

Footnotes

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Dalton Conley Becomes First Sociologist to Receive the National Science Board's Prestigious Alan T. Waterman Award

by Johanna Ebner, Public Information Office and Lee Herring, Public Affairs Office

WASHINGTON, DC, MAY 25, 2005—The National Science Foundation (NSF), the independent federal agency that supports much of the nation's fundamental research across nearly all fields of science, recognized sociology professor Dalton C. Conley, New York University (NYU), as one of the country's top young scientists. The 35-year-old Conley received the 30th annual Alan T. Waterman Award, named for NSF's first director, at a formal, black-tie event, at the U.S. Department of State in Washington, DC. It is the first time a sociologist has received this honor. Befitting the award's historic significance, the ASA Council issued an official public statement shortly after NSF announced the award in late April (see <www.asanet.org/public/conleystate.html>).

Council stated, "That Conley is the first sociologist to receive this honor is testament to the increased recognition of sociology within the scientific community. A vital segment of the discipline is engaged in the scientific study of human social organization and social behavior. This in turn, is of central importance to the development of basic knowledge to inform decision-makers, policymakers, legislators, and the public about how our



Dalton C. Conley [left] receives the National Science Board's Alan T. Waterman Award from National Science Foundation Director Arden Bement at a ceremony in the elegant Benjamin Franklin State Dining Room and Diplomatic Reception Rooms of the U.S. Department of State.

social institutions affect national well-being. Conley's empirical research demonstrates how certain social and economic conditions (i.e., levels of family wealth) are the basis of persistent racial differences in key areas of life—from educational success to the likelihood of relying on welfare—and are essential to understanding how race persists in determining wealth. Conley's works clearly and creatively explain how income, gender, health, and birth

order result in inequalities that create pecking orders *even within families.*"

Established to commemorate NSF's 75th anniversary, the annual Waterman award has been bestowed on a sociologist for the first time in the same year the ASA celebrates its 100th anniversary as the nation's professional association for the discipline of sociology, the Council statement noted.

The award recognizes an outstanding young researcher in any field of science

or engineering supported by NSF. In addition to a medal, the awardee receives a grant of \$500,000 over a three-year period for scientific research or advanced study in the mathematical, physical, medical, biological, engineering, social, or other sciences at the institution of the recipient's choice.

More than 200 senior-level science policymakers, scientists, and science press attended the elaborate event at which the Vannevar Bush Award and National Science Board (NSB) Public Service Award were also presented. Also in attendance were Conley's parents (Ellen and Steve), Lawrence Wu, Chair of the NYU sociology department, and friends and associates of the event's other awardees: Robert W. Galvin, retired CEO of Motorola, Inc., who received the Vannevar Bush Award; Ira Flatow, National Public Radio, who received an NSB Public Service Award; and the Committee on the Status of Women in Computing Research, which also received a Public Service Award. (See <www.asanet.org/public/conley.html> to access Bement's award presentation statement). The ceremony venue, the stately Diplomatic Reception Rooms, exhibit numerous significant artifacts and paintings of U.S. history.

See Conley, page 8

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

Philly Delights: Where to Walk, Look, Take Kids, and Do a Little Shopping

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

by Magali Sarfatti Larson,
Temple University

"It's a 19th-century city, and it works!" That is what a delighted British historian said about Philadelphia the first time I showed him around. What's more, Philadelphia is simultaneously an 18th-, a 19th-, and a 20th-century city, all while becoming a 21st-century city. Still the fifth largest U.S. city, Philadelphia, like other major cities, is beset by grave problems, some of which (e.g., flight of people to the suburbs and flight of industry for any low wage place) we have been among the first to experience. Yet Philly still is eminently livable and fascinating. Sociologist David Elesh will show you the many faces of Philadelphia in a tour that has captivated sociologists, urbanists, and even his friends and relatives!

Traveler Magazine ranks Philadelphia among one of the best restaurant cities in the country, and you likely have heard about the Philadelphia Orchestra. Be sure to check on their programs (in the summer, the orchestra performs at the Mann Center in Fairmount Park), but do not forget the Philadelphia Chamber Music Society, the Opera Company, the Concerto Soloists, the Pennsylvania

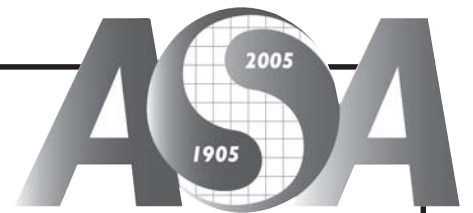
Ballet, the Relâche Ensemble, or the experimental performance art at the Painted Bride Arts Center. At least some should have performances during August. For classic jazz and less classic music, David Grazian will be your guide in the July/August *Footnotes* Annual Meeting article. Our downtown "art" cinemas, the Ritz Five, Ritz East, and the Ritz Bourse, are in Society Hill. A marvelous old theater, the Prince, on Chestnut, just off Broad Street, stages repertory cinema and musicals.

Sample Itineraries

To lure you out of the hotels, I propose a few itineraries, most of them walking tours. You are bound to discover much, much more. If you do not feel like walking, the blue bus called "PHLASH" stops at 12th and Market Streets in front of the Marriott and at most tourist sites, all the way to the Art Museum. It costs \$4 for all day, \$10 for a family, or \$1 each time you board (for more details, see www.gophila.com/phlash). You could not possibly do all these tours, but let us give you choices and show off a little!

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Reflecting on ASA's Centennial Year, 2005



At this time 100 years ago . . . Americans worked an average of 57.7 hrs/week, earning \$3.75/hr,* and life expectancy was 48.7 years. Meanwhile, the American Sociological Society was born, as C.W.A. Veditz, the first ASA secretary, gathered a group to determine "the desirability and feasibility of forming some sort of an organization of sociologists." (1905)

75 years ago . . . the average work week was 43.9 hrs at \$4.61/hr,* and life expectancy was 59.7. At the 1930 Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Society, the number of sections had grown to nine (Rural Sociology, Social Statistics, Educational Sociology, Teaching of Sociology, Community, Sociology of Religion, Sociology of the Family, Sociology and Social Work, and Sociology and Psychiatry). (1930)

50 years ago . . . the average work week was 40.7 hrs at \$9.08/hr,* and life expectancy was 69.6. Around that same time, 1949 to 1959, the Society was in its golden era, as membership expanded from 2,673 to 6,436; and Annual Meeting registrations increased from about 500 to more than 1,400.

25 years ago . . . the average work week was 39.7 hrs at \$11.53/hr,* and life expectancy was 73.7. At the ASA, the membership was 12,868; revenue was almost \$1.1 million; and the Minority Fellowship Program had supported 168 fellows and added 21 new PhDs to the profession. (1980)

* In 1990 Constant Dollars

Annual Meeting Supplement in This Issue!

This issue contains a special pullout insert with highlights, program information, planned centennial sessions, and forms for the upcoming 2005 Annual Meeting in Philadelphia. See <www.asanet.org/convention/2005/index.html> for online registration and housing, more information on the Annual Meeting, and for updates on the preliminary program schedule . . . See Page 9

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Articles accompanied by the **ASA** logo are part of a series commemorating ASA's centennial year. The series began in the January 2005 *Footnotes*.



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The prestigious Guggenheim awards have been given to Cherlin and Western.



4 Public Sociology in the Dumps

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5 Sociological Research Influences U.S. Legislation

While seeking media attention, research on abuse influences marriage promotion legislation.



5 Majority Rules on Capitol Hill

The ASA Congressional Fellow finds that it is tough to get bills passed when you are in the minority (party).



8 New Editors at Contemporary Sociology

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The Executive Officer's Column

What Really Mattered to the Supreme Court



Over the years, ASA has submitted *amicus curiae* briefs to the U.S. Supreme Court to bring social science data and analysis to the attention of the justices. The most recent was in *Michigan v. Grutter*, the affirmative action case in which ASA provided sociological research on the impact of race (see <www.asanet.org/media/amicus.html>). Such "friend of the court" contributions are appropriate for scholarly associations when there is science that can add empirical context to legal arguments. The Court's interpretations of constitutional concepts often have as much cultural and social meaning as they do legal meaning.

On March 1, 2005, the Supreme Court issued a significant five-four decision in *Roper v. Simmons* that ruled it unconstitutional to apply the death penalty to defendants under the age of 18. Much of the ensuing public discussion and political debate reported in the media focused on Justice Anthony Kennedy's use of international law in the majority opinion to reflect the overwhelming sentiment against the death penalty for juveniles. This was despite the assertion by the majority that international views were not a controlling factor in the decision.

Why This Matters to Sociologists

The press gave short shrift to what was controlling in the case's outcome and to the extremely powerful role of social and behavioral science in the majority opinion and in the critiques by dissenting Justices Sandra Day O'Connor and Antonin Scalia.

To help make our scientific work more relevant to the resolution of key social issues in the legal arena, I urge sociologists and students to read these opinions to see what social and behavioral science was useful, why it was important, and how it was interpreted on both sides. Let me guide you to the sociological highlights.



Concepts, Evidence, and Interpretations

The Court rejected imposition of the death penalty for offenders under 18 based on concepts it used in *Atkins v. Virginia* to prohibit the execution of a mentally retarded person: that is, capital punishment must be limited not only to offenders who commit the "most serious crimes" but also to those whose "extreme culpability" makes them the most deserving of execution. What is culpability?

Using data from psychology and sociology in an *amicus curiae* brief by the American Psychological Association, the Supreme Court majority concluded that offenders under the age of 18 are not as culpable or blameworthy as adults by extending to 17-year-olds the reasoning it applied in barring capital punishment for juveniles 16 and under in *Thompson v. Oklahoma*. The Court said offenders under age 18 cannot reliably be classified among the worst offenders, because their susceptibility to immature and irresponsible behavior means their conduct is not as reprehensible as that of an adult; their relative lack of control over their surroundings means they are more susceptible to negative influences; and their youthful struggle to define their identity means that even heinous behavior cannot be evidence of an irretrievably depraved character. How do we determine culpability?

In this major section of its opinion, the Court explicitly relied upon "the scientific and sociological studies" provided by Roper and his *amici*. The Court concluded: "The differences between juvenile and adult offenders are too marked and well understood to risk allowing a youthful person to receive the death penalty despite insufficient culpability." In short, the Court selected age 18 as the developmental dividing line based on the social and psychological evidence. It continued by concluding that this categorical decision was necessary because juries were not able to reliably determine an individual's degree of culpability: "An unacceptable likelihood exists that the brutality or cold-blooded nature of any particular crime would overpower mitigating arguments based on youth as a matter of course, even where the juvenile offender's objective immature, vulnerability and lack of true depravity should require a sentence less severe than death."

The dissents are equally interesting with regard to the interpretation of scientific data. Justice O'Connor did not challenge the basic data, agreeing that "[a]dolescents as a class are undoubtedly less mature, and therefore less culpable for their misconduct than adults." But she firmly rejected the use of this evidence by the Court in the *Roper* case. There was no evidence presented, she said, that legislatures could not reach a reasonable conclusion "that at least some 17-year old murderers are sufficiently mature to deserve the death penalty" or that juries could not make a decision about an individual's degree of culpability. Disputing the use of the scientific evidence to support the Court's age-18 cut-off for extreme culpability, she argued, "At most, the Court's argument suggests that the average 17-year-old murderer is not as culpable as the average adult murderer." By contrast, she argued other types of scientific evidence are definitive: "'Mentally retarded' offenders, as we understood that category in *Atkins*, are defined by precisely the characteristics which render death an excessive punishment. A mentally retarded person is, 'by definition,' one whose cognitive and behavioral capacities have been proven to fall below a certain minimum."

Justice Scalia, on the other hand, challenges the scientific evidence itself by saying that what was presented was selective data; that is, the Court was "picking and choosing those [scientific and sociological studies] that support its position. It never explains why those particular studies are methodologically sound; none was ever entered into evidence or tested in an adversarial proceeding." But, turning the table on himself, Scalia then argues that the Court has previously recognized the social science research of Kalven and Zeisel in *The American Jury* (1966) as evidence that juries can indeed make difficult individual judgments.

These fascinating, nuanced discussions should appeal to sociologists wanting to apply their research at the juncture of public policy and appellate courts. □

—Sally T. Hillsman

Sociologists Receive Guggenheims

Two sociologists were among the 186 writers, scholars, and scientists of all disciplines awarded this year's prestigious Guggenheim Fellowships in recognition of their distinguished achievement in the past as well as their exceptional promise for the future. The fellowships are for the advancement of professionals in the natural sciences, social sciences, humanities, and the creative arts so they can undertake important research.

Sociologists **Andrew Cherlin** (The Johns Hopkins University) and **Bruce Western** (Princeton University) were chosen from among nearly 3,000 applicants from the United States and Canada for awards totaling more than \$7.1 million. Decisions are based on recommendations from hundreds of expert advisors and approved by the Foundation's Board of Trustees.

Cherlin, Griswold Professor of Public Policy and Sociology, The Johns Hopkins University, will study marriage and family in early 21st-century America. He has published books and articles on topics such as marriage and divorce, children's well-being, intergenerational relations, family policy, and welfare policy. He is the principal investigator of the "Three-City

Study," an ongoing interdisciplinary study of the consequences of the 1996 welfare reform law for parents and children. He is the author of a textbook in the sociology of the family, *Public and Private Families: An Introduction*.

Western, Professor of Sociology, Princeton University, will study the growth and consequences of American inequality. His research interests broadly include political and comparative sociology, stratification and inequality, and methodology. More specifically, he has studied how institutions shape labor market outcomes. Most recently, he edited *Imprisoning America: the Social Effects of Mass Incarceration*, edited with Mary Patillo and David Weiman (Russell Sage Foundation, 2004).

United States Senator Simon Guggenheim and his wife, as a memorial to their son, established the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation in 1925. The Foundation offers fellowships to further the development of scholars and artists by assisting them to engage in research. In the last decade, nearly 30 sociologists have been named Guggenheim fellows, including ASA Past-Vice President Richard Alba and ASA Past-President Jill Quadagno. □

Sociologist Brings Data to Federal Debate on Bankruptcy Reform Bill



Robert Manning testified before the Senate Banking Committee on regulation of credit card issuers.

Senate Banking Committee, House staff learn about credit card debt

In May, following President Bush's April 20 signing into law the *Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005*, sociologist Robert Manning, professor of sociology at Rochester Institute of Technology, [left] testified before the U.S. Senate Banking Committee. Chaired by Sen. Richard Shelby (R-AL), and in a packed, standing-room-only Senate hearing room, the Committee heard testimony on the legal and regulatory requirements and industry practices for credit card issues with respect to consumer disclosures and marketing . . .

. . . but prior to the *Bankruptcy Act* becoming law, Manning [at left below] had an opportunity in early April to inform an audience of about 40 U.S. House of Representatives staff on Capitol Hill about the

shortfalls of the legislation from the standpoint of establishing rational, research-based national policies. Manning is author of *Credit Card Nation: The Consequences of America's Addiction to Credit*.

Having testified several times before Congress on consumer finance and bankruptcy, Manning stated at the Senate briefing that the "decline in public social services and erosion of household income over two decades have contributed to soaring levels of consumer debt—doubling over the last ten years." The cost of credit card debt is exacerbating "social inequality as families struggle with rising employment instability, medical expenses . . . [while] record profits of the banking industry reflect both the financial distress of American households and lack of government regulation of its 'risk-based' pricing policies." The evidence is the unprecedented rise of personal bankruptcies—over 12 million in the last decade and 1.6 million in 2004, Manning said.



Staff of the U.S. House attend a congressional briefing by Manning [left] on credit card debt.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS UPDATE



John Marburger

✓ President's science advisor urges social science's help to interpret funding trends . . .

The U.S. presidential science advisor, John Marburger, challenged the science community to help him answer the big questions regarding science and technology statistics. Speaking at the Science and Technology (S&T) Forum of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) on April 21, Marburger said, "I am suggesting that the nascent field of the social science of science policy needs to grow up, and quickly." He called for a re-evaluation of the framework used to evaluate S&T policies and assess their strength, referring to the current process as "primitive." Marburger made the comments during a briefing to an audience of some 300 scientists and science policymakers, stating that he believes that a new effort can be organized with minimal federal funding. At the AAAS, he declined taking a position on "whether [science and technology trends] are good or bad based on the data . . . because we don't have adequate models." He encouraged scientists to use the methods and literature of the social science disciplines to explore S&T trends and research and development (R&D) measurement. To scientists' consternation, Marburger's opinion of science policy "is that it is to a great extent a branch of economics." At the AAAS, Marburger also defended the president's federal S&T budget proposals for fiscal year 2006 and touted the president's R&D spending over the past five years, most of which went to doubling the National Institutes of Health's budget.

✓ Census report on people of Arab ancestry living in the United States . . .

The Census Bureau recently released the characteristics report on the U.S. Arab population from Census 2000 data. The report, *We the People of Arab Ancestry in the United States*, includes figures and bulleted descriptions on factors such as age, sex, marital status, household type, nativity, citizenship status, English-speaking ability, educational attainment, occupation, earnings, and median income. It also includes the Arab population (those who reported only Arab groups), and the Arab population broken down in detail for Lebanese, Egyptian, Syrian, Palestinian, Jordanian, Moroccan, Iraqi, "Arab" or "Arabic," and a catch-all "Other Arab" group. In addition, there are two tables, one showing the number who reported these detailed groups alone and those reporting alone or in combination with another ancestry, and another showing the characteristics for both the alone and alone or in combination groups. The report is part of a series of Census 2000 special reports, presenting data on demographic, social, and economic characteristics of this population as a whole, as well as of the largest groups within this population at the national level. See the report at <www.census.gov/prod/2005pubs/censr-21.pdf>.

✓ *The health and well-being of young children of immigrants . . .* Children younger than six years with at least one immigrant parent are the fastest growing sector of America's child population. The Urban Institute report, *The Health and Well-being of Young Children of Immigrants*, helps early educators understand how to meet the needs of this diverse group of children. This report examines the demographics, family structure, poverty, hardship, health care, and child care arrangements of young children of immigrants. It offers several conclusions but also raises issues for further research. While immigrants are 11 percent of the total U.S. population, children of immigrants make up 22 percent of children under six in the United States. Key themes of the report include: Many young children of immigrants live in families with low incomes, have parents with low education levels and limited English proficiency, and interact less often with their parents; young children of immigrants have higher levels of economic hardship but lower use of public benefits than children of non-immigrants; children of immigrants are more likely to have fair or poor health and to lack health insurance or a usual source of health care; and children of immigrants are more often in parental care and less often in center-based child care. A copy of the report is at <www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/311139_ChildrenImmigrants.pdf>.

✓ College alcohol problems may be larger than previously estimated . . .

Researchers report that unintentional fatal injuries related to alcohol among U.S. college students aged 18-24 increased from about 1,500 in 1998 to more than 1,700 in 2001. During that time, national surveys indicate the number of students who drove under the influence of alcohol increased by 500,000, from 2.3 million to 2.8 million. These findings appear in the 2005 issue of the *Annual Review of Public Health* (<arjournals.annualreviews.org/loi/publhealth>). "In both 1998 and 2001, more than 500,000 students were unintentionally injured because of drinking and more than 600,000 were assaulted by another student who had been drinking," said the report's lead author Ralph W. Hingson, Boston University School of Public Health and Center to Prevent Alcohol Problems Among Young People. "We must remember, however, that since the 18-24 year old non-college population vastly outnumbers the college population, they actually account for more alcohol-related problems than do college students," explained Hingson. The researchers propose data collection practices to improve future analyses of the consequences of college drinking (i.e., alcohol testing in every injury death in the United States). They conclude that greater enforcement of the legal drinking age and zero tolerance laws, increases in alcohol taxes, wider implementation of screening and counseling programs, and community interventions might reduce college drinking and associated harm.

PUBLIC SOCIOLOGY

Sociology translates to public action . . .

This occasional column highlights sociologists who successfully engage sociology in the civic arena in service to organizations and communities. Over the years, members of ASA and sociologists as individual professionals and citizens have sought to make the knowledge we generate directly relevant to our communities, countries, and the world community. Many sociologists within the academy and in other sectors practice the translation of expert knowledge to numerous critical issues through consultation, advisement, testimony, commentary, writing, and participation in a variety of activities and venues. Readers are invited to submit contributions, but consult with Managing Editor Lee Herring (herring@asanet.org, 202-383-9005 x320) prior to submitting your draft (1,000 to 1,200 words maximum).

What Happened When I Took My Sociological Imagination to the Dump

"The third way in which the social scientist may attempt to realize the value of reason and its role in human affairs is also well known, and sometimes even practiced. It is to remain independent, to do one's own work, to select one's own problems, but to direct this work at kings as well as to 'publics'."

— C. Wright Mills, *The Sociological Imagination*

by Daniel Knapp, University of Oregon

As a graduate student, I absorbed many great sociologists' teachings. But when it came my turn to teach undergraduates what sociology is and how useful it could be, my touchstone text for General Sociology was C. Wright Mills' *The Sociological Imagination*. I required my students to write an acceptably accurate summary of Mills' great work.

It was the late 1960s, and powerful social movements were sweeping the country. I agreed with Mills that applied sociology could be a useful activist style and thought that by using sociological methods, I could create knowledge that would lead informed "publics" to self-organize and change things for the better. So after only a half-dozen years in two universities, his summons helped propel me out of the academy. At 35, I retired from academe and went toward—What?

It took about four years to settle into a niche in the global and local appropriate technology (AT) movement. Appropriate technologists worldwide were rethinking and redesigning practical processes that were linked to social troubles.

Before retiring from academe, I had taught extensively from AT journals and research reports. The approach was both progressive and conservative. AT's practitioners often embedded themselves in commerce, so they provided jobs for people; conserved resources or added value to materials; and created wealth, goods, and trade while preventing waste and reducing pressure on the wilderness.

Plans to Mine Resources from the Dump Were Trashed

My first contribution to the field, "Mine the Trash Cans, Not the Land," was published in *Rain: A Journal of Appropriate Technology*. It compared and contrasted these two disposal systems for discarded materials: Capital-intensive wasting through incineration, landfilling, or both; and labor- and quality-intensive resource recovery (resource conservation) through reusing, recycling, and composting.

It was equally fascinating and frustrating to analyze the conflicts between these opposites. Politics aside, switching from destroying to conserving materials would be an immense physical task requiring behavioral changes on a culture-wide scale. This raised many questions about organization, capital, location, and other logistics, including who would do the work?

I took a low-paying job as co-director of a county AT agency in Oregon that started a governmental recycling program. Several research teams did on-site studies at various waste dumping areas operated by the county's solid waste division. Our "assays" struck significant veins of highly recoverable and marketable commodities. We quantified resource flows and multiplied expected tonnages times projected market prices, sketched facility designs and business plans for labor-intensive resource-recovery operations, and projected that we could conserve resources while preventing pollution and even generating county income. But our initiatives were blocked. We were only permitted to observe and write reports.

Urban Ore's Startup

Looking for an opportunity to develop my ideas, I migrated to Berkeley, California. Four days later I fortuitously found work scavenging at the city-owned dump. Sweating from my labors, with thousands of seagulls wheeling overhead, and the smell of decomposing organics in my clothes, I often gazed at the University of California campus uphill to the east. It helped to visualize myself as a scientist in a clean white lab coat, with the dump and its procedures as my living laboratory. Now I could actually recover materials and return them to commerce with no interference! It was a start.

The catch was that our little team of workers had to sell enough recovered goods to pay the bills. I could do as many studies as I could afford, and often did studies even when I could not afford them. The enterprise was incorporated in 1981 as Urban Ore.

After a presentation I gave to the California Governor's Office of Appropriate Technology, a staff person (who later became my wife) asked what a sociologist was doing in solid waste, a field dominated by engineers. My answer: recycling has all the technology it needs for full development, and now we must change people's behavior.

Social Change and Experiment

The larger social change is to switch people's disposal options, preferences, and habits away from the landfill and into our conserving marketplace. The ultimate goal was, and still is, to end landfilling, waste incineration, and resource destruction by conserving everything that can be reused, recycled, or composted. The corporate purpose, "To End the Age of Waste," is printed on every sales receipt as is "Thank you for conserving resources," in order to both reframe our customers' attitudes and give a pat on their "psychic back."

Today, at a conceptual level, Urban Ore is a sociology experiment that worked. At a material level it is a functioning company working 360 days a year adhering to the reuse part of the "reduce, reuse, recycle" disposal hierarchy. As part of an ecology of commerce, we are a retail business that receives discards, sells merchandise, and feeds scrap into other recycling businesses. The economics of disposal are a major financial driver for us and for the other 56,000 recycling enterprises that have grown steadily into a \$236-billion industry, according to a National Recycling Coalition's 2003 study.

Urban Ore started small and capital-bereft, with only the right to salvage from the dump. Now we are a three-acre enterprise with a payroll of about \$1 million a year. Our customers are a cross-section of the San Francisco Bay Area. We are a business providing disposal services for unwanted goods and a vast array of low-cost merchandise for sale.

The virtual dimension of Urban Ore is the sum of our varied studies and social interventions. In the early days we presented decision-makers with onsite insights fresh from the dump, usually at city meetings. Our information aided Berkeley voters in reversing the city council's unanimous 1980 decision to build a capital-intensive and resource-monopolizing garbage incinerator. We helped write and pass a ballot initiative that postponed the incinerator. Later we collaborated on a second Berkeley voter initiative that set a 50% recycling goal and extended the burn ban. This initiative also passed convincingly after a raucous campaign.

Our most ambitious legislation passed in 1989, a county ballot initiative we co-authored, which added a surcharge of \$6 per ton, rising with the Consumer Price Index, to materials wasted at the three county landfills. It raised the county's recycling goal to 75%. A new agency was created to pump the millions of dollars that this surcharge raised back into funding and capitalizing resource recovery. More than a decade later, *Measure D*, as it is known, has worked remarkably well: landfill volumes are down; resource recovery enterprises are up. Many Alameda County cities have exceeded the 50% recycling goal and are on their way to 75%.

Internationally, we have fielded a theory of zero waste, or total recycling, that shows how to divide the entire waste stream into 12 categories of recyclable commodities. We have worked with people from various governments and NGOs to design more than two dozen resource-recovery sites matched both to the 12 discard categories, and to the range of incoming load types and volumes.

In March 2005, I filed for Social Security. Unlike my colleagues who kept their professorships, I have not yet retired from my second sociological career as CEO of a for-profit materials-recovery corporation. When people ask me if I own Urban Ore, I nod and add, "it owns me, too." I am the administration, so when things do not go right, there's no one but myself to blame.

Now I can say from considerable experience that applied sociology can be very helpful to an activist style. I used it in a social movement to create a new industry. The key was to use sociological insights and research methods as part of a strategy to create a business that could support my colleagues, staff, and me while we indulged my sociological habits of mind: doing research, writing technical reports, speaking, teaching, and organizing for social change. Reuse was a good fit for me.

Editor's note: Dan Knapp presented the opening plenary speech on "Resource Recovery Parks: The Science of Zero Waste" at the Illinois Recycling Association's 2005 Conference in early June in Springfield. □



Sociologists Impact Interpretation of Federal Welfare Legislation

by Lee Herring, Public Affairs Office, and
Johanna Ebner, Public Information Office

Researchers often rely solely on the media to publicize their results. But they would do well to remember that a policy-relevant piece could attract another equally important audience: the policymakers themselves.

A team of sociologists, led by Andrew Cherlin, Johns Hopkins University, and Linda Burton, Pennsylvania State University, recently learned this lesson when a press release about their December 2004 *American Sociological Review* article, "The Influence of Physical and Sexual Abuse on Marriage and Cohabitation," did not attract the anticipated amount of media coverage. Instead, their article garnered attention from nonprofit organizations, lobbying groups, and congressional staff, leading to its use in the political debates about government-sponsored marriage promotion policies.

Both the ASA media office and the press office at the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, the major funder of their research, issued releases in mid-January on their article (co-authored with Tera Hurt, University of Georgia, and Diane Purvin, Wellesley College). To prepare to speak with reporters, Cherlin and Burton contacted leaders in the domestic violence policy community and staff members at several Washington nonprofit groups in early January and sent them the manuscript on condition that they not cite it before the release date. They hoped to receive comments that would be helpful in responding to questions.

Drawing upon both survey and ethnographic data from the authors' "Three-City Study" of low-income families, the article reported that one-fourth or more of the mothers had experienced sexual abuse in childhood.

These mothers were less likely than others to have had stable, long-term intimate relationships as adults, the study found. Rather, they were more likely to have had a series of short-term relationships, many of them abusive. The authors concluded, "Unless the problem [of sexual abuse and domestic violence] is addressed, the feasibility—and the fairness—of pro-marriage exhortations and public policies is in question."

During this period, Congress was considering adding funds for marriage promotion programs to the welfare reform legislation, which it must reauthorize. Most activists in the domestic violence community were concerned that marriage promotion could push women into abusive relationships. They preferred not to have

To be eligible for a [marriage promotion] grant, applicants must consult with domestic violence organizations that have demonstrated expertise working with survivors of domestic violence in developing policies, procedures, programs and training necessary to appropriately address domestic violence in families served by programs and activities funded through the grant.

— Senate Finance Committee

government-funded programs at all; but if the programs were created, they wanted Congress to require that providers recognize the magnitude of domestic violence and consult with local domestic violence

organizations when setting up a program. Recognizing the value of the article, Cherlin and Burton's contacts circulated the manuscript to others, including staff members on the key committees in the Senate and the House.

In the meantime, Cherlin was asked to speak to participants in the Journalism Fellows in Child and Family Policy program, sponsored by the University of Maryland, along with Robert Rector of the Heritage Foundation, on January 24. Rector, an influential supporter of marriage promotion programs, had expressed skepticism that these programs needed to take domestic violence into consideration. But he acknowledged that Cherlin's presentation suggested that some women would enter the

programs with unresolved issues from childhood abuse that could prevent successful marriages. On February 10, Rector testified before Congress on marriage promotion and, citing the ASR article, stated that for women who have suffered childhood abuse, "it would be important to offer services that may help them improve current relationships rather than simply abandoning them to a persistent pattern of relationship failure."

The manuscript also reached Lisalyn Jacobs, Vice President of Government Relations for Legal Momentum (formerly the NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund), who invited Cherlin and Burton to speak at a March 9 congressional staff briefing on "Welfare Reauthorization and Marriage Promotion." Cherlin and Burton presented the results of their study at a session that included a speaker from the Institute for Women's Policy Research and first-person testimony of battered women's experiences with welfare reform.

When the Senate Finance Committee conducted its "mark-up" of the marriage promotion provisions in March, it included substantial language about domestic violence. "To be eligible for a [marriage promotion] grant," the Committee staff wrote, "applicants must consult with domestic violence organizations that have demonstrated expertise working with survivors of domestic violence in developing policies, procedures, programs and training necessary to appropriately address domestic violence in families served by programs and activities funded through the grant." They also must "describe in their applications how their proposed programs or activities will deal with issues of domestic violence; establish protocols for helping identify instances or risks of domestic violence and specify procedures for making service referrals



Andrew Cherlin [pictured], Johns Hopkins University, and Linda Burton, Pennsylvania State University, spoke at a March congressional staff briefing on "Welfare Reauthorization and Marriage Promotion," presenting results of their study that will have a direct impact on how welfare legislation is interpreted and implemented.

and providing protections and appropriate assistance; and what they will do, to the extent relevant, to ensure that participation in the programs is voluntary and to inform potential participants that participation is voluntary."

A Senate Finance Committee staff member told Cherlin that the article had been useful. While it is too soon to know whether this language will remain in the final version of the bill, Cherlin and his co-authors may have made a significant contribution to modifying the marriage promotion provisions of the welfare reform bill. The inclusion of the language was the result of many organizations working on the issue.

Ironically, the press release itself elicited little coverage. Only CBS radio news, a few newspapers, and several Internet news sites reported on it. "I guess the moral of the story is that researchers should call the attention of the policy world to their articles, rather than sitting back and waiting for reporters to contact them," said Cherlin. "And it helps if the timing is right. We were fortunate that the article was released just as Congress was considering this issue."

Discuss this article in the ASA member forums at <www.asanet.org/memarea/>. □

On Being in the Minority

by Tomás Jiménez,
ASA Congressional Fellow

As I began looking for a position as an ASA Congressional Fellow, I sought the advice of previous fellows and current and former congressional staffers. While these informal consultants provided wide-ranging advice, nearly every one of them advised against taking a position with a minority party member (i.e., Democrat) of the House of Representatives. "They simply have no power to get anything done," they uniformly stated. Yet, like an adolescent who proceeds to act precisely contrary to advising adults, I took a position in the Office of Congressman Mike Honda, a Democrat from California's 15th district.

My decision to work for Congressman Honda was not motivated by juvenile tendencies, or by lack of other options. I chose to accept a position in Rep. Honda's office for all of the "right" reasons: I grew up in his district (comprising about half of the Silicon Valley), have long respected the Congressman as an individual and politician, and align

myself with his stance on most issues. But what I have learned in my first three months as an ASA Congressional Fellow is that the advice that I chose not to follow rings true: it is tough to accomplish much as a minority member in the House.

Majoritarian Rule

The difficulty of being a Democrat in the current House stems both from the structure of the House and the way in which the majority party (i.e., Republicans) operates within this context. Where structure is concerned, the House is a "majoritarian" arm of Congress, meaning that the majority party controls most aspects of the legislative arrangement. The Speaker of the House, Dennis Hastert,¹ presides over the House and appoints the chair of all committees and subcommittees. With control over all of the committees and



Tomás Jiménez

subcommittees, the majority party determines which legislation comes to the floor for a vote and which does not. If, for example, a representative introduces a bill that is a legislative priority for Republicans, the Speaker, along with the Majority Leader (Tom DeLay) can urge the chair of the committee that has jurisdiction over that bill to expedite its movement through the committee and ensure that it comes to a vote.

The majority party's dominance in the House extends beyond structure and into the very rules that govern the legislative process. Unlike the Senate, where legislative process rules are relatively fixed, the House makes its rules anew each Congress, and can adopt and change the rules. Since the majority party controls the rules committee, it can mold the rules of the legislative game to suit their needs.

Two recent examples illustrate how the structure of the House, and the way in which the majority operates, can marginalize the minority party. In the 108th Congress (2004), Jim Sensenbrenner (R-WI) and other House Republicans nearly stalled major homeland security legislation because the bill did not include restrictions on immigration. In exchange for Sensenbrenner's support of the homeland security bill, the House Republican's leadership promised to take up a stand-alone bill that included Sensenbrenner's immigration restrictions when the 109th Congress began in 2005. True to their word, the Republican leaders made sure that Sensenbrenner's *Real ID Act of 2005* skipped committee consideration, received an expedited vote, and was one of the first major pieces of legislation on which the House voted (and passed) in the 109th Congress. His bill was then included in the emergency supplemental appropriations bill for Afghanistan and Iraq. The rapid movement of the Sensenbrenner bill through the House and its inclusion in the emergency appropriations bill

See *Congressional*, page 23

Philadelphia, from page 1

The Parkway and Museums

Walk to City Hall and bear right, pass in front of Mayor Rizzo's statue and take the Parkway, beyond the small Love Park (notice Robert Indiana's sculpture only recently—and stupidly—snatched away from champion skateboarders). At Logan Circle, you will find the **Free Library**. With 6 million volumes and a unique Rare Books Department, it is one of the great U.S. libraries; check its free programs. Leaving the Library, one block to your left on 20th Street will take you back within sight of the graceful fountain by the second Alexander Calder. In front of you on the Circle is the **Academy of Natural Sciences**, founded in 1812, small, but with lots of dinosaur replicas for kids; to the left, the dark red pile of the Catholic Cathedral; to the right, the **Franklin Institute's** science museum and planetarium, as remarkable for its historical artifacts as for contemporary exhibits. Just behind the Institute, at 210 21st Street, is the delightful **Please Touch Museum** for younger children. These are active, progressive institutions, often as exciting for adults as they are for the kids, but if you have time for only one visit, you may have to turn left on the side *allées* of the Parkway, toward the Schuylkill River and our world-class Museum of Art. On the way, the small **Rodin Museum** on your right contains original works by the master.

Ascend the **Philadelphia Museum of Art's** monumental steps slowly (although you are allowed to run up, like Rocky Balboa), look back on the Parkway and City Hall, and enter the Great Stairs Hall. You must not miss the second-floor medieval and Renaissance galleries, renovated to house the Johnson collection and Italian and Flemish art holdings. My opinion many times confirmed by European visitors is that we have the most stunning painting by



rian Boat House Row. East River Drive, one of our urban delights, begins here and goes all the way to the Wissahickon and the North East districts, part of which will be shown and narrated by our own Elijah Anderson in a tour down Germantown Avenue. You will also be able to descend the Parkway by bus with Sherri Grasmuck, who will tell you about its urban conflicts and take you to the Eastern Penitentiary of Tocquevillian fame; adults and kids love this spooky radial prison.

Center City and the Reading Market

Walk two blocks west toward City Hall, at the intersection of Market and Broad Streets, so wittily described by Michael Zuckerman in the February 2005 *Footnotes* article (p. 1). It is worth visiting the Council chambers and the observation deck, which are free. One block north on Broad, at the corner of Cherry Street, you can admire the renovation of the **Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts**, Frank Furness's eclectic masterpiece, but you should also find some time for the great collection of American art (its most famous painting may well be *Peaceable Kingdom*, by Edward Hicks, but my favorite is Horace Pippin's *Hanging of John Brown*). South and east of City Hall, Lord and Taylor's clothing store occupies the building of the celebrated **John Wanamaker department store** by Daniel Burnham; you can take the kids to hear the world's largest pipe organ playing at noon and at 5 P.M. Three blocks south on

Broad Street, on your right, you will see the historic **Union Club**, and continue past the old Academy of Music, the very modern Wilma theater by Hardy, Holzmann, Pfeiffer, on your left, and the Merriam on your right, toward the brand new, rather flashy, but acoustically

perfect **Kimmel Center for the Performing Arts**, home of the Philadelphia Orchestra, by the fashionable architect Rafael Viñoly. Tours are free everyday except Monday, at 1 P.M.

If you cross Broad going east, retracing your steps to Locust Street, you will find the **Library Company of Philadelphia**, at number 1314, the first subscription library in the United States, founded in 1731 by Ben Franklin, of course. From there, turn left on 12th Street, cross Market, walk one block, cross Filbert; you are about to enter one of our most cherished living monuments, the **Reading Terminal Market**. Walk around, taste, drink, enjoy! From Wednesday to Saturday, you can buy pretzels and shoofly pie from Amish

and Mennonite farmers. The market is open every day except Sunday, and you can also find jewelry, somewhat unusual clothes, organic soaps, and any kitchen tool

you may ever have wanted at Foster's Gourmet Cookware. Citizens managed to save this beloved shopping and eating place from destruction by the Convention Center, and you will be grateful, as we are. **Chinatown** surrounds the Reading Terminal, north to Spring Garden and east to about 8th Street. It is open for dinner and enriched by a variety of Asian restaurants. You find classic stores and markets, but check also Lily Song's New China Bookstore at 1010 Race Street for music and videos as well as books, and her brand new Shanghai Bazaar at 1016 Race.

On Market Street, the Gallery, at 10th Street, is linked underground by an enormous food court to Market Place, eastward, all the way to 7th. Chain stores like K-Mart and a sometimes better variety of clothing and shoe stores, perfumes, and candies proliferate. The anchor store strives to maintain the elegance of the old Strawbridge and Clothier. You can walk with air conditioning to 7th Street and visit the exceptional **African American Museum** at 7th and Arch Streets before getting to Independence Hall: you will find there over a million photographs of African American life in Philadelphia, as well as records of the slave trade and all aspects of enslaved and free Black life in America, including the epochal struggle for liberation. The **Atwater Kent Museum** is immediately south of Market, at 15 South 7th, and it contains one of the most extensive collections of Americana in the country, including Norman Rockwell paintings. Across the street, the **Balch Institute of Ethnic Studies** still houses artifacts, collections and a very important library, even though it has merged with the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Independence Hall, Society Hill, and a Little of South Philly

The National Historical Park, the "most historic square mile in the US," is obviously a "must see" for your kids (just make them go!). The Park is on both sides of Market, between 6th and 5th, with the **Liberty Bell** enshrined in the middle, the **Visitors Center** on the left (north) side of Market and farther away the beautiful and brand new **Constitution Center**. Kim Scheppele has organized for us a special session in the Center, on the often conflictive process by which it came to be. The U.S. Park Service runs several tours daily in the summer, most of them free. They will show you Independence Hall, Bishop White's house (at 309 Walnut) and Dolly Todd's at 4th and Walnut. Widowed in 1793 by the yellow fever epidemic, Dolly later married a young politician, James Madison, who turned out to be a good bet. Independence Hall is the "cradle of the country," as they say, and the building itself is worth seeing. The lovely, shady **Washington Square** is



The Philadelphia skyline

south and to the right of Independence Hall, but a few blocks down you will find the stately 18th century First Bank of the United States at 116 South 3rd and two great buildings by William Strickland, one of the 19th century great American architects: the Philadelphia Exchange at 3rd and Walnut, and the Second Bank, on Chestnut, between 4th and 5th. Still, my favorite is Carpenter Hall, in the park, between the First Bank and Chestnut Street, site of the First Continental Congress, as delightful an example of 18th century architecture as one can find in the country. Crossing Chestnut, on the north side, between Fourth and Orianna, you can enter **Franklin's Court**, where Franklin's print shop and rental houses used to be. The first Post Office opens on the Market Street side, and our great Philadelphia architect Robert Venturi has erected "ghost houses" and "archeological exhibits" to represent what no longer is. The subterranean museum is equally imaginative and fun for children.

Society Hill, the area that surrounds the National Historical Park on the south is one of the first and most successful urban renovations in the United States. It is impossible to tell you what to do in detail, but we are lucky that our colleague George Dowdall has offered to guide a walking tour. This extraordinary district encloses the largest concentration of 18th- and early 19th-century houses and cobblestone streets in the country. If you cannot go with George, get a guide book, or a map from the Visitors' Center and explore Society Hill on foot, discovering the elegant **St. Peter's Church** (at Third and Pine, in front of Thaddeus Kosciuszko's house), the Physick and Powel houses, and the lovely Pine and Delancey Streets. Walk through Head House Square, all the way south to the Old Swedes or **Gloria Dei Church**, built in 1700, at Water Street between Christian and Washington (a long way, but worth it!); it is exactly like a little country church in Central Sweden.

You may want to wander around in south Philly and head west on Christian toward the 9th Street market, which non-



The Avenue of the Arts at nighttime

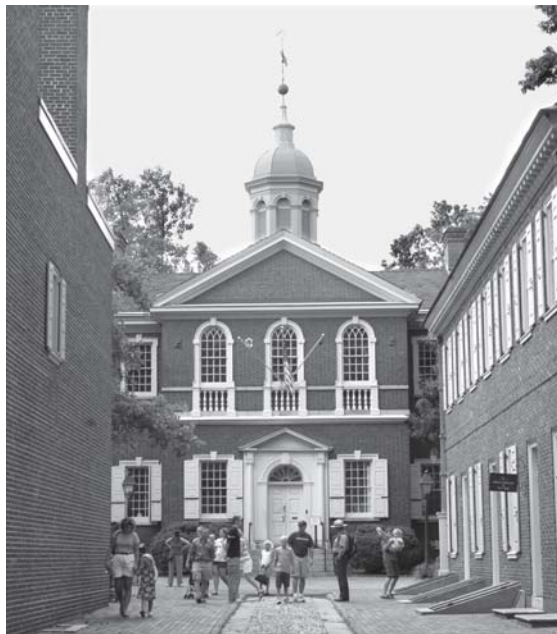
Rogier van der Weyden in the world. But you do not want to miss the Mulhenny and Gallatin collections of Impressionists and modern art, or the most important Duchamps in the world and some of the most beautiful Brancusis in the renowned Arensberg collection. Undeniably one of the four most important museums in the country, it is worth a special trip to Philadelphia. Closed on Mondays, and free on Sundays before 1 P.M.; it has a good cafeteria, an elegant restaurant, and at least three great stores. I highly recommend it as a shopping venue for interesting crafts, art books, and beautiful objects. In the back of the Museum, look at the Schuylkill's waterfalls, graced on the right by the neo-classic Water Works and the Victo-

locals call "Italian." It is a great outdoor food market, open every day except Sunday afternoon and Mondays, a bustling street of stalls and shops between Christian and Federal and a living demonstration of the city's changing ethnic composition. You can also walk west on South Street from Head House Square. South Street is the historic dividing line between Society Hill and Philadelphia's formerly black neighborhoods (where W.E.B. Dubois did his research for *The Philadelphia Negro*); a nightly Mecca for young people, it is quiet during the day. It has some fun shops in a neighborhood of excellent BYOB restaurants, and a great store for used books, the Book Trader at 5th.

Old City, North of Market

Every guidebook will send you to Elfreth's Alley on North Second Street, the oldest street continuously inhabited in the United States, of which the residents are inordinately proud (Lewis Mumford derided, their exaggerated love for these "mean little houses," but they are really cute; there is one you can visit, and realize how small the people must have been!). Your kids will love Fireman's Hall, at 147 North Second, where Franklin founded the first volunteer fire company. I love **Old City** with its old cast-iron buildings, its little streets, its old factories (converted into super-expensive lofts, alas), its working stores dedicated to restaurant equipment, its vistas of the Ben Franklin Bridge, which is lighted in delicate blue at night, its harmonious architectural and social eclecticism. It has great new cafés (try Le Petit 4's pastry shop at 160 North Third) and truly interesting galleries and shops. Claire Renzetti recommends The Clay Studio (139 North 2nd) and The Works Gallery (303 Cherry Street). Along Third Street, the Tribal Home offers antique objects from Africa, while Flotsam and Jetsam and Indigo Arts offer more eclectic items. Further north, at 501 Vine Street, find the renowned Wood Turning Center, a gallery and resource center. One can find fun clothing and accessories on North Third, or at *Me & Blue*, at 311 Market Street, on the second floor.

Old City extends north of Market, between 5th and Front, starting at the Constitution Center and moving toward Girard Avenue and the gentrifying Northern Liberties (if you can, check out Second Street between Spring Garden and Poplar at night!). Old City has more than its share of historical sites: Ben and Deborah Franklin are buried in the old Christ Church burial grounds at 5th and Arch. A few steps north on 5th Street, visit the United States Mint and take the self-guided tour, or go half a block south, toward the unique National Museum of American Jewish History, housed together with the "Synagogue of the American Revolution." Heading east, down Arch Street, are other sites to visit: the most important Quaker Meeting House in the country, on the right, between 4th and 3rd, site of the Yearly Meeting and a haven for progressive movements in the city. Inside, you will find scenes of the life of William Penn that emphasize the founder's historical importance; around it, a very interesting burial ground. Just across the street from the Meeting House, you can see through iron gates the charmingly restored houses of historic Loxley Court, as well



Carpenter Hall

as a huge and rather ugly statue of Ben Franklin made of pennies. Cross Third Street toward Betsy Ross's House—the much married lady probably did not live in this one, but in one just like it in this neighborhood. It is well worth a visit, especially with the kids. At 235 4th Street, going under the big bridge, you will find, beside the Painted Bride Art Center, the oldest Methodist church in continuous use in the world, St. George, with its museum and lovely garden. Opposite St. George is Catholic St. Augustine, rebuilt in 1847 after the original was burnt down in the frightening anti-Catholic riots of 1844. I left beautiful **Christ Church** for the end. It is on Second Street, just off Arch, but it is reachable from Third, through the uneven cobblestones of lovely Church Street. As you go, stop at Old City Coffee on your left, which was for many years the only place with decent *espresso* in Philadelphia ... how times change! At the Rectory, rest in the peaceful garden off Market Street, and enter the magnificent interior. It is the most historic shrine in America, but to me it symbolizes a sort of utopian Jamesian view of America, graceful and simple and unassuming, against the somber and hierarchical mood of much grander European churches. Christ Church's interior, where George Washington and Betsy Ross came to worship, resembles an airy, sun-drenched, white drawing room. It is one of the places I prefer in this remarkable city.

Rittenhouse Square and Traditional Shopping

You can spend a lot of time here, but my description is brief. Seven blocks south from the hotels, on Pine, beginning at 13th, you will find our charming **Antiques Row**, all the way to Pine and 9th. Between 9th and 8th admire the first hospital in the United States, Pennsylvania Hospital, and its delightful medicinal herb garden.

Second, you should go toward Rittenhouse Square: walk to Broad Street, turn left, go to the famous old hotel Bellevue at the corner of Walnut and Broad, which has a few pricey shops and a lower-level food court where I particularly like the Mexican food stand. However, two blocks north, at Chestnut and 17th, Liberty Place has the ubiquitous "rather upscale" shops and food that you find everywhere; the glass-enclosed atrium is nice, although it has now become an urban cliché. Daffy's,

the big discount store at Chestnut and 17th is a lot more fun and full of real bargains in European designer clothes. Return to Walnut Street and turn right. Walnut, 17th and 18th Streets are the domain of fancy restaurants and elegant stores. The latter you can find in every big city, but we are grateful they have not fled to the suburbs. Walking west on Walnut, you will soon arrive at Rittenhouse Square, one of Penn's four original squares, a green island of repose surrounded by open-air cafés and hotels (the Rittenhouse boasts Lacroix's restaurant, considered "sublime" by connoisseurs). At 130 South 19th, the very European café La Colombe, has exceptionally good coffee, better than in Italy [although some say that Caffé Hausbrandt, close to the hotels at 207 S 15th Street, is better, maybe; what it does have is Internet access from 7 am to 10 PM]. Off Rittenhouse Square, at 18th and Locust, is the famous **Curtis Institute of Music**, where you can inquire if the students are offering any concerts (they are free in season) and the Art League is one block South. In the streets adjacent to Rittenhouse, or around Filtler Square, at Pine and 22nd, and all the way to the Schuylkill River, are some of the prettiest urban sights in the United States.

I have only begun to scratch the surface of Philadelphia! But I cannot omit the **University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology**, at 3260 South Street, a beautiful, Victorian, and hip University City. It is truly one of the country's best, with Egyptian and Mayan holdings and

temporary exhibitions that are worth the trip. And our superb **Fairmount Park**, the largest urban park *in the world*, with its grandiose old villas, Japanese Tea House, Memorial Hall, and two superb River Drives. Other things to know about include: **Temple University's** urban archives, the Charles Blockson Afro-American Collection, the concerts at Rock Hall, the dance performances, and the excellent student theater; the remnants of grandeur, industrial and bourgeois, amidst the devastation of **North Philadelphia**; the **Freedom Theater**; **Edgar Allan Poe's house**; the **Octavia Hill Association**; the **Wagner Museum of Science**; the **Taller Puertorriqueño** on vibrant North 5th, the main artery of the **Barrio**. I also have not mentioned the authentic **working-class neighborhoods** (Kensington, Fishtown, Port Richmond, Pennsport to the south), or the **house of John Coltrane** and that of **Paul Robeson**, or some of the most beautiful residential wooded areas I have ever seen in any city—**Mount Airy and Chestnut Hill**—or the **Wissahickon Valley**, which could easily be somewhere in the mountains, miles away. Or **Manayunk**, with its now fashionable Main Street, the bike race's "Wall," and the old canal . . .

But you will come back. If you look with open eyes and mind at this old contradictory city, you will never again condone one of those ignorant jokes about Philadelphia. And you will feel sorry for those living in gentrified and prettified cities without even knowing they do. □

Teachers Teaching Teachers, An ASA Pre-Conference

The focus of this special ASA pre-conference course, "Teachers Teaching Teachers," will be on graduate teaching assistants and first-time instructors, bringing experts in the field of teaching and learning together with approximately 25 participants to Philadelphia for more than seven hours of presentations, workshops, discussions on teaching issues, and small group mentoring. The pre-conference course will be held on August 12, the day before ASA Annual Meeting begins, from 8:30 AM to 12 noon and 2 to 6 PM. In addition to the pre-conference, participants can attend many events on teaching during the ASA meetings.

The pre-conference course includes two panels, "How Do They Do It? Successful Teaching Strategies," featuring award-winning teachers, and "Getting a Job" with sociologists who have expertise on the topic. Participants will be able to select four workshops from a number of topics; these workshops will be held throughout the day. Other presentations on "Pitfalls in Teaching: What Works/What Doesn't" and brief presentations by noted sociologists will round out the day. Each participant will be offered the opportunity to continue working with a teaching mentor after the pre-conference.

Participants will select from a number of concurrent workshops led by experts; topics will include: creating a course from scratch, managing classroom dynamics, "Should You Take a Stand? Controversial Issues in the Classroom," teaching the large class, ethical issues in teaching and academia, assessment in the classroom, teaching styles/multiple intelligences, evaluating teaching performance, writing and presenting on teaching and learning, and other topics.

Those interested in participating should sign up in the ASA conference pre-registration period. Information will be on the ASA website, the ASA Section for Teaching and Learning in Sociology web page, and from Jeanne Ballantine, Sociology, Wright State University, Dayton, OH 45435, e-mail jeanne.ballantine@wright.edu or Greg Weiss, Sociology, Roanoke College, Salem, VA 24153-3794, e-mail weiss@roanoke.edu. Materials and refreshments will be covered by the registration fee.

The "Teachers Teaching Teachers" pre-conference is organized and sponsored by the American Sociological Association and the ASA Section on Teaching and Learning in Sociology and draws on the talents and expertise of section members and leaders in ASA from around the country and from all types of institutions, from community colleges to research universities. □

Contemporary Sociology Comes to UC-Irvine

by Christine Byrd, University of California-Irvine

Faculty at the University of California-Irvine (UCI) will co-edit the journal *Contemporary Sociology* for three years beginning in January 2006. In collaboration with UCI's School of Social Ecology and the School of Social Sciences, the journal will be co-edited by Valerie Jenness, David Smith, and Judith Stepan-Norris.

Recognizing that *Contemporary Sociology* is a site for lively discussions and exchanges as well as a place to consider the larger issues in the field, the UCI team plans to continue features such as themed symposia and "author meets the critics" exchanges. They are preparing to develop a series of discussions to systematically highlight the ways in which sociology can inform public debate and public policy.

The team will draw heavily on the wealth of talent within the Department of Sociology, which includes 23 faculty, and the Department of Criminology, Law and Society, with its 22 faculty (six of whom also hold courtesy appointments in sociology).

In choosing the editorial board, the co-editors plan to select members representing a diverse range of geographic locations, subfields, backgrounds, and home institutions.

Jenness, Smith, and Stepan-Norris worked together previously on the editorial team for *Social Problems* (1999 to 2002). As co-editors of *Contemporary Sociology*, each will assume responsibility for processing books in his or her area of expertise.

About the Co-editors



Valerie Jenness

Jenness is Professor and Chair of Criminology, Law and Society and a professor in the sociology department at UCI. Her research focuses on the links between deviance and social control (especially law), gender, and social change (especially social movements). She has published numerous articles on the politics of prostitution, AIDS and civil liberties, hate crimes and hate crime law, and multiple social movements in the United States. She is currently working on a multi-year study of prison violence, including rape.

Jenness has a multitude of editorial experiences, including serving as an associate editor for *Social Problems*, as well as being advisory editor for the journals *Criminology*, *Social Problems*, *Gender & Society*, *Research in Political Sociology*, *Sexuality & Culture*, and *Race, Sex and Class*.

Jenness is the co-editor of *Public Policy, Democracy, and Social Movements* (University of Minnesota Press, 2005). She is author of three books: *Making Hate a Crime: From Social Movement to Law Enforcement Practice* (Russell Sage Foundation, 2001), *Hate Crimes: New Social Movements and the Politics of Violence* (Aldyne de Gruyter, 1997), and *Making it Work: The Prostitutes' Rights*

Movement in Perspective (Aldyne de Gruyter, 1993). Her research has been published in *American Sociological Review*, *Annual Review of Sociology*, *Law & Society Review*, *Gender & Society*, *Social Problems*, *American Behavioral Scientist*, *Sociological Perspectives*, *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, *Law and Critique*, *Research in Social Movements, Conflicts and Change*, and the *Journal of Hate Studies*.

Jenness has been recognized with awards from the Gustavus Myers Center for the Study of Bigotry and Human Rights in North America, the Society for the Study of Social Problems, the Pacific Sociological Association, and the University of California. Jenness has presented her research to the U.S. Congress and the National Academy of Sciences.



David Smith

Smith is a Professor of Sociology and a Professor of Planning, Policy and Design at UCI. As a comparative sociologist, his research interests include international trade and exchange in the world-economy (and its implications for economic growth and development; global industrialization and "commodity chains"—especially in the Pacific Rim region.) He specializes in apparel and garment manufacturing; the dynamics of technological dependence, and technology transfer in East Asia; Third World cities and development; and global urbanization).

Previously, Smith was editor of *Social Problems*, and served on the editorial board of the *ASA Rose Monograph Series*. He is currently a member of the system-wide University of California Press Editorial Committee, and serves on the editorial and advisory board of the *Journal of World-System Research*, *Research in Political Sociology*, and *Urban Studies*.

With a grant from the National Science Foundation, Smith is currently researching globalization in the network of world cities, combining statistical analysis of city-to-city connections with case studies of particular urban areas. Recently, he was involved with several research projects doing on-site research in South Korea, Vietnam, Indonesia, and China. Smith is the author of *Third World Cities in Global Perspective* (Westview Press, 1996). He is co-editor of the forthcoming *Nature, Raw Materials and Political Economy* (Elsevier, 2005), *Labor Versus Empire: Race, Gender and Migration* (Routledge Press, 2004), *States and Sovereignty in the Global Economy* (Routledge, 1999), and *A New World Order? Global Transformations in the Late Twentieth Century* (Greenwood Press, 1995). His research has been published in *American Sociological Review*; *Social Forces*; *Population Research and Policy Review*; *International Migration Review*; *Review of International Political Economy*; *American Behavioral Scientist*; *Science, Technology and Human Values*; *Urban Studies*; *Urban Affairs Quarterly*; and *International Social Science Journal*.



Judith Stepan-Norris

Stepan-Norris is a Professor of Sociology at UCI, and Associate Director of UCI's Center for the Study of Democracy. Her research interests center on the interrelationships between union leadership, union democracy, and workers' consciousness. Her work has focused on American unions affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) from the 1930s through the mid-1950s, when union political activities were at a peak. Her recent research focuses on how workers' participation in highly democratic, militant, and radical union local politics impacted their political actions in their neighborhoods. Another project (with Rick Grannis) investigates kinship patterns of the American elite, and asks whether the American Revolution marked the end to

the power and privilege of families descended from aristocratic lineages. She is also investigating the revitalization of the U.S. labor movement by focusing on AFL-CIO's Union Summer program, and its role in union victories as well as its consequences for recruiting labor activists.

Stepan-Norris has served as an associate editor for *Social Problems* and an editorial board member for both *Mobilization: An International Journal*, the *ASA Rose Monograph Series*, *Sociological Perspectives* and *Sociological Inquiry*.

Stepan-Norris is the co-author of *Left Out: Reds and America's Industrial Unions* (Cambridge, 2003) and *Talking Union* (University of Illinois Press, 1996). Her work has been published in *Social Problems*, *Social Forces*, the *American Sociological Review*, *Annual Review of Sociology*, *American Journal of Sociology*, and *Sociological Inquiry*. She is the co-recipient of the Max Weber Award for a Distinguished Book, Distinguished Assistant Professor Award for Research, Inaugural Labor Studies Award for Distinguished Publication, and twice received the Award for Distinguished Scholarship in Political Sociology. □

Conley, from page 1

"As a Waterman awardee, Conley will join a long line of distinguished scientists," said ASA Executive Officer Sally T. Hillsman, "but he will blaze at least one trail in this path by being the first sociologist and only the second behavioral/social scientist to have received the award. The Association also feels a certain sense of validation, because ASA recognized Conley's scientific promise early in his career by awarding him the ASA's Outstanding Dissertation Award in 1997." Conley had received the dissertation award for his research on "Being Black, Living in the Red: Wealth and the Cycle of Racial Inequality."

"Dalton Conley is one of the most creative and productive sociologists at work today," said Craig Calhoun, President of the Social Science Research Council. "His work is reshaping how sociologists think about inequality—and also building bridges to economics, public health, and vital policy debates."

"Sociology is among the hardest sciences of all—harder than the proverbial rocket science," Conley stated upon receiving the award and after thanking his relatives, friends, and the NSF and NSB. "Imagine a science where you can't do controlled experiments—the . . . staple of most bench science," perhaps implicitly explaining why this is only the second Waterman Award recognition of a social scientist. Commiserating with zoologists and paleontologists, whom he said "share the difficulty of having to piece together observational data without . . . experiments," Conley explained that sociologists are forced to "impute causal processes, not just describe or classify the world" all while accommodating the multiple levels of analysis that constantly and integrally interact.

An additional thorn in sociologists' professional lives is "the complication that . . . reality changes as you study it, and by virtue of the fact that you study it," analogous to Heisenberg's uncertainty principle in quantum mechanics,

said Conley. "Our basic units of analysis, like the family, and our conceptual frameworks, like race and class, are ever-shifting as we study them." To top off sociology's formidable list of investigational obstacles, Conley noted that "many of the topics we study (e.g., gender and sexuality, race and class, family life) are, by design, the most politically charged and most personally sensitive topics one could address. That doesn't make research easy. When you've got all those together then you've got the challenges of sociology...."

Conley is Professor of Sociology and Public Policy at New York University and Director of NYU's Center for Advanced Social Science Research. He is also Adjunct Professor of Community Medicine at Mount Sinai School of Medicine and a Research Associate at the National Bureau of Economic Research. His research focuses on how socioeconomic status is transmitted across generations and on the public policies that affect that process. In this vein, he studies sibling differences in socioeconomic success; racial inequalities; the measurement of class and social status; and how health and biology affect (and are affected by) social position.

Last year, Conley published *The Pecking Order*, a book the *Washington Post* called "lucid and provocative" in its explanation of how the forces of income, gender, health, and birth order in families result in "a tangled web" of inequalities that create a family's own pecking order. An NSF Faculty Early Career Award supported Conley's four-year study upon which the book, and related papers, is based. Conley has written numerous papers and articles and several other books, including *Being Black, Living in the Red: Race, Wealth, and Social Policy in America*, *The Starting Gate: Birth Weight and Life Chances*, and *Honky*.

For more information, see the National Science Foundation website at <www.nsf.gov>. □

The Intersection of Sociology and Bioethics

by Joseph E. Davis, University of Virginia,
Raymond DeVries, St. Olaf College,
and John H. Evans, University of California-San Diego

In March, 30 scholars from around the United States, as well as Canada and England, gathered in Washington, DC, for a two-day conference to explore the relationship of sociology to the field of bioethics and to the ethical questions raised by technological developments in medicine. The first day of meetings were held at Georgetown University and included several formal presentations, semi-structured discussions, and an evening dinner and keynote speaker. The second day was organized as a four-session "mini-conference" within the annual meeting of the Eastern Sociological Society (ESS) and was open to all ESS meeting attendees. Originally designed as a conference for 20 participants, organizers underestimated the level of interest in this area of inquiry. The conference quickly grew to 30 scholars from sociology departments, bioethics centers, and medical schools before registration had to be closed for reasons of space and available funding.

Sociological Origins

The conference's organizing premise was that sociology has an important contribution to make to bioethics. It is little remembered now, but bioethics began as an interdisciplinary conversation that included a number of well-known sociologists, such as Renee Fox and Robin Williams. Over the years, however, as the field developed and was institutionalized, it came to be dominated by philosophers and forms of argumentation drawn from analytic philosophy. Sociologists, along with scholars from other disciplines, moved to the periphery, a move that has impoverished bioethical debates.

Despite marginalization, sociologists have nonetheless made important individual contributions. Conference organizers, mindful of these contributions and seeking to build upon them, recognized that sociology has theoretical and methodological tools that can fruitfully deepen and expand the agenda of bioethics. At the same time, they recognized the general lack of communication between scholars who are working on bioethical questions from a sociological perspective. For example, those who are located in medical schools and bioethics centers are typically engaged in "sociology in bioethics." Working within the dominant bioethical framework, they call attention to the importance of sensitivity to cultural and

social nuance in ethical reasoning and decisionmaking. Those outside of a medical setting, by contrast, are often engaged in a "sociology of bioethics," studying ethical dilemmas in medicine through, and in an effort to further, sociological understanding of health, medicine, and the professions. The relationship between these two types of scholarship has been little discussed. The conference, then, aimed to press the question of how sociology can effectively and institutionally contribute to the field of bioethics and bring differently situated sociologists into conversation with one another.

By all accounts, the conference made significant progress. The discussions were wide ranging yet focused around exploring the intersection of sociology and bioethics. In one of the Georgetown sessions, to give a sense for the topics, participants discussed a provocative paper by "guest" bioethicist Leigh Turner, McGill University, who challenged standard social science critiques of bioethics as unfair and, most telling, empirically unfounded. In the same session, Barbara Katz Rothman, City University of New York, weighted in with a self-described "cranky critique" of her own, arguing that as sociologists are drawn into discussions of ethical issues, it is "essential that we do not allow the terms to be established by those who call upon us."

The conference, then, aimed to press the question of how sociology can effectively and institutionally contribute to the field of bioethics and bring differently situated sociologists into conversation with one another.

During his keynote address, bioethics pioneer Daniel Callahan, founder of the Hastings Center and one who has long decried the marginalization of the social sciences in

bioethics debates, offered a number of suggestions for sociologists who want to engage the field, including thoughtful proposals on the "is/ought" problem.

The ESS panels concerned the "Ethics of Research," "Constructing Ethics at the Margins of Life," "Sociology of Bioethics," and "Research Subjects: Consent and Misconceptions."

In the wrap-up session at the end of the conference, participants called for future meetings of the group and the creation of additional avenues for ongoing communication. The organizers are also pursuing various avenues for publishing some of the exemplary conference papers. If interested in being a part of future communications with this nascent group, contact John Evans at jhevans@ucsd.edu.

The conference was made possible by a grant from the ASA Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline and a matching grant from the Center on Religion and Democracy at the University of Virginia. □

2005 Regional Sociological Associations' Award Winners

Eastern Sociological Society

Candace Rogers Award: Sangeeta Parashar, University of Maryland-College Park
Rose Laub Coser Award: Salvador Vidal-Ortiz, CUNY Graduate Center; Honorable Mention: Minjeong Kim, SUNY-Albany

Komarovsky Book Award: Richard Alba and Victor Nee for *Remaking the American Mainstream: Assimilation and Contemporary Immigration*; Honorable Mentions: Vivek Chibber for *Locked in Place: State Building and Late Industrialization in India*; Jerry A. Jacobs and Kathleen Gerson for *The Time Divide: Work, Family and Gender Inequality*; Mario Luis Small for *Villa Victoria: The Transformation of Social Capital in a Boston Barrio*

2004-2005 Robin M. Williams, Jr., Lectureship Acknowledgement: Jack Levin, Northeastern University

2005-2006 Robin M. Williams, Jr., Lecturer: Vincent Parrillo, William Paterson University

Merit Award: William A. Gamson, Boston College and Caroline Hodges Persell, New York University

North Central Sociological Association

Graduate Student Paper Winners: Judson Everitt, Indiana University; Jeffrey Dixon and Janice McCabe, Indiana University; Julie A Swando, Indiana University; Ryotero Uemura, Indiana University

Undergraduate Student Paper Winners: Rachel K. Beck, United States Military Academy; HyeJin Kim, University of Notre Dame; Tosha Smith, Saint Mary's College

Southwestern Sociological Association

Distinguished Paper: "Civic Engagement and County Economic Growth in Appalachia During the 1990s," by Carson Mencken and Christopher Bader, Baylor University

Outstanding Doctoral-level Paper: "Beyond the Castro: Examining Gay and Lesbian Enclaves in the San Francisco Bay Area," by Amanda K. Baumle, and D'Lane Compton, Texas A&M University

Outstanding Master's-level Paper: "Residential Segregation by Race, Poverty Status, and Household Type: Findings from Houston, Texas," by Lindsay Howden, Texas A&M University

Outstanding Undergraduate-level Paper: "Homosexuality in Postcolonial Delirium: Critically Revisiting the Politics of Cultural Relativism," by Ajnesh Prasad, Queen's University

Pacific Sociological Association

Award for Distinguished Contribution to Sociological Perspectives: Karin Elizabeth Peterson, University of North Carolina-Asheville for "Discourse and Display: The Modern Eye, Entrepreneurship, and the Cultural Transformation of the Patchwork Quilt"

Award for Distinguished Contributions to Teaching: Rose Weitz, Arizona State University

Award for Distinguished Contributions to Practice: Kari M. Norgaard, University of California-Davis

Award for Distinguished Graduate Student Paper: Yvonne A. Braun, University of California-Irvine, for "Resettlement and Risk: Women's Community Work in Lesotho"

Award for Distinguished Undergraduate Student Paper: Nicole Kemper, Jessica Crewse, and Elizabeth Budd, Santa Clara University, for a collaborative research project, "Community Service Organizations and the Experiences of Student Volunteers: Applied Sociology in Action"

Southern Sociological Society

Charles S. Johnson Award: Delores P. Aldridge, Emory University

Martin S. Levin Distinguished Service Award: Abbott L. Ferriss, Emory University

Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award: Idee Winfield, College of Charleston

The Odum Award, Best Graduate Student Paper: Carissa Froyum, North Carolina State University, "Making Meaning of Sexuality: Low-Income African American Teens and Their Beliefs in Sexuality"

The Odum Award, Best Undergraduate Paper: Scott Jacques, University of Georgia, for "The Management of Predation Among Young, Middle Class Drug Dealers"

New England Sociological Association

New England Sociologist of the Year Award: Alexander Liazos, Regis College

Midwest Sociological Society

Social Action Awards: Access Works; Resource Center of the Americas

Distinguished Service Awards: Carla Howerly, American Sociological Association; Peter Kivisto, Augustana College

President's Special Awards: Betty Havens (posthumously); Eric Reed, University of Iowa

Student Paper Competition Winners Graduate Division:
First Prize: Jun Xu, Indiana University, "Why Do Minorities Participate Less? The Effects of Immigration, Education, and Electoral Process on Asian American Voter Registration and Turnout"

Second Prize: Catherine Bolzendahl and Sigrun Olafsdottir, Indiana University, "Public Solutions or Private Problems? Understanding U.S. Support for Family Policy in a Comparative Perspective"

Third Prize: Valerie Lewis, University of Notre Dame, "Social Energy Theory Extended"

Undergraduate Division:
First Prize: HyeJin Kim, University of Notre Dame, "Class, Culture, and Conflict: African American - Korean American Conflict in South LA"

Second Prize: Devan Starks, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, "School Attainment: Pathways through Academic Achievement and Depression to Delinquency"

International Sociological Association World Congress

The **International Sociological Association (ISA)** is holding its World Congress of Sociology for the first time in Africa. The theme of the July 23-29 16th Congress is "The Quality of Social Existence in a Globalising World."

Durban provides with an opportunity to encounter a society in transition, in a context highly cognizant of the importance of social science in reconstruction and development. With its superb facilities and infrastructure, Durban has a proven track record of hosting international events and conferences.

ISA's goal is to represent sociologists everywhere, regardless of school of thought, scientific approach, or opinion, and to advance sociological knowledge throughout the world. Its members come from 109 countries. ISA is a member of the International Social Science Council and is a Non-Governmental Organization in formal associate relations with UNESCO and special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

For more information, see www.ucm.es/info/isa/.

Whose Science Is behind the Science in Qualitative Methodology?

Roberta Spalter-Roth's March 2005 *Footnotes* article, "Putting the Science in Qualitative Methodology," (p. 6) is a welcome report of a 2003 National Science Foundation (NSF) workshop on the "Scientific Foundations of Qualitative Research" (see Ragin, Nagel and White, 2004). Social scientists should pay attention any time NSF shows interest in qualitative inquiry. However, Spalter-Roth's report and the NSF workshop require comment on several grounds, each of which turns on the meaning of four terms: science, research, qualitative, and methodology.

In her summary, Spalter-Roth asks if qualitative research can be scientific, and if so, how can it be strengthened and properly evaluated? She notes that there has been concern at NSF about the lack of uniform standards for evaluating qualitative proposals. The workshop participants agreed that because NSF funds rigorous research, qualitative proposals should not be submitted at an early stage, and if possible reliance on grounded theory should be avoided. Research applications should include statements on the possible impact of the researcher's presence on the study. They should also offer discussions of replicability, data analysis, data archiving, and the procedures that will be used for interpreting disconfirming evidence.

The science in NSF seems to be a positivist science based on traditional notions of validity and reliability. NSF's qualitative research is scientific, if it conforms to these criteria. A positivist methodology becomes the vehicle for writing and evaluating grant applications.

It is as if these guidelines were written in a time warp. Over the last three decades the field of qualitative research has become an interdisciplinary field in its own right. Qualitative inquiry is the name for a movement that began in the early 1970s in the academy (Schwandt, 2000). The interpretive and critical paradigms, in their multiple forms, are central to this movement. Complex literatures are now attached to research methodologies, strategies of inquiry, interpretive paradigms, and criteria for reading and evaluating inquiry itself.

Indeed, this movement encompasses multiple paradigmatic formulations. It also includes complex epistemological and ethical criticisms of traditional social science research. Within this space, grounded theory has become a dominant interpretive model. Few today speak of data, reliability, validity, or disconfirmed hypotheses. The movement now has its own journals, scientific associations, annual conferences and workshops, and faculty positions.

Today the field of qualitative research is defined by a series of essential tensions, contradictions, and hesitations. The methodological conservatism or fundamentalism embedded in the educational and scientific initiatives of the Bush Administration have inscribed narrowly defined governmental regimes of truth (Lincoln and Canella, 2004, p. 7). In its criteria for evaluating qualitative research, it seems that NSF wants to reproduce this narrow model of truth.

The transformations in the field of qualitative research that were taking



place in the early 1970s continue to gain momentum. The days of value-free inquiry based on a God's eye view of reality are judged by many to be over. Today, many agree that all inquiry is moral and political. Further, today we know that men and women write culture differently, and writing is not an innocent practice. Experimental, reflexive ways of writing first-person ethnographic texts are now commonplace. Critical personal narratives have become a central feature of counter-hegemonic, decolonizing methodologies (Mutua and Swadener, 2004, p. 16).

Sadly, none of this literature is evident in the NSF report, or in Spalter-Roth's summary. This is unfortunate because it creates the impression that somehow the sociological branch of the social sciences is out of touch with these developments that are now three decades old.

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- Norman K. Denzin, *University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign, n-denzin@staff.uiuc.edu*

On the Creation of "Public Interest Sociology"

Few agree on what falls within the definition "public sociology." In order to avoid a definitional row, one can circumscribe the field by examining what public sociologists actually do: planning, program development, evaluation, policy analysis, and research. Planners write plans that are placed on shelves and often forgotten; program developers create programs that seldom function in the manner in which they were intended to function; evaluation research often is considered to be second-rate and is often ignored, except by the program's enemies; policy analysts may be influential as staff aids, or they may be a "voice in the wilderness"; and policy researchers often take months, or even years, to produce conclusions that others see as impractical or naive. In all these positions, public sociologists are marginal to the policy process.

So we must view public sociology from a new point of view. Public sociology is not merely sociology. Rather, it is sociology *in politics*. Thus, to be

effective, we must become involved in politics. Therefore, I propose a new brand of sociology, "public interest sociology." The public interest should not be conceived in narrow political terms. Instead, it should be seen as *social justice*. John Rawls has indirectly defined such a conception through his idea of "justice as fairness." He argues that the primary subject of justice is the basic structure of society. By this he means the way in which the major social institutions distribute fundamental rights and duties and determine the division of advantages.

Since sociologists are trained as researchers, the *initial job* of public interest sociology would be to study social justice; that is we would need to create a public interest sociology think tank to examine, for example, the civil liberties, economic opportunities, and social conditions of our society as well as how our society affects other nations. The perspective would be analogous to that of the public interest attorney. These attorneys serve the public interest by representing those who are underrepresented. The public interest sociologist, too, could represent certain underrepresented groups and publishing our studies. Or, we could examine the individuals, groups, or structures that promote or hinder attainment of social justice. Also within the purview of public interest sociologist is the extent to which the public is under-informed on specific topics.

A model for the functioning of such a research institute might be the conservative Heritage Foundation. The Foundation serves as a resource bank and an academic network for its in-house staff and 1,000 scholars who provide ideas and information for congressional testimony and conferences. The Foundation serves as a clearinghouse, a conduit, and a catalyst for conservative intellectuals and activists. Instead of producing grand theory, the Foundation concentrates on producing short issue analyses for legislators, as well as broader policy studies.

We could form such a think tank by securing grants as seed money. Once the think tank is established we would take our policy papers and begin our *second job*—as lobbyists.

An ideal place to conduct such lobbying is in legislatures, where power is decentralized and specialization is common. In Washington most problems are dealt with in congressional committees or subcommittees. Here, governmental experts join with legislators and lobbyists to form "subgovernments." These subgovernments comprise the expert, the interested, and the engaged.

However, public interest lobbies have a weakness. They are long on programs, issues, and ideologies; however, they are short on vote-getting ability. That is, they lack the sheer political muscle of organized labor or corporate groups.

"Sheer political muscle" here means money—campaign contributions. Therefore, the *third job* of public interest sociologists would be to create a political action committee. It is unlikely that such a committee could raise large amounts of money. However, with modest amounts of money we could have an impact on carefully selected state legislative races. By electing sympathetic

legislators we can influence the policy process, and we might also be able to effect congressional redistricting in 2012.

In summary, public interest sociologists would strive to produce timely, policy-oriented studies. They could then employ this information in their lobbying efforts. However, no lobbyist can be effective with hostile legislators. Therefore, a political action committee would be a necessity to elect sympathetic legislators.

All this may appear alien, or even worse, "merely practical," to academics. However, if you are upset with the drift of our country, you should ask yourself one question: Do we have a choice?

George C. Klein, *Oakton Community College, klein@oakton.edu*

Institutionalizing Public Sociology

There has been considerable discussion in *Footnotes* and ASA generally about public sociology (i.e., efforts to "bring sociology to publics beyond the academy," as ASA Past-President Michael Burawoy most simply defines the idea (Burawoy et al. 2004: 104)). Relatively little of that talk, however, has focused on how exactly to begin turning that idea into practice institutionally. If public sociology is to become more than a fleeting debate that recedes with the passing of the ASA presidential torch, our discipline's departments and professional societies must begin institutionalizing public engagement. To this end, below I present some very practical ways enterprising faculty and/or students to begin institutionalizing public sociology in their respective department or society.

What Departments Can Do

- Initiate public sociology email lists to facilitate intra- or inter-departmental discussion on how to advance public sociology in the department, the university, and beyond.
- Develop a workshop or series of workshops to train graduate students and faculty in the various ways public sociology can be practiced. Such workshops could discuss getting published in popular media, connecting with community organizations for research and/or teaching, and educating sociologists on how to work with local, state, or national media producers and artists to engage in visual sociology.
- Establish a volunteer departmental committee of students and faculty interested in advancing public sociology. Such a committee could develop a public sociology workshop, create a departmental resource list for doing public sociology, and facilitate joint ventures between the department and local video documentarians, filmmakers, cartoonists, artists, photographers, journalists, web designers, etc. There is little reason why sociology must be limited to the printed word in books and journals too few read.

What Professional Societies Can Do

- Our professional societies could establish awards for quality sociology that measurably reaches relatively wide audiences (e.g., measured in sales, subscriptions), or that successfully reaches the least-advantaged publics.



- Professional societies could also establish public sociology investment funds (PSIFs), allowing them to generate their own funds for public sociology rather than rely strictly on outside funding agencies. A PSIF would support public sociology projects that hold the promise of generating revenue through wider paid public consumption. Our professional societies could thus become investors in the public sociology projects of their members. Each society would assume the risk that some of these projects would not succeed in generating revenue, but those that do would be required to pay a percentage of their revenue back to the PSIF to finance still more promising projects. Initial PSIF revenue could come from annual budget allocation by the society, solicited donations from targeted high donors, and/or a donation check-off box on membership applications.
- Develop media resources that could include: (1) A practical guide to getting one's sociological work into various media, (2) Training modules for departments interested in teaching their faculty and students how to successfully engage the media, and (3) An online list of ways members have successfully gotten their work into popular media.

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Paul Lachelier, a PhD candidate at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, can be reached at plachel@ssc.wisc.edu.

Another Centennial

Much is being made, at least within the ASA, of the fact that this year marks the centennial anniversary of America's pre-eminent professional association of sociologists. That is understandable, proper and predictable. However, there is another centennial of an event of enormous significance to our society and science that seems to be passing without even so much as a footnote.

I refer to the Niagara Movement. Exactly 100 years ago this July a small but potent group of African-Americans filled with righteous anger over rampant racism in America gathered on the Canadian side of Niagara Falls to declare war on American apartheid and chart a plan for victory. They were led by W.E.B. DuBois, a founder of the scientific study of society in America and arguably the most important by far. Certainly no American sociologist contributed more to social progress in the 20th century.

It was his inspiring unity of theory with praxis in the formation of the Niagara Movement exactly a century ago and its organizational successor, the NAACP, which ultimately changed the course of race relations in America and beyond, including the ASA.

Surely such pioneering work in the best traditions of sociology is worthy of recognition by the ASA. What better occasion and place to accomplish this task than at the centennial conference of the ASA in Philadelphia, the City of Brotherly Love, where DuBois founded urban sociology? It also seems fitting that this role model for sociologists who was so unjustly vilified and harassed by

the power elite during the last two decades of his long life would be honored at this troubling time in the city that harbors a cracked liberty bell.

Werner Lange, *Edinboro University of Philadelphia*

Editor's Note: An Annual Meeting tour of Germantown Avenue, led by Elijah Anderson of the University of Pennsylvania, will explore the neighborhood of the well-to-do, the middle classes, the working poor, and the very poor—the diverse segments of urban society. The tour will end by visiting Philadelphia neighborhoods, now parts of Center City Philadelphia, that were studied by W.E.B. DuBois at the turn of the last century. See the Annual Meeting insert for more information.

Utilizing the Energy of Interactive Sessions

Editing ASA's *Social Stratification Courses: Syllabi & Instructional Material* (one of several teaching guides in the *ASA Resource Materials for Teaching*) often comes with an invitation to present a workshop at the annual meetings on teaching about inequality. The first two times, I formed a panel of contributors to the teaching guide. We had some very fine presentations and I enjoyed meeting and hearing from the contributors. This time I decided to try something different. I was working with a co-editor and decided that we would co-lead a discussion rather than form a panel. We would still invite all the contributors to join us informally.

We had a few of the usual logistic difficulties. Our room was down a long hallway and hard to find. The room was set up with microphones up front for a two-person panel and many rows of chairs in a deep narrow room. We rearranged the chairs into a long oval as people came in. In spite of the location and the competition of a beautiful sunny San Francisco afternoon, the room continued to fill, indicating strong interest in the teaching workshop. I opened the session with a few key themes that emerged from our syllabus guide and some practical ideas that could be taken home, offering a few handouts of ideas, and then websites where more could be found as the handouts ran out. But after setting the tone, we turned to the growing group for their own ideas and struggles in these key topic areas. Sociologists are never hard to get talking and soon the room was buzzing with ideas as one participant after another built on previous ideas, offered alternatives, or raised new questions.

The discussion could likely have continued all afternoon but about ten minutes short of our allotted time, I ended the session and gave them their assignment. This was to find others in the room who had offered ideas that intrigued them, or who were working on similar questions, and to exchange cards and emails. The room was once again buzzing with animated mingling participants—some contributors to the collection, some seasoned instructors, some graduate students seeking new ideas or offering new innovation. Finally, the very patient people coming for the next session managed to chase everyone

out of the room, but I hope the dialog did indeed continue through email and contacts long after.

The evaluations of the session noted the limitations (need for more handouts, more space, more coordination) but a strong refrain of affirmation threaded through them all. Some said it was by far the liveliest and most useful session they had attended in long time. Many noted that they were taking away much more practical material than from a typical session. A couple said they wished all sessions could be conducted like this. I wonder if more could be.

I am sure that many went on to inspiring and informative talks, others to useful workshops. But I also suspect that others went on to sessions where they heard papers read that they themselves could read back home in a good journal or online in less time. Some no doubt went on to sessions in which the paper reading took too much time, so that there was no time even for a conclusion let alone discussion. Others probably squinted at regression coefficients buried in hard-to-see overheads and PowerPoint presentations, thinking that they would have to wait for the article, or read the handout on the airplane, to get the point.

Congressional, from page 5

(despite its irrelevance to war appropriations) illustrates the power of the majority to control both content and fate of legislation.

The second example illustrates how the majority can make the rules favorable to their legislative and political goals. As Majority Leader, Tom DeLay was being investigated for possible improper fundraising activities, in a move to protect their leader, House Republicans seriously considered changing a rule that forces members indicted by a state grand jury to step down from their House leadership post. Although Republicans originally enacted the rule in order to remove indicted Democrats, House Republicans were willing to rescind the rule if it could save their embattled political leader. Bowing to political pressure and public scrutiny, Republicans decided not to pursue the rule change, but there is little doubt that they could have.

What's Left for the Minority?

The fact that Republicans did not push for the rule change shows that the majority cannot simply do *anything* it wants. The minority does have some recourse. Because there is no equivalent to the Senate filibuster in the House, the minority lacks a key mechanism for blocking legislation. Thus, the tools that exist for the minority party rest largely outside of the formal political process.

When trying to overcome majority control, Democrats turn to the public. While the majority might not listen to democratic gripes about legislation or procedural malfeasance, it does yield to media scrutiny and public opinion. By shining enough light on a particular issue, the minority can pressure the majority. What made it difficult for Republicans to enact a rule change to save DeLay's position were not direct pleas from House Democrats, but

Scholars of teaching and learning continually find that far more learning, retention, and application take place in classes that stress active and interactive learning over long lectures, and this regardless of the quality of the lecturer. Why should we suppose that our colleagues are that different? Perhaps fear of forgetting something and not appearing knowledgeable forces us back to filling every allotted moment (and usually a few extra) with uninterrupted reading of text.

I am dazzled by the wealth of session topics at the annual meetings. Yet I often wonder about the efficiency of traveling thousands of miles to hear a paper read that I could read or skim myself from home. What makes the meetings exciting and worth the trip is the gathering of a community of scholars with common interests and diverse perspectives. Although this plea has been made before, perhaps it is time again to call for sessions that maximize the dynamism of bringing those diverse perspectives into a single place, and that make the most of the privilege of face to face interaction in a world that is increasingly dominated by electronically mediated communication. I'll look forward to talking about your best ideas and learning experiences at the meetings, but if you don't mind, I'll read the paper and study the coefficients when I get home.

Scott R. Sernau, *Indiana University-South Bend*, ssernau@iusb.edu

mounting negative publicity and souring public opinion. Democratic Leader Nancy Pelosi and other Democrats called on reporters to herald their cries of foul play and unfairness.

The fact that the minority has nothing to lose provides a second tool for contesting majority power. Virtually every bill introduced by a minority member dies in the doldrums of the committee with jurisdiction over that bill, and many Democrats know that they have no realistic chance of getting committee consideration on their legislation. Taking a "nothing to lose" approach, Democrats can introduce bills that speak to their agenda, without fear of political rebuke. Democrats introduce literally thousands of bills that never make it out of committee, cognizant of the fact that while they will never get credit for passing legislation, they also know that they will rarely get blamed for bad legislation. When constituents complain about the passage of legislation (or lack thereof) or budget cuts, Democrats can always answer that they introduced a bill that would have done well by constituents but that the republican majority didn't allow a vote.

Of course, most Democrats have sincere intentions with the bills they introduce despite the obstacles. One senior colleague told me that House Democrats like Congressman Honda are the "Don Quixotes" of Congress, because they continue to fight, even if there is no realistic chance of gaining ground. Until Democrats regain control of the House, they will continue to tilt against windmills while Republicans rule the land. □

¹ Speaker Hastert has imposed a "majority of the majority" rule, meaning that no bill shall receive a vote unless the majority of co-sponsors are Republicans.

Call for Papers

Conferences

Association for Humanist Sociology Annual Meeting, October 26-30, 2005, Tampa Riverfront Hotel (formerly the Radisson Riverwalk), Tampa, FL. Theme: "Nonviolence and the Struggle for Social Justice." Send proposals for papers or sessions related or unrelated to the theme by June 10, 2005, to Dennis Kalob, Program Chair, Department of Sociology and Social Work, New England College, Henniker, NH 03242; email dkalob@nec.edu.

Lehman Conference on Hip-Hop: From Local to Global Practice, October 21, 2005, Lehman College, Bronx, NY. This conference will allow for an interdisciplinary and sociocultural examination of hip-hop (e.g., rap music, electronic dance music, graffiti art, break dancing, urban/minority youth cultural expression) as well as highlight the role of the Bronx in the development of hip-hop and the globalization of an initially neighborhood-based cultural practice. Submit proposals by June 15, 2005, to conference planner Siobhan Brooks-King or Tom Conroy at tmascon@hotmail.com or gothicdancer@hotmail.com.

Treatment and Management of HIV Infection in the United States, September 15-18, 2005, Hyatt Regency Atlanta, Atlanta, GA. Frontline health professionals providing HIV care for adults, adolescents, children, and pregnant women are invited to submit a paper for consideration in the poster program of this conference. Submit proposals online at <www.USHIVconference.org> by June 1, 2005. Contact: Courtesy Associates, Inc., 2025 M Street NW, Suite 800, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 273-8658; fax (202) 331-0111; email ushivconference@courtesyassoc.com.

Publications

Radical History Review solicits article proposals from scholars across the disciplines for a forthcoming thematic issue exploring the subject of religion and its historical relations to politics, culture, and society. We especially encourage proposals for articles with interdisciplinary and transnational perspectives. Please submit a 1- to 2-page abstract summarizing your article by March 15, 2006, to rhr@igc.org.

Social and Preventive Medicine. Call for original papers written in English, German, or French in the following areas of surveillance research: Environmental Health Monitoring: Tracking the Environment to Serve Public Health, Health Promotion Interventions to Reduce Social Health Inequalities, Suicide and Suicide Attempts: Methodological Issues and Results from Surveillance. See guidelines at <www.springeronline.com/sgw/cda/pageitems/document/cda_downloaddocument/0,11996,0-0-45-121851-0,0,0.pdf>. Submission deadline is June 1, 2005. State in the cover letter that submissions are for the special issues. Submit papers to Nicole Graf, Social and Preventive Medicine (SPM), Editorial Office, Department of Social and Preventive Medicine, Division of Social and Behavioral Health Research, Niesenweg 6, CH-3012 Bern; +41 31 631 3521; fax +41 31 631 3430; e-mail graf@ispm.unibe.ch.

Meetings

May 13, 2005. First Annual UCSD Culture Conference, University of California-San Diego. Theme: "Cultural Sociology and Its Diversity." Contact: Mary Blair-Loy, email: blair-loy@ucsd.edu. For more information, visit <sociology.ucsd.edu/currente/cultureconf.htm>.

June 20-21, 2005. Social Capital and Social Networks—Bridging Boundaries, Ohio State University. Conference sessions include views of social capital, neighborhoods, networks, and social capital, trust and networks, and social capital and networks

in organizations. Travel funding is available to 10 junior scholars. Contact: Pam Paxton and Jim Moody, Department of Sociology, 300 Bricker Hall, 190 North Oval Mall, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43210-1353; (614) 688-8266; fax (614) 292-6687; email: paxton.36@sociology.osu.edu <www.sociology.osu.edu/facesofinequality/scsn>.

July 9-10, 2005. Women's Sexualities conference, Le Nouvel Hotel, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Theme: "Women and the New Sexual Politics: Profits vs. Pleasures." Contact: LeLaina Romero, email: LeLaina1978@yahoo.com. For more information, visit <www.fsd-alert.org/con2005conference.html>.

August 12-14, 2005. 55th Annual Meeting of the Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP), Theme: "Blowback: The Unintended Consequences of Social Problems Solutions." Crowne Plaza Hotel, Philadelphia, PA. Visit <www.sssp1.org> or contact Michele Koontz, Administrative Officer & Meeting Manager, mkoontz3@utk.edu for additional information.

September 30-October 1, 2005. Alexis de Tocqueville, a conference exhibition commemorating the bicentennial of his birth. Yale University Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library. For more information, visit <www.library.yale.edu/beinecke/brblhome.html>.

October 13-14, 2005. Pennsylvania State University's 12th Annual Symposium on Family Issues, Nittany Lion Inn, Pennsylvania State University. Theme: "Early Disparities in School Readiness: How Do Families Contribute to Successful and Unsuccessful Transitions into School?" Contact: Carolyn Scott, (814) 863-6806; email: css7@psu.edu. For more information visit <www.pop.psu.edu/events/symposium>.

October 22, 2005. Michigan Sociological Association Annual Meeting, Eastern Michigan University. Theme: "Social Inequalities: Persistence and Solutions." For more information, visit: <users.tn.net/aghill/msa/msa.html>, or email aghill@delta.edu.

Funding

The Fulbright Scholar Program is offering lecture and research awards in some 140 countries for the 2006-2007 academic year. Application deadlines for the awards are as follows: May 1, 2005, Fulbright Distinguished Chair awards in Europe, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Israel and Russia. August 1, 2005, Fulbright traditional lecture and research grants worldwide. November 1, 2005, summer German Studies Seminar and for spring/summer seminars in Korea and Japan for academic and international education administrators. February 1, 2006, for the U.S.-Germany International Education Administrators program. Rolling deadline for Fulbright Senior Specialists Program. For more information, visit <www.cies.org>, email apprequest@cies.iie.org, or call (202) 686-7877.

The Independent Institute is pleased to announce the 2005 **Olive W. Garvey Fellowship Competition**. The essay topic for 2005 is taken from a quotation by Nobel-laureate economist and social philosopher Friedrich A. Hayek (1899-1992): "The great aim of the struggle for liberty has been equality before the law." The essays need not be technical or demonstrate hyper-specialized scholarship, although they should be serious in content, tone, and style. Any student 35 years or younger enrolled at a recognized college or university anywhere in the world and any untenured college or university teacher, assistant professor or higher, 35 years or younger are eligible. Student essays must not exceed 3,000 words. Teacher essays must be 5,000 to 8,000 words long. Essays due May 1, 2005. For more information, visit <www.independent.org/students/garvey/>.

Institute for Advanced Study at the School of Social Science invites applications for the 2006-2007 Visiting Member Awards program. Applications are welcome in the fields of economics, political science, law, psychology, sociology, and anthropology. Social scientific work with a historical and humanistic bent are also of interest. This year's theme is "The Third World Now." A completed doctorate or equivalent is required by the application deadline. Applications are due November 15, 2005. Applications are to be sent to the Institute for Advanced Study, School of Social Science, Einstein Drive, Princeton, NJ 08540. For more information, email ssaps@ias.edu, or visit <www.sss.ias.edu>.

National Science Foundation announces 25-30 grants in Dynamic Data Driven Applications Systems (DDDAS). These grants are intended to stimulate and support multidisciplinary research and education projects that span and advance these components in an integrative way to enable DDDAS. Investigators must clearly describe how, by employing the DDDAS concept, their proposed efforts will lead to new and/or improved applications and measurements. The research scope in every proposed project must be driven by a specific application domain(s) and must indicate how the DDDAS concept advances the specific application or applications. In the case where a proposal emphasizes the development of application algorithms, or measurements, or systems software to support DDDAS environments, these advances must be made in the context of a specific application (or applications) that require these technolo-

gies. Proposal is due June 13, 2005. For more information, visit <www.nsf.gov/pubs/2005/nsf05570/nsf05570.htm>, or contact Frederica Darema, Senior Science and Technology Advisor, Directorate for Computer & Information Science & Engineering, Division of Computer and Network Systems; (703) 292-8950; fax (703) 292-9010; email fdarema@nsf.gov.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) announces the availability of FY 2005 funds for cooperative agreements with states to support infrastructure and service delivery improvements that will help build a solid foundation for delivering and sustaining effective mental health and related services. The cooperative agreements will be administered by SAMHSA's Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS). For more details, visit <www.samhsa.gov/news/newsreleases/050301ma_mhtsig.htm>. CMHS will administer FY 2005 cooperative agreements for a national resource and training center to promote the planning and development of child and family centered systems of care for children and adolescents with, or at risk for serious emotional disturbances, and their families. SAMHSA also announces the availability of FY 2005 funds for the Older Adult Mental Health Targeted Capacity Expansion Grant Program to help communities provide direct services and build the necessary infrastructure to support and meet the diverse mental health needs of older persons. CMHS will award the grants. For more details, visit <www.samhsa.gov/news/newsreleases/050304ma_olderadults.htm>.

United States Institute of Peace invites applications for the 2006-2007 Senior Fellowship and the 2006-2007 Peace Scholar Dissertation Fellowship competitions in the Jennings Randolph Program for International Peace. Twelve to fifteen fellowships are awarded annually to scholars and practitioners from a variety of professions, including college and university faculty, journalists, diplomats, writers, educators, military officers, international negotiators, NGO professionals, and lawyers. The Institute funds projects related to preventive diplomacy, ethnic and regional conflicts, peacekeeping and peace operations, peace settlements, democratization and the rule of law, cross-cultural negotiations, nonviolent social movements, U.S. foreign policy in the 21st century, and related topics. This year the Institute is especially interested in topics addressing problems of the Muslim world, post-war reconstruction and reconciliation, and responses to terrorism and political violence. Application must be submitted by September 15, 2005. For more information and an application form, visit <www.usip.org>, or contact The Jennings Randolph Program, U.S. Institute of Peace, 1200 17th Street NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20036-3011, USA; (202) 429-3886; fax (202) 429-6063; e-mail jrprogram@usip.org.

Competitions

The **Social Science Research Council (SSRC)**, the **Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership (CGP)**, and the

STATA 9

NEW RELEASE

Matrix language

Stata's all-new matrix-programming language Mata is both an interactive environment for manipulating matrices and a full development environment that produces compiled and optimized code. Mata includes the most up-to-date LAPACK numerical analysis routines, has features for processing panel data, performs operations on real or complex numbers, and is fully integrated with every aspect of Stata. Many of Stata 9's new features, such as mixed models and multinomial probit, were implemented in Mata.

Time series

Stata now estimates vector error-correction models (VECMs) for integrated time series. Support for VARs, SVARs, and VECMs includes (1) forecasts with confidence intervals; (2) IRFs, cumulative IRFs, orthogonalized IRFs, structural IRFs, and variance decompositions; (3) lag-order selection statistics; (4) cointegrating rank determination; (5) stability tests and graphs; (6) normality tests; and (7) residual autoregression tests. Also new are rolling windows and recursive estimation and seasonal ARIMA models.

Panel data

Stata now estimates two-way, multi-way, and hierarchical random-effects (RE) and random-coefficients models. Clustered bootstrap and jackknife standard errors are now available for most of Stata's 26 panel-data estimators, including GEE, fixed-effects and RE estimators for linear, logit, Poisson, negative binomial, complementary log-log, tobit, and interval regression models. Adaptive quadrature has been added to improve convergence of estimators.

Multivariate statistics

Stata now performs multidimensional scaling (MDS), correspondence analysis (CA), Procrustes transformations, and tetrahedral correlations. In addition, Stata now provides a host of orthogonal and oblique rotations after principal components analysis and after factor analysis, or with any loading matrix you compute. New multivariate graphics include score plots, loading plots, scree plots, CA line plots and biplots, Shepard diagrams, configuration plots, Procrustes overlay graphs, and biplots. All facilities support analysis of datasets or of matrices.

Survival analysis

Both bootstrap and jackknife standard errors are now available for all parametric survival models and for the Cox proportional hazards model, including models with group or individual frailty.

Mixed models

Stata now estimates linear mixed models, also known as hierarchical models or multilevel models. Models may have fixed and random effects and random coefficients. Best linear unbiased predictions (BLUPs) of the effects are provided.

Survey and correlated data

With the addition of balanced and repeated replications (BRR) and the survey jackknife, Stata is now the only full-featured statistical package to directly support all 3 variance estimators for survey and correlated data: BRR, jackknife, and cluster-based linearization. Multistage designs and post-stratification are also supported.

Multinomial probit

Stata now estimates multinomial probit (MNP) models for categorical data. As with all Stata estimators, the MNP estimator allows linear constraints; produces appropriate SEs with clustered or correlated data; produces analytic, bootstrap, and jackknife SEs; and supports a host of postestimation analyses, such as marginal effects, Wald tests, Hausman tests, and more.

More statistics

Estimating nonlinear regression models is now as easy as typing your nonlinear expression, and the SEs can be robust or cluster-robust. Stata now estimates probit and tobit models with endogenous regressors, zero-truncated Poisson and negative binomial models, and the stereotype logistic model. Stata has always allowed you to program your own estimators, and now your estimators automatically (1) allow linear constraints, (2) allow robust, bootstrap, jackknife, or survey variance estimates (including correct treatment of stratified and multistage survey data), and (3) optimize using Newton-Raphson, BFGS, DFP, and BHHH.

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American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) announce the annual Abe Fellowship Program competition. The Abe Fellowship is designed to encourage international multidisciplinary research on topics of pressing global concern. The program seeks to foster the development of a new generation of researchers who are interested in policy-relevant topics of long-range importance and who are willing to become key members of a bilateral and global research network built around such topics. Applicants are invited to submit proposals for research in the social sciences or the humanities relevant to any one or combination of the following three themes: (1) global issues, (2) problems common to industrial and industrializing societies, and (3) issues that pertain to US-Japan relations. The Abe Fellowship Program encourages research on the experiences and future challenges of the US and Japan in a comparative or global perspective. The Abe Fellowship Program Committee seeks applications for research focusing explicitly on policy-relevant and contemporary issues that have a comparative or transnational perspective and that draw the study of the US and Japan into wider disciplinary or theoretical debates. Terms of the Fellowship are flexible and are designed to meet the needs of Japanese and American researchers at different stages in their careers. The program provides Abe Fellows with a minimum of three and maximum of 12 months of full-time support over a 24-month period. Fellowship tenure may begin between April 1 and December 31 of a given year. Fellowship tenure need not be continuous, but must be concluded within 24 months of activation of the Fellowship. Candidates should propose to spend at least one-third of the Fellowship tenure in residence abroad in Japan or the United States. Proposals may also include periods of research in other countries. The competition is open to citizens of the United States and Japan as well as to nationals of other countries who can demonstrate strong and serious long-term affiliations with research communities in Japan or the United States. Applicants must hold a Ph.D. or the terminal degree in their field, or have attained an equivalent level of professional experience. Previous language training is not a prereq-

uisite for this Fellowship. However, if the research project requires language ability, the applicant should provide evidence of adequate proficiency to complete the project. Projects proposing to address key policy issues or seeking to develop a concrete policy proposal must reflect non-partisan positions. Applications must be submitted online at <applications.ssrc.org>. The 2005 online application will be available after May 2, 2005. The deadline for receipt of applications is September 1, 2005. For further information, visit <www.ssrc.org/fellowships/abe/>. Contact: Abe Fellowship Program, Social Science Research Council, 810 Seventh Avenue, New York, NY 10019; (212) 377-2700; fax (212) 377-2727; email abe@ssrc.org.

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR) is pleased to establish an annual lecture in the behavioral and social sciences named in honor of Matilda White Riley (1911-2004). The annual award will honor an individual whose research has contributed to behavioral and social scientific knowledge and/or the application of such knowledge relevant to the mission of the NIH. Nominees should also reflect Matilda Riley's commitment to research. Nominations should include the individual's name, terminal degree, discipline, institutional affiliation, and abbreviated curriculum vitae as well as a brief statement (maximum one page, single-spaced) regarding the candidate's accomplishments and appropriateness for the Matilda White Riley NIH Lecture. Send nominations by June 1, 2005, to Ronald P. Abeles, Selection Committee Chair, Office of Behavioral and Social Research, NIH, Gateway Building, Room 2C234, MSC 9205, 7201 Wisconsin Ave., Bethesda, MD 20892-9205; (301) 496-7859; fax(301) 435-8779; email abeles@nih.gov.

The Peace, War and Social Conflict Section of the American Sociological Association announces the availability of two graduate student scholarships to cover the expense of ASA membership and section fees for the Peace, War and Social Conflict Section. To apply, send a curriculum vita and a statement of research in-

terests related to the topics of peace, war, and social conflict. Send applications by June 15, 2005, to Lynne Woehrl, Chair of the PWSC Membership Committee, Mount Mary College, 2900 N. Menomonee River Parkway, Milwaukee, WI 53222; email: woehrl@mtmary.edu; type "PWSC Award" in the subject line of all email messages.

In the News

Peter Bearman, Columbia University, was quoted in the March 19 *Washington Post* about the relation between teenage abstinence pledges and the rate of sexually transmitted diseases among teens. Bearman's research also appeared in the *Globe and Mail*, *Seattle Times*, *Minneapolis Star Tribune*, and various other news sources.

Thomas Brown, Lamar University, was quoted in the March 25 *Chronicle of Higher Education* regarding alleged false assertions by University of Colorado-Boulder professor Ward Churchill about genocide by the U.S. Army relative to Mexican Indians in 1837.

Fay G. Cohen, Dalhousie University, was quoted in the March 25 *Chronicle of Higher Education* about alleged plagiarism of her work by University of Colorado-Boulder professor Ward Churchill in the 1990s.

Jim Davidson, Purdue University, appeared on the *NewsHour with Jim Lehrer* on April 4 to discuss the papal legacy.

Diane E. Davis, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was interviewed for the *Voice of America* and quoted in a January 2 Sunday *New York Times* story, titled "How Nature Changes History," on the longer-term political effects of major disasters. Her work on police corruption and its relationship to the drug trade in Mexico City was also cited in a *BBC World News* online story appearing on February 22, titled "Mexico Fights Spectra of Narcopolitics."

Michael C. Dawson, Harvard University, was the subject of an April 6 *Boston.com* article on his exit from Harvard to return to the University of Chicago.

Mathieu Deflem, University of South Carolina, was interviewed March 16 for a feature on aviation security on *WPRO* radio, Providence, RI. He was also in two articles in the September 2004 issue of *Defense Security & Control* magazine.

Morten Ender, U.S. Military Academy at West Point, was quoted in the March 15 *New York Times* Health and Science sections about his research on interpersonal communication media devices used by U.S. military service members in Iraq and their military families and the implications for well-being, information overload, morale, and notifications of deaths and serious injuries. Ender was also quoted in the *Albuquerque Tribune* on March 19 regarding the ethnic, racial, and gender distribution of U.S. military service members killed in Iraq.

Amitai Etzioni, George Washington University, wrote a letter to the editor on binge drinking among 21 year olds that appeared in the March 19 *New York Times*.

Donna Gaines was quoted in a March 21 *New York Daily News* article on the effect of MTV on its young fans. She was also interviewed March 23 on *WBAI's Citywatch* on suicide, addiction, popular culture, civil liberties, and faith.

Herbert Gans, Columbia University, wrote a letter to the editor on race as a social construct that appeared in the March 20 *New York Times*.

Richard Hogan, Purdue University, was a panelist on WAMC Northeast Public Radio's roundtable series on U.S. Social Security and retirement on April 4, discussing the history and politics of Social Security.

Rosabeth Kanter, wrote an article in the March 24 *Miami Herald* on the suitability of men as CEOs and the ability of CEOs to regain the trust of their peers.

Ross Koppel, University of Pennsylvania, had his lead article on computers and medical error featured in a *JAMA (Journal of the American Medical Association)* editorial and on National Public Radio, *Reuters*, and in the March 8 issue of *Newsweek*, the front page of the Business section of the *New York Times*, the front page of the *Boston Globe* and the *Baltimore Sun*. In addition, stories mentioned his research in the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, the *Washington Post*, and in various other news venues around the world.

Hermann Kurthen, Grand Valley State University, and **Antonio Menendez**, Butler University, were both interviewed on January 24 and March 9 for two, half-hour radio features about the social implications of current U.S. and European transatlantic affairs by WGUV radio in Western Michigan.

Vânia Penha-Lopes, Bloomfield College, published an op-ed piece in the December 20, 2004 issue of *O Globo*, a Brazilian newspaper, on Thomas Sowell's new book, *Affirmative Action Around the World: An Empirical Study*. Penha-Lopes' op-ed was in response to an article that praised Sowell's book as "proof" that racial quotas have not worked out in any of the countries that have adopted them.

Robert D. Manning, Rochester Institute of Technology, appeared on C-Span's *Washington Journal* on March 19 and spoke on the new federal bankruptcy law and deregulation of credit cards. He also gave a congressional briefing on this topic for the House Financial Services Committee on March 25, 2005. Manning was mentioned by U.S. Senator Christopher Dodd (D-CT) in the March 4, 2005, *Congressional Record*, which documented congressional debate about provisions of the *Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005* regarding Manning's research on the financial vulnerability of Americans under the age of 25.

Charles Moskos, Northwestern University, was quoted in *Newsweek* magazine on March 21 about the proportion of soldiers

married today being higher than during any previous war.

Gina Neff, University of California-San Diego, was quoted in a March 9 article in the *New York Times* about work conditions in the video game industry.

H. Wesley Perkins, Hobart & William Smith Colleges, was quoted in the January 16 *New York Times* on the subject of college drinking and the overestimation by students of the drinking levels of their peers and the importance of educating students on actual norms. His presentation on using a social norms approach to reduce high-risk behavior among adolescents was reported in the March 8 *Titusville Herald*.

J. Steven Picou, University of South Alabama, was interviewed in the February 20 *Baldwin Register* on the methodology and scope of a disaster impact assessment planned for the community of Orange Beach, AL, to determine the social and psychological effects of Hurricane Ivan on residents of this Gulf Coast community.

Roksana Badruddoja Rahman, Rutgers University, had her paper, "Color as a Status: The Role of Skin Color Among Hindu-Indian Women," reviewed in *Model Minority: A Guide to Asian American Empowerment* on July 12, 2004.

David R. Segal, University of Maryland-College Park, was interviewed on National Public Radio's *Morning Edition* on March 17, and on *All Things Considered* on March 23 regarding implications of his ongoing research with Mady W. Segal on the demography of the American military for understanding recruiting problems in the National Guard. He was quoted in *USA Today* on March 3 and March 28, in the *Baltimore Sun* on March 7, in the *Washington Post* on March 9, in the *Christian Science Monitor* on March 9 and March 28, and in the *National Post* (Canada) on March 14 on the army's recruiting problems.

Barry Wellman and **John Kervin**, University of Toronto, were quoted in a February 19 *Toronto Globe and Mail* article on grammar pet peeves.

Fellowships in the Social Sciences and Humanities



Woodrow Wilson
International Center
for Scholars

Scholar Selection and Services Office
One Woodrow Wilson Plaza
1300 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20004-3027
E-mail: fellowships@wwic.si.edu
Tel: (202) 691-4170
Fax: (202) 691-4001

The **Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars** announces the opening of its 2006-2007 Fellowship competition. The Center awards academic year residential fellowships to men and women from any country with outstanding project proposals on national and/or international issues. Topics and scholarship should relate to key public policy challenges or provide the historical and/or cultural framework to illuminate policy issues of contemporary importance.

Fellows are provided offices, access to the Library of Congress, Windows-based computers, and research assistants.

The application deadline is October 1, 2005. For eligibility requirements and application guidelines, please contact the Center. If you wish to download the application, please visit our Web site at www.wilsoncenter.org.

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Harold L. Wilensky, University of California-Berkeley, was quoted in an op-ed piece in the *New York Times* on November 15, 2004, regarding his research on the politics of taxing.

Awards

Patti Adler, University of Colorado, has been awarded the Boulder Faculty Assembly Excellence in Research Award for 2005.

Judith Auerbach, American Foundation for AIDS Research, was awarded the Public Leadership Education 2005 Mentor Award.

Jeff Chin, Le Moyne College, was selected for the college's 2004-05 Bea Robinson Advisor of the Year Award. He was selected for the school's 2003-04 Richard McKeon S.J. Scholar of the Year Award last year.

Carol Estes and Charlene Harrington, University of California-San Francisco, received the American Journal of Nursing Book of the Year Award for *Health Policy: Crisis and Reform in the U.S. Health Care Delivery System*, 4th edition (Jones and Bartlett Publishers). Estes also received the Betsy Lasor Memorial Lecture-ship at Oregon Health Sciences University and the 2004 Hollis Turnham Advocacy award from the National Association of State Long Term Care Ombudsmen.

Amie P. Hess, New York University, received a 2005 Dissertation Grant in Women's Studies and Women and Children's Health for her work, "A Leap of Faith: the Politics of Implementation in Abstinence-Only Sex Education."

Michael Messner, University of Southern California, is the 2006 SWS Distinguished Feminist Lecturer.

Celine-Marie Pascal, American University, received the Multicultural Affairs/International Student Services Award for Distinguished Faculty in recognition of demonstrated scholarly accomplishments and unselfish commitment to the en-

hancement of cultural awareness at American University.

Kathleen E. Slevin, College of William and Mary, was awarded the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia 2005 Outstanding Faculty Award for contributions in research, teaching and service. In addition, she was awarded William and Mary's 2005 Phi Beta Kappa Teaching Award.

Sarah E. Winslow, University of Pennsylvania, received a 2005 Dissertation Grant in Women's Studies and Women and Children's Health for her work, "Income, Employment, and Childbearing: An Analysis of Persistence and Variation."

People

Diane E. Davis, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was recently appointed the Associate Dean of the School of Architecture and Planning.

Robert Getso, had an article published in the June 2004 issue of *International Journal of the Sociology of Law* about his research on the institutional model of U.S. Supreme Court decision-making.

Judy Howard, currently Chair of the Department of Women's Studies and Professor of Sociology at the University of Washington, will become the Divisional Dean for Social Sciences at the University of Washington, beginning in September 2005.

Suzanne Trager Ortega, currently Vice Provost for Advanced Studies and Dean of the Graduate School at the University of Missouri-Columbia, will become the Dean of the Graduate School and Vice Provost at the University of Washington, beginning in August 2005.

Harold L. Wilensky, University of California-Berkeley, summarized findings in his book, *Rich Democracies*, on November 10, 2004, for the European Commission, Directorate for Economic and Financial Affairs and some Central European bankers. He was one of two non-economists invited to speak at a conference of offi-

cial and experts on the topic of fiscal surveillance.

Members' New Books

Dean John Champion, Texas A & M International University, *Research Methods for Criminal Justice and Criminology*, 3rd ed. (Prentice Hall, 2006).

Adele E. Clarke, University of California-San Francisco, *Situational Analysis: Grounded Theory After the Postmodern Turn* (Sage, 2005).

Marilyn Ihinger-Tallman, Washington State University, and **Teresa M. Cooney**, University of Missouri-Columbia, *Families in Context: An Introduction* (Roxbury Publishing Company, 2005).

Yi Li, University of Illinois, *The Structure and Evolution of Chinese Social Stratification* (University Press of America, 2005)

Keith M. Moore, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, *Conflict, Social Capital and Managing Natural Resources: A West African Case Study* (CABI Publishing, 2005).

Peter M. Nardi, Pitzer College, *Interpreting Data: A Guide to Understanding Research* (Allyn & Bacon, 2006); and *Doing Survey Research: A Guide to Quantitative Methods*, Second Edition (Allyn & Bacon, 2006).

Jill Quadagno, Florida State University, *One Nation, Uninsured: Why the U.S. Has No National Health Insurance* (Oxford, 2005).

Barbara Katz Rothman, City University of New York, *Weaving a Family: Untangling Race and Adoption* (Beacon Press, 2005).

Jonathan H. Turner, University of California-Riverside and **Jan E. Stets**, University of California-Riverside, *The Sociology of Emotions* (Cambridge University Press, 2005).

Alan Wolfe, *Return to Greatness: How America Lost Its Sense of Purpose and What It Needs to Do to Recover It* (Princeton University Press, 2005).

Joseph Zajda, Australian Catholic University, editor, *International Handbook on Globalization, Education and Policy Research Global Pedagogies and Policies* (Springer 2005).

Maxine Baca Zinn, **Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo**, and **Michael A. Messner**, University of Southern California (editors) *Gender Through the Prism of Difference*, 3rd ed. (Oxford University Press, 2005).

Other Organizations

Call For Editor for *Race In Society*. The Publications Committee of the Association of Black Sociologists welcomes applications for the next editor of *Race In Society*. The editor serves a three-year term. Your application should include a preliminary discussion of the monetary and/or in-kind resources your institution would provide to the editor, including office space, furniture, networked computers, printer(s), telephone and e-mail access, graduate student assistance stipend(s), and faculty release time. Additional items that should be discussed are expenses for photocopying, postage, supplies, a managing editor (including summer salary), and funding for a book review editor(s) and summer staff. Applicants should send a letter of application, curriculum vita, and documentation of institutional support by July 15, 2005. Members of ABS are encouraged to apply and/or nominate colleagues who might be encouraged to apply. Please

send applications and nominations to: Donald Cunnigen, Department of Sociology-Anthropology, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI 02881-0808. For more information, contact Donald Cunnigen, ABS Publications Committee Chairperson, at: Dcunn@uriacc.uri.edu

Contact

The ASA Latina/o Sociology Section invites graduate students and new faculty to participate in a Professional Development Workshop organized by the section for the meeting in Philadelphia. The workshop is scheduled for August 12, from 1:30 to 5:30 PM. The workshop will focus on three areas: Getting Through Graduate School, Getting Published, Getting a Job. Contact Hector L. Delgado at delgadoh@ulv.edu as soon as possible. There is no fee to participate.

Library of the Law Institute, Vilnius, Lithuania, needs help to build up its library holdings in English. The library currently has fewer than 50 books in the areas of criminology and related areas. Your contribution is tax-deductible. Send books to Algimans Cepas, Director, Institute of Law, Gedimino av 39, Ankstoji str. 1, LT-01109 Vilnius, Lithuania or to Lijun Cao, PhD, Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Criminology, Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, MI 48197.

Summer Programs

The NIH Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research is sponsoring a Summer Institute to address essential conceptual, methodological, and practical issues involved in planning and carrying out research on psychosocial interventions. The Institute will take place in Washington, DC, from July 18 to 22. For more information, visit <obsr.od.nih.gov/Conf_Wkshp/Summer%20Inst%20on%20Intervention/summer2005/index.html>.

Deaths

Marijean Ferguson, Chair of the Department of Sociology at La Roche College, died February 25 in Pittsburgh, PA.

Obituaries

Warren E. Kalbach (1922-2005)

Dr. Warren E. Kalbach, Adjunct Professor of Sociology at the University of Calgary, Canada, died April 2, 2005 at the age of 82. He was born in Seattle, grew up there, and attended the University of Washington for his undergraduate and graduate degrees (BA, 1949, MA, 1953, and PhD, 1960). He taught first at Portland State University, where he was the first director of the population research center. He taught later at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, and more recently, at the University of Toronto. He was instrumental in establishing population research centers at both of these universities. He retired as Professor Emeritus of Sociology at the University of Toronto, but he continued to teach and engage in research at the University of Calgary, where he was an Adjunct Professor from 1999 to 2005. He was a specialist in demography, beginning his work in that area as a graduate student in the Population Center at the University of Washington. He was well known in Canada and also, internationally, for his work on Canada's population and immigration. He wrote a number of books and monographs on these topics.

Dr. Kalbach was inducted into the Royal Society of Canada in 1989 and was awarded the Outstanding Contribution Award by the Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association in 1997. He also received the Lifetime Achievement Award from the Canadian Ethnic Studies Association in 2004.

Dr. Kalbach is survived by his wife, Dr. Madeline Kalbach and by four daughters, a son, ten grandchildren, and eight great grandchildren.

Don C. Gibbons, Portland State University

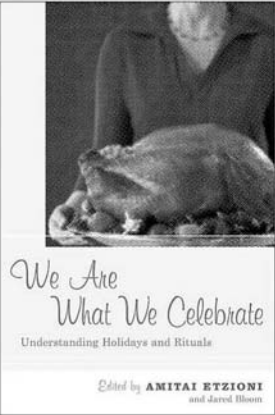
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Journals in Transition; New Submission Addresses

Contemporary Sociology: As of July 15, 2005, all books, reviews, and correspondence should be sent to the new editors: *Judy Stepan-Norris*, *David Smith*, and *Valerie Jenness*, Department of Sociology, 3151 Social Science Plaza, University of California, Irvine 92697-5100; e-mail jstepann@uci.edu, dasmith@uci.edu, and jenness@uci.edu.

Rose Series in Sociology: As of June 1, 2005, all correspondence regarding new submissions should be sent to the new editorial team, c/o Michael Schwartz, Department of Sociology, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, NY 11794; e-mail mschwartz@ms.cc.sunysb.edu.

Sociology of Education: As of July 1, 2005, all new submissions should be sent to the new editor, *Barbara Schneider*, at the University of Chicago, NORC, 1155 East 60th Street, Room 369, Chicago, IL 60637; e-mail b-schneider@uchicago.edu. Correspondence regarding revisions of manuscripts already under review will continue to be received until September 30, 2005, by the outgoing editor: Karl Alexander, John Hopkins University, Department of Sociology, 533 Mergenthaler Hall, 3400 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, MD 21218; e-mail socofed@jhu.edu.



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Sociologists frequently explore topics in other social science disciplines to enhance their understanding of public trends. In response, the American Sociological Association developed an interdisciplinary membership program with the American Political Science Association (APSA).

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- Significant discounts for APSA Annual Meeting registration. This meeting represents the largest exchange of political science and research scholarship in the world. The 2005 APSA Annual Meeting is September 1-4 in Washington, DC. For more information about the APSA Annual Meeting program and registration, please visit www.apsanet.org.

If you are interested in becoming an interdisciplinary member of the American Political Science Association, visit the ASA online member benefits page at www.asanet.org/members/membership.htm or contact the ASA Membership Manager at (202) 383-9005 x335 for more information.

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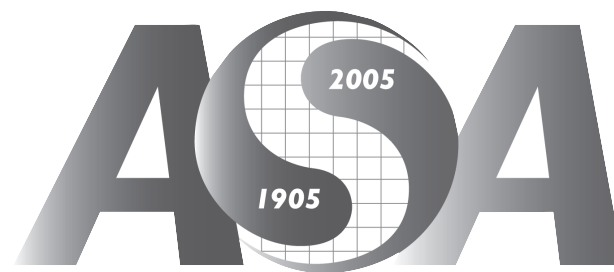
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Footnotes

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