

Footnotes

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A Capitol Hill Party Celebrates 100 Years

ASA showcases sociological research, education, and service to society at its 100th anniversary in the U.S. Capital

by Johanna Olexy,
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"The people in the U.S. Congress need social scientists to provide the kind of information required to inform public policy," said New York Rep. Sherwood "Sherry" Boehlert, the Republican Chair of the U.S. House Committee on Science, and the first of three Members of Congress to speak at ASA's October 25



Rep. Sherwood Boehlert (R-NY) speaks to the attendees of the Centennial Reception & Research Exhibit about the policy need for social science research.

Centennial Congressional Reception & Research Exhibit.

The reception was ASA's latest celebration focused on its centenary, and the event was designed intentionally to both commemorate the historic milestone of ASA's 100 years of existence and to showcase sociology relevant to federal policy among a unique national leadership audience in the nation's capital.

The reception was an overwhelming success, with nearly 200 attendees, including sociologists and students, congressional staffers, congressional committee staffers, federal science agency officials, and policy representatives, hearing speeches by Rep. Boehlert, North Carolina Rep. David Price (D), and Rhode Island Rep. Patrick Kennedy (D) on the utility of social science for policy. Tennessee Rep. Bart Gordon (D) and his staff on the House Committee on Science were very helpful with arranging this event, providing the necessary sponsorship, and ASA publicly acknowledges this support.

Sociologists in the Limelight

ASA's much-anticipated "birthday party on the Hill" was commemorated with 28 research poster displays by four categories of exhibitors: (1) Seven individual sociologists (highlighting a range of science and education topics including disaster preparedness, K-12 education including science education, homeland security); (2) Nine college and university departments in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area; (3) Representatives from eight federal research agencies; and (4) Four nonprofit social science research organizations. (The federal agency programs represented were the National Center for Education Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, National Institute of Justice, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Science Foundation, Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Also represented were the Consortium of Social Science Associations, the National Academies, the Council of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics, and the DC Sociological Society.)



Rep. Patrick Kennedy (D-RI) [center] with ASA Executive Officer Sally Hillsman [left] and ASA President Cynthia Fuchs Epstein.

In Service to the Government

In addition to celebrating 100 years of sociology, the reception was a reminder to federal policymakers and the congressional audience of sociology's relevance to Americans' lives and well-being.

ASA President Cynthia Epstein and Executive Officer Sally Hillsman each spoke briefly about the ASA and the role of sociology in federal and local policy.

"We are a vibrant discipline ... dedicated to the advancement of sociology as a scientific discipline and to sociology's

See Centennial, page 4

Sociologist-led Homeland Security Center Is Unveiled

University of Maryland's START program to explore terrorists' mindsets, motivations

by David C. Walsh*

A new component of U.S. research-based efforts to understand and weaken global terrorism was formally launched at the University of Maryland's College Park, MD, campus at a press conference and panel discussion in September.

Unveiling the new National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START)—which incorporates a collective of sociologists, psychologists, criminologists, risk analysts, anthropologists, and other scientists—START and University officials described the new Center and its mission.

Enabled by a \$12-million Department of Homeland Security (DHS) grant announced in January (see February 2005 Footnotes, p. 1), START engages a half-dozen professors at Maryland partnering with collaborators at another two-dozen U.S. institutions as

well as some in Europe and Israel. It is the sixth of an eventual seven Homeland Security Centers of Excellence (HS-Centers). START is housed at the University of Maryland. All the HS-Centers will tackle different dimensions of homeland defense.

See START, page 10



START director and sociologist Gary LaFree speaks about the new DHS Center of Excellence before introducing the seated panel of speakers, which included [left to right] Jacques Gansler, University of Maryland's Vice President for Research; Melvin Bernstein, DHS Director of University Programs; Edward Montgomery, Dean of the University of Maryland's College of Behavioral and Social Sciences; William W. Destler, University of Maryland Provost; and Charles E. McQueary, DHS Undersecretary.

Think Ahead to 2007! Session Proposals Are Invited for the 102nd Annual Meeting Program!

The 2007 program is now starting to take shape under the leadership of President-Elect Frances Fox Piven and the 2007 Program Committee. "Is Another World Possible? Sociological Perspectives on Contemporary Politics" is a theme that invites participation across the discipline and gathers together a variety of sociological work in diverse formats.

The wide spectrum of sessions on the Annual Meeting program reflects the ASA's commitment to facilitate intellectual communication and the transmission of knowledge, information, and skills relevant to the field of sociology and aligned social sciences. Members are encouraged to submit session proposals for the following components of the program.

Thematic Sessions are specially designed and planned by the Program Committee to further examine the meeting theme. The sessions are broad in scope and endeavor to make the theme of the meeting come alive. Ideas are encouraged that confront issues in new ways, unfold the theme in various settings, or bring new research together

in new ways. Participation in a thematic session is by invitation only; a proposal should include suggestions for organizer and participants (see guidelines below). To receive full consideration, Thematic Session proposals should be submitted by November 30, 2005.

Special Sessions focus on new areas of sociological work, timely topics, and a variety of critical areas facing the world today. Special Session topics may or may not relate to the theme. They generally address sociological issues, whether in research or its application, of importance to the discipline or of interest beyond. Participation is by invitation. Proposals for sessions co-sponsored with sister sociological associations are usually accommodated under this component.

Regional Spotlight Sessions provide opportunities to look at issues pertinent to the host site for the Annual Meeting. With New York City as the site of the 2007 Annual Meeting, a broad spectrum of topics awaits exploration, from historical and political perspectives to international relations to cultural and artistic influences and beyond.

See Annual, page 11

Inside this Issue: ASA Award Nominations and New Research Survey

Details on submitting nominations for the nine major **ASA Awards** presented at the Annual Meeting in August are on page 12. The deadline for all of the awards is December 31, 2005, so send your nominations in soon. And visibility is increasing for non-academic sociologists with a **new survey** from ASA's Research & Development Department (see page 4).

In This Issue . . .

3 Sociologist to Head National Children's Center
 Barbara Entwisle to direct multi-federal-agency study center on child and adult health.



3 Immigration Reform Makes an Odd Bedfellow
 ASA's Congressional Fellow examines the party's different approaches to immigration reform.



4 Sociologists Outside the Ivory Tower
 ASA Research and Development Department develops new survey on non-academic sociologists.



5 The Organization of Regional Societies
 Centennial article on the regional associations.



7 Kent State and University of Akron Collaboration
 Two sociology departments share responsibilities of producing many PhDs.



8 Presenting the 2005 Award Winners
 Seven prestigious awards were presented to nine prominent sociologists.



12 ASA Seeks the Best of the Best
 Send your nominations for the major ASA awards by December 31.



Our Regular Features

Public Forum.....	10
Departments.....	13
Obituaries	18

The Executive Officer's Column

ASA's Centennial Year: Members Speak, Council Responds



Much has happened since the ASA 2005 centennial year began. While many special activities were undertaken to commemorate our 100th anniversary, others were born of significant national or world events that engaged members and ASA in actions that have added dimensions to ASA as a professional association during its centenary. Historians at our bicentennial may infer trends from ASA's many institutional roles during this year and, likely, from the ones that follow.

Sociology and Human Rights

Developments in international terrorism, the war in Iraq, and international plenary speakers at the 2004 Annual Meeting (e.g., past presidents of Brazil and Ireland), as well as insights on domestic developments from U.S. plenary speakers at the 2005 Annual Meeting (e.g., historians, legal scholars, political analysts) spurred renewed sensitivity to issues of human rights among sociologists. Members urged Council to commemorate our centenary with an official statement on human rights. Council responded in August, recognizing that although the Association has spoken often and taken formal actions to defend "sociologists and other scholars persecuted for their beliefs or scholarly activities," ASA lacked a comprehensive position statement to affirm its support for basic civil and political freedoms here and abroad. Drawing upon the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the statements of allied scientific and academic bodies, ASA has codified its commitment to basic human rights, particularly as they nurture free scientific inquiry and human development (see p. 7 of this *Footnotes*).

Sociology and Disasters

ASA entered its celebratory year with scenes of devastation from a major international disaster, the December 2004 tsunami. Our members, however, reacted to that news, and the hurricane devastation of the U.S. Gulf Coast, by recognizing that sociological scholars and researchers are not impotent in facing tragic events. Sociologists have been studying disasters for more than a hundred years and actively engaging policymakers and the public with useful knowledge. ASA President Troy Duster responded with a special opening plenary of our 100th Annual Meeting chaired by Kai Erikson and featuring University of Indonesia sociologist Imam Prasodjo, who is leading recovery activities in Aceh. Shortly after, President Cynthia Fuchs Epstein responded by supporting an intense effort by the ASA Executive Office to pull together resources of use to the sociological community, press, and public on the hurricane disasters, and by working with other leading sociologists to initiate new national research efforts.



Sociology for the Nation

The relevance of sociology to national policymaking is not disputed within our discipline, but members want ASA to develop effective methods of making this relevance visible. Council supported an ASA Centennial Congressional Reception and Research Exhibit as the capstone of this year, and both centennial-year presidents Epstein and Duster represented the Association at the event. Four Members of Congress helped ASA put policy-relevant sociology (as well as educational and federal research support) prominently on display at this Capitol Hill event last month (see article on p. 1). This was truly a proud moment for our discipline and our members in the nation's capital.

Sociology for the Health of Science

Council responded immediately and proudly to the news that the National Science Board had recognized New York University sociologist Dalton Conley with the immensely prestigious Alan T. Waterman Award (see May/June 2005 *Footnotes*, p. 1). The award catapulted sociology's visibility among important scientific and policy audiences that affect the welfare of science overall, and sociology in particular. Council's support of ASA's public affairs efforts and our membership in the Consortium of Social Science Associations continues to reflect the members' needs for efforts in support of federal funding for the social sciences and advocacy to defend research peer review and to preserve and improve federal data systems, as well as promote the relevance of sociological research to national policy development. Tangible results include restoration of funding for the 2010 Census and the American Community Survey and a Senate amendment to overturn the Bureau of Labor Statistics' planned elimination of the collection and publication of worker data on women.

Council developed a pragmatic position statement to counter the scientifically uninformed comments of Harvard University's Lawrence Summers about women's achievement in science and math and worked with the Executive Office to inform the public and policymakers of this research, which counters stereotypes and can improve the diversity of the U.S. scientific, engineering, math, and technology workforce.

In response to many members' interest in the thematic sessions of the 2004 Annual Meeting, Council created a Task Force on Institutionalizing Public Sociology. Its forthcoming recommendations will have an impact on sociology as a discipline and profession as well as affect other sciences as they struggle with effective ways to promote "public science," to enhance the nation's well-being through science.

ASA Members Break Records

These achievements spring from the engagement of ASA members and from their volunteer efforts within the Association. ASA members established the Association's 100th year as the year with the highest number and proportion of eligible voters participating in the ASA election. We marked another year of growth in the Association's membership, moving us to a 30-year high. The 2005 Centennial Annual Meeting was the second meeting ever to top 5,000 registrants and was the second largest meeting in ASA history (after 2004). And, the 2005 meeting was the first to top 600 sessions!

But, at the "end of the day," Council was wise enough *not* to take all these achievements too seriously, when it authorized an official centennial activity for members to poke a little fun at ourselves with *The Sociologist's Book of Cartoons*. □

—Sally T. Hillsman

Sociologist to Lead National Children's Study Center

by Sylvia Pociask, ASA Research Assistant, and Lee Herring, ASA Public Affairs Office

The National Children's Study (NCS), a long-anticipated and comprehensive multi-federal-agency effort to assess the effects of the environment on child and adult health, took a major step forward in September with the formal announcement that contracts have been awarded to six Vanguard Centers to pilot and complete the first phases of the NCS. If adequately funded by Congress over the next few years, the NCS will be the largest such study ever undertaken in the United States, and appropriately, the NCS has incorporated the social and behavioral sciences from its inception.

In fact, sociologist Barbara Entwisle, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, is one of two Principal Investigators (PI) of one of the six funded centers: The Study location of Duplin County, North Carolina. Together with Principal Investigator David Savitz, an epidemiologist, and co-PI Nancy Dole will be collaborating with others at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill and with other institutions, including Duke University and Battelle Memorial Institute.

Study Location Selection

The other five NCS Vanguard Centers are: University of California-Irvine, for the study location of Orange County; Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, for the study location of Queens County; Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, and Drexel University for the study location of Montgomery County; University of Utah, Salt Lake City, for the Study location of Salt Lake County; and University of Wisconsin-Madison, and the Medical College of Wisconsin, for the study location of Waukesha County. Of the 96 study locations that were selected in the first stage of sampling, eight were selected as potential Vanguard Sites using a stratified sampling approach that ensured representation across four geographic regions and selection of two certainty locations, two rural locations, and four non-certainty metropolitan locations. Of the eight, six have been funded so far. Duplin was chosen as a nonmetropolitan county in the South.

"The potential of the NCS to contribute to basic social science as well as public health is tremendous," said Indiana University-Bloomington sociologist Bernice Pescosolido. "The decision to scientifically select research sites using probability sampling methods avoids traditional problems with medical study approaches. Further, the inclusion of sociologists like Barbara Entwisle from the start has meant that the research protocol and methods of data collection will be sensitive to the needs of social science," said

Pescosolido, who, along with Pennsylvania State University colleague Linda Burton, serves on the Federal Advisory Committee of the NCS.

The NCS is a massive national undertaking by three primary participating federal agencies: The National Institutes of Health's National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD); the Centers for Disease Control (CDC); and the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS).

These six NCS Vanguard Centers were chosen in part because they have advanced clinical research and data collection capabilities, with the ability to obtain and manage biological and

environmental specimens; have community networks for identifying, recruiting, and retaining eligible mothers and infants;

and demonstrate a commitment to the protection and privacy of data. Entwisle, along with other investigators, will work within their communities to recruit participants, collect and process data, and pilot new research methods for incorporation into the full study.

The full nationwide study would follow a very large representative sample of children from early life through adulthood, seeking information to prevent and treat health problems such as autism, birth defects, diabetes, heart disease, and obesity. "The National Children's Study would follow more than 100,000 children, from before birth, and, in some cases, even before pregnancy," said Duane Alexander, MD, Director of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD). "It would meticulously measure their environmental exposures while tracking their health and development, from infancy through childhood, until age 21, seeking the root causes of many childhood and adult diseases."

In the search for environmental influences on human health, and their relationship to genetic constitution, NCS researchers plan to examine factors such as the food children eat, the air they breathe, their schools and neighborhoods,

their frequency of visits to a health care provider, and even the composition of the house dust in their homes. Entwisle and other scientists also plan to gather biological samples from both parents and children and analyze them for exposure to environmental factors.

"Given the importance of the overall study, and its scope, I am pleased to have sociology represented among the Vanguard Centers," said Entwisle in an interview with *Footnotes*.

This study has been a long time in the making. There has been much coordination and planning across many agencies, which is unusual for federal bureaucracies. NICHD, NIEHS, CDC, and EPA are just a few of the agencies involved. The multi-agency undertaking reflects the magnitude of the study. □

Given the importance of the overall study, and its scope, I am pleased to have sociology represented among the Vanguard Centers.

—Barbara Entwisle

The potential of the NCS to contribute to basic social science as well as public health is tremendous.

—Bernice Pescosolido

Proposed Disaster Legislation Is Informed by Sociological Research

by Lee Herring, ASA Public Affairs Office

In the August 2 Air France plane crash in Toronto, passengers did not panic as some reports stated. Contrary to popular belief, passengers may have been scared, but because they did *not* panic, everyone escaped safely," said sociologist and disaster researcher Lee Clarke, Rutgers University.

Sociological research has been demonstrating for some time now that as first responders in emergency situations, "ordinary" people tend *not* to panic, but instead more typically exhibit normal altruistic type behavior and social coordination. Data to this effect contradict popular and uncorroborated, reflex-like news accounts. Reaction to a disaster is "spur of the moment." And lawmakers on Capitol Hill are beginning to recognize this sociological phenomenon. For example, Rep. Patrick Kennedy (D-RI) introduced his *Ready, Willing and Able Act* [HR 3565] on July 26. The bill extensively taps concrete knowledge (extracted from sociological research) about actual human behavior in disaster situations. Sociologist Kathleen Tierney, Director of the University of Colorado's Natural Hazards Center, was cited in the legislation. The bill's objective is to change mind-sets and urge elected officials to engage the public in the development of emergency plans. It aims specifically to avoid the adverse consequences of failing to incorporate citizens' knowledge, and avoid alienating Americans as

citizen-participants, thereby jeopardizing the ability of the United States to respond effectively to domestic emergencies. To quote Rep. Kennedy, "Direct, participatory community-based disaster planning incorporates unique local conditions of culture, geography, language, and infrastructure, as a fail-safe against developing unrealistic emergency plans, and gives citizens a meaningful role in preparing for disasters."

Kennedy's bill has already gained support from members of the House Committee on Homeland Security. Co-sponsors of his bill include Rep. Bennie Thompson (D-MS), Rep. Mike McIntyre (D-NC), Rep. Sheila Jackson Lee (D-TX), Jim Langevin (D-RI), and others. ASA's July/August 2004 *Footnotes* newsletter (see bottom photo and caption) described early meetings with Kennedy's legislative staff as he began developing an earlier version of the bill. The bill can be found at <frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=109_cong_bills&docid=f:h3565ih.txt.pdf>.

Renowned mathematical/decision-science psychologist Baruch Fischhoff, Carnegie Mellon University, published an August 7 *New York Times* op-ed that captures the importance of the general public as first responders. Because of the many other recent disasters, those in the media have also taken more notice of disaster sociologists as society continues to be impacted. □

Immigration Reform and the Latino Vote

by Tomás R. Jiménez,
ASA Congressional Fellow

No other issue makes stranger "bedfellows" than immigration advocates and U.S. politicians. With the recent introduction of comprehensive federal immigration reform legislation, we see the emergence of this odd coalition while witnessing divergent political gains from the Latino vote for Democrats and Republicans.

Witness a recent Capitol Hill press conference on immigration reform hosted by the National Immigration Forum (NIF), a leading "pro-immigrant" advocacy group in Washington, DC. The press conference was a show of force for support of a massive overhaul to U.S. immigration policy. Voicing their agreement with principles that President George Bush outlined in January 2004 were the leaders of NIF, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, leaders from three major labor unions, U.S. Catholic Conference of Bishops, National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium, Grover Norquist (a conservative activist and President of Americans for Tax Reform), the National Council of La Raza, and Stephen Moore (a conservative activist, Cato Institute Fellow, and founder of the Free Enterprise Fund). It would be difficult to imagine stranger bedfellows!

United on Immigration

Why do people from such different political stripes unite around immigration? No matter how you slice the issue, virtually every constituency can find a compelling reason to support an agenda that emphasizes a more or less pro-immigration agenda. For folks on the left, a pro-immigration agenda speaks to

human and civil rights, fair labor practices, and racial and ethnic equality. For those on the right, support for immigration reform means meeting American labor demands and economic growth.

But for a substantial contingent within the GOP, immigration reform stands for much more than a pro-business agenda. Immigration reform is fundamentally a political calculation and one that could pay big dividends. For some Republicans, immigration reform provides a golden opportunity to eclipse Democrats as the party for Latinos. In the last election, President Bush, a former border state governor, made significant gains in attracting Latino voters. Some polls showed that Bush won 44% of Latino votes, compared to John Kerry's 53%. Republicans would like to narrow this gap, and they are hoping that tackling the immigration issue will be their ticket.

Their approach to immigration reforms breaks with past Republican strategies that emphasized border security and a supply of low wage labor. These principles are present in the current approach, but the new strategy is political as well. To be sure, many Republicans are staunch immigration restrictionists, who would much prefer militarizing the border to any comprehensive reform. Nonetheless, a growing number are putting a more immigrant-friendly face on the party. Nowhere was



Tomás R. Jiménez

Centennial, from page 1

service on behalf of the public good," said Hillsman. "This is an ambitious mission, but one whose success we think is well demonstrated by even a small selection of sociologists, sociology departments, and federal science programs such as those who have joined us tonight. They illustrate what our discipline can do through timely and high quality social science to serve the public and its policy makers in tackling hard problems."

In Service to the People

Before introducing Rep. Price, Epstein said, "Never has our discipline been as challenging and engaged as we are now Our contributions to knowledge are finding new audiences in government, in the private sector, and among the public through the media and our educational institutions. Sociologists, like other informed Americans and policymakers, aspire to government and policy dialogue that relies on a base of reliable scientifically established evi-

dence. So, our purpose tonight is to celebrate our centennial and to sample some of the notable achievements of sociological research that are policy-relevant. Such research can help government and the public inform their policy debates, and provide information that can help us understand how public policy can be more effectively implemented."

Adorning the Rayburn House Office Building banquet room were the 11 large, colorful ASA centennial banners depicting ASA's history in the context of the last 100 years of U.S. history. In addition to the poster displays, attendees enjoyed good food and drink, the speeches by Members of congress, and made new connections with other researchers and made valuable congressional contacts.

Rep. Kennedy, who recently proposed national disaster-preparedness legislation, the *Ready, Willing, and Able Act* (see page 3 of this issue or the ASA website at <www.asanet.org/page.wv?section=Press&name=Disaster+Legislation+Proposal>),

Immigration, from page 3

this clearer than in the President's initial pitch for broad immigration reform in January of 2004, when compassionate conservatism was on full display. The President lavished praise on immigrants for their strong work ethic and desire to make a better life. But the key political outcome of his speech was that the President put the Republican stamp on immigration reform.

By pushing policies that are more welcoming to immigrants, Republicans aim to win the Latino vote into the foreseeable future. A recent Capitol Hill briefing for Republican staffers illustrates the point. Among the panelists was Norquist, one of the intellectual architects of the neo-conservative movement and an increasingly vocal spokesperson for immigration reform. Norquist read a quote from Samuel Dickenson Burchard's 1884 address to the Republican National Committee: "We are Republicans, and don't propose to leave our party and identify ourselves with the party whose antecedents have been rum, Romanism and rebellion." According to Norquist, Burchard's words are emblematic of the anti-immigrant sentiment that prevailed in the 19th century Republican party. It was this attitude that pushed immigrants away from the GOP and all but ensured that the descendents of immigrants would vote largely Democrat throughout the 20th century. The lesson that Norquist and other, though not *all*, Republicans have learned from their distant predecessors is that the party that appears most welcoming to today's immigrants will be the party that wins the votes of the children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren of today's immigrants, much like Democrats won this vote beginning in the late 19th century.

From the Left

Democrats have made concerted efforts to win the Latino vote, but they appeal to Latinos on different grounds. Democrats invoke civil and human rights, education, health care, and other issues that are more likely to appeal to Latinos dyed in the wool of the Civil Rights Movement. This approach seems to ignore two very important demo-

graphic facts. The first is that the share of Latinos who lived through the civil rights era is small and shrinking. According to the Pew Hispanic Center, while native-born Latinos make up 55 percent of the total Latino population, immigrant Latinos account for the remaining 45 percent, and most of the latter migrated after the Civil Rights Movement. Further, many native-born Latinos are the young children of immigrants. Invoking issues popular during the Civil Rights Movement is likely to resonate more with established native-born Latinos than immigrants and their children.

Second, the destinations of immigrants within the United States have noticeably shifted from largely coastal regions to "new gateways" in the Midwest and South, areas over which Republicans have a tight grasp. Latino immigrants are now a significant presence in solidly "red" states that Democrats have eschewed in recent elections. Doing so in the future will mean ignoring a growing share of the Latino population. The assimilation of Midwestern and Southern Latino immigrants and their descendents will likely entail their taking on the political mores of the regions in which they increasingly reside. Winning the votes of these Latinos imposes a significant challenge, even if Democrats make a concerted effort, to say nothing of the challenge it poses if they continue to ignore these states.

There is little doubt that any immigration reform that is passed will have the support of many Democrats. But President Bush and many Republicans staked their claim to the compassionate immigration reform first, making Democratic support appear to be an unoriginal response to a Republican initiative. For now, the issue of immigration will make strange bedfellows. But if we see comprehensive immigration reform pass a Republican-led House and Senate, and receive the signature of a Republican president, the bed that is the Republican Party will appear increasingly cozy to Latino immigrants and their descendents. □

which was informed by sociological research, remarked, "The American Sociological Association has been successful not only by promoting the vitality, visibility, and diversity of sociology, but also by informing the general public, as well as national and international leaders, about human behavior, social dynamics, and the resilience of humanity."

"May sociology's significance for the public and its leaders continue throughout the 21st century and to its second centennial," concluded Hillsman. □



From left to right: Allison Rosenberg, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, Rep. David Price (D-NC), Karolyn Tyson (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill), Catherine Liao (Rep. Price's Office).

Increasing the Visibility of Sociology PhDs Outside the Ivory Tower

by Roberta Spalter-Roth, ASA Research and Development Department

Say "sociologist" and most listeners imagine "Professor so-and-so," so to increase the visibility of non-academic sociologists employed in government, for-profit, and not-for-profit sectors, ASA recently convened a forum of 30 PhD-level sociologists employed outside traditional academia to begin a more comprehensive exploration of sociology career paths. These non-academic sociologists met at the American Sociological Association (ASA) offices in Washington, DC, in October, hailing from federal agencies such as the U.S. Departments of Education, Housing and Urban Development, Agriculture, Justice, the Bureau of the Census, and the National Institute of Mental Health; not-for-profit organizations such as the American Institutes for Research, the Urban Institute, and Child Trends; and independent consultant positions.

Ford-supported Survey

Their discussion was focused on the possible mismatch between knowledge and skills learned in graduate school and those used in current jobs. They also discussed the use of the sociological imagination in their work as well as pathways to careers outside of the academy. A major purpose of this meeting was to refine a questionnaire for a survey on these topics that the ASA Research and Development Department will be sending in early December to non-academic members of the ASA, the Rural Sociological Society, and the newly merged Sociological Practice Association/Society for Applied Sociology.

The survey is part of an effort funded by the Ford Foundation. As a result, Ford and the ASA hope to learn: about the educational and employment experiences of non-academically employed sociology PhDs; to determine if doctoral programs in sociology prepare graduates for research, policy, advocacy, and management positions in these sectors; where they learned job-relevant skills, if not in their PhD programs; and if they would like to have learned these skills in graduate school.

Currently, among sociology PhDs, less than 30 percent are employed in outside higher education, the smallest share among all the social sciences (see data at <www.asanet.org/page.wv?name=Employed+US+Social+Scientists+with+Doctoral+Degrees§ion=Profession+Trend+Data>). Meeting participants discussed why the percent-

age of sociologists working in non-academic sectors is so low. Most agreed that while there was a high degree of overlap in statistical and survey skills between the academic and the other sectors, that their advisors discouraged them from employment outside the academy. Sociology faculty who acted as mentors did not have the necessary connections for employment outside the academy, according to one meeting participant. Several other participants pointed to the gap between the skills rewarded in graduate school and those they needed on their jobs, such as the ability to work collaboratively in interdisciplinary groups, the ability to manage projects including non-sociologists, and the lack of policy analysis skills. This lack of skills may not, of course, be unique to sociologists.

Added Value

Sociology PhDs do bring added value, besides survey and statistical skills, to the table. These assets include conceptual and analytic skills for building typologies, analyzing institutional change, and developing concepts. As one participant phrased it, "Sociological concepts confront the taken-for-granted social world. We sociologists work on a conceptual map that others think they know." These skills can broaden and operationalize research questions, many agreed. Sociologists in government, for-profit, and not-for-profit organizations need to produce and defend a product, argue for findings that may contravene accepted policies or practices, and manage a staff of non-sociologists. There were vigorous nods of agreement when one participant suggested that ASA should seek funding to send non-academic sociologists to teach full-time at PhD-granting universities to produce graduates that can communicate outside the world of sociologists and gain esteem in non-sociological circles, esteem that some participants feel has been lost.

The meeting was exciting and provocative and questions raised caused the ASA Research and Development Department to rework the draft questionnaire. It will be sent out as an online survey in early December 2005 so that others may join this important discussion. The survey (questionnaire) will be posted soon on an ASA webpage. Watch <www.asanet.org/> for information on the webpage address and watch your email in-box for an invitation to participate in the survey. □

A Century of Professional Organization in American Sociology

This is the first essay of a three-part perspective series commemorating ASA's centennial year.

by Bruce Keith, United States Military Academy West Point

The history of sociology is replete with illustrations of how the discipline benefited from the actions of individuals and departments. And yet, the organization of American sociology, as depicted by Lawrence Rhoades (1981), is inextricably linked to the development of its professional associations. Notably, the relationship between the national and regional societies has evolved from recognition and integration to separation and autonomous isolation. For example, the ASA¹ initially established a relationship with the regional societies in 1932. From 1942 through 1963, regional societies were given direct representation on the ASA Council. This pattern of governance changed in 1963 when regional societies nominated two candidates for the ASA Council with one of them chosen in the general election. After 1967, the ASA Council terminated its relationship with the regional societies.

Several reasons have been advanced to explain the separation of the national and regional associations; perhaps most conceivable is the perspective that the regionals contribute relatively little to the promotion and advancement of the discipline. One wonders, therefore, if consolidation of these organizations into fewer associations might benefit the discipline. In consideration of this query, I direct attention to three areas across five regional associations.² In succession, I examine leadership patterns, institutional appointments of recent sociology doctoral recipients, and regional association membership.

Path to Leadership

Membership provides experience through leadership opportunities. Illustratively, from 1930 through 2003, 360 persons served as regional association presidents; 75 persons served as ASA presidents. With few exceptions, presidents of the associations served single one-year terms. Five percent (18) of the 360 regional association presidents served as president and vice president of ASA, another 4 percent (14) were ASA president, and 6 percent (21) served as the ASA vice president. Nine percent (32) of the regional presidents served as ASA president while 43 percent (32) of the ASA presidents served as president

of a regional association.

The relationship between the national and regional associations is evident from the inter-related patterns of their elected officers. From 1930 to 1939, 30 percent (3) of ASA presidents have been regional association presidents. These proportions increased through the 1980s, when 70 percent (7) of ASA presidents served as a regional president. Since 1990, only two of the 14 ASA presidents have been regional presidents (Figure 1).

If we assume that presidents of the regionals are drawn from their respective constituencies, we might expect to find that regional presidents' institutional affiliations have shifted away from graduate programs. Evident from Figure 2 is the observation that the institutions represented by national and regional association presidents parallel one another through 1969. During the 1970s and 1980s, shifts occur in both the ASA and regional associations. Since 1990, the two trends diverge dramatically, with the regional and national association presidents increasingly being drawn from different institutional types.

Institutional Prestige

Ironically, while doctoral program faculty have divested themselves from leadership roles in the regionals, most of their graduates are likely to receive appointments in institutions that remain affiliated with them. Of the 1,622 sociology PhDs conferred between 2000 and 2003, only 11 percent (179) received faculty appointments in doctoral-granting sociology departments.³ Moreover, as the status of one's graduate department decreases, so too does the probability of placement in a doctoral program. To illustrate, of the 727 graduates from sociology programs with a status of "inadequate" through "good," 42 (5.8 percent) received appointments in other PhD departments; of the 895 graduates from "strong" and "distinguished" departments, 137 (15.3 percent) hold such appointments.⁴ Thus, one out of seven graduates from high status departments and one out of 17 graduates from low- to mid-status departments received faculty appointments in programs that offer a doctorate in sociology.

Regional Membership

Strong leadership requires a strong membership base, though assessing

leadership opportunities from actual membership figures is somewhat elusive. This difficulty is attributable in part to variation in the way records are maintained and in the arbitrary selection of organizational boundaries. For these reasons, I have examined potential membership by the geographic locations of presidents' institutional affiliations, an approach that creates cleanly demarcated geographical boundaries among the five regional associations (Keith 2004).⁵ Accordingly, the Eastern Sociological Society (ESS) has a potential membership base of 3,172 faculty.⁶ The North Central Sociological Association (NCSA) and Pacific Sociological Association (PSA) are most similar with respect to their population sizes (1,243 and 1,426 faculty respectively) while the Southern Sociological Society (SSS) and Midwest Sociological Society (MSS) are comparable (1,852 and 1,710 respectively). The PSA is the most efficient recruiter, attracting 57 percent of its available faculty base; the SSS recruits 48 percent of its faculty base, followed in turn by the MSS (45 percent), the ESS (24 percent), and the NSCA (11 percent).⁷ Thus, while membership provides leadership opportunities within the discipline, the regional societies are, at present and to varying degrees over time, attracting relatively small segments of their potential membership base.

Membership in regional associations is attractive to a diverse group of individuals and drawn increasingly from a population base that is not well-represented among the ASA leadership. As such, the regionals represent an important venue through which many sociologists receive recognition and leadership experience. Nonetheless, the regionals appear to recruit a small proportion of their potential membership base. To remain viable throughout the 21st century, the discipline of sociology needs to address the divergent organizational trajectories of the professional associations within the context of its prevailing culture. □

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Notes

¹ The second essay in this three-part series will address the evolution of disciplinary culture and organizational drift.

² Throughout this paper, I denote the national sociological association as the ASA while recognizing that the official name of this organization remained the American Sociological Society through 1959.

³ I direct attention to five regional associations, including the North Central Sociological Association (NCSA), the Pacific Sociological Association (PSA), the Eastern Sociological Society (ESS), the Southern Sociological Society (SSS), and the Midwest Sociological Society (MSS). Insofar as the Southwestern and Mid-South Sociological Associations maintain histories distinctly different than the others, I have excluded them from this analysis.

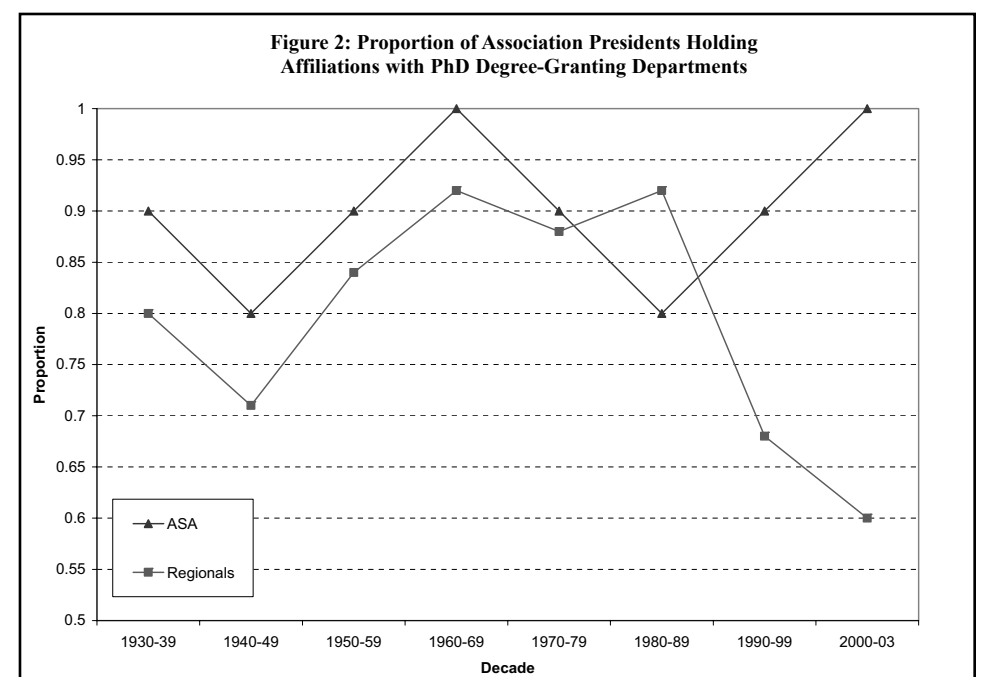
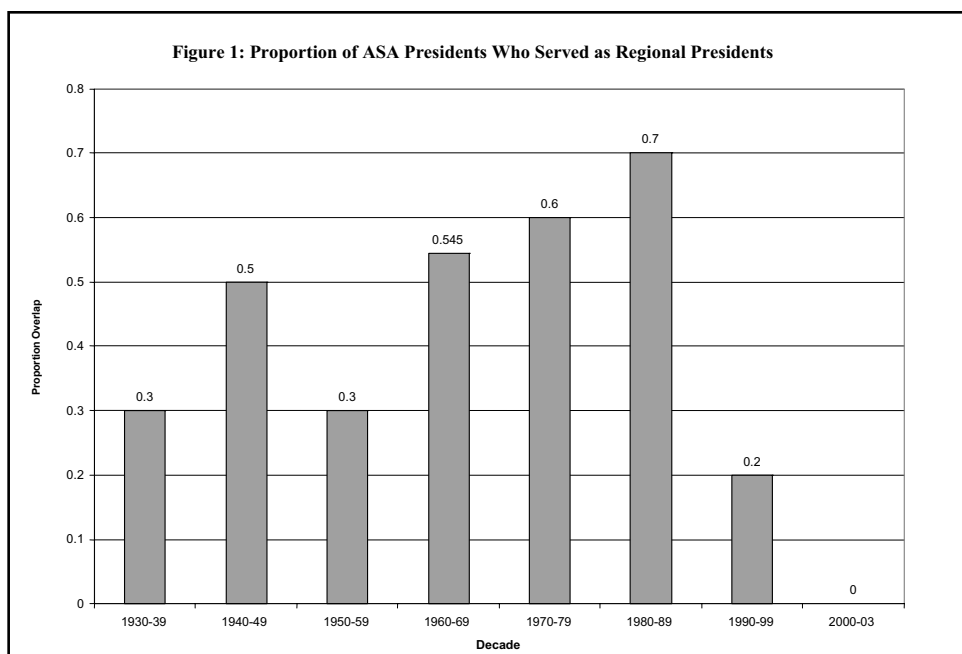
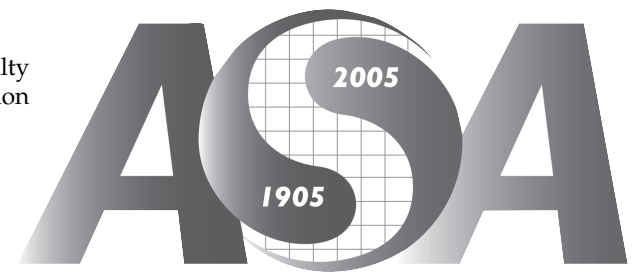
⁴ Data on PhD recipients and job appointments were drawn from the *ASA Guide to Graduate Departments of Sociology (2000-2004 editions)*.

⁵ These figures are based on National Research Council data (Goldberger, Maher, and Flattau, 1995), demarcated by Cartter's (1966) five department categories.

⁶ Information on regional presidents was obtained from two sources: conference programs and websites.

⁷ Data on the population of potential members was drawn from the ASA's 1999 *Directory of Members*.

⁸ Actual membership data was obtained from the regional associations.



International Workshop on Social Networks Theory and Methodology: Applications for Regional Carbon Management

by Penelope Canan, Global Carbon Project

What can social network theory and methods contribute to solving the social problem of global warming? That was the question entertained at the International Workshop on Social Networks Theory and Methodology, hosted by the Global Carbon Project (GCP) in Tsukuba, Japan April 5-7, 2005. Social scientists from Japan, the United States, and Europe reported on state-of-the-art social network theory and methodology to envision their use for on-the-ground social change regarding carbon management in real places. Below is an overview of the conference and its collective thinking.

Workshop participants included (in alphabetical order): Jeffrey Broadbent (University of Minnesota), Joseph Cabrera (University of Arizona), Penelope Canan (GCP & University of Denver), Elizabeth Caniglia (Oklahoma State University), Catherine Dibble (University of Maryland), Fukuyo Iino (United Nations University, Japan), Mikiko Kainuma (NIES, Japan), Yasuko Kameyama (NIES, Japan), Kazumi Kondoh (Washington State University), Elizabeth Malone (Joint Global Change Research Institute, University of Maryland, and Pacific Northwest National Laboratory), Michael Obersteiner (IIASA, Austria), Erich Schienke (Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute), Stephan Scholz (GCP & University of Arizona), John Sonnett (University of Arizona), Hiroyasu Sugihara (Development Bank of Japan), Yutaka Tsujinaka (observer, University of Tsukuba, Japan), Yoshiki Yamagata (NIES, Japan), and Chisa Umemiya (NIES, Japan).

Some Beginning Assumptions. We began with the assumption that network action is a powerful organizational force, especially useful for intentionally flexible response to changing conditions in an operating environment. This is because network components can be selected and quickly "activated" according to perceptions of appropriate responses. Network ties can also be usefully called upon to resist threats to the status quo from external challenges. (Consider, for example, the power of the "old boys' network" in resisting acceptance of women and minorities in decision making positions.)

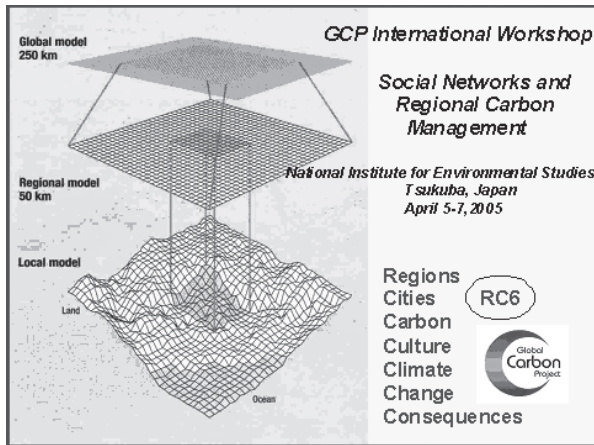
Network analysis is especially promising to go beyond the statistical and conceptual categories of organizational behavior (firms, nation states, disciplines) in that it facilitates the examination of non-continuous social units that traverse the nation state, even regions and continents. Essentially, network analysis is concerned with the structure of social relations independent of locale and circumstance, examining patterns in connectedness among non-contiguous, multi-site entities, using interpersonal and interorganizational and other network ties as the basic unit of analysis. Anheier and Katz (2005:207) explain that:

"Network analysis measures social reality not by reference to people's individual attributes (gender, class, age, values, and so on) but by looking at their social relationship, the patterns they form, and their implications for choices and behavior."

They maintain that networks are appropriate for understanding social behavior in the 21st century of globalization where society is an "interconnected and multilayered social space" comprised of "cross-border networks" and "chains of interaction" linking the local to the global (quoting Keane 2001).

The mission of earth system science and of the Global Carbon Project is revolutionary: to change the way the science and management of carbon (the lifeblood of the world economy) are conducted. Everyone agrees that accomplishing this mission requires understanding the intricately woven fabric of systemic relations in nature, including those among human societies, in order to tease out "windows of opportunity" for efficacious interventions in the "business as usual" scenario.

We know that business as usual (BAU) is supported by complex systems of economic, political, and cultural interests, with the dominant culture being globalized capitalism with "local" growth machines. These systems (networks of existing practices) have been institutionalized, making challenge by an activated public, interested



media, or scientific consensus difficult. Therefore, the GCP call for a regional/urban future far different than business as usual requires understanding conservative networks for BAU as well as processes of network transformation and the emergence of networks for innovation.

We agreed that currently we are collectively "managing" the carbon cycle but by scientific and ethical standards, the management is characterized as piecemeal, careless, inconsistent, profligate, and shortsighted. Enabled by past and current networks of power, the world has embraced a carbon culture that has spun out of control in less than 200 years.

The earth has always cycled carbon in the atmosphere (mainly as CO₂); in the oceans (surface, intermediate waters, deep waters and marine sediments); in terrestrial ecosystems (vegetation, litter, and soil); in rivers and estuaries; and in fossil carbon, which is being remobilized by human activities. However, with the rate of fossil fuel burning feeding industrialization, urbanization, and transportation and with large-scale land clearing, the naturally balanced carbon cycle is in a non-analogous and dangerous state.

So, social change it is. But how? Well, short of an enlightened despot, we're going to have to create new networks at every level and sector of human activity to revolutionize the way we live on the planet. Such sweeping social change must occur at local (regional) levels since regions vary in their natural resources and ecosystem properties (forest, plains, desert, e.g.) as well as in their social resources and socio-economic characteristics. Moreover, and very importantly, places vary in their location in larger networks of greater regional, national, and global carbon-based power.

Presentation Topics. Network methods and analysis are pertinent to regional carbon management in a variety of ways that cross topical areas (from the structure of social connections (ties) to the structure of ideas), scales, and evolution. New approaches let us add date stamps so that we can look at network evolution over time. The table below presents the workshop session topics.

The GCP Seminar Series was held to coincide with the second day of the conference. Professor Jeffrey Broadbent's presentation was entitled, "Pathways to Participation: Global Networks and NGO 'Voice' in Japanese Climate Change Policy." □

Table 1. Sessions at the International Workshop on Social Networks and Regional Carbon Management

- The GCP RC6 Initiative: Regions, Cities, Carbon, Culture, Climate, Change and Consequences
- Capturing Network Dynamics across Space and Time
- Stakeholder Identification, Participatory Research and Citizen Involvement
- Networks in/for Ecosystem Understanding & Management
- Making Case Studies Comparable: Qualitative Case Analysis
- Network Views of Cultural Content and Media Analysis
- Simulations, Modeling Network Dynamics, and Computational Laboratories

ASA Council Briefs August 16-17, 2005

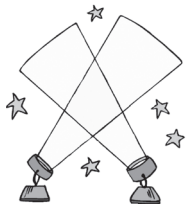
The 2004-05 Council of the American Sociological Association held its final meeting on the final day of the Centennial Annual Meeting in Philadelphia. The following day the 2005-06 Council convened for its inaugural meeting. Over the course of the two days, Council received numerous reports and updates. Key actions taken included (but are not limited to) the following:

- Changed the name of the Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award to the Distinguished Scholarly Book Award.
- Changed the deadline for nominations for all ASA awards to January 31st of each year.
- Received and accepted the Final Report of the Task Force on Sociological Specialties.
- Received and accepted the audit of 2004 financial records.
- Accepted the slate of candidates proposed by President-Elect Piven for appointment to the 2007 Program Committee.
- Voted to approve a recommended 6% increase in the institutional rate for ASA journal subscriptions.
- Voted to approve a recommendation to increase 2006 membership dues by a 2.8% COLA.
- Approved use of the ASA General Fund to contribute to the cost of adding an additional MFP fellow each year for the next five years beginning in 2006 at an anticipated cost of between \$10,000 and \$15,000 per year, contingent on continued funding from the National Institute of Mental Health.
- Accepted ranked lists of candidates for appointment to all ASA committees.
- Cognizant of the vitality of smaller sections, Council voted unanimously to direct the Committee on Executive Office and Budget to explore alternatives for supporting small sections, and to report back at the next meeting in January.
- Decided upon Annual Meeting locations for 2009, 2011, 2013, and 2014. Council asked the Executive Office, as much as possible when negotiating meeting contracts, to try to vary meeting dates between early and mid-August, rather than the current system of holding meetings in mid-August.
- Unanimously approved a proposed Statement on Human Rights.
- Received reports from the initial meetings of the new task forces on sociology and general education, and the MA degree in sociology.
- Approved proposed registration fees for the 2006 Annual Meeting.



Participants in the International Workshop on Social Networks Theory and Methodology, hosted by the Global Carbon Project in Tsukuba, Japan. [Front row, left to right]: Kazumi Kondoh (Washington State University), Beth Caniglia (Oklahoma State University), Yukako Ojima (Global Carbon Project), Mikiko Kainuma (National Institute for Environmental Studies of Japan),

Penelope Canan (Global Carbon Project and the University of Denver), Yoshiki Yamagata (National Institute for Environmental Studies of Japan), Midori Usui-Aoyagi (National Institute for Environmental Studies of Japan), Fukuyo Iino (United Nations University). [Second row]: Catherine Dibble (University of Maryland), Frank Malone (independent consultant), Elizabeth Malone (Joint Global Change Research Institute, University of Maryland and Pacific Northwest National Laboratory), Yasuko Kameyama (National Institute for Environmental Studies of Japan), Melanie Hartman (Global Carbon Project), Hiroyasu Sugihara (Development Bank of Japan). [Back row]: Stephan Scholz (Global Carbon Project and the University of Arizona), Erich Schienke, Jeffrey Broadbent (University of Michigan), Michael Obersteiner (International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis), Rajesh Nair (National Institute for Environmental Studies of Japan), John Sonnett, (University of Arizona), Joey Cabrera (University of Arizona).



Spotlight on Departments

An occasional column showcasing accomplishments and innovations in sociology departments

Kent State and University of Akron Collaborating for More than a Quarter Century

by Victoria Hougham, Academic and Professional Affairs Program

This year marks the 30th anniversary of the first class in University of Akron and Kent State University's joint sociology PhD program. The program is a model of how to extend the resources of departments wanting to offer a PhD program and meet the commitment to teach many undergraduate students.

Development and History

Because the demand for PhD sociologists was increasing in the late 1960s and early 1970s, and both schools were sending a number of their MA students to other PhD programs, the development of doctoral programs at Akron and Kent State became an attractive option. Initially, geographic proximity helped to create ties between the departments; however, similar and complementary strengths were what drove the departments to formally propose a joint doctoral program to the OBOR. After three years of planning and proposals, the joint doctoral program was approved by The Ohio Board of Regents (OBOR) in 1973 and students began the program two years later.

"When departments have geographic proximity and similar or complementary strengths it makes sense to pool resources. In a time when the cost of graduate education is being questioned by state legislatures and boards of trustees, it is a model that speaks to cost effective programs," explained Richard Serpe, current chair at Kent State.

Additionally, "Required courses need to be offered on a regular basis, whether there are just a handful of students or a dozen. Combining students across universities allows departments not only to offer these sorts of courses, but also to offer more electives," said Zipp, "Regarding faculty, two modestly sized departments by themselves might not provide the necessary concentrations of faculty expertise in essential areas and tight budgets might not allow for the additional hires required."

Both Serpe and Zipp have noted that departments considering a joint doctoral program need to take into consideration the structure and culture of the departments. Some of the numerous things to take into account are the coordination of research emphases, university rules regarding appeals, grievances, the academic calendar, and norms regarding faculty involvement in decision-making, and the mentoring of junior faculty.

Organization and Administration

A truly joint program recognizes the autonomy of each institution on some decisions and ensures significant collaboration, not parallel play, in the curriculum and faculty oversight. While the program has changed across the last three decades, according to John Zipp, Chair at University of Akron, and Christian Ritter, former Chair at Kent State University, there are several key components to the current joint PhD program: (1) Each department accepts its own students (students can apply to one or both universities) and awards its own degrees. Each department also offers separate MA degrees. (2) The

program is governed by the joint faculties of both departments, who meet as a group to make program decisions and policies. A Joint Executive Committee consisting of the two department chairs and two graduate directors is the administrative mechanism directing the joint faculty. The department chairs alternate in two-year terms as Chair of the Joint Executive Committee. (3) All standing committees of the joint program have faculty from both campuses. Thus, their comprehensive exam committees have two faculty members from each department, while dissertation committees must include at least one faculty member from each campus. Faculty from either department may chair a dissertation for a student from either university. (4) One set of courses is offered across departments to the doctoral students, with half being at Kent State and half at Akron. Thus, in a typical semester students will take courses on both campuses. Required courses rotate yearly between departments.

The universities are only 15 miles apart, which is a 25-minute commute. To facilitate the ability of students to take courses on both campuses, each semester all courses are offered two days a week on one campus.

There are currently 27 graduate faculty, 49 doctoral students, and 54 masters students, all clustered in three joint program specializations: Medical Sociology and Mental Health, Social Psychology, and Inequality. University of Akron also has a fourth specialization in Deviance and Criminology. Across the last decade, the joint program has awarded an average of six doctorates a year, 67 in total.

Strengths and Highlights

The joint nature of the program presents a number of benefits for the students, faculty, and state legislature. Because the required courses alternate between campuses, students are required to take courses on both campuses. This gives students access to more faculty and more graduate students from which to interact and collaborate. Vicki L. Hunter, a Kent State alumni noted that, "due to the joint program, I had access to a larger pool of faculty members offering an array of specializations. This was helpful in terms of the number and variety of course offerings that the department was able to offer and in terms of choosing a dissertation chair and committee members that fit well with my topic, methodology and work style." She further noted, "being connected to a greater number of faculty members also connected me to a greater number of professional networks, which was very important when I went on the job market."

Current graduate student at Akron, Ariane Prohaska mirrored Hunter's reflections when she stated that the upside to having a joint department was more access to faculty. She said, "I was able to choose a committee member from Kent who has expertise in a specific area and with her help, I hope to produce a better final product."

For more information on this joint degree program, visit: <dept.kent.edu/sociology/gradprog.htm> or <www3.uakron.edu/sociology/@grad.htm>. □

Community Action Research Grants Awarded

by Johanna Olexy,
Public Information Office

The American Sociological Association's Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy announces the recipients of the 2005 Community Action Research Initiative (CARI) awards. This small grants program encourages and supports sociologists to bring social science knowledge, methods, and expertise to address community-identified issues and concerns. Each applicant described a proposed project for *pro bono* work with a community organization or local public interest group, the group's request for collaboration, and the intended outcomes. CARI provides up to \$2,500 for each project to cover direct costs associated with doing community action research. The six 2005 proposals selected are:

Kathlyn Barry, Wayne State University, received support to work with the community organization **Safe Horizons**, which provides services for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. The goal of her project, the Macomb Institutional Response Evaluation (MIRE), is to evaluate the response of the police, prosecutors, and the justice system in Macomb County, Michigan, to domestic violence and assault complaints during 2003 in order to prevent needless deaths. After the collection and analyses of data, the results of MIRE will be presented to the Macomb County Council on Family Violence and will include recommendations for changes in domestic violence police and legal response.

Rebecca Culyba, American Bar Foundation, will use her grant to work with **AIDS Athens**, a community-based, volunteer agency committed to meeting the needs of northeast Georgians infected with AIDS through case management and direct client services. Her project will conduct a systematic program evaluation of the "Well 2 Do" HIV prevention program, which trains barbers and beauticians as peer educators and provides educational materials to their customers. The purpose is to provide AIDS Athens with well-organized data on the Well 2 Do program and measurable goals for revising future training and recruitment strategies.

Brenda M. Kowalewski, Weber State University, received her CARI grant to work with **Youth Impact**, a youth development program for "at risk" adolescents in Ogden, Utah. Her project launches the beginning phase of a 20-year longitudinal study involving undergraduate students to determine the effectiveness of after school and youth development projects through literature

reviews and interviews. The measured outcome areas are: academic performance, social skills, emotional well-being, and behavioral problems. The project will provide Youth Impact with information on the effectiveness of their programs and provide an analyses of the short-term and long-term effects of the program.

Camerino Salazar, University of Texas-Health Science Center San Antonio, will assist **The South Texas Injury Prevention and Research Center**, which works to reduce the burden of injury among the South Texas region through education, research, and intervention. His project aims to determine adult Hispanic male attitude and behaviors regarding drinking and impaired driving through focus groups. It will also assess their familiarity with impaired driving laws. The goal is to raise the community awareness about the social, health, and legal consequences associated with drinking and driving, and gather new data about the risk factors associated with impaired driving.

Linda Shaw and Richelle Swan, California State University-San Marcos, will use their CARI funds to work with the **Supportive Parents Information Network (SPIN)**. SPIN is a grassroots organization that encourages low-income and welfare families to identify and respond to economic and social barriers. Their project funds will be used to conduct a needs assessment among previous welfare fraud offenders in order to develop an alternative to prosecution, the Fraud Diversion Program, for first-time offenders. The goal of the assessment is to provide guidelines for information packets and training programs to educate the welfare community and to reduce fraud.

Linda M. Waldron, Christopher Newport University, received a CARI grant to work with **Maasai American Organization** in Kenya, which partners with Kenyan groups for the promotion of education, community health, and sustainable industry and has agreed to pay for boarding school education for some Maasai girls. Waldron's project will assess the benefits, challenges, and outcomes of this education through qualitative interviews with the educated girls to assess their expectations and evaluate their future. Her goals are to determine how their education affects their family life and culture, and gather an inventory of where the girls are educationally.

The deadline for applications for the 2006 CARI award is February 1, 2006. Additional information is on the ASA homepage <www.asanet.org>. □

American Sociological Association Statement on Human Rights

In August, the American Sociological Association (ASA) Council approved a Statement on Human Rights. The ASA has often taken significant actions in defense of sociologists and other scholars persecuted for their beliefs or scholarly activities. During the celebration of its centenary, the ASA takes an opportunity to reiterate its strongest support for the basic civil and political freedoms of peoples of all nations as articulated by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The complete Statement can be found at <www.asanet.org/page.wv?section=Issue+Statements&name=Statement+on+Human+Rights>.

Attendance Doubles at Third Math Sociology Conference

by Herman Smith, University of Missouri-St. Louis, and Paul McFarlane, The Johns Hopkins University

Neither the SARS epidemic (which caused postponement by one year), nor the distance to Sapporo (more than 7,000 air miles from New York City) was enough to dampen the 3rd Joint Conference of Japanese and American mathematical sociologists held in Sapporo, Japan, June 23 – June 25, 2005.

After a slow start in procuring papers beginning last January, the Japanese and American organizers ended up with more than double the presentations of the first conference held in Honolulu in June 2000, and the second held in Vancouver in 2002. The 60 Participants were evenly split between Japanese and American scholars. Included in the presentations were eight graduate students papers, four from each country. Presentations were delivered in English.

The organizers, Dai Nomiya and Herm Smith, made an early decision to bring mathematical sociology into the 21st century by encouraging PowerPoint presentations. This idea worked beyond all expectations. For example, Michael Macy, Cornell University, enhanced his discussion of spatial networks and social cascades with real-time simulations to underscore his verbal presentation. Similarly, Akira Nakamura, Akita University, showed dynamic Monte Carlo simulations of various infectious diseases from measles to AIDS. The presentations helped make wide varieties of complex mathematical formulations come to life.

In total, the conference included ten regular sessions of three or four papers each, and one poster session. The preliminary program is listed at <www.geocities.jp/rcusjapan/>. A main theme of presentations was visualizing mathematical assumptions underlying innovative social network analyses and game modeling.

Carter Butts and his colleagues at the University of California-Irvine convincingly demonstrated the importance of emergency phase networks during the

World Trade Center Disaster. Yoosik Youm, University of Illinois-Chicago, visually confirmed the importance of spatial networks to understanding differences in white and African-American transmission of syphilis in Chicago. Yoshimichi Sato of Tohoku University explicated an agent-based model of trust and commitment formation applicable cross-culturally.

One of the highlights of the 3rd Annual Japan-USA Mathematical Sociology Conference was the pre-conference sharing of papers by members of each session. This allowed for 10 to 15 minutes of lively discussion and productive criticism following each presentation. The Japanese participants were particularly interested in having their graduate students experience the synergy of a truly international conference, and Sapporo turned out to be an ideal venue for this purpose. The two conference hotels were a five-minute walk from the sponsoring Hokkaido University Conference Hall, and a 10-minute walk from the main Sapporo Railway Station. This propinquity fostered the inclusion of both academics and their graduate students in informal breakfast and lunch discussions.

Members of the Mathematical Sociology Section of the ASA and the Japanese Association of Mathematical Sociology agreed unanimously that this type of conference is particularly useful for the socialization of graduate students and for the cross-fertilization of mathematical sociology concepts, ideas, techniques, perspectives, and approaches. Both organizations recommend a fourth conference, to be held in 2007 at a yet-to-be-specified location.

The organizers plan to submit a proposal to the *Journal of Mathematical Sociology* for a special issue of selected papers from this conference. Special thanks are due to Toshio Yamagishi of the Center for the Study of Cultural and Environmental Foundations of the Mind at Hokkaido University and his graduate students for flawless logistics and a truly memorable time. □

Sociology Project a Finalist in the Intel Science Talent Search

Sociologists are beginning to receive awards and recognition at an earlier age. At this year's Intel Science Talent Search, America's oldest and most highly regarded pre-college science contest, Karen Geringer was a finalist for her behavioral and social science project on relationships in public opinion about terrorism and its prevention after the September 11, 2001, attacks.

Geringer, a senior at Plainedge High School in North Massapequa, NY, wondered how different segments of the U.S. population were reacting to various anti-terrorism measures and proposals. She especially wanted to get a handle on how tolerant Americans were toward the prospect of a loss of civil liberties by new homeland-security efforts.

To find out, she amalgamated and statistically analyzed 16 different public-opinion polls, with a total of 15,000 responses. "I looked for stratifications in views on the basis of political philosophy, ethnicity, and urban vs. non-urban residency," Geringer said. "Then I extended my analysis and compared those liberty-vs.-security opinions to views on related sociopolitical issues,

such as our military actions in Iraq and Afghanistan."

For her sociology project, Geringer used the nonparametric statistical test known as Spearman's rho. She determined that attitudes towards national security reform and civil liberties restrictions correlated with the subjects' ethnicity, proximity to urban areas, and political party affiliation. These associations also contributed to an individual's acceptance of issues such as racial profiling, FBI investigations, and worldwide terrorism prevention.

Her research found that despite the fact that city dwellers are more likely to be the targets of terrorism, urbanites are more inclined to oppose threats to civil liberties. Political persuasion emerged as the overriding factor affecting attitudes everywhere.

As a finalist, Geringer received a \$5,000 scholarship award and a notebook computer. She represented about 2.5 percent of those who completed entries in Intel's scientific and education competition. She intends to pursue a career in public service after she earns her college degree. □

Major Award Recipients Honored in Philadelphia

The 2005 recipients of the major ASA awards were honored on August 14 at the Awards Ceremony, presided over by Esther Ngan-ling Chow, Chair of the Committee on Awards, during the Centennial Annual Meeting in Philadelphia. The following descriptions are based on information provided by the individual award selection committees.

Please see the accompanying call for nominations for future ASA awards. Nominations for the major ASA Awards are invited and encouraged. See <www.asanet.org/page.ww?section=Awards&name=ASA+Awards> for detailed information on nominations and deadlines.

Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award

Charles Tilly, Joseph L. Buttenwieser Professor of Social Science at Columbia University, was awarded the 2005 ASA Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award.

In an illustrious and extraordinarily productive academic career spanning nearly half a century, Tilly's writings have transformed our understanding of politics, contestation, and social change more generally. From his influential early work on urbanization and industrial conflict, to his research on collective action, revolution, and state formation, through his recent emphasis on social relations, identity, and culture, Tilly has been consistently ahead of the curve, asking basic questions of the discipline (and of his own earlier work), and coming up with fresh and provocative answers.

In his major books on French society, including his classic *The Vendee*, and *Strikes in France, 1830-1968* (with Shorter), Tilly places "the event" squarely on the sociological agenda, revealing the changing repertoires of collective action that arise during historically significant moments of public contestation. His writing deftly traces long-term processes of urbanization, proletarianization, and state formation culminating in the transformation of political identities and group interests. Part Durkheimian concerning institutional differentiation, part Weberian in recognizing state-making, and part Marxian in focusing on the central axis of social conflict. The end result is pure Tilly: theoretically synthetic, intellectually bold, and programmatic in its goals.

His programmatic contributions to theories of collective action and revolution are most clearly laid out in his remarkably influential study, *From Mobilization to Revolution*. Working with his colleagues at the University of Michigan in the 1970s and early 1980s, Tilly took on the prevailing "collective behavior" school that attributed outbreaks of mass protest to the breakdown of otherwise integrative societal norms, rules, and procedures. Rejecting the psychologizing assumptions that undergirded the reigning consensus models, Tilly helped to invent a new conceptual vocabulary and analytical framework that saw social movements as a product of aggrieved actors, intentionally setting out to advance their interests through the most effective means possible — whether from a position of relative strength inside the political system or, more commonly, as challengers from outside.

While Tilly has since embraced a more relational view of social movements in which political identities, interests, and

goals are part of an ongoing process, the entire discipline remains indebted to him for placing social change on a more secure structural foundation. He has contributed a deeper understanding of the relationship between popular contention and state formation through such powerful works as *Capital, Coercion, and European States*. Indeed, if there is a unifying theme throughout Tilly's writings, it is his effort to locate thinking, creative social actors at the center of an unfolding sociological drama in which the script is continuously being rewritten by the past. It is an irreducibly historical perspective that has influenced sociology and several neighboring disciplines, especially history and political science where Tilly's work has had a major impact, in this country and abroad.

Tilly's voluminous writings—more than a dozen major books, in excess of 250 articles and book chapters, and at least that many invited comments and book reviews—have appeared in leading journals in nearly all of the social science disciplines, with many of his writings having been translated into French, Italian, German, Spanish, Korean, Portuguese, Turkish, Greek, Swedish, etc. A sociologist by intellectual instinct and habit, Tilly is truly a scholar of (and for) the world—as such, he is one of our discipline's most treasured assets.

Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award

Charles Willie, the Charles W. Eliot Professor Education Emeritus at the Harvard Graduate School of Education, was awarded the 2005 ASA Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award. The award was presented in recognition of Willie's lifetime commitment to the profession of sociology and his cumulative work that has contributed significantly to the advancement of the discipline.

Willie has dedicated his professional life to solving social problems. His research interests include desegregation, higher education, public health, race relations, urban community problems, and family life. His expertise in the area of school desegregation is widely known. He has served as a court-appointed master, expert witness, and consultant in many school desegregation cases. In 1975, Willie served as a court-appointed master in the Boston school desegregation case and later was retained to develop a controlled choice student assignment plan for Boston and several school districts. He was recognized in 1983 with the Society for the Study of Social Problems' Lee-Founders Award for effectively combining social research and activism.

President Jimmy Carter appointed Charles Willie to the President's Commission on Mental Health and on the executive council of the U.S. Episcopal Church.

In 1974, Willie delivered the ordination sermon in Philadelphia when the first 11 women were ordained as Episcopal priests, an act which led Ms. magazine to name him a male hero for his courageous action on behalf of women.

Willie grew up in Dallas, and attended Morehouse College and Atlanta University, two historically black institutions. He entered Morehouse in 1944 where he and fellow classmate Martin Luther King, Jr. were the first early admission class. Morehouse had decided to take into the

continued next page

Awards, from previous page

freshman class students who had finished only the 11th grade. He received his doctorate from Syracuse University in 1957.

The author of thirty books and more than 100 articles, Willie's career has featured teaching in a variety of settings, including medical schools, a seminary, and a school of education. All of his writing and teaching has focused on his interest in applied circumstances, where his concepts, views, and research efforts may contribute to solving pressing and contemporary social problems. His career has indeed been a Career of Distinguished Scholarship worthy of recognition.

Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award

Beverly J. Silver, Johns Hopkins University, was honored with the 2005 ASA Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award for her book, *Forces of Labor: Workers' Movements and Globalization since 1870*. This comprehensive theoretical and empirical analysis of labor movements establishes a new research program for the study of labor that takes seriously both history and geography. Silver shows how the historical trajectory of labor movements since the late-nineteenth century has not only been shaped by, but also has shaped global economic, social, and political processes.

Silver opens her inquiry by asking whether labor movements worldwide are in a terminal crisis, as has been widely argued. In order to answer this question adequately, she argues, we need to recast labor studies in a longer historical and wider geographical frame of analysis than usual. She also proposes that we move beyond static conceptualizations of "the working class" (be it 19th century craftworkers or 20th century mass producers), and instead employ a dynamic framework in which working classes and workers' movements are seen as being recurrently made, unmade and remade in a complex inter-action with the "creative-destructive" processes of historical capitalism.

Focusing first on the world automobile industry, *Forces of Labor* follows the movement of capital to successive new sites of productive expansion (and new working-class formation and protest), from 1930s Detroit, to Turin in the late 1960s, and Sao Paulo, Port Elizabeth, and Ulsan in the 1970s and 1980s. The book compares the dynamics of labor unrest in the quintessentially twentieth-century automobile industry with these same dynamics in the quintessentially nineteenth-century textile industry, and then uses these historical analyses to isolate the key features of newly emerging leading industries, and to explore what these might presage for the future of labor and labor movements. Finally, Silver embeds this examination of labor and global industries in a world-historical analysis of the ways in which global political processes have shaped and been shaped by labor over the course of the past century.

Silver's concise, yet sweeping study, brings together a global and historical analysis of political economy with a finely tuned presentation of the particular ways that workers resist their commodification. What emerges is a new perspective that integrates the agency of the working class into our understanding of the dynamics of global capitalism.

Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award

ASA is pleased to present **Caroline Hodges Persell**, Professor of Sociology at New York University, with the Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award. Persell's nomination and selection indicates the extraordinary impact she has had on all aspects of the teaching of sociology. Letters of recommendation from former undergraduate and graduate sociology students applaud Persell's ability to make sociology come alive by linking the scholarly research and knowledge accumulated over the past 165 years with vital critical thinking skills. This connection then allows students to understand the application of sociology in the "real world." Her former students include current faculty members in departments other than her own as well as people from across a range of professions. Their letters consistently highlighted how Dr. Persell's enthusiasm for sociology along with her depth of knowledge made their learning experience wonderful.

Persell's scholarly contributions are part of the research and knowledge her students study and include research about education as well as research about teaching and learning. It is this unique combination of understanding education both as a social institution as well as how the social institution interacts with individual students that highlights Persell's scholarship.

Additionally, Persell has directly, and indirectly, served as a mentor for many of us throughout our careers in two ways. First, she has taken the time to personally assist departmental colleagues, former students, and sociology colleagues as attested to by the many letters submitted on her behalf. Her colleagues at New York University stated that her continued excitement about teaching as well as her excellence for teaching set a high standard for the department. Second, Persell's contribution to teaching within the discipline includes her work as a member of the ASA Departmental Resources Group (DRG) and as an active presenter and participant in the annual meetings. As a member of the ASA DRG, she has visited a number of different departments as part of their external reviews. Her feedback and professionalism epitomize the role of a mentor.

Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology

William Kornblum, Graduate Center, CUNY

The Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology is presented each year in recognition of outstanding contributions to sociological practice. The award recognizes work that has facilitated or served as a model for the work of others, work that has significantly advanced the utility of one or more specialty areas in sociology and, by so doing, has elevated the professional status or public image of the field as a whole, or work that has been honored or widely recognized outside the discipline for its significant impacts, particularly in advancing human welfare. The selection committee selected William Kornblum as the 2005 recipient of the Practice award.

William Kornblum has spent more than thirty years at the City University of New York, applying his sociological insights to community and labor issues. In reports prepared for the general public rather than academic specialists,

Kornblum has examined New Yorkers' relationship to Central Park; the "bright lights" of West 42nd Street; Harlem teenagers' life aspirations and struggles; and, more recently, the effects of the 9/11 terrorist attack on airline workers. Since 1997, he has chaired the board of the Grand Central Neighborhood Agency, an agency serving the homeless in midtown Manhattan. Kornblum's multi-faceted work that uses sociology to tackle urban problems has over the years influenced hundreds of his students to become similarly engaged in their communities.

Public Understanding of Sociology Award

Pepper J. Schwartz, University of Washington

Each year the American Sociological Association presents this award to someone who has made exemplary contributions to the advancement of the public understanding of sociology, sociological research, and scholarship among the general public. The 2005 award was presented to Pepper Schwartz.

Through hundreds of appearances on TV and radio, and through scores of articles in popular magazines and newspapers, Pepper Schwartz has discussed and explained sociological research and insights about relationships, family, gender, and sexuality.

Schwartz is the author of 14 books, including such popular books such as *The Lifetime Love and Sex Quiz Book*; *Everything You Know About Love and Sex is Wrong*; *Ten Talks Parents Must Have With Their Children About Sex and Character* (with Cappello); *201 Question to Ask Your Kids / 201 Questions to Ask Your Parents* (Avon/Morrow).

For more than seven years, she and Janet Lever authored the monthly "Sex and Health" column for *Glamour Magazine* and for eight she wrote the "Talking About Sex" column for *American Baby Magazine*. She also wrote a weekly column for Microsoft Corporation's *One Click Away*. She currently writes columns for *LifetimeTV.com*, *Classmates.com*, *Lifetime Magazine*, and *Classmates Magazine*.

Schwartz has contributed to many magazines, journals, and newspapers including the *New York Times* "Parent and Child" column, *Sexual Health, Psychology Today*, and *Contexts*. For twelve years she was a regular member of the KIRO-TV (Seattle) news staff, and appears regularly on national TV news, documentaries and other programs.

Schwartz is the author of more than 40 scholarly articles and has served as a consultant to many national organizations. She lectures nationally and internationally on relationship topics, women's issues, parent and child issues, communication between men and women in intimate and work relationships, and maintaining personal and family well-being in today's world.

Her work with the press demonstrates that sociologists can present research about the most essential aspects of social existence in ways that are understandable and engaging while not betraying underlying methodological and substantive realities. Pepper Schwartz is a model of what sociologists can do to enhance the discipline and help society.

Jessie Bernard Award

Evelyn Nakano Glenn, University of California-Berkeley

The Jessie Bernard Award is given annually to a sociologist in recognition of a body of scholarly work that has enlarged the horizons of sociology to encompass fully the role of women in society. The 2005 Jessie Bernard Award was presented to Evelyn Nakano Glenn.

Glenn's teaching and research interests center on comparative race and gender studies focuses especially on political economy, immigration, labor, and citizenship. She has also worked in the areas of critical race and feminist theory and trans-disciplinary methods.

Glenn's work has been instrumental in the development of the analysis of the intersections of race, class, and gender. She has argued that we must deal with an integrative framework in which multiple categories of difference are defined as mutually constituted systems of relationships—including norms, symbols, and practices—organized around perceived differences. Within this framework, race, class, gender, and sexuality are relational concepts whose construction involves both representational and social structural processes and in which power is a constitutive element.

Her work on Japanese American women's domestic work as immigrants and as war brides is groundbreaking. Her most recent publication on the impact of race and gender on American citizenship and labor fills an important void in the literature of gender and work. Glenn's work is forcing us to re-examine the sexual division of labor through a racial lens.

Glenn, an author of numerous articles and books, is Professor of Women's Studies and Ethnic Studies. She is also a founding director of the Center for Race and Gender, an organized research unit. Evelyn Nakano Glenn is truly a scholar whose career embodies the spirit of Jessie Bernard.

Dissertation Award

The 2005 ASA Dissertation Award, which honors the best dissertation in the 2004 calendar year, was awarded at the 2005 ASA meeting to **Ann Morning** ("The Nature of Race: Teaching and Learning About Human Difference") and **Amélie Quesnell-Vallée** ("Pathways from Status Attainment to Adult Health: The Contribution of Health Insurance to Socioeconomic Inequities in Health in the U.S.").

Ann J. Morning, New York University
"The Nature of Race" is the culmination of Ann Morning's longstanding research on the origin and meanings of racial classification. Rather than simply accept the usual platitude that race is "socially constructed," Morning seeks to identify precisely how that construction takes place, how the general public comes to understand racial differences, and how scientific knowledge about racial difference is disseminated to lay people.

Amélie Quesnell-Vallée, McGill University

In "Pathways from Status Attainment to Adult Health," Amélie Quesnell-Vallée explores how money can buy health, especially in countries like the United States that lack universal health insurance coverage. Most notably, Quesnell-Vallée shows that in the United States there is a cumulative but diminishing effect of financial resources on adult health outcomes, with access to health insurance serving as a main mechanism through which this effect is generated. □

START, from page 1**Sociology at the Center**

Sociologists Gary LaFree, START's director and a criminologist, and Kathleen Tierney, director of the University of Colorado-Boulder's Natural Hazard Center, are co-Principal Investigators of this new DHS Center. Commenting about the center at the press conference, LaFree said the "intensely interdisciplinary nature" of START's mission is "highly unusual." It is very rare, LaFree said, "for people from so many different professions and study areas to get together—especially in a substantive way—to talk about real research problems."

Arie Kruglanski, a world-known social psychologist, added that another START advantage was its ability to "integrate across different projects." While there could be debate, he said, "it would be far removed from individualistic projects within a given discipline; it will be interdisciplinary, it will be informed by a variety of viewpoints; it will be integrative."

He proposed that START draw demarcation lines between "could-be" and "likely-to-be" attacked targets; with the latter subset gladly smaller. But to identify targets, "it's necessary to get into the terrorists' heads and figure out what they're thinking and how they prioritize their targets." That means learning "what makes sense to *them*, which may be very different from what makes sense to us."

This is a task for social scientists, Kruglanski noted: "Terrorism as a whole is quintessentially a social issue . . . a form of psychological warfare . . . propaganda by deed." Kruglanski cautioned against over-reactions to terrorism, with too many police being detached from their normal law enforcement duties. And he said indiscriminate, excessive responses to terrorism (e.g.,

Israel's policy of so-called "targeted assassination") could backfire, resulting in once-nonviolent, ordinary protesters retaliating in kind.

Kruglanski warned as well against using torture, ethnic profiling, humiliation of detainees and other measures that could "push people over the top." The psychological/sociological nexus seemed clear.

Concerning cross-communication troubles—too many languages among dozens of disciplines and professions—Kruglanski proposed "having social scientists converse in multiple social science languages *and* be capable of translating the concern of one social scientist to all the others."

Educational Aspirations

As START's co-PI, Tierney divides her time between the University of Maryland and her Boulder campus. She explained at a June colloquy on the Center that "[E]ducating the next generation is a very important part of what we're doing. We will be developing model curricula and a certificate program." As well, she pointed out, up to 20 students will get travel fellowships to visit consortium institutions for help with their own homeland-security-related research.

Tierney corrected the misperception of some that "the mind of the terrorist" was the center's sole thrust. Multivariate factors associated with "groups—not individuals—espousing a violent ideology" will be the focus, along with "the social, political, and economic factors that make particular groups more vulnerable than others" to the rise of terrorism, and the ways targets react to threats and survive attacks.

Understanding Resilience

Tierney leads the working group tackling "resilience issues" in the homeland—emotional, economic, and social. The flip side of vulnerability, she stated, is preparing the public for terrorism and, in the aftermath, evacuating and communicating with shocked, dispirited citizens. "But how do you build resilience within the population? How do you enable people to cope very well with crisis events when they happen and bounce back afterwards? If we could develop metrics for resilience," she said, "we could compare areas and get a handle on how to raise the level of resilience in less-resilient communities or sub-populations." Assisting Tierney in her work will be psychosocial experts involved in "natural disaster events, technological disasters, terrorist attacks like Oklahoma City and the World Trade Center," she said.

Tierney also indicated that Maryland's START center could look for answers to fundamental questions with integrated event-based data, "matched up with other publicly available data on social and political characteristics of societies in which events took place; with Geospatial Information System data on locations where events took place; and with census data."

For now, Tierney has tasked her group with gleaning responses to random household surveys about how Americans perceive terrorist threats, assessing matters such as from where they obtain their information on threats, how they act on the information, their viewpoints on public policy, and how well they are prepared for terrorism.

Participating in the discussion panel during START's formal launch event was Charles McQueary, chief of DHS' Science and Technology Directorate, who stated, "We're looking forward to

getting great things out of this [HS-Center] in what I think is a very difficult and challenging area to understand in sufficient detail [and] we can make changes, perhaps, in the safety of the country as a result of what we learn here."

McQueary called the social science aspect "a vital, often overlooked, piece of the terrorism puzzle; and it is an area we believe deserves very close examination—because the fact is, we do not fully understand the enemy we face today. The culture, lifestyle, beliefs and practices of our adversaries provide a stark contrast to our own society."

While pursuing high-tech solutions, therefore, McQueary said, "we cannot exclude human factor solutions." It is a question not only of the weapons terrorists employ "but who is likely to use such weapons." Also, understanding the terrorists' target profiles should "not overshadow our investigation of the perpetrators—and such analyses go hand in hand."

START, he added, could aid DHS efforts to "screen, detect, and prevent terrorism through our understanding of terrorist group behavior, recruitment, and motivation." McQueary stated that DHS wants to know why so many terrorists are willing to die to kill large numbers of people and indicated, "We have many questions, and not enough answers." The Maryland program is all about exploring the underlying causes of violent extremism, McQueary explained.

The DHS Science and Technology Directorate, he concluded, "is dependent to a very large measure on what can be done in the academic community and private sector" for answers to some of these difficult questions.

David C. Walsh is a Washington, DC-based writer specializing in defense and homeland security issues. □

Sociology and the Politics of Fear

This [Homeland Security grant to the University of Maryland] may be the social science equivalent of the Manhattan Project . . . We'll be a kind of academic rapid-response team . . . our job will involve getting timely advice to homeland and national security professionals in government. — Gary LaFree (February 2005 Footnotes, p. 1, 5).

LaFree's quote is emblematic of our nation's current state of affairs, which challenges the sociological imagination and is defined by the politics of fear, or decision-makers' promotion and use of audience beliefs and assumptions about danger, risk, and fear in order to achieve certain goals. The recent \$12-million grant to the University of Maryland to join the "battle against terrorism" would not have surprised Alvin Gouldner, who warned that the continued attraction of the "welfare state" could override sociological autonomy in the pursuit of legitimacy and financial gain (Gouldner 1970). Indeed, nearly 100 colleges and universities have established programs in security and terrorism (often under the rubric of "disaster planning") (Hoffman 2004). I was proud that sociology was not directly implicated in the current administration's deadly reign of terror throughout the Middle East—

over 10,000 Americans are dead and injured, 100,000 Iraqis are dead—and the greatest attack on civil liberties and academic freedom in the last 50 years. This has now changed.

Many sociologists have addressed how professionals and organizations can contribute to horror and oppression. Everett Hughes taught that "dirty work" often requires the help of a lot of "good people" (Hughes 1970). And there is a lot of dirty work being done in the name of freedom, security, and the War on Terror. Consider just a few examples: The passage and implementation of the Patriot Act; harassment of students and foreign visitors; the imprisonment of American citizens without charge; systematic torture of prisoners; kidnapping of suspects and sending them aboard C.I.A. aircraft to brutal regimes to be "interrogated" (known as "extreme rendition").

My teachers stressed C. Wright Mills' essay, "The Promise," and as a teacher, I offer it to my students. Perhaps we could all benefit from re-reading a bit of sociological wisdom: "Perhaps the most fruitful distinction with which the sociological imagination works is between 'the personal troubles of milieu' and 'the public issues of social structure'

. . . . Troubles occur within the character of the individual and within the range of his immediate relations with others; they have to do with his self and with those limited areas of social life of which he is directly and personally aware. Issues have to do with matters that transcend these local environments of the individual and the range of his inner life. They have to do with the organization of many such milieu into the institutions of an historical society as a whole . . . Consider war. The personal problem of war, when it occurs, may be how to survive it or how to die in it with honor; how to make money out of it; how to climb into the higher safety of the military apparatus; or how to contribute to the war's termination . . . But the structural issues of war have to do with its causes; with what types of men it throws up into command; with its effects upon economic and political, family and religious institutions, with the unorganized irresponsibility of a world of nation-states." (Mills 1959, p. 9).

Another reason to not chase Defense Department funding was the uncovering of the infamous Project Camelot in the mid 1960s, when social scientists joined U.S. operatives to spy on resisters in Chile in order to unsettle their plans and

pave the way for the eventual overthrow of President Allende (Horowitz 1974). Let us learn from the past. Let us be teachers who keep the "promise." I call on the ASA and sociologists everywhere to condemn dirty work and not participate in it.

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- David L. Altheide, Arizona State University, David.Altheide@asu.edu

Complications of "Hispanic": Race or Ethnicity?

In 2002 the ASA issued a carefully worded statement about "The importance of Collecting Data and Doing

See **Public Forum**, page 12

Annual, from page 1

Author Meets Critic Sessions are designed to bring authors of recent books deemed to be important contributions to the discipline together with discussants chosen to provide different viewpoints. Books published during 2004-2006 are eligible for nomination. Only ASA members may submit nominations; self-nominations are not acceptable.

Workshops provide the opportunity to learn about developments in research, theory, teaching, and practice. Workshop topics focus on careers and professional growth, academic department strategies, research skills and major datasets, teaching challenges, grant opportunities and grant writing skills, enhanced teaching of standard courses, ethical issues, and more. If you have tried a pedagogical approach that has been effective, have wisdom to share about using sociology in practice, or developed insightful career advice to pass along, please volunteer to lead a workshop. Workshops are open to all attendees; no fees are involved.

Methodological Seminars are designed to keep sociologists abreast of recent scholarly trends and developments. These intensive sessions are led by expert instructors who are considered to be at the forefront of a given field. Seminar instructors are urged to prepare reading lists, teaching materials (e.g., handouts, etc.), and to use the same sort of techniques they would use in very advanced graduate seminars. Attendance at seminars is limited, and preregistration and fee payment is required. If you have cutting-edge methodological or theoretical knowledge in an important area, or know a colleague who has such expertise, please submit a proposal for a seminar.

The ASA meeting resonates as a program of the members, by the members, for the members. But a meeting of this size and scope requires advance planning. Please think ahead for 2007 and propose session topics and organizers *now*. With the collective input of ASA members, the Annual Meeting program for 2007 will achieve a high mark of excellence.

GUIDELINES FOR SESSION PROPOSALS

Proposals for Thematic Sessions, Special Sessions, and Regional Spotlight Sessions must include:

- Designation of the session type: **Thematic Session** (invited panel closely related to the meeting theme); **Special Session** (invited panel on any topic), **Regional Spotlight Session** (invited panel on topic pertinent to the New York area);

- Working title for the session
- Brief description of the substantive focus
- Rationale for inclusion of the topic on the 2007 program
- Recommendation(s) for session organizer, including address, telephone, and email; and
- A list of potential participants

Proposals for Author Meets Critics Session must include:

- Name and affiliation of book author(s)
- Complete title of the book
- Publication date and name of publisher
- Brief statement about the book's importance to the discipline of sociology
- Rationale for inclusion on the 2007 program
- Suggestions for critics and session organizer

Proposals for Workshops must include:

- Working title for the session
- Brief description of the focus, goals, and intended audience for the workshop
- Rationale for inclusion of the topic on the 2007 program
- Recommendation for workshop organizer/leader, including address, telephone, and email; and
- A list of potential co-leaders or panelists, if desired

Proposals for Seminars must include:

- Working title for the seminar
- Brief description of the focus and content
- Rationale for inclusion of the topic on the 2007 program
- Recommendation for seminar instructor, including address, telephone, and email

Format. All session proposals must be typed or printed; handwritten proposals will not be reviewed. Proposals are limited to two standard (8.5x11) pages in length. Submission of electronic documents via email is preferred.

Organizer Eligibility. All session organizers must be members of ASA.

Deadlines. Proposals for Thematic Sessions should be submitted by November 30, 2005. Proposals for other types of sessions are due by February 1, 2006.

Submission. Proposals should be sent to the attention of Janet Astner, Operations & Meeting Services Director, American Sociological Association, 1307 New York Avenue NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005-4701, USA; meetings@asanet.org; fax (202) 638-0882.

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

Is Another World Possible? Sociological Perspectives on Contemporary Politics

Intellectuals in the West have long believed that progress was inevitable, while having vastly different ideas about how and why progress would occur. Whether their confidence was in revolution or parliaments or technology, it was generally assumed that societies would become more just and more prosperous, and that this prosperity would be more widely shared. No more. Alarming trends are unfolding in the 21st century that threaten confidence in a better future, or even in any future at all.

Sociology emerged in the 19th century, as the very idea of society came into focus by thinkers attempting to understand the wrenching changes that accompanied industrialization and urbanization. These changes, and the large scale but also intimate miseries that often came in their wake, illuminated the importance of big social processes and the big institutional structures that gave rise to them. They also directed attention to the "social question," the new patterns of inequality, hardship and disorganization that society was creating. The penetrating insights of Durkheim and Marx, Weber and Simmel, as well as the path-breaking empirical work of the early American sociologists who focused on social problems, reflected their immersion in the life of their societies, and their commitment to reducing the human suffering that societies can cause. Their work provided conceptual tools and data that contributed to the reform currents of their societies.

We live in tumultuous times again. In the United States, inequalities of income and wealth are increasing while our electoral system is degraded by money corruption, spectacle, and propaganda. The numbers of poor are growing and their poverty deepening, while the public programs that once mitigated economic hardship are shrinking. What happens within the United States is of consequence to Americans and the world. Pollution and environmental destruction from unregulated production are escalating to the point where global warming may be irreversible. In Iraq, a continuing war tightly inter-braided with United States domestic politics brings more dead and wounded Americans, many more uncounted dead and wounded Iraqis, and threatens widening instability in the Middle East. The U.S. is alleged to be the most powerful nation in world history; its military and economic footprints determine the life chances of people everywhere. Tragically, that great power can and does produce policies that violate axiomatic sociological knowledge about social cohesion and stability.

What are the prospects for understanding, and reversing, these trends? How can sociologists, whose intellectual mission it is to understand the connections between everyday life and large social forces, and to communicate that understanding to wider publics, contribute to the strengthening of democratic forces on which the prospects for a better future depend?

2007 Program Committee

Frances Fox Piven, *President-Elect and Committee Chair*, City University of New York Graduate Center
Fred Block, University of California-Davis
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Franklin D. Wilson, *Secretary*, University of Wisconsin, Madison

2006 Call for Papers Update

The following corrections have been received since publication of the *Call for Papers* for the 2006 Annual Meeting.

Program Committee Listing

The correct name and affiliation for the ASA President and Chair of the 2006 Program Committee is: Cynthia Fuchs Epstein, Graduate Center, City University of New York.

Regular Session Organizers/Topics

Food. *Huggy Rao* has withdrawn; a new organizer will be announced shortly.

Registration Rates

The wrong registration rates were published in the 2006 Call for Papers. The correct rates for 2006 Annual Meeting Registration are given on the right. These ARE the rates shown in online registration.

	Until July 11	On-Site
Member/Associate Member	\$135	\$185
Student Member	\$65	\$105
Retired sociologist	\$65	\$105
Unemployed sociologist	\$65	\$105
Non-Member	\$295	\$395
Non-Member outside the U.S.	\$135	\$185
Non-Member non-sociologist	\$135	\$185
Non-Member student	\$95	\$140
Non-Member secondary school teacher	\$65	\$105

Reminder

All submissions must be made through the online submission system on the ASA website (www.asanet.org) by 3:00pm EST on January 18, 2006.

Call for ASA Award Nominations

Career of Distinguished Scholarship

This award honors outstanding contributions to sociological practice. The award may recognize work that has facilitated or served as a model for the work of others; work that has significantly advanced the utility of one or more specialty areas in sociology and, by so doing, has elevated the professional status or public image of the field as a whole; or work that has been honored or widely recognized outside the discipline for its significant impacts, particularly in advancing human welfare. The recipient of this award will have spent at least a decade of substantial work involving research, administrative, or operational responsibilities as a member of or consultant to private or public organizations, agencies, or associations, or as a solo practitioner. Nominations should include a one to two page statement and the vita of the nominee. Nominations remain under active consideration for five award cycles.

Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award

The ASA Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award honors outstanding contributions to undergraduate and/or graduate teaching of sociology. The award recognizes contributions that have made a significant impact on the manner in which sociology is taught at a regional, state, national, or international level. These contributions may include preparation of teaching- and curriculum-related materials and publications, participation in the scholarship of teaching and learning, development and communication of innovative teaching techniques, leadership in teaching-related workshops and symposia, involvement in innovative program development, and contributions to the enhancement of teaching within state, regional, or national associations. The award typically is given for a series of contributions spanning several years or an entire career, although it may recognize a single project of exceptional impact. The award is not designed to recognize outstanding teaching ability at one's own institution unless that is part of a career with a broader impact. Individuals, departments, schools, or other collective actors are eligible. Nominations should include the name of the nominee and a one to two page statement explaining the basis of the nomination. Nominations should also include a vita, if applicable, and relevant supporting materials.

DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award

This award honors the intellectual traditions and contributions of W.E.B. DuBois, Charles S. Johnson, and E. Franklin Frazier. The award is given either to a sociologist for a lifetime of research, teaching, and service to the community or to an academic institution for its work in assisting the development of scholarly efforts in this tradition. Nominations should include a summary of the nominee's career or achievement, and the way in which it is consistent with the traditions of these outstanding African-American scholars and educators.

Jessie Bernard Award

The Jessie Bernard Award is given in recognition of scholarly work that has enlarged the horizons of sociology to encompass fully the role of women in society. The contribution may be in empirical research, theory, or methodology. It is presented for significant cumulative work done throughout a professional career. The award is open to women or men and is not restricted to sociologists. Only members of the Association may submit nominations for the Jessie Bernard Award. Nominations for career achievement should include a letter of nomination, a copy of the vita of the nominee, and examples of relevant scholarship or other materials.

Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology

This award honors outstanding contributions to sociological practice. The award may recognize work that has facilitated or served as a model for the work of others; work that has significantly advanced the utility of one or more specialty areas in sociology and, by so doing, has elevated the professional status or public image of the field as a whole; or work that has been honored or widely recognized outside the discipline for its significant impacts, particularly in advancing human welfare. The recipient of this award will have spent at least a decade of substantial work involving research, administrative, or operational responsibilities as a member of or consultant to private or public organizations, agencies, or associations, or as a solo practitioner.

Award for Public Understanding of Sociology

This award is given annually to a person or persons who have made exemplary contributions to advance the public understanding of sociology, sociological research, and scholarship among the general public. The award may recognize a contribution in the preceding year or for a longer career of such contributions. Nominations should include the nominee's vita and a detailed one to two page nomination statement that describes how the person's work has contributed to increasing the public understanding and knowledge of sociology.

Distinguished Scholarly Book Award

This award is given for a single book published in the two calendar years preceding the award year (e.g., nominations for 2007 award should be published in 2005 or 2006). Nominations must come from members of the Association and should include the name of author, title of book, date of publication, publisher, and a brief statement about why the book should be considered for this award.

Dissertation Award

The ASA Dissertation Award honors the best PhD dissertation from among those submitted by advisors and mentors in the discipline. Dissertations from PhD recipients with degree awarded in the 2005 calendar year will be eligible for consideration for the 2006 ASA Dissertation Awards. Nominations must be received from the student's advisor or the scholar most familiar with the student's research. Nominations should explain the precise nature and merits of the work. Six copies of the dissertation must be submitted.

ASA Award for Excellence in Reporting of Social Issues

The Award for Excellence in the Reporting of Social Issues honors individuals for their promotion of sociological findings and a broader vision of sociology. The ASA would like to recognize the contributions of those who have been especially effective in disseminating sociological perspectives and research. The ASA is cognizant of the fact that there are many professionals (e.g., journalists, filmmakers) whose job it is to translate and interpret a wide range of information, including sociological perspectives and research, for the general public. This award is intended to promote a broader vision of sociology, and to gain public support for the sociological discipline.

Send nominations for all awards to: American Sociological Association, 1307 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005; (202) 383-9005; governance@asanet.org. The deadline for receipt of nominations is January 31, unless otherwise noted.

Public Forum, from page 10

Social Scientific Research on Race." The statement supports the position that data about race should be collected and provides a detailed academic and social rationale for continuing to do so. The statement, however, does not deal with the question of how Hispanics should be classified, a major issue as Hispanics are now the largest and most rapidly growing American minority. The question is particularly acute as the Census Bureau is currently testing various ways of wording the race and ethnicity questions in the 2010 census.

In the 2000 Census race and ethnicity

questions were separate. Respondents were first asked whether or not they were of Hispanic origin and then asked to check off a box identifying their race. Forty-eight percent of Hispanics checked off white, 2% black, 6% checked more than one race, and 42% checked "some other race." The resulting data raises considerable difficulties for comparative studies.

Some researchers deal with the challenge by divvying up Hispanics among various racial groups, resulting in a typology of Whites, Blacks, Asians, and a sizeable group of "others." As a

result, one cannot gain information about the status of Hispanics compared to other groups or about the group by itself. Others compare Whites, Blacks, Asians, and Hispanics, and in effect treat the latter as a racial group, indeed they sometimes refer to them as "brown" Americans. This approach results in the awkward comparisons of "non-Hispanic Whites" to Hispanics—which includes numerous people who consider themselves white but the researchers lump together with others, who have different racial self-categorizations. Many social scientists use a classification that is

labeled "racial/ethnic" but looks very similar to the racial one because it simply adds Hispanics to Whites, Blacks, etc. Very few researchers separate different kinds of Hispanics and collect data on each sub-category, such as white-Hispanics, black-Hispanics and what they call Hispanic-Hispanics. Clearly the matter deserves additional deliberation and the time is now.

I suggest that the task force that prepared the 2002 ASA statement reconvene to address the issue, adding a

continued next page

Public Forum, from previous page

number of scholars who have conducted major studies of Hispanics. Or my colleagues could express their views individually, both by writing in these pages and in addressing the Census Bureau.

I see considerable merit in the criticisms of the prevailing racial classifications by scholars like Richard Alba, Eduardo Bonilla-Silva, and Clara Rodriguez. (I spelled out my reasons in *The Monochrome Society*). Most recently, our colleague Kenneth Prewitt, director of the U.S. Census Bureau from 1998-2000, has argued that America's current color-coded racial categorization is anachronistic. He suggests that in the future we ought to collect data on the basis of ethnic origin rather than race. Such a classification scheme might include Native Americans, Asians, African Americans (but not Haitians and those from the West Indies included in the Black racial category), Hispanics, and Europeans.

Much larger changes have been made in the past. Jews, Poles, and Irish used to be popularly considered members of non-White races, but are now thought of as ethnic groups. On Census forms, people of Indian or Pakistani origin used to be classed as white and are now classed as Asian. The Census listed "Hispanic" as a race in 1930 and only reintroduced the term in 1980, this time as an ethnicity.

A classification by ethnic origin rather than by race would not impede the objectives set forth in ASA's 2002 race statement and would not harm affirmative action set aside for minorities or other societal remedies that takes into account the social background of the

groups involved. Such a classification would acknowledge that race is a significant social category that is used to discriminate against many people in the past and today. It would seek to influence societal groupings by moving toward categories that are less discriminatory, ethnic rather than racial ones.

One excellent place to start would be the Census categories that greatly affect the categories used by others, the ways social data are collected, and the ways we see each other and ourselves.

Amitai Etzioni, *George Washington University*

New Orleans Hurricane Katrina: Natural or Social Disaster?

As special committees begin investigating Hurricane Katrina, and the Bush Administration moves on its post-Katrina redevelopment plan for the Gulf, we urge reconsideration of sociological insights about disaster. We argue that without recognizing the pre-Katrina social realities of grinding poverty and discrimination when developing Bush's "goodwill" plan, there will be no protection against future threats to "homeland security" in the form of natural disasters. Take into consideration the following:

1. The human scope of disaster is influenced *as much* by pre-existing social and economic conditions as by the physical disaster itself. In New Orleans, on the eve of Katrina, a long-standing and long-neglected human and social disaster already existed. New Orleans'

poor, primarily Black, lacked safe affordable housing and were without the means to evacuate. Not surprisingly, these same persons were greatly over-represented among those who had to take refuge in unfit and unsafe "shelters of last resort."

2. A natural disaster *begins with* political conditions and human *consequences*, rather than *causing* disastrous human consequences. The social groups most disadvantaged in pre-Katrina New Orleans were dependent on a (literally) bankrupt public education system. Fiduciary responsibility of the Orleans Parish schools had recently been taken over by the state and schools, and were being monitored by an outside auditing firm. The Parish public school system student body was 94 percent Black, and 70 percent of Parish schools were rated "the worst" in Louisiana. The social neglect of Black youth, reflected in the quality of their education, is mirrored by their vulnerability in post-Katrina shelters and other relocation facilities.

3. The racial component of disaster cannot be ignored. African Americans, among the most disadvantaged in pre-disaster New Orleans, disproportionately felt Hurricane Katrina's wrath. Whether a person or administration *actually manifests* prejudice or *subconsciously discriminates* is less important for the life chances of poor people of color than the *structural dynamics* that systemically foster discrimination and exclusion. The human crisis of pre-Katrina New Orleans set the stage for the overall destruction.

4. Social exclusion breeds government inaction. Without a doubt, post-Katrina

suffering could have been greatly reduced if all levels of government had acted swiftly and effectively before, during, and immediately after Katrina's land fall, especially after New Orleans's levees were breached. However, where social exclusion renders large sections of a population and their human problems invisible to outsiders—as in pre-Katrina New Orleans—a sluggish government response to natural disaster is predictable.

5. Natural disasters provide opportunities to make things better or worse:

- Armed with knowledge of New Orleans's long-standing human crisis, Congress must take steps to eliminate the structural causes that place our country's poor at peril.
- Only social, economic, and political participation by those most disadvantaged will restore New Orleans to a better city.
- A wide-reaching Marshal Plan-type development initiative is needed if we are to decrease the vulnerability of America's poor.
- Poverty and exclusion more seriously threaten "homeland security" than any imagined or real outside threat.

We would like to let President Bush know that if the joy and redemption of a Second Line New Orleans parade is to be restored in that city, America must not allow another disaster anywhere to drive home the real axis of evil: poverty, injustice, and discrimination.

Martha K. Huggins, *Tulane University*,
and Joel A. Devine, *Tulane University*

Correction

The September/October 2005 *Footnotes* story, titled "American Immigration Policy: Toward Integration" (pp. 3-4), should have stated that "major changes in immigration law took place in 1965" (rather than 1964).

Call for Papers

Meetings

2006 Hawaii Sociological Association 27th Annual Meeting, April 1, 2006, Radisson Waikiki Prince Kuhio Hotel. Theme: "Humanist Sociology, Public Sociologies, Public Ethnographies." Presentations on all topics are welcome, especially with Hawaii and Asia-Pacific relevance. Contact: Michael G. Weinstein, Department of Sociology, University of Hawaii-Manoa, 2424 Maile Way, #239, Honolulu, HI 96822; (808) 956-8413; email michaelw@hawaii.edu. Contact the Radisson Waikiki Prince Kuhio Hotel at 1-888-557-4422 for special meeting rates.

33rd Annual Western Anthropology/Sociology Undergraduate Research Conference, April 8, 2006, Santa Clara University, CA. Empirical, theoretical, and review papers are invited. A completed paper or abstract of at least half page in length, with name(s) and telephone number(s) of student author(s) and faculty sponsor(s) should be submitted by February 1, 2006. Contact: Anthropology/Sociology Department, Santa Clara University, Santa Clara, CA 95053; (408) 554-2795; fax (408) 554-4189; <www.scu.edu/cas/anthrosoc>.

African American Studies and Research Program at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Conference, March

30-April 1, 2006. Theme: "Race, Roots, and Resistance: Revisiting the Legacies of Black Power." Its purpose is to explore the legacies of the Black Power movement, its impact on the 1960s and contemporary U.S. society and the world. Send abstracts to: info@aastrp.uiuc.edu by December 1, 2006. Include a short 150-word biographical sketch. Contact: Jennifer F. Hamer, African American Studies & Research, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1201 W. Nevada, Urbana, IL 61801; (217) 333-7781.

44th International Making Cities Livable Conference, May 18-22, 2006, Santa Fe, NM. Theme: "True Urbanism & Healthy Communities." Co-organized with the University of Notre Dame School of Architecture. Deadline for submission: December 20, 2005. The IMCL Program Committee invites proposals for papers that connect social problems/social well-being to aspects of the urban/suburban built environment: Social problems and the built environment; Socialization of youth in suburbia; Youth violence in city and suburb; Places for the development of civic engagement & community; The inclusive community; Social anxiety and lack of social learning settings; Contexts that promote sociability; Walkable neighborhoods & physical health; Child- & family-friendly communities; Planning for the healthy community. Send a 200- to 250-word abstract to: Email: Suzanne.Lennard@LivableCities.org. Suzanne H. Crowhurst Lennard Ph.D. (Arch.), Program Committee Chair, IMCL Conferences, PO Box 7586, Carmel, CA 93921. Fax: +1- 831-624-5126. Visit <www.LivableCities.org>.

The Fourth International Charlotte Perkins Gilman Conference: "Charlotte Perkins Gilman: Then and Now," June 15-18, 2006, Maine Women Writers Collection at the University of New England, Portland, ME. Topics are open. Seek to

bring together those who are working on Gilman around the country and around the world for a collegial exchange of ideas. Proposals invited focusing directly on Gilman, as well as those examining texts, individuals, and social movements that illuminate her life and work. Deadline: December 5, 2005. For the complete Call for Papers and submission instructions visit <www.une.edu/mwvc>. Contact: Jennifer Tuttle, (207) 221-4433; email jtuttle@une.edu.

The Gypsy Lore Society Annual Meeting and Conference on Gypsy Studies for 2006, June 2-3, 2006, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ. Papers on any aspect of Gypsy Studies are welcome, substantive papers will be given priority. Send abstracts (about 100 words) to Matt T. Salo, 5607 Greenleaf Rd., Cheverly, MD 20785. Submissions should include the author's name, address, daytime telephone and fax numbers and e-mail address. Deadline for receipt of abstracts is April 30, 2006. Address inquiries to Matt T. Salo at the above address; (301) 341-1261; email MTSalo1@excite.com.

North Central Sociological Association, March 23-25, 2006, Crowne Plaza Hotel at Union Station, Indianapolis, IN. Theme: "Making a Difference: Sociology as Social Activism." If you are interested in presenting a paper, send your manuscript title and a brief abstract; include your name, institutional affiliation, mailing address, email address and telephone number. Send all information before December 1, 2005. Contact: Rebecca L. Bordt, Department of Sociology & Anthropology, DePauw University, 332 Asbury Hall, Greencastle, IN 46135; (765) 658-4521; fax (765) 658-4799; email rbordt@depauw.edu.

Social Theory Forum, April 5-6, 2006, University of Massachusetts-Boston. Theme: "Human Rights, Borderlands,

and the Poetics of Applied Social Theory: Engaging with Gloria Anzaldúa in Self and Global Transformations." Send completed existing papers (preferable) or two-page paper proposals as email attachment (Word format) to the email addresses of co-organizers as listed below, by December 15, 2005. Proceedings of the conference will be peer-reviewed for possible publication in an issue of *The Discourse of Sociological Practice*, the journal of the University of Massachusetts-Boston, Department of Sociology. Contact: Attn.: Social Theory Forum, Department of Sociology, University of Massachusetts Boston, 100 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, MA 02125; Mohammad H. (Behrooz) Tamdgidi, mohammad.tamdgidi@umb.edu, Jorge Capetillo-Ponce, jorge.capetillo@umb.edu, Glenn Jacobs, glenn.jacobs@umb.edu.

Publications

Child Poverty In America co-editors Barbara A. Arrighi and David J. Maume are accepting previously unpublished articles, 5,000-6,000 words in length, for a four-volume set to be published by Praeger. The title of the set is: *Child Poverty In America*, with individual volumes devoted to: Children and the State; Health and Medical Care; Families and Children; The Promise of Education. Forward an abstract or a completed article for consideration to either arrighi@nku.edu or david.maume@uc.edu. The publication date of the four-volume set is tentatively scheduled for September 2006. Contact: Barbara A. Arrighi at (859) 572-5251; or David J. Maume at (513) 556-4713.

Domestic Frontiers, a Special Issue of *Frontiers: A Journal of Women Studies*, guest editors Victoria Haskins and Margaret Jacobs consider 'the home' as both site and archive of colonization. We are interested in the private and personal experiences of colonialization and the ways in

which the broader colonial processes of subjugation, accommodation and resistance intersect and are encapsulated in the 'peculiar intimacy' (as Sara Suleri calls it) of domestic lives. Works must not be published or under consideration for publication elsewhere. Submissions are to be sent to the *Frontiers* editorial collective as email attachments at frontiers@asu.edu or segray@asu.edu, along with three hard copies, addressed to Editors, *Frontiers: A Journal of Women Studies*, Department of History, Arizona State University, PO Box 874302, Tempe, AZ 85287-4302; (480) 965-3876; fax (480) 965-0310. Email the co-editors at Victoria K. Haskins Victoria.Haskins@flinders.edu.au or Margaret Jacobs at jacobs3@unlnotes.unl.edu. Author names should not appear on the manuscript; list contact information separately. Due date for receipt of papers is December 31, 2005.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, An international journal, seeks papers on the following topics: Research, Innovative Practice Models, Policy Papers, Legal and Ethical Issues. Submit papers to: Terry Fulmera at jean.journal@nyu.edu, electronic submission is preferred. Or, send submissions to Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, College of Nursing, New York University, 246 Greene St, 8th floor, New York, NY 10003; (212) 992-9428. For full instructions for authors submitting manuscripts, see <www.haworthpress.com/journals/SIresults.asp?sku=J084>.

The Journal of Empirical Research on Human-Research Ethics (JERHRE). Visit JERHRE's main website at <www.csueastbay.edu/JERHRE> or access the main site via <www.JERHRE.org> for a full description of JERHRE's aim and focus, distinctive features, and manuscript submission instructions. JERHRE begins quarterly publication March 2006 and is currently accepting

Call for Papers, *continued*

manuscripts for its June 2006 issue. To receive a free one-year, online subscription, email joan.sieber@csueastbay.edu.

Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies, An International Journal of Interdisciplinary and Interfaith Dialogue, invites papers for JIS XVIII 2006 on the timely topic: "Prophets of Post-Communism: Toward an Open Society." Deadline: January 1, 2006. Send three double-sided copies of: 15-25 pages, plus 150-word abstract, typed, double-spaced, in-text citation format, author identification on a separate sheet, and postage for return/SASE to: O. Gruenwald, JIS Editor, IIR, 1065 Pine Bluff Drive, Pasadena, CA 91107, USA. Early submissions recommended. <www.JIS3.org>.

Research in the Sociology of Health Care seeks papers for its 24th volume. The major theme for this volume is access, quality, and satisfaction with care: concerns of patients, providers, and insurers. The volume will contain 10 to 14 papers, generally between 20 and 40 pages in length. Send completed manuscripts or detailed outlines for review by February 15, 2006. For an initial indication of interest in outlines or abstracts, contact by January 10, 2006. Send to: Jennie Jacobs Kronenfeld, Department of Sociology, Box 874802, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-4802; (480) 965-8053; email Jennie.Kronenfeld@asu.edu.

Sociological Focus solicits manuscripts for two upcoming special issues. Special Issue: Group Processes. Deadline: February 17, 2006. For further information contact either: Alison J. Bianchi at 323 Merrill Hall, Kent State University, Kent, OH 44242-0001, abianchi@kent.edu; or Robert K. Shelly at the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, 129 Bentley Hall Annex, Ohio University, Athens, OH 45701, shelly@ohio.edu. Special Issue: Science, Technology, and Social Inequalities. Deadline: March 31, 2006. For further information contact: Cheryl B. Leggon, School of Public Policy, Georgia Institute of Technology, 685 Cherry Street, Atlanta, GA 30332, cheryl.leggon@pubpolicy.gatech.edu. For either special issue, submit complete manuscripts to: *Sociological Focus*, Department of Sociology, Box 210378, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45221-0378.

Theory and Society plans to publish a special issue in 2006 on Jean-Paul Sartre in honor of the 2005 centenary of his birth. The special issue will be co-edited by David Swartz and Vera Zolberg. All submissions will undergo the normal review process of papers published by *Theory and Society* and will be evaluated in terms of their original contribution to scholarship. Our working deadline for manuscript submissions is December 2005. Contact: David Swartz, Boston University, Department of Sociology & Core Curriculum, 96-100 Cummington Sreet, Boston, MA 02215; (617) 358-0650; email dswartz@bu.edu. Vera L. Zolberg, Sociology Department, Graduate Faculty, New School for Social Research, 65 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10003; (212) 229-5737 ext. 3133.

Meetings

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 13-18, 2006. National Association of African American Studies National Association of Hispanic & Latino Studies, National Association of Native American Studies, International Association of Asian Studies Joint National Conference, Baton Rouge, LA. Contact: PO Box 325, Biddeford, ME 04005; (207) 839-8004; fax (207) 839-3776; naaasgrp@webcom.com; <www.naaas.org>.

February 23-26, 2006. 2006 Eastern Sociological Society Meetings, Sheraton Boston Hotel, Boston, MA. Theme: "The Places

of Our Lives." Contact: email ess2006@albany.edu; visit <www.essnet.org>.

March 8, 2006. Symposium on Geography and Drug Addiction, Palmer House Hotel at Union Station, Indianapolis, IN. Theme: "Making a Difference: Sociology as Social Activism." Contact: Rebecca L. Bordt, Department of Sociology & Anthropology, DePauw University, 332 Asbury Hall, Greencastle, IN 46135; (765) 658-4521; fax (765) 658-4799; rbordt@depauw.edu.

March 23-25, 2006. North Central Sociological Association, Crowne Plaza Hotel at Union Station, Indianapolis, IN. Theme: "Making a Difference: Sociology as Social Activism." Contact: Rebecca L. Bordt, Department of Sociology & Anthropology, DePauw University, 332 Asbury Hall, Greencastle, IN 46135; (765) 658-4521; fax (765) 658-4799; rbordt@depauw.edu.

March 30-31, 2006. The Art of Gender in Everyday Life III, A Multidisciplinary Conference, Idaho State University, Pocatello, ID. Contact: Anderson Gender Resource Center, Idaho State University, Campus Box 8141, Pocatello, ID 83209-8141; Contact: email gndrcr@isu.edu; <www.isu.edu/andersoncenter>.

March 30-April 1, 2006. African American Studies and Research Program at the University of Illinois Champaign-Urbana, Conference, Theme: "Race, Roots, and Resistance: Revisiting the Legacies of Black Power." Contact: Jennifer F. Hamer, African American Studies & Research, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1201 W. Nevada, Urbana, IL 61801; (217) 333-7781.

April 1, 2006. 2006 Hawaii Sociological Association 27th Annual Meeting, Radisson Waikiki Prince Kuhio Hotel. Theme: "Humanist Sociology, Public Sociologies, Public Ethnographies." Contact: Michael G. Weinstein, Department of Sociology, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 2424 Maile Way, #239, Honolulu, HI 96822; 808-956-8413; michaelw@hawaii.edu.

April 5-6, 2006. Social Theory Forum, University of Massachusetts-Boston. Theme: "Human Rights, Borderlands, and the Poetics of Applied Social Theory: Engaging with Gloria Anzaldúa in Self and Global Transformations." Contact: Attn.: Social Theory Forum, Department of Sociology, University of Massachusetts-Boston, 100 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, MA 02125; Mohammad H. (Behrooz) Tamdgidi, mohammad.tamdgidi@umb.edu, Jorge Capetillo-Ponce, jorge.capetillo@umb.edu, Glenn Jacobs, glenn.jacobs@umb.edu.

April 8, 2006. 33rd Annual Western Anthropology/Sociology Undergraduate Research Conference, Santa Clara University, CA. Contact: Anthropology/Sociology Department, Santa Clara University, Santa Clara, CA 95053; (408) 554-2795; fax (408) 554-4189; <www.scu.edu/cas/anthrosoc>.

April 21-23. British Sociological Association Annual Conference 2006, Harrogate International Centre, Harrogate, UK. Theme: "Sociology, Social Orders(s), and Disorders." Contact Joyce Campbell at joyce.campbell@britsoc.org.uk; <www.britsoc.co.uk>.

June 2-3, 2006. The Gypsy Lore Society Annual Meeting and Conference on Gypsy Studies for 2006, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ. Contact: Matt T. Salo, 5607 Greenleaf Rd., Cheverly, MD 20785, USA; (301) 341-1261; email MTSalo1@excite.com.

June 15-18, 2006. The Fourth International Charlotte Perkins Gilman Conference: "Charlotte Perkins Gilman: Then and Now," Maine Women Writers Collection at the University of New England, Portland, ME. Contact: Jennifer Tuttle, (207) 221-4433; email jtuttle@une.edu; <www.une.edu/mwwc>.

Funding

American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Study in Greece: Programs & Fellowships 2006-2007. Regular Program Membership: Open to graduate students

in classical studies and ancient Mediterranean studies and related fields (e.g., history of art, anthropology, prehistory, studies in post-classical Greece, etc.), who have completed at least one year of graduate work. Competition is on the basis of transcripts, recommendations and examinations. Fulbright Fellowships: Contact the Institute of International Education, at 809 United Nations Plaza, NY 10017, or visit <www.iiepassport.org> for an application and stipend information. Deadline: January 15, 2006. Student Associate Membership: Open to advanced graduate students who plan to pursue independent research projects and who do not wish to commit to the full Regular Program. The M. Alison Frantz Fellowship is open to PhD candidates and recent PhDs who demonstrate a need to work in the Gennadius Library. Fields of study include late antiquity, Byzantine or Modern Greek studies. The Jacob Hirsch Fellowship is awarded to a PhD candidate from the U.S. or Israel writing a dissertation, or to a recent PhD completing a project such as revising a dissertation for publication, requiring a residence in Greece. Deadline: January 15, 2006. School Advanced Fellowships: Several fellowships with a stipend of \$10,000 plus room, board and waiver of school fees are available to students who have completed the Regular Program or one year as a Student Associate Member. Deadline: February 21, 2006. Senior Associate Membership: Open to postdoctoral scholars with suitable research projects. Application should be made to the Director in Athens. No Application Deadline. Other Predoctoral Fellowships: The Harry Bikakis Fellowship: Graduate students attending a North American institution or Greek graduate students working at School libraries whose research subject is ancient Greek law; or Greek graduate students working on a school excavation. Deadline: January 15, 2006. Other Predoctoral or Postdoctoral Fellowships: The Oscar Broneer Traveling Fellowship: PhD candidate with approved dissertation proposal or recent PhD who is teaching but without tenure. Past Regular Member of the ASCSA with plan to study at the American Academy in Rome. Deadline: January 31, 2006. Caorc Multi-Country Research Fellowships: To provide support for PhD candidates and senior scholars whose research has regional significance and requires travel to several countries, at least one of which hosts an American overseas research center. Applications at CAORC's website <www.caorc.org>. Deadline: January 13, 2006. Cotsen Traveling Fellowship For Research In Greece: Short-term travel-to-collection award for senior scholars and graduate students for projects and research at the Gennadius Library. At least one month of residency required. Deadline: January 15, 2006. W.D.E. Coulson and Toni Cross Aegean Exchange Program: CAORC program of short-term fellowships for Greek nationals, staff of the Ministry of Culture, doctoral candidates and faculty members of Greek institutions of higher education for research in ancient, Byzantine, post-Byzantine, and Ottoman studies as well as studies of modern Greece and Turkey, to pursue research in Turkey under the auspices of the American Research Institute in Turkey. Deadline: March 15, 2006. Paul Rehak Memorial Traveling Fellowship: Travel grant for graduate students or senior scholars for travel to, or while in, Greece to perform research. Deadline: January 15, 2006. Wiener Laboratory Fellowships: Four fellowships awarded annually to graduate students or postdoctoral scholars working on well-defined projects in skeletal, faunal, geoarchaeological, or environmental studies. Deadline: January 15, 2006. For detailed information and application, contact: The American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 6-8 Charlton Street, Princeton, NJ 08540-5232; (609) 683-0800; ascsa@ascsa.org; <www.ascsa.edu.gr>.

IREX International Fellowships for U.S. Scholars and Professionals. IREX is an international nonprofit organization providing leadership and innovative global programs to improve the quality of education, strengthen independent media, and foster pluralistic and sustainable

community development. Visit the following links to learn more about the different programs. Individual Advanced Research Opportunities Program (IARO) <www.irex.org/programs/iaro>, Regional Policy Symposium: The EU and Its Borderlands <www.irex.org/programs/symp06/index.asp>, Short-term Travel Grants Program (STG) <www.irex.org/programs/stg/index.asp>, U.S. Embassy Specialist Program <www.irex.org/programs/esp/index.asp>, Policy-Connect Collaborative Research Grants Program <www.irex.org/programs/policy-connect/index.asp>, Call for Consultants-Selection Committee members <www.irex.org/programs/careers>.

The Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies. The Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies (MPIfG) in Cologne invites a leading scholar in political economy or economic sociology to spend three to six months in residence at the Institute. As a rule, tenure starts in October. Scholars are selected on the basis of an established record of excellence, as well as a current research project in an area close to the core interests of researchers at the MPIfG. Both nominations and direct applications are possible. The scholarship is awarded by the directors of the MPIfG. Recipients are paid a stipend of up to 6,000 euros per month. In addition, the scholar can be paid for travel expenses and research expenses. Scholars are expected to present three seminar lectures on a subject of their choice, and generally to participate in the intellectual life of the Institute. Nominations and applications for the 2006-2007 scholarships are to be sent to the MPIfG's Managing Director, Jens Beckert, Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies, Paulstrasse 3, 50676 Koeln, Germany; email beckert@mpifg.de. Deadline: November 30, 2005, decision in January 2006. Six doctoral fellowships in economic sociology and political economy. Fellowships will start in October 2006, and will be awarded for a maximum of three years. Students receive a stipend of 975 Euro per month. They will share an office and have full access to the research infrastructure of the institute. The program is open to students from a variety of social science disciplines, in particular, but not exclusively, sociology and political science.

Successful candidates must have an excellent command of English. Doctoral fellows will participate in a graduate school program including courses and summer school sessions and generally take part in the Institute's intellectual life. Details of the curriculum will be specified according to dissertation topics and previous training. As the MPIfG is not a degree-awarding institution, degrees will have to be received from a Fellow's home institution or a German university. For more information on the MPIfG's research program and on the doctoral fellowship program, refer to the school's website. Applications may be sent in English or German by post or by email if all attachments are compiled in one document. They should include a curriculum vitae, a list of publications if applicable, and a 6- to 8-page proposal for a doctoral dissertation project. Two letters of recommendation should be sent directly to the institute. The deadline for submission is March 15, 2006. Applications and further inquiries may be directed to the MPIfG's Head of Administration, Jürgen Lautwein, Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies, Paulstr. 3, 50676 Koeln, Germany; email lautwein@mpifg.de.

The Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies. Program for Visiting Researchers. The Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies offers fellowships to several visiting researchers from Germany and abroad. Visitors stay for two to six months. Scholars of all levels of seniority, including PhD students, may apply. Their research projects should closely relate to work done at the MPIfG. Conditions are negotiable, depending on visitors' own resources. Applications may be sent in English or German by post or by email. Attachments should be compiled in one document. Applications should include a curriculum vitae, two reference contacts, a list of publications and a two-to-three page proposal about the work to be done at the MPIfG. They can be submitted at any time, preferably at least nine months before the proposed stay. Postdoctoral Program. The MPIfG awards up to four postdoctoral fellowships each year to researchers from Germany and abroad. The fellowships last 12 months, beginning in October. Young researchers who have completed their dissertation

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but have not been appointed to a tenured university position are eligible, as are researchers in Germany who have positions as "wissenschaftliche Assistenten" or "junior professors" who can take a leave of absence from their university positions. Postdoctoral fellows at the Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies will spend a year doing research on a topic of their choice. Applications may be sent in English or German by post or by email if all attachments are compiled in one document. They should include a curriculum vitae, two reference contacts, a list of publications, and a 5- to 8-page proposal about the work to be conducted at the MPIfG. The proposal should demonstrate how the work relates to the Institute's research program or current MPIfG research projects. The deadline for submission is November 30, 2005, decision by mid-January 2006.

The Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies. East and Central European Postdoctoral Research Fellowships. The Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies (MPIfG) in Cologne offers one postdoctoral fellowship for applicants from Central and Eastern Europe every year. The fellowship lasts up to twelve months, beginning in October. The institute's research program spans a number of disciplines including economic sociology, political economy, and political science. Applicants must have good command of spoken and written German or English. Applicants should have received their MA or doctoral degree at a Central or East European university. The PhD should have been completed no longer than three years before taking up the fellowship. Awards will be made on the basis of proven scholarly excellence and a research proposal (five to eight pages) outlining the project to be pursued while at the MPIfG. Research projects should relate to the substantive concerns of the institute's research program and should be concerned with the politics, societies and markets of Eastern Europe, preferably in comparison with other countries. Fellows will receive a stipend of 1,750 euros per month plus a small family allowance. The deadline for application is November 30, 2005. Applicants notified by January 15, 2006. The fellowship starts in the fall of 2006. Applications should

include a cover letter, a current curriculum vitae, two reference contacts, a list of publications and a research proposal. Applicants should also indicate how much time they would want to spend at the MPIfG and when they would like to start their tenure. They may apply in German or English either by email or post. If email is used, all documents should be combined into one attached file. Women are especially encouraged to apply. Applications and further inquiries may be directed to the MPIfG's Head of Administration, Jürgen Lautwein, Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies, Paulstr. 3, 50676 Koeln, Germany; email lautwein@mpifg.de.

National Institute of Justice seeks applicants for W.E.B. DuBois Fellowship. The W.E.B. DuBois Fellowship Program seeks to advance the field of knowledge regarding the confluence of crime, justice, and culture in various societal contexts. This Fellowship provides talented researchers early in their professional careers with the opportunity to elevate independently generated research and ideas to the level of national discussion and contribute to NIJ's national criminal justice research program by studying topics of mutual interest to the Fellow and the Institute. Researchers from all academic disciplines are encouraged to apply. Because of the focus of the Fellowship, NIJ strongly encourages applications from diverse racial and ethnic backgrounds. Deadline: February 1, 2006. Visit: <www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/new.htm#sl000706>. Applications must be submitted online using the Office of Justice Programs' automated Grants Management System. Paper applications will not be accepted. To start the process, go to <www.ojp.usdoj.gov/fundopps.htm>. NIJ is the research, development, and evaluation agency of the U.S. Department of Justice. Its mission is to advance scientific research, development, and evaluation to enhance the administration of justice and public safety. For more information on NIJ, visit <www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij>.

Pembroke Center Postdoctoral Fellowships 2006-2007. Mediated Bodies/Bodies of Mediation. Fellowships are open to scholars from all disciplines. Recipients may not hold a tenured position in an

American college or university. The term of appointment is September 1, 2006-May 31, 2007. The stipend is \$35,000, plus health insurance, unless otherwise covered. For application forms contact: Brown University, Box 1958, Providence, RI 02912; (401) 863-2643; Elizabeth_Barboza@brown.edu. Deadline is December 8, 2005. Selection will be announced in February.

Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission (PHMC) Scholars in Residence Program. The Scholars in Residence program provides support for up to eight weeks of full-time research and study in manuscript and artifact collections maintained by any Commission facility, including the Pennsylvania State Archives, The State Museum of Pennsylvania, and 25 historic sites and museums around the state. Collaborative residencies fund original analytic and/or synthetic research that relates to the interpretive mission and advances the programmatic goals of a PHMC program or facility. A collaborative residency application must be filed jointly by the interested scholar and host program/facility. Residency programs are open to all who are conducting research on Pennsylvania history. Residencies may be scheduled for up to eight weeks at any time during the period May 1, 2006-April 30, 2007; stipends are \$375 per week. For a full description of the residency program and application materials, as well as information about Commission research collections, visit <www.phmc.state.pa.us>. Contact: Scholars in Residence Program, Bureau of Archives and History, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Commonwealth Keystone Building - Plaza Level, 400 North St., Harrisburg, PA 17120-0053; (717) 787-3034; email RA-PHMCscholars@state.pa.us. Deadline for application is January 13, 2006. Notification of awards will be made in late March. The Commission does not discriminate on the basis of sex, race, creed, age, sexual orientation, national origin, or disability. Individuals with disabilities who require assistance or accommodation to participate in this program should contact the Commission at (717) 787-3034 or the Pennsylvania TDD relay service at (800) 654-5984 to discuss their needs.

Positive Psychology Templeton Fellows Program. The Positive Psychology Templeton Fellows Program will gather together the best and brightest scholars by creating and funding collaborations with senior scholars. We encourage applications from early to mid-career scholars with a doctoral degree and graduate students pursuing a doctoral degree. Applicants can be from any country and there is no age limit. The deadline to apply is December 15, 2005. Selected Fellows will be expected to live in Philadelphia for 6 to 8 weeks from May 15 to July 15, 2006. Stipends and living expenses are available. Visit: <www.positivepsychology.org/ppfellows.pdf>.

Social Science Research Council Eurasia Program. 2006 Predoctoral and Postdoctoral Fellowships Competition. The Eurasia Program of the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) is currently offering a number of fellowships at both the predoctoral and postdoctoral levels for the 2006-2007 academic year. These fellowships are intended to support research, writing, training and curriculum development on or related to the New States of Eurasia, the Soviet Union, and/or the Russian Empire, regardless of the applicant's discipline within the social sciences or humanities. These fellowships are funded by the U.S. Department of State under the Program for Research and Training on Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union (Title VIII). Online applications and supporting materials are available on the SSRC website at <www.ssrc.org/fellowships/eurasia>. The electronic application submission deadline is November 15, 2005, for all categories of fellowships except the Teaching Fellowship. Teaching Fellowship applications will continue to be accepted until January 24, 2006. Awards will be offered in the following five categories: Predissertation Training

Fellowships: support the development of research skills and/or language training for graduate students in the early stages of their doctoral programs. Dissertation Write-up Fellowships: provide support for the 2006-2007 academic year to graduate students nearing the completion of their doctoral programs. Postdoctoral Research Fellowships: provide support for recent PhD recipients and junior faculty wishing to complete existing projects and/or undertake new research. Postdoctoral Language Training Fellowships: new, support postdoctoral scholars in acquiring requisite language competency that will allow them to broaden existing and/or advance new research projects. Teaching Fellowships: provide support for faculty members wishing to create and implement significantly revised or wholly new university courses. Additional information may be found at <www.ssrc.org/fellowships/eurasia/>, address questions to the Eurasia Program Staff at eurasia@ssrc.org. Periodically check our website for additional information, including details and application materials for annual dissertation development workshop, training seminars, institutional grants, and other events. Eurasia Program Fellowships, Social Science Research Council, 810 Seventh Ave., 31st Floor, New York, NY 10019; (212) 377-2700; fax (212) 377-2727.

Society for Research in Child Development, SRCD Policy Fellowships 2006-2007. Application Deadline: December 15, 2005. The Society for Research in Child Development is seeking applications for the upcoming Policy Fellowships for 2006-2007. There are two types of Fellowships: Congressional and Executive Branch (e.g., ACF, NIH). Both provide Fellows with exciting opportunities to come to Washington, DC, and use their research skills in child development to inform and influence public policy. The goals of these fellowships are: (1) to contribute to the effective use of scientific knowledge in developing public policy, (2) to educate the scientific community about the development of public policy, and (3) to establish a more effective liaison between scientists and the federal policy-making mechanisms. Future career trajectories of SRCD Fellows are diverse. Approximately half of SRCD Fellows begin or return to academia following their fellowship. Others continue to work at the interface of research and policy in both government and the private sector. Fellowships run from September 1 through August 31. Following a two-week science policy orientation program sponsored by the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), fellows work as resident scholars within their federal agency or Congressional office placements. SRCD's Office for Policy and Communications in Washington facilitates the Fellows' experience and is available as a resource throughout the year. Application Requirements: Applicants must have a doctoral-level degree in any relevant discipline (e.g., PhD, MD, JD), must demonstrate exceptional competence in an area of child development research, and must be a member of SRCD before starting the fellowship. Both early- and mid-career professionals are encouraged to apply. For more information visit <www.SRCD.org/policyfellowships.html> or call (202) 336-5926.

UCLA Post Doctoral Program (PhD, MD, etc) in Population-Based Cancer Prevention and Control Research. One to three years, salary \$55,000 annually plus benefits. For more information, visit <www.jccf.mednet.ucla.edu/cpd/postdocsite/postdoc.html>.

In the News

Benigno Aguirre, University of Delaware, was quoted in a September 28 *Philadelphia Inquirer* story about the media's reporting of rumors about looting and crime in New Orleans following Hurricane Katrina. He was also quoted in Hurricane Katrina stories in the September 4 *Boston Globe*, the September 2 *Philadelphia Daily News*, and the September 2 *Denver*

Post. He was quoted in a September 7 *Washington Post* story about overbuilding in America's coastal regions. Aguirre also was quoted in a September 12 *Fort Lauderdale Sun-Sentinel* story about Hurricane Katrina evacuees.

Randolph Atkins, University of Virginia, was recently interviewed and quoted in the *Los Angeles Times* regarding his ongoing study on matching substance abuse treatment clients to appropriate recovery support groups.

John A. Barnshaw, University of Delaware, **James M. Kendra**, University of North Texas, **Russell R. Dynes**, University of Delaware, **Gary Kreps**, College of William and Mary, **Havidan Rodriguez**, Disaster Research Center, **Joseph Trainor**, University of Delaware, and **Alice Fothergill**, University of Vermont, were all cited or quoted in a September 29 *Chronicle of Higher Education* article about disaster sociologists.

Charles L. Bosk, University of Pennsylvania, **Sydney A. Halpern**, Vanderbilt University, **Phil Brown**, Brown University, **Jonathan B. Imber**, Wellesley College, and **Raymond DeVries**, St. Olaf College, were quoted in the August 15 *Inside Higher Education* article about the efficiency and applicability of Institutional Review Boards regarding sociological research.

James I. Bowie, University of Arizona, published an August 9 article in *BusinessWeek Online* on his research on trademark and logo design by organizations.

Lee Clarke, Rutgers University, was quoted in the September 27 *Congressional Quarterly* regarding the response of the Federal Emergency Management Administration to Hurricane Katrina's aftermath. He was also quoted in the September 22 *Christian Science Monitor* about disaster preparedness in the United States, and his research on disasters and risk were the focus of a September 14 opinion piece in the *Chronicle of Higher Education*, titled "New Orleans and the Probability Blues." Clarke was also quoted in the September 4 *New York Times* and the September 8 *Chicago Tribune* on the impact and response to Hurricane Katrina. Clarke was interviewed extensively in a September 19 *Chronicle of Higher Education* article about the disaster wrought by Hurricane Katrina in New Orleans and his forthcoming book, *Worst Cases: Terror and Catastrophe in the Popular Imagination*. He also, appeared on a short segment on community acceptance of evacuees on the *News Hour* with Jim Lehrer.

Lee Clarke, Rutgers University, **Jeanne Hurlbert**, Louisiana State University, **Steve Kroll-Smith**, University of North Carolina-Greensboro, and **Kai Erikson**, Yale University, were all quoted or cited in a September 4 *New York Times* article on the long-term emotional effects on the victims of Hurricane Katrina.

Gordon F. De Jong, Pennsylvania State University, was quoted in a September 3 *Washington Post* article on Manhattan leading in single-living trends.

Troy Duster, New York University, wrote an op-ed in the August 2 *Baltimore Sun* on race-based medicine.

Troy Duster, New York University, and **Craig Calhoun**, Social Science Research Council, wrote an article on "The Visions and Divisions of Sociology" in the August 12 *Chronicle of Higher Education*. The article was part of a series of articles on the American Sociological Association's centennial.

Russell Dynes, University of Delaware Disaster Research Center, was quoted in a September 10 *Houston Chronicle* story about problems with the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) after it lost Cabinet-level status and was made part of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. He was also quoted in a story in the September 9 *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette*.

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In the News, continued

Kathryn J. Edin, University of Pennsylvania, and **Maria Kefalas**, St. Joseph's University, had their new book, *Promises I Can Keep*, as the focus of William Raspberry's September 26 *Washington Post* op-ed column about economic and other incentives for poor women to remain single during motherhood.

Morten Ender, United States Military Academy, was quoted in the *Pittsburgh Tribune-Review* on September 27 regarding endo-recruitment in military families and legacies of military service in American families across the United States.

Myra Marx Ferree, University of Wisconsin-Madison, wrote an article on "It's Time to Mainstream Research on Gender" in the August 12 *Chronicle of Higher Education*, part of a series on the American Sociological Association's centennial.

Nancy Foner, Hunter College-City University of New York, and **Mary Waters**, Harvard University, were quoted in an August 28 article in the *New York Times* about a legal suit over the lack of West Indians on a New York City jury.

Donna Gaines, was quoted in the September 25 *New York Times* on her work to keep CBGB (an underground music establishment) open in New York. She was also interviewed on WXXP radio about the cultural importance of saving the legendary NYC punk club. She was also interviewed by *AM* on August 31 and *Forward* on September 9, regarding the landmark status of the CBGB club, and by the *New York Times* on September 25 regarding the new Ramones Museum in Berlin.

Herbert Gans, Columbia University, wrote an article on "Wishes for the Discipline's Future" in the August 12 *Chronicle of Higher Education*, part of a series on the American Sociological Association's centennial.

Max Herman, Rutgers University-Newark, was quoted in an article that appeared in the Week in Review section of the *New York Times* on September 18. The article focused on the challenge of rebuilding New Orleans in the wake of Hurricane Katrina, given the breakdown of social order in that city.

John Hipp, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, was quoted in the June 24 *Washington Post* regarding his research in *Social Forces* on the relationship between seasonality and crime rates.

David Jacobs and **Jason T. Carmichael**, both of Ohio State University, and **Stephanie Kent**, University of Nevada-Las Vegas, were featured in a September 26 *Washington Post* article about their research on the connection between the death penalty and lynchings that appeared in the August issue of the *American Sociological Review*.

R. John Kinkel, was mentioned in the July 30 editions of the *Arizona Tribune* and affiliated papers. The article's author draws on Kinkel's work on the priest shortage in the Catholic Church.

Rebecca Klatch, University of California-San Diego, was interviewed by the *San Diego Union Tribune* on September 6 and the *San Antonio Express News* on September 5 about the anti-war protests in Crawford, TX.

Annette Lareau, University of Maryland, was quoted in an August 5 *Baltimore Sun* article about mothers connecting with other mothers as friends.

Shirley Laska, University of New Orleans, was cited in a September 3 *Washington Post* editorial for her research on the lack of car ownership in New Orleans.

Paul Lichterman, University of Southern California, was interviewed on Chicago Public Radio's (WBEZ) *Odyssey* talk show, for a segment on self-help culture in America, on April 18.

Stanley Lieberman, Harvard University, was quoted in a September 17 *New York Times* article about modern baby names.

Douglas Massey, Princeton University, wrote an article on "From Social Sameness, a Fascination With Differences" in the August 12 *Chronicle of Higher Education*, part of a series on the American Sociological Association's centennial.

Micki McGee, New York University, wrote an article on the self-improvement culture of Americans for the September

16 *Chronicle of Higher Education*. She was also quoted in an article in *The Journal News* about Katrina revealing holes in the safety net for workers on September 12.

Steven Messner, State University of New York-Albany, was featured in a September 26 *Washington Post* article about his research on the connection between homicide rates and lynchings that appeared in the August issue of the *American Sociological Review*.

Joanne Nigg, University of Delaware Disaster Research Center, was quoted in Hurricane Katrina stories in the September 4 *Philadelphia Inquirer* and *Boston Herald* and in a widely circulated September 3 Associated Press story about how the United States is scrambling to cope with refugees from the Gulf Coast.

Mark Oromaner had a letter published in the *New York Times* on September 9 in which he argued that the administration's failure in response to Katrina and the appointment of John R. Bolton as ambassador to the United Nations (UN) reflect a lack of faith in the positive role of both the federal government and the UN as forces for good.

Joshua A. Page, University of California-Berkeley, wrote an article on Eddie Bunker, novelist, screenwriter, ex-con, and actor, and his contributions to criminology that appeared in the September 9 *Chronicle of Higher Education*.

Francesca Polletta, Columbia University, wrote an article on "Culture, Structure, and False Oppositions" in the August 12 *Chronicle of Higher Education*, part of a series on the American Sociological Association's centennial.

Devah Pager, Princeton University, had her research (published in *American Sociological Review* with **Lincoln Quillian** of Northwestern University) on racial discrimination in employers' hiring practices featured in the August 28 *Washington Post*.

Walter Gillis Peacock, Texas A&M University, was interviewed on September 14 and 18 by the Associated Press, regarding Hurricane Katrina, September 10 by the *Houston Chronicle*, September 6 by the *Wall Street Journal*, and September 4 by the *Dallas Morning News*, and *Washington Post*. On September 2 he was quoted in the *Washington Post*, *The Guardian*, the *Los Angeles Times*, and the *Denver Post*. He was also interviewed on National Public Radio's *Market Place* on September 5, and *Talk of the Nation* on September 7.

Trevor Pinch, Cornell University, was a guest on the August 30 *Kojo Nnamdi Show* on National Public Radio's WAMU station in Washington, DC, discussing his recent book, *Analog Days: The Invention and Impact of the Moog Synthesizer, and the Evolution of Digital Music*.

Anthony Pogorelec, Catholic University of America, was quoted in the *Boston Globe* in a July 7 article on Voice of the Faithful, a social movement seeking organizational reform in the Catholic church. He and William D'Antonio have been studying the movement since it began in Boston in 2002.

Harriet Presser, University of Maryland-College Park, was interviewed on National Public Radio's August 8 edition of *Marketplace* about the exceptional difficulties parents, who work nonstandard workshifts (e.g., night shift) have in locating day care services for their children.

Jill Quadagno, Florida State University, has appeared on more than 30 radio shows around the nation discussing her book, *One Nation, Uninsured: Why the U.S. Has No National Health Insurance*, which won the Eliot Friedson Award from the Section on Medical Sociology of the American Sociological Association. The paper was also published in the *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*. She participated on April 8 in a National Public Radio *Science Friday* on "end of life issues." Her book on healthcare was featured by Paul

Krugman in a June 13 *New York Times* op-ed and was the focus of an article in the June 12 *Washington Post*.

Enrico Quarantelli, University of Delaware Disaster Research Center, was quoted in a September 11 *Boston Globe* column questioning the amount of press-reported looting that took place in New Orleans in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina

Barbara Risman, North Carolina State University, wrote an article on "Science from a Feminist Standpoint" in the August 12 *Chronicle of Higher Education*, part of a series on the American Sociological Association's centennial.

Havidán Rodríguez, University of Delaware Disaster Research Center, was quoted in a September 5 *Financial Times* story about the need for advance planning to mitigate natural disasters, such as Hurricane Katrina. He was also quoted in a September 8 *Christian Science Monitor* story about private citizens coming to the aid of the stricken Gulf Coast. Rodríguez also was quoted in a September 11 *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* story on evacuees and in a September 7 *USA Today* story about the embattled FEMA Director, Michael Brown.

Havidán Rodríguez, **Russell Dynes**, **Tricia Wachtendorf**, and **Joanne Nigg**, all at the University of Delaware Disaster Research Center, were quoted in a September 29 *Philadelphia Inquirer* feature story about the Disaster Research Center.

Gene Rosa, Washington State University, was interviewed on *Earth & Sky Radio* about the environmental impacts from the emergent urban majority of residents on the planet.

Florence Ruderman, Brooklyn College, wrote an op-ed for the September 1 *New York Times* on pharmacists refusing on ideological principle to fill certain prescriptions.

Rubén G. Rumbaut, University of California-Irvine, wrote an article on "One Hundred Years of Sociological Solitude?" in the August 12 *Chronicle of Higher Education*, part of a series on the American Sociological Association's centennial.

Rick Scare, Skidmore College, wrote an opinion piece in the August 8 online daily *Academe Today*, "A Law to Protect Scholars".

Randal Schnoor, York University, was quoted in an August 8 article of *Yedi'ot Achronot* (Israel's largest daily newspaper) about the political situation in Israel at the time of the disengagement from the Gaza Strip.

Laurel Smith-Doerr, Boston University, was interviewed on *Liz Walker Sunday*, a Boston newsmagazine show, that aired on CBS on August 7. In reflecting on technology and society, she explained how the ways that we organize technology affect our work and home lives.

Gregory D. Squires, George Washington University, wrote a feature column, "Race Matters Despite Progress" for the *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel*, August 21.

Kathleen Tierney, University of Colorado-Boulder, was mentioned by Carnegie Mellon University psychologist Baruch Fischhoff in his August 8, *New York Times* editorial. She was also quoted in the August 16 *Christian Science Monitor* about efforts to engage citizens in public preparedness for homeland security and response to natural disasters and was interviewed on screen on the September 1 edition of *The Newshour with Jim Lehr* on the topic of violence in New Orleans in the wake of Hurricane Katrina.

Thomas Volscho, University of Connecticut, was quoted in an October 2 article in the *Sunday Times of Ireland* on a commentary he published in the *Sociological Quarterly* on money and sex.

Tricia Wachtendorf, University of Delaware Disaster Research Center, was quoted in a September 27 *Christian Science Monitor* story about lessons learned in the evacuation preceding Hurricane Rita. She was also quoted in a Hurricane Katrina story in the September 2 *Journal News of New York*.

Loïc Wacquant, University of California-Berkeley, wrote an article on "Nothing Beyond Its Reach" in the August 12 *Chronicle of Higher Education*, part of a series on the American Sociological Association's centennial.

David Williams, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor, was quoted in the August 18 *Washington Post* about three studies (from Harvard University and Emory University) published in a recent *New England Journal of Medicine* issue and reporting persistent major health care disparities across racial/ethnic groups in the United States.

Earl Wysong, Indiana University-Kokomo, was interviewed on July 14 *Radio24* concerning his research with **David Wright**, Wichita State University, on declining intergenerational mobility in the United States and also concerning his work with **Robert Perrucci**, Purdue University, on the state of the "American Dream" as discussed in their book, *The New Class Society: Goodbye American Dream?*

Sharon Zukin, City University of New York, published an essay, "Fearing Fear Itself," about the effects of the subway bombings in London on the New York City subways, in the Currents section of *New York Newsday*, on July 31. She also published "To Shop, Perchance to Dream," in the Perspective section of the *Newark Star-Ledger* on April 17 and was quoted in an article on shopping in the Finnish edition of *Cosmopolitan* magazine in September.

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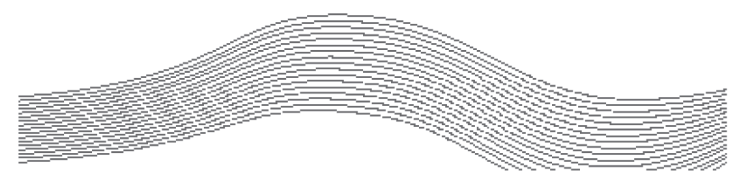
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Awards

David L. Altheide, Arizona State University, and **Clark McPhail**, University of Illinois-Champaign-Urbana, each received the 2005 George Herbert Mead Award for Career Contributions from the Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction at the Annual Meeting in Philadelphia, August 13-14.

David P. Baker, Pennsylvania State University, has been chosen as a 2005-2006 New Century Scholar (NCS) by the Fulbright Program. This is the first time a Penn State University faculty member has been chosen for this award.

Wendell Bell, Yale University, received an award for "Lifetime Achievement and Contributions to the Field of Futures Studies," from the World Futures Studies Federation at its conference in Budapest, Hungary, August 20-24.

József Böröcz, Rutgers University and the Institute for Political Studies of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, received the "Knight Cross of the Merit of Honor of the Republic of Hungary," a high state award bestowed by the President of the Republic of Hungary, in recognition of his scholarly achievements.

Elwood Carlson, Florida State University, received the Michael Armer Best Teacher Award from the Sociology Department for the 2004-2005 academic year.

Mounira Maya Charrad, University of Texas-Austin, received the 2005 Distinguished

Service to the Tunisian American Community Ibn Khaldun Award, which recognizes a major contribution to "bringing a better understanding of Tunisian society, history, and culture to American universities, students, and educated public." This inaugural award is named after the 14th century Tunisian philosopher Ibn Khaldun whose legacy is that a spirit of community and solidarity is essential to the welfare of societies.

Niki T. Dickerson, Rutgers University, was awarded a HUD Urban Scholars Fellowship to study the impact of residential segregation on the race gap in employment outcomes for blacks and Latinos in marginalized communities in US metropolitan areas by the National Academy of Science. She was also awarded a Rutgers Competitive Research Leave.

Sidney Goldstein, Brown University, received the 2005 Laureate Award of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population. This is a worldwide recognition of his work in demography, focusing on migration and urbanization.

Laura Minnich, won the student paper contest for the Sociologist's AIDS Network 2005 Martin Levine Student Essay Competition. Laura's paper was entitled, "HIV/AIDS Stigma and Discrimination in Trinidad: Understanding the Cultural Model in a Diverse Population."

Robert Perrucci, Purdue University, received the 2005 Lee Founders Distinguished Career Award from the Society for the Study of Social Problems.

Sue Smith-Cunnien, University of St. Thomas, received the Distinguished Sociologist Award from the Sociologists of Minnesota.

R. Jay Turner, Florida State University, received a Florida State University Program Enhancement Grant which will be used to develop the Center for Health Disparities Research focusing on Epidemiological and Cultural Dimensions.

Koji Ueno, Florida State University, was honored by the Sociology Graduate Student Union in Spring 2005 for his contributions to the graduate program during the past year.

People

Robert Andersen, McMaster University, has been awarded the Senator William McMaster Chair in Political Sociology.

Michael J. Armer, Florida State University, retired from the Department of Sociology after 25 years of service. He joined the department as chair in 1980. In 2003, the department honored him by naming the annual faculty teaching award in his honor.

Carl L. Bankston III, Tulane University, has been elected as president of the Mid-South Sociological Association. He will serve as president-elect in 2005-2006 and as president in 2006-2007.

Henry H. Brownstein, Abt Associates, Inc. Center on Crime, Drugs, and Justice,

has been named Senior Vice President and Director of NORC's Substance Abuse, Mental Health and Justice Studies Department.

James R. Bruce, Hendrix College, delivered on May 17, "Some Comments on the Control of Alcohol and Other Drugs in U.S. Colleges and Universities" at a conference on drug education at the Technical University of Lublin, Poland.

Marc Dixon, Florida State University, has joined the sociology department as an assistant professor starting August 2005.

Melissa Sheridan Embser-Herbert, Hamline University, has been selected as a Policy Fellow with the 2005-2006 Humphrey Institute Policy Forum at the University of Minnesota.

Stephen Fielding, University of Rochester, is joining Harris-Interactive in Rochester, NY as Senior Research Manager of the Healthcare Research Group.

John L. Hammond, Hunter College and Graduate Center-CUNY, was an exchange professor on the CUNY-Shanghai University faculty exchange in June and July. He also lectured at East China Normal University and the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences.

Michael Hechter has just moved to Arizona State University as Foundation Professor of Global Studies.

Davita Silfen Glasberg, University of Connecticut, has been appointed Head of the Sociology Department.

Sharon Kelly has been appointed to serve on the Montgomery County Commission on Juvenile Justice.

Raymond Kirshak is the new Director at Marymount University Loudoun Academic Center. He is also the President of the District of Columbia Sociological Society.

Rita Kirshstein, American Institutes of Research, has been appointed to the Board of the University of the District of Columbia.

Robert J. Sampson, Harvard University, will be inducted as a member of the class of 2005 of the American Academy 225th Class of Scholars, Scientists, Artists, Civic, Corporate and Philanthropic Leaders.

Phylis Cancilla Martinelli and **Steve Bachofer**, both of St. Mary's College, had their linked courses, titled "Renewable Environments: Transforming Urban Neighborhoods" chosen by SENCER (Science Education for New Civic Engagements and Responsibility) to be a model in their Model 2005 Series.

Brian Starks, Florida State University, has joined the sociology department as an assistant professor starting August 2005.

Beth H. Tracton-Bishop, College of Saint Elizabeth, will serve as the Director of the Gerontology Program as of the fall semester 2005.

Members' New Books

Yildiz Atasoy, Simon Fraser University, *Islamists and Democracy: Transition and Globalization in a Muslim State* (I.B. Tauris, 2005).

Carl L. Bankston III, Tulane University, and **Stephen J. Caldas**, *Forced to Fail: The Paradox of School Desegregation* (Praeger, 2005).

Loretta E. Bass, University of Oklahoma, editor, *Sociological Studies of Children and Youth: Special International Volume* (Elsevier/JAI Press, 2005).

Gili S. Drori, Stanford University, *Global E-litism: Digital Technology, Social Inequality, and Transnationality* (Worth Publishers, 2005).

Nancy Foner, City University of New York-Hunter College, *In a New Land: A Comparative View of Immigration* (New York University Press, 2005).

David O. Friedrichs, University of Scranton, *Law in Our Lives: An Introduction*, Second edition (Roxbury, 2006).

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

Max Herman, Rutgers University-Newark, *Fighting in the Streets: Ethnic Succession and Urban Unrest in 20th Century America* (Peter Lang Publishers, 2005).

Margaret Hunter, Loyola Marymount University, *Race, Gender, and the Politics of Skin Tone* (Routledge, 2005).

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

Thomas Janoski, **Robert Alford**, **Alexander Hicks** and **Mildred Schwartz**, editors and contributors, *The Handbook of Political Sociology: States, Civil Societies and Globalization* (Cambridge University Press, 2005).

R. John Kinkel, Oakland Community College, *Chaos in the Catholic Church* (Random House/Xlibris, 2005).

Lori Kowaleski-Jones and **Nicholas H. Wolfinger**, both of the University of Utah, editors, *Fragile Families and the Marriage Agenda* (Springer, 2005).

Laura Kramer, Montclair State University, *The Sociology of Gender: A Brief Introduction*, 2d ed. (Roxbury Publishing, 2005).

Fumie Kumagai, Kyorin University, *Amerika no Kateinai Bouryoku to Gyakutai: Shakaigakuteki Shiten de Himotoku Ningenkankei* (Violence and Abuse in the American Family: Family Relations through Sociological Perspectives) (Minerva-Shobo, 2005).

David L. Levinson, Norwalk Community College, *Community Colleges: A Reference Handbook* (ABC-CLIO Press, 2005).

Paul Lichterman, University of Southern California, *Elusive Togetherness: Church Groups Trying to Bridge America's Divisions* (Princeton University Press, 2005).

Torin Monahan, Arizona State University, *Globalization, Technological Change, and Public Education* (Routledge, 2005).

James B. Pick, University of Redlands, *Exploring the Urban Community: A GIS Approach* (Prentice Hall, 2006, co-authored with Richard P. Greene) and editor of *Geographic Information Systems in Business* (Idea Group Publishing, 2005).

Anne Raffin, National University of Singapore, *Youth Mobilization in Vichy Indochina and its Legacies, 1940 to 1970* (Lexington Books, 2005).

Joan Wallach Scott, Institute for Advanced Study, *The Politics of the Veil* (Princeton University Press, 2005).

David Swartz, Boston University, and **Vera Zolberg**, New School for Social Research, *After Bourdieu: Influence, Critique, Elaboration* (Springer, 2005).

E. Kay Trimberger, Sonoma State University, *The New Single Woman* (Beacon Press, 2005).

Esther Isabelle Wilder, Lehman College and **William H. Walters**, *Voices from the Heartland: The Needs and Rights of Individuals with Disabilities* (Brookline Books, 2005).

Tamar Diana Wilson, *Subsidizing Capitalism: Brickmakers on the U.S.-Mexican Border* (SUNY Press, 2005).

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Other Organizations

Sociology of Education Section, No Child Left Behind (NCLB) Conference. As a follow-up to its NCLB mini-conference at the 2004 Meetings in San Francisco, the ASA Sociology of Education Section held a successful one-day conference on August 12, 2005. The conference was funded by a grant from the American Institutes for Research. Over 125 sociologists attended the day before the first day of sessions at the ASA Meetings. Organized around the themes analyzed at the mini-conference, the 2005 conference examined what we know about federal involvement and NCLB, what we need to know, and provided sociological analyses of the important questions raised by participants in the 2004 roundtable discussions. Given NCLB's explicit goal of reducing the race and social class achievement gap and the fact that the meeting was in Philadelphia, whose school system is under state control and undergoing restructuring, one of the foci of this conference was the effect of federal involvement as one means of improving urban schools, with Philadelphia school reform featured as a case study. <www2.asanet.org/soe/>.

University of Mississippi Department of Sociology and Anthropology, in cooperation with the Oxford, MS Red Cross Chapter, secured food, bottled water, and other supplies to bring with them for distribution to the gulf coast. Colleagues and friends donated a supply of extra gasoline. Graduate students and colleagues from around the University of Mississippi assisted them in this effort. They also had hundreds of note cards to take messages back to Oxford from people trying to contact friends or family. On their return trip they plan to bring as many people as they can carry back to Oxford to shelters that have agreed to accommodate them.

Contacts

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 Algimantas Cepas, Director, Institute of Law, Gedimino av 39, Ankstoji str. 1, LT-01109 Vilnius, Lithuania or Liqun Cao, Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Criminology, Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, MI 48197.

New Publications

Journal of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (JHSEM). The Berkeley Electronic Press, together with editors John R. Harrald and Claire B. Rubin of the Institute for Crisis, Disaster, and Risk Management at George Washington University, is pleased to announce a new issue of the Journal of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (JHSEM). A full description of the journal is at <http://www.bepress.com/jhsem>.

2005 Kids Count Data Book, Kids Count released the 2005 Kids Count Data Book on July 27, 2005. The Data book features ten key measures of child well being that it has used to track the well-being of children since 1990. The data is used to provide state profiles of child well-being and to rank the states. This edition also includes several background measures related to unemployed parents in each state. The new report is online at <www.kidscount.org>. Also, free copies may be ordered on the website or by phoning Casey publications at (410) 223-2890.

Caught in the Web

William (Beau) Weston, Centre College, has begun a daily blog, *The Gruntled Center: Faith and Family for Centrists*. Find it at <gruntledcenter.blogspot.com/>. Weston welcomes your comments, off-line and online.

New Programs

University of California-Irvine's (UCI) Department of Criminology, Law and Society (CL&S) graduated its first online class with the degree of Master in Advanced Study in Criminology, Law and Society. This is the first online program offered by the University of California system. The UCI online master's in Criminology, Law and Society, the CL&S department is highly distinguished and ranks fourth nationally, according to *US News & World Reports* 2005 national rankings of graduate programs in criminology. For more information about the program, visit <www.seweb.uci.edu/distance/mas-cl/s>.

Summer Programs

American School of Classical Studies at Athens Study in Greece. Programs & Fellowships Summer 2006. Summer Sessions Membership: Two six-week sessions explore the sites and museums in Greece. Open to graduate and undergraduate students and to high school and college teachers. The fee of \$2,950 includes tuition, travel within Greece, room, and partial board. Scholarships available. Deadline: January 15, 2006. Solow Summer Research Fellowships 2006: Summer research funding is available for senior (postdoctoral) scholars working towards

publication of material from sites excavated by, or under the auspices of, the school. Deadline: January 15, 2006.

Criminal Justice Research Center. Crime and Justice Summer Research Institute: Broadening Perspectives and Participation. Criminal Justice Research Center, Ohio State University; July 10-27, 2006. Scholars pursuing tenure and career success in research intensive institutions, academics transitioning from teaching to research institutions, and faculty carrying out research in teaching contexts will be interested in this Summer Research Institute. The Institute is designed to promote successful research projects and careers among scholars from under-represented groups working in areas of crime and criminal justice. Participants will be provided with necessary resources for completing research that is already on-going and will work with senior faculty mentors in their areas of study. There will be opportunities for networking with other junior and senior scholars. Research and professional development workshops will address topics related to publishing, research methods, and professionalization. The institute will culminate in a research symposium where participants present their completed research before an audience of nationally recognized scholars. Expenses for travel to Ohio, living, and local transportation will be provided. Applications must be postmarked by February 10, 2006. For more information and to download an application, visit <cjrc.osu.edu/summerinstitute>. If you have any questions, e-mail cjrcinstitute@osu.edu.

Obituaries

Samih K. Farsoun (1937-2005)

Samih Farsoun, professor emeritus of sociology at American University, born in Haifa, Palestine, died unexpectedly on June 9, 2005, in New Buffalo, Michigan. He was 68 years old.

Professor Farsoun joined the American University faculty in 1973, and during his 30-year career, he served as chair of the Department of Sociology for a total of eleven years. He was instrumental in redesigning the Sociology curriculum to emphasize the university's global focus. His presence in the department drew many students from the Arab world to pursue scholarship and doctoral study at American University. Diverse students remember his extraordinary intellect and the compassion with which he approached his timely lessons about the people and affairs of the Middle East. He filled his classroom with respect and warmth for his students, sharing both his keen sense of humor and a little Arabic with every lecture.

Samih Farsoun's life and work reflected a highly significant era in the history of the Middle East. He was author or editor of numerous books, articles, and essays on the Arab world, its development, and the political economy of the Middle East. He most recently authored *Culture and Customs of Palestine* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 2004). His book, *Palestine and the Palestinians* (Westview Press, 1998), quickly became a benchmark study of the emergence and current situation of Palestinian society and politics; an updated Arabic edition of the book was published in Beirut, Lebanon in 2003. Professor Farsoun's works have been translated into multiple languages, in addition to Arabic, including Farsi, French, German, and Italian. He also published numerous

Death

Fred Strodtbeck passed away peacefully August 7 as the result of heart failure from Parkinson's Disease.

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columns in Arabic- and English-language periodicals and newspapers and provided frequent commentary on radio and television news reports on the Middle East.

In addition to his scholarly pursuits, Samih Farsoun was an institution-builder. He was a founding member and president of the Association of Arab-American University Graduates, a founding fellow of the Middle East Studies Association, board member of Partners for Peace, board member of the Middle East Children's Alliance, and he was one of the first members of the Board of Directors of the Jerusalem Fund for Education and Community Development (est. 1977) and of the Executive Committee of the Center for Policy Analysis on Palestine, now the Palestine Center (est. 1991). He also served as founding Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at the newly-established American University of Sharjah in the United Arab Emirates from 1997-99. In 2004, Professor Farsoun was named founding Dean of Academic Affairs and the College of Arts and Sciences at the newly-established American University of Kuwait, where he served until February 2005.

Students/colleagues/friends at American University remember his generosity of spirit and mind and his unwavering commitment to values that must govern just societies. The "quintessential teacher" (as noted by a dear friend), Samih engaged us in lively and never-ending discussions, and he spoke authoritatively across a range of subjects—architecture, mathematics, music, philosophy, Persian carpets, social movements, Gramsci, Fanon, Confucius, baseball, single malt Scotch, and on and on. His words presented the predicament and expressed the aspirations of the disenfranchised and the oppressed. Focusing on, but extending beyond Palestine, his message resonated with a wide audience for whom (again, as asserted by a dear friend) "the pursuit

of justice and human dignity was a compelling priority." Our comfort now is that "[you] have learned and dismantled all the words in order to draw from them a single word: *Home*" (Mahmoud Darwish, "I Belong There," *Unfortunately, It Was Paradise: Selected Poems*, University of California Press, 2003).

Dr. Farsoun received his PhD and MA in Sociology from the University of Connecticut and an AB in Mathematics and Physics from Hamilton College in New York. Dr. Farsoun is survived by his wife, Katha Kissman, of Washington, DC, and New Buffalo, MI; a daughter, Rouwayda, of Northampton, MA; a brother, David, of Beirut, Lebanon; sisters Regina, Despina, and Samia of Vancouver, British Columbia; and many beloved nieces, nephews and cousins, and his adopted family of the Kissmans.

Gay Young, American University

George Clifford Helling (1923-2005)

George Helling, PhD, Emeritus Professor of Sociology at St. Olaf College passed away Thursday, July 28, 2005 in Northfield, MN, at the age of 81.

George Clifford Helling was born November 15, 1923 in Minneapolis, son of Clifford and Gladys Helling. He grew up in St. Paul where his father ran Cliff's service station. His family later moved to Rosemount where George attended high school and participated in football. He then went to Hamline University for one year before enlisting in the Army Air Corp. in 1941. He served overseas in India and China beyond the end of WWII. He returned to St. Paul graduating from Hamline in 1948.

He taught math and science in Tarsus, Turkey, in a Congregational school for Turkish boys for one year where he met Barbara "Bobbi" Burns, his future wife. They were married on December 31, 1951 while George was attending the Univer-

sity of Minnesota Graduate School, earning his PhD in Sociology. He taught the 1952-53 school year at St. Olaf before receiving a grant from the Ford Foundation for he and Bobbi to study social change in rural Turkey. They returned to Northfield in 1956 when he began teaching again at St. Olaf.

From 1962-69 they lived in Omaha where George was Chairman of the Sociology Department at the University of Nebraska-Omaha. In 1969 they returned to Northfield where he taught at St. Olaf until his retirement in 1986. He also guest taught at Middle East Technical University in Ankara, Turkey, and at the University of Georgia in Athens. He was a member of the original faculty of the St. Olaf Paracollege and taught in the Paracollege until retirement. He was founding member of the Sociologists of Minnesota, served a term as president, and was designated its Distinguished Sociologist in 2000.

They returned to Northfield in 1969 and purchased land to build their house in the country near Webster, MN. Through the years they have built two ponds and planted thousands of trees and shrubs. It was a family project, which took many years and enabled George to expand his interest in bird watching and establish his dream vineyard of wine grapes.

George Helling is survived by wife Bobbi, daughters Amy (David Sawicki) Helling of Atlanta, GA, Emilie Helling of Scottsdale, AZ, sons Matthew of St. Paul, Joel of Kenyon, brothers Cliff (Mary) of St. Bonifacius, John (Sandra) of Plymouth and six grandchildren. He was preceded in death by his parents and brother Jim.

J. Dennis Willigan (1938-2005)

J. Dennis Willigan, Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Utah, died June 29, 2005. He is survived by his wife, Laurel Wright, and

his two step-daughters, Jessica and Seneca Perri.

Dennis joined the Utah department in 1977, with a doctorate from the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill. Dennis co-authored *Sources and Methods of Historical Demography*, with Katherine Ann Lynch in 1982.

Dennis' statistical research on underrepresentation of racial, ethnic, and gender groups in jury pools resulted in changes to federal and state jury selection procedures. His testimony in a class action lawsuit helped protect Native American civil rights.

Apart from historical demography, Dennis contributed to affect control theory, collecting a 1977 dictionary of sentiment measures for 1,074 social identities and behaviors from students in Belfast, Northern Ireland. At the time of his death, he was attempting to field a similar study of Navajo identities and behaviors.

A genial colleague, Dennis welcomed and supported junior faculty in the Utah department. As undergraduate studies coordinator, Dennis fostered curriculum integrity, effective teaching, and faculty responsibility to students. On the University's Institutional Review Board, he worked to educate medical-science board members about social science research. Dennis worked with the University's Bennion Community Service Center, and the Utah Campus Compact recognized him in 2004 for his innovative course on policy and poverty, offered through the Center. He participated in the university's Civically Engaged Scholar group, devoted to integrating research, teaching, and service in order to address social issues.

Outside of academia, Dennis worked in environmental organizations to block federal attempts to contaminate pristine areas with radioactive wastes. Dennis was a backpacker, mountain climber, river runner, backcountry skier, and he led nu-

merous Wasatch Mountain Club and Sierra Club backpack and cross-country ski trips.

Dennis and his wife Laurel experimented in a remote desert area of southeastern Utah with irrigation technology developed by Israelis in the Negev Desert. A goal of the project was to demonstrate how Native American family farms in the Southwest could reestablish economic viability.

In recent years Dennis traveled the Navajo Nation in New Mexico, Utah, and Arizona, studying Native American methods of shamanic healing. He credited shamanic healing with his own success in fighting off cancers for more than a decade.

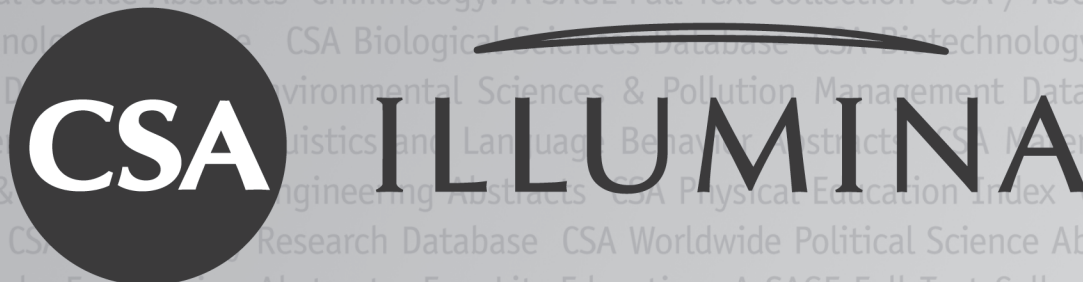
Dennis had a passion for story telling and dramatization. During graduate studies, Dennis returned from summer visits to Belfast with stories of whizzing bullets and huddling children. He turned his dissertation defense into theater, with key references displayed like rare books around the meeting room. On an evening in 2002 he regaled affect control theory researchers with tales of his Navajo travels, and informed them that his shamanic mentor had named them "the word people" in the Navajo language.

His flaming red hair, his contagious grin, his bedazzling charisma now are memories only—but enduring memories for his university colleagues, his students, and his far-flung friends.

David Heise, Indiana University, and Michael Timberlake, University of Utah

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UPCOMING ASA FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

Community Action Research Initiative

Deadline: February 1, 2006

Sponsored by the ASA Sydney S. Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy, these small grants encourage sociologists to undertake community action projects that bring social science knowledge, methods, and expertise to bear in addressing community-identified issues and concerns.



ASA Congressional Fellowship

Deadline: February 1, 2006

Sponsored by the ASA Sydney S. Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy, the Congressional Fellow serves for six months as a member of a staff office in the U.S. House or Senate. The Fellow will learn the workings of Congress and will share the uses and contributions of sociology with the placement site.



Minority Fellowship Program

Deadline: January 31, 2006

Supported by a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health and sponsored by the American Sociological Association, this longstanding training grant supports pre-doctoral graduate education for sociology students.

For more information on each of these Funding Opportunities please visit <www.asanet.org> and click on "Funding"

Small Grants Program: ASA Teaching Enhancement Fund

Deadline: February 1, 2006

Applications are now being accepted for the ASA Teaching Enhancement Fund Small Grants Program (TEF). These grants are intended to support scholarship on teaching and learning. A TEF grant may be given to an individual, a department, a program, or a committee of a state/regional association. Two or three grants will be awarded in 2006, for up to \$1,000. The principal criteria for the award are that the project is likely to enhance the teaching of sociology, serve as a seed-project that will continue to have an impact in months and years to come, and be systemic in its impact. The criteria are intentionally flexible in order to accommodate innovative proposals.

Proposals limited to a maximum of five pages should: (a) describe the project and the intended audience or beneficiaries, (b) locate the project in the literature on teaching and learning, (c) explain how the financial support would be used, and (d) describe the expected benefits of the project, including systemic impacts.

While ASA membership is not a criterion for applying or being selected for this grant, if and when a grant award is made, the recipient must be a current ASA member. ASA membership involves acceptance of and adherence to the ASA Code of Ethics, which is critical to the implementation of the grant project. Grantees must also provide documentation of pertinent IRB approval for the funded project.

Applications should be sent to American Sociological Association, Academic and Professional Affairs Program, 1307 New York Ave., NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005. Notification of awards will be sent out by April 1. For more information about TEF and application materials, visit www.asanet.org or e-mail apap@asanet.org.



New Benefit Opportunity!

The American Sociological Association is very pleased to offer ASA members access to the JSTOR database of full-text ASA journals as an additional benefit of membership in the 2006 calendar year. JSTOR is a wonderful benefit for individuals who are unaffiliated with institutions that have a site license for the entire JSTOR database.

For \$40 for the full 2006 calendar year, ASA members can purchase access to all ASA journals in the JSTOR program—currently *American Sociological Review*, *Contemporary Sociology*, *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, *Social Psychology Quarterly*, *Sociological Methodology*, *Sociological Theory*, and *Sociology of Education*. JSTOR subscribers may search for articles by author, title, or key words in the article. Once you find the appropriate article, JSTOR gives you the option of downloading or printing the information.

Funded by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, JSTOR is a non-profit program developed to convert back issues of paper journals into electronic formats while simultaneously improving access to journal content. Access to ASA journals is available through JSTOR from the inaugural year of each journal through the volume published two years prior to the current year. (For example, full-text issues of the *American Sociological Review* are available from 1936 through 2003.)

Members may register with JSTOR by renewing ASA membership for the 2006 calendar year at www.asanet.org. If you have already renewed your membership and you are interested in subscribing to JSTOR, please visit www.jstor.org for more information.

Membership in ASA benefits you!

2006 Election Candidates Online

Get an early look at the slate of candidates for the 2006 election on the ASA website. See <www.asanet.org/page.wv?name=Candidates+2006+ASA+Election§ion=Elections+%2B+Nominations> for a list of candidates for president-elect, vice president-elect, secretary, etc. Candidate statements will soon follow online and in a forthcoming *Footnotes*.

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