are still in the air. □

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schools and communities," said Tierney.

Global Databases & Network Analysis

The researchers will rely on a variety of tools already in use by social scientists. These tools include major global databases of ethnic struggles over the past 60 years and the most comprehensive open data set on terror incidents. As part of his prior research, LaFree has been assembling the terror database and will begin to mine it for clues about the roots of terror and effective counter-measures. The researchers will look for patterns among terrorist events and study terrorist groups in the same fashion social scientists have long studied gangs, hate crimes, and social networks in general. In fact, social network analysis was employed to root out Saddam Hussein just prior to his capture in Iraq last year.

"We know a lot more about violence, group psychology, and international conflict than has been brought to bear on this problem," said LaFree. "Our teams will be more inclusive so we can tap this expertise."

The center will also have a strong educational component, helping to train

a new generation of researchers, graduates and undergraduates, in the field of terror-related social science. There will also be a certificate program associated with the program for graduate and undergraduate students, signifying that a student has concentrated in terrorism study within a traditional academic major.

The road leading to the inclusion of social science in criminal justice has been a long one. Sociologists and other social scientists have long collected and analyzed data on the social impacts of natural disasters and extreme events, but receiving recognition and federal government support took much lobbying by social scientists within the government. ASA's Executive Director Sally Hillsman, while Deputy Director of the National Institute of Justice, was among



Gary LaFree

those social scientists serving on the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) cross-agency committee that helped the administration "understand the potential role of social science and sell the value of the social sciences in fighting terrorism and its causes," explained Hillsman.

Disasters Have Common Impact

"In terms of physical impacts and the ways in which people and organizations respond, such attacks have a great deal in common with natural disasters such as great earthquakes and hurricanes," Tierney said. "One of the goals of the center is to ensure that lessons learned from more than five decades of research on natural disasters and other extreme events are applied to the management of emerging terrorism-related threats."

In addition to LaFree and Tierney, the other team leaders include social psychologist Arie Kruglanski, University of Maryland; Clark McCauley, psychology professor at Bryn Mawr College and co-director of the Solomon Asch Center for Study of Ethnopolitical Conflict at the University of Pennsylvania; and

Jonathan Wilkenfeld, professor of political science and director of the Center for International Development and Conflict Management, University of Maryland. Also, Gary Ackerman, senior research associate at the Center for Nonproliferation Studies, Monterey Institute of International Studies; Susan Cutter, professor of geography and director of the Hazards Research Lab, University of South Carolina; and Linda Bourque, department of community health sciences professor and associate director of the Center for Public Health and Disasters, University of California-Los Angeles.

After the January 10 announcement at the University of Maryland-College Park campus, the university and the federal government will engage in a 90-day negotiation of the final terms of the contract. After that the center will open. □



Visit <www.asanet.org/centennial/> for centennial information and resources.

Corrections

In the January 2005 issue of *Footnotes*, Rebecca Altman, Brown University, should have been included in the list of members of the Task Force on Public Sociologies on p. 3.

In the January 2005 issue of *Footnotes*, under "Members' New Books," the affiliation listed for T.P. Schwartz-Barcott should have read "Social Research Services."

In the December 2004 issue of *Footnotes*, under the "People" heading on p. 14, the

announcement should have read "Mary Frank Fox, Georgia Tech, has been named Chair of Theory and Research at the National Center for Women and Information Technology."

In the December 2004 *Footnotes* article about National Science Foundation 2003 funding (p. 9), the Principal Investigator of the grant titled "Economic Liberalization, Democratization, and Social Policy Reform: Latin America and the Caribbean, Iberia, and the Antipodes," should have read "Huber, Evelyne, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill."

Calls for Papers**Conferences**

Conference on Social Capital, September 21-22, 2005, Malta. Paper proposals should be a detailed, one-page abstract. Papers may be on topics such as the definition of social capital, the importance of social capital, social networks, community and diversity, or other related topics. <www.socialcapital-foundation.org/TSCF-TSCF%20conferences.htm>.

Conference on Economy and Community, September 23-24, 2005, Malta. Paper proposals should be a detailed, one-page abstract. Papers may be on topics including neoliberal economics and compatibility economy-society, survival or dismantlement of Rhineland capitalism, decline of the middle-class economy, etc. <www.socialcapital-foundation.org/TSCF-TSCF%20conferences.htm>.

Sessions on the Sociology of African Religions, Annual Meeting of the Society for the Scientific Study of Religion, November 4-6, 2005, Rochester, NY. Papers are sought for two sub-sessions exploring various aspects of the sociology of African religions. One sub-session will explore current religious conflicts in Africa. A second session will explore aspects of African religions that have relevance for sociological thinking about religions in general. The Society may have a small amount of travel stipend for scholars coming from outside North America. Send abstracts by March 1, 2005, to James Spickard, Department of Sociology, University of Redlands, Redlands, CA; email submissions strongly preferred: jim_spickard@redlands.edu.

Sessions on the Sociology of African-American Religions, Annual Meeting of the Religious Research Association, November 4-6, 2005, Rochester, NY. Papers are sought presenting current research on the sociology of African-American religions. Depending on the papers submitted, there may be up to three sub-sessions. Suggested topics: African-American religion as an exception to American religious patterns; religion and politics in African-American communities; new patterns of African-American spirituality. Send abstracts by March 1, 2005, to James Spickard, Department of Sociology, University of Redlands, Redlands, CA; e-mail jim_spickard@redlands.edu.

Systemics, Cybernetics, and Informatics 9th World Multi-Conference, July 10-13, 2005, Orlando, FL. Papers accepted and presenters wanted for topics of research interests. For more information, visit <www.iiisci.org/sci2005/website/callforpapers.asp>.

Global Studies Association-North America Annual Conference, May 12-15, 2005, University of Tennessee-Knoxville. Theme: "Crosscurrents of Global Social Justice: Class, Gender, and Race." One-page abstract due March 15, 2005, to: Jerry Harris, 1250 North Wood Street, Chicago, IL 60622; email gharris234@comcast.net.

New England Undergraduate Sociological Research Conference, April 1, 2005, Salem State College. Undergraduates are invited to submit papers by February 14, 2005, for presentation to Yvonne Vissing, Sociology Department, 335 Meier Hall, Salem State College, 352 Lafayette Street, Salem, MA 01970; email yvonne.vissing@salemstate.edu.

Publications

Journal of Applied and Clinical Sociology (JACS) requests submissions for its May 2005 issue. JACS is an official, peer-reviewed publication of the Society for Applied Sociology and the Sociological Practice Association. Send an email attachment of the manuscript, an abstract of no more than 150 words, and a brief biographical statement by March 1, 2005. Send a \$10 processing fee (waived for members of the Associations involved) to Jay Weinstein, Editor, Journal of Applied and Clinical Sociology, Department of Sociology, Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, MI 48197; email jay.weinstein@emich.edu.

Political Power and Social Theory welcomes empirical and theoretical work on the interdisciplinary understanding of the linkages between political power, class relations, and historical development. Submit manuscripts in electronic format to ppst@mit.edu. Remove references to author in body of the text in order to preserve anonymity during review.

Research in Social Science and Disability, an annual series published by Elsevier, seeks submissions on any relevant topic, including theoretical and critical papers, analyses based on qualitative or quantitative research, methodological or conceptual papers, but not

papers related to medical or clinical aspects of disability, case studies, practice descriptions, or program evaluations. Papers should not exceed 40 double-spaced pages. Submit four copies by April 1, 2005, to: Sharon Barnartt, Department of Sociology, Gallaudet University, Washington, DC 20002; email Sharon.barnartt@gallaudet.edu.

Resource Materials for Teaching and Course Syllabi, a revised edition by the American Sociological Association's Sociology of Culture section, invites submissions of syllabi, class exercises, handouts, course projects, visual materials, and bibliographies. Deadline for submissions is March 15, 2005. Send materials in MS Word format only to William Holt, email: william.holt@uconn.edu, or to the University of Connecticut, Department of Sociology, Manchester Hall, 344 Mansfield Road, Unit 2068, Storrs, CT 06269; (860) 486-4611.

Meetings

March 21-23, 2005. British Sociological Association Annual Conference 2005. Theme: "The Life Course: Fragmentation, Diversity, and Risk." University of York, England. Contact: Conference2005@britsoc.org.uk <www.britsoc.co.uk/conference>.

April 1, 2005. 2nd Annual Graduate Student Ethnography Conference. Theme: "Ethnographies of Practice: From the Local to the Global." Stony Brook University. Contact: sunysb_ethnography2005@yahoo.com.

April 21-22, 2005. The Znaniecki Conference, University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign. Contact Adrian Cruz, Department of Sociology, University of Illinois, MC-454, 702 South Wright Street, Urbana, IL 61801; email: acruz1@uiuc.edu.

May 9-11, 2005. The Erotic: Exploring Critical Issues 2nd Global Conference, Budapest, Hungary. Contact: Jones Irwin at Jones.Irwin@spd.dcu.ie and Rob Fisher at rf@inter-disciplinary.net. <www.inter-disciplinary.net/ci/erotic/er2/cfp2.htm>.

May 19-22, 2005. International Sociological Association, RC 04. Sociology of Education Conference, Theme: "At the Margins of Adult Education, Work and Civil Society." <www.joensuu.fi/sosiologia/>



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Competitions, continued

margins2005>. Contact Erja Moore or Minna Turunen, University of Joensuu, Department of Sociology, POB 111, 80101 Joensuu, Finland.

May 26-29, 2005. *Global Awareness Society International 14th Annual Conference*, Rome, Italy at the Grand Hotel Duca D'Este. Theme: "Global Awareness: From Multiculturalism to Transculturalism and World Peace." Contact: James C. Pomfret, pomfret@bloomu.edu. See <orgs.bloomu.edu/gasi>.

June 24-26, 2005. *Third Joint Conference on Mathematical Sociology*, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan. Cosponsored by the Mathematical Section of the American Sociological Association and the Japanese Association for Mathematical Sociology. Contact the American organizer, Herm Smith, at hwsmith@umsu.edu, or the Japanese organizer, Dai Nomiya, at d-nomiya@sophia.ac.jp. See <www.geocities.jp/rcusjapan/>.

August 12-14, 2005. *The Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP) 55th Annual Meeting*, at the Crowne Plaza Hotel in Philadelphia, PA. Theme: "Blowback: The Unintended Consequences of Social Problems." Program Committee Co-Chairs: Tim Diamond, tdiamond@oise.utoronto.ca and PJ McGann, pjmcgann@umich.edu. Place SSSP in the subject line of emails. See <www.sssp1.org>.

October 14-15, 2005. *Imagining Public Policy to Meet Women's Economic Security Needs*, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. Contact: Marjorie Griffin Cohen, Chair, Women's Studies, Simon Fraser University, 8888 University Drive, Burnaby BC, V5A 2P1, Canada. <www.sfu.ca/esconference2005>.

October 27-29, 2005. *Thomas J. Dodd Research Center 10th Anniversary Meeting*, at

the University of Connecticut. Theme: "Economic Rights: Conceptual, Measurement, and Policy Issues." Contact: Lanse Minkler, Department of Economics, University of Connecticut, 341 Mansfield Road Unit 1062, Storrs, CT 06269; email minkler@uconnvm.uconn.edu. <www.humanrights.uconn.edu>.

Funding

University of Colorado-Boulder Dissertation Fellowships in Media, Religion and Culture at the School of Journalism and Mass Communication. Three one-year dissertation fellowships of \$12,000 each will be awarded to doctoral students/candidates at the dissertation proposal-writing stage, or who are in the first year after the dissertation proposal is approved. Supported by a grant from the Lilly Endowment, Inc. Deadline: April 5, 2005. Contact: Scott Webber at webbers@colorado.edu. Information and applications at: <www.media.religion.org/>.

Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies in Cologne will invite a leading scholar in political economy or economic sociology to spend six months in residence at the Institute, usually from September to February. Scholarships are awarded by the directors and recipients are paid a stipend according to the guidelines of the society. Send applications by March 18, 2005, to the Institute's Managing Director, Wolfgang Streek, Max Planck Institute, Raulstrasse 3, 50676 Koeln, Germany; email streek@mpifg.de.

National Science Foundation. The solicitation for the Mathematical, Social, and Behavioral Sciences (MSBS) competition is now on the NSF website at

<www.nsf.gov/pubsys/ods/getpub.cfm?ods_key=nsf05542>. The Directorate for Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences (SBE) and the Division of Mathematical Sciences (DMS) in the Directorate for Mathematical and Physical Sciences (MPS) invite research proposals for projects that advance the mathematical and/or statistical foundations of research in the social, behavioral, or economic sciences. Application deadline: April 5, 2005. Visit the following link to view a list of awards based on the FY 2004 competition <www.nsf.gov/sbe/ses/mms/msbsawards.htm>.

Social Science Research Council, Abe Fellowship Program. Applications are accepted and more information can be found at <www.ssrc.org/fellowships/Abe>.

National Institutes of Health Director's Pioneer Award. The National Institutes of Health (NIH) announces the 2005 NIH Director's Pioneer Award, a key component of the NIH Roadmap for Medical Research (see January 2004 *Footnotes* newsletter, p. 3, Public Affairs Update, and the November 2003 *Footnotes* Executive Officer's column, p. 2.) The award supports scientists of exceptional creativity who propose pioneering approaches to major challenges in biomedical research. The goal of the program is to stimulate high-risk, high-impact research by enabling exceptionally creative investigators from multiple disciplines—including biomedical, behavioral, social, physical, chemical and computer science; engineering; and mathematics—to develop and test groundbreaking ideas relevant to NIH's mission. The program is open to scientists at all career levels who are currently engaged in any field of research, interested in exploring biomedically relevant topics, and willing to commit the major portion of their ef-

fort to Pioneer Award research. Women, members of groups that are underrepresented in biomedical research, and individuals in the early to middle stages of their careers are especially encouraged to nominate themselves. Awardees must be U.S. citizens, non-citizen nationals, or permanent residents. In September 2005, NIH expects to make 5 to 10 new Pioneer Awards of up to \$500,000 in direct costs per year for five years. The streamlined self-nomination process includes a 3- to 5-page essay, a biographical sketch, a list of current research support, and the names of three references. Submit nominations on the Pioneer Award website, at <nihroadmap.nih.gov/pioneer>, between March 1 and April 1, 2005. For more information, visit <grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/notice-files/NOT-OD-05-021.html>, or email questions to pioneer@nih.gov.

hold a Master's degree in sociology, and submit an original, unpublished paper of no more than 6,000 words. Submit by April 1, 2005. Winners will be invited to present at the World Congress of Sociology in July 2006. For more information contact Kenneth Thompson, Pavis Centre for Social and Cultural Research, Faculty of Social Science, The Open University, Walton Hall, Milton Keynes, MK7 6AA, United Kingdom; email k.a.thompson@open.ac.uk; <www.open.ac.uk/socialsciences/pavis>.

Law & Social Inquiry editors are pleased to announce a competition for the best journal-length paper in the field of sociological studies written by a graduate student. The winning paper will be published in *Law & Social Inquiry* and the author will receive a cash prize of \$500. Entries should be received by March 1, 2005. Please send work to: The Editors, Law & Social Inquiry, American Bar Foundation, 750 N. Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60611; email lsi-abf@abfn.org; <www.journals.uchicago.edu/LSI>.

Awards

Sarah Batt, Boston College, received the 2004 Viviana Zelizer Distinguished Book Award in Economic Sociology for *Managing Mexico: Economists from Nationalism to Neoliberalism* (Princeton University Press, 2001).

Brian Donovan, University of Kansas, won a 2005/2006 National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowship for his project "Trials of the First Sexual Revolution: Legal Narratives of Consent and Coercion in New York City, 1900-1920."

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 Editor: William H. Durham, Stanford University
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Awards, continued

Sarah J. Hansen, University of Minnesota, received the Sociologists for Women in Society Undergraduate Social Action Award for the action site, The DC Coalition Against Domestic Violence.

Amanda Lewis, University of Illinois-Chicago, won a prestigious national award for advancing human rights for her book, *Race in the Schoolyard: Negotiating the Color Line in Classrooms and Communities*, which is one of 10 winners of the 2004 Myers Outstanding Book Award, a competition of the Gustavus Myers Center.

Jessica Maass, University of Northern Iowa, received the Sociologists for Women in Society Undergraduate Social Action Award for the action site, Feminist Majority Foundation's Get Out Her Vote.

Cara Margherio, University of Pittsburgh, received the Sociologists for Women in Society Undergraduate Social Action Award for the action site, Citizens for Global Solutions: Pittsburgh.

Stephen J. Morewitz, California State University-Hayward, won the 2004 Society for the Study of Social Problems, Crime & Delinquency Division Outstanding Scholar Book Award for his new book, *Domestic Violence and Maternal and Child Health* (Springer, 2004).

Harrison White, Columbia University, received the 2004 Viviana Zelizer Distinguished Book Award in Economic Sociology for Markets from Networks: Socio-economic Models of Production (Princeton University Press, 2002).

In the News

Richard Alba, University at Albany, was quoted in a December 8 *New York Times* article about the children of immigrants choosing to speak English over their parent's language due to assimilation.

Joan Aldous, University of Notre Dame, was quoted in the *Chicago Tribune* on December 5 concerning gender inequities at the University.

James Beckford, Warwick University (Britain), was quoted in a December 8 *New York Times* article about Muslims in jail being neglected and leading to angry radicals. He was also interviewed on *CNN International* on December 11 about his research on Muslim prisoners in Britain and France.

Kimberly Brackett, Auburn University-Montgomery, was featured in a December 21 *New York Times* Science section article about her study on the embarrassment and hesitancy felt by young people buying condoms.

Kathleen M. Carley, Carnegie Mellon University, was mentioned in the December 12 *New York Times Magazine* in an article on "The Year in Ideas." She was mentioned for her research on social networks, especially in regards to terrorist cells.

Tony Carnes, Columbia University, was quoted in a December 13 *New York Times* article about cultural impacts on marriage rates and other demographic characteristics of Russian-speaking immigrant women in the United States.

Lee Clarke, Rutgers University, had his commentary on worst-case disaster scenarios published in the January 2005 *Natural Hazards Observer* newsletter.

Thea Daniels, Harvard University student, was quoted in a January 19 *New York Times* article about recent comments by Harvard President Lawrence H. Summers regarding gender differences in science and mathematics achievement.

Peter Dreier, Occidental College, wrote an article for the fall 2004 issue of *Progressive Planning* about what to expect for President Bush's second term regarding policies affecting the poor and cities.

Tina Fetner, McMaster University, was quoted in the December 7 edition of the *Hamilton Spectator* newspaper, in an article on holiday season spending and time crunches for working families.

Charles Gallagher, Georgia State University, was quoted in a December 24 *New York Times* article about parents trying to organize a multiracial play group for their children.

Sherri Grasmuck, Temple University, published an op-ed in the December 1, 2004, *Philadelphia Inquirer* about historic baseball fields in Philadelphia.

Larry Griffin, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, was quoted in a December 25 *New York Times* article about the South's slowly vanishing confederacy past.

Kenneth M. Johnson, Loyola University Chicago, was quoted in a December 23 *Chicago Tribune* article about couples with divorced parents in different geographic locations having difficulty deciding where to spend Christmas.

William Kandell, Economic Research Service, USDA, was quoted in an August 8 *Chicago Tribune* article that addressed nonmetropolitan Hispanic population growth and recent increases in the rate of foreign-born ownership of small farms.

Andrew Karmen was quoted in the December 24 *New York Times* in an article on the New York City murder rate declining.

Philip Kasinitz and **Sharon Zukin**, CUNY-Graduate Center, were both quoted in an article on immigrants and transnational video conferencing in the January 8 *New York Times*. Kasinitz was quoted in a December 13 *New York Times* article about cultural impacts on marriage rates and other demographic characteristics of Russian-speaking immigrant women in the United States.

Michele Lamont, Harvard University, was interviewed for an October 17 *New York Times* article on the state of theory after the death of Jacques Derrida.

Edward O. Laumann, University of Chicago, was quoted in the December 9 *Newsday.com* on public acceptance of sex research in the United States.

Seymour Martin Lipset, George Mason University, received recognition from the National Endowment for Democracy and the Canadian Embassy with the inauguration of a lecture series, which was the subject of a December 8 *Washington Post* article about that inauguration. Also mentioned in the article were **Fernando Henrique Cardoso**, former Brazilian President, for delivering the first speech and **Amitai Etzioni**, George Washington University.

Omar M. McRoberts, University of Chicago, was quoted in a December 22 *Washington Post* article about nativity scenes and other Christmas decorations being stolen.

William O'Hare, Annie E. Casey Foundation, was quoted in a story on child poverty in a November 19 issue of *Time for Kids*, the version of *Time* magazine designed for school age children.

Angela M. O'Rand and **Mary Elizabeth Hughes**, Duke University, were quoted and cited in a December 17 *Washington Post* article about their research about black baby boomers' income being the same as the generation before.

H. Wesley Perkins, Hobart & William Smith Colleges, was quoted in the October 25 *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* about what colleges are doing to fight alcohol abuse on campuses.

Jack Nusan Porter, The Spencer Institute, appeared on *Channel 4 News* in Boston on November 16 discussing the level of force used by police to control crowds and the accidental killing of an Emerson

College student who was partying in the streets after the Red Sox recently won the playoffs.

Paul Schervish, Boston College, was quoted in a December 23 *Newsday* article about children's belief in Santa Claus and his spiritual role during the Christmas season.

Juliet Schor, Boston College, appeared on *60 Minutes* on December 15 to discuss companies aggressively marketing toward "tweens" or kids between the ages of 8 and 13.

Kimberlee Shauman, University of California-Davis, was mentioned in a January 26, 2005, editorial by economist Robert J. Samuelson for her book *Women in Science: Career Processes and Outcomes*. She was also a guest on the January 27 *Diane Rehm Show* on National Public Radio on this same topic, gender differences in science and mathematics achievement and career choices.

Gregory D. Squires, George Washington University, was interviewed in the December 6 *The American Banker* on his recent edited book, *Why the Poor Pay More: How to Stop Predatory Lending* (Praeger/Greenwood, 2004).

Sherry Turkle, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was quoted in the January 11 *New York Times* in an article about peoples' secret lives and how the internet and simulation computer games can facilitate people leading double lives.

Karolyn Tyson, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, was mentioned in the December 12 *New York Times Magazine* in an article on "The Year in Ideas." Tyson and economist William Darity Jr. researched and concluded that black students and white students had the same attitude toward scholastic achievement and success.

Michele Wakin, University of California-Santa Barbara, was interviewed on KSBY Channel 6 News, about conditions for immigrant workers at Santa Barbara's day labor line.

Mary C. Waters, Harvard University, was quoted in a January 19 *New York Times* article about recent comments by Harvard President Lawrence H. Summers regarding gender differences in science and mathematics achievement.

Ronald Weitzer, George Washington University, was quoted in a December 18 *New York Times* article about "sex workers movement," a new wave of activism to protect prostitutes.

Barry Wellman, University of Toronto, was quoted in a January 10 issue of the *New York Times* about speculations regarding the future of technology and the Internet.

Harold L. Wilensky, University of California-Berkeley, was quoted in an op-ed piece in the November 15 *New York Times* regarding his research on the politics of taxing.

Bill Winders, Georgia Tech, published an article in the November 17 *Atlanta Journal-Constitution* considering the strength of George W. Bush's "mandate" given the context of the recent election and his share of the vote and compared to other re-elected incumbents.

Maurice Zeitlin, University of California-Los Angeles, was interviewed on the December 15 Public Radio International show *To the Point* about Chilean politics and the ruling that former Chilean dictator, General Augusto Pinochet, was competent to stand trial.

Aviva Zeltzer-Zubida, Brooklyn College, **Tony Carnes**, Columbia University, and **Philip Kasinitz**, CUNY-Graduate Center were all quoted in the front-page story in the December 13 *New York Times* on the high rate of early marriage among Russian Jewish immigrants in the United States.

People

Laurie L. Gordy has been named division chair at Daniel Webster College.

Zoltan Tarr spent November at the Simon Dubnow Institute for Jewish History and Culture of Leipzig University as Guest Scholar and delivered a lecture on historical sociology.

David Yamane has joined the sociology faculty at Wake Forest University.

Members' New Books

Robert C. Bulman, Saint Mary's College, *Hollywood Goes to High School: Cinema, Schools, and American Culture* (Worth Publishers, 2005).

Peter Dreier, Occidental College, *The Next Los Angeles: The Struggle for a Livable City* (University of California Press, 2004).

Peter Dreier, Occidental College, *Place Matters: Metropolitica for the 21st Century*, 2nd edition (University Press of Kansas, 2004).

Michael P. Jacobson, John Jay College of Criminal Justice and CUNY-Graduate Center, *Downsizing Prisons: How to Reduce Crime and End Mass Incarceration* (New York University Press, 2005).

Philip Kasinitz, CUNY-Graduate Center, **John H. Mollenkopf**, CUNY-Graduate Center, and **Mary C. Waters**, Harvard University, editors. *Becoming New Yorkers: Ethnographies of the New Second Generation* (Russell Sage Foundation, 2004).

Candace Kruttschnitt, University of Minnesota, and **Rosemary Gartner**, University of Toronto, *Marking Time in the Golden State: Women's Imprisonment in California* (Cambridge University Press, 2004).

Robert Lee Maril, East Carolina University, *Patrolling Chaos* (Texas Tech University Press, 2004).

Elianne Riska, University of Helsinki, *Masculinity and Men's Health: Coronary Heart Disease in Medical and Public Discourse* (Rowman and Littlefield, 2004).

Gregory D. Squires, George Washington University, *Why the Poor Pay More: How to Stop Predatory Lending* (Praeger/Greenwood, 2004).

Raymond De Vries, St. Olaf College, *A Pleasing Birth: Midwives and Maternity Care in the Netherlands* (Temple University Press, 2005).

Judith T. Marcus, **Zoltan Tarr**, editors. *Jews and Gentiles. A Historical Sociology of Their Relations* (Transaction Publishers, 2004)

Summer Programs

The Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum announces a seminar for college/university faculty members in the social sciences (psychology, sociology, anthropology, political science, economics, etc.) who are teaching or preparing to teach courses with a Holocaust-based component. The objectives of the seminar are to strengthen participants' background in Holocaust history; examine recent developments in Holocaust-based research in the social sciences; and review approaches for incorporating Holocaust history into college/university-level teaching. The seminar dates are June 8-21, 2005. Applications must be postmarked no later than April 8, 2005, and sent to: University Programs, Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies, United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, 100 Raoul Wallenberg Place, SW,

Washington, DC 20024-2150; fax (202) 479-9726; email university_programs@ushmm.org). Candidates will be notified of the results of the application process by April 29, 2005.

Second International Graduate Summer School on "The Sciences and Humanities in a Changing World," Lund University, Campus Helsingborg, Sweden, June 4-17, 2005. The overall goal is to contribute to a comprehensive critical discussion of desirable research strategies and adequate methodologies for the various sciences including humanities, and a thorough discussion of the role and impact of the sciences and research on society at large. The program consists of three simultaneously running two-week courses with discussion groups; a workshop on how to write academic journal articles, and presentations of papers/chapters of dissertations. A number of social events are planned. There is no tuition fee. It is offered to advanced undergraduates and graduate students, researchers and professors of different disciplines. For information on courses, scheduling, accommodation, and course credit, see <www.icomm.lu.se/summerschool>. Contact Alf Bang; email alf.bang@icomm.lu.se.

Other Organizations

Sociologists for Women in Society 2004 Election Results

President-Elect: Christine Bose
Vice President: Catherine Zimmer
Career Development Chair: Denise Copelton
Social Action Chair: Virginia Rutter
Career Development Committee: Jennifer Keys
Awards Committee: Abby Ferber and Shirley Hill
Student Representative: Marcia Hernandez
Nominations Committee: Josephine Beouku-Betts and Rebecca Bach
Publications Committee: Mimi Schippers and Bandana Purkayastha
Membership Committee: Mary Virnoche and Heather Laube

Eastern Sociological Society 2005 Election Results

President: Philip Kasinitz, CUNY-Graduate Center
President-Elect: Nancy Denton, University at Albany
Vice-President: Annette Lareau, Temple University
Executive Committee: Ivy Kennelly, George Washington University; Robin Leidner, University of Pennsylvania
Treasurer: Claire Renzetti, St. Joseph's University

Deaths

Loren Frankel, died after an automobile accident on December 13, 2004, near Shepherdstown, WV.

Gene Levine died in Santa Monica, CA in the summer of 2004.

Ellen Mara Rosengarten died on December 9, 2004 after a short illness.

John F. Schnabel, formerly of West Virginia University, died on January 31, 2005, in Florida.

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LIBERAL LEARNING AND THE SOCIOLOGY MAJOR UPDATED:

Meeting the Challenge of Teaching Sociology in the Twenty-First Century

by
Kathleen McKinney, Carla B. Howery, Kerry J. Strand,
Edward L. Kain, and Catherine White Berheide**A Report of the ASA Task Force on the Undergraduate Major**Catherine White Berheide, Skidmore College, Chair
Robert Crutchfield, University of Washington, Council liaison
Celestino Fernandez, University of Arizona
Lyle Hallowell, Nassau Community College
Carla B. Howery, American Sociological Association, Staff liaison
Edward L. Kain, Southwestern University
Kathleen McKinney, Illinois State University
Kerry J. Strand, Hood College**Liberal Learning and the Sociology Major: Meeting the Challenge of Teaching Sociology in the Twenty-First Century****\$6.00 members/\$10.00 non-members**

The ASA Task Force on the Undergraduate Major provides new guidelines for the major, including 16 recommendations for department action. Departments are encouraged to use it to discuss and modify their undergraduate program, from courses to advising, from curriculum to community-based learning, to prepare sociology students in a developmental and cohesive manner. 96 pp., 2004 **Stock # 107.L04**

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2005 Student Travel Awards**ASA seeks applications for travel to 2005 Annual Meeting**

The American Sociological Association (ASA) Student Forum is pleased to announce that the ASA Council is making funds available to support travel awards to the ASA Annual Meeting. ASA anticipates granting approximately 25 travel awards in the amount of \$200 each. These awards will be made on a competitive basis and are meant to assist students by defraying expenses associated with attending the 2005 ASA Annual Meeting in Philadelphia, PA. All applicants are encouraged to seek additional sources of funding to cover expenses associated with attending the Annual Meeting.

To apply for a student travel award, complete and submit four (4) copies of the application form no later than **May 1, 2005**. Decisions will be announced by June 15, 2005. No part of the application may be submitted by FAX, and only applications from individuals on their own behalf will be accepted.

Applicants must be students pursuing an undergraduate or graduate sociology degree in an academic institution and a current student member of ASA at the time of application. Participation in the Annual Meeting (e.g., paper sessions, roundtables), purpose for attending (e.g., workshop training, Honors Program participation), student financial need, availability of other forms of support, matching funds, and potential benefit to the student are among the factors taken into account in making awards. A travel award committee of the Student Forum convened especially for this purpose will select awardees.

The 2005 Student Travel Award Application is available on the ASA website at www.asanet.org/student/travelaward.html or upon request. For more information, contact the ASA Executive Office via e-mail at studentforum@asanet.org, or by telephone at (202) 383-9005 extension 322.

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August 13-16
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania**

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**2006
August 12-15
New York, New York**

□□□

**2007
August 4-7
San Francisco, California**

Footnotes

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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. "Public Forum" contributions are limited to 800 words; "Obituaries," 500 words; "Letters to the Editor," 400 words; "Department" announcements, 200 words. All submissions should include a contact name and, if possible, an e-mail address. ASA reserves the right to edit for style and length all material published. The deadline for all material is the first of the month preceding publication (e.g., February 1 for March issue).

Send communications on material, subscriptions, and advertising to: American Sociological Association, 1307 New York Avenue, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005-4701; (202) 383-9005; fax (202) 638-0882; e-mail footnotes@asanet.org; <http://www.asanet.org>.

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