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The ASA Celebrates Its 100th Birthday in the Nation's Birthplace

The City of Brotherly (and sisterly) Love welcomed an onslaught of more than 5000 sociologists to the 2005American Sociological Association Annual Meeting. The centennial meeting proved to be busy, successful, and historical for being the second largest meeting in ASA history and only the second to top 5,000 registrants. This number is quite an improvement over the 115 attendees at the inaugural ASA

Not only was the meeting a recordbreaker for attendance, but also for being the busiest ASA meetingmeasured by the number of sessions. For the first time the number of sessions topped 600. Much of the credit is due to the meeting's program—developed by President Troy Duster and the 2005 Program Committee—the 2005 ASA Council, session organizers and participants, and the ASA staff.

The eventful meeting and the large attendance would point to a rising significance of sociology but that was the debatable subject of Duster's theme, "Comparative Perspectives, Competing Explanations: Accounting for the Rising and Declining Significance of Sociology.' The importance of this theme was to reflect, on the centennial of the association, as to what sociology's role is in

society, especially in the current political

The political undertones of the theme were reflected in two of the plenary sessions. The first discussed the important shifts in the political terrain of the nation-most notably a new surge rightward in our major political institutions—in the 21st century. The session, which featured distinguished historian Dan T. Carter, two well-known legal scholars (Lani Guinier and Gerald Torres), and Thomas Frank, author of What's the Matter with Kansas?, explored what "competing explanations and comparative perspectives" might be brought to bear to better understand these developments. The last plenary on the shifting political terrain featured political analyst Kevin Phillips, author of Wealth and Democracy, and contributions from Patricia Hill Collins and Arlie Hochschild who added a socio-historical

As part of the centennial celebration, the 2005 Program Committee created a Subcommittee on the ASA Centennial with ASA Vice President Caroline Persell (New York University) as chair. This subcommittee, in collaboration with the Section on the History of Sociology, selected more than 20 session topics, plus several films, for the 2005 Annual

> Meeting program to commemorate ASA's centennial year. These sessions looked at 100 years of various sociology topics such as gender, health policy, and disability, and sociological landmarks through the last 100 years. Also appropriate for the centennial, the local arrangements committee





The Annual Meeting plenaries were well attended, with crowds filling the Loews Millennium room. The Centennial meeting was only the second Annual Meeting to top 5,000 registrants, making it the second largest meeting ever.

Going to be in Washington, DC, in late October?

Mark your calendar . . . you are invited . . . to the ASA Centennial Reception & Research Exhibition on Capitol Hill (in the Rayburn House Office Bldg., Room B338-B339), on October 25, 2005, 5-7pm. The science community including key national science policy decision makers will attend the commemoration, and Members of Congress will cap it off with comments. ASA leadership welcomes all to come learn about the range of sociological research, teaching, and practice through a small representative set of posters from government agencies, individual scholars/researchers, DC-area academic sociology departments, and the social science community. Come celebrate at this commemoration of the Association's 100th anniversary. RSVP to ASA's Public Affairs Office at public.affairs@asanet.org.

Profile of the ASA President... Pushing Social Boundaries: Cynthia Fuchs Epstein

Cynthia Fuchs Epstein

by Judith Lorber, Graduate School and Brooklyn College, City University of New York

 $m{I}$ n 1976, Cynthia Fuchs Epstein and Rose Laub Coser were in England organizing an international conference on women elites at King's College, Cambridge. Because they also shared a love of gourmet food, they thought they might also consider writing a cookbook – Fast, Easy, and Healthy Food for Women Revolutionaries. The pressures of assembling an international group of scholars to speak about women in elite

occupations in Eastern and Western Europe and Israel interfered and they never got beyond the title. Instead they co-edited the papers for a book Access to Power: Cross-National Studies on Women and Elites, published in 1981. That glint of ironic humor is evident in Cynthia's slight smile in her 1955 senior yearbook

picture at Antioch College; her revolutionary determination is also evident in her no-nonsense gaze.

In her essay for a book about her experiences at Antioch, Courses in Courage, Cynthia says that she learned that "knowledge for its own sake is good but requires probing questions and rigor in pursuing answers, and one must always be asking the question, knowledge for what?" Scholarship and political activism were to become the two prongs of her professional career.

Early Influences: Politics

As a student in college, and even before, Cynthia was aware of the processes that defined groups of people as "other." Her grandfather was an uneducated shoemaker in Poland at the time of Russian pogroms against Jews. The family emigrated to the United States in stages, and grew up in the back of their father's shop on the lower East Side of New York City.

Cynthia's father graduated from Stuyvesant High School and had one year of college, where he became a socialist. He outgrew some of his early idealism about the possibility of creating an egalitarian society, but he was an untiring worker in the reform wing of the Democratic Party until his death at the age of 91.

Cynthia participated in a Zionist youth group that subscribed to the socialist ideals of the Israeli kibbutz, which also had the idealistic goal (not always achieved) of gender equality. Cynthia's parents sent her to Antioch

> College in Ohio, a place known for its liberal politics. During slavery, it was a refuge on the Underground Railroad that sent runaway slaves to non-slave territories. Antioch was an early innovator in student participation in the running of the college and also had a co-op work program for students.

Politics was very much at the forefront during the early

1950s, when Senator Joseph McCarthy sent his supporters in the Ohio congress delegation to locate and harass leftleaning faculty members, some of whose careers were entirely destroyed. Being exposed to the consequences of labeling and categories, Cynthia became interested in the ways in which marks of status shape popular and social scientific

Her "progressive" education from grade school through college and her forward-looking family fostered her abilities, but once she graduated, she ran into the sexism of the fifties, which provided few professional opportunities for women. After spending several frustrating years in a dead-end job in a non-profit charitable organization whose executives were women volunteers, Cynthia put her skepticism to the task of

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Sociology

In the tragic wakes of both Hurricane Rita and Hurricane Katrina, ASA has assembled useful resources for members, the press, researchers, policymakers, and the public. A September 13 note sent to all the ASA membership from ASA President Cynthia Fuchs Epstein described some of the then-already-developing and now ongoing efforts by the ASA staff and ASA members and leadership. You can find an updated,

annotated list of these activities on ASA's website at <www.asanet.org/ page.ww?section=ExecOffice&name=Hurricane+Katrina>. As this issue goes to press, we are developing a list of ASA members in the affected areas and will post that on the website. Existing resources include, for example, Epstein's letter to the membership, information on what ASA members are doing or have done to assist victims, a list of sociologist disaster researchers with expertise in a wide range of related matters who can speak with the press, links to donation and volunteer opportunity websites, teaching resources, research funding opportunities, and more.



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ASA Congressional Fellow describes status of current national legislation.



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New Minority FellowsASA announces new NIMH/NIDA training fellows.



ASA Specialties Revised

ASA Council approves new experimental organization of ASA specialty areas.



The Future of Cultural Sociology

A UCSD conference on cultural sociology explored the diversity of the field and speculated about its future.



Training High School Teachers

A unique and successful program teaches high school sociology teachers at regional and state association annual meetings.

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102nd ASA Annual Meeting August 11-14, 2007 Hilton New York and Sheraton New York New York, New York

Session Suggestions Invited for 2007 Program

ASA President-Elect Frances Fox Piven (City University of New York) and the 2007 Program Committee are pleased to announce the theme for the 2007 Annual Meeting:

"Is Another World Possible? Sociological Perspectives on Contemporary Politics"

Members are invited to submit proposals for complete invited sessions/panels for consideration. Thematic Sessions proposals are due by November 30, 2005. Proposals for other sessions should be submitted by February 1, 2006.

For the complete theme statement and instructions on submitting a session proposal for 2007, please visit the Future Meetings page on the ASA website <www.asanet.org>.

The Executive Officer's Column

Minority Research Training Milestones



With outstanding peer reviews, the ASA application to continue our Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) has been funded for three additional years at \$1.37-million by the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) and the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA). Receipt of this grant extends the 31-year history of NIMH support of minority fellows, and establishes NIDA as a new supporter of the ASA training efforts. It is a notable endorsement of this program's long, successful record.

A Proud History

Many sociologists of color have been supported during their doctoral training by the MFP, one of the very few training programs of its size run by a professional association. The MFP was established in 1974 under a National Institutes of Health (NIH) research-training grant (T-32) mechanism through the Division of Mental Disorders, Behavioral Research, and AIDS (DMDBA) within NIMH. When ASA submitted our five-year competitive renewal application to NIMH and NIDA in 2004, federal research agencies were on the threshold of a government-wide self-examination of how to proceed with fulfilling congressional mandates to ensure more minorities are trained in essential mental health and drug abuse research fields and how to balance those national needs within a less-than-nurturing political climate. These factors make the award to ASA all the more important while also contributing to a deep concern over the future of federal support for diversity-focused research training.

A Collaborative Effort

The MFP is a truly collaborative effort by the sociological community. ASA Council has provided continuing support for a MFP scholar each year. The ASA program receives *generous* support from

for a MFP scholar each year. The ASA program receives *generous* support from the broader sociological community. Individual ASA members and former-MFP scholars provide individual donations each year. In addition, Alpha Kappa Delta, the sociology honors society, supports MFP scholars, as does Sociologists for Women in Society, Association of Black Sociologists, Midwest Sociological Society, Southwestern Sociological Association, and individual academic departments of sociology. This breadth and depth of support reflects the essential commitment of sociology as a profession to

A Challenging Future

inclusiveness and excellence in the development of our scholars and our scholarship.

The NIMH award will be reviewed in three years. Pending ongoing merit determinations of the program's performance and trainee quality as well as funding availability, NIH will continue to support the 17 trainee slots for at least two additional years. However, challenges arising from federal policy changes, budget constraints, and internal questions in NIH about the size and purposes of its training programs (especially in the social and behavioral sciences) will provide a stiff current against which renewal applications will swim.

NIMH invests 12 percent of its budget in training, although the NIH overall average is 8 percent. Believing this difference to be undesirable, NIMH Director Thomas Insel is currently seeking a different balance between the "pipeline" and the "pay-line," including reducing NIMH training efforts to correspond more closely with the NIH overall average. Insel sees this shift as necessary to leverage unprecedented scientific opportunities to define the pathophysiology of mental disorders, develop new interventions, and support new investigators at the cutting edge of basic science discoveries and translation into interventions. That is, research that will transform prevention of and recovery from mental disorders. Advocates of the essential role of the behavioral and social sciences in such scientific efforts, especially David Abrams, Director of the NIH Office of Behavioral and Social Science Research, are educating about and advocating for this perspective within NIH. However, the future is uncertain. It is unclear where social science-related training programs and research will fit into the future of NIH and especially NIMH. For the moment, the number of NIMH training slots overall have been cut.

A Time of Transition

Recently released pilot data on the relative success of scientists who have received training grants has spurred the NIMH advisory council to endorse a comprehensive, long-term study of training grants. The NIMH findings were echoed by a 2005 National Research Council (NRC) report that found no useful statistics measuring the effectiveness of minority training grants and insufficient tracking of grantees' careers post-PhD. However, the NRC recommended that NIH continue to focus on recruiting minority researchers for their intrinsic value to the individual scientist and society. These programs train scholars who will meet the nation's research and workforce needs in an important domain.

ASA's T-32 proposal was peer-reviewed last spring, and in mid-May ASA was notified that the ASA application had received an outstanding priority score, indeed, the *best* priority score among the applications reviewed. The success of this proposal has much to do with the work of Mercedes Rubio, Director of the ASA Minority Affairs Program. For the last two years, Mercedes' research, mentoring and administrative skills have contributed immensely to the strength of the MFP program, and they will be the base upon which we continue to build the program to ensure its future success. We will be doing so, however, without Mercedes, as she is moving on to a position at NIMH. She will continue to face challenges and opportunities to support medical sociology and the sociology of mental illness in a political and fiscal climate that is even more uncertain than that of the past two years. Sociology as a scientific discipline will be well represented; but the staff of the ASA and the MFP family will miss her greatly.

—Sally T. Hillsman

American Immigration Policy: Toward Integration

by Tomás Jiménez, ASA Congressional Fellow

This past spring, both the House and Senate introduced what ultimately could be a landmark immigration law. Featuring a guest worker program and a pathway for citizenship for guest workers, H.R. 2131, and its Senate companion, S. 1033, aim to repair what most citizens, law-makers, and pundits agree is a broken U.S. immigration system.

For those who care about what happens to immigrants after they arrive in this country, the newly proposed immigration legislation represents a subtle, but significant shift in American immigration policy. Having received little fanfare upon introduction, Title IX of the Secure America and Orderly Immigration Act (SAOIA) is a first step toward balancing admissions and border security with immigrant integration. Title IX establishes a private foundation within the United States Citizenship and Immigration Service (USCIS) that will fund integration activities that promote English language acquisition and civics education.

What is notable about Title IX is not that it is innovative or extensive. For example, it does not go nearly as far as policies in other



Tomás Jiménez

countries, such as Canada, in creating a "warmer welcome" for newcomers. ¹ It does, however, break with an American immigration policy that has largely ignored integration in favor of increased border security.

Past Integration Policy Efforts

The United States saw some semblance of an integration policy during the last period of heavy immigration, in the 1910s and 1920s. "Americanization" programs began in earnest, but eventually developed into an all-out assault on immigrants' home culture, attempting to

See Immigration, page 4

Sociology Exhibited on Capitol Hill

ASA sponsored a highly successful science poster on Capitol Hill at the 11th Annual Exhibition and Reception sponsored by the Coalition for National Science Funding (CNSF), an organization of approximately 80 science societies. Sociologist Dalton Conley, New York University, displayed his National Science Foundation (NSF)-funded research on "Assets and Black-White Inequality." The NSF recently awarded Conley the 30th annual Alan T. Waterman Award, identifying him as one of the nation's top young sociologists. (See p. 1 of the May/June 2005 Footnotes.)

Conley's CNSF poster was one of 33 research exhibits—ranging



Congressman Sherwood Boehlert (R-NY), Chair of the House Science Committee [left], talks with sociologist Dalton Conley at the CNSF exhibit.

from anthropology to zoology—at the popular summer reception in the Rayburn House Office Building at which members of Congress and their staff see some of the fruits of NSF basic research. This year's reception drew the largest attendance ever, with more than 380 people, and the most Members of Congress ever, with 15 in attendance.

The CNSF Exhibition/Reception is held each year on Capitol Hill and this year's event also attracted several congressional personal staff, congressional science com-



Kathie L. Olsen, then with the White House science office and now Deputy Director of NSF, learns about Conley's award-winning research.

mittee staff, and senior-level federal science agency officials who discussed the researchers' work. CNSF advocates for increased funding for NSF from Congress and the White House.

The Members of Congress in attendance at the CNSF reception included: Roscoe Bartlett (R-MD), Sherwood Boehlert (R-NY), Lois Capps (D-CA), Howard Coble (R-NC), Benjamin Cardin (D-MD), Jim Kolbe (R-AZ), Vernon Ehlers (R-MI), Bob Etheridge (D-NC), Bob Inglis (R-SC), Dale E. Kildee (D-MI), Dan Lipinski (D-IL), Edward Markey (D-MA), Michael R. McNulty (D-NY), Jerrold Nadler (D-NY), and Deborah Pryce (R-OH). Many of these representatives and several other key policymakers stopped by the ASA booth and discussed sociological research with Conley. For the complete listing of posters, see the CNSF website <www.cnsfweb.org>.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS UPDATE

✓ NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION, ARLINGTON, VA. The Division of Social and Economic Sciences is seeking a Program Director for the Sociology Program. The Program Director, along with the permanent Sociology Program Director, will manage the Sociology Program, encourage proposal submissions, manage the review of proposals submitted to NSF, chair meetings of the Sociology Advisory Panel, recommend and document actions on proposals reviewed, deal with administrative matters relating to active NSF grants, maintain regular contact with the research community, and provide advice and consultation upon request. The position also entails working with directors of other programs and other divisions at NSF in developing new initiatives and representing the agency at professional meetings. The appointment will begin in August, 2006 and will be a Visiting Scientist or Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) assignment for a period of one or two years. Applicants must have a Ph.D. or equivalent in Sociology and six or more years of research experience beyond the Ph.D. Applicants should also be able to show evidence of initiative, administrative skill, and ability to work well with others. The per annual salary range is \$88,369-\$137,713 and is comparable with academic salaries at major U.S. institutions. More information about the position is available from Patricia White, the current permanent director (pwhite@nsf.gov, telephone: 703-292-8762) and from Richard Lempert, Director of the Division of Social and Economic Sciences (rlempert@nsf.gov, telephone: 703-292-8760). Information about the Sociology Program can be found on the Program's web page, http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/ses/sociol. Applicants should send a letter of interest, a curriculum vita, and the names and addresses of at least three references to the Sociology Program, c/o Program Assistant, Karen Duke, Room 995, Division of Social and Economic Sciences, National Science Foundation, 4201 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA 22230 or kduke@nsf.gov. Qualified persons who are women, ethnic/racial minorities, and persons with disabilities are strongly encouraged to apply. Hearing impaired individuals should call TDD: 703-292-8044. NSF is an equal opportunity employer committed to employing a highly qualified staff that reflects the diversity of our



POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT Staff Sociologist/Director of Minority Affairs

The American Sociological Association (ASA) seeks a sociologist to join the professional staff and direct ASA's Minority Affairs Program (MAP). The position provides the opportunity to work with a like-minded group of other sociologists and a staff seeking to advance sociology, work on field development, and promote ASA objectives and activities. The MAP Program Director is responsible for program planning and for administering the day-to-day operations of the Minority Fellowship Program (MFP). Now in its 32nd year of providing predoctoral support and training, the MFP is funded primarily through the National Institute of Mental Health. Also, the Program Director works on other ASA issues and initiatives that further sociology and the work of sociologists, including providing support to the ASA Student Forum and the ASA Honors Program. This staff member, like other staff sociologists, also serves as liaison to ASA committees or task forces.

Nominations and applications are sought. Candidates should have a PhD in sociology; knowledge of the academy; experience in mentoring and training students; skills in presenting (in writing and orally) to diverse audiences; an appreciation of minority issues and opportunities; experience in preparing proposals and working with funding sources; and leadership, management, and administrative skills. A background and expertise in research and teaching in mental health and health broadly construed are desirable. Applications will be reviewed until the position is filled; interested candidates should submit application materials immediately. The ASA recognizes that those with academic commitment may not be able to commence their appointment until 2006. The start date and other conditions of appointment (e.g., leave from an academic position) are flexible.

Candidates should send a letter of interest, resume, and a list of five references to:

MAP Search, Executive Office, American Sociological Association, 1307 New York Avenue NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005-4701.

For further information, please contact Sally T. Hillsman, Executive Officer (202-383-9005 x316, Hillsman@asanet.org). The ASA is interested in identifying persons who are drawn to professional service and who bring a strong commitment to making a difference for sociology and minority affairs. If you or someone you know is searching for a job or might be interested in a professional change, please do not hesitate to submit a name or encourage an application. Please submit applications as soon as possible to the MAP Search at the address listed above.

Immigration, from page 3

supplant the ways of the old world with what were believed to be more "civilized" American ways. The eventual cessation of European immigration, the onset of World War II, and a booming post-war economy provided ample opportunity for immigrants and their descendents to become economically and culturally integrated members of American society without direct policy intervention.

In 1964, Congress lifted the restrictive immigration laws that brought an end to an earlier era of mass immigration and opened (albeit, unintentionally) the pathway for the massive influx of immigrants from Latin American, Asia, and the Caribbean. But this new wave of largely non-European immigration brought with it no policies to help integrate America's newcomers. Any coordinated effort that might be perceived as forcing assimilation on immigrants and their children cut against the grain of America's increasingly multicultural tendencies.

Policymakers focused instead on what would prove to be political popular, if expensive and ineffective: border security. The most notable piece of immigration legislation after the 1964 law was the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA). IRCA contained a rather forgettable program for English language acquisition, but is more remembered for an increased emphasis on border security and amnesty for more than three million formerly undocumented immigrants. IRCA firmly entrenched border security and admissions policy as central components of immigration policy discourse. Subsequent laws passed in the 1990s further entrenched a border-security-focused immigration policy and sidelined any serious debates about immigrant integration.

The gutting of the welfare state in the 1990s also dealt a blow to efforts to promote integration policy. On the heels of the 1996 Welfare Reform Act came major cuts in benefits for immigrants. In 1997, President Clinton signed the Illegal Immigrant Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (IIRIRA), which eliminated or severely limited immigrants' (both documented and undocumented) access to social welfare programs. If there was a voice in Washington calling for programs to integrate immigrants, it was the U.S. Commission on Immigration Reform, also known as the Jordan Commission. The Commission recommended that Congress resuscitate integration policy, to create new programs that would promote English language acquisition and civics integration. As happens with so many commission recommendations in Washington, Congress ignored what was sensible in favor of what is politically expedient.

Integration Policy: Why Now?

Why is integration reemerging in proposed policy? Here's some background perspective. SAOIA is in no way focused on integration. Its centerpiece is a guest worker program, and integration represents only a small part of the bill. Yet, the attention given to integration in this bill is notable given recent policy trends.

The presence of Title IX comes from both shifting ideology and pragmatic necessity. Where shifting ideology is concerned, immigrant advocates now realize that state-sponsored integration

programs need not be coercive homogenizing. Advocates fear that growing income inequality and a decline in access to high-quality public education means that the rungs in the ladder of social mobility are deteriorating for poor immigrants. Market forces and the immigrant work ethic are not powerful enough motors of assimilation in today's

Pragmatism, though, fuels growing recognition—among states, counties, and cities that receive substantial numbers of immigrants—that there are significant challenges in providing services to both immigrants and the established population. In the multiple conversations I had with immigrant advocates during my time on Capitol Hill, it became clear that that those lobbying for integration policy are thinking not just about the assimilation of immigrants as newcomers in American society, but also about the communities that receive immigrants. There is increasing consensus among advocates that assimilation is a two-way street; that successful assimilation requires that immigrant-receiving communities adapt to immigrants and immigrants must adapt to a new society. This way of thinking about integration and the role of policy is a significant shift from the coercive and often ethnically chauvinistic policies of the early 20th Century.

In recognition of this "two-way assimilation," advocates lobbied hard to include Title IX in SAOIA. The bill's authors included Title IX in the bill at the urging (and with the assistance) of the National Immigration Forum, a leading "pro-immigrant" advocacy group, and the Migration Policy Institute, the preeminent immigration think tank in Washington, DC, which supports integration policies.

Political Obstacles?

The authors of the SAOIA thought long and hard about how to make Title IX politically palatable to members of Congress, particularly those on the right. They recognized that in times of budgetary austerity, and when concerns about national security (i.e., border security) are preeminent, spending any amount of money on immigrants would be a surefire way to torpedo Title IX of the bill, and potentially the larger bill. To avoid this, the authors created a private a foundation within USCIS that will be funded by fees collected from immigrants and from private donations that would be redistributed as grants to pay for integration activities.

But eliminating costs will not be enough. Advocates for the bill, and Title IX in particular, will have to make the case that Title IX is really about helping states, counties, and cities deal with what is fundamentally the responsibility of the federal government; that integration policy is as good for communities as it is good for immigrants. They will have to convince skeptics that integration policy is central to America's future because it helps future Americans. Indeed, proponents of the bill have the Herculean task of convincing the bordersecurity hawks that the fix to a broken immigration system requires more than adding another border patrol agent.

¹ See Reitz, Jeffrey. 1998. The Warmth of the Welcome: The Social Causes of Economic Success for Immigrants in Different Nations and Cities. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.

ASA Announces New Minority Fellows

by Mercedes Rubio and Felicia Evans, Minority Affairs Program

In November of 2004, the American Sociological Association submitted a T-32 competitive renewal grant to that National Institutes of Health (NIH), specifically the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) and the National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA), for five additional years of grant funds. ASA also proposed an expansion of the program to include NIDA fellows as a new

The T-32 grant was peer-reviewed in February 2005 and in mid-May 2005 ASA was notified that the ASA application had received the best priority score and was given an additional three-year award. It will be decided later whether we receive the two additional years. If not, we will have to compete again. ASA's NIMH trainee slots were reduced, but we gained a NIDA trainee.

As in years past, the MFP Cohort 32 consists of PhD candidates with promise in the sociological study of mental illness, drug abuse, and the discipline in general. The fellows attended the ASA Annual Meeting in Philadelphia, where they received a daylong orientation, attended MFP-sponsored events and met many sociologists whose research interests match their own.

We are happy to announce a few changes to the fellowship. Historically, the MFP received funding primarily through a training grant from the NIMH, this year we are proud to announce that the NIDA is a co-funder of the fellowship. Additionally, we have changed the name of the general fellowship to the Alpha Kappa Delta (AKD)/MFP fellowship. Each year AKD generously supports the fellowship, and we want to fully acknowledge their support and contributions. In addition, the AKD program is also made possible by generous member contributions and donations from, Sociologists for Women in Society, the Association of Black Sociologists, the Pacific Sociological Association, the Midwest Sociological Society, and the Southwestern Sociological Association. We thank each of the organizations and the countless individuals who make general fellowship

The New MFP Fellows are:



Amada Armenta

ASA General Fellow Undergraduate Institution: Rice University Graduate Institution: University of California-Los Angeles

Amada grew up in El Centro, California, a town 10 miles

from the U.S.-Mexico border. While an undergraduate, Amada spent a semester studying sociology at the University of Havana, Cuba; that experience convinced her that she should pursue a PhD in sociology. She graduated cum laude with a BA in Political Science from Rice University. Now at the University of California, Los Angeles, Amada's research interests include international migration, race and ethnicity, and demography.



David Embrick

AKD/MFP Fellow Undergraduate and Graduate Institution: Texas A&M University

David is a PhD student in the sociology department at Texas A&M University,

in College Station, Texas. He earned both his Bachelor's and Master's degree while working 60 hours/wk as a truck driver and sales representative for a local baked goods company. Having access to a working-class (and masculine dominated) workplace provided a rare opportunity for research on race/ class/gender from which David ultimately ended up writing his thesis, Breaking Whitebread: The Construction of Racial and Sex Difference through Everyday Conversations in a Modern Workplace. David's current research is on the discrepancies between corporations' public views and statements on diversity and their implementation of diversity as a policy. His argument is that corporate managers are using diversity as a mantra while they maintain highly racially inequitable environments.

David is an active member of several organizations, including Association of Black Sociologists, Sociologists Without Borders (where he was awarded the Beatrice and Sidney Webb Award), Sociologists for Women in Society, as well as the American Sociological Association. He has published in a number of journals including the Journal of Intergroup Relations, Race and Society, Research in Political Sociology, and Sociological Forum, and has had the pleasure of sharing his research to his students at Texas A&M University and Blinn College (where he has taught close to 30 upper and lower level courses).



A. James McKeever has been rayaged

Undergraduate Institution: California State University Los Angeles Graduate Institution: University of Southern Califor-

NIDA Fellow

James comes from a family that by drugs, alcohol,

and violence. This "dysfunctional" family structure led to many negative outcomes for his siblings including the premature death of one of his brothers.

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Nominations Sought for Major ASA Awards

ASA members are encouraged to submit nominations for the nine major ASA Awards. Award selection committees, appointed by ASA Council, are constituted to review nominations. These awards are presented at the ASA Annual Meeting each August. The ASA Council recently voted to adjust the deadline dates for all of these awards; please note the new deadline for award nomination is **December 31, 2005**. Read more at <www.asanet.org/ page.ww?section=Awards&name=Call+for+ASA+Award+Nominations>.

Council Approves Revised Specialty Areas

On August 16, 2005, the 2004-2005 ASA Council approved a report by the Task Force to Revise the ASA Specialty Areas, presented by Task Force Chair James Ennis (Tufts University). Following the Task Force's recommendations, Council directed the Executive Office staff to implement the recommended reorganization of the specialty areas currently listed on the ASA membership form. The Council agreed to a one-year experiment for the proposed revision. The revision, which groups the current 77 specialty areas (along with several sections missing from the specialty list) under 17 core categories, will replace the current list on the 2006 membership form. As part of this experiment, Council agreed that the membership form would include a "free field" for members to describe an area of interested not listed on the form (for example, African American studies is not currently listed on the form).

Currently, members are asked to rank four out of 77 specialty areas found on

the membership form. Over the years new categories have been added, particularly ones that corresponded to newly-forming ASA sections—an indicator that there was a critical mass of people with that special interest. The list of sections is also on the form, however. The result is a hodge-podge of 77 categories that had grown like topsy over time. In 2003, Council appointed a task force to bring coherence and structure to the specialty areas.

The Task Force, which commenced its work in August 2003, included Ennis; Eszter Hargittai, Northwestern University; Joan Spade, State University of New York-Brockport; Kevin Vryan, Indiana University-Bloomington; Stephen Zehr, University of Southern Indiana; Lynn Smith-Lovin, Duke University, Council Liaison; Roberta Spalter-Roth, American Sociological Association, Staff Liaison. It was charged with answering three questions.

1. Can the current listing of 70+ specialties be organized so that they

reflect a smaller list of broad or core categories, without losing the detail of the specialties? What are the structural relations among the specialties?

2. Are names for specialties current or outdated (and how can we best track changes over time)?

3. Can we devise a way for members to describe their own work in a more open-ended way?

To answer the first question, Ennis coded binary variables for each member's interest areas, in addition to the binary coding of their current section memberships. He then formed a matrix reporting the degree of shared membership (via Yule's Q), and ran SPSS's hierarchical clustering algorithm. The 70+ specialties clustered with relative homogeneity under 17 major areas. The resulting revision preserves the detail of the existing system, while grouping specialties in a more coherent fashion. The results were sent to section chairs and to Council members who made additional changes to update the names

of specialty areas in the categorization system. Finally, the Task Force proposed at least one open-ended category that can be used to analyze changes and additions to the 2006 system.

In presenting the revised system (see below) to Council, the Task Force agreed, "While no change will perfectly meet the preferences of all concerned, we believe that on balance the proposed changes are an improvement upon which further refinements can be built." In directing that the changes be placed on the 2006 membership form, Council agreed.

Revised Areas of Sociological Interest

As part of a one-year Councilapproved experiment, ASA's areas of interest have been reorganized as grouped specialty areas under major headings. Members will select and rank four specific areas of interest from the following list. They will be able to provide details if none of the categories is appropriate by open-ended responses to update the existing list of specialties. \square

Application and Practice

- A.1. Applied Sociology/Evaluation Research
- A.2. Communication and Information Technologies
- A.3. Policy Analysis
- A.4. Social Welfare/Social Work
- A.5. Sociological Practice
- A.6. Teaching and Learning in Sociology

Comparative and Historical Approaches

- B.1. Comparative Sociology/Historical Sociology
- B.2. Development
- Family, Life Course, and Society
- C.1. Aging/Social Gerontology
- C.2. Animals and Society
- C.3. Children and Youth
- C.4. Family

Gender and Sexuality

- D.1. Sex and Gender
- D.2. Sexualities

Inequalities and Stratification

- E.1. Disabilities
- E.2. Education
- E.3. Race, Class and Gender
- E.4. Stratification/Mobility

Medicine and Health

- F.1. Alcohol and Drugs
- F.2. Medical Sociology
- F.3. Mental Health

Place and Environment

- G.1. Community
- G.2. Environmental Sociology
- G.3. Rural Sociology
- G.4. Urban Sociology

Politics and Social Change

- H.1. Collective Behavior/Social Movements
- H.2. Marxist Sociology
- H.3. Military Sociology
- H.4. Peace, War, World Conflict, and Conflict Resolution
- H.5. Political Economy
- H.6. Political Sociology
- H.7. Public Policy H.8. Social Change

Population and Ecology

- I.1. Biosociology
- I.2. Demography

I.3. Human Ecology Race and Ethnicity

- J.1. Asians/Asian-Americans
- J.2. Latina/o Sociology
- J.3. Migration/Immigration
- J.4. Racial and Ethnic Relations

Social Control, Law, Crime, and Deviance

- K.1. Criminal Justice
- K.2. Criminology/Delinquency
- K.3. Deviant Behavior/Social Disorganization
- K.4. Law and Society
- K.5. Penology/Corrections
- K.6. Social Control

Social Psychology and Interaction

- L.1. Emotions
- L.2. Small Groups

L.4. Socialization

L.3. Social Psychology

Sociology of Culture

- M.1. Art/Music
- M.2. Cultural Sociology
- M.3. Leisure/Sports/Recreation
- M.4. Mass Communication/Public Opinion
- M.5. Religion
- M.6. Visual Sociology

Theory, Knowledge, Science

- N.1. History of Sociology/Social Thought
- N.2. Knowledge
- N.3. Rational Choice
- N.4. Science and Technology
- N.5. Theory

Work, Economy and Organizations

- O.1. Economic Sociology
- O.2. Labor and Labor Movements O.3. Occupations/Professions
- O.4. Organizations, Formal and Complex
- O.5. Social Organization
- O.6. Work and Labor Markets
- Qualitative Approaches P.1. Ethnography (Anthropology)
- P.2. Ethnomethodology/Conversational Analysis
- P.3. Language/Social Linguistics
- P.4. Qualitative Methodology

Quantitative Approaches

- Q.1. Mathematical Sociology
- Q.2. Quantitative Methodology Q.3. Social Networks
- Q.4. Statistics
- Q.5. Micro-computing

UCSD Culture Conference Discussed the Future of Cultural Sociology

Kwai Hang Ng, University of California-San Diego

The University of California-San Diego (UCSD) recently held a one-day conference on the theme of "Cultural Sociology and Its Diversities." About 80 academics and graduate students in the Southern California region attended the conference, held on the UCSD campus,

overlooking the Pacific Ocean. Sociologists Michael Schudson, UCSD, and Paul Lichterman, University of Southern California, delivered presentations on the sociology of culture. In his talk, Schudson, a scholar specializing in the study of American civic culture and author of the best-selling book The Good Citizen, clarified the conceptual mirage surrounding the public/private distinction in American public discourse since 1960. He offered a

bold and insightful overview of the shifting boundaries that separate the private and the public and suggested possible directions that the idea of American citizenship will evolve in the future. Lichterman, a sociologist known for his work in culture and politics, discussed in his talk the role of culture in facilitating local, religion-based voluntarism. His aim, further detailed in his new book, Elusive Togetherness, is to move beyond what he called the established "debunking" tradition in sociology of culture and redirect his focus instead on the enabling potentials of culture for individuals and communities. He argued that successful groups thrived on local cultural customs which invited reflective, critical discussions among members of the group.

The conference also featured a "State of the Discipline" Panel. Four sociolo-

gists, including UCSD's Richard Biernacki, Steve Epstein, UC-Irvine's Calvin Morrill, and UCLA's Abigail Saguy elaborated on the meanings of the concept of culture in their own sub-fields and traced the linkages between culture and the subject matters of their subfields, namely, historical sociology, sociology of science, organizational sociology, and sociology of law.

A common theme underscoring the "cultural turns" in these fields is the gradual moving away from an earlier, delimited view of culture to a new embedded vision of "cultural approach." The four panelists explained to an interested audience how despite the different natures of the subject matters, culture was at the core of the latest advances in these fields. The challenge ahead, said the panelists, was to combine and integrate the analytical rigor of

the sociological reasoning that defined the best works of these fields with the more embedded notion of culture.

The panel offered a genuine opportunity for self-critical reflections of the validity of culture in different areas of sociology. It justified with convincing examples from the panelists the importance of a catholic vision of cultural sociology. Attempts to pin down culture in exhaustive definition of its "essence" have been shown to founder upon the diversity and vitality of the field. The panelists' discussions were followed by a wide range of audience questions.

The culture conference was organized by Culture and Society Workshop and was funded by UCSD's Division of Social Sciences and Department of Sociology. The annual conference will be held again in the spring of 2006. □

Annual, from page 1

arranged a walking tour of sites W.E.B. DuBois described a full century ago in The Philadelphia Negro.

In addition to the 22 centennialthemed sessions, there were many other "signs" of the centennial such as the series of timeline banners outlining notable events in sociology and the world-atlarge. Another centennial highlight was premiere showing of 100

Years of Progress: Presidential Reflections and Lester F. Ward: A Life's Journey, two new documentary films by Gale Largey, Mansfield University. The 20-minute film, 100 Years of Progress, began with a brief overview of the founding of the American Sociological Society, ASA's pre-1959 name, acknowledged the organization's inclusion of applied, action-oriented social reformers as well as pure-theoretical-academic scholars. The documentary continued with glimpses of the sociological thought of each president of the ASA from 1906 to the present. Speaking of presidents, The Lester Ward video chronicled the life and ideas of the first president of this society/association.



The American Sociological Association was awarded a plaque by the Italian Sociological Association in commemoration of the ASA Centennial year.



The 2005 ASA Award Winners [left to right]: Pepper Schwartz, University of Washington; Ann Morning, New York University; Evelyn Nakano Glenn, University of California-Berkeley; ASA President Troy Duster, New York University; William Kornblum, City University of New York-Graduate Center; Amélie Quesnell-Vallee, McGill University; Charles V. Willie, Harvard University; Carolyn Persell, New York University; Beverly J. Silver, Johns Hopkins University

The media picked up on the centennial as well. The week of the meeting, The Chronicle of Higher Education featured a series of articles by prominent sociologist reflecting on what they consider to be the discipline's fortes and failings, their hopes for sociology's future, and discussing the history of sociology in general. There were at least 15 members of the media in attendance and many more than that covered research from the meeting. Glenn Firebaugh, University of Pennsylvania, and graduate student Laura Tach, Harvard University, were kept especially busy with interviews with the press. Their research on relative income and happiness was picked up by news sources worldwide including the New York Times, the Los Angeles Times, the BBC, and the Philadelphia Inquirer. The research of many others was also featured in the national press, including National Public Radio's Talk of the Nation and Morning Edition, Inside Higher Ed, Reuters, and the Christian Science Monitor, to name a few.

Thanks to President Troy Duster, the 2005 Program Committee, the many session organizers and presenters, and the ASA staff, the 100th Annual Meeting was a real triumph. While the 2005 meeting will be difficult to surpass, we hope to see even more attendees, groundbreaking research, and excitement at the 2006 meeting in Montreal.

MFP, from page 4 This tragedy has fueled James' desire to

work with and as an advocate for young people. He worked for the Los Angeles County Probation Department for ten years. In his career with the Probation Department he was involved with the design and implementation of many innovative prevention and intervention programs. For the last three years he has also done consultant work for the National Committee for Community and Justice (NCCJ). They are a group that is dedicated to fighting racism, sexism, homophobia, xenophobia and ableism. He facilitated youth and adult groups around the aforementioned issues.

He received his bachelor degree from California State Los Angeles where he graduated Magna Cum Laude. He is a member of the Golden Key Honor Society, and a member of the Iota chapter of Alpha Kappa Delta. He is a third year Sociology Doctorial student and his interests focus on the intersectionality of gender, race, and class as well as issues that have to do with the negative outcomes for minority youth and therapeutic interventions.



Melissa Reves

NIMH Fellow Undergraduate Institution: Texas Tech University Graduate Institution: Indiana University-

Melissa Reyes is a first generation college student. She graduated summa cum laude with a bachelor's degree in

Bloomington

Family Studies from Texas Tech University. She earned her MA in Sociology from New Mexico State University. She is currently a second year doctoral student at Indiana University, but travels frequently to New Mexico, where her husband resides. Her research interests include: social psychology related to identity and well-being issues, sociology of education, life course events, Latin American immigrant issues, and U.S./Mexico border awareness issues. \square

Training High School Sociology Teachers at Association Meetings

This is the fourth in a five-part series of articles on relationships between high schools and sociology departments.

by Victoria Hougham, Academic and Professional Affairs Program

Teaching high school sociology has a local- or state-based jurisdiction. Thus it makes sense to have the training for high school sociology teachers happen where teachers live and work therefore increasing their local networks. Both the Wisconsin Sociological Association (WSA) and the North Central Sociological Association (NCSA) engage sociology faculty to offer workshops for high school sociology teachers in conjunction with their annual meetings. Over time, from city to city, networks of teachers have formed to share materials, develop their own professional development opportunities, and continue their connection with the state and regional sociology societies.

Wisconsin Sociological Association

Since 1994, as part of the WSA Annual Meeting, Robert Greene, Madison Area Technical College-Madison, has offered a day-long workshop for high school teachers. Recently, Anne Cross, Metropolitan State University, has worked with Greene on the highly successful workshops. They recruit attendees through WSA advertising and mailings to area high school principals. "We begin the workshops by sharing successful classroom exercises and handouts describe the exercises," explained Cross in an interview. "I usually share exercises from the handbook that the ASA AP Task Force developed and include my own data analysis exercises. Then there is an opportunity for teachers to talk about what works for them and ask questions of us," said Cross. Many teachers, for example, are curious about the future prospects for the development of an AP exam in sociology and "there is quite a bit of interest in it," Cross commented.

The WSA/high school teacher partnership benefits both teachers and students. The workshops are a way for teachers to share "best practices" and innovative, successful teaching strategies. Teachers enjoy the opportunity to get together in a workshop setting and learn new skills. Cross believes that they enjoy meeting other sociology teachers, as it helps counter the isolation and solitude experienced by so many of the teachers who are the sole instructors of sociology in their respective schools.

Unfortunately, many high school teachers are severely limited financially and logistically, so Cross is currently working on a web-based workshop. In fact, travel expenses are a major impetus even for Greene, who stated that "this year I was scheduled to offer high school teaching sessions at WSA, Sociologists of Minnesota, and the International Sociological Association, but the time and cost is becoming too great to do them all."

Asked about the origin of the teaching materials and curriculum, Greene stated that the content "comes from a variety of sources, including Teaching Sociology, the Teaching Sociology Listserv, and other publications. In addition, I am always looking for new ideas. Some of my ideas have come from other disciplines that do something that can be adjusted to sociology." Commenting on teacher reaction, Greene stated that teacher feedback is "always positive" and that teachers' later even email questions not covered in the workshop.

Because "high school is the pipeline to

college, anything we can do to strengthen high school sociology will improve sociology at the college and professional level. High school presents a great opportunity to build awareness of the strengths of sociology as a profession and as an academic discipline among the general public," noted Cross.

More information: Anne Cross at anne.cross@metrostate.edu or Robert Greene at rgreene@matcmadison.edu.

North Central Sociological Association

Every year since 1989, in conjunction with its annual meeting, the NCSA conducts a day-long teaching workshop for high school sociology teachers. The program was developed when the Teaching Committee endorsed a proposal by Keith Roberts, Hanover College, and Kathleen Piker-King, Mount Union College, to coordinate annual workshops for teachers in the cities where the association met. Roberts added, "I also saw this as a way to reach out to the community in areas where our association was meeting.'

The workshop has been led primarily by Roberts and Piker-King, with help from many others over the years. In the past five years the program also has had a high school teacher help run the workshop, with Diane Bryant of Perkins High School (Sandusky, Ohio) the current collaborator. The format has evolved over the past 15 years, currently focusing on: "(1) objectives for the curriculum, (2) concrete ideas for lesson plans that engage students in active learningsimulation games, small group projects, field-trip ideas, videos, term paper projects, creative ideas for teaching specific sociological concepts and principles, (3) possible textbooksincluding college texts that might work with a high school group . . . and (4) other resources [such as] those available through the ASA Teaching Resources Center," said Roberts.

The workshops have been extremely well received by both the high school teachers and by the leaders' Admissions Offices, according to Roberts. In addition, the teachers are reportedly energized by meeting other local high school sociology teachers, and are inspired by local sociology professors. They gain access to these professors and their departments, which benefits their teaching and therefore their students. Finally, the teachers are excited to attend training geared toward the high school teacher. Piker-King and Roberts also try to make Continuing Education Credits (CEC) available through one of their universities; these credits help draw teachers, as it often increases their funding.

The Admissions Offices of the workshop leaders have been excited that their professors are involved with high school teachers. They see it as a benefit to recruiting efforts. "High school teachers are more likely to recommend a college when they have had contact with and are highly impressed with the faculty they have encountered," explained Roberts.

"The better the teaching of sociology is in the high school setting, the more likely students will take sociology in college," commented Piker-King, "Offering workshops improves what is taught under the label of sociology.'

More information: Keith Roberts at robertsk@hanover.edu or Kathleen Piker-King at kingkd@muc.edu. □

Epstein, from page 1

figuring out why, despite these women's administrative abilities, they were regarded as lacking the capacity to run a business or a government. Looking for intellectual stimulation and a way out of her limited prospects, Cynthia went to the New School for Social Research at night and was encouraged by Henry Lennard, a pioneer in social interaction research, to go to Columbia University to get a Ph.D.

Early Influences: Scholarship

At Columbia, the sociological angle of vision, with its focus on trying to peel away ideological and "common sense" explanations for behavior, provided a framework for Cynthia to explore more systematically her discomfort with conventional explanations about women's abilities, decisions, and activities. Working as a research assistant for William J. (Si) Goode on a project documenting cross-national differences in family structure, she not only saw how much women's roles differed crossculturally, but also the way similar rationales about women's "nature" were used to explain completely different behaviors. Robert Merton's classes in social theory and social structure suggested how individuals' choices are made within structural constraints, and his analysis of the dynamics of status and role-sets showed how individuals acquired their places in society according to normative prescriptions and exposure to both public and private social constraints.

With the help of Professor Goode, Cynthia received a grant from the Institute of Life Insurance for \$1,000 to study the changing American family. In the course of assembling materials, she saw that women were rapidly entering the labor force, but were limited to jobs that were considered appropriate for women. These differed from country to country, but they were always viewed as "natural" choices. This rationale particularly kept women out of prestigious professions. The few who managed to get professional training and degrees were kept out of colleague networks, did not have mentors or sponsors, and received little acknowledgement of their productivity and creativity. As a result, they had flat rather than upwardly mobile careers.

Using Merton's theories of status sets and opportunity structures, Cynthia's dissertation analyzed the factors that contributed to professional women's inclusion and exclusion. She focused on women lawyers, who were rare and thus constituted a deviant case. They were survivors of a system that was generally hostile to women. Men leaders of all elite professions at the time were clear and vociferous about their antipathy towards women and imposed quotas on their admission to law school and medical school. Once out of school, gatekeepers who recruited lawyers from the largest to the smallest firms, in government work and in corporations, for the most part refused to hire women. (Remember that Sandra Day O'Connor was only offered work as a secretary.) Cynthia decided to examine a sample of the few who circumvented the prevalent gender discrimination.

Feminist Activism

While Cynthia was working on her dissertation, she met Betty Friedan, author of *The Feminine Mystique*, which

attacked the prevailing sociological idea that the father-headed, wife-at-home family was the best for society. In 1966, Cynthia joined Friedan and other academic and professional women in the formation of the National Organization for Women in New York City. She was also active in several of the fledgling professional women's groups springing up in response to the women's movement, such as the Professional Women's Caucus and Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS).

As an activist and a scholar, Cynthia participated in various hearings on gender discrimination. She testified at the newly formed Equal Employment Opportunities Commission (EEOC), which was establishing guidelines to interpret Title VII of the Civil Rights Act. Her testimony dealt with the consequences of permitting "help wanted" advertisements in newspapers to be divided by gender. She continued to write and speak of the difficulties women faced as recruits to professions dominated by men and getting ahead in them without the benefit of networks, mentors, and sponsors.

Over the years, Cynthia served as a consultant to the White House under two administrations, and at the National Academy of Sciences on the Committee on Women's Employment. She was a consultant to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and General Motors and with Kai Erikson, conducted a research project on the workplace culture at AT&T and its impact on attempts to change gender and racial occupational segregation. She was also an expert witness worked on the Citadel case, arguing for the inclusion of women in this elite military school.

A Non-stop Career

Cynthia's first book, Women's Place: Option and Limits on Professional Careers, published in 1971, was groundbreaking in that it located women's professional advancement in the structures of opportunities offered them, the organizational limits placed on their ambitions, and the recognition and reward of their accomplishments. In expanding the concepts of master status and social structures to include gender, her work made a crucial connection between traditional sociology and the emerging field of women's studies. Her second book, Women In Law, published in 1981, gave solid empirical evidence about how these processes shaped women lawyers' careers. She received the 1981 SCRIBE's Book Award and the Merit Award of the American Bar Association for Women In

Cynthia's first post-graduate study was of Black professional women. Cynthia interviewed a snowball sample of Black women lawyers, doctors, and businesswomen about the factors that contributed to their unusual attainments in a doubly discriminatory society. The paper from this study, "Positive Effects of the Multiple Negative: Explaining the Success of Black Professional Women," was published in the American Journal of Sociology in 1973. The findings showed how these few African-American lawyers, doctors and business managers surmounted the odds and worked as professional achievers. Some found opportunity in the "protected settings" of government jobs and black institutions. And respondents in the study suggested that their two disadvantaged

statuses cancelled each other out. In an attempt to fill equal opportunity goals on the cheap, an employer could claim double credit for having a woman and an African-American—who was the same person. As several Black women lawyers explained, they were "twofers." Thus, a very small number of gifted women managed to climb the career ladder in spite of, or perhaps because of, a set of twin prejudices and the changing ethos demanding that institutions diversify their workforces.

The studies of women in professional life led Cynthia to explore the dynamics of stereotyping in all spheres of society. Focusing on the social construction of boundaries—especially those that result in binary distinctions—Cynthia assessed a wide swath of social science studies and explored the underpinnings of what she called *Deceptive Distinctions*, the title of the book published in 1988.

In the 1990s, because of her experience in studying women lawyers, Cynthia was invited by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York's Committee on the Status of Women to conduct research that would shed light on why women's professional careers came to a halt in mid-stream. With the Committee's financial and professional support, Cynthia fielded a study of women's mobility in eight large private corporate law firms. This study found that women were no longer questioned about their intellectual competence as they had been in earlier years, but that men in power had questions about their image and interpersonal competence in the evaluation for partnership. Women were often out of the loop in the referral of clients from older men partners, which was the way associates were given the social capital to "make rain"that is, to get business for the firm—a crucial element in evaluation for partnership. Women also faced the dual burden of an escalation of hours at work through new and higher levels of billable hours, and also greater pressure to be a hands-on mother. There was still the stereotype that women had a different "style" of relating to clients, even though both the women and men lawyers exhibited many different interpersonal styles and personalities. All these factors contributed to the wellknown "glass ceiling" effect – women never reaching the top echelons of their professions. Women In Law was reissued in 1993 with an update on the glass ceiling in the legal profession.

In 1994, Cynthia was invited to confer with the vice-president of the Alfred Sloan Foundation, Hirsh Cohen, who thought that flexible and part-time work might stem the loss of trained and talented professional workers because of the pressures of time in their workplaces. Cynthia and her co-researchers, Carroll Seron, Robert Saute, and Bonnie Oglensky, found that less than three percent of lawyers in the firms they studied chose available part-time work schedules because those who did were seen as having less commitment and were given less important work to do. In

short, lawyers who worked part-time (often working as long as most other workers' full-time schedules) suffered from stigmatization. Furthermore, parttime employment was usually granted only to women with children, and so the few men who attempted to take such schedules found themselves even more stigmatized than women, both at work and in their home communities. It was clear that norms at work and in the society supported the idea that women might legitimately work less than men at the same professional level, but they would pay for it by being bumped off an upward career track. The book published in 1999 from this research is The Part-time Paradox: Time Norms, Professional Life, Family and Gender.

Considering time as a construct and analyzing its social meaning is a further spin-off from the research Cynthia has conducted on gender issues in the law. Her current conceptual work integrates time with other indicators and considers the way it is used to maintain gender and other role and status distinctions. Time, she says, is a social control mechanism that maintains boundaries. Her latest paper, "Border Crossings: The Constraints of Time Norms in Transgressions of Gender and Professional Roles," published in 2004, examines how role transgressions are inhibited by time norms that order priorities for people in certain categories, such as mothers and doctors. It looks at the ways in which time ideologies (the professions as "greedy institutions") and gender ideologies (women as caretakers of the family) restrict social change.

Distinguished in So Many Ways

Cynthia has been Distinguished Professor of Sociology at the CUNY Graduate Center since 1990. Among the many places in the United States and internationally that she has been a visiting professor or scholar are the Russell Sage Foundation and the Stanford Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences and the Stanford and Columbia Law Schools. She was also a Guggenheim Fellow. Cynthia was president of the Eastern Sociological Society and chair of the ASA Occupations and Organizations, Culture, and Sex and Gender Sections. She has received numerous professional awards, among them, the ESS Merit Award, the ASA Jessie Bernard Award, and the first Sex and Gender Section award for distinguished contribution to gender scholarship.

In her research and as a witness and contributor to rapid social changes that altered the rules by which individuals play out their lives, Cynthia has engaged in one long project documenting and analyzing the forces of discrimination—structural, cultural, and personal. If you compare her Antioch yearbook picture of 1955 with her 2005 presidential picture, you'll find that Cynthia still has that determined look in her eyes, but her broad smile conveys a sense of satisfaction at the accomplishments of the past thirty-five years. \square

2006 ASA Annual Meeting

Montreal, Canada

August 11-14, 2006

ASA's Member-Get-A-Member Campaign Is a Success

The 2005 ASA Member-Get-A-Member campaign concluded on September 4. Current ASA members sponsored more than 60 new members during the twomonth campaign, moving the Association closer to its goal of 14,000 members by September 30. (As of September 5, ASA membership stood at 13,662.)

For every new non-student member, sponsors receive a \$10-discount on their 2006 member dues. In addition, every member who sponsored a new member (student or non-student) was entered into a drawing to win a \$500 Amazon.com gift certificate. Congratulations to the winner, Gregg Lee Carter (Bryant University).

The ASA extends its gratitude to all participating sponsors in the 2005 Member-Get-A-Member campaign:

Gordon Abra Karen Albright Christine E. Bose Bobbie L. Brannon James E. Briski Jeffrey Broadbent Siobhan Brooks King Anthony P. Browne Gregory T. Busch Gregg Lee Carter Angel Cheney Jodi H. Cohen Paul Colomy John G. Dale

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Applications Invited for ASA Editor Positions

Applications are invited for three ASA editorships: American Sociological Review, Social Psychology Quarterly, and Sociological Methodology.

The official term for the new editors (or co-editors) will commence in January 2007 (the editorial transition actually will start in August 2006) and is for a minimum of three years (until December 2009) with a possible reappointment of up to an additional three years.

The official flagship journal of the ASA, the American Sociological Review publishes original (not previously published) works of interest to the discipline in general, new theoretical developments, results of research that advance our understanding of fundamental social processes, and important methodological innovations. All areas of sociology are welcome. Emphasis is on exceptional quality and general interest. It is published bimonthly in February, April, June, August, October, and December.

Social Psychology Quarterly publishes theoretical and empirical papers on the link between the individual and society, including the study of the relations of individuals to one another, as well as to groups, collectivities and institutions. It also includes the study of intra-individual processes insofar as they substantially influence or are influenced by social structure and process. The journal is genuinely interdisciplinary, publishing works by both sociologists and psychologists. It is published quarterly in March, June, September, and December.

Sociological Methodology is the only ASA journal devoted entirely to research methods. It publishes important methodological papers of interest to the entire field of sociology. SM seeks contributions that address the full range of problems confronted by empirical research in the social sciences, including conceptualization and modeling, research design, data collection, measurement, qualitative analysis and quantitative data analysis. SM provides a natural forum for engaging the philosophical issues that underpin sociological research. It is published annually as an edited, hardbound book.

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

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

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

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

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

Selection Process: Applications will be reviewed by the Committee on Publications in December 2005. It is possible that prospective editors may be contacted to clarify any issues raised in the deliberations. A list (which may be ranked or unranked) will be forwarded to ASA Council for review in early 2006. The Council appoints the editors. The editors are contacted by the ASA Secretary.

The application packet should indicate the editorship to which you are applying and should include:

- (1) Vision Statement: Set forth your goals and plans for the content of the journal. This may include an assessment of the current strengths, weaknesses, or gaps that you plan to address and how you will operationalize your plan.
- (2) Editor/Co-Editor or Deputy Editor(s) Background Information: The name, affiliation, and other important information about the potential editor and, if applicable, co-editors and/or deputy editor(s) is required. Describe the qualifications of each person that supports their inclusion. Evidence of the ability and experience of the editor and editorial team to provide sound judgment and guidance to potential ASA authors is central to the application. Provide a clear description of and justification for the structure of the editorial office and responsibilities, as you envision them at this point. Name only those individuals who will serve as editor/co-editor. Please do not include names of individuals that you would like/plan to include on the larger editorial board. Contacting potential editorial board members can be a time-consuming task that should be done only after an editor is selected.
- (3) Institutional Support: It is important for candidates to consider and address the feasibility of serving as editor in light of the resources ASA can provide and those likely to be available to the candidate. The ASA does not pay for office space or release time, but provides basic financial support for office resources as necessary to journal editors. This support may include funds for clerical assistance, office supplies, postage, and telephone beyond what will be provided by the editor's home institution. Since the support offered by different institutions varies widely, you are encouraged to contact the Executive Office as necessary in order to ensure the feasibility of your application. At this point in the submission process, letters of support from deans or other appropriate institutional officials are neither required nor recommended. Specific arrangements with a potential new editor and with that individual and his or her institution will occur during the period after the ASA Council makes a selection and the ASA Secretary, with support from the ASA Executive Officer, works out the final agreement with this candidate. Application packets (as described above) should be no more than five pages and should be sent by November 1, 2005, to: Karen Gray Edwards, Director

of Publications and Membership, ASA, 1307 New York Avenue NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005-4701; edwards@asanet.org.

Corrections

Clifford Bob's announcement in the July/ August 2005 Footnotes New Books department omitted the publisher name. It should have read: The Marketing of Rebellion: Insurgents, Media, and International Activism, Cambridge Studies in Contentious Politics (Cambridge University

A July/August 2005 Footnotes article on page 7, titled "NIDA Invested \$19.5 Million in Sociologist-Led Research in FY04," misspelled the author's name and omitted the co-author. The correct byline should have listed National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) staff Yonette Thomas, of the Epidemiology Research Branch, and Anna Staton, of the Office of Science Policy.

Clarification/Apology

As the authors of the ASA Restaurant Guide distributed at ASA's Philadelphia 2005 Annual Meeting, we would like to record our debt to Sara Goldrick-Rab. The guide she produced four years ago for the meetings of the Eastern Sociological Society provided an outline for our own, as well as the descriptions of the few restaurants we had not visited ourselves. While the guide we produced has many rewritten or entirely new sections, we are deeply sorry that the time rush to produce the guide caused this regrettable omis-

Jennifer Murphy, Robin Wagner-Pacifici, Magali Sarfatti Larson, and Ross Koppel

Call for Papers

Conferences

The 17th Greater New York Conference on Behavioral Research, November 4, 2005, at the Manhattan campus of John Jay College at the City University of New York. Undergraduate and graduate students and faculty from across Greater New York in the behavioral sciences (psychology, sociology, related fields) are invited to submit papers for possible presentation. This annual Conference also includes free workshops and details on student participation in the eight professional organizations that jointly endorse the Conference. Proposals (300-word abstracts or full papers) are due October 17, 2005, to Cheryl Camezuli of Molloy College at ccamenzuli@molloy.edu (in MS Word or RTF format, subject line "GNYC"). Proposals must include complete details: Author name(s) and affiliation(s), address and phone of the key presenter, and name of faculty mentor (if any). Full papers (not abstracts) are eligible for a student research award. Direct inquiries wgottdiener@jjay.cuny.edu, or (212)-636-6393; visit <www.opinions-us.com>.

The 65th Annual Meeting of the Society for Applied Anthropology, March 28-April 2, 2006, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, Hyatt Regency Hotel. Theme: "World on the Edge." Papers are invited to explore how forces push populations to "the edge" of their environment, their culture, and their political autonomy. We seek to understand more precisely how culture and identity may be maintained in multicultural settings. We want to learn more about the tools people employ to preserve family structures, health, and nutritional behaviors, as people cross boundaries and leave traditional homelands. Contact Orit Tamir at sfaa2006@sfaa.net with comments and

2006 Eastern Sociological Society Meeting, February 23-26, 2006, Sheraton Boston Hotel, Boston, MA. The meeting will offer an opportunity to reflect on the importance of place to the field of sociology. Submissions on all sociological topics are welcome, whether they specifically relate to the theme or not. We invite: Individual papers (provide one-page abstracts; longer drafts are also welcome); Thematic forums (panels of two or more scholars engaged in debate or exchange); Authormeets-critics sessions (identify all participants); Workshops on specific topics and techniques (indicate the expert in charge); Conversations or master classes featuring a prominent scholar; Roundtable and poster-session presentations; Wholly constituted sessions. Submissions must include all identifying information for all participants, including telephone number, complete mailing address, and email address. The submission deadline is November 1, 2005. Electronic abstract submissions can be made using the link <www.meetingsavvy.com/ess/>. Details about electronic submission will be posted in the next ESS newsletter, announced on the ESS Announce List, and available at the ESS website: <www.essnet.org>. Send ideas or suggestions for the 2006 ESS program to ess2006@albany.edu.

The 2006 Pacific Sociological Association's 77th Annual Meeting, April 20-23, 2006, Hollywood Hills, CA. Theme: "Playing with Sociology: Pedagogy, Postmodernism, and Pop Culture." The deadline for submission is October 15, 2005. Contact: Sally Raskoff at raskofsa@lavc.edu; <www.csus.edu/

The Association of American Geographers (AAG) and the National Institutes of Health's National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) are jointly sponsoring a research symposium on Geography and Drug Addiction on March 8, 2006, in conjunction with the 2006 Annual Meeting of the AAG at the Palmer House Hotel in Chicago, IL. Medical researchers, epidemiologists, geographers, neuroscientists, geneticists, and others with experience in the geographical dimensions of drug addiction are encouraged to participate. Submit a one-page summary of their proposed topic, describing relevant research conducted, along with a brief resume or CV to Douglas Richardson, AAG Executive Director, at drichardson@aag.org and to Yonette Thomas, Chief, Epidemiology Research Branch, NIDA Division of Epidemiology, Services and Prevention Research, at yt38e@nih.gov. Poster submissions are also welcome; poster applications need only be accompanied by an abstract. A book or special journal issue publication of the symposium results, including selected research papers, is planned for early 2007. Symposium participants should be prepared to develop a full paper for publication if requested by the editors. For more information on the NIDA/AAG Geography and Drug Addiction Symposium, contact Douglas Richardson at drichardson@aag.org. Participation as a presenter is limited to approximately thirty researchers. Applications for Participation should be received no later than November 8, 2005. Earlier submission is encouraged.

British Sociological Association (BSA) Annual Conference 2006, April 21-23, 2006, Harrogate International Centre. Theme: "Sociology, Social Order(s) and Disorder(s)." The conference theme is open to wide interpretation and we invite papers addressed to the following stream headings: Identity, citizenship and rights, gender, sexuality and relationships, cities, markets, space and place, international order(s) and disorder(s) crime, deviance and law, history, order(s) and disorder(s), risk, safety and justice classical social theory, order(s) and disorder(s), culture, media and cyberspace researching order(s) and disorder(s). There will also be an "Open stream." All BSA study groups are encouraged to contribute posters/papers addressed to these streams. Abstract Submission Form and Booking Form available from Conference2006@ britsoc.org.uk or <www.britsoc.co.uk/ conference>. Abstracts deadline is September 30, 2005.

International Conference of Clinical Sociology, June 6-9, 2006, Università Suor Orsola Benincasa and Associazione di Sociologia Clinica, Naples, Italy. Theme: "Health vs. Illness, Normal vs. Pathological Dimension in Society: A Problem for a Clinical Sociologist." Deadline December 31, 2005. Any person interested in giving a presentation should send a title and summary of the paper to the following: Associazione di Sociologia Clinica, via ponte Aiello, Palazzo Vaccaro 12, 84012 ANGRI (SA), Italy; phone and fax (+39).081.5135089; email info@sociologia clinica.com.

North American Regional Conference: Beijing Ten Years Later, May 14-16, 2006. The United Nations Research Institute for Social Development and The Penn State Women's Studies Program invites proposed papers, panels or presentations on the status of women since the 1995 Beijing meeting. Submissions deadline (250word abstract) is October 1. For details, see our new website: <www.womens studies.psu.edu> or contact Amy Dietz at ard5@psu.edu.

Southwestern Sociological Association invites paper submissions for the 86th annual meetings to be held in San Antonio, Texas, April 11-15, 2006. Paper proposals may be submitted to the program chair at crobinson@utsa.edu or directly to session chairs available on the SSA website <www.cas.ucf.edu/soc_anthro/ssa>. Deadline for submission is October 15.

Women's Studies Program: "Women at Risk: Life in the Global Village," California University of Pennsylvania, March 23-24, 2006. Although we are going to examine the many facets of women's lives in diverse cultural contexts, our focus will be on the ways in which women are placed in jeopardy. Our hope is to bring together scholars employing a variety of approaches to understand systems of patriarchy, inequality, and the experience of women around the world. We are especially interested in scholarship examining connections between the developed and the developing world. Panel submissions and individual abstracts are welcome. Queries to fitch@cup.edu marak@cup.edu; submissions and abstracts to Audrey-Beth Fitch and Andrae Marak/Co-chairs, Conference on Women at Risk/Department of History and Political Science/California University of Pennsylvania/California, PA 15419. Deadline November 1, 2005.

Publications

Academic Exchange Quarterly, Summer 2006, Volume 10, Issue 2, Call for articles on the topic of "Teaching Methodologies in the Humanities and Sciences." Papers may explore any of the following themes: What do methodologies courses contributing to the various disciplines of the humanities and sciences share? How are we using methodologies to prepare students not only to work within but also across disciplines and also across the humanities and sciences? How are changes in disciplines constituting the humanities and sciences respectively impacting methodologies courses? How do methodologies courses in the humanities and sciences respectively deal with the multiplication of research materials in this age of ever-burgeoning information? In an era of multidisciplinary, how do they address the multiplication of research methods? Are methodologies courses providing foundational preparation for proceeding to more advanced study in specific disciplines or in area? What contributions are methodologies courses expected to make to undergraduate and graduate programs? Are methodologies courses emphasizing intellectual content as distinct from or to the exclusion of teaching or practical information about professional practice? How do methodologies courses evaluate student learning? Are methodologies courses being asked to shoulder additional responsibilities in preparing and evaluating students, given the increasing institutional interest in and expectations regarding the evaluation of student learning? How does a department determine who teaches its methodologies courses? Participation of graduate students and college and university faculty is welcome. Identify your submission with keyword: Methodology. Submission deadline: February 2006. Submission Procedure: <rapidintellect.com/ AEQweb/rufen1.htm> or <www.highered.org/AEQ/rufen1.htm>. Feature Editor: Jennifer Way, email JWay@unt.edu; <www.rapidintellect.com/AEQweb/ 5method.htm>.

American Behavioral Scientist (ABS) invites submissions for a special issue on homelessness among children and youth to be published in the summer or fall of 2006. Appropriate papers will contribute a social or behavioral science perspective, may be from any country, and should have implications for policies or actions that address problems of homelessness among young people. ABS has provided interdisciplinary, in-depth coverage of critical issues for more than 45 years. Submission deadline: January 15, 2006. Send queries, abstracts and papers to the special issue editors: Darcy.Varney@ colorado.edu and Willem.vanVliet@ colorado.edu.

Bangladesh e-Journal of Sociology, Volume 3 Number 1 (Winter) January 2006, Invites contributions on the "Future of Sociology: A South Asian Perspective" and on all major areas of sociology. Works on Bangladesh and by Bangladeshi sociologists are encouraged. Submit papers via email to editor@bangladesh sociology.org. Last date for submission is October 30, 2005.

International Review of Modern Sociology and The International Journal of Sociology of the Family welcome manuscript submissions for forthcoming issues. Guidelines for submissions are available at <www.internationaljournals.org>. Manuscripts may be submitted electronically as a Word document to Sunil Kukreja at kukreja@ups.edu.

Journal of Contemporary Ethnography, Special Issue on "Racist and Far-Right Groups," edited by Kathleen Blee. Inviting empirical contributions that use ethnographic, observational, intensive interviewing, and related methods to understand organized racist and extremist right-wing groups. Complete papers are due to Kathleen Blee, Guest Editor, Department of Sociology, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260 by January 17, 2006; email kblee@pitt.edu Details about submission requirements and style are found at: <www.sagepub.com/ journal.aspx?pid=225>.

Journal of Homicide Studies invites manuscripts for a special issue on "Criminal Justice Responses to Homicide: Examinations of Murder Clearances." A broad range of submissions that carefully examine the both the sociological and criminological foundations of successful homicide investigations and any factors that inhibit such efforts are encouraged. Manuscripts should be 15-20 pages in length and follow the standard editorial procedures of the journal. Each submission should include a disk, four copies, and a brief biographical sketch of the author(s). Manuscripts must be received no later than March 30, 2006. Send all materials to: John P. Jarvis, Federal Bureau of Investigation, FBI Academy, Behavioral Science Unit, Quantico, VA 22135; (703) 632-1139; fax (703) 632-1148; email jjarvis@fbiacademy.edu.

Journal of Lesbian Studies seeks submissions for the upcoming "Lesbians and Body Image" issue. Deb Burgard, Guest Editor, is welcoming abstracts of articles addressing different aspects of the theme. Submit a one-page abstract by October 1, 2005, to Deb Burgard at: jls@spamex.com. Articles should be 10-15 pages, double-spaced, submitted as Word email attachments. All authors will need to sign a form transferring copyright to Haworth Press. Do not send already published material unless you hold cor or can obtain the rights to publish the material free of charge.

Journal of Political and Military Sociology (JPMS) is seeking contributions for a special issue on the consequences of EU Enlargement into Southeastern Europe, to appear in the Winter 2006 issue of the journal. The papers should focus on one or more countries and should be comparative in nature. All papers should be approximately 6,000 words, inclusive of references, and should abide by the journal's reference style. Submit papers to Victor Roudometof by email at roudomet@ucy.ac.cy. Deadline is October

Research in Race and Ethnic Relations. Elsevier invites papers for a volume on "Biculturalism," edited by Rutledge M. Dennis and Dan S. Green. Papers should



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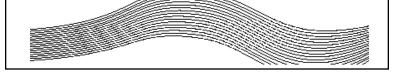
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be between 25-30 doubled-spaced, numbered pages. Papers may focus on theoretical issues, historical issues, empirical research, or on personal narratives; the research setting may be local, regional, national, or international. Deadline for submission is March 15, 2006. Send four hard copies and one disk copy to Rutledge M. Dennis, Department of Sociology, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA 22030; (703) 993-1431; email rdenni1@gmu.edu.

Sociological Focus is soliciting papers for a special issue titled "The War in Iraq," edited by Louis Hicks. Obtain submission requirements from a 2005 issue of the journal or at the journal's website: <www.ncsanet.org/sociological_focus/</pre> notice05.pdf>. Sociological Focus will forward manuscripts to the special issue editor. All manuscripts will be peer reviewed. Authors of accepted manuscripts can expect publication in late 2006. Submit complete manuscripts to Sociological Focus, Department of Sociology, Box 210378, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45221-0378, no later than November 7, 2005. Contact: Louis Hicks, St. Mary's College of Maryland, 18952 E. Fisher Road, St. Mary's City, MD 20686-3001; email lehicks@smcm.edu.

Meetings

October 21-22, 2005. The 55th Annual Conference of the Pennsylvania Sociological Society, The Pennsylvania State University, State College, PA. Theme: "Reducing Global Inequality. Our Challenge for the 21st Century." Visit: www.edinboro.edu/cviis/socioline.index.htm>.

November 4, 2005. The 17th Greater New York Conference on Behavioral Research at the Manhattan campus of John Jay College at the City University of New York. Direct inquiries to wgottdiener@jjay.cuny.edu, or (212) 636-6393; visit <www.opinions-

December 4-6, 2005. Second Annual International Conference on Social Science Research, Hilton Hotel Orlando/Altamonte, FL. Contact: Centre for Policy and Practice, 900 E. Seventh St., #202, Bloomington, IN 47405; email info@centrepp.org; <www.centrepp.org/socialscience.html>.

February 23-26, 2006. 2006 Eastern Sociological Society Meetings, Sheraton Boston Hotel, Boston, MA. The meeting will reflect on the importance of place to the field of sociology. <www.essnet.org>.

March 23-24, 2006. Women's Studies Program Women at Risk: Life in the Global Village, California University of Pennsylvania, California, PA15419. Although will examine the many facets of women's lives in diverse cultural contexts, our focus will be on the ways in which women are placed in jeopardy. Send queries to fitch@cup.edu or marak@cup.edu.

March 28-April 2, 2006. The 65th Annual Meeting of the Society for Applied Anthropology, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, Hyatt Regency Hotel. Theme: "World on the Edge." Contact: Orit Tamir at sfaa2006@sfaa.net.

April 1-2, 2006. Unite For Sight's 3rd Annual International Health Conference, Yale University, New Haven, CT. Theme: "Empowering Communities to Bridge Health Divides." <www.uniteforsight.org/2006_annual_conference.php>.

April 11-15, 2006. Southwestern Sociological Association, San Antonio, Texas. Visit www.cas.ucf.edu/soc_anthro/ssa.

April 21-23, 2006. The British Sociological Association Annual Conference 2006, Harrogate International Centre. Theme: "Sociology, Social Order(s) and Disorder(s)." <www.britsoc.co.uk/conference or Conference2006@britsoc.org.uk>.

May 14-16, 2006. North American Regional Conference: Beijing Ten Years Later. For details visit: <www.womensstudies .psu.edu> or contact Amy Dietz at ard5@psu.edu.

June 6-9, 2006. International Conference of Clinical Sociology, Università Suor Orsola Benincasa and Associazione di Sociologia Clinica, Naples, Italy. Theme: "Health vs. Illness, Normal vs. Pathological Dimension in Society: A Problem For a Clinical Sociologist." Contact: Associazione di Sociologia Clinica, via ponte Aiello, Palazzo Vaccaro 12, 84012 ANGRI (SA), Italy; phone and fax (+39).081.5135089; email info@sociologiaclinica.com.

Funding

The American Antiquarian Society (AAS) announces its 2006-2007 Research Fellowship Program. The following fellowships are offered: Kate B. and Hall J. Peterson Fellowships are for research on any topic supported by the collections. The Legacy Fellowship, also for research on any topic supported by the collections. Stephen Botein Fellowships are for research in the history of the book in American culture. The Joyce Tracy Fellowship is for research on newspapers and magazines or for projects using these resources as primary documentation. AAS-American Society for Eighteenth-Century Studies Fellowships are for research on projects related to the American eighteenth century. American Historical Print Collectors Society Fellowship is for research on American prints of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries or for projects using prints as primary documentation. The Reese Fellowship supports research in American bibliography and projects in the history of the book in America. The "Drawn to Art" Fellowship supports research on American art, visual culture, or other projects that will make substantial use of graphic materials as primary sources. The Christoph Daniel Ebeling Fellowship is intended for a scholar in American studies at the dissertation or habilitation research level at a university in Germany. For more informavisit <www.american antiquarian.org>.

American Academy of Arts and Sciences invites postdoctoral scholars and non-tenured junior faculty to apply for research fellowships for the 2006-2007 year. The Academy is interested in proposals that relate to its current projects in the following program areas: Humanities & Culture, Science & Global Security, Social Policy & American Institutions, and Education. For more information on these studies, visit <www.amacad.org/ projects.aspx>. Projects that address American cultural, social, or political issues from founding to the present are especially welcome, as are studies that consider developments in America from a multidisciplinary and/or comparative perspective. In conjunction with its 225th anniversary, the Academy has launched a major archival initiative to preserve its historic papers and invites proposals that will draw upon these holdings as well. Visiting Scholars are expected to participate in conferences, seminars, and events at the Academy while advancing their independent research; they must be in residence during their fellowship year. Terms of Award: \$35,000 stipend for postdoctoral scholars; up to \$50,000 for junior faculty (not to exceed one-half of salary). Postmark deadline: October 14, 2005. For details, contact: The Visiting Scholars Program, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 136 Irving Street, Cambridge, MA 02138-1996; (617) 576-5014; fax (617) 576-5050; email vsp@amacad.org. Application information is available at <www.amacad.org/visiting.aspx>.

American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) announces the opening of the 2005-2006 competitions for fellowships and grants. The central ACLS Fellowships, for tenure beginning in 2006-2007. Maximum stipends are \$50,000 for Full Professors and career equivalent, \$40,000 for Associate Professors and equivalent, and \$30,000 for Assistant Professors and equivalent. This program requires the

PhD conferred by September 28, 2003, and the last supported research leave concluded by July 1, 2003. Some of the central ACLS Fellowships awarded are designated as ACLS/SSRC/NEH International and Area Studies Fellowships. These encourage humanistic research on the societies and cultures of Asia, Africa, the Middle East, Latin America and the Caribbean, Eastern Europe, and the former Soviet Union. The joint ACLS/ New York Public Library Fellowships are residential fellowships for research that would benefit from residence at the Library and use of its collections. The Frederick Burkhardt Residential Fellows for Recently Tenured Scholars will support scholars tenured no earlier than the fall 2001 semester, who are engaged in long-term, unusually ambitious projects in the humanities and related social sciences. Stipends are \$75,000. Burkhardt fellowships may be used in 2006-2007, or in the two succeeding years, and entail an academic year of residence at one of eleven participating national research centers, plus support from the Fellow's institution for an additional period. The Charles A. Ryskamp Research Fellowships provides a stipend of \$64,000 for an academic year of research, plus an allowance of \$2,500 for research and travel, and the possibility of funding for an additional summer, if justified. The fellowships support tenure-track Assistant Professors and untenured Associate Professors in the humanities and related social sciences. The Contemplative Practice Fellowships, including (1) Contemplative Practice Fellowships, of up to \$10,000, in support of individual or collaborative research leading to the development of courses and teaching materials that integrate contemplative practices into courses; and (2) Contemplative Program Development Fellowships, of up to \$20,000, in support of groups of faculty and administrators developing formal or informal curricular initiatives in contemplative studies. Fellowships of the Southeast European Studies Program, including Fellowships For Postdoctoral Research in Southeast European Studies and Dissertation Fellowships in Southeast European Studies are available for work related to Southeastern Europe. A new program will offer institutional grants of up to \$15,000 for support of learning the professional use of Southeastern European languages, such as reading comprehension of disciplinary/professional texts, translation, interpretation, and editing. Fellowships of the committee on scholarly communication with China programs are available, including (1) fellowships for American research in the humanities in China, providing a stipend of up to \$30,000, for scholars in the humanities for 4 to 12 months of continuous research in China; and (2) the Chinese fellowships for scholarly development, for Chinese scholars nominated by an American host scholar to do 4 to 10 months of research in the United States. This program, conducted in cooperation with the Chiang Ching-kuo Foundation for Scholarly Exchange, is intended to support projects that bridge disciplinary or geographic boundaries, engage new kinds of information, develop fresh approaches to traditional materials and issues, or otherwise bring innovative perspectives to the study of Chinese culture and society. grams is entirely online. The Southeast European Language Training Grants for Individuals, the Committee on Scholarly Communications with China, and the Contemplative Practice programs will continue to use paper application forms, available in PDF format to be printed out from the ACLS website <www.acls.org>. (Applications for these programs may also be requested by e-mail or mail.) The New Perspectives on Chinese Culture and Society program does not use application forms. Application guidelines are available on the ACLS website. Application guidelines for the language-training grants to institutions are available from

Olga Bukhina, Coordinator of Interna-

tional Programs, obukhina@acls.org.

American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) announces its new Digital Innovation Fellowship program, in support of digitally based research projects in the humanities and humanistic social sciences. These fellowships are intended to support an academic year dedicated to work on a major scholarly project of a digital character that advances humanistic studies and best exemplifies the integration of such research with use of computing, networking, and other information technology-based tools. The application for the fellowship program is at <ofa.acls.org>. Up to five Digital Innovation Fellowships will be awarded in this competition year, for tenure beginning in 2006-2007. As this program aims to provide the means for pursuing digitally based scholarly projects, the fellowship includes a stipend of up to \$55,000 to allow an academic year's leave from teaching, as well as project funds of up to \$25,000 for purposes such as access to tools and personnel for digital production, collaborative work with other scholars and with humanities or computing research centers, and the dissemination and preservation of projects. The ACLS criteria for judging applications include the project's intellectual ambitions and technological underpinnings, likely contribution as a digital scholarly work to humanistic study, satisfaction of technical requirements for a successful research project, degree and significance of preliminary work; potential for promoting teamwork and collaboration (where appropriate), and articulation with local infrastructure at the applicant's home institution. Applicants must be citizens or permanent residents of the United States as of the application deadline date and must hold a PhD degree conferred prior to the application deadline. Deadline: November 10, 2005. Contact: American Council of Learned Societies, 633 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10017; (212) 697-1505; email sfisher@acls.org; <www.acls.org/

American Institute for Yemeni Studies (AIYS) announces the AIYS Fellowships for Research and Study in Yemen. During the 2005-2006 academic year AYIS expects to award pre- and postdoctoral fellowships under a variety of programs, including the Mellon Research Fellow-

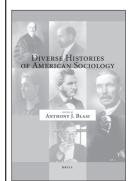
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ships for Central and Eastern European Postdoctoral Scholars in Yemen 2006-2007. Scholars in all fields of the humanities, social sciences and from fields in the sciences are eligible to apply. Deadline is December 31. Information about the range of fellowship programs may be obtained from the AIYS Institute or website. Contact: Maria Ellis, AIYS, PO Box 311, Ardmore, PA 19003-0311; (610) 896-5412; fax (610) 896-9049; email mellis@sas.upenn.edu; <www.aiys.org/fellowships>.

American Philosophical Society announces its 2006 fellowship and grant programs. Franklin Research Grants is a program of small grants to scholars intended to support the cost of research leading to publication in all areas of knowledge. The Franklin program is particularly designed to help meet the cost of travel to libraries and archives for research purposes; the purchase of microfilm, photocopies or equivalent research materials; the costs associated with fieldwork; or laboratory research expenses. Applicants must have a doctorate or have published work of doctoral character and quality. The Society is especially interested in young scholars who have recently received the doctorate. Awards range from \$1,000 to \$6,000. Deadlines October 1, December 1; notification in February and April. John Hope Franklin Dissertation Fellowship: This fellowship is designed to support an outstanding African-American graduate student attending any PhD granting institution in the United States. There is no residential requirement. Candidates must have completed all course work and examinations preliminary to the doctoral dissertation and be prepared to devote full time for twelve months with no teaching obligations to research their dissertation projects or the writing of their dissertations. The stipend for this fellowship is \$25,000 for a 12month award. Deadline: April 1; notification in May. Lewis and Clark Fund for Exploration and Field Research: The Fund encourages exploratory field studies for the collection of specimens and data and to provide the imaginative stimulus that accompanies direct observation. Applications are invited from disciplines with a large dependence on field studies. Grants will be available to graduate students,

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the American Sociological Association, it provides little-known background information on the development of the field. A first section highlights tensions between impartial scientific sociology and scientific social reform. Next, the work seeks to uncover the experiences of pioneers in the field who represent the viewpoints of women, African Americans, Latinos, and religious minorities. It then proceeds to trace the organizational history of the field, including gendered, racial, regional, and outsider perspectives. A final section focuses on several neglected trajectories. With this volume, American sociology can be seen in its full context.

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post-doctoral students, and junior and senior scientists who wish to participate in field studies for their theses or for other purposes. Grants will depend on travel costs, but ordinarily will be in the range of several hundred dollars to about \$5,000. Deadline is March 15; notification in June. Sabbatical Fellowship for the Humanities and Social Sciences: This program is open to mid-career faculty of universities and four-year colleges in the United States who have been granted a sabbatical/research year, but for whom financial support from the home institution is available for only part of the year. Candidates must not have had a financially supported leave at any time subsequent to September 1, 2002. The doctoral degree must have been conferred no later than 1998, and no earlier than 1983. \$30,000 to \$40,000 for the second half of an awarded sabbatical year. October 15 deadline; notification in March.

Andrew W. Mellon Postdoctoral Fellowship for 2006-2007 at the Wesleyan University's Center for the Humanities, an institute devoted to advanced study and research. At least one fellowship will be awarded; the stipend is \$45,000. For information on the criteria of eligibility, the application procedure, and the Center's themes for 2006-2007, visit the Center's website <www.wesleyan.edu/ chum>. Completed applications must be received by November 10, 2005.

The Berlin Program for Advanced German and European Studies offers up to one-year of research support at the Freie Universität Berlin. It is open to scholars in all social science and humanities disciplines. The program accepts applications from U.S. and Canadian nationals or permanent residents. Applicants for a dissertation fellowship must be full-time graduate students who have achieved ABD status by the time the proposed research stay in Berlin begins. Also eligible are U.S. and Canadian PhDs who have received their doctorates within the past two calendar years. The Berlin Program is based at, funded, and administered by the Freie Universität Berlin. Deadline: December 1, 2005. For more complete information and an application, visit <userpage.fuberlin.de/~bprogram/>, or send an email to bprogram@zedat.fu-berlin.de.

The Center for Demography of Health and Aging (CDHA), at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, will award three pilot grants to investigators using Wisconsin Longitudinal Study (WLS) data for scholarly research. Selected recipients will receive \$10,000 to support their research, along with a residency at CDHA, where they will receive training and support in use of WLS data. The WLS is a long-term, random sample study of 10,317 men and women who graduated from Wisconsin high schools in 1957 and of their siblings, spouses, and children. The National Institute on Aging is supporting a new wave of interviews with graduates, siblings, spouses, and widows during 2003-2005. Applications are welcomed from investigators in the social, behavioral, economic, and biomedical sciences. Applicants must have a doctoral-level degree. The deadline for application is November 1, 2005. Recipients will be notified no later than December 1, 2005. More information about the WLS and the pilot grant program including questionnaires, codebooks, and public data may be found at the WLS pilot grant website at <www.ssc.wisc.edu/wlsresearch/pilot/</pre> >. Contact: Carol Roan (608) 265-6196; roan@ssc.wisc.edu

Columbia University Center for Comparative Literature and Society (CCLS) Fellowship 2006-2007. The CCLS will appoint two postdoctoral fellows for the year 2006-2007. The fellows must have received their PhDs between January 1, 2000, and July 1, 2006. The stipend for 2006-2007 will be \$41,000. Full fringe benefits will be added, plus \$1,000 for travel. An additional \$2,000 will be given for innovative course planning. Application forms may be obtained from, and completed applications returned to: The Director, CCLS, Heyman Center, Mail Code 5700, Columbia University, 2960 Broadway, New York, NY 10027; email ccls@columbia.edu; <www.columbia.edu/cu/ccls>. Applications can be downloaded online. Candidates may be invited for an interview. The deadline for completed applications is October 18, 2005. Columbia University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Ac-

tion Employer. WinCati One system for CATI and Web* interviewing Auto Test Questionnaire Testing ■ Rapid Dial Autodialing ■ Super View Interviewer Monitoring ■ Sensus or Ci3 Questionnaire Authoring ■ Online Data Editing/Coding ■ Online Statistics and Tabs ■ CATI/Web Mixed Mode Option ■ Integrated E-mail* **■ Extended Support**

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Columbia University Society of Fellows in the Humanities Postdoctoral Fellowships 2006-2007. The Society will appoint a number of postdoctoral fellows in the humanities for the academic year 2006-2007. Fellows newly appointed for 2006-2007 must have received the PhD between January 1, 2000, and July 1, 2006. Fellows are appointed for one year at a rank equivalent to that of lecturer. The appointment is ordinarily renewed for a second year. Each fellow is required to teach a section of one of the introductory courses in general education: Contemporary Civilization, Literature Humanities, Music Humanities, Art Humanities, Asian Civilizations, Asian Humanities, or Major Cultures, including the cultures and civilizations of Africa, Latin America, and Middle Eastern Cultures. The stipend for 2006-2007 is \$52,000. Full fringe benefits are added and an additional \$3,000 is available for each fellow to support research needs. Deadline for completed applications is October 3, 2005. Application forms can be obtained by writing to the Director, Society of Fellows in the Humanities, Heyman Center, Mail Code 5700, Columbia University, 2960 Broadway, New York, NY 10027; < w w w . c o l u m b i a . e d u / c u / societyoffellows>.

Foundation for Child Development: Changing Faces of America's Children. The Young Scholars Program's goals are to: Stimulate both basic and policy-relevant research about the early education, health, and well-being of immigrant children from birth to age 10, particularly those living in low-income families, and support young investigators-from the behavioral and social sciences or in an allied professional field—to attain tenure or who have received tenure in the last four years from a college or university in the United States. Eligible researchers will have earned their doctoral degrees within the last 15 years, and be full-time, faculty members of a college or university in the United States. Applicants must hold a PhD or its equivalent in one of the behavioral and social sciences or in an allied professional field (e.g., public policy, public health, education, social work, nursing, medicine). Three to four fellowships of up to \$150,000 for use over one to three years (maximum) will be awarded competitively. Please note that tenure equivalent positions are not eligible for the fellowship. The deadline is November 1, 2005. Additional information is available <www.fcd-us.org/ourwork/yindex.html>

International Center for Advanced Studies (ICAS) at New York University. Fellowships for 2006-2007. Theme: "Rethinking the Social." This is the third year of a larger project on The Authority of Knowledge in a Global Age. ICAS welcomes applications from scholars with PhDs at all career stages in any social science or humanities discipline from the United States and abroad. The project examines the production, circulation, and practical import of knowledge generated in the various disciplines of social inquiry. Questions of interest include: What are the costs of the growing divide between social science inquiry and humanistic scholarship? What are the implications of the growing dominance of U.S. based models of social inquiry for the understanding of other cultures and for the fundamental concepts of political experience and inquiry? The stipend is \$35,000 for nine months and includes eligibility for NYU housing. Application deadline: January 6, 2006. See <www.nyu.edu/ gsas/dept/icas> for more information and application forms, or write to the center. Fax (212) 995-4546; email icas@nyu.edu.

Robert Penn Warren Center for the Humanities at Vanderbilt University invites applications for the 2006/2007 William S. Vaughn Visiting Fellowship. The faculty seminar, whose theme for the year will be "Between Word and Image," consists of an interdisciplinary group of eight Vanderbilt faculty members and one visiting fellow. Carolyn Dever (English) and Gregg Horowitz (Philosophy) will co-direct the program. The yearlong seminar will explore the space between word and image, where fields of critical inquiry are being reconfigured. We seek a visiting fellow with an interest in the visual arts, visual culture, literature, and sexuality both broadly and specifically conceived, along with a willingness to interrogate basic methodological and disciplinary assumptions. The fellowship pays a stipend up to \$40,000 and provides \$2,000 in moving expenses. Application deadline: January 18, 2006. For details and application, visit <www.vanderbilt.edu/pw_center>. Contact: Mona Frederick, (615) 343-6060; email rpw@vanderbilt.edu.

Robert Wood Johnson Health and Society Scholars Program is a two-year fellowship designed to build the nation's capacity for research, leadership and action to address the broad range of factors affecting health. Outstanding individuals who have completed doctoral training in disciplines ranging from behavioral, social, biological and natural sciences to health professions are eligible. Up to 18 scholars will be selected to begin training in August or September 2006 at one of the six nationally prominent universities: Columbia University, Harvard University, University of California-San Francisco and Berkeley, University of Michigan, University of Pennsylvania, and University of Wisconsin. Application deadline is October 15, 2005. The complete Call for Applications is available on the program's website, <www.healthand society.org>.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Biobehavioral Methods to Improve Outcomes Research. National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS) is a co-sponsor of a program announcement to foster biobehavioral research and develop innovative research designs, methods of measurement, and data analysis techniques. This initiative is designed to foster biobehavioral research and develop innovative research designs, methods of measurement, and data analysis techniques. Designs and methods that examine the impact of biologic and behavioral variables on individuals' health outcomes and quality of life are encouraged. Scientists are encouraged to increase the interface of biobehavioral research and clinical practice in existing core and exploratory centers and training programs by sharing findings and designing collaborative research projects. Ideally, interdisciplinary researchers should overcome differences in perspectives, incentives, and methods by going beyond usual collaborations to engage others to solve problems creatively and efficiently. <grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/</pre> PA-05-142.html>.

U.S. Department of Homeland Security announces postdoctoral Associateship Program. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) will support up to ten postdoctoral associates conducting mission-focused research at DHS-affiliated venues. Awards will be made four times a year to scientists and engineers who have received their PhD within the last five years. The approximate annual stipend for 2005 awardees will be \$55.000. The program is coordinated for the DHS S&T directorate's Office of University Programs, <www.dhs.gov/university programs>, by the National Academies National Research Council

Competitions

Association for the Study of Law, Culture, and the Humanities invites submissions for its 2006 Julien Mezey Dissertation Award. This annual prize is awarded to the dissertation that most promises to enrich and advance interdisciplinary scholarship at the intersection of law, culture, and the humanities. The award will be presented at the Association's annual meeting at Syracuse University March 17-18, 2006. The Association seeks the submission of outstanding work from a wide variety of perspectives, including but not limited to law and cultural studies, legal hermeneutics and rhetoric, law and literature, law and visual studies, legal history, and legal theory and jurisprudence. Scholars completing humanities-oriented dissertations in SJD (Doctor of Juridicial Science) and related programs, as well as those earning PhDs, are encouraged to submit their work. Applicants eligible for the 2006 award must have defended their dissertations successfully between September 1, 2004 and August 31, 2005. Each submission must be accompanied by a letter of support from a faculty member. Deadline for the 2006 award: October 31, 2005. On or before that date, the committee must receive the following: (1) three hard copies of the dissertation and dissertation abstract; (2) three hard copies of a letter of support from a faculty member; (3) one email version of the dissertation and abstract (pdf or word format); (4) contact information for the nominee. All materials should be sent to Martha Merrill Umphrey, Department of Law, Jurisprudence & Social Thought, Amherst College, PO Box 5000, Amherst, 01002; email mumphrey@ amherst.edu.

North Central Sociological Association (NCSA) 2006 Student Paper Competition. The NCSA announces its annual competition for all students. Two Divisional Awards: Graduate Student Division and Undergraduate Division (for students at two-year and four-year colleges, universities, and community colleges). Up to three awards will be given in each category. Division winners will receive a certificate in recognition of their award. Undergraduate division winners will receive a reimbursement of up to \$100 for travel expenses for travel to the NCSA annual meeting March 23-25, 2006, in Indianapolis. IN. In the graduate division, the monetary award for reimbursement of expenses incurred for travel to the NCSA annual meeting will be distributed as follows: 1st place, \$150, 2nd place, \$125, and 3rd place, \$100. Additionally, the firstplace winner in the graduate division will be honored as the recipient of the John Seidler Award and the winner's paper will be considered for publication in Sociological Focus. Co-authored or multiple authored winners will share the specified monetary award. All award winners will be honored at the NCSA annual meeting. Competition Rules: (1) The maximum length of a paper is 5,000 words (approximately 18-20 pages). An abstract of no more than 100 words must also be included, (2) The title page must include the author's name, institutional affiliation, status (graduate or undergraduate), email address, and the name, address, and telephone number of the student's advisor/ mentor, (3) Papers with multiple authors will be considered provided that all authors are students in the same division category, (4) Only papers written while the author(s) was a student are eligible for consideration, (5) The contestant must submit four copies of the paper along with a self-addressed postcard to serve as acknowledgment of receipt, (6) Winners are expected to present their papers at the 2006 annual meeting to receive the monetary award, (7) All papers submitted by graduate students will be automatically included in the regular program, (8) Undergraduate students are encouraged to submit a copy of their papers to the program chair to be included in the program. The judges will employ conventional scholarly criteria, including thesis development, theoretical application, methodological application, discussion/findings, and mechanics in their deliberations. The awards committee reserves the right not to award any or all prizes in a division should papers not be of sufficient quality or of sufficient number. Submit entries by January 9, 2006 to: Fayyaz Hussain, Student Paper Awards Committee, Center for Integrative Studies in Social Sciences, 5-H Berkey Hall, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824; (517) 353-9964; email hussain3@msu.edu.

In the News

Rebecca Adams, University of North Carolina-Greensboro, was quoted in a July 7 Atlanta Journal-Constitution article on adult female sleepovers.

Peter Adler, University of Denver, was quoted in a June 3 Associated Press article about *Modern Drunkard* magazine's annual convention in Denver. The article appeared in the *Washington Post*, the *Denver Post*, the *Kansas City Star*, the *Boston Globe*, and others.

Benigno Aguirre, University of Delaware, was quoted in a July 14 Wall Street Journal article on a report from National Institute of Standards and Technology estimating the numbers of people who might have died had the World Trade Centers been full on September 11, 2001.

American Sociological Review was mentioned as the source of data in a July 31, 2005, opinion piece in the Washington Post about popular clothing styles among American teenagers.

Stanley Aronowitz, Graduate Center of the City University of New York, was interviewed on WAMU's (DC NPR affiliate) *Metro Connection* on the topic of how technology affects society on July 29.

Redante Asuncion-Reed, American Sociological Association, was quoted throughout a July 31 *Washington Post* article about workplace experts in blogosphere.

Wayne E. Baker, University of Michigan, was quoted in a July 2 *New York Times* article on the supposed national crises of values.

Helen A. Berger, West Chester University, was quoted in the May 28, 2005, *New York Times* in an article about Witches and Neopagans.

William T. Bielby, University of Pennsylvania, and Denise D. Bielby, University of California-Santa Barbara, had their study cited in a January 20 New York Times article about network programming and media conglomerates.

Jorge Capetillo, University of Massachusetts-Boston, was quoted in a July 15 *Boston Globe* article about the definition of Brazilians as Latin Americans.

Tony Carnes, Columbia University, was quoted in a June 21 *New York Times* article about evangelical Christianity in New York City

Lisa Catanzarite, Washington State University, was quoted in a May 16 New York Times article about Mexican President Vicente Fox's controversial comment about Mexicans doing jobs that other minorities presumably won't do in America.

Mary Chayko, College of Saint Elizabeth, was quoted, and her research on online communities cited, in a story about parenting and family weblogs that appeared in the May 22 Washington Times.

James Chriss, was quoted in a July 8 *Cincinnati Enquirer* article on Scientology as a religion.

Lee Clarke, Rutgers University, was interviewed on July 26 on CBC radio on the show *The Current*. He was quoted in the July 14, 2005, *Christian Science Monitor* about citizens as the *de facto* "first responders" in terrorist attack scenes, was interviewed on National Public Radio's July 14, 2005, *OnPoint* show on WBUR in Boston about public reactions to terrorism following the July London transit bombings, and was mentioned in a news analysis column in the July 10, 2005, *New York Times*, about the July terrorist bombing attacks in London and associated public reaction.

Dalton Conley, New York University, was quoted in a July 19 *USA Today* article about women's appearance or weight affecting their paycheck.

Robert Cushing, University of Texas-Austin, wrote an op-ed that appeared in the July 20 *New York Times* on the demographics of soldiers killed in the Iraq War reveals that Iraq is the war of rural America.

Mathieu Deflem, University of South Carolina, was interviewed about police and security issues following the London

terrorist bombings in the following media: ABC News TV; Channel 25 TV, Columbia, SC; WLS radio, Chicago; WBT radio, Charlotte, NC; CKNW radio, Vancouver, Canada; The Sun News; The National Journal; The Toledo Blade; ABCNews.com, and Correio do Brasil, Rio de Janeiro. He also featured in a live online discussion, "Policing Terrorism," on the Washington Post website, and participated in radio debates on The Connection, NPR; WLXC-FM, Columbia, SC; and WGCV, Cayce, SC July 7-22. A related op-ed, ""Better Intelligence Needed to Fight Terror Attacks," appeared in The State newspaper, July 13.

Kevin D. Dougherty, Calvin College, was quoted in an April 16 article in *The Grand Rapids Press* on racial diversity in religious congregations.

Peter Dreier, Occidental College, authored an article on a Los Angeles' living wage law that appeared in Ventura Star (June 16), Daily Times (June 18), News & Record (June 16), Greenwich Time (June 21), Norwalk Hour (June 17), and the Free-Lance Star (June 18). He wrote an article in the June 15 Nation, the June 15 Tikkun, and the June 3 Commonwealth. He was quoted in the LA Times Currents section comparing NY and LA, was mentioned and quoted in Kevin Roderick's article in September 2005 issue of LA Magazine, was quoted in the July 6 issue of Detroit Metro News, wrote an op-ed for the July 2 Los Angeles Times, wrote an op-ed that appeared in the June 12 Herald News, and also wrote an article in the June 16 Venture County Star on the threats to living wage by business.

Troy Duster, New York University, was interviewed on Pacifica Radio's June 14 Democracy Now program regarding the U.S. Senate having passed a resolution to apologize for its failure to enact antilynching legislation, was quoted in an article about the endorsement of a new heart drug marketed to blacks in the June 17 Washington Post, which also appeared in the Indianapolis Star, Newsday, the Seattle Times, the Houston Chronicle, and Fort Worth Star-Telegram. He was also quoted in the July 1 issue of Newsweek.

Morten Ender, United States Military Academy, was interviewed in a July 24 issue of the *New York Times* regarding a perceived growing gap between U.S. service members participation and sacrifice in the global war on terror. He was interviewed and answered questions from callers on attitudes toward the war in Iraq, patriotism, and military soldier experiences in Iraq on *TanTalk Radio* AM1340 and AM1400, on July 28 and appeared on WHYY *Radio Times with Marty Moss-Coane* on August 2. He was also quoted in the *Army Times*, the *Air Force Times*, and the *Navy Times* on June 27.

Thomas J. Espenshade, Princeton University, was quoted in a June 8 *Chronicle of Higher Education* article on his research about how dropping affirmative action would lead to a sharp drop in the number of African-American and Latino students enrolled at elite universities.

William Falk, University of Maryland-College Park, was quoted in a July 3 *Washington Post* article about the importance of family reunions.

Frank Furstenberg, University of Pennsylvania, and **Robert Schoeni**, University of Michigan, were quoted in a July 28 *New York Times* article about adult children taking items such as toilet paper, razors, and peanut butter to socks from their parent's house.

Al Gedicks, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, was interviewed on Wisconsin Public Radio on June 6 about claims that nuclear power is a clean and green solution to global climate change.

Barry Glassner, University of Southern California, was profiled and interviewed about his research in the July 2005 *Sciences Humaines*, a French publication.

Nathan Glazer, Harvard University, wrote a letter to the editor in the July 11

New York Times about revitalizing New York City.

Deborah T. Gold, Duke University Medical Center, was quoted in a June 20 *New York Times* article on osteoporosis as a disease not only found in women.

John Hagan, Northwestern University, was quoted in the July 6 *Chicago Sun Times* in an article on his research on school integration affecting minorities' perception of police treatment or injustice. The research appeared in the June issue of the *American Sociological Review*, which was also mentioned.

Bruce Haynes, University of California-Davis, was quoted in the June 29 *Chicago Tribune* in an article about Hermes not allowing Oprah to shop after hours. The Associated Press article also appeared in *Newsday on June 28*, the *Orlando Sentinel* on June 29, and the *Washington Post Express* on June 30.

Louis Hicks, St. Mary's College of Maryland, wrote an op-ed that appeared in the July 22 *Baltimore Sun* on the leak of the identity of CIA agent Valerie Plame.

Sally T. Hillsman, American Sociological Association, was quoted in a commentary piece by Steven Chase in Environmental News Network's online *emagazine.com* and in the corresponding July/August 2005 issue of *E/The Environmental Magazine* about the vulnerability of academic freedom post 9/11.

Arlie Hochschild, University of California-Berkeley, was quoted in a January 18 *New York Times* article on the importance of taking vacation time.

Hayward Derrick Horton, SUNY-Albany, was quoted in the June 28 Schenectady Daily Gazette on the issue of HIV/AIDS in the black and Latino communities in the Albany Capital District in conjunction with the National HIV Testing Day activities in Albany, NY. Horton's Capitalize on Community Project is recognized as a leader in HIV prevention in the area.

Michael Hout, University of California-Berkeley, was quoted in the July 3, 3005, *New York Times* about changes in Americans' standard of living. He also wrote a letter to the editor that appeared in the June 12 *New York Times* Book Review.

Philip Kasinitz, Hunter College and Graduate Center of CUNY, was quoted in a Wall Street Journal article on new limits to upward mobility among the working poor on May 6, 2005.

Ronald Kessler, Harvard University, had his study on the United States leading in mental health diagnosis but lagging in the treatment of mental illness featured in a June 8 Washington Post article.

Eric Klinenberg, New York University, was quoted in a July 9 Washington Post article comparing the Chicago heat wave to the July DC heat wave. He was also quoted on the heat wave in the July 10 Cincinnati Enquirer.

Edward O. Laumann, University of Chicago, was cited in a June 5 *New York Times* for his study of women and sexual dysfunction in an article on women's loss of libido.

Jerry Lembcke, Holy Cross College, had an op-ed, "Debunking a Spitting Image," published in the April 30, 2005, Boston Globe. He was guest on MSNBC Live, April 21, commenting on the Jane Fonda spitting incident in Kansas City, and a panelist on CN8's It's Your Call with Lynn Doyle on May 2 for the 30th anniversary of the end of the war in Vietnam.

William Loges, Oregon State University, appeared on National Public Radio's *On the Media* show on July 1 to discuss his research on examining publicity's role in jury trial outcomes.

Charles Longino, Wake Forest University, was cited in the June 13 *U.S. News and World Report* for his research on the migration patterns of retirees to smaller cities or towns.

Eileen Diaz McConnell, University of Illinois, presented the findings of her research project, "The State of Hispanic Housing in the United States," at the National Hispanic Prayer Breakfast in Washington, DC in June 2005.

Micki McGee, New York University, was interviewed on the topic of self-help culture by Gretchen Helfrich for Chicago Public Radio's *Odyssey* program and by Kerri Miller for Minnesota Public Radio's *Midmorning* program.

Sara S. McLanahan, Princeton University, and **Walter Allen**, University of California-Los Angeles, were quoted in a June 12 *New York Times* op-ed on the difficulty of a successful transition of a welfare recipient.

Beatrice Manning testified to the U.S. Senate Finance Committee concerning Medicaid Fraud and Abuse on June 29. Her testimony was based on her experience as a whistleblower in a \$350 million recovery against Schering Plough Pharmaceuticals.

Robert Manning, Rochester Institute of Technology, was interviewed extensively on Australia Radio National's July 17, 2005, *Background Briefing* show about the regulation of consumer credit industry in Australia.

Jonathan Markovitz, University of California-San Diego, was quoted in the June 15 *Christian Science Monitor* regarding the Senate's apology for its failure to pass federal anti-lynching legislation.

Ruth Milkman, University of California-Los Angeles and Russell Sage Foundation, had an op-ed published in the June 30, 2005, *New York Times* about changes in the strength and size of U.S. labor unions.

Mansoor Moaddel, University of Michigan, was cited in the July 3 Washington Post "Unconventional Wisdom" article about his and his colleague's research on the different levels of xenophobia in different countries, with Iraq having the highest levels.

Charles Moskos, Northwestern University, was quoted in a June 8 *Washington*

Post article and a June 20 *Newseek* article on the military as a family business.

Peter Nardi, Pitzer College, was quoted in the *New York Times* on April 10, *The Cincinnati Inquirer* on July 31, and the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* on April 12. He was interviewed on KDXU Talk Radio June 17, and for the October issue of the *Reader's Digest*, on topics related to men's friendships.

Alondra Nelson, Yale University, was in a July 25 article in the *New York Times* about the social effects of DNA testing for genealogical purposes.

Devah Pager and **Bruce Western**, both at Princeton University, had their recent study on racial disparities in job offers to ex-convicts featured in the June 17, 2005, *New York Times*.

Orlando Patterson, Harvard University, was interviewed on *National Public Radio* about "Schools and Segregation, 50 Years After 'Brown 2.'"

Charles Perrow, Yale University, was referenced in the June 13 and 20 issues of a *New Yorker* article about crisis communications

David Poponoe, Rutgers University, was on the July 19 *Good Morning America* talking about "Love and Living Together" with Charlie Gibson.

Jill Quadagno, Florida State University, had her book, One Nation, Uninsured: Why the US Has No National Health Insurance, featured in Paul Krugman's editorial in the New York Times on June 13, 2005. She also appeared on Ira Flatow's Science Friday show on National Public Radio and on the Leonard Lopate show on WNYC to discuss her book. She also dicussed her book on July 11 on WMET with Mark Bisnow, July 12 on KMTT on Mountain Magazine, July 13 on Cable Talk on Cable Radio Network, and on July 14 on KNX News on KNX Los Angeles.

Howard Robboy, The College of New Jersey, was quoted in the March 28, 2005, *Philadelphia Inquirer* and in the November 11, 2004, *Independent Record* (Helena, MT) about official reporting of crime on college campuses.

THE ROBERT WOOD JOHNSON Scholars in Health Policy Research Program



Congratulates Sociology Winners of the 2005-2007 Fellowship

NEAL CAREN (Scholars Program at the University of Michigan) 2005 PhD, New York University

Caren will study how urban community groups address asthma, looking at how groups frame individual health problems as issues of environmental justice.

JACOB CHEADLE (Scholars Program at the University of Michigan)
2005 PhD. Pennsylvania State University

Cheadle plans to research the impact of children's health conditions on academic and social development.

ANTHONY S. CHEN (Scholars Program at the University of California, Berkeley/San Francisco) Assistant Professor, Sociology and Public Policy University of Michigan (on leave) Chen intends to investigate the influence of organized business on the politics of health care reform.

JEREMY FREESE (Scholars Program at Harvard University)

Associate Professor, Department of Sociology University of Wisconsin-Madison (on leave)
Freese will pursue research on the use of technology in chronic illness management and in methods of assessing the individual effectiveness of medication-based treatments.

ALEXANDRA KALEV (Scholars Program at the University of California, Berkeley/San Francisco) 2005 PhD. Princeton University

Kalev intends to examine the impact of work re-structuring on health and safety outcomes across gender, racial and job lines.

LEI JIN (Scholars Program at Harvard University)

2005 PhD, University of Chicago

Jin plans to study how the proliferation of medical knowledge in the lay public influences the patterns of medical practice, patient-doctor interaction and unequal access to medical treatments.

Scholars in Health Policy Research Program is a national fellowship program sponsored by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, which provides 12 talented social scientists with a unique and challenging two-year post doctoral research and training experience at one of three participating universities: The University of California at Berkeley and San Francisco; The University of Michigan; and Harvard University. For information about the Program visit the website http://healthpolicyscholars.org.

In the News, continued

Richard Rogers and **Fred Pampel**, University of Colorado-Boulder, had their research on smoking reviewed in the July 9 *Daily Camera*.

Pepper Schwartz, University of Washington-Seattle, was quoted in the June 9, 2005, *New York Times* about "asexual" people who are not interested in having sexual relations with anyone.

Kim Scipes, Purdue University, and Fred Hirsch were on Amy Goodman's radio/TV show *Democracy Now* on July 26 talking about AFL-CIO foreign policy. Scipes was also on Cliff Kelly's radio show on WVON, AM 1450, July 27.

David Segal, University of Maryland-College Park, was quoted on National Public Radio's June 14 Morning Edition, was interviewed on CBS Radio News on May 13, on the National Public Radio On Point on May 19, on CNN's In the Money on May 22, on the National Public Radio Stateside, on May 27, and on WMNF (Tampa, FL) on May 27. He was also quoted in the New York Times on May 3 and May 21, in USA Today on May 13 and 19, in the Carroll County Times on May 25, and in the Christian Science Monitor on May 31. He was interviewed on CBS Radio News on June 3 and 8, and was quoted in the New York Times on June 11 regarding changing enlistment standards in the army, in the Christian Science Monitor on June 17 regarding declining support for the war in Iraq, and in the Army Times on June 20 regarding declining African-American enlistment in the Army.

Pamela Smock, University of Michigan, Paul Amato, Pennsylvania State University, and Susan Brown, Bowling Green University, were quoted in an August 2005 *Psychology Today* article on cohabitation before marriage.

Barbara Sutton, University of Oregon, was interviewed on KOPT radio, Air America affiliate, about the effects of globalization on women's lives in Argentina on July 26.

Kathleen Tierney, Natuaral Hazards Center at the University of Colorado, was interviewed about hurricane preparedness in the August 2005 issue of *Kiplinger's*

and quoted in the July 14 *Christian Science Monitor* about citizens as the *de facto* "first responders" in terrorist attack scenes.

Christopher Uggen, University of Minnesota, was quoted in a June 20 *New York Times* article on sex offender lists.

Natasha K. Warikoo, University of London, published an opinion piece in the July 31, 2005, Washington Post about popular clothing styles among American teenagers in relation to adult attitudes and stereotypes.

Anita Wiess, University of Oregon, was quoted in the June 12 San Francisco Chronicle as an expert on Muslim movements in Pakistan in an article on an FBI claim that "terrorist training camps" operate on the outskirts of Pakistan's capital city.

Lewis Yablonsky, California State University-Northridge, appeared on KPIX TV New York in January discussing gangs as terrorists, appeared on KFI Radio in May discussing Jamie Foxx's TV Program *Redemption* about Stanley "Tookie" Williams, Ex-Crips gang founder, and appeared on CNN in June discussing LA Freeway shootings.

David Yamane, Wake Forest University, was a featured guest on WCHV radio's *Tony Booth Show* on April 26, WEKZ's *Morning Mess* on May 2, and WLAD radio on May 3 speaking abut the election of Pope Benedict XVI and its implications for American Catholics.

Fenggang Yang, Purdue University, was quoted in the June 25 Los Angeles Times about the growth of religious believers in China.

Awards

Thomas D. Beamish, University of California-Davis, has been awarded a twoyear \$200,000 National Science Foundation Grant for his latest project, "'Bio-Safety' or 'Bio-Hazard'? Organizational Pursuit and Community Response to a Safety and Preparedness Initiative." Michelle Brown, Ohio University, has received the 2006-2006 University Professor award at Ohio University.

Thomas Dietz, Michigan State University, **Elinor Ostrom** Indiana University, and **Paul C. Stern**, U.S. National Research Council, have been awarded the 2005 Sustainability Science Award from the Ecological Society of America.

Thurston Domina, City University of New York, was a 2004 Grant Recipient of the Horowitz Foundation for Social Policy

Mauro F. Guillén, University of Pennsylvania, has been awarded the IV Fundación Banco Herrero Prize, awarded annually to the best Spanish social scientist under the age of 40.

Barbara J. Johnston, North Hennepin Community College, has been selected to be honored in *Who's Who Among America's Teachers*. She was also selected for this honor in 1996, 1997, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, and 2004.

Jerry Krase, Brooklyn College-CUNY, has been awarded the Monsignor Geno Baroni History Prize for his article "Italian American Urban Landscapes: Images of Social and Cultural Capital" in the *Italian Americana Italian Americana*. The prize is given annually for an outstanding article published in this *Cultural and Historical Review*.

Faiza Mushtaq, Northwestern University, received a Newcombe Fellowship for PhD Dissertations on Ethical, Religious Values.

Richard Rosenfeld, University of Missouri-St. Louis, has been selected as a Fellow of the American Society of Criminology.

Howard Schuman and Stanley Presser, University of Maryland, received the 2005 Philip Converse Award for the best book published at least five years ago in the field of elections, public opinion, and voting behavior, awarded by the American Political Science Association Organized Section on Elections, Public Opinion, and Voting Behavior for their book *Questions and Answers in Attitude Surveys: Experiments on Question Form, Wording, and Context.*

Howard Schuman, Charlotte Steeh, Lawrence Bobo, and Maria Krysan, received the 2005 Annual Book Award of the American Association for Public Opinion Research for their book *Racial Attitudes in America: Trends & Interpretations*.

Natalie J. Sokoloff, City University of New York, received the Outstanding Teaching Faculty Award for 2004-2005.

Laura Stark, Princeton University, received a Newcombe Fellowship for PhD Dissertations on Ethical, Religious Values.

Mary C. Waters, Harvard University, was one of 51 scholars (13 of whom are social scientists) to receive the 2005-2006 Radcliffe Institute Fellows. She will study *The Transition to Adulthood*.

People

Jason Boardman, University of Colorado-Boulder, received a prestigious K01 award from the National Institutes of Health. Over the next five years, Boardman will receive \$600,000 for support of his work entitled "The Social Determinants of Genetic Expression: A Life-Course Perspective."

Jeff Breese, University of Tampa, has accepted a new position as the Associate Dean and Associate Professor of Sociology, School of Education & Human Services, at Marymount University.

Hannah Brenkert, University of Colorado-Boulder, has received a prestigious EPA STAR (Science to Achieve Results) Dissertation Fellowship. Brenkert will re-

ceive up to three years of funding for her research, titled "Wildfire Risk Reduction: Homeowners and Decision-Making in the Wildland Urban Interface."

Charles J. Brody, University of North Carolina-Charlotte, received a fellowship from the American Council on Education.

Henry Brownstein, formerly the Director for the Center on Crime, Drugs, and Justice and Principal Associate at Abt Associates, Inc., has accepted a position to the National Opinion Research Center (NORC) as the Senior Vice President and Director of the Substance Abuse, Mental Health and Criminal Justice Studies Department.

Thomas Calhoun, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale, has been appointed as the University's new Associate Provost for Academic Affairs.

Xavier Coller has been elected to serve for a year as the Seventh Prince of Asturias Chair at the BMW Center for German and European Studies at the Edmund A. Walsh School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University.

Kimberly J. Cook, University of North Carolina-Wilmington, has been appointed full Professor and Chair Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice.

Kevin D. Dougherty, Calvin College, has moved to an Assistant Professor position at Baylor University.

Joanne B. Eicher, University of Minnesota, has announced her retirement from the University of Minnesota.

Luis Fernandez, Arizona State University, will join the Sociology Department at Grinnell College.

Mark Fossett, Texas A&M University, has been named the head of the Department of Sociology in the College of Liberal Arts. Fossett replaces **Rogelio Saenz**, who is returning to the sociology faculty.

Robert Getso of New York City has accepted a program management position with U.S. Air Force Europe.

Eric Godfrey, Ripon College, has retired. He will be succeeded by Jacqueline Clark, who is completing her PhD at North Carolina State University.

Harriet Hartman, Rowan University, has assumed the presidency of the Association for the Social Scientific Study of Jawry

Akil Kokayi Khalfani was appointed as an Assistant Professor of Sociology at Essex County College in Newark, NJ, in June 2005. He is also the President and Founder of ATIRA Corp, a social problems solving think tank in West Orange, NJ, and co-authored the first chapter of *The Demography of South Africa*, edited by Tukufu Zuberi, Amson Sibanda, and Eric O. Udjo.

Reuben A. Buford May will begin as Associate Professor of Sociology at Texas A&M University. He was previously Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Georgia.

Cecilia Menjívar, Arizona State University, moved from the School of Justice Studies to the Department of Sociology at Arizona State University.

Eleanor M. Miller, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, has become Dean of Arts and Sciences and Professor of Sociology at the University of Vermont.

Edward Murguia, Texas A&M University, is the Founding Director of the Mexican American and U.S. Latino Research Center at Texas A&M University.

Lori Peek has begun an appointment as Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at Colorado State University in the fall

Susan D. Rose has assumed the Chair of Sociology at Dickinson College for the coming three years.

Bess Rothenberg has taken a position as Associate Director for the Center on the Study of Human Rights at Columbia University

Theda Skocpol, Harvard University, was named Dean of the Harvard Graduate School of the Arts and Sciences.

William J. Staudenmeier, Jr., Eureka College, became Dean of the College and Vice President for Academic Affairs on July 1.

Donald Tomaskovic-Devey, University of Massachusetts, has moved to the Department of Sociology and Social and Demographic Research Institute.

Cruz Torres, Texas A&M University, was recently awarded a developmental grant from the TAMU Mexican American and U.S. Latino Research Center.

N. Prabha Unnithan, Colorado State University-Fort Collins, has been appointed as Editor of the *Social Science Journal*, official journal of the Western Social Science Association. He will serve a three-year term beginning January 2006 as editor of the journal, which is published by Fleavier

Tukufu Zuberi, Center for Africana Studies at the University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed the inaugural Lasry Family Endowed Professor of Race Relations.

Members' New Books

Janet Afary, Purdue University, and **Kevin B. Anderson**, Purdue University, Foucault and the Iranian Revolution: Gender and the Seductions of Islamism (University of Chicago Press, 2005).

Victoria Alexander, University of Surrey and **Marilyn Rueschemeyer**, *Art and the State: The Visual Arts in Comparative Perspective* (St. Antony's College Oxford/Parlgrave Macmillan, 2005).

David Bartram, University of Reading, International Labor Migration: Foreign Workers and Public Policy (Palgrave Macmillan, 2005).

Daniel Béland, University of Calgary, *Social Security: History and Politics from the New Deal to the Privatization Debate* (University Press of Kansas, 2005).

Helen A. Berger, West Chester University, (Editor) *Witchcraft and Magic: Contemporary North America* (University of Pennsylvania Press, 2005).

Wendy Cage, Bowdoin College, *Heartwood: The First Generation of Theravada Buddhism in America* (University of Chicago Press, 2005).

David R. Carlin, Community College of Rhode Island, *The Decline and Fall of the Catholic Church in America* (Sophia Institute Press, 2003).

Burton R. Clark, University of California-Los Angeles, *Sustaining Change in Univer*sities: Continuities in Case Studies and Concepts (McGraw-Hill, 2005).

William A. Corsaro, Indiana University-Bloomington, and Luisa Molinari, University of Parma, Italy, I Compagni: Understanding Children's Transition from Preschool to Elementary School (Teachers College Press, 2005).

Richard A. Davis, *Raising a Confident Child: The Care and Feeding of a Good Kid* (Publish America, 2005).

Thomas Dietz, Michigan State University, (co-author) *Ecosystems and Human Well-Being: Synthesis* (Millennium Ecosystem Assessment/Island Press, 2005).

Linda Eberst Dorsten, SUNY-Fredonia, and **Lawrence Hotchkiss**, University of Delaware, *Research Methods and Society: Foundations of Social Inquiry* (PrenticeHall, 2005).

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Peter Dreier, Occidental College, Regina Freer, Robert Gottlieb, and Mark Vallianatos, The Next Los Angeles: The Struggle for a Livable City (University of California Press, 2005).

Peter Dreier, Occidental College, Jennifer Wolch, and Manuel Pastor, Up Against the Sprawl: Public Policy and the Making of Southern California (University of Minnesota Press, 2005).

Peter Dreier, Occidental College, John Mollenkopf and Todd Swanstrom, Place Matters: Metropolitics for the 21st Century, 2nd ed. (University Press of Kansas, 2005).

Kimberly B. Dugan, Eastern Connecticut State University, The Struggle Over Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Lives: Facing Off in Cincinnati (Routledge, 2005).

Susan Farrell, Kingsbourgh Community College, edited by Victoria Lee Erickson, Still Believing: Jewish, Christian, and Muslim Women Affirm Their Faith (Orbis Press, 2005).

Gloria González-López, The University of Texas-Austin, *Erotic Journeys: Mexican Immigrants and their Sex Lives* (University of California Press, 2005).

Glenn A. Goodwin, University of La Verne, and Joseph A. Scimecca, Classical Sociological Theory: Rediscovering the Promise of Sociology (Thomson/Wadsworth, 2006).

Kathleen Grove, Palomar College, Building Bridges: The Use of Looping and the Development of Cultural Capital In An Urban Elementary School (Kendall Hunt, 2005).

Susan Guarino-Ghezzi, Stonehill College, and **A. Javier Treviño**, Wheaton College, *Understanding Crime: A Multidisciplinary Approach* (LexisNexis/Anderson Publishing, 2005).

Jaber F. Gubrium, University of Missouri-Columbia, and James A. Holstein, Marquette University, (Editors) *Couples, Kids, and Family Life* (Oxford University Press, 2006).

Mauro F. Guillén, University of Pennsylvania, *The Rise of Spanish Multinationals* (Cambridge University Press, 2005).

Joseph Barry Gurdin, *Border of Lilies and Maples* (Publish America, 2005).

Leslie Irvine, University of Colorado at Boulder, *If You Tame Me: Understanding Our Connection With Animals* (Temple University Press, 2004).

Linda Kalof, Michigan State University, and **Terre Satterfield**, University of British Columbia, *The Earthscan Reader in Environmental Values* (Earthscan, 2005).

Kamala Kempadoo, York University-Toronto, Sexing the Caribbean: Gender, Race and Sexual Labor (Routledge, 2004).

Kamala Kempadoo, York University-Toronto, Jyoti Sanghera and Bandana Pattanaik, (Editors) Trafficking and Prostitution Reconsidered: New Perspectives on Migration, Sex Work and Human Rights (Paradigm Publishers, 2005).

Gerhard Lenski, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, *Ecological-Evolutionary Theory: Principles and Applications* (Paradigm Publishers, 2005).

Micki McGee, New York University, *Self-Help, Inc.: Makeover Culture in American Life* (Oxford University Press, 2005).

William Marsiglio, University of Florida, Kevin Roy, University of Maryland, and Greer Litton Fox, University of Tennessee, (Editors) Situated Fathering: A Focus on Physical and Social Spaces (Rowman & Littlefield, 2005).

Ejder Okumus, Dicle University, Social Change and Religion (Toplumsal Degisme ve Din), The Legitimation Power of Religion (Dinin Mesrulastirma Gücü), Religious Hypocrisy (Gösterisçi Dindarlik), and The Social Decline in the Qur'an (Kau'an'da Toplumsal Çöküs) (Istanbul, Turkey, 2005)

Roby Page, Radford University, Bike Week at Daytona Beach: Bad Boys and Fancy Toys (University Press of Mississippi, 2005).

Dudley L. Poston, Jr., Texas A&M University, and **Michael Micklin**, National Institutes of Health, *Handbook of Population* (Springer Publishers, 2005).

Lance W. Roberts, Rodney A. Clifton, Barry Ferguson, Karen M. Kampen, all from the University of Manitoba, and Simon Lanlois, Laval University, *Recent Social Trends in Canada*, 1960-2000 (McGill-Queen's University Press, 2005).

Joan Rothschild, Brooklyn College and Graduate School-CUNY, *The Dream of the Perfect Child* (Indiana University Press, 2005).

Alan Scott and Helmut Staubmann, both of the University of Innsbruck, (Editors) *George Simmel: Rembrandt. An Essay in the Philosophy of Art* (Routledge, 2005).

Natalie J. Sokoloff, City University of New York, *Domestic Violence at the Margins: Readings in Race, Class, Gender & Culture* (Rutgers University, 2005).

Alex Thio, Ohio University, and Thomas Calhoun, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale, *Readings in Deviant Behavior*, 4th Edition (Allyn & Bacon, 2006).

Arland Thornton, University of Michigan, Reading History Sideways: The Fallacy and Enduring Impact of the Developmental Paradigm on Family Life (University of Chicago Press, 2005).

Diana Tumminia, California State University-Sacramento, *When Prophecy Never Fails* (Oxford University Press, 2005).

Rhys H. Williams, University of Cincinnati, "Religion as a Cultural System: Theoretical and Empirical Developments Since Geertz," in *The Blackwell Companion to the Sociology of Culture*, edited by M. Jacobs and N. Hanrahan (Blackwell, 2005); and "Religion and Place in the Midwest: Urban, Rural, and Suburban Forms of Religious Expression," in *Religion and Public Life in the Midwest: American's Common Denominator*, edited by Philip Barlow and Mark Silk (Altamira Press, 2004).

Nicholas H. Wolfinger, University of Utah, Understanding the Divorce Cycle: The Children of Divorce in Their Own Marriages (Cambridge University Press, 2005).

Lewis Yablonsky, California State University-Northridge, Gangs in Court (Lawyers & Judges Publishers, 2005).

Fenggang Yang, Purdue University, and Joseph B. Tamney, Ball State University, State, Market, and Religions in Chinese Societies (Brill Academic Publishers, 2005).

Contact

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

Searching for Sociologists/Administrators. Researcher conducting a study to ascertain attitudes of college administrators (Dean and above) regarding their sociology departments, relative to other departments in their units. He will be sending surveys to the membership of the Council of Colleges of Arts and Sciences, national organization of administrators. I would also like to interview sociologists who have been, or are currently Deans, Provosts, or Presidents. Those who have occupied, or are currently occupying, such an administrative position, contact Charles F. Hohm, Dean of the College of Natural and Behavioral Sciences & Professor of Sociology, California State University-Dominguez Hills, My email is chohm@csudh.edu and my phone number is (310) 243-2547.

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Deaths

Michelle Cook, doctoral graduate of Johns Hopkins University, died suddenly on July 16, 2005, in Maryland.

George C. Helling, St. Olaf College (emeritus), died on July 28, 2005.

The family of **Henry L. Lennard** invites you to join them for the Memorial for Henry, to be held in Saturday, October 29 at 2:00 PM at the Low Library Rotunda, Columbia University, Broadway and 116th Street, New York. The memorial will be followed by a reception. Please respond to Suzanne H. Crowhurst Lennard at Suzanne.Lennard@LivableCities.org or P.O. Box 7586, Carmel, CA 93921.

Obituaries

Ferris C. Baker (1918-2005)

Ferris Coy Baker of Conway, Arkansas, died Friday, April 8, 2005, in Conway Regional Hospital following a brief illness after surgery. He was Professor Emeritus of Sociology at Hendrix College. Having retired from Hendrix in 1986, he was also a United Methodist minister who had served as Wesley Foundation director at Texas A&M and North Texas State universities.

Born on July 29, 1918, Ferris grew up on a farm near Cainsville, Missouri. After graduating from Central Methodist College in Fayette, Missouri, he earned divinity and master's degrees at Southern Methodist University and attended Duke University's postgraduate program in sociology before joining the Hendrix faculty in 1959.

Following in the tradition of those Protestant clergy who employed sociology in the pursuit of the Social Gospel in the church, the community, and the academy, Ferris was a tireless promoter of peace and justice. In Conway, he was a leader in the Ministerial Alliance, chairman of the Conway Human Relations Council, helped to organize a Head Start program for preschool children, and always promoted positive dialogue for race relations in the community and on the college campus. He served as board member and president of numerous local and state civic and church organizations such as United Way, Faulkner County Historical Society, and the Arkansas United Methodists' Board of Church and Society. In 1990, he received the Ethel K. Millar Award for Religion and Social Awareness through the Steele Center for Religion and Philosophy at Hendrix College.

Hired as the first full-time sociology faculty member at Hendrix, Ferris laid the foundation for the establishment of the Sociology Department in 1974. Spending some of his summers teaching at the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville, he also did demographic studies for Arkansas Regional Medical Programs. Ferris was a charter member of Alpha Kappa Delta, Gamma Chapter of Arkansas, as well as a founding member and President of the Arkansas Sociological Association (now Arkansas Sociological and Anthropological Association). To honor his civic service, including his many contributions to the sociology program at Hendrix College, upon his retirement the senior student departmental award for academic achievement and social service was renamed the Ferris C. Baker Sociology Award.

Ferris will be missed, not only by his family, but also by his many former students and faculty colleagues. He brought to bear an all too rare sociological imagination with an unfailing friendliness in all of his relationships and efforts to help others. Ferris was predeceased by a beloved son, Randy Baker. Survivors include his wife of 58 years, Marion; two daughters, Judy Goss of Little Rock and Barbara Satterfield of Conway; four grandchildren and one great grandson. He is also survived by two sisters, Virginia Strong, of Northbrook, Ill., and Frances Stanley, of Luverne, Minn., and a host of other relatives and friends whom he encouraged and inspired. The family requests memorials to Conway First United Methodist Church Faith Foundation Fund and Hendrix College Scholarship Fund.

Submitted by James R. Bruce. Reprinted in part from the Conway, Arkansas, *Log Cabin Democrat*.

Stephen Bunker (1944-2005)

Stephen Bunker, professor of sociology and a well-known Latin Americanist, died July 19, 2005, after a long battle against cancer. He was 61.

Stephen had earned his PhD at Duke University in 1975. Before coming to the Sociology Department at University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1988, Stephen taught at the Universidad del Valle, Guatemala; the Universidade Federal do Para, in Belem, Brazil; the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champagne; and Johns Hopkins University.

A prolific scholar, Stephen's contribution lies, above all, in his theoretical insistence that we pay attention to environmental constraints and to the role played by the physical characteristics of raw materials in shaping the world system. In addition to countless papers and edited volumes, he wrote four important books (two of which are currently in press).

In his first book, Underdeveloping the Amazon (University of Chicago Press, 1985), Stephen offered a powerful demonstration of how extractive processes shaped the relationship of one region to the rest of the world. Over a long historical period, European powers extracted a series of natural products from the rainforest and river basin: first brazil nuts and spices, then rubber, most recently minerals. In his book, Stephen shows how these patterns gradually reorganized Amazonian society, impoverishing both its inhabitants and its environment. That those patterns persist into the present, as the modern Brazilian state and multinational companies continue to treat Amazonia as a site for potential extraction of minerals and labor, is perhaps at the core of his understanding of the relationship between nature, raw materials and political economy.

Stephen's second book, Peasants Against the State (University of Chicago Press, 1987), was based largely on research done in Uganda for his dissertation. It had remained unpublished to protect the people described in it, but he went back to the material when the situation in Uganda improved. It won the distinguished book award from the Political Economy of the World System Section of the ASA in 1989. Despite the shift in geographic focus, this was a logical successor to his earlier work. If Underdeveloping the Amazon emphasizes the impoverishment of a region and its residents, Peasants Against the State describes the strategies deployed by Ugandan peasants to improve their situation. relative both to the Ugandan state and to the global coffee market. Like Underdeveloping the Amazon, Peasants Against the State pays close attention to the physical characteristics of the commodity, but also to the social organization of producers and to the organization of marketing, and how those both reflect and reinforce systemic global inequalities.

Two books completed in the past few months, as he battled cancer, are now in press. *Globalization and the Race for Resources*, co-authored with University of Wisconsin alumnus Paul Ciccantell, will appear this fall, published by Johns Hopkins Press. Partly summarizing Stephen's arguments about the relation-

ship between extraction and the construction of the world system, the book moves from the way Dutch shipping industries drew Amazonia into a larger world system to the impact of subsequent patterns of extraction from Amazonia, up through the twentieth century.

Stephen's other forthcoming book explores a related but distinct set of questions. The Snake with Golden Braids: Society, Nature and Technology in Andean Irrigation, explores patterns in Peruvian Andean irrigation schemes, engaging the relationship between local social relations and nature. Jane Collins, Professor of Rural Sociology, says of Stephen's forthcoming book, "This book is the fullest realization of Bunker's prior work. In a devoted, painstaking and deeply respectful way he explores the intimate interconnections between a challenging Andean environment and its inhabitants. Attending to topography, investigation of the remains of the waterworks, and the cosmology and stories of contemporary Huanoquitenos, Bunker reconstructs the breathtaking technological achievement of the prehispanic people who irrigated the region. This is no story of humans taming the earth, but of how, in allowing us to solve the problems it poses, landscape shapes human strategies and consciousness." The Snake with Golden Braids, is scheduled to be published this spring by Lexington Press.

LACIS (Latin American, Caribbean and Iberian Studies Program), the Sociology Department, and the Havens Center cosponsored a conference in Stephen's honor in 2002, titled "Nature, Raw Materials and Political Economy." A volume of the conference papers will be published

Stephen will be greatly missed in his department, in LACIS, and in the university community at large. Our sympathies go to Stephen's wife, Dena Wortzel, of Hollandale, WI; his daughter, Gabriela Bunker Cordon, and his grandson Lucas, of Guatemala.

In lieu of flowers, send donations to the Stephen G. Bunker Memorial Fund, Bank of Mora, Mora, NM 87732. Donations will be used to fund environmental education initiatives for rural youth.

Gay W. Seidman, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Elizabeth G. Cohen (1931-2005)

Elizabeth G. Cohen, Professor Emerita of Sociology in the Department of Sociology and the School of Education at Stanford University, died there of cancer at age 73 on March 12, 2005.

A pioneer in the application of sociological theory to educational practice, Cohen's A New Approach to Applied Research: Race and Education (1970) was a path-breaking contribution to understanding how to exploit the explanatory power of abstract, general theory to explain particular, concrete social problems and derive from it more effective interventions and a better understanding of the conditions required to make them work. Her 1972 article, "Interracial Interaction Disability," provided an innovative use of a laboratory experiment to test the applicability of a theory of status characteristics to classrooms in racially, ethnically, and linguistically heterogeneous schools. Her "Modification of Interracial Interaction Disability" (with Roper, 1972) provided an equally innovative use of a field experiment to test an intervention derived from inter-relating Status Characteristic Theory with theories of organization. The goal of the intervention was to redress inequities in learning opportunities in heterogeneous classrooms-inequities in access not only to basic skills but also more challenging learning opportunities. Its theory implied an intervention that required cooperative group learning and recognition of multiple abilities in the classroom by teachers and pupils alike. It had to be implemented in schools organized around individual tests of a unidimensionally conceptualized learning ability and required modifying expectations of both teachers and pupils. Her solution, Designing Groupwork: Strategies for Heterogeneous Classrooms (1986). was a landmark intervention that defined

Obituaries, continued

and still directs the field of cooperative group learning.

Elizabeth's program had major consequences for both theory and practice. It inspired some of the most significant developments in Status Characteristic Theory, its theories of specific status characteristics, multiple status characteristics. and transfer effects. Its impact on actual schools was local, national, and international. In California, she worked tirelessly with many local school districts to implement her Program of Complex Instruction and equally tirelessly with six California State Universities to incorporate it into their curricula. She carried it with her to Worcester, MA (where she had been born and raised), again at both the local and university levels, and again at both levels, to Israel (in Tel Aviv). Reflecting the international impact of her work, Designing Groupwork was translated into French in 1994 and Italian in 1999.

Born on May 1, 1931, Elizabeth graduated in 1953 from Clark University with highest honors in psychology and was one of the first women PhDs in sociology from Harvard in 1958. She was briefly an instructor at Boston University (1957-58). Following a brief gap in her vita, raising children, she began teaching at Stanford University in 1962, first in sociology, then, in 1964, in the School of Education. She was tenured there in 1969, eventually becoming the first female full professor in Stanford's School of Education in 1975, the year her appointment there was also made joint with the sociology department.

Elizabeth's accomplishments were widely recognized and richly rewarded. At the outset of her career, she was one of the first women named a Woodrow Wilson Fellow (1954). In mid-career, she was awarded a Fullbright to Israel (1972). Capping her career, she was awarded the first Presidential Citation for Research by the American Educational Research Croup in the Sociology of Education (1998) and the AERA's Distinguished Career Award in Applied Sociology of Education (2003).

She retired in 1999 but was, until her illness, indefatigable even in retirement. Her forthcoming Never Mind The Children (with Lotan) was incomplete at the time of her death, but owing to the devotion of her legendary legion of students, is still forthcoming. As a mentor, she was extraordinary: Untiring, loving but tough, caring but demanding, encouraging but prodding, enveloping an astonishing 86 of them in her embrace (counting only doctorates), achieving much with them by expecting much of them. An extraordinary leader as well as mentor, throughout her life her work was a collaboration with them.

She was married in 1953 to Bernard P. Cohen, Professor Emeritus of Sociology, Stanford University. For 52 years they made a continuously devoted, loving, caring couple, at once familial and collegial, almost effortlessly accomplishing the mix of mutual criticism with mutual support. She is survived by her husband and by a daughter, Anita Cohen-Williams of San Diego, a son, Lewis Cohen of Oakland, and a granddaughter, Louise.

She was a warm and loving woman with an all-embracing empathy, not only for those closest to her, her family and the students she mentored, but also for the children in the schools in which she worked and the teachers who taught them. Her empathy enabled her to feel personally the different kinds of contributions different kinds of children could make that informed her understanding of equity in the classroom. But equity was not an easy accomplishment. It took grit, guts, persistence, determination. She was a very tough woman. It also took passion to do what she did, a passion not very visible in her demeanor. Her outward appearance was even-tempered, kind, gentle, calm, wise, reflective. She did not look much like a woman who had set out to make waves, but it was to making them that she dedicated her life.

Morris Zelditch, Stanford University

James Ensign Curtis (1942-2005)

Jim Curtis, Professor of Sociology at the University of Waterloo, passed away on May 27, 2005, while at work in his department. Jim started out in humble circumstances, growing up on a small Quebec farm. He would remain a humble and self-effacing person throughout his life, even though he was destined to become one of the truly renowned figures in Canadian Sociology, for many of us the best sociologist that this country has ever produced.

Jim completed his BA in 1966 at Sir George Williams University in Montreal, where he was awarded the Birks Medal as the first-ranked undergraduate. He held both a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship and a Canada Council Fellowship during his graduate studies at Central Michigan University and Cornell. Jim then launched his distinguished career at Waterloo, where he taught for some 35 years. During that time, he co-authored or coedited 20 books. He also wrote close to 100 refereed articles and 40 chapters in books. Jim's research represents some of the best work that has been done in a broad range of areas, including social inequality, political sociology, comparative social structure, and the sociology of

Though it is difficult to single out one of Jim's specialties, he may be best known for his research on comparisons of Canada with the United States and other countries, especially in the area of voluntary association activity. John Wilson recently described Jim Curtis as "the foremost researcher in the world" in the study of cross-national patterns of voluntary association involvement, noting that Iim "largely pioneered" this area of study with his 1971 article in the American Sociological Review (ASR), and added that his more recent publications, particularly his 2001 ASR article, represent "the gold standard" on the subject.

Jim had a rare capacity to work with people of varied backgrounds and interests, including many students. More than thirty of his students published research papers with Jim. He was also an advisor or committee member on 150 graduate theses, or more than four per year for his entire academic career. I can think of no other who gave more generously of themselves, or who helped to launch the careers of so many young scholars.

Jim was perpetually in demand to contribute to the academic community. He served as Chair or Associate Chair of Sociology at Waterloo numerous times, worked on countless university committees, held joint or adjunct appointments at several universities, was a past Editor of the Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology, an Associate Editor for many journals, and was a former Vice-President of the Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association (CSAA). Included among Jim's many honors was his recognition by the CSAA for Outstanding Contributions to Canadian Sociology in 2000, and his admission as a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada in 2004.

Apart from his eminence as a scholar, Jim Curtis was even more impressive as a human being. Words simply cannot capture the love and respect that so many individuals felt for this unique and wonderful man. Despite serious health problems during much of his life, Jim maintained a positive outlook that rubbed off on everyone around him. He was an ideal role model for his friends, his colleagues, and an entire generation of students. There can be no better example of someone who staved focused on what really mattered—helping and supporting others, doing superb work, and conducting his entire life with courage and integrity.

Jim's first love was family—Penny, his amazing wife and partner for more than 45 years, sons Jim, John, Joel, and Josh, daughters-in-laws Valery, Luanne, and Holly, grandchildren Jacob, Jack, Emma, and Luke, brother-in-law Richard, and loving sister Eileen. Hundreds of relatives and friends celebrated Jim's life at a most moving service on May 31, 2005. Longtime colleagues Ron Lambert, Lorne Tepperman, and myself, and close family friends told warm tales of Jim. Here

too Holly Curtis, wife of John, spoke with a sweet eloquence and love for Jim that I will never forget. No one who knew him will ever forget James Ensign Curtis.

Ed Grabb, University of Western Ontario

Laure M. Sharp (1921-2005)

Laure M. Sharp, retired sociologist and former president of the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR), died February 1, 2005, in Rockville, MD. She was 83.

Mrs. Sharp was born in Frankfort, Germany. Her family moved to Alsace, France, in the early 1930s after Hitler came into power. They subsequently made their way to New York in 1940. She finished the studies she had begun in Grenoble, France, receiving her bachelor's degree at Hunter College.

Upon graduation, she came to Washington, DC, to work in the old Office of Strategic Services during World War II. That was where she met her future husband, Samuel Sharp, who later became a professor at American University.

Following stints at the Foundation for Foreign Affairs and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, she received a master's degree in Sociology. She spent most of her professional career at the Bureau of Social Science Research, a nonprofit organization in Washington, DC, where she served as research associate and assistant director for research operations. Her focus was on educational research, program evaluation, and survey methodology.

From 1986 to 1993, she served as a consultant and project director for the Department of Educational Accountability of Montgomery County Public Schools in Maryland. From 1993 to 2000, she served as a senior consultant to Westat, the statistical research corporation in Rockville, MD

Among her professional affiliations, Mrs. Sharp served on the Executive Council of the World Association for Public Opinion Research from 1974-1980, was President of the DC Sociological Association from 1979-1980, and served for many years on the Executive Council for the AAPOR and was its President from 1983-1984.

Survivors include her two daughters, Deborah Hartmann of Silver Spring, and Susan Sharp Amsden of Rockville; her son, Daniel, of San Anselmo, California; and four grandchildren.

 $Susan\ Sharp, Rockville, MD$

Robert L. "Bob" Skrabanek (1918-2005)

Robert L. "Bob" Skrabanek died July 6, 2005, at St. Joseph Regional Health Center in Bryan. He received a bachelor's degree in sociology in 1942 and a master's degree in 1947 from Texas A&M University and a doctorate from Louisiana State University in 1949. He served in the U.S. Navy four years, achieving the rank of lieutenant senior grade.

He came to Texas A&M University in 1949 and spent 35 years associated with the sociology program, retiring in 1984. In 1949 he chaired the sociology program in the College of Agriculture. In 1970 Skrabanek was named head of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology. He received an Association of Former Student Distinguished Achievement Award for Teaching in 1955 and the same award for research in 1982. Skrabanek served as a visiting professor at three U.S. universities and as demographic consultant in Ecuador, Colombia and the Dominican Republic. He authored more than 200 publications, including books and articles in U.S. and international journals and magazines

Skrabanek was a member of Bryan-College Station Brethren Church. He served as president of the Southwestern Sociological Association, the TAMU Chapter of Alpha Kappa Delta, the College Station Kiwanis Club and the Brazos County A&M Club.

Leanne South

Fred Strodtbeck

Fred L. Strodtbeck, professor emeritus of sociology and psychology at the University of Chicago, died on August 7 from complications of Parkinson's disease at the age of 86. He was interred in Middletown, Ohio, his birthplace, followed by a memorial service in Chicago on August 31.

Fred began his faculty career with a three-year assistant professor position at Yale, moving to Chicago in 1953 where he remained continuously except for one year at Michigan and another year at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences in Palo Alto.

The son of a retail shopkeeper, Fred's magic carpet education included an undergraduate honors degree from nearby Miami of Ohio, a Master's from Indiana, a social science apprenticeship in the U.S. Army working on the Stouffer-led American Soldier project, and a PhD from the intellectually-rich, post-World War II Harvard Department of Social Relations. His classmates included a diverse group that ranged from Edgar Borgatta to Harold Garfinkel. Fred maintained the Social Relations interdisciplinary perspective throughout his long career, with publications and professional memberships in sociology, psychology, and anthropology. He was president of the Society for Cross-Cultural Research in 1977-

Fred's disciplinary home, however, was always sociology, evidenced by his authoring or co-authoring eight articles in the American Sociological Review and editing a 1954 special issue devoted to small groups research, another four articles in the American Journal of Sociology, and eight in Sociometry/Social Psychology Ouarterly. The content of this core work laid the foundation for much of the current quantitative work in microsociology. As a principal developer, with his mentor R. Freed Bales, of Interaction Process Analysis, Fred's less well-known contribution was his convincing the team that restricting the observation coding scheme to 12 categories was optimal for fitting into the rows of the IBM punch card.

At the University of Chicago, Fred's ideal research design was a pragmatic combination of basic social research hypotheses framed in an applied research context and conducted with a real-world population and setting. Examples were his groundbreaking articles with Rita Simon, Richard Mann and other students on the role of status characteristics in jury decision-making, his gang study with James Short reported in Group Process and Gang Delinquency, and his earlier dissertation-based work with Florence Kluckhohn relating cultural differences in husband-wife dispute resolution to a sweeping model of variations in valueorientations. These studies made significant and lasting methodological, theoretical, and policy contributions. The social psychology field station he founded in the Yucatan, operating under the aegis of the Inter-University Consortium, was an administrative nightmare to Fred but provided many students and faculty the opportunity to do illuminating cross-cultural replications and reformulations of their research. His inconclusive study that bussed South Side mothers and their children to the Lab for experimental preschool programs was a highly significant background piece for the developmental psychologists who designed Head Start. His later published work, for which the primary legacy may be in helping students launch their careers, addressed issues of sex-role identity and cognitive development in children.

Students in Fred's Family, Small Groups, and Advanced Social Psychology courses will remember his long required reading lists, even longer recommended readings, and his seminar style of instruction. Fred used class time to discuss the unresolved research issues of any given topic, leaving students to master through reading what was already known. His classes engaged both students and colleagues in helping push the frontiers of knowledge. For example, when I took his small groups course during the 1960s he knew the equilibrium-model, structural-

functional analysis of ad hoc laboratory groups was nearing its end, and so enlisted colleagues Peter Blau and Jack Sawyer to help ground the class in exchange theory, strategic interaction, and social networks. For the take-home final he challenged students to explain why his classic article with Freed Bales on phases of group problem solving was inadequate to explain the dynamics of labor-management negotiations.

Fred took pride in the accomplishments of his many students. His tutelage of us was emotional as well as intellectual, as he was mindful of those two dimensions that informed so much of his small groups work. Felice Levine, past ASA executive director, credits Fred with, when she was an undergraduate, having "brought me to sociology and social science and even to consider myself as possibly having something to contribute to the world of scholarly knowledge. He was a fine teacher, mentor, and gracious friend with uncommon creativity and range as a social psychologist."

Fred established in 1962 and directed until his formal retirement the Social Psychology Laboratory, located in a building that formerly was called the Home for Incurables. Its lingering aura helped Fred keep students from dawdling in the completion of their dissertations. Although the space was fully redesigned with offices and a complete small groups facility with one-way mirrors, the Lab functioned primarily as a field station for faculty and students conducting studies of the surrounding community. The large group room was used most productively as the meeting place for the weekly Wednesday evening colloquia for students and faculty affiliated with the NIMH social psychology doctoral training program that Fred initiated. Fred enjoyed presiding over a typical studentprepared dinner of hamburger stroganoff, salad, and brownies, followed by a student or faculty presentation of current research, with lively discussion and de-

Outside the Lab some of Fred's colleagues took exception to his unsolicited efforts to improve their research, even when suggestions came indirectly via communication through shared students. He wanted NORC survey researchers to attend more carefully to the social behavior they reified as variables, and organizational sociologists to make more careful empirical inferences from their ethnographies before they formulated social policy. In the long run, the Chicago enterprise was well served by his commentary, although at the time it doubtless contributed to some of the rifts. His pride in belonging to such a distinguished faculty was unmatched, and it was not until his 1989 retirement dinner that he understood how much that respect was reciprocated. Nearly all his colleagues, including several in poor health, paid warm tribute, including some friendly roasts.

After retirement Fred continued working with unanalyzed data from the Law School Juries Project, aided by graduate assistants assigned by the department. His apartment in the had a good view of Lake Michigan, and the right exposure for raising African violets, the hobby he shared with his neighbors once golf was no longer feasible.

Fred Strodtbeck is survived by his sons, Fred Anthony, James, and Andrew, and his grandchildren, Wyndham and Izabel Gass. Donations can be made in Fred's name to the National Parkinson's Foundation.

William Morgan, Cleveland State University

Classified Ad

Dissertation/Thesis Help: Let freelance editing pro for univ. presses ease the pain of diss/thesis writing. Work by phone (941-795-2779) or email, pollyk1@ msn.com (and check out my website: kmysite.verizon.net/res8gmrf/>. We might even have fun!

Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline

Proposals Sought Two Deadlines Each Year Proposals Are Due June 15 or December 15

The American Sociological Association (ASA) invites submissions for the Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline (FAD) awards. Supported by the ASA through a matching grant from the National Science Foundation, the goal of this award is to nurture the development of scientific knowledge by funding small, ground-breaking research initiatives and other important scientific research activities. FAD awards provide scholars with "venture capital" for innovative research that has the potential for challenging the discipline, stimulating new lines of research, and creating new networks of scientific collaboration. The award is intended to provide opportunities for substantive and methodological breakthroughs, broaden the dissemination of scientific knowledge, and provide leverage for acquisition of additional research funds.

Proposals are reviewed for scientific merit and the importance of the proposed research project. Within this context, specific evaluation criteria include the following elements:

- Innovativeness and promise of the research idea
- Originality and significance of research goals The potential of the study as a building block in
- the development of future research
- Appropriateness and significance of the research
- · Feasibility and adequacy of project design
 - Plans for analysis and evaluation of data Plans for dissemination of results
 - Appropriateness of requested budget

The awards are limited to individuals with PhD degrees or the equivalent. Preference is given to applicants who have not previously received a FAD award. The selection committee consists of four members of the ASA Council, ASA's Vice-President, and the ASA Executive Officer.

The amount of each award shall not exceed \$7,000. Payment goes directly to the principal investigator. Grant money may not be used for convention expenses, honoraria, or Principal Investigator's salary. No overhead expenses are provided if institutions assist in administering the award for applicants. Awardees are encouraged to continue the tradition of donating to FAD any royalty income derived from projects supported by the grant.

Applications must be received in the ASA Executive office by June 15 for awards to be reviewed in the summer cycle, and by December 15 for awards to be reviewed in the winter. Applications should include eight (8) copies of the following:

Recently funded research and conference proposals included a broad array of topics and methods—from unpaid

caring work to transnational political participation and from testing survey questions cross-nationally to applying Monte Carlo probability techniques. For a brief description of the last two cycles of awards, see the July/August

2004 and the December 2004 issues of Footnotes newsletter. These can be viewed on ASA's website at

- A cover sheet with the title, name of lead author, additional name(s) of author(s)
- A 100- to 200-word abstract of the research/ conference topic
- A maximum of 5 single-spaced pages

A detailed budget and time schedule

(excluding appendices) describing the project

A statement of other pending support

New Benefit Opportunity!

ASA introduces a new member affinity benefit called **The Capital for Knowledge** program. Members can use the Wells Fargo Capital for Knowledge services to obtain student loan assistance to cover the costs of education at the undergraduate and graduate degree levels. The program also offers free online college and scholarship searches.

The Capital for Knowledge program sets itself apart by extending its loan programs to your entire family. As a member of the American Sociological Association, you or any of your relatives—children, spouse, grandchildren, parents, siblings, aunts, and uncles—are eligible for the program.

Funding is also available for:

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- Private K-12 schools
- Education loan consolidation

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- The ability to borrow up to \$25,000 per school year while you or your family member is enrolled full-time or part-time in an educational institution.
- 24-hour online account access.
- Flexible repayment terms and competitive interest rates.
- Secure online application delivery.
- Rate-reduction rewards.
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FREE online education resources are available, including scholarship and college search engines. Visit www.capital4u.net for more information, or call 1-888-651-5626.

Membership in ASA benefits you!

Going to be in Washington, DC, in late October?

Mark your calendar . . . you are invited . . . to the ASA Centennial Reception & Research Exhibition on Capitol Hill (in the Rayburn House Office Bldg., Room B338-B339), on October 25, 2005, 5-7pm. Come celebrate at this commemoration of the Association's 100th anniversary. RSVP to ASA's Public Affairs Office at public.affairs@asanet.org.

Contact Information

Recent Winners

Send eight complete application packets to:

<www.asanet.org/footnotes/previous.html>.

FAD awards ASA/NSF Small Grant Program

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Prior to submitting the proposal, please feel free to phone or e-mail project co-director Roberta Spalter-Roth (202) 383-9005, ext. 317 (spalter-roth@asanet.org). Applicants must notify ASA if other funding is received for the project.

Visit our website at <www.asanet.org/members/fad.html>.

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