

Sociologist Testifies at House Hearing on Disasters

Subcommittee on Basic Research examines the role of social science in disaster preparedness and response

by Lee Herring, Public Affairs Office

The House Committee on Science's Basic Research Subcommittee held a hearing on November 10 on "The Role of Social Science Research in Disaster Preparedness and Response." The purpose of the Capitol Hill hearing, which included witness Shirley Laska, Professor of Environmental Sociology and Director of the Center for Hazards Assessment, Response and Technology (CHART) at the University of New Orleans, was to help policymakers better understand how the social sciences can inform planning for, response to, and recovery from natural hazards and disasters. Laska was one of four social scientists to testify at the hearing.

Veteran attendees of House committee hearings were struck by the fact that more than half of the subcommittee's Members participated in the hearing and most remained to listen to the witnesses and other Members' questions. Seven Members delivered their own statements and asked questions of the witnesses. The hearing, facilitated by COSSA (the Consortium of Social Science Associations), was chaired by the subcommittee chair Robert Inglis (R-SC).

In her testimony, Laska explained that her "responsibilities at the University of New Orleans encompass directing an applied social science research center focused on assisting coastal Louisiana communities in developing

resiliency to natural disasters." For the last 20 years she has conducted research on natural disasters and the relationship between society and the environment.

CHART was severely damaged by Hurricane Katrina, and, said Laska, "Due to the degree of virulent mold covering the offices and contents, it has been sealed from access since the storm. The faculty associates and graduate students are scattered around the United States and of those students who have been able to return to the area, almost all have been hired by FEMA because of the applied disaster research experiences that they have acquired at CHART."

Specific Questions

Laska was asked by the subcommittee to respond to specific questions in her testimony: What makes people and places vulnerable to natural hazards and disasters? How does the natural and built environment impact the perception of risk and subsequent behavior? How is social science research on disaster preparedness and response being translated into practice? What are the barriers to implementation of research findings and how can they be overcome?

CHART was developed specifically to apply social science research to natural hazard threats, according to Laska, and to do so in the absence of an extant model. "CHART is the application of sociological research in partnership with communities, organizations and govern-

ment agencies," said Laska. She then described for the subcommittee three CHART projects in each of the three southeast Louisiana congressional districts. All of the CHART projects have both basic and applied research components, and Laska's three Louisiana examples "show how social scientists can partner with communities to understand risk, increase safety, and facilitate recovery from the catastrophic events of this fall."

CHARTing a Course for Lessons Learned

She described three projects on which CHART is working in Louisiana to understand risk, increase safety, and

facilitate recovery from this fall's catastrophic events. The first involves working with FEMA's program of

See *Disasters*, page 3



A "bird's-eye" view of the House Subcommittee on Basic Research from the witness table [left to right]: communications researcher H. Dan O'Hair, sociologist Shirley Laska, and geographer Susan Cutter.

Multiple Methods in ASR

by Jerry A. Jacobs, Editor,
American Sociological Review

In recent years, the *American Sociological Review* (ASR) has featured papers based exclusively on ethnographic research (e.g., Timmermans, 2005), interview data (e.g., Tyson et al., 2005), and sociological theory (e.g., Frickel and Gross, 2005). However, a series of papers that combine different types of data and approaches in the same study are especially noteworthy. One quarter of the papers I have accepted for publication in ASR since becoming editor in 2003 draw on more than one research method. This brief

essay highlights some of the ways that authors have employed such multi-method¹ research to provide a more informative account of the social world.

Interviews and Surveys

Several authors of ASR papers have conducted interviews in order to refine the questions employed in a subsequent statistical analysis. In this approach, the qualitative investigation helps to clarify the nature of the issues under investigation, but the "real proof" is presented in the statistical analysis. For example, Benson and Saguy (2005) interviewed 150 journalists, politicians, activists, and

See *ASR*, page 4

ASA Sections Seek 2006 Award Nominations

ASA's sections honor work in their specialty areas through awards made to articles, books, dissertations, career achievements, and other special contributions. Listed online are the sections offering information on awards for which nominations are sought. Awards will be presented at the 2006 ASA Annual Meeting in Montreal, Canada. Please consider colleagues and students whose contributions should have the special visibility accorded by a section award. Visit www.asanet.org/page.www?section=Awards&name=Call+for+Section+Award+Nominations for specific and complete information on these sections' award nominations.

Candidates for the 2006 ASA Election

The American Sociological Association is pleased to announce the slate of candidates for ASA Offices, Council, the Committee on Committees, Committee on Nominations, and Committee on Publications. Ballots for the 2006 ASA election will be mailed in early May 2006.

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The elected members of the Committee on Nominations prepared most of the slates of candidates for the 2006 election; the slate of candidates for the Committee on Nominations was prepared by Members-at-Large of the ASA Council. ASA Bylaws provide the option for members of the association to nominate additional candidates. Petitions supporting additional candidates for the offices of President-Elect and Vice President-Elect must be signed by at least 100 supporting voting members of the Association; petition candidates for other positions must receive the supporting signatures of at least 50 voting members. All petitions must arrive in the Executive Office by January 31, 2005, and be addressed to the attention of the ASA Governance Office. Mail petitions to: American Sociological Association, ATTN: Association Governance, 1307 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005. If you have any questions about the slate of candidates or the petition process, please send email to governance@asanet.org or call (202) 383-9005.

In This Issue . . .



3 **Newest Washingtonian Is a Texan**
A University of North Texas sociologist is ASA's new Congressional Fellow.



4 **A Need to Transform Black Education**
A new publication makes a call for education reform for poor, black students.



5 **Janet Astner Celebrates Her 30th Year with ASA**
From index cards to online programs, the ASA is thankful for 30 years of Janet.



5 **Desegregation and Education**
Help the ASA identify and collect research on school racial composition's effects.



6 **Where Is Sociology's E=mc²?**
Looking back at 100 years of sociology as a science.



6 **University of Nebraska Is 100, Too**
The University of Nebraska celebrates the centenary of its first sociology doctoral degree.

Our Regular Features

Departments	7
Obituaries	11

Nominations Needed for Major ASA Awards

ASA members are encouraged to submit nominations for the nine major ASA Awards. Award selection committees, appointed by ASA Council, are constituted to review nominations. These awards are presented at the ASA Annual Meeting each August. The ASA Council recently voted to adjust the deadline dates for all of these awards; please send your nominations as soon as possible. Read more at www.asanet.org/page.wv?section=Awards&name=Call+for+ASA+Award+Nominations.

The Executive Officer's Column

Indicators for a New "Social Science of Science Policy"



How do you answer the question "Are current U.S. expenditures on Research and Development (R&D) adequate (and how do you define the latter)?"? During his keynote address to 300 scientists and policymakers at the 2005 Annual Science and Technology Policy Forum of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the President's Science Advisor, John Marburger, made a plea for the creation of a new "social science of science policy" that would examine the effectiveness of

federal science and technology (S&T) expenditures in ways not possible in the recent past (see May/June 2005 *Footnotes*, p. 3). While outlining trends in the nation's federal R&D investment and describing the President's proposed Fiscal Year 2006 S&T budget, Marburger complained of the "primitive," extant intellectual framework that prevents objective assessment of such government investment policies. He expressed hope that the social science community could establish an updated, creative new econometric approach to assessing S&T policy, and he has reiterated this wish in a number of recent public venues, including the annual meeting of the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA), of which ASA is a founding member.

Healthy Caution

Since Marburger's entreaty, the social science community has reacted with a healthy level of caution. Some express suspicion that the administration is trying to re-normalize spending to make it impossible to assess the Bush record relative to past spending. Others are concerned that this will mean just another "econometric" model. At the same time, many sociologists and other social scientists remain curious and generally supportive of Marburger's potentially energizing proposal. After all, the successful five-year doubling of the National Institutes of Health budget in the recent past was achieved using "primitive" metrics, which also extracted only incremental percentage increases in other federal R&D agencies such as the National Science Foundation (NSF). Elements of politics always fill the gaps where objective knowledge and modeling is lacking. NSF is tasked with taking a lead role through its Directorate of Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences (SBE). Specifically, SBE's Division of Science Resources Statistics (producer of the bi-annual *Science and Engineering Indicators*) is actively engaged in obtaining advice from the community and pursuing concrete ways to devise useful new quantitative models (e.g., updating the data taxonomy) and a new interagency decision framework, which may include qualitative components.



Slippery Slope?

Within this cautionary framework, many in the science policy community see Marburger's effort as laudable. Certainly, the regular data sources we have now are outdated, and provide insufficient analysis to enrich the political debates. We applaud the tapping of social sciences to help define the appropriate data elements, create the needed models and statistical tools, and help determine what types of studies (including qualitative and comparative) are needed. We must also uncover the existing research in this domain. NSF's persistent advocacy in the 1990s for more funding to "fill" the trickle in the science and engineering workforce pipeline eventually fell silent with the realization that the call for more scientists and engineers was not necessarily the best policy approach. The social science community's caution stems not just from such historical missteps but also from fear that agencies that are integral to defining the econometric assessment could become ensnared in what ultimately is a political process—the setting of national S&T funding priorities. NSF's historically strong leadership is likely to forestall such an occurrence, and to a large degree, NSF's science focus and stellar administrative reputation help insulate it from Washington's worst politics.

Witch's Brew

Credible indices that help frame national S&T policies are essential. At the same time, there is a general sense among longtime science policymakers that what is lacking in Washington is not just a new framework for thinking about R&D issues, but a solid policymaking infrastructure. The now-defunct White House Office of Technology Assessment (OTA) was just such a tool for Congress, but the same Congress deliberately and shortsightedly eliminated it in the 1990s. Ever since this "self-handicapping" incident, Congress itself has been foundering with no credible, systematic way to guide science policy formation, forcing an unhealthy and almost total dependence on a haphazard "witch's brew" of lobbyists and other less systematic sources of information. Other stakeholders in the national policy apparatus have been similarly handicapped. Marburger rightly maintains that globalization and the availability of new data have made metrics long used to help defend incremental annual budget increases (e.g., annual number of U.S. patents and scientific articles, R&D expenditures as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product) inadequate to plan or support meaningful S&T budget increases and distributions, given the competing demands on the nation's treasury.

It is reasonable for sociologists to work with the social science community to support Marburger's call for a re-evaluation of the framework used to examine S&T policies and to assess its strengths and applicability. In his initial appeal to the 300 people in the general science community at the AAAS forum, Marburger stated that he believed a new effort can be organized with some minimal federal funding. He encouraged scientists to use the methods and literature of the social science disciplines to explore S&T trends and measurement. No matter who is President or which party is in control of which branches, having an S&T policy research infrastructure is important to sound policy development. The nation's policymakers have been needlessly handicapped for too long. □

—Sally T. Hillsman

Another Texan Goes to Washington

ASA's 2006 Congressional Fellow

Another Texan is heading to Washington, DC, but this one comes as the ASA Congressional Fellow. The ASA Fellowship program brings a PhD-level sociologist to Washington, DC, to work as a staff member on a congressional committee, in a congressional office, or as a member of a congressional agency. Erma J. Lawson, University of North Texas, is the 2005-06 Congressional Fellow.



Erma J. Lawson

As a medical sociologist, Lawson is able to translate important medical issues pertaining to racial/ethnic health disparities for a lay audience and therefore wishes to work on medical policy issues. She began her professional career as a nurse and later returned to school to earn her doctoral degree in sociology. Her nursing experience and research focus on health disparities combine to create a fellow with an awareness of the social context of health and illness, which often plays out in Congress.

In addition to her research and nursing skills, Lawson has a number of policy-relevant experiences. As a graduate student, she was appointed by the Kentucky governor to serve on a committee to address mental health disparities among African American Kentuckians and those in the Appalachia. She worked with her congressman to address African American health issues and with the local government to lobby for shelters for the growing homeless population.

"Lawson is an ideal Congressional Fellow because of her applied medical work and her sociological research," said Carla Howery, Co-director of the Spivack Program on Applied Social Research and Social Policy. "Her racial and ethnic families research can

enhance the policy emphasis on understanding the social conditions behind family relationships, such as the role of families during long-term illness."

As a Fellow, Lawson sought a position in which she could work on health, health care financing, and health disparity issues. She

expects to work with Rep. Eddie Bernice Johnson (D-TX) and/or with the staff of the Congressional Black Caucus when she arrives in January. She hopes that the knowledge of public policy that she garners from this experience will carry on beyond the six-month placement. She intends to work with the connections she makes to continue public policy work, especially in regards to medical sociology.

In her Congressional Fellow application, Lawson expressed the importance of sociology in public policy. She wrote that, "the sociological emphasis on race, gender, and social class are the most powerful concepts that policymakers should consider when sponsoring legislation. The concepts of social stratification are at the heart of sociology and are crucial in a global economy.... I think that sociologists can inform policy because of the perspective that a great nation is a compassionate nation."

In addition to serving on a congressional staff, the ASA Fellow often spends some time preparing briefing materials, participating in an ASA congressional or media briefing on a timely topic, and contributing stories to *Footnotes*. The ASA's Spivack Program on Applied Social Research and Social Policy administers the Fellowship. The next application deadline is February 1, 2006. See the ASA website's funding page for application information. □

The Sydney S. Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy 2006-2007 Congressional Fellowship Deadline: February 1, 2006

The ASA encourages applications for its Congressional Fellowship. The Fellowship brings a PhD-level sociologist to Washington, DC, to work as a staff member on a congressional committee or in a congressional office, or as a member of a congressional agency (e.g., the General Accounting Office). This intensive four to six month experience reveals the intricacies of the policy making process to the sociological fellow, and shows the usefulness of sociological data and concepts to policy issues.

Each applicant should have a general idea about the area of interest, some experience in client-driven work, good writing skills, and a commitment to the policy process. It is helpful to investigate some placement possibilities in advance, or to suggest some in the letter of interest. The application should highlight the link between one's sociological expertise and a current policy issue. Be sure to specify the time span available to do the fellowship placement.

ASA will join with other associations' congressional fellows to offer orientation, meetings, and support for the person selected. The person will work closely with the ASA's Spivack Program on Applied Social Research and Social Policy, with possibilities for congressional staff or press briefings, public speaking, writing issue papers, and other opportunities.

The 2004-05 Fellow was Tomás Jiménez, a doctoral student at Harvard University and the 2006 Fellow is Erma Lawson, University of North Texas.

The stipend for the Fellowship is \$15,000.

Applications can be obtained by emailing or calling ASA or by downloading one off of the ASA home page at www.asanet.org/page.wv?section=Funding&name=Funding+Opportunities. Materials must be postmarked by February 1, 2005. Send a completed application and a vita to:

ASA Congressional Fellowship
1307 New York Avenue, NW
Suite 700
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 383-9005
spivack@asanet.org

Disasters, from page 1

"Repetitive Flood Loss" to provide data and assist local parishes in reducing flood risk to their homes and areas. Social science research, Laska stated, demonstrates that agency assistance in disasters should be locally situated, take place over a significant period of time, and develop ongoing working relationships with community officials. The project has also discovered that repeatedly flooded structures are found in clusters and thus, the response must be spread across local areas, not by individual home. This research is part of the response to support the long-term recovery of the New Orleans area.

The second project, "Participatory Action Research," is supported by a grant from the National Science Foundation. This project tests a method of enhancing marginalized communities' capacity to handle natural hazards. It involves collaboration among academics, practitioners, and residents to support improving the capacity and resiliency of at-risk communities. Working with the Native American community of Grand Bayou, Louisiana, CHART has applied sociological research to allow the marginalized community to negotiate with FEMA and other government agencies in order to take responsibility for its response to Katrina. This participatory approach has been proven to build community resiliency, Laska explained.

The third project involves the use of a traditional social science methodology—the survey and the data it generates—to plan for an evacuation. Partnering with parish emergency managers, Laska related how Susan Howell, director of the University New Orleans Survey Research Center, conducted surveys that allowed emergency managers to understand how residents evaluated risk, what plans residents make or did not make, and what aspects of the residents' thinking ran contrary to what the scientists knew about safety and evacuation experiences. For example, most of the population believes they will remain safe by staying in their homes during a category three hurricane.

Press Coverage

National Public Radio (NPR) aired a *Morning Edition* story (on the same day as the social science hearing) about restoring the Gulf Coast geology and wetlands after hurricanes Katrina and Rita. In the NPR story, Louisiana State University coastal scientist Robert Twilley stated: There will be winners and losers in any plan [to restore the coastal area], "but the social sciences have to be at the forefront here to establish

exactly what are the consequences in every restoration decision. And we have to have an honest dialog about that." CHART is the social science partner to which Twilley refers in this interview, and, according to Laska, there are about four social impact assessments ongoing for restoration projects along the coast.

In addition to Laska, the other expert witnesses who testified at the Subcommittee's hearing included:

- Susan Cutter, Professor of Geography at the University of South Carolina, and the Director of the Hazard Research Laboratory
- Roxane Silver, Professor in the Department of Psychology and Social Behavior in the Department of Medicine at the University of California, Irvine
- H. Dan O'Hair, Professor and the Chair of the Department of Communication at the University of Oklahoma. He is also the current Vice President of the National Communications Association

The hearing prompted Rep. Bart Gordon (D-TN), who serves on the Committee on Science, to send a letter to Health and Human Services Secretary Michael Leavitt, urging a much-needed emphasis on social science research in the government's planning for a possible flu pandemic.

View more information on ASA's website at www.asanet.org/page.wv?section=Advocacy&name=Science+Committee+Hearing+on+Social+Science. A webcast and Laska's testimony can be accessed at www.house.gov/science/hearings/research05/nov%2010/index.htm. □



Social science witnesses testify about the social science of disasters. [Left to right] Susan Cutter, Shirley Laska, H. Dan O'Hair, and Roxanne Silver.

ASR, from page 1

academics in their study of the media coverage of social problems in the United States and France. However, the empirical heart of their article was a statistical analysis of 750 articles on immigration and 685 articles on sexual harassment in these two countries. Similarly, Uzzi and Lancaster (2004) conducted in-depth interviews with a small number of lawyers and clients before embarking on a study of social ties and pricing patterns in large U.S. law firms.

Qualitative data play a more central role in the research of Cherlin and his colleagues (2004) on abuse in families. After conducting a survey of more than 2,000 families, Cherlin et al. followed up on 256 of these families with a series of repeated, open-ended interviews over a period of 12-18 months. They found that reports of abuse surfaced increasingly as respondents came to know the researchers over this extended series of interviews. Thus, in this study, qualitative data played a key role in obtaining a more complete and accurate measurement of the phenomenon under investigation.

Qualitative data are also sometimes used to help clarify the meaning of the responses to survey questions and to better understand the social processes that might produce broad outcome patterns. For example, Edgell (forthcoming) and colleagues interviewed respondents in four cities to follow up their national survey of attitudes toward atheists. The qualitative data helped establish that attitudes toward atheists are not generally the result of face-to-face encounters but rather represent a symbolic affirmation of the role of religion and skepticism about the moral standing of those who would reject a role for religion in their lives. Similarly, Giordano and colleagues (forthcoming) conducted a survey of more than 1,000 adolescents and then asked more detailed, open-ended questions of a subset of 100 respondents. They drew conclusions about gender differences in confidence, engagement, and power from both types of data.

Multiple Quantitative Approaches

Multi-method studies are not limited to the blending of qualitative and quantitative research but can also appear in the artful combination of different quantitative methods in the same study. Pager and Quillian (2005), for example, combined a social experiment with a follow-up survey in their study of racial discrimination in hiring practices. The first portion of their study uses an "audit" methodology, sending "testers" to apply for jobs at various employers who had advertised positions. This experiment is designed to compare the success of Black and White applicants who are portrayed (fictitiously) as having or not having criminal records. Pager and Quillian returned to the same employers six months later to conduct a survey of the employer's attitudes about hiring different types of employees. In addition to uncovering discrepancies between employers' deeds versus words, this follow-up survey allowed a comparison of the insights that can be gained from survey versus experiment.

In another case, You and Khagram (2005) combined aggregate national data (i.e., one data point per country) with a multi-level statistical analysis of survey data from 30 countries. They used the survey data to bolster their claim that countries with more inequality have more corruption because there is a higher normative acceptance of corruption in

countries characterized by higher levels of inequality.

Historical Analyses

Historical studies often combine various types of data. For example, Somers and Block (2005) principally examined historical documents in their investigation of welfare reform in Great Britain in the 1830s and the United States in the 1990s. They supplement this qualitative analysis of political texts with a statistical portrait of welfare expenditures before and after reform in both countries. Similarly, Riley (2005) draws on archival, statistical, and spatial data in his study of the connection between civil society and the rise of fascism in Italy and Spain. Wilde's (2004) study of the success of the reform movement during Vatican II is primarily a qualitative analysis of archival documents, but her summary of the vote counts is an indispensable element in her story. Molnar's (2005) study of debates among Hungarian architects drew on interview data as well as historical documents and supporting statistics. The 1950s time period she studied is recent enough that participants were still alive and available for interviews.

Schwartz and Schuman's (2005) paper, "History, Commemoration and Belief," draws from an especially broad range of sources. They show that while the reputation of President Lincoln as a great leader has remained strong, the basis for this belief has shifted from Lincoln as the "savior of the union" before the Civil Rights movement to Lincoln as the "great emancipator" since that time. They support this claim using data from surveys conducted over a 50-year period, as well as analyses of history textbooks, the writings of leading historians, and cultural symbols such as statues and memorials. Their theoretical point is that the study of commemoration as portrayed in statues and celebrated in parades should be accompanied by research on how these commemorative activities are received, as tapped by surveys and other measures of popular beliefs. Thus, in their view, a complete assessment of issues of collective memory requires multiple sources of data.

Obstacles

While multi-method research can be a fruitful research strategy, this approach is neither necessary nor sufficient for completing a high-quality study. Designing, collecting, and analyzing data from across diverse methodological styles is often only possible under the aegis of a large research project. Dissertation writers, for example, may wish to combine methods but may lack the time and money to complete each facet of the study effectively. Many seasoned investigators also face obstacles that put this strategy out of reach. Moreover, the presentation of different types of data in a single article presents its own challenges.

For example, space constraints may prevent the full presentation of qualitative findings. It can be difficult to achieve a substantive and stylistic balance between diverse genres of research. And sometimes different sorts of data speak to somewhat different issues. In short, multi-method papers present their own challenges and thus require at least as much skill and insight to be effective as do single-method studies.

Many sociologists view the social world as a multi-faceted and multi-

layered reality that reveals itself only in part with any single method. While there are precedents for most if not all of the approaches described above, their use by so many scholars is striking. Multi-method research is more common in the context of journal articles than was the case a decade or two ago. It is also significant that so many sociologists are combining methods rather than trying to herald a single approach as the right way or the best way.

Notes

¹ I use "multiple-method research" to refer to studies that draw on data from more than one source and present more than one type of analysis. Such research often, but not always, combines quantitative and qualitative data. Hierarchical linear models typically draw on data from different sources but combine them in a single statistical analysis. Studies that exclusively rely on this very useful method would not qualify as multi-method. Of the 66 papers I have accepted for publication thus far, nearly 26 percent (17) fit my multi-method definition.

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A Call to Transform Black Education

by LaVon Rice,
ASA Minority Affairs Program

WASHINGTON, DC, OCTOBER 20, 2005 — "Once we learn how to educate poor Black children, we likely learn better how to educate all children," declared educational researcher Carol D. Lee at a book forum and media briefing for the newly published *Black Education: A Transformative Research and Action Agenda for the New Century*. Sociologist Joyce E. King, volume editor and Benjamin E. Mays Endowed Chair of Urban Teaching, Learning and Leadership at Georgia State University, took aim at what she calls the "deficit discourse" that dominates the public conversation about African American children and academic achievement.

Held at the National Press Club and sponsored by the publisher, the American Educational Research Association (AERA), the event featured Lee, King, and sociologist Beverly Lindsay presenting alternative perspectives on learning, culture, and cognition, an examination of educational equity issues in Africa and throughout the diaspora, and a framework for building a new research agenda for Black education. The book is the product of AERA's Commission on Research in Black Education.

Lindsay, Professor of Education, Higher Education, and Comparative & International Education and Senior Scientist at Pennsylvania State University, provided a global context, asserting that Black people have "less access to and success in higher education throughout the world." She drew attention to how historic "policies of

exclusion" in South Africa morph into "de facto policies" that continue to affect Black South Africans adversely. Lindsay also noted that debt restructuring and HIV/AIDS have a profound effect on higher education in Africa and beyond.

King expressed concern that ideologically driven and scientifically unsound beliefs about the inferiority of Black intellectual capacity could negatively impact research priorities, because if it were determined that a specific group of people was truly intellectually lacking, the question would be raised as to why investments should be made in educational resources and education research. The panelists made it amply clear that the specter of "genetic shortcoming" continues to haunt the racial/ethnic achievement gap debate. This idea persists, although, in the words of King, "excellence traditions of African-descended people" abound. Some of the successful educational interventions mentioned include the Algebra Project and Lee's own Cultural Modeling Project, and various other praxis-based initiatives that tap into the rich knowledge base that Black children bring with them to the classroom.

Ultimately, King asked, "How can educational research become one of the forms of struggle for Black education?" And by "Black education" King is talking not only about "access," she says, but an avenue for "human freedom." At the end of the well-attended event it was apparent from audience response that these three scholars had made a compelling and provocative call to transform scholarship and society that could not be ignored. □

Call for Materials on Desegregation and Educational Outcomes

The American Sociological Association's Sydney A. Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy will sponsor a workshop in early 2006 on "Research Evidence on the Effects of School Racial Composition/Desegregation on Educational Outcomes." We seek your assistance in identifying and collecting all relevant scholarship on school racial composition's effects on educational outcomes. We are consciously being as broad as possible in our conceptualization of (a) desegregation, examining both first- and second-generation segregation, and of (b) educational outcomes, embracing both short- and long-term consequences. Similarly, we conceptualize social processes and mechanisms so as to include all demographic and social structural influences, as well as factors that reflect interactions between two or three individuals or larger groups (such as families, peer groups, communities, organizations, institutions, and political systems).

This Spivack workshop is inspired by Julius Chamber's concluding remarks during the *Brown* Legacy session at last year's ASA meeting. Mr. Chambers, a renown civil rights attorney, former head of the NAACP's Legal Defense Fund, and Chancellor Emeritus of North Carolina Central University, challenged sociologists to conduct new scholarship and catalogue extant research on the effects of desegregation/school racial composition on academic outcomes in K-12 public schools. Chambers pointed out that civil rights litigators continue to use the courts in their struggle for equality of educational opportunity. He

noted how social science data on the effects of diversity contributed to the Supreme Court's 2003 decision in *Grutter v. Bollinger* recognizing the value of diversity in higher education. Chambers called for sociologists to mobilize their scientific skills and knowledge about the effects of school racial composition on educational outcomes in K-12 public schools.

Twenty-one years have passed since a group of eminent social scientists last systematically investigated research on the effects of desegregation on educational outcomes. We now have much more and much better data on the key questions of interest. But the data are scattered across social science disciplines and vary in their quality. To that end, we request that you and other members of your department/organization send to the ASA whatever materials you may have on the topics under consideration. ASA will catalogue everything it receives. The archived materials will be used when the Spivack Committee convenes its workshop in early 2006. □

Please send research reports, articles, and any other pertinent materials, to:
Dr. Rosalyn Mickelson
Department of Sociology
University of North Carolina-Charlotte
9201 University City Boulevard
Charlotte, NC 28223

Desegregation Project Team:
Roslyn Mickelson, University of North Carolina-Charlotte
Kathryn Borman, University of South Florida
Carla B. Howery, ASA

A Salute to Janet Astner

At the celebration for Janet L. Astner's 30th year of service to the ASA, the staff gave her a lithograph of a labyrinth. The complicated design symbolizes a path that is not always easy to navigate, and one that poses challenges when trying to help others get from start the finish. And yet, it is fundamentally orderly and solvable. What better image for someone in charge of an ASA Annual Meeting!



Janet Astner

When Janet came to ASA in 1975, right out of college with a degree in music, she was ready to pitch in with many of the Executive Office's functions. She began as a part-time assistant to the Minority Fellowship Program. Over the years she has worked in governance with sections and committees and then in the meetings department. In 1984 she became director of meeting services, and in 2004 she added Office Operations to that title.

Most members know Janet through the Annual Meeting, of course, and she knows most of you. The office counts on her as a good proofreader, but all the more so with names, because she has typed member names for years into the ASA database and Annual Meeting programs.

In 30 years, the size of the Annual

Meeting has swelled from 3,263 to 5,026 (2005) and the technology to put it all together has changed as well. Janet started in the years with no fax, no email, four carbons for every letter typed on a typewriter, and the scheduling of the meeting events done by human beings laying out index cards on a big desk! Janet has been a creative force in thinking

about how the meeting could be enhanced with new processes, new features, and new ways of sharing sociological knowledge. She is active in the professional meeting planners' association and is highly regarded among the hotel industry sales directors. One such director recently commented that "Janet is the public face of sociology and ASA, that she is a shrewd negotiator and that after a contract is signed, we feel so good but somewhat know we've been squeezed."

Janet orchestrates the office and the Annual Meeting with a conductor's grace and skill. And she is still singing for her pleasure and ours in several musical groups in Washington, DC, just to keep some balance with all that sociology. □

Call for Nominations: ASA Honors Program

2006 ASA Annual Meeting
August 10-14, 2006
Montreal, Canada

The American Sociological Association seeks applications from exceptional undergraduate sociology students who wish to be considered for the 2006 ASA Honors Program. The Honors Program students come to the ASA Annual Meeting as a laboratory on the profession. They participate actively in the meeting including special sessions designed just for them. They develop valuable networks with their peers and meet prominent professionals in the discipline. Participation in the Honors Program provides a significant experience early in the careers of the next generation of sociologists. Participation in the Honors Program requires nomination by a sociology faculty member at your college or university.

Interested students and prospective faculty sponsors are encouraged to consult the ASA website at www.asanet.org (click on "Students") for additional information and an application form.

Questions? Contact Dennis Rome, Director, ASA Honors Program (dennis.rome@uwp.edu) or Victoria Hougham, APAP Program Assistant (honors@asanet.org).

Applications must be postmarked by: February 25, 2006

New ASA Listservs for Academic Leaders

In response to discussions at the 2005 ASA Chair Conference in Philadelphia, ASA has set up listservs for chairs of departments, grouped by type of school, and for Directors of Graduate Study (DGS). Colleagues serving in these roles are important leaders of the discipline, working at the intersection of the field of sociology and their own institution's mission. If you are serving as a chair or DGS, please subscribe by emailing majordomo@listserv.asanet.org with one of the following commands in the body of the message:

subscribe phdchairs
subscribe machairs
subscribe bachairs
subscribe grad_studies_directors

Sociologists for Women in Society 2006 Officers Elected

Members of the Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS) were informed last month of the outcome of the Society's 2005 election. In January 2006, Christine E. Bose will become President, Manisha Desai will become President-Elect, and Marlese Durr will become the Nominations Chair. The results of the election follow:

Manisha Desai - President-Elect
Tracey Steele - Deputy Treasurer

Tina Fetner - Secretary

Marianne Noh - Student Representative

Tracy Ore - Chair, Awards Committee

Bette Dickerson - Member, Awards Committee

Lara Foley - Member, Career Development

Shirley Jackson - Chair, Discrimination Committee

Jessie Daniels - Chair, International Committee

Anastasia Prokos - Member, Membership Committee

Elizabeth Sheff - Member, membership Committee

Miliann Kang - Member, Nomination Committee

Sarah Sobieraj - Member, Nomination Committee

Karen Hansen - Member, Publications Committee

Jyoti Puri - Member of the Publications Committee

2006 Call for Papers Errata

Please note the following corrections for Regular Session topics listed in the *Call for Papers* for the 2006 Annual Meeting.

Food. *Priscilla Ferguson*, Columbia University, will serve as organizer.

Higher Education, Sociology of. *Scott Thomas*, University of Georgia, is co-organizer of this topic (with Joseph Hermanowicz).

Public Opinion. *Toby Ten Eyck*, Michigan State University, will serve as organizer.

Reminder: Paper submission deadline is January 18, 2006, 3:00pm EST.

All submissions must be made online via the ASA website (www.asanet.org).

Think ahead to 2007!

February 1, 2006, is the deadline for submitting session proposals to the 2007 Program Committee. Please refer to the guidelines published in the September/October issue of *Footnotes* (p. 2) and posted on the ASA website on the "Future Meetings" webpage.

A Century of Motion: Disciplinary Culture and Organizational Drift in American Sociology

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

by Bruce Keith,
United States Military Academy

An underlying assumption of American sociology is the belief that the field is, first and foremost, a science. This assumption, embedded historically within the disciplinary culture and articulated presently as an integral component of the discipline's mission, represents the patterns of thought, beliefs, and values drawn from shared experiences and common learning. As Frank Westie (1972) opined, the sociological discipline is encased in a culture of legitimation; new members begin with an interest in making the world a better place but learn quickly that professional success equates with scientific status. The resulting process of professional development replaces the goal of solving social problems with a quest for individual status.

Natural Law and Disciplinary Knowledge

Science is believed to represent disciplinary knowledge for which there exists substantial consensus (Cole 1992). While several distinct perspectives have been advanced on the nature of science, practitioners typically believe that they are uncovering laws of nature and do not give much, if any, thought to the notion that they are actually participating in socially constructed processes. Steven Brint (1994) has shown that the professions represent labor market enclaves that are defined and managed by credentialing mechanisms and are controlled by the societies that regulate them. Sometimes a profession constructs knowledge through application (e.g., law), while at other times the practical application of knowledge depends more on an understanding of the context in which knowledge is applied (e.g., medicine); in either situation, the construction and application of knowledge is regulated within definable boundaries of space and time.

I surmise that sociology is more akin to a profession than a science because I find no evidence that members of our discipline have discovered any law or principle that is applicable temporally across social contexts. For example, in the field of physics, Albert Einstein is credited for piecing together the universally applicable equation, $E = mc^2$, which states that the energy of a mass is equal to the product of that mass and the square of its velocity. Within sociology, more than a century of scholarship has yet to yield a similarly systematic expression of a single natural social law that is recognized commonly by practitioners in the field. Indeed, as Morten Ender and I (2004) have shown, little consensus exists on the basic concepts sociologists use in their presentation of the discipline; sociology's claim as a science appears suspect in the absence of a core foundation of scientific knowledge.

Most members of our discipline could probably agree that sociologists study people and their interactions with social properties. As such, observed outcomes within a given context occur not because individuals adhere to the principles of a natural law but, rather, because the established social order provides them

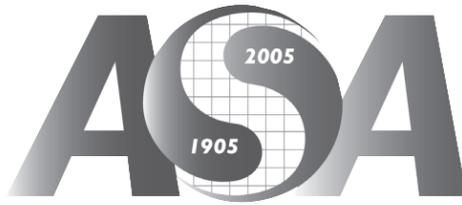
with differential opportunities for achievement. Once structural impediments are identified and altered, contextual displays of opportunity may be enhanced. Thus, shifts in organizational structures are time and space dependent; that is, they depend on history and context. Max Weber, Emile Durkheim, and Karl Marx variously sought to understand the interplay between agency and structure. More recently, Doug Massey et al.'s (2002) notable work on Mexican immigration patterns describes a cyclical pattern of human behavior that responds to shifts in the structure (i.e., laws, executive orders, border patrols) of the United States. The professional application of this knowledge seeks to modify the structure in ways that alleviate the problem by changing public policy. Patently, though, there is no scientific algorithm expressed in this study comparable to $E = mc^2$.

Practical Drift and Sociology

When our discipline is viewed as a science, the resultant knowledge ought to be both cumulative and generalizable across social contexts. Conversely, when conceived as a profession, sociological knowledge is problem-based and contextual; our problems are embedded within social and cultural contexts that, once altered, change forever the nature of the knowledge produced.

Within any field, disciplinary culture legitimates stratification patterns. When stratification undermines organizational cohesion, the resulting tension may produce a form of practical drift; the interrelated components of a system gravitate toward independence while the system operates as though the parts remain embedded within the whole. In the case of sociology, stratification based on a culture of science reinforces an organizational hierarchy that defines prospective leaders through a restrictive nomination process. The outcome may solve one problem (governance) while unintentionally creating another, possibly greater, problem (disciplinary dissonance). This situation is not unique to sociology; clinical psychologists and academic psychologists have struggled for decades with a similar stratification within their formal organizations.

The failure of the national and regional associations to remain integrated, as I discussed in the November 2005 issue of *Footnotes* (p. 5), contributes to disciplinary dissonance. In turn and over time, this dissonance impacts negatively upon all of the organizations within the discipline. As John Meyer and Brian Rowan (1977) suggest, drift becomes problematic because it creates a chasm between established procedures and actual practice that can produce unintended consequences. This drift toward internal differentiation is not so much the cause of the problem as it is an outcome, which emanates from a larger systemic problem embedded within the disciplinary culture. The problem of dissonance stems in part from the predominating view that sociology is a science, which appears to be an inaccurate perception. This misperception guides the discipline toward an overemphasis on the production of "scientific"



research and the establishment of a governance structure drawn on a small number of faculty from "scientific"

departments. Internal differentiation resulting from this self-image appears responsible for the presence of disciplinary dissonance, which permeates throughout the professional organization of the discipline. □

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Meyer, John W. and Brian Rowan. 1977. "Institutionalized Organizations: Formal Structure as Myth and Ceremony." *American Journal of Sociology* 83:340-363.

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Centenary of the First Sociology Doctorate at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln

As ASA celebrates its centennial in 2005, the University of Nebraska-Lincoln commemorates the centennial of its first sociology doctorate

by Mary Jo Deegan and Michael R. Hill, Department of Sociology,
University of Nebraska-Lincoln



Anderson William Clark

On June 10, 1905, the Faculty of the Graduate School in the University of Nebraska formally recommended that Anderson William Clark "receive the degree of Doctor of Philosophy" in Sociology.¹ Clark, who had completed a dissertation on "State Control and Supervision of Charities and Corrections," was a Baptist minister and the founding Superintendent of Omaha's Child Saving Institute.² Based on extensive firsthand observations, interviews, and examinations of records in Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and other states, Clark concluded, "Immediate state control is demanded in order to save the lives of thousands of infants and small children who are today in the hands of ignorant and sentimental nurses and caretakers, where they suffer from poor ventilation, unsuitable food, and bad sanitary conditions. . . . State control is required to correct such abuses" (pp. 398-

399). Clark's dissertation exemplified the practical applications of sociology emphasized by Amos G. Warner, a former Nebraskan, in his influential 1894 work, *American Charities: A Study in Philanthropy and Economics*.

Other models for Clark's work included Martin Brewer Anderson, the president of Rochester University—where Clark took the AB degree in 1877. Anderson, in 1878, accepted appointment to the New York state board of charities. Years later, Clark successfully agitated for the creation of a state board of charities in Nebraska. Clark's religious training was completed in 1880 at Baptist Union Theological Seminary (now the Divinity School of the University of Chicago).

At Nebraska, Clark embarked on sociological studies at an auspicious moment, during a short, extraordinary period when Edward A. Ross, George Elliott Howard, and Roscoe Pound were all members of the Graduate Faculty and who together promoted a vigorous, interdisciplinary approach to sociology. Ross and Howard later became presidents of the American Sociological Society/Association in 1914 and 1917, respectively, and Pound rose to the deanship of the Harvard Law School. Conceptually, Ross contributed a "social control" perspective (*Social Control*, 1901), Howard (who had been A.G. Warner's mentor) offered the methodology of "institutional history" (*History of Matrimonial Institutions*, 1904) and Pound was then drawing the framework for an American version of "sociological jurisprudence" (*A New School of Jurists*, 1904), combining energetic "hands on" field work with rigorous classificatory logic. In writing his dissertation, Clark drank deeply of this exciting frontier sociological environment.

During the autumn 2005 semester, the University of Nebraska-Lincoln's Department of Sociology held a colloquium on November 4, 2005, and hosted an exhibit commemorating Clark's landmark accomplishment. The Department will publish an updated bibliography of all the University's sociology theses and dissertations completed since 1905. A copy of Clark's dissertation is available for free download at <www.sociological-origins.com>. Clark was born in Illinois on January 8, 1852, and died in California on April 23, 1938. □

Notes

¹ Graduate College, Faculty Meetings: Minutes, p. 40, RG 6/2/1, Box 1, University of Nebraska Archives.

² Clark, Anderson William. 1905. "State Control and Supervision of Charities and Corrections," *University Studies* 5 (October), pp. 357-400.

Contact author Mary Jo Deegan at maryjodeegan@yahoo.com. Michael Hill is editor of *Sociological Origins* and can be reached at editor@sociological-origins.com.

Corrections

In the Fred Strodbeck obituary (October/September *Footnotes*), Edgar Borgatta was misidentified as a fellow Harvard graduate student when he was actually a lecturer and research associate a year or two after Strodbeck.

In the September/October 2005 *Footnotes*, Tomás R. Jiménez's article, "American Immigration Policy: Toward Integration," mistakenly noted that major changes in immigration law took place in 1964, when they actually took place in 1965.

Call for Papers

Meetings

44th International Making Cities Livable Conference (IMCL), May 18-22, 2006, Santa Fe, NM. Theme: "True Urbanism & Healthy Communities." The IMCL Program Committee invites proposals for papers that connect social problems/social well-being to aspects of the urban/suburban built environment. Deadline for submission: December 20, 2005. Send a 200 to 250-word abstract to: Suzanne H. Crowhurst Lennard, Program Committee Chair, IMCL Conferences, PO Box 7586, Carmel, CA 93921; fax +1-831-624-5126; email Suzanne.Lennard@LivableCities.org; <www.LivableCities.org>.

International Society for the Empirical Study of Literature and Media, 10th Biannual Conference, August 5-9, 2006, Lady's Isle, Lake Chiem, Munich, Germany. Deadline: February 13, 2006. Abstracts for papers should be about 300 words, and include the name(s) of the author(s), institutional affiliation, mailing address, and email address. For a proposed symposium or workshop, provide a 300-word description of the topic, the full details of the organizer as above, and

the names of contributors, their institutional affiliations, mailing address, and email address, and the titles and abstracts of their proposed contributions. Contact: Willie van Peer, Department of Languages and Communication, Ludwig Maximilian University (LMU), D-80539 Munich, Germany; email vanpeer@daf.uni-muenchen.de.

Rethinking Political Economy: Class, Race, Gender and Nation, A Conference Honoring the Contribution of Joan Smith, November 10-11, 2006, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT. The conference organizing committee will solicit papers in the areas of scholarship to which Joan Smith devoted her career. Abstracts or completed papers are due on March 31, 2006. Contact: Helga Schreckenberger, Director, Women's and Gender Studies Program, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT 05405; email hschreck@uvm.edu. Assistance with travel expenses will be available to presenters.

Southern Sociological Society, New Orleans, March 22-26, 2005. Theme: "Diasporas," or relate to the impact that Katrina had on the communities in the Gulf Coast region. Papers on all topics are welcome, especially those that address the theme. Submit papers online at <www.msstate.edu/org/sss/06meet/Publish/>.

Publications

Critical Pedagogy in the Sociology Classroom, 2nd Edition. *Critical Pedagogy in the Sociology Classroom* is being revised for 2006. Send classroom exercises, projects, and assignments that reflect and promote the ideals of critical pedagogy; essays (up to 1,500 words, including references) that orient sociologists to the method and philosophy of critical pedagogy; and other educational resources that connect this style of teaching to the sociology curriculum. Include a brief statement describing

the connection to critical pedagogy. Deadline: January 15, 2006. Send submissions as attachments in either WordPerfect or MS Word to Peter Kaufman, SUNY-New Paltz, kaufmanp@newpaltz.edu.

Directory of Programs in Applied Sociology & Sociological Practice. Any academic institution with an applied/practice/clinical focus, degree, and/or concentration is encouraged to submit. Submissions are to be made electronically and need to include: institution contact/address information, web link to the program/department, faculty member contact, faculty listing, degrees available, and whether the program is accredited or in process of accreditation by the Commission on Applied & Clinical Sociology. Programs and departments do not have to be in this process to be included in the directory. A program summary/narrative statement that demonstrates the nature of the concentrations, special courses, certificates, and/or internships that comprise the given program must also be included. Each institution will be limited to one page in the directory. Contacts: Jeffrey R. Breese and Jay Weinstein at jeffrey.breese@marymount.edu. Deadline: March 1, 2006.

Equity & Excellence in Education is currently soliciting manuscripts for a special issue on *Community Colleges and Social Justice Issues*. We invite empirical research articles that address equity issues unique to community colleges. Deadline: March 1, 2006. Submit three "masked" paper copies (plus a disk) with separate cover title page including author contact information. Note in your cover letter that the submission is for the special issue on Social Justice Issues and Community Colleges. Mail to: *Equity & Excellence in Education*, Hills South 370, School of Education, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003. Contact: Linda McCarthy at mccarthy@gcc.mass.edu or visit the journal website <www.eee-journal.com>.

Journal of Health and Social Policy, special journal issue on "Health Disparities and Women of Color: Closing the Gap." Seeking manuscripts from diverse fields of practice and diverse methods of intervention that both inform and reflect the social work profession. Original manuscripts may be approximately 15-20 pages double-spaced (including references and abstract). References, citations, and general style of manuscripts should follow those found in the *Journal of Health and Social Policy* and outlined in the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*, 5th Edition, 2001. Contact: Valerie Carr Copeland, c/o Linda Hilinski, University of Pittsburgh, School of Social Work, 2117 Cathedral of Learning, Pittsburgh, PA 15260.

Methodological Innovations online is a new international peer-reviewed social research journal to be launched in April 2006. It will publish high quality papers in research methods and methodology from all social science disciplines. Papers which focus on new methodological approaches, or using traditional methodologies in new ways or methodologies which cross disciplines are especially welcome. The journal will publish peer reviewed papers and short discussion pieces and will offer a 'rapid response' facility to encourage discussion of papers published. The journal aims to be progressive both in access and the means by which it encourages those near the beginning of their careers to publish. For more information go to <www.methodologicalinnovations.org> or email Malcolm.Williams@plymouth.ac.uk.

Sociological Focus solicits manuscripts for two upcoming special issues. For either special issue submit complete manuscripts to: *Sociological Focus*, Department of Sociology, Box 210378, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45221-0378. Special Issue: Group Processes. Deadline: February 17, 2006. Contact: Alison J. Bianchi, 323 Merrill Hall, Kent State Uni-

versity, Kent, OH 44242-0001; email abianchi@kent.edu; or Robert K. Shelly, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, 129 Bentley Hall Annex, Ohio University, Athens, OH 45701; email shelly@ohio.edu. Special Issue: Science, Technology, and Social Inequalities. Deadline: March 31, 2006. Contact: Cheryl B. Leggon, School of Public Policy, Georgia Institute of Technology, 685 Cherry Street, Atlanta, GA 30332; email cheryl.leggon@pubpolicy.gatech.edu.

Sociology of Gender and Work: Syllabi and Teaching Materials, Third Edition. Send materials that are timely, up-to-date, imaginative, and that offer distinct and innovative pedagogical tools and ideas, including syllabi, class activities, assignments, recommended films and books, and website lists. Submissions must include clearly defined expectations for students and relevant information about the context of the course to assist readers in employing any teaching strategies you describe. Strongly encourage submissions that integrate perspectives on the intersections of gender, race, ethnicity, class, and sexual orientation in the areas of work and occupations. Contact: Patti Giuffre at pg07@txstate.edu and Sharon Bird at sbird@iastate.edu. Submit materials to Patti Giuffre, pg07@txstate.edu. Deadline: February 1, 2006.

Meetings

March 22-26, 2005. Southern Sociological Society, New Orleans. Theme: "Diasporas," or relate to the impact that Katrina had on the communities in the Gulf Coast region. Contact: <www.msstate.edu/org/sss/06meet/Publish/>.

March 23-25, 2006. Association for the Study of Nationalities 11th Annual World Convention, Columbia University, New York. Theme: "Nationalism in an Age of Glo-

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Call for Papers, continued

balization." Contact: Harriman Institute, Columbia University, 1216 IAB, 420 West 118th St., New York, NY 10027; (212) 854-8487; fax (212) 666-3481; gnb12@columbia.edu.

March 23-25, 2006. *North Central Sociological Association*, Crowne Plaza Hotel at Union Station, Indianapolis, IN. Session Theme: "Sociology of War." Contact: Steve Carlton-Ford, Sociology, Box 210378, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45221.

March 31- April 2, 2006. *Governance and Mobility in Eurasia: Continuity and Discontinuity*, University of Wisconsin-Madison. Additional information, including application details, can be found at: <www.ssrc.org/programs/eurasia/Title8_Dissertation_Workshops/>. Eurasia Program, Social Science Research Council, 810 Seventh Avenue, New York, NY 10019; (212) 377-2700; fax (212) 377-2727.

April 1, 2006. *Hawaii Sociological Association 27th Annual Meeting*, Radisson Waikiki Prince Kuhio Hotel. Theme: "Humanist Sociology, Public Sociologies, Public Ethnographies." Contact: Michael G. Weinstein, michaelw@hawaii.edu.

April 20-23, 2006. *Midwest Political Science Association Annual National Conference*, Palmer House Hilton, Chicago. Contact: MPSA, 210 Woodburn Hall, Bloomington, IN 47405; (812) 856-0245; fax (812) 856-7137; email mpsambr@indiana.edu.

May 18-22, 2006. *44th International Making Livable Cities Conference*, Santa Fe, NM. Theme: "True Urbanism & Healthy Communities." Contact: Suzanne H. Crowhurst Lennard, Program Committee Chair, IMCL Conferences, PO Box 7586, Carmel, CA 93921; fax +1- 831-624-5126; email Suzanne.Lennard@LivableCities.org; <www.LivableCities.org>.

August 5-9, 2006. *International Society for the Empirical Study of Literature and Media, 10th Biannual Conference*, Lady's Isle, Lake Chiem, Munich, Germany. Contact: Willie van Peer, Department of Languages and Communication, Ludwig Maximilian University (LMU), D-80539 Munich, Germany; email vanpeer@daf.uni-muenchen.de.

November 10-11, 2006. *Rethinking Political Economy: Class, Race, Gender And Nation, A Conference Honoring the Contribution of Joan Smith*, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT. Contact: Helga Schreckenberg, Director, Women's and Gender Studies Program, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT 05405; email hschreck@uvm.edu.

Funding

Directory of International Grants and Fellowships in the Health Sciences, Fogarty International Center, National Institutes of Health. The NIH is one of many public and private organizations that provides international support for biomedical research and training. Since 1988, the Fogarty International Center has published the *Directory of International Grants and Fellowships in the Health Sciences*. This directory is a comprehensive compilation of international opportunities in biomedical research. Grant Opportunities: <www.fic.nih.gov/news/DirectoryGrants.html>. Fellowship Opportunities: <www.fic.nih.gov/news/DirectoryFellowships.html>. Contact: Office of Communications, Fogarty International Center, National Institutes of Health Building 31, Room B2C29 - 31 Center Dr. MSC 2220, Bethesda, MD 20892-2220; (301) 496-2075; fax (301) 594-1211; email ficinfo@nih.gov.

Families USA is accepting applications for the Wellstone Fellowship for Social Justice and the Villers Fellowship for Health Care Justice. The Wellstone Fellowship provides a unique opportunity to honor the memory of the late Senator Paul D. Wellstone by fostering the advancement of social justice through participation in health care advocacy work that focuses on the unique challenges facing communities of color. Contact: wellstonefellowship@familiesusa.org. Villers Fellows work in Families USA's health policy department and assist the organization's efforts to improve access to health coverage for all Americans, especially for low-income and other vulnerable communities. Contact: villersfellowship@familiesusa.org. Both fellowships are yearlong, full-time, salaried positions at Families USA's office in Washington, DC. Selected fellows will re-

ceive a compensatory package that includes an annual stipend of \$35,000 and excellent health care benefits.

Harvard School of Public Health announces the 2006-2007 Yerby Postdoctoral Fellowship Program. This fellowship program is specifically designed to increase the diversity of men and women pursuing academic careers in public health. Applicants should be a member of a group underrepresented in public health or have research interests geared toward minority health issues. Deadline: January 15, 2006. Contact: Betty Johnson, (617) 496-8064; email bljohnso@hsph.harvard.edu. <www.hsph.harvard.edu/academicaffairs/yerby.htm>.

Horowitz Foundation for Social Policy invites applications for research grants in the social sciences. Application should be accompanied by a cover sheet listing name of applicant, title of project, a 50-word abstract and a 50-word summary. For more information, visit <www.horowitz-foundation.org>. Deadline: January 31, 2006. Contact: 2005 Awards, Horowitz Foundation for Social Policy, PO Box 7, Rocky Hill, NJ 08553-0007.

The Mathematical Sociology Section of ASA offers a dissertation grant to a PhD candidate to help pay for the costs involved in completing his or her dissertation. The award will be \$1000. To be eligible, the dissertation must address a sociological problem, and it must include a creative application of mathematics to theory or methodology. The candidate need not belong to ASA or the Math Sociology section to apply, but must join both for the period covered by the award. The deadline for submission is January 15, 2006, and October 1 each year henceforth. For details, contact Geoff Tootell at gtootell@juno.com. The Mathematical Sociology website is <www.sscnet.ucla.edu/soc/groups/mathsoc/mathsoc.html>.

University of Michigan. The Survey Research Center, in cooperation with the Departments of Sociology, Psychology, Epidemiology, Health Behavior and Health Education, Nursing, Social Work, and Psychiatry invites applications for postdoctoral fellowships in an interdisciplinary, NIMH-funded research training program on psychosocial factors in mental health and illness. Two-year appointments beginning July 2006. Second year of fellowship is contingent upon funding renewal. Current stipends are \$35,568-\$51,036 per year, depending upon experience. Contact: David R. Williams, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, PO Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248.

Oak Human Rights Fellowship. 2006 Focus: Human Rights and the Environment. The Oak Institute for the Study of International Human Rights at Colby College is soliciting nominations and applications for the Oak Human Rights Fellowship. For the fall of 2006, the Oak Institute seeks a human rights practitioner working on environmental issues that affect the rights of individuals and communities. They especially encourage applications from those who are currently or were recently involved in "on-the-ground" work at some level of personal risk. The Oak Fellow's responsibilities include teaching an informal course on the human rights issue on which the Fellow works, participation in a lecture series or symposium in the Fellow's area of expertise, and becoming part of the intellectual life of the campus. The Fellow will receive a \$32,000 stipend and college fringe benefits. The Fellow will also receive research support, including office space, a computer, library facilities, and a student research assistant. Contact: Kenneth A. Rodman, Director or Kate O'Halloran, Associate Director, Oak Institute for the Study of International Human Rights, Colby College, Waterville, ME 04901; (207) 859-5310; fax (207) 859-5229; email oakhr@colby.edu; <www.colby.edu/oak>. Deadline: January 13, 2006.

Office of Research Integrity (ORI) released a Request for Proposals for their Responsible Conduct of Research (RCR) Resource Development Program. The RFP calls for projects to develop tools, skills,

and competencies in RCR and also for tools to facilitate RCR-related work for research administrators. Funding for projects has doubled to a maximum of \$50,000 per project. Contact: Loc Nguyen-Khoa at L.n.g.u.y.e.n - K.h.o.a@o.s.o.p.h.s.dhhs.gov. Ensure that proposals meet the requirements of the RFP. The RFP can be found at ORI's website at <ori.hhs.gov/contracts>.

Robert Wood Johnson Clinical Scholars Program fosters the development of leaders who will transform health and health care in this country. For more information, visit <rwjcs.stanford.edu> or call (650) 566-2337.

UCSF Center for AIDS Prevention Studies invites applications for its Collaborative HIV-Prevention Research in Minority Communities Program. This program helps scientists/researchers to improve their research programs and obtain additional funding. Participants spend six weeks in San Francisco for three consecutive summers. They receive mentoring from UCSF investigators, \$25,000 to conduct their preliminary research, a monthly stipend, and roundtrip airfare. Applicants should be scientists/researchers in tenure-track positions and investigators in research institutes who have not yet obtained R01 funding. Application deadline: January 13, 2006. Contact: M. Margaret Dolcini, Program Director, Center for AIDS Prevention Studies, UCSF; email pdolcini@psg.ucsf.edu; <www.caps.ucsf.edu/capsweb/projects/minorityindex.html>.

Competitions

Gypsy Lore Society Young Scholar's Prize in Romani Studies. The Gypsy Lore Society established the Gypsy Lore Society Young Scholar's Prize in Romani Studies for the best unpublished paper by a young scholar on a topic in Gypsy and Traveler Studies. The prize is a cash award of \$500. The winning paper will be published in an issue of the journal *Romani Studies*. Deadline is October 30, 2006. Interested scholars should submit four copies of the paper along with an abstract (no longer than 250 words) and a cover sheet with the title of the paper, the author's name, affiliation, mailing address, email address, telephone and fax numbers, date of entrance into an appropriate graduate program or of awarding of the PhD, and social security number, if the author has one. Your name should appear on the cover sheet only. Send to: Katalin Kovalcsik, Gypsy Lore Society Prize Competition, Institute of Musicology, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Pf 28, H-1250 Budapest, Hungary.

Holeberg International Memorial Prize 2006 for outstanding scholarly work in the fields of the arts and humanities, social science, law, and theology. The Holberg prize aims to increase society's awareness of the value of research. Nomination deadline: February 15, 2006. Contact: Bodil Kjelstrup at +47 55 58 69 92; email info@holbergprize.no; <www.holbergprize.no>.

Section on Peace, War and Social Conflict of the ASA announces the 2006 Peace, War and Social Conflict Graduate Student Fellowships. The awards will be made to two graduate students in the form of fellowships that will pay their ASA and Peace, War and Social Conflict Section membership fees for one year. Fellows will be asked to contribute a research note on their own work or a brief book review on a work related to human rights for publication in the section newsletter. Interested graduate students should send a one-page letter of application describing their interests in the sociology of peace, war and social conflict; their contact information including email, phone, and institutional affiliation; and a letter of nomination from one professor (sent under separate cover). Preference will be given to first-time members. Deadline: February 15, 2006. Contact: Daniel Egan, Department of Sociology, University of Massachusetts-Lowell, 850 Broadway Street, Lowell, MA 01854; email Daniel_Egan@uml.edu.

Section on Peace, War, and Social Conflict of the ASA invites undergraduate and graduate students to submit a paper on any topic related to the sociology of peace, war, military institutions, or social conflict for the 2006 Elise M. Boulding Student Paper Award competition. Two awards are offered, one for the best graduate-level (masters or doctoral) paper, and one for the best undergraduate paper. The winners in both categories will each receive \$150 toward the cost of travel to the 2006 ASA meeting, where they will be able to present their papers. Deadline: April 15, 2006. Contact: Daniel Egan, Elise M. Boulding Student Paper Award Committee, Department of Sociology, University of Massachusetts-Lowell, 850 Broadway Street, Lowell, MA 01854; email Daniel_Egan@uml.edu.

Stockholm Prize in Criminology. The Swedish Ministry of Justice has announced an annual, international prize in criminology for research or research applications that help to reduce human misery and increase human rights. Award of at least one million Swedish Kroner will be given. For more information, visit <www.criminologyprize.com>.

In the News

Carl L. Bankston III was interviewed on Boston's National Public Radio program *Here and Now* regarding hurricane displaced students and school segregation on September 19, 2005. He was also quoted on the influence of Hurricane Katrina on New Orleans culture in the October 17 issue of *Newsday*.

Wayne Brekhus, University of Missouri-Columbia, was quoted in a September 6 *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel* article on real estate agents reaching out to gay homebuyers in the suburbs.

Lee Clarke, Rutgers University, was interviewed on the October 16 episode of ABC's *World News Weekend* to discuss disasters and his book *Worst Cases*. He also discussed his new book on an October 6, 2005 KUCI radio show. Clarke was interviewed on Australian Radio National's *Saturday Breakfast* on November 5 on disaster management.

Obie Clayton, Morehouse College, and **Norval Glenn**, University of Texas, were cited for their research on African Americans, health, and marriage in an October 24 *Washington Post* article.

Diane E. Davis, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was interviewed by *The Los Angeles Times*, the international edition of *The Miami Herald*, and the *BBC World News* concerning her research on the long-term political and urban impacts of Mexico City's 1985 earthquake.

Mathieu Deflem, University of South Carolina, participated in a radio debate on the *Brian Lehrer Show*, New York Public Radio, about the de-metaphoring of the "war on terror," July 26. He was also quoted in an article on global security in *Federal Computer Week*, August 29, 2005.

Peter Dreier, Occidental College, wrote an article on October 18 for *Tompaine.com* on "The Mansion Subsidy."

Troy Duster, New York University, was profiled in an October 18 *New York Times* article.

Kathryn Edin, University of Pennsylvania, **Maria Kefalas**, St. Joseph's University, and **Elijah Anderson**, University of Pennsylvania, were the topic of an October 7, 2005, *Chronicle of Higher Education* article regarding a dispute over whether sufficient credit is given in Edin and Kefalas' new book on motherhood, to Anderson's past research, which is cited in the book.

Morten Ender, United States Military Academy at West Point, was quoted in the *Washington Post* on November 4 on U.S. military recruitment in rural regions of the country and social motivations of enlistment. He was also quoted in an October 26 issue of the *New York Times* reporting



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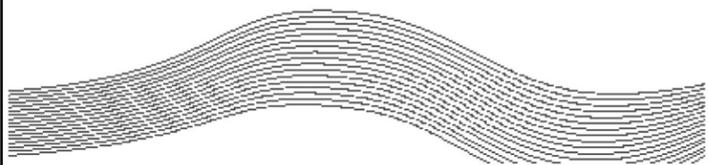
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In the News, continued

on the milestone of 2,000 dead U.S. service members with the war in Iraq and the impact on military families regarding a sustained war.

Paula England, Stanford University, **Paul D. Allison**, University of Pennsylvania, and **Victor M. Lidz**, Drexel University, are quoted in an October 7 *Chronicle of Higher Education* article regarding a dispute over whether sufficient credit is given in Edin and Kefalas' new book on motherhood, to colleague Elijah Anderson's past research, which is cited in the book.

Kerry Ferris, Northern Illinois University, was quoted in the *Rockford Register-Star* on August 7 in an article on the members of "Generation X" turning 40.

Bruce Fuller, University of California-Berkeley, was quoted in a November 1 *New York Times* article for his research on preschool centers' influence of on children's development.

Donna Gaines was quoted in a *Wall Street Journal* interview on the Ramones legacy on September 8 and interviewed on KSFS radio on October 17.

Steven Gold, Michigan State University, was quoted in an August 23 *Baltimore Sun* article about Russian immigrants in Baltimore.

David Grazian, University of Pennsylvania, was interviewed on the October 18 Kojo Nmandi's *Computer Guys* show on National Public Radio's WAMU about his study on mobile technology, such as iPods, and civic participation.

Lynda Lytle Holmstrom was quoted and her research (with colleagues) on the college application process was cited in a September/October *Psychology Today* article on social class and parenting.

Gavin W. Hougham, The John A. Hartford Foundation, was quoted extensively in the September/October 2005 issue of *Science & Spirit* magazine on Japanese robotic dolls and assistive devices for the elderly.

Tomas R. Jiménez, University of California-San Diego, wrote an op-ed for the November 4 edition of *The San Diego Union-Tribune* on "Immigration Reform and the Latino Vote."

Jerome Karabel, University of California, had his book, *The Hidden History of Admission and Exclusion at Harvard, Yale, and Princeton*, reviewed in the *Washington Post* on October 30 and in the *Boston Globe* on October 9. He also did an online chat about his book on the Washingtonpost.com on November 1.

Sara McLanahan, Princeton University, is quoted in an October 7 *Chronicle of Higher Education* article regarding a dispute over whether sufficient credit is given in Edin and Kefalas' new book on motherhood, to colleague Elijah Anderson's past research, which is cited in the book.

Kinuthia Macharia, American University, is quoted in an October 24 *CNN.com* story about the growing Ethiopian population in Washington, DC.

Robert Manning, Rochester Institute of Technology, was quoted in Jane Bryant Quinn's September 12 financial advice column in *Newsweek*. He also debated a credit card spokesperson on *CNBC's Power Lunch* on October 5 regarding credit card industry policies and practices and consumer credit card debt.

Brian Martinson, Health Partners Research Foundation, and colleagues from the University of Minnesota published a Commentary in the June 9 issue of *Nature* documenting substantial levels of scientific misbehavior based on a survey of National Institutes of Health-funded scientists. The article was picked up by AP and UPI news wires, original news articles about the commentary appeared in news outlets, including: *Wall Street Journal*, *Los Angeles Times*, *Washington Post*, *Boston Globe*, *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, *San Francisco Chronicle*, *Minneapolis Star Tribune*, *Baltimore Sun*, the *New York Times*, *The Economist*, and *Le Monde*. Martinson was

also interviewed by National Public Radio affiliate stations, WCPN, and KNOW.

Phyllis Moen, University of Minnesota, was cited for her research on marital quality and retirement in the *Journal of Marriage and Family* in the October 25 *Washington Post*.

Roby Page, Radford University, had his new book, *Bike Week at Daytona Beach: Bad Boys and Fancy Toys*, featured in the October 21 *Chronicle of Higher Education* "End Paper" section.

H. Wesley Perkins, Hobart & William Smith Colleges, was quoted about how most Canadian college and university students overestimate drinking levels of their peers and the importance of educating them about actual norms in a September 6 story in *The National Post*. He was quoted about his recently published study of more than 70,000 U.S. college students and their misperceptions of norms in several university newspapers in September, including *The Daily Princetonian*, *The Daily Tar Heel*, *The Hoya*, and *The Harvard Crimson*. He was quoted about underage drinking in the *Kansas City Star* on September 30 and his York College lecture about using a social norms approach to reduce high risk behavior was reported in the October 7 edition of the *York Daily Record*.

J. Steven Picou, University of South Alabama, was interviewed on the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation syndicated program *Morning Coffee* on October 7, on WKRG-TV on October 27, and was quoted in the *Mobile Register* on October 3 about Hurricane Katrina.

Dudley L. Poston, Jr. and **Karen S. Glover**, both of Texas A&M University, had their research on marriage market implications of gender imbalances in China written up in news stories and media releases published in July and August of 2005 in newspapers in Brazil, China, England, Germany, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, South Africa, Switzerland, and the United States.

Chris Rhomberg, Yale University, was quoted in an article in the October 22 *New York Times* on the opening of a park in West Oakland to commemorate the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake.

John P. Robinson, University of Maryland-College Park, was quoted in an October 27 *New York Times* article on the amount of free time Americans spent watching television.

Paul Roman, University of Georgia, was quoted in an October 9 *New York Times* article about contradictions in American social policies toward alcohol use and alcohol abuse.

Robert J.S. Ross, Clark University, had his letter to the editor correcting a reference to the "bread and roses" slogan during strikes appear in the November 7 *The Nation*.

Laurie Schaffner, University of Illinois-Chicago, was quoted in the October 21 *Chicago Defender* from her testimony to a recent Cook County Commission hearing on girls' violence.

Pepper Schwartz, University of Washington, was noted in the September 2005 issue of *Health* magazine.

David R. Segal, University of Maryland, was interviewed by CBS News (June 27) regarding reserve military service as a "back door draft," and on the Voice of America on American military manpower policy (July 12). He was quoted in *Berfal* in March on the role of the National Guard in Iraq, in the *Chicago Tribune* (May 12) on community size and military participation, in *The Morning Call* (May 20) on a one-day halt in Army recruiting in the wake of recruiting scandals, and in *USA Today* (May 20) on women in combat in Iraq. He was quoted in the *Baltimore Sun* (June 11) and the *Taipei Times* (June 13) regarding the Army's recruiting problems, in the *Saginaw News* (June 14) regarding the National Guard, in the *Baltimore Sun* (July 27) on allegations of misconduct by a National Guard unit in Iraq, in the *Dallas Morning*

News (Aug. 2) and the *Macon Telegraph* (Aug. 5) regarding the decline in African-American Army recruits, and in the *Topeka Capital-Journal* (Aug. 9) on conflict between states and the federal government over control over the National Guard. He was quoted in the *Baltimore Sun* (Aug. 14) regarding employer support for the National Guard and in the *San Francisco Chronicle* on military recruiting, in the *Harrisburg Patriot-News* (Aug. 15) on differences in public reactions to the Iraq War and World War II, in the *New York Times* (Aug. 15) on the Army's enlistment bonus system, and in the *Washington Post* (Aug. 22) on socio-economic biases in recruitment. He was quoted in the *Newark Star-Ledger* (Aug. 31) and in *Salon* magazine (Sept. 1) regarding National Guard members whose homes were hit by Hurricane Katrina, in the *Baltimore Sun* (Sept. 20) on the possible over-extension of the National Guard, and in the *New York Times* on military recruiting advertising during a war.

Arland Thornton, University of Michigan, was featured in an October 9 *Washington Post* article about his research on the history of nuclear family structures.

John P. Walsh, University of Illinois-Chicago, wrote a "Policy Forum" article in the September 23 issue of *Science* based on a project he did for the National Academy of Sciences that examined patents' effects on biomedical researchers' access to research materials.

Barry Wellman, University of Toronto, had his research on connected lives and networked individualism featured in the *Toronto Star* on October 9.

Julia Wrigley, CUNY-Graduate Center, was quoted in the November 1 *New York Times* for her research article on safety in childcare (written with **Joanna Dreby**) that appeared in the *American Sociological Review*. Her research was also the subject of a November 1 *Wall Street Journal* article on childcare safety.

Robert Wuthnow, Princeton University, had his book, *America and the Challenges of Religious Diversity*, reviewed in the October 2 *New York Times* Book Review.

David Yamane, Wake Forest University, was quoted in the October 2005 *Science and Theology News* on spirituality among scientists.

Awards

Wendell Bell, Yale University, received the 2005 Outstanding Alumnus Award for the College of Social Sciences from the California State University-Fresno.

William Feigelman and **Yih-Jin Young**, Nassau Community College, won first prize for their book *Hands On Sociology*, 3rd Edition (Allyn and Bacon, 2006) in the competition held at the University of Michigan's Inter-university Consortium for Social and Political Research. The work was judged as the "Best Instructional Module or Instructional Innovation in the Social Sciences and Social Science History."

Jacques Henry and **Carl L. Bankston III's**, book *Blue Collar Bayou: Louisiana Cajuns and*

the New Economy of Ethnicity (Praeger, 2002) received the Stanford Lyman Distinguished Book Award for 2005 from the Mid-South Sociological Association.

Meg Wilkes Karraker, University of St. Thomas-St. Paul, received the Aquinas Scholars Professor of the Year Award for 2004-2005.

Eric Klinenberg, New York University, received a Charles A. Ryskamp Research Fellowship from the American Council of Learned Societies. His project will be on "Local Media in a Digital Age."

Robert J.S. Ross's book, *Slaves to Fashion: Poverty and Abuse in the New Sweatshops*, has been named among the "noteworthy books in industrial relations and labor economics 2004" by the Industrial Relations Section of the Princeton University Firestone Library.

Susan Smith-Cunnien, University of St. Thomas-St. Paul, is Sociologists of Minnesota's Distinguished Sociologist for 2005.

James J. Willis, University of Massachusetts-Boston, and **Stephen D. Mastrofski**, George Mason University, were awarded a one-year \$280,000 Office of Community-Oriented Policing Services' grant for their project, "COMPSTAT and Community Policing: Taking Advantage of Compatibilities and Dealing with Conflicts."

Jiping Zuo, St. Cloud State University, was recently awarded a two-year (\$139,953) National Science Foundation grant to conduct fieldwork in China on "Understand



New Release!

Here are some of the new statistical features in Release 9 of Stata.

<p>Mixed models</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linear mixed models Hierarchical models Multilevel models Crossed random effects Variance components (random effects and random intercepts) Effect covariance structures ML and REML estimation Balanced and unbalanced designs Best linear unbiased predictions (BLUPs) 	<p>Survey and correlated data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Balanced and repeated replications (BRR) Survey jackknife Multistage designs Poststratification Only full-featured statistics package to support all 3 methods for estimating standard errors 	<p>Matrix language</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All new Interactive environment and full development environment Compiled and optimized code LAPACK numerical routines Panel-data features Complex numbers Fully integrated with Stata New mixed models and multinomial probit estimators were developed in Mata
<p>Multinomial probit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linear constraints Randomly sampled, clustered, or correlated data Analytic, bootstrap, and jackknife standard errors Marginal effects Predicted probabilities with standard errors and confidence intervals 	<p>Survival analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bootstrap and jackknife standard errors for parametric and proportional hazards models, including models with individual or group frailty Linear and nonlinear tests with new standard errors 	<p>Multivariate statistics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Correspondence analysis (CA) Biplots Multidimensional scaling (MDS) Procrustes transformations Tetrachoric correlations 50 orthogonal and oblique rotations Score plots Loading plots Scree plots Shepard diagrams Configuration plots
<p>Longitudinal/Panel data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two-, three-, and multi-way random-effects and random-coefficients models Clustered bootstrap and jackknife standard errors for fixed-effects (FE) and random-effects (RE) models: linear, logit, Poisson, negative binomial, and tobit Adaptive quadrature Robust and cluster-robust standard errors for linear FE and RE models 	<p>Time series</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multivariate integrated time-series models Vector error-correction models (VECMs) Forecasts with confidence intervals Standard, cumulative, orthogonalized, and structural IRFs Lag-order and cointegrating vector selection statistics Error-variance decompositions Normality and autocorrelation tests Rolling windows and recursive estimation Seasonal ARIMA Load Haver Analytics databases 	<p>More statistics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Robust and cluster-robust SEs for nonlinear regression Probit and tobit models with endogenous regressors Zero-truncated Poisson and negative binomial models Stereotype logistic regression User-programmed estimators now allow linear constraints; robust, bootstrap, jackknife, or survey variance estimates; Newton-Raphson, BFGS, DFP, and BHHH optimization

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Awards, continued

ing Married Women's Domestic Role Orientation in Urban China: The Role of the Changing Workplace."

People

Jo Marie Dohoney, Southwestern Minnesota State, has joined the Mount Mercy College Department of Sociology as assistant professor.

David Featherman, University of Michigan, has made a transition from Director of the Institute for Social Research to the Director of the Center for Advancing Research and Solutions for Society.

James Jackson, University of Michigan, was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. His research looks at the role of race, culture, and ethnicity in social behaviors and physical and mental health.

Brian Martinson, Health Partners Research Foundation, was recently awarded a \$450,000 R01 grant funded by the DHHS Office of Research Integrity for a two-year study of organizational justice, identity, and research integrity among academic scientists in the United States.

Patrick Nolan has been nominated for the Electorate Nominating Committee of the Social, Economic, and Political Sciences section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

M. Dwayne Smith, University of South Florida, formerly Chair of the Department of Criminology, has been appointed Vice Provost for Faculty and Program Development.

Member's New Books

Joyce Apse, New York University, editor, *Darfur: Genocide Before Our Eyes*, (Institute for the Study of Genocide, 2005).

Kevin Bales, Roehampton University-London and Free the Slaves, *Understanding Global Slavery* (University of California Press, 2005).

Frank D. Bean, University of California, and **Gillian Stevens**, University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign, *America's Newcomers and the Dynamics of Diversity* (Russell Sage, 2005).

Lynne Chaucer, Fordham University, *High-Profile Crimes* (University of Chicago Press, 2005).

Karen S. Cook, Stanford University, **Russell Hardin**, New York University, and **Margaret Levi**, University of Washington-Seattle, *Cooperation Without Trust* (Russell Sage, 2005).

Anthony Cortese, Southern Methodist University, *Opposing Hate Speech* (Greenwood Publishing Group (Praeger), 2006).

Vaneeta D'Andrea, City University, and **David Gosling**, University of Plymouth, *Improving Teaching and Learning in Higher Education* (Open University Press, 2005).

Penny Edgell, University of Minnesota, *Religion and Family in a Changing Society* (Princeton University Press, 2005).

Cynthia Fuchs Epstein and **Anne L. Kalleberg**, both of CUNY-Graduate Center, editors, *Families That Work* (Russell Sage, 2005).

William Feigelman and **Yih-Jin Young**, Nassau Community College, *Hands On Sociology*, 3rd Edition (Allyn and Bacon, 2006).

John Foran, University of California-Santa Barbara, *Taking Power: On the Origins of Third World Revolutions* (Cambridge University Press, 2005).

James Hawdon, Virginia Polytechnic and State University, *Drug and Alcohol Consumption as Functions of Social Structure: A Cross Cultural Sociology* (Mellen Publishing Company, 2005).

Philip N. Howard, University of Washington, *New Media Campaigns and the Managed Citizen* (Cambridge University Press, 2005).

Diana Kendall, Baylor University, *Framing Class: Media Representations of Wealth and Poverty in America* (Rowman & Littlefield, 2005).

James W. Loewen, Catholic University, *Sundown Towns* (The New Press, 2005).

Larry V. Hedges, University of Chicago, and **Barbara Schneider**, Alfred P. Sloan Center on Parents, Children, and Work, *The Social Organization of Schooling* (Russell Sage, 2005).

Patrick Nolan and **Gerhard Lenski**, *Human Societies: An Introduction to Macrosociology*, Turkish edition (Babil Yayinlari Publishers, 2005).

Joel Perlmann, Bard College, and **Mary C. Waters**, Harvard University, editors, *The New Race Question* (Russell Sage, 2005).

Marcie Pitt-Catsoupes, **Ellen Ernst Kossek**, and **Stephen Sweet**, *The Work and Family Handbook: Multidisciplinary Perspectives, Methods and Approaches* (Lawrence Erlbaum, 2006).

Harriet B. Presser, University of Maryland, *Working in a 24/7 Economy* (Russell Sage, 2005).

Tom Scheff, University of California-Santa Barbara, *Goffman Unbound: A New Para-*

digm for Social and Behavioral Science (Paradigm Publishers, 2006).

Thomas M. Shapiro, Brandeis University, and **Edward N. Wolff**, New York University, editors, *Assets for the Poor* (Russell Sage, 2005).

Zoltan Tarr and **Judith T. Marcus**, editors, **Werner J. Cahnman**: *Deutsche Juden. Ihre Geschichte und Soziologie* (Dampfbboot Verlag, 2005).

Veronica Jaris Tichenor, SUNY-Institute of Technology, *Earning More and Getting Less: Why Successful Wives Can't Buy Equality* (Rutgers University Press, 2005).

Robert A. Stebbins, University of Calgary, *Challenging Mountain Nature: Risk, Motive, and Lifestyle in Three Hobbyist Sports* (Detselig, 2005).

Peter F. Vallone, Sr., *Learning to Govern: My Life in New York Politics, From Hell Gate to City Hall* (Chaucer Press, 2005).

David Yamane, Wake Forest University, *The Catholic Church in State Politics* (Rowman & Littlefield, 2005).

New Programs

American University announces a new concentration in Professional Sociology within the Master of Arts in Sociology. The Professional MA concentration, which begins in Fall 2006, is designed to provide students with training to use theories and methods of sociology in a wide range of work settings, including social activism and advocacy. For additional information, contact: Douglas Klayman, Program Coordinator, (240) 235-6207; email klayman@american.edu or, or Sandra Linden, (202) 885-2475; slinden@american.edu or visit <american.edu/cas/sociology/maps/>.

Summer Programs

Crime and Justice Summer Research Institute, Broadening Perspectives and Participation. Criminal Justice Research Center, Ohio State University. July 10-27, 2006. 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. Expenses for travel to Ohio, living, and local transportation will be provided. Deadline: February 10, 2006. For more information, visit <cjrc.osu.edu/summerinstitute>. Contact: cjrcinstitute@osu.edu.

NEH Summer Seminar 2006, The Seven Deadly Sins as Cultural Constructions in the Middle Ages. Darwin College, University of Cambridge. July 17 - August 18, 2006. This seminar will examine the cultural construction of moral thought in the Middle Ages using the categories of the Seven Deadly Sins, critically review recent

Other Organizations

Southern California Theory Group brings together scholars interested in exploring recent work in sociological theory. Faculty and graduate students in the region, or visiting the area, are invited to take part in monthly meetings in South Pasadena. Others are welcomed to suggest readings for future meetings. Contact: Ellis Godard, egodard@csun.edu or David Boyns, david.boyns@csun.edu. <www.socaltheory.org>.

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NSF Summer Institute for Undergraduates in Hazards and Disaster Research. The National Science Foundation (NSF) awarded the Disaster Research Center at the University of Delaware funding to establish a Research Experience for Undergraduates (REU) site to provide hands-on research training and mentoring on the social science aspects of disasters. All transportation and lodging expenses will be covered for the student participants, who will also receive a generous stipend for the summer. The 2006 summer program will begin on June 5. Deadline: February 1. Visit online for more information: <www.udel.edu/DRC>.

Deaths

Leo Bogart, New York University and Columbia University, died October 15 at the age of 84.

Joseph Gittler, Duke University and George Mason, died at his home at the age of 93.

Mary Rose Holley, Montclair State University, died on October 20, 2005.

Obituaries

Henry L. Lennard
(1923–2005)

Henry L. Lennard, social psychologist, medical sociologist, and urban scholar died in Venice, Italy, June 23rd. He was 81. Born in Vienna in 1923, he came to New York in 1939 as a poor refugee. At 19, he was already publishing articles in professional journals such as the *Psychiatric Quarterly*. He received a BA (College of the City

of New York, 1945), MS (New York University, 1949), and PhD (Columbia University, 1955).

Fascinated by Talcott Parsons' observations about mutuality and quality of interaction and response he studied human interaction, its forms and functions, its benevolent or malevolent character. He was the author of 14 books dealing with social interaction in numerous contexts and under varied conditions.

In the *Anatomy of Psychotherapy* (1960), reflecting both social science and psychodynamic perspectives he revealed the "interactional trajectory" between analyst and patient. He filmed and analyzed interaction within the family, reported in *Patterns in Human Interaction* (1970), to observe who is paying attention to whom, who follows up on another's comment.

In 1962, in recognition of his groundbreaking research, the National Institute of Mental Health awarded him the lifetime Research Career Scientist Award. The award, which guaranteed his salary at any university, permitted him to move from Columbia University to the University of California (UC) and gave him the freedom to pursue whatever research interested him.

At UC Department of Psychiatry, he created the Family Study Station to continue his studies of family interaction, and to follow up on his participation in the early studies of LSD he created the Center for the Study of Drugs and Behavior to examine drug use and the quality of interaction.

This led to his concern that psychiatric patients under long-term psychoactive drug treatment were not only less able to participate in interaction, but were also permanently damaged with Parkinson-like movements of lips and tongue, hands and fingers. Despite vehement denials from the pharmaceutical industry Henry persevered in raising awareness of this drug side effect in his book *Mystification and Drug Misuse* (1972), and multiple articles.

The psychoactive drugs were eventually discontinued for long-term treatment. This courageous exposé of drug side effects was a major contribution to patient well-being and consumer rights.

He was offered, and declined, research facilities within the pharmaceutical industry, and soon found the Research Career Scientist award, and with it his Professor-

ship at UC withdrawn.

He returned to New York as a Senior Researcher at the Center for Policy Research where he organized conferences on "Ethics of Health Care" (1977, 1978); and to the Ackerman Institute for Family Therapy.

While teaching at Yeshiva University he also consulted for psychiatric hospitals, focusing attention again on therapeutic aspects of human interaction as a whole. This culminated in an innovative study of High Point Hospital. "The Psychiatric Hospital." In paying attention to all interaction experienced by the patient – not only within the professional role structure of patient/therapist – he redefined therapeutic work to include "attentional work," "informational work," "trust work", etc.

He turned his attention away from pathological interaction to the study of social interaction in public that increased well-being. He believed, like urban scholar Lewis Mumford, that "the greatest function of the city is to encourage the greatest possible number of meetings, encounters, challenges, between varied persons and groups, providing... a stage upon which the drama of social life may be enacted."

In *Public Life in Urban Places* (1984), Lennard could see that one of the most important factors in city livability was the quality of face-to-face interaction in the city's public spaces. At that time no other social scientist had paid serious attention to this, except Goffman. Lennard was unique in his ability to see and understand the unfolding drama of social life, the ebb and flow of conversations, the qualities of love and interest and caring, or of disinterest and self-involvement displayed on the street. He continued to examine social interaction in multifunctional urban places in *Livable Cities Observed* (1994), which revealed its essential functions for community, socialization, and social health.

In 1985 in Venice, he co-founded the International Making Cities Livable Conferences to bring together mayors, city officials, urban planners, architects, and social scientists from around the world to draw attention to these issues and to influence in urban planning. Since then, these conferences have been held twice a year in the United States and Europe.

Lennard's work grew out of a deep sense of ethics—a belief that the most important thing in life is how people act towards each other, the respect and interest they show each other, and the degree to which they care for someone who is suffering or in need.

Most recently, in *The Forgotten Child* (2000), he again challenged invested interests to speak out on behalf of a population unable to fight for themselves, young people. He believed that the ramifications of this work were even more far reaching than his work on psychoactive drugs.

Influenced by his childhood experiences in Nazi Vienna, he sought ways to protect those who could not protect themselves, such as psychiatric patients and children. In the end his compassion and great heartedness placed too heavy a burden on him. He died of a greatly enlarged heart during the 20th Anniversary of the International Making Cities Livable Conferences.

Henry L. Lennard's intellectual brilliance, compassion, and insights into the human condition have inspired scholars and professionals from fields such as social psychology, medical sociology, psychiatry, and family therapy as well as city leaders, architects and urban planners. His death is mourned by his many colleagues and friends around the world.

Suzanne Lennard

John Kenneth Morland
(1916–2005)

John Kenneth Morland, a man of remarkable intellect, moral courage, and grace, was born on July 4, 1916 in Huntsville, Alabama. He earned a BS from Birmingham-Southern College in 1938 and was later named a Distinguished Alumnus. He completed a Bachelor of Divinity at Yale in 1943 and was ordained a Congregational church minister.

He taught middle school in Hunan province during and after World War II as part of the Yale-in-China program, where he developed an anthropological sensitivity,

an abiding interest in Asia, and close friendships with his students, with whom he maintained lifelong contact through letters.

In 1950, he received his PhD from the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, in a program that combined anthropology and sociology. He thought of himself fully as a sociologist, and equally fully as an anthropologist, and was active in both fields during his career and into retirement. His dissertation, *Millways of Kent*, focused on the life and culture of mill workers in a Southern town. It reflected what were to be enduring themes of Ken's life and work: his commitment to objectivity and understanding as the highest goals of social science, and his unwavering belief that sociology and anthropology could make a difference in the lives of marginalized and disadvantaged people.

He taught at William and Mary (1949–1953), and then came to Randolph-Macon Woman's College to teach sociology and anthropology and to serve as chair of the department until his retirement in 1987. He was designated the Charles A. Dana Professor of Sociology and Anthropology, one of the first Randolph-Macon faculty to hold an endowed chair. He conducted comparative studies of racial and ethnic awareness in Hong Kong as a Fulbright Scholar, teaching at The Chinese University from 1966–1967 and collaborating with Chinese scholars at Taiwan Normal University.

In addition to *Millways of Kent*, he wrote or co-authored five books, more than thirty articles in scholarly journals, and innumerable book reviews, many of them focusing on racial perceptions and identity of children in racially stratified societies. The titles of his articles ("Race Awareness among American and Hong Kong Chinese Children," "Racial Recognition by Nursery School Children in Lynchburg Virginia," and "Educational and Occupational Aspirations of Mill and Town School Children in a Southern Community") testify to his conviction that social theory and social research were important.

His studies were among the body of research that showed racially separated public facilities to be intrinsically unequal, leading to the Supreme Court decision overturning racial segregation. He gave expert testimony in the *Brown v. Board of*

Education litigation, working with Thurgood Marshall among others. In the 1950s, he served on the NAACP Committee of Consultants formed by the Legal Defense and Educational Fund, and studied the failures of desegregation efforts in two southern counties. He was a mediator in Selma during struggles to assure voting rights for African Americans in his native Alabama, and was a founder of the Lynchburg chapter of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, a biracial organization which attracted a great deal of animosity from some whites during those difficult years. Ken later recalled walking into the office of Randolph-Macon's president, Bill Quillian, one day as Bill was putting a letter into an overflowing file. Bill said mildly, "I just got another complaint about you." At that time, Ken had had a small cross burned on his lawn. When his wife, Margaret "Martee" Ward, was asked what she did while Ken was busy with his teaching, research, and community activities, she said, "Somebody had to stay home and answer the crank calls." She also raised their three daughters and became the Poet Laureate of Virginia, accomplishments in which Ken took great pride.

Ken struggled to stay abreast of new developments in his teaching areas, and he gave attention to his many students during years of record enrollments in sociology and anthropology.

Bill was unfailingly good-natured. He appeared to enjoy every aspect of his daily round and carried himself with the same affable dignity in every situation. He had a ready wit. When he died, on May 22, 2005, many remembered a quotation from Spinoza he displayed in his office: "I have made a ceaseless effort not to ridicule, not to bewail, not to scorn human actions, but to understand them." To some, this might have been a prescription for detachment. To Ken, it was not only the credo at the heart of his scholarly work, but a platform for generous, sympathetic, and reasoned engagement with the world. With singleness of purpose and unusual success, he sought to increase our understanding of ourselves, our social relationships, and our societies. His efforts were an inspiration to those who knew him, and contributed to social changes for which all can be grateful.

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—Barbara Reskin,
University of Washington

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

PROJECT IDEAS: Sociologists are expected to work in relevant community organizations. The proposed work can include activities such as needs assessments, empirical research relevant to community activities or action planning, the design and/or implementation of evaluation studies, or analytic review of the social science literature related to a policy issue or problem. Innovative placements and plans are encouraged. CARI grantees may also be called upon by ASA to participate in press briefings, testimony, or other presentations related to the subject area of the fellowship. Standard research projects, however interesting, are not appropriate for this funding. The goal of this program is to link sociologists with community action groups and to use sociological research to advance the goals of those groups.

AWARDS: Grants are likely to range from \$1,000-\$2,500 to cover direct costs associated with the project; these funds cannot be used as a salary stipend (including course release). Approximately four to seven awards are made each year.

APPLICATION PROCESS: Applications will be accepted until February 1, 2006. Contact ASA for an application form or download one at <www.asanet.org/student/commact.html>. Applications should include:

- Completed application form, including a detailed budget. The application is intended to set forth the goals of the project, how it will be carried out, and how these goals fit into the objectives of the community organization. Any products that will result from this activity should also be described, as well as how they will be disseminated. The dissemination phase need not occur during the time of the fellowship.
- A time schedule showing how a specific organization will use your research to carry out its goals.
- Resume of applicant(s).
- A letter from an organizational sponsor, including a description of the organization's goals, funding, and endorsement of the applicant's project.



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