

Footnotes

MARCH 2006

VOLUME 34
NUMBER 3

Candidates for ASA Offices in 2006

In accordance with election policies established by the ASA Council, biographical sketches of the candidates for ASA leadership positions are published in *Footnotes* (see below). The biographical sketches appear in alphabetical order by office. Biographical sketches for all candidates will be available online when ballots are mailed to all current voting members in mid-April.

Candidates for President-Elect

Name: Arne L. Kalleberg
Present Professional Position: Kenan Distinguished Professor of Sociology (1994 to present) and Senior Associate Dean for Social Sciences (2004 to present), University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill.



Arne L. Kalleberg

Former Professional Positions Held: Professor of Sociology, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1986-94; Assistant Professor to Professor, Indiana University-Bloomington, 1975-85

Education: PhD, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1975; MS, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1972; BA, Brooklyn College, 1971.

Offices Held in Other Organizations: Society for the Advancement of Socio-Economics (elected to Executive Committee, 1996-99; 2001-04); American Association for the Advancement of Science (elected a Fellow, 1997); Member, Committee on the Impact of the Changing Economy on the Educational System (2000-01) and Committee on Techniques for the Enhancement of Human Performance-Occupational Analysis (1996-98), National Research Council; Member, Nominations Committee, Southern

Sociological Society 1998-2000; Co-editor (with Ivar Berg) of book series: Plenum Studies in Work and Industry, Kluwer/Plenum Publishing Corporation, 1983 to present.

Positions Held in ASA: Secretary, 2001-04; Chair, Organizations, Occupations and Work Section, 2000-01; Chair, Organizations and Occupations Section, 1989-90;

Elected member, ASA Publications Committee 1993-96; Elected member, ASA Nominations Committee 1987-88.

Publications and Professional Accomplishments: Kalleberg, Arne L. 2006. *The Mismatched Worker*. New York: W.W. Norton; Epstein, Cynthia Fuchs and Arne L. Kalleberg (editors). 2004. *Fighting for Time: Shifting Boundaries of Work and Social Life*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation; Kalleberg, Arne L. 2001. "Organizing Flexibility: The Flexible Firm in a New Century." *British Journal of Industrial Relations* 39: 479-504; Kalleberg, Arne L., Barbara F. Reskin, and Ken Hudson. 2000. "Bad Jobs in America: Standard and Nonstandard Employment Relations and Job Quality in the United States." *American Sociological Review* 65:256-278; Kalleberg, Arne L., David Knoke, Peter V. Marsden, and Joe

L. Spaeth. 1996. *Organizations in America: Analyzing Their Structures and Human Resource Practices*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

Personal Statement: Social, economic and political forces (such as globalization, technological innovation, and the end of welfare) are radically transforming the nature of work in our society, and have led to the growth of dual-earner families, 24/7 work schedules, low-wage and often "dead end" jobs, and job insecurity. These changes in work and the workforce have, in turn, magnified social problems such as poverty, work-family conflicts, political polarization, religious discord, and racial, ethnic and gender inequality. I became a sociologist in part because I wanted to explain the persistence of low-wage work and why highly educated people were unable to get good jobs. My research and teaching over the past 30 years have helped me to appreciate the social structural reasons for these problems and their historical and international dimensions. They have also underscored for me the intimate links between work and gender, race and families. My journey toward understanding has made me increasingly aware of the enormous opportunities—and obligations—we have to educate students and the public about these issues. A strong ASA can be a tremendous asset as we seek to foster public efforts designed to produce a society that offers workers secure jobs that pay a living wage.



Victor Nee

Name: Victor Nee
Present Professional Position: Goldwin Smith Professor of Sociology, 1991 to present, and Director, Center for the Study of Economy and Society, Cornell University, 2001 to present.

Former Professional Positions: Chair, Department of Sociology, Cornell University, 1997-02; Associate Professor to

Professor of Sociology, Cornell University, 1984-91; Assistant to Associate Professor of Sociology, University of California-Santa Barbara, 1977-85.

Education: PhD, Harvard University, 1977; MA, Harvard University, 1975; BA, University of California-Santa Cruz, 1967.

Offices Held in Other Organizations: National Science Foundation Sociology Review Panel, 2001-03; Editorial Board, *American Sociological Review*, 1996-99; Fellow, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, residence year 1996-97; Visiting Scholar, Russell Sage Foundation, 1994-95; Deputy Editor, *Sociological Forum*, 1987-90.

Positions Held in ASA: Chair, Rationality and Society Section, 2005-06; Elected-at-Large Member of the ASA Council, 2001-04; Council, Economic Sociology Section, 2002-04; Chair, International Migration Section, 2000-01; Nominations Committee, 1998-2000.

Publications: Nee, Victor. 2005. "The New Institutionalisms in Economics and Sociology," in *The Handbook of Economic*

See Elections, page 6

Betty Friedan: An Appreciation

by Cynthia Fuchs Epstein, ASA President

Betty Friedan, the leader of the second wave of the women's movement, died in Washington, DC, February 4, on her 85th birthday. A journalist and author, Friedan founded the National Organization for Women (NOW) and in addition to her political and organizational activities, participated in and directed many university-based programs bringing together scholars and policy makers.



Betty Friedan

Photo courtesy of the National Organization for Women

Friedan came to national attention with the publication of her pathbreaking 1963 book *The Feminine Mystique*. Women all over America identified with her framing of "the problem that had no name"—the discontent women experienced as a result of stereotyping that positioned them in the home or resulted in policies that located wage-earning women in dead-end jobs.

Although Friedan has been faulted for focusing on the problems of white middle-class women, she in fact worked hard and long for the rights of women of all classes and races, both personally and professionally. The idea of forming an organization to advance women's goals did not originate with her. In an interview I conducted with her in 1999, she told me that it came from Pauli Murray, an African-American lawyer (later one of the first female Episcopal priests), who urged Friedan to form "an NAACP for women." Murray urged her to build on her national standing to create an organization that would follow the model of the civil rights movement. Friedan was also the target of appeal for

See Friedan, page 4

Looking forward to the 2006 ASA Annual Meeting in Montréal . . .

Canada and Québec: An Update

by Simon Langlois, Laval University, Québec City

Renowned Canadian sociologist Marshall McLuhan once wrote, "Canada is the only country in the world that knows how to live without identity," and claims that having an identity crisis is part of *being* Canadian. The 2002 Booker Prize winner, Yann Martel, referred to today's Canada as the "greatest hotel on earth." If these interpretations seem superficial, recent sociological and political analyses have revealed that in fact new global identities have emerged both in English and French Canada. Personally, I would say that Canada is not facing an identity crisis but instead harbours conflicting interpretations of its present national duality.

Canada's 1867 Constitution did not refer to a Canadian *nation*, in the modern sense of the word, but it spoke of the establishment of a federation recognizing the particularities of French Canada (Québec) on the one hand and the British character of English-speaking

provinces on the other. The first prime minister of Canada, John A. Macdonald, dreamed of living and dying as a *British subject*, and from mid-19th to mid-20th century, Canadian identity was divided into two populations, two self-definitions: English-Canadians and French-Canadians.

"Canadians" First

Today, the old hyphenated identities have been replaced by a new national identity, at least in the English-speaking parts of Canada where a "refounding" process of the nation is at work. This process parallels one observed among Francophones in Québec since the 1960s. Citizens of Canada now define themselves simply as *Canadians*. Probably a majority of the Canadian population has forgotten the British connection referred to on Canadian passports issued before the 1970s, though today they are still reminded of it by the symbolic presence of a Governor General living in Ottawa and by the picture of a Queen living in a

See Canada, page 8

In This Issue . . .



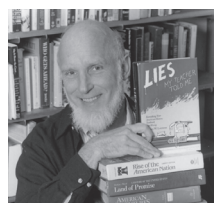
3 New Minority Affairs Program Director
Jean Shin is the newest staff sociologist at ASA.



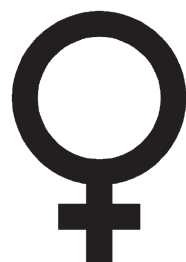
4 Personal Influence Celebrated
Author-meets-critic session occurs 50 years after book's publication.



5 Rose Editors at Stony Brook
A new collective of editors at Stony Brook University take charge of the Rose Series in Sociology.



5 Sundown Towns in America
James Loewen discusses how and why he explored whites-only towns or "sundown towns."



7 Palestinian Women's Research Center Unveiled
UNESCO launches new center to support research, hold seminars, and provide technology.



9 Public Sociology at the U.S. Border
A case study of the border patrol leads one sociologist to propose an immigration bill on Capitol Hill.

Our Regular Features

| | |
|-----------------------------|----|
| Public Affairs Update | 3 |
| Departments | 12 |
| Obituaries | 14 |

August 2005 Council Minutes Are Now Online

Following each meeting of the ASA governing Council, official minutes are prepared. Following approval by the full Council, those minutes are published. Minutes of ASA Council meetings have been published since 1918. The most recent Council minutes can be found at www.asanet.org/page.ww?name=Council+Minutes§ion=Governance.

The Executive Officer's Column



A Fight to Preserve Research and Ensure Government Accountability

Since the President released his proposed FY 2007 budget last month, disturbing details have surfaced, causing a significant stir among science and policy constituencies concerned about the fate of scientifically, socially, and economically important federal programs. Of special note to sociologists are cuts in agencies charged with quantifying our nation's social and economic health to guide informed, democratic decisionmaking and facilitate social research. Several important, long-standing federal data collection efforts are slated for severe reduction or elimination (see the January 2006 *Footnotes* [p. 2] Vantage Point budget prognostications).

At risk is the collection and dissemination of data crucial to both private- and public-sector decisionmakers and to policymakers working to refine government programs and increase public accountability. These datasets help quantify employment, population, income, businesses, wealth, medical insurance, participation in government programs, poverty, and myriad other indicators of the nation's social health. They provide the empirical basis for analyses aimed at improving service, facilitating business decisions, and otherwise keeping our democracy functioning well. Many of these indicators allow comparisons across time and geography and permit valid assessments of government programs' efficiency and efficacy.

With a few exceptions, programs within research agencies such as the Census Bureau and the National Institutes of Health are facing flat or declining budgets. Potential impacts are numerous but include data central to research and evaluation. Tight fiscal constraints are manifest by program reductions for FY 2007 and beyond, and the result has been a flood of "Action Alerts" to members of the academic research and public advocacy communities, spawning a deluge of letters to Members of Congress who must act on the President's budget by fall 2006. (See ASA's action alert at www.asanet.org/page.ww?section=Advocacy&name=Save+SIPP.)



On the Chopping Block

A key example is the Census Bureau's proposed elimination of SIPP (the Survey of Income and Program Participation), the nation's only large-scale, representative survey designed to assess a range of federal programs focused on the well-being of American families. Begun in 1984, this \$40-million annual longitudinal survey tracks families over time and quantifies, among other important issues, factors such as immigration, child care, and family structure. It helps assess whether federal programs like Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Medicaid, Social Security, and unemployment insurance are helping families meet basic needs and move upward economically. In short, SIPP allows public accountability for social programs involving several hundred billion tax dollars.

SIPP data underlie thousands of scholarly publications as well as government and independent policy reports on poverty, income mobility, job stability, and health care coverage, according to a letter to Congress from the Center for Economic and Policy Research. With questions on 70 income sources collected quarterly from about 40,000 households, SIPP is the only large-scale dataset that allows before-and-after comparisons of policies affecting social and economic dynamics.

Sociologists' SIPP Research

ASA members have used SIPP to produce cutting-edge, award-winning research. Among the best known is path-breaking work by Melvin Oliver and Thomas Shapiro, *Black Wealth/White Wealth*, winner of the 1995 C. Wright Mills Award. This work shows that demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, such as occupation and education, explain relatively little of the differences in Americans' net worth. The authors concluded that about 70 percent of the wealth gap between African Americans and whites is explained by race. Other award-winning SIPP-based work is that of Lynne M. Casper and Suzanne M. Bianchi, *Continuity and Change in the American Family: Anchoring the Future* (winner of ASA's 2002 Otis Dudley Duncan Award for Outstanding Scholarship in Social Demography). Sociologists also use SIPP effectively in the classroom. Philip Cohen at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill has used SIPP data for seven years in undergraduate teaching because of their unique comprehensiveness, reliability, and adequate sample size for demographic research. He considers the data indispensable for undergraduate sociology.

The Census Bureau maintains that it can do a better job less expensively by using administrative records from public agencies. While zeroing out SIPP, the Bureau has budgeted \$9.2 million for this new administrative records-based survey, the Survey of Income and Wealth Dynamics. However, as researchers know: (1) Relying on administrative records of people who participated in federal programs cannot provide comparable information on people who do not participate, so we cannot evaluate the effect of programs on economic and social well-being; (2) For federal programs such as unemployment insurance, administrative records provide no information on family structure; (3) Linking administrative data to other datasets such as the Current Population Survey or the American Community Survey will raise privacy-law issues that may limit researchers' access to the linked datasets; and (4) There is always uncertainty when there is no long-term financing or plan for developing the administrative records-based surveys.

More than 400 individuals, including sociologists, signed a March letter to Congress, urging full funding for SIPP. ASA also is among the scientific organizations that have urged preservation of this integral component of government policy assessment. Without SIPP, it will be more difficult to know the impact of the recent budget cuts to domestic programs. The social science community must actively work to preserve important federal data. Long-standing data systems are not perfect, and sociologists often lament their imperfections, but new or improved federal data systems are not likely to be forthcoming while the nation faces severe federal budget cuts and deficits. □

—Sally T. Hillsman

Shin to Direct ASA's Minority Affairs Program

The American Sociological Association is pleased to announce Jean H. Shin has been appointed as the newest ASA staff sociologist as Director of the Minority Affairs Program. Shin joins ASA from McDaniel College in Westminster, MD, where he is currently Associate Professor of Sociology and Associate Dean of Academic Affairs for First Year Students. He will work part-time at ASA until June when he will come aboard full time.

As Director of the Minority Affairs Program (MAP), Shin will oversee the Minority Fellowship Program, which is funded primarily through a joint grant from the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) and the National Institute on Drug Abuse. He will also work regularly with other disciplinary and higher education associations to advance scholarship in sociology, especially sociological work on mental illness and co-morbidities, and will manage the ASA Honors Program and ASA Student Forum. In addition, Shin will serve as staff liaison to several ASA committees that engage with issues of race and ethnicity both within and outside the discipline.



A MAP Veteran

Shin's role at the ASA is not new to him. He previously served as Interim Director of the ASA Minority Affairs Program from June 2002 through August 2003, and worked regularly with staff members at NIMH during that period. His research interests lie primarily in the sub-area of work and occupations and focus on psychological attitudes toward work stemming from alienation, job stress, and dissatisfaction. He has presented papers at regional meetings on work-related alienation and its mental health consequences, and also has edited a large volume on pedagogy-related challenges in higher education. As a faculty member at McDaniel College, he has stayed active with the ASA, working with Preparing Future Faculty (PFF) initiatives, representing ASA at the 2002 Council of Graduate Schools (CGS) Annual Meetings, and co-chairing the Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology from 2003-05. He has also served on the editorial board of ASA's journal *Teaching Sociology*. Shin received his PhD in Sociology from Indiana University with a minor in Afro-American Studies.

Announcing the new MAP appointment in February, ASA Executive Officer Sally T. Hillsman stated, "We are extremely fortunate to have someone like Jean on the sociology staff. He is a well-trained researcher with considerable experience and commitment in mentoring, teaching, and administration. His background will complement those of our other staff sociologists, and I expect a number of important initiatives in minority and higher education will result. Jean has the energy and positive approach to the challenges of keeping federal funding for the MFP and ensuring the continued success of this important ASA program."

On a more personal note, Shin and his wife Diem reside in Leesburg, VA, with their son Quentin (3), and are happily expecting a new baby daughter this May. Be sure to congratulate him on his new position and the addition of a new member of the family when you see him at the Annual Meeting in August. □

Banner Year for Major ASA Award Nominations!

The ASA receives high number of nominations for 2006

by Daniel Spar, ASA Governance, Sections and Archives

The American Sociological Association is pleased to report a high number of submissions of nominations for ASA's major awards for 2006. Members have submitted high quality nominees for the various prestigious ASA awards as well as increased the number of individuals nominated. This boost in involvement has brought about a sense of fulfillment for ASA officers and members alike.

"I am extremely pleased to see this influx of participation from our members, as it shows how much they care about acknowledging the work of their fellow scholars," said ASA Executive Officer, Sally T. Hillsman, in response to the news. "As more members become active in ASA's major award program, it heightens the sense of community among sociologists in both the scholastic and applied areas of our field."

Each year, ASA honors outstanding scholars and scholarship in the field of sociology with nine major awards—from the Jessie Bernard Award, which recognizes scholarly work that encompasses fully the role of women in society to the Dissertation Award, which honors the best PhD dissertations submitted by advisors and mentors in the discipline. Crossing all boundaries of scholastic work, institutions, and specific areas of focus, these awards bring together fellow ASA members at the Annual Meeting award ceremony to show appreciation for their fellow compatriots.

"A tremendous amount of work is taking place throughout the membership of the Association. While much of it is occurring quietly, it is of major importance to the ever-changing society in which we live," said Michael Murphy, Director of Governance, Sections and Archives. "It is vitally important for us to take time to recognize and celebrate this work and give attention to the creativity and efforts of our members at every opportunity. More members could, and should, continue to nominate a colleague or doctoral student each year."

It is also with great excitement that ASA's Council introduced a new award, the Excellence in the Reporting of Social Issues Award, at the suggestion of Michael Burawoy, professor at the University of California-Berkeley and 2004 ASA President. With submissions including journalists and media leaders at major publications, this award recognizes the contributions of those in the media who have been especially effective in disseminating sociological perspectives and research to the public. ASA looks forward to this award bringing sociology more focus in the mainstream media.

For more information, visit the awards section at <www.asanet.org>. □

PUBLIC AFFAIRS UPDATE

✓ *Social issues are integral to balanced study of pharmacogenetics . . .*

Attention to ethical, economic, legal, and social issues should be an integral part of a balanced approach to pharmacogenetics and pharmacogenomics (P&P) research, Rochelle M. Long of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS) advocated at a recent NIGMS advisory council meeting. Translating basic research results into clinical practice remains challenging because of factors related to reimbursements, education, and habits of practice in routine medical settings, as well as personal and professional decision making. Long reported that NIGMS seeks to stimulate research on specialized aspects of the ethical, economic, legal, and social issues related to P&P research. A research proposal solicitation has been designed to address implications of P&P research, specifically the hurdles of translating basic research results into clinical practice. Council approval Long's request to solicit proposals to fund research in this area. She suggested that research applications address the fundamental questions underlying implementation of pharmacogenetics knowledge into medical practice. See <www.nigms.nih.gov/pharmacogenetics>.

✓ *Bargain shopping on the Internet is likely, but "IRB shopping" is unlikely . . .*

According to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the practice of "IRB shopping," where sponsors of scientific trials specifically submit their proposed research to institutional review boards (IRBs) that they believe are more likely to give approval for the research, is doubtful. The FDA decided not to regulate this process because "IRB shopping" either does not occur or is not a significant problem. While critics of the process believe it allows ethically suspect studies to avoid oversight, large universities complained that new FDA rules do nothing more than bog IRBs down in paperwork. The FDA had considered the idea of requiring sponsors of studies regulated by the agency, and academic scientists who perform such studies, to inform IRBs about any prior decisions by other review panels. Among other tasks, IRBs are primarily responsible for protecting the safety and welfare of volunteers in biomedical and behavioral research.

✓ *Nicotine effects are different for black and white adolescents . . .*

Research funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) suggests that some of the racial and ethnic differences underlying how adults' bodies metabolize nicotine also are at work during adolescence. The research suggests that the findings might have implications for designing smoking cessation treatments for teens of different racial and ethnic backgrounds. The research looked at 61 white and 30 black adolescent smokers. The researchers measured the ratio of a nicotine breakdown product (cotinine) to the number of cigarettes smoked per day (CPD) and found the significantly higher cotinine-to-CPD ratio among black youth confirmed the slower metabolism among black teens. The study appears in the January 2006 *Ethnicity and Disease*.

✓ *New SAMHSA website offers news and resources on recovery . . .*

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) announced a new website for the advancement of prevention, treatment, and recovery from substance use and other mental health disorders. The new Partners for Recovery website <www.pfr.samhsa.gov> facilitates communication and resource sharing for organizations and groups that help individuals and families achieve and maintain recovery. The website features news and documents on recovery, collaboration, stigma reduction, workforce development and leadership development.

✓ *Bullying not a problem for mice when they lack the social memory molecule . . .*

The social avoidance that normally develops when a mouse repeatedly experiences defeat by a dominant animal disappears when it lacks a gene for a memory molecule in a brain circuit for social learning, scientists funded by NIMH have discovered. Mice engineered to lack this memory molecule continued to welcome strangers in spite of repeated social defeat. Their unaltered peers subjected to the same hard knocks became confirmed loners—unless the researchers treated them with antidepressants. Now if they could only find the "bullying molecule" and knock that out . . .

✓ *The American Institutes for Research and the Campbell Collaboration affiliate . . .*

The international Campbell Collaboration (C2) and the American Institutes for Research (AIR), both nonprofit organizations, are joining forces in a relationship designed to expand the depth of reliable research knowledge available to experts and the public. AIR will provide support for the collaboration that will improve and expand its ability to make information available on a timely basis. Formally established in 2000, C2 is devoted to helping people make well-informed decisions about the effects of policies and program interventions in education, crime and justice, and social welfare arenas through a process of creating, disseminating, and maintaining systematic reviews of research evidence. AIR, founded in 1946, is a nationally recognized leader in the behavioral and social sciences and is one of the nation's largest nonprofit research organizations. Additional information about AIR and C2 is available at <www.air.org> and <www.campbellcollaboration.org>.

Who Influences Whom?: Mass Communication and Social Networks

Author meets critics 50 years after publication of timelessly "influential" book

by Leah Lubin, Columbia University

"It's not often that we have an opportunity to hold an author-meets-critic session 50 years after a book's publication," said ISERP Director Peter Bearman who opened a fall 2005 conference *Re-Reading Personal Influence: Retrospects and Prospects 50 Years Later*. The conference, co-sponsored by Columbia University's Institute for Social and Economic Research and Policy (ISERP) and the University of Pennsylvania's Annenberg School of Communication, celebrated the reissuing of *Personal Influence: The Part Played by People in the Flow of Mass Communications* (Transaction Publishers). The book, written by Elihu Katz and Paul Lazarsfeld, was originally published in 1955 at Columbia's Bureau of Applied Social Research.

Network of Influence

At the time, the findings reported in *Personal Influence* made a splash in the world of mass media and communication studies by showing that most people are not directly impacted by messages from the mass media. Instead, they are influenced by a two-step process wherein "opinion leaders" receive messages from the media, which they in turn pass on to others in their personal networks. This was a radical change in thinking about how people make decisions on topics such as which movies to watch, which fashions to wear, which products to buy, and which political opinions and candidates to support.

Personal Influence reported on the

pioneering study conducted in Decatur, IL, which validated Lazarsfeld's serendipitous discovery about the channeling of messages by personal networks. Peter Simonson, University of Pittsburgh, wrote that "*Personal Influence* was perhaps the most influential" postwar era book on mass communication research, and that "it remains a signal text with historic significance and ongoing reverberations . . ."

The 2005 conference attracted nearly 200 people, including many of the leading North American and European scholars in communication studies and social network theory. It featured the presentation of 15 new papers on historical perspectives and political and sociological implications of Katz and Lazarsfeld's book. In the concluding address, co-author Elihu Katz graciously acknowledged his colleagues' words and paid tribute to the thoughtful scholarship that has grown out of the book.

Influence's Evolutionary Steps

Conference speakers lauded the groundbreaking book, criticized its limitations, and used it as a foundation to develop further ideas and research. Susan Douglas, University of Michigan, discussed the little-known point that the "people" in the study—and referenced in the book's subtitle—were in fact women, a point not directly treated in the book or in subsequent scholarship. W. Lance Bennett, University of Washington, discussed how changes in communication technology impact the flow of messages that influence consumer, political, and other decisions. The monumental shifts that accompanied the development of radio, television, and

computer, and internet technology are critical factors in the flow of communication. Duncan Watts, Columbia University, extended the ideas originally presented in the book. He argued that the process is not as simple as the mass media influencing opinion leaders who then influence followers in their social networks. Instead, the flow of communication is more complex, with followers influencing followers and opinion leaders being created only accidentally by this cascading, multi-step process.

At the end of the day, Columbia sociology graduate student Matt Salganik said, "A conference like this gives students an important perspective on the historical context in which a book is written and provides a wonderful variety of views on one work—something we can't get in a course with a

single professor." Conference organizer Peter Simonson, University of Pittsburgh, said, "*Personal Influence* is one of the great books in communication studies, a founding text. Its 50-year anniversary seemed like a perfect time to reread the work and find new ways to talk about and extend its ideas. This was a rare opportunity to hold such a fruitful interdisciplinary and intergenerational gathering."

Note

Elihu Katz is the co-author or co-editor of more than 20 books including *Medical Innovation: A Diffusion Study*. Paul F. Lazarsfeld (1901-1976), a major 20th-century sociology figure, was the founder of Columbia University's Bureau for Applied Social Research. He is the co-author of *Marienthal* (Transaction Publishers). □

Conference Highlights: Re-Reading Personal Influence: Retrospects and Prospects 50 Years Later Columbia University, Fall 2005

Opening and Remarks

Peter Bearman, Director, ISERP, Columbia University

Michael Delli Carpini, Dean, Annenberg School for Communication, University of Pennsylvania

Elihu Katz, Annenberg School for Communication, University of Pennsylvania, and Hebrew University of Jerusalem (Emeritus Professor of Sociology and Communication)

Historical Contexts for *Personal Influence*

Jefferson Pooley, Muhlenberg College
Paddy Scannell, Westminster University
John Summers, Harvard University
Susan Douglas, University of Michigan
Lawrence Glickman, University of South Carolina

Personal Influence and Political Life

Kurt & Gladys Lang, University of Washington

Thelma McCormack, York University
W. Lance Bennett, University of Washington
Diana Mutz, University of Pennsylvania
Michael Schudson, University of California, San Diego

Remembrances of the Bureau for Applied Social Research

Charles Wright, University of Pennsylvania
Rolf Meyersohn, City University of New York
William McGuire, Yale University

Personal Influence and Social Networks

Charles Kadushin, Brandeis University
Robert Hornik, Annenberg School of Communication
Duncan Watts, Columbia University
Diana Crane-Herve, University of Pennsylvania
John Durham Peters, University of Iowa

Friedan, from page 1

action from a number of women government officials, particularly those working in the newly formed Equal Employment Opportunities Commission, created by Title VII of the *Civil Rights Act of 1964*, banning discrimination in employment on the basis of race, nationality, and sex. They saw a need for public pressure to make sure the Act would be implemented.

Thus Friedan, together with women in government, unions, and the academy (among them, former ASA President Alice Rossi), created NOW in 1966 to work for women's equality. Friedan organized activists and social scientists to open opportunities in training and employment for women in spheres regarded suitable only for men and worked on many projects such as changing the sex-labeling of "help-wanted" advertisements in newspapers, changing restrictions on marital status, weight and age for flight attendants, and working for child-care provisions for working families. Friedan was also an organizer of NARAL (the National Abortion Rights Action League) and the National Women's Political Caucus.

Friedan was untiring in her campaign to open opportunities for women of all races, classes, and ethnic groups. Her perspective was ecumenical. The *New York Times* account of the national strike for women's equality, organized by Friedan for August 16, 1970, to mark the 50th anniversary of the adoption of U.S. Women's suffrage, noted that Friedan led "tens of thousands of women of all

ages, occupations and viewpoints" in the march down New York City's Fifth Avenue. The *Washington Post* reported that the thousands of marchers in the capital were made up of "weather women, black women, and League of Women Voters members, women of the peace movement, Black Panthers and religious orders."

Friedan's research for *The Feminine Mystique* was informed by discussions with her friend and neighbor, the Columbia University sociologist (and past ASA President) William J. Goode, an expert on the diverse family patterns throughout the world. As a result, and with further research, her book critiqued the perspective of Talcott Parsons and others that the division of labor in the family and outside the home was a pattern functional for the society. She also criticized the psychoanalytic establishment for its view that women were unsuited for professional careers. Thus Friedan identified how the stereotyping process was also embedded in the academy, and she exposed the flaws in the paradigms that provided a rationale for women's subordination in society.

Although some of Friedan's observations had been made previously by scholars such as Mirra Komarovsky, Alice Rossi, and Jesse Bernard in the United States and Viola Klein, Alva Myrdal, Elena Haavio-Manilla, and Simone de Beauvoir in Britain and Europe, her unique contribution was in her forceful translation of thought into

public action.

The organization of NOW was followed by the development of many other organizations devoted to women's equality within the academy and outside it. The New York chapter of NOW was formed by Friedan and included a number of scholars such as Kate Millett, Ti-Grace Atkinson, and myself. In sociology, Alice Rossi, together with others, went on to form Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS). Similar organizations were soon created across the academic disciplines and throughout the country. It was a time of tumultuous conferences and meetings to debate public issues, and Friedan organized many of them. She worked untiringly in support of the Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, and supported women candidates for political office. She also organized the Sag Harbor Initiative, bringing together intellectuals and public figures in the black and white communities of the Long Island town where she spent summers.

Friedan, who in the 1940s was a student of Erik Erikson in graduate school at Berkeley, stayed close to the academy and taught in many departments of sociology and public affairs. Among them were Queens College of the City University of New York, Yale University, George Mason University, and the University of Southern California, where she was an important part of a center for the study of sex and gender. She participated in one of the first three Ford Foundation-supported centers on

women in society, the Center for Sex Roles and Social Change at Columbia University (where I was a co-director) and spearheaded a large conference on "Women in the Eighties" at the Center that included delegates from labor organizations such as "Nine-to-Five" and the United Auto Workers. Among her last activities was her direction of a program funded by the Ford Foundation and developed with Cornell University's School of Industrial and Labor Relations in Washington, DC, bringing together academic researchers, the media, and public policy leaders to work on issues such as women's employment, child-care, and minority issues.

Friedan was the author of several books, including *The Fountain of Age*, addressing problems of aging for both men and women. She lectured widely in the United States and abroad, meeting with government leaders and activists in women's movements, often spearheading and lending support to newborn women's organizations in the countries she visited.

Those close to Friedan say that in the past 35 years, wherever she appeared in public there was scarcely a day when she was not approached by women, all saying the same six words: "Thank you. You changed my life."

Friedan was the mother of three children, Emily, a physician, Jonathan, an engineer, and Daniel, a theoretical physicist and recipient of a MacArthur "genius" award; and Friedan was the grandmother of nine. □

Shedding Light on Sundown Towns

by LaVon Rice, ASA Minority Affairs Program

If it is true, as Oscar Wilde advised, that our one duty to history is to re-write it, James Loewen is among the most dutiful. The Harvard-educated sociologist has made a career out of challenging what he calls the "bland optimism, blind nationalism and plain misinformation" in U.S. history textbooks. He is well-known for two books in particular, *Lies My Teacher Told Me: Everything Your High School History Textbook Got Wrong* and *Lies Across America: What Our Historical Markers and Monuments Got Wrong*. His latest work, *Sundown Towns: A Hidden Dimension of American Racism*, has only sharpened his profile as public intellectual and provocateur.

At 576 pages, *Sundown Towns* is the first book-length examination of the phenomenon of intentionally all-white towns in the United States. That fact alone speaks volumes, according to Loewen, who mused: "What does that teach us about race relations and racism? What does this tell us about the sociology of knowledge?" After all, he points out, there are 500 books about lynching. At any rate, this groundbreaking work has garnered a considerable share of attention and accolades, including being named as one of the outstanding books for 2005 by the *Washington Post* and a recipient of the Gustavus Myers Human Rights Book Award.

Right Under Our Nose

Loewen's survey of this hidden-in-plain-sight demographic landscape goes back to his undergraduate days at Carleton College in Northfield, MN. Some of his fellow students were from the area, and Loewen was shocked to hear them talk about the Minneapolis suburb of Edina, where it was proudly declared that there was "not one Negro and not one Jew." Fast forward a few decades, and find Loewen in a convenience store in Anna, IL, which, according to a store clerk, stood for "Ain't No Niggers Allowed." And so began Loewen's research on "sundown towns," so named after the common practice of city limit signs that posted threatening messages warning African-Americans, and often other racial/ethnic groups, to leave town before sunset.

"All-white" Legacies

The Illinois-born Loewen was surprised to find 472 such municipal jurisdictions in his native state and that outside of the south, such jurisdictions have been more the rule than the exception. And how did Loewen investigate this open secret, maintained by ordinance, intimidation, and even murder? His first step was to look at census data, excluding institutionalized African Americans and live-in servants, and follow all-white towns through the decades. Any town that was consistently all white, or saw a marked decline of the black population, went on what Loewen called his "suspect list." Then Loewen would learn everything he could about

that particular town's historical racial makeup to determine if the population's composition was likely the result of systematic policies versus chance demographics. His research also included examining published history, phone calls to local historians, and in-person interviews. Loewen extended his research on particular areas by interviewing African Americans in neighboring interracial communities. Accounts of cross-burnings, exclusionary legislation, mob violence, and other telling details within a town's history helped confirm the sundown history of a particular place.

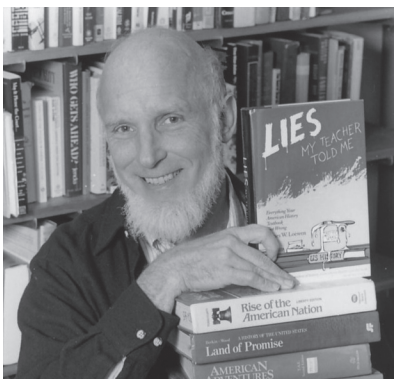
Exclusive without Excluding

Despite the incendiary nature of Loewen's inquiry, he found most people were willing to talk, although he did get a door slammed in his face. "A few towns had a defensive response." Upon publication, the reaction has been more astonished than antagonistic, although African Americans tend to be less surprised. "People are amazed to learn how many sundown towns there have been in America," he states. "People are sometimes amazed that they still live in one." That's why, according to Loewen, "we

need to clean up every last sundown town in America." His recommendation to these towns is for them to admit to their history, apologize for it, and make clear that African Americans are now welcome. "After all," Loewen adds, "George Wallace did those three things before he died, so we can certainly expect that from sundown towns." Loewen notes the strong correlation between racial composition and prestige in certain places—that is, the greater prestige, the lower the presence of African Americans. Places like Edina, MN, Darien, CT, and La Jolla, CA, "want to be known as 'exclusive' and not 'excluding,' or racist or classist," Loewen argues, but exposing these towns is one way "to decrease their prestige and decouple racism from prestige."

Loewen, a professor emeritus of sociology at the University of Vermont who currently teaches at Catholic University in Washington, DC, even believes a "school of sundown town studies" should be developed. Such a line of inquiry could examine questions such as "What caused town A to go sundown while town B, eight miles down the road, did not?" Loewen suggests. "I think in answering [such] questions, sociologists will shed important light on both race relations and the phenomenon of mass behavior." As Loewen sees it, "there is room here for many ... good dissertations, good books, and I wish sociologists would write some of them."

Aided by ASA's Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline, Loewen is working on a website that will feature an interactive map of the United States complete with suspected sundown communities. Loewen says he looks forward to hearing from and collaborating with other sociologists on this project. Ultimately, the goal, according to Loewen, "is to out every sundown town in the country." □



James Loewen

Editorial Collective at Stony Brook

by Tyson Smith, Stony Brook University

The new Editorial Collective for the Rose Series in Sociology is located on Long Island and will be centered at Stony Brook University. The seven editors are: Said Arjomand, Javier Auyero, Diane Barthel-Bouchier, Cynthia Bogard, Michael Kimmel, Naomi Rosenthal, and Michael Schwartz. With an established record of qualitative and quantitative scholarship, editorial work, and professional service, and a diversity of background and specialties, the editors are committed to bringing an international emphasis to the Rose Series.

The Rose Series offers authors a unique opportunity to combine the intellectual rigor associated with refereed journals, the visibility of publishing with a major press, and the benefit of a sustained marketing campaign that extends beyond sociology into cognate disciplines and relevant policy circles.

Jointly published by the Russell Sage Foundation and the American Sociological Association, all manuscripts receive the most thorough editing available in academic book publishing. The Rose books feature synthetic analyses that question prevailing paradigms and offer fresh views of enduring controversies. In most cases the researchers address contemporary public issues and therefore challenge or contribute to public policy. Because of their broad scope and policy relevance, Russell Sage Foundation markets the volumes to the broader professional and intellectual communities.

Recent volumes in the Rose Series include *Beyond College for All* by James E. Rosenbaum; *Making Hate a Crime* by Valerie Jenness and Ryken Grattet; and *Trust in Schools: A Core Resource for Improvement* by Anthony S. Bryk and Barbara Schneider. There are currently 13 forthcoming titles including *Setting Out: Establishing Success in Early Adulthood Among Urban Youth* by Frank Furstenburg, Julie Kmec, and Mary Fischer; *Bad Jobs, Good Jobs, No Jobs: Changing Work and Workers in America* by Arne Kalleberg; and *Citizens, Markets and Transnational Labor Activism* by Gay Seidman.

The new Rose Editors are based in the Sociology Department at Stony Brook University. A highly rated research department with ties to Europe, Asia, the Middle East, Latin America, and Africa, Stony Brook's Sociology Department has become a center for global sociology. The research in the department is supported by a wide range of funding agencies both in the United States and abroad. Two journals (*Qualitative Sociology* and *Men and Masculinities*) are currently edited in the department, and a third (*International Sociology*) was edited here until recently. All three editors of these journals are also Rose Editors.

Under the past stewardship of the University of Massachusetts editors, the Rose Series became an important source of new and challenging ideas in the profession, and a preferred outlet for eminent scholars in the field. While sustaining the upward trajectory established by the previous editors, the new editors aim to broadening the emphasis of the series towards work that

has an international and interdisciplinary reach, since even the most parochial issues within the United States are now infused with global dynamics.

The Rose Editors seek to bring in a minimum of thirty proposals annually, locating potential authors through a variety of sources, including recommendations of its editorial board, advertising in journals and listserves, and contacting grant recipients and contributors to major journals. Interested scholars will be asked to prepare a short proposal for review. For detailed authors' guidelines and an overview of the review and publishing process, prospective contributors should visit the Series' website, <www.asanet.org/page.wv?section=Rose+Series&name=Homepage>.



The Rose Series Editors [from left to right]: Naomi Rosenthal, Cynthia Bogard, Javier Auyero, Michael Schwartz, Michael Kimmel, Diane Barthel-Bouchier

The Editors

Said Arjomand, a Distinguished Service Professor in the Department of Sociology at Stony Brook, writes extensively on the Middle East, particularly Iran, and on religion, revolution, and constitutionalism. Arjomand is currently working on two major comparative projects on revolution in world history and constitutional law and political modernization in the Islamic Middle East. Last year, he was the Crane Inaugural Fellow in Law and Public Policy at the Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton University. He previously edited the *International Sociology* and is currently the Editor-in-chief of *Studies on Persianate Societies*.

Javier Auyero, Associate Professor of Sociology at Stony Brook University, works mainly in the areas of political ethnography, collective action, and urban poverty in Latin America. His book, *Poor People's Politics* (2001) was based on the first ethnography of urban clientelism in Argentina. In 2000, he received a John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation Fellowship to carry out a study of forms of collective action against structural adjustment and public corruption in contemporary Argentina. He recently published the results in his book *Contentious Lives*. Auyero's research has also been supported by the Social Science Research Council, the American Sociological Association, and the State University of New York. He is the current editor of *Qualitative Sociology*.

Diane Barthel-Bouchier, Professor and Chair of the Department of Sociology at Stony Brook University, has published extensively in the areas of art and architecture, consumerism, and heritage conservation. Her book, *Amana: From Pietist Sect to American Community*, analyzed the interweaving of myth and politics throughout the course of this utopian community, while *Historic Preservation: Collective Memory and Historical Identity*, provided a comparative analysis of heritage as a social

See *Rose*, page 11

Elections, from page 1

Sociology (2nd Edition), edited by Neil J. Smelser and Richard Swedberg, Russell Sage Foundation and Princeton University Press; Nee, Victor, and Richard Swedberg (eds). 2005. *The Economic Sociology of Capitalism*, Princeton University Press; Alba, Richard, and Victor Nee. 2003. *Remaking the American Mainstream: Assimilation and the New Immigration*, Harvard University Press; Nee, Victor. 1996. "The Emergence of a Market Society: Changing Mechanisms of Stratification in China," *American Journal of Sociology*; Victor Nee, Jimmy M. Sanders, and Scott Sernau. 1994. "Job Transitions in an Immigrant Metropolis: Ethnic Boundaries and Mixed Economy," *American Sociological Review*; Nee, Victor. 1989. "A Theory of Market Transition: From Redistribution to Markets in State Socialism," *American Sociological Review*.

Personal Statement: If I have the privilege of serving you as President, I will strive to draw attention to the many ways in which sociology contributes to our understanding of this era of momentous societal transformation and world-spanning migrations. As an Asian American, whose family emigrated in 1949 from China to the United States, I have both experienced and studied change in two societies that will reshape the contours of the 21st century. The rapid reemergence of a market economy and society in China has been dramatic, with global impact. No less significant are the social, cultural, and economic shifts in our own country that come with global capitalism, large-scale immigration, and struggles for inclusion and against social inequalities. With its focus on cultural beliefs, networks, norms, and rules, -the nuts and bolts of the sociological approach- to sociology can discover and analyze mechanisms that motivate, enable, and guide the action of individuals and groups and that underlie the politics of institutional change. I am optimistic about sociology's future. We have the tools that will allow us to make new advances in explaining these interconnected cultural, economic, and societal shifts. If elected, I will focus on guiding the ASA to highlight sociology's contributions and ongoing efforts to explain the dynamics of societal change in a world on the move.

Offices Held in Other Organizations: President, Pacific Sociological Association, 1992-93; Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; Fellow, the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Consulting Editor, *American Journal of Sociology* 1976-78, 1990-92; Founding Editor, *Theory and Society* 1973-75.

Positions Held in ASA: Editorial Board, *American Sociological Review* 1995-97; 2003-06; Council, American Sociological Association, 1987-90; Committee on Publications, American Sociological Association, 1980-85; Committee on Nominations, American Sociological Association, 1981-82; Founding Editor, *Sociological Theory* 1980-84.

Publications: 2004. *Interaction Ritual Chains*. Princeton University Press; *The Sociology of Philosophies: A Global Theory of Intellectual Change*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press; 1995. "Prediction in Macro-sociology: the Case of the Soviet Collapse." *American Journal of Sociology* 100:1552-93. *The Credential Society: An Historical Sociology of Education and Stratification*. New York: Academic Press; *Conflict Sociology*. New York: Academic Press.



Douglas McAdam

Name: Doug McAdam
Present Professional Position: Professor of Sociology, Stanford University, 1998 to present
Former Professional Positions Held: Director, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, 2001-05; Assistant to Professor of Sociology, University of Arizona, 1983-2001.

Education: PhD, SUNY at Stony Brook, 1979; MA, SUNY at Stony Brook, 1977; BS, Occidental College, 1973.

Offices Held in Other Organizations: Chair, Review Committee on Scholarly Residencies, Rockefeller Foundation, 2005 to present; Chair, American Academy of Arts and Sciences Talcott Parsons Award Committee, Fall 2003; Member of the Board of the Oxford University Press series, "The Public Sphere," 2003 to present; Member, Social Science Research Council Board of Trustees, 2002 to present; Member Institute for Advanced Study Advisory Board, 2002-04.

Positions Held in ASA: Member, Committee on Publications, 2000-03; Member, ASA Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award Committee, 1996-99; Chair, Section on Collective Behavior and Social Movements, 1993-94; Member of the Editorial Board of the Rose Monograph Series, 2005 to present.

Publications: Rob Sampson and Doug McAdam, Heather MacIndoe and Simon Weffer. 2005. "Civil Society Reconsidered: The Durable Nature and Community Structure of Collective Civic Action." *American Journal of Sociology* 111; Doug McAdam and Yang Su. 2002. "The War at Home: The Impact of Anti-War Protests, 1965-1973." *American Sociological Review* 67:696-721; Doug McAdam, Sidney Tarrow and Charles Tilly. 2001. *Dynamics of Contention*. New York: Cambridge University Press; Doug McAdam. 1999. *Political Process and the Development of Black*



Randall Collins

Name: Randall Collins
Present Professional Position: Dorothy Swaine Thomas Professor of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, 1997 to present.
Former Professional Positions Held: Pitt Professor of American History and Institutions, University of Cambridge, 2000-01; Professor, University of California-Riverside, 1985-97.
Education : PhD, University of California-Berkeley, 1969; MA, Stanford University, 1964; AB, Harvard College, 1963.

Candidates for Vice President-Elect

Insurgency, 1930-1970 (2nd edition). Chicago: University of Chicago Press; Doug McAdam. 1988. *Freedom Summer*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Personal Statement: I would be honored to serve the ASA in the office of Vice President. In an era when the health and well being of the social sciences is very much in jeopardy, our professional associations are more important than ever. My aim would simply be to do all I can to help maintain the strength, relevance, and progressive character of the Association.

Candidates for Secretary-Elect

Name: Jay Demerath, III
Present Professional Position: Emile Durkheim Distinguished Professor of Sociology, University of Massachusetts-Amherst, Amherst, MA, 1972 to present.
Former Professional Positions: Executive Officer, American Sociological Association, 1970-72; Instructor to Professor of Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1962-70.



Jay Demerath, III

Education: PhD, University of California-Berkeley, 1964; MA, University of California-Berkeley, 1962; BA, Harvard College, 1958.

Offices Held in Other Organizations: President, Association for the Sociology of Religion, 2004-05; President, Eastern Sociological Society, 2000-01; President, Society for the Scientific Study of Religion, 1997-99; Council, International Society for the Study of Religion, 1999 to present; Consultant, Lilly Endowment, 1984-2004.

Positions Held in ASA: Nominations Committee, 1991-93; Chair, ASA Endowment Campaign, 1984-88; Ethics Committee, 1983-85; Chair, Committee on Publications, 1975-77; Book Review Editor, *American Sociological Review*, 1965-68.

Publications: Farnsley, Arthur II, N.J. Demerath III, Etan Diamond, Mary Mapes, and Elfriede Wedam, 2004. *Sacred Circles/Public Squares: The Multicentering of American Religion*. Bloomington, IN: Indiana U. Press; Demerath, N.J. III. 2001. *Crossing the Gods: World Religions and Worldly Politics*. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers U. Press; Demerath, N.J. III, and Rhys Williams. 1992. *A Bridging of Faiths: Religion and Politics in a New England City*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton U. Press; Demerath, N.J. III, Gerald Marwell and Michael Aiken. 1971.



Donald Tomaskovic-Devey

Dynamics of Idealism: White Students in a Black Movement. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass; Demerath, N.J. III, and Richard A. Peterson, eds. 1967. *System, Change and Conflict: A Reader in Sociological Theory and the Debate over Functionalism*. New York: Free Press.

Personal Statement: My term as ASA Executive Officer occurred during an especially yeasty period. Working under the leadership of Secretary Pete Rossi, I helped to economize with a new ASA building, was founding editor of *Footnotes*, launched *Contemporary Sociology* and the *Annual Review of Sociology*, cooperated with the new and

dynamic SWS, and sewed the seeds for the Minority Fellowship Program. Subsequently, I have not always been pleased with ASA decisions, especially those that charge more for less. As the second of three generations of sociologists in my family, I feel an especially strong commitment to an ASA that will insure that sociology's best days are still ahead of it in teaching, research, and public service.

Name: Donald Tomaskovic-Devey
Present Professional Positions: Professor of Sociology, University of Massachusetts-Amherst, 2005 to present; Adjunct Professor of Management, Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane Australia, 2003 to present.

Former Professional Positions Held: Assistant to Professor of Sociology, North Carolina State University, 1984-2005; Assistant Professor of Sociology, University of South Carolina, 1983-84.
Education: PhD, Boston University, 1984; BA, Fordham University, 1979.
Offices Held in Other Organizations: Consulting Editor, *American Journal of Sociology*, 2002-04; Editorial Board, *Social Forces*, 2001-03; Southern Sociological Society, Honors Committee 2002-05; Executive Committee 1996-99; Associate Editor, *Social Problems*, 1995-97.

Positions Held in ASA: Dissertation Award Committee, 2004-05; Organizations, Occupations and Work Section, Chair, 2003-04; Council, 1996-99; Nominations Committee, 2002-03; Sex and Gender Section, Council, 2000-03; Editor, *Contemporary Sociology*, 1996-2000.
Publications and Professional Accomplishments: Donald Tomaskovic-Devey and Kevin Stainback. *Documenting Desegregation: Equal Opportunity in Private Sector Employment Since the Civil Rights Act of 1964*. 2005 to 2007, Russell Sage Foundation; Donald Tomaskovic-Devey, Melvin Thomas and Kecia Johnson, 2005. "Race and the Accumulation of Human Capital Across the Career: A Theoretical Model and Fixed Effects Application." *American Journal of Sociology*. 111:58-89; Donald Tomaskovic-Devey and Catherine Zimmer, *Establishment Change in Gender and Race/Ethnic Segregation and Access to Managerial and Craft Occupations, 1966-1999*. July 2002-June 2004. National Science Foundation; Donald Tomaskovic-Devey, and Sheryl Skaggs, 2002. "Sex Segregation, Labor Process Organization, and Gender Earnings Inequality." *American Journal of*

Sociology. 108:102-128; Donald Tomaskovic-Devey, *Gender and Racial Inequality at Work: The Sources and Consequences of Job Segregation*. Ithaca, NY: ILR Press, 1993.

Personal Statement: I am honored to have been nominated to be a candidate for Secretary of the American Sociological Association. In this role I would try to encourage decisions intended to promote the diverse educational, policy, and scientific faces of sociology to our multiple publics. I also think it is important for the organization's menu of professional services be as useful and attractive as possible to the full range of practicing sociologists. □

International Sociology . . .

UNESCO Launches Palestinian Women's Research Center

by Val Moghadam, United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organisation

RAMALLAH, WEST BANK, JANUARY 18, 2006 — The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and the Ministry of Women's Affairs of the Palestinian Authority (PA) together unveiled the Palestinian Women's Research and Documentation Center (PWRDC) at a ceremony here as a joint project. The PWRDC is intended to produce policy-oriented research; hold seminars with women's Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs); and provide Information and Communication Technology (ICT) facilities and online resources. The Center is located in the same building as the Ministry of Women's Affairs.

More than three years in the making, the PWRDC began with a series of consultations and a "mapping exercise" commissioned by UNESCO. After it was officially designated a UNESCO flagship activity and provided with a substantial budget for two budget cycles, the Ministry of Women's Affairs, under the leadership of the very capable and very dedicated Zahira Kamal, committed itself to providing office space and helping to ensure its longer-term sustainability. Ms. Kamal has a background in physics and teaching as well as women's studies.

The Center's mission is to undertake or facilitate policy-oriented research and the development of research-based policies that promote gender equality and the human rights of Palestinian women; and it will serve as an observatory and clearinghouse on information related to women's issues in Palestine. By working with existing institutions such as the Ministry of Women's Affairs and women's NGOs, the Center will complement and strengthen existing institutions.

The principal functions of the Center are to:

- Collect and house various research data and documentation produced on the status and condition of Palestinian women;
- Commission research and produce policy briefs;
- Analyze and disseminate information on the status and condition of women for local women's organizations, policymakers, legislative and municipal bodies, and other relevant partners;
- Promote initiatives that create a better understanding of the human rights of women and gender equality, including the enhancement of women's political participation;
- Support networking and the sharing of information on women across the Arab region and globally; and
- Facilitate capacity building, networking and empowerment for women's organizations especially related to information management.

The Center will focus its activities in the following areas: legislation and women's rights; women's political participation; poverty and socio-economic conditions; and violence against women. Where needs are identified that do not fall within UNESCO's areas of competence (for example, on health or micro-credit), the Center will ensure that these concerns are transmitted to the most appropriate



At the dedication of The Women's Research and Documentation Center (from left to right): Costanza Farina, head of UNESCO's Ramallah office; Pierre Sané, assistant director general for the Social and Human Sciences, UNESCO; Umm Mahmoud, head of the General Union of Palestinian Women; Zahira Kamal, minister of women's affairs, Palestinian Authority; Val Moghadam, Social and Human Sciences, UNESCO; Khadija Habashneh, former deputy minister of women's affairs.

United Nations (UN) agency or donor for action.

At UNESCO, the Social and Human Sector (SHS) initiated the Center, and after my arrival at UNESCO in May 2004, I was made responsible for its implementation and undertook two missions to Ramallah. In the course of our work, we developed a warm and productive relationship with Ms. Kamal and her staff.

I attended the inauguration with Pierre Sané who heads the Sector and is formally known as the Assistant Director-General for the

Social and Human Sciences (ADG/SHS). The inauguration was a joyous one. It included a ribbon-cutting ceremony, short speeches, and a celebratory reception. The event was very well attended, and the Center's rooms were filled to capacity by representatives of NGOs, donors, officials, and other well wishers. Media coverage was very good.

Need for Policy Analyses

A number of Palestinian officials with whom Mr. Sané and I spoke during our stay in Ramallah and East Jerusalem emphasized the country's need for policy-oriented research and stressed the Center's potentially important role in providing relevant policy analysis and research products for use in decision-making and institutional capacity-building, as well as in the enhancement of the research capabilities of university students.

For example, Mr. Hisham Mustafa, Secretary General of the Palestinian National Commission for UNESCO, said that the Center would "help us develop our strategy." He said that he hoped the Center would stay connected to policy,

parliament, decision-makers, and research facilities at the universities. Ms. Kamal said that she was "very happy with the Center" and considered the Center to be an integral part of the institution-building element of her ministry's strategy for women.

Dr. Said Assaf, assistant deputy minister for development affairs at the Ministry of Education and Higher

Education, told the ceremony's participants that he was pleased that the Center had been established and looked forward to receiving research products and policy briefs.

At a meeting in his ministry, he provided an overview of the educational situation in the Palestinian Authority and suggested some entry points for cooperation with the Center. He also told us that the ministry has had a gender unit since 1996 and is the only one with a childcare center for employees!

Mr. Khalil Nijim, director general for spatial planning at the Ministry of Planning, delivered a multimedia presentation about the ministry's Medium-Term Development Plan.

Among other things, he mentioned that his department would be working with the Ministry of Women's Affairs to develop a set of gender indicators consistent with both ministries' strategies. This, too, is an example of a research activity with which the PWRDC can be

involved.

The president of the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), Mr. Luay Shabaneh, told me that much research is needed on Palestine, along with training of researchers. He expressed the view that the Center would be able to assist the country in that respect. He said that his agency undertakes many household surveys and has much data that can be made available for the Center's research projects. In fact,

he encouraged me to ensure that research projects be designed in a way that would include analysis of some of the raw data housed at the PCBS, such as data on poverty, women's income, and violence against women. He also expressed interest in the "measuring women's empowerment" framework that an SHS colleague and I developed. Mr. Shabaneh also agreed to join the Center's Board of Directors.

Implications of Hamas' Election

The possible outcome of the then-upcoming January Palestinian elections was discussed during our mission to Ramallah. There was much talk about the divisions within Fatah (e.g., corruption, ineffective governance, generational struggle), and the possibility of a Hamas electoral victory, which has come to pass. When Mr. Sané and I met with then-Fatah Prime Minister Ahmed Qurei, he emphasized that Fatah and the PA were committed to democracy and would accept any outcome. Still, various Palestinians with whom we spoke, as well as representatives of UN agencies and members of the donor community, expressed disquiet, made more poignant by the fact that, as of this writing, Qurei has since resigned as Prime Minister.

The situation between the PA and Israel remains fraught with tense uncertainty, though Ms. Kamal expressed the view that the selection of Mr. Amir Peretz as the new leader of the Labor Party was a hopeful sign. As a UN body, UNESCO is committed to dialogue and cooperation, and it hosts a project called Civil Societies in Dialogue, which is coordinated from the SHS Sector. There has been an ongoing academic boycott, spearheaded in the United Kingdom, of Israeli universities, and many Palestinian researchers remain wary of cooperating with Israelis. One Palestinian official told us: "You can't build bridges with people who are shooting at you. How can I build an intellectual bridge when a concrete wall is going up?" Mr. Sané's response was that it is not the academics or intellectuals who are building the wall or doing the shooting. Intellectual cooperation conducted on the basis of mutual respect must be able to transcend the political stalemate, and to that end, SHS was helping to develop a code of ethics for intellectual and academic cooperation between Israelis and Palestinians.

How will the PWRDC fare with a Hamas-led government? The Center is a UNESCO project, a label that provides it with legitimacy as well as protection and support. Of course, the new government could abolish the Ministry of Women's Affairs or reduce its budget or change its mandate, in which case UNESCO would have to pay the rent on the office in addition to covering personnel and research costs. During my visit and meetings, however, I found high expectations, much goodwill, and promises of cooperation from various donors. So the Center will stay and its work will proceed. Inshallah. □

ASA member Valentine M. Moghadam heads research on women and gender in the Social and Human Sciences Sector and is reachable at V.Moghadam@unesco.org.

Discuss this article in the ASA Member Forum by visiting the Member-Only page on the ASA website at www.asanet.org.

Canada, from page 1

foreign country on the Canadian \$20 bill.

The "Canadian imagined" community (as per international studies author Benedict Anderson's concept of nationalism) has been built along new values in the last 30 years: multiculturalism, respect for individual rights and equality of individuals, tolerance (gay marriage has been allowed by courts), and universal access to Medicare and social welfare programs. Canada recognizes the equality of all provinces, a value that is supported by an equalization program that allows all provinces to provide comparable services regardless of their ability to raise revenue. The country acknowledges the existence of two official languages, and, consequently, the right for all individuals to receive services in French and English in all federal institutions. The contribution of aboriginal peoples is often referred to in public discourses and ceremonies.

Words versus Deeds

But as sociologists know, there is often a vast distance between discourse and reality. For example, various inequalities between Alberta and Ontario and the other provinces are increasing. Assimilation rate of Francophones living outside Québec is high. Social and cultural integration of immigrants is generally not problematic, but socioeconomic differences are great between newcomers and old stock people. Symbolic recognition of first nations is a *fait accompli*, but the process of creating a new level of government controlled by aboriginal people is slow and aboriginals continue to be victims of inequalities. The national unity question is still problematic: the level of support for Québec sovereignty remains high, and 51 (from among a possible 75) *Bloc québécois* (the Québec sovereigntist party at the federal level) Members of Parliament were elected in Québec in the January 2006 federal election.

Three factors have substantially contributed to reshaping Canadian identity: increased continental economic integration, immigration, and the development of a new political culture based on the *Charter of Rights and Freedoms*.

Continentalism, which in the 1960s and 1970s was considered a complete negation of the Canadian identity, has made enormous strides. The large increase in north-south trade since the adoption of NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement) is indicative of Canada's new level of integration into the North American economy. In the meantime, with the decline of the British Empire and the entry of England in the European Union, the links with Great Britain have weakened—except maybe in the field of sociology(!) where, according to an analysis published in a recent issue of the Fall 2005 issue of the *Canadian Journal of Sociology*, for the 1993-2003 period, more Canadian authors were published in the *British Journal of Sociology* than in either the *American Journal of Sociology* or the *American Sociological Review* (Baer, 2005).

Immigration is transforming not only the face of Canada but also the very definition the country gives itself. Canada is a land of immigration and its largest city, Toronto, with almost half of its inhabitants having been born in another country, is now one of the most cosmopolitan cities in the world. The city has the fastest demographic growth

of all cities in North America. Between 1950 and 2005, Canada received more than nine million new immigrants, a number almost equivalent to the entire populations of Austria or Switzerland. The very diverse origins of Canadians and their integration into the English-speaking majority probably constitute the most powerful force leading to a new self-definition in Canada. Not being of British stock, new immigrants do not see themselves as English Canadians, but simply as Canadians.

Finally, Canada's 1982 *Charter of Rights and Freedoms* has taken on enormous symbolic significance in the Canadian culture. Probably more than any other factor, its reference to individual rather than to collective rights has changed the political culture of the country and contributed to the construction of a new identity. This is a major change. In theory, there are a number of clauses in this *Charter* that are directed toward the promotion of collective rights but, in practice, individual rights have become the essential reference.

Do all these changes indicate that Canada and the United States are drawing closer together and, as a result, that specific characteristics at the heart of the Canadian identity are being abandoned? Only time will provide a clear answer to this question. It should be noted, however, that even if Canada is more integrated into the North America socioeconomic space, English Canada and Québec are showing considerable cultural dynamism in literature, popular music, film, and painting. Through this cultural flowering, Canada promotes its own identity, different from that of the United States. If this analysis is correct, economic tendencies and cultural tendencies are evolving differently. In spite of increased economic integration, a new definition of Canada has emerged, not based only on objective aspects (e.g., the North, welfare state, an officially bilingual country) but on new representation of themselves.

Québec's Status in New Canada

French Canadians believed in the thesis of the two founding peoples for generations and dreamed of building a bi-national state like others in Europe. It was a way of marking their Canadian identity and of indicating that they belonged to a collective national entity that referred to a common symbolism, a way of believing that Canada, from its very beginning, formally recognized the founding contribution of the French. In more contemporary terms, Guy Rocher describes this utopia as a civic project—not an ethnic aspiration—where one nation defines its own place alongside others, and not apart from them.

A fragmentation occurred inside old French Canada. Traditional French Canada disappeared as a normative unit and its identity has been shattered. The words "French Canadians" are no more used in public discourses. Francophone minorities have adopted a communitarian approach to define themselves

© Canadian Tourism Commission, Pierre St-Jacques



Christ Church Cathedral and Place de la Cathédrale building

outside Québec, as illustrated by the official name of the *Fédération des communautés francophones et acadienne*.

In Québec, French-speaking people do not define their identity as one of the many ethnic identities in Canada. Federalists as well as sovereigntists consider that Québec is a nation (in a sociological sense) open to integration of immigrants. French—known or spoken by 94% of the population—is the language of the civil society and the language of integration of immigrants of diverse ethnic origins, just as English is that of Canada's outside Québec. As the official language of Québec, French is intended to be the rallying point for individuals living there and the use of the language means being a full-fledged member of the civil society, as English is in the United States, or Swedish in Sweden, and Finish in Finland. Linguistic laws protect and promote French in the public sphere; an equilibrium between individual rights and collective rights (a notion difficult to understand by many Americans) has been reached, and many other democratic countries consider the situation in Québec as a model to promote the language of a minority group while respecting individual rights.

Nowadays, the Québec nation is referred to in public discussions and academic literature as a political nation, based on citizenship and civil rights. This conception, now dominant, marks a radical break with the reference to traditional French-Canadian nationalism that has frequently stressed its defensive character: emphasis on the struggle for survival, idealization of the past, and resentment. Contemporary Québec nationalism is different and has transformed itself from a nationalism of resentment that has become a modern nationalism of self-affirmation, up to a point that some observers stated that the pendulum has now moved toward a loss of common memory and a kind of aseptic nationalism.

Many definitions of the *nation québécoise* were proposed over the past 20 years, and Québec is an interesting

example of a radical mutation of nationalism in small nations. All the proposed definitions of the nation favour common citizenship but differ as to the degree of importance accorded to the cultural aspect and the role of collective memory and give more importance to the territorial aspect of nationhood. If Québec cannot be called a nation-state, let us say that it is a region-state located inside a larger political entity, like Catalonia is a region-state in Spain. This shared view of the nation in Québec has allowed the emergence of a typical form of *interculturalism*, a Québécois version of Canadian multiculturalism. The proportion of citizens born abroad is greater in Québec than in the United States; for this reason, a new self definition of "Québécois" was necessary, as it was in Canada, generally.

Toward a New Territorial Duality

Statistics on languages spoken in Canada reveal the emergence of a linguistic polarisation. English is the dominant language outside Québec. Outside Québec, the relative proportion of Francophones is declining and is presently less than 5%. In Québec, Anglophones (i.e., those for whom English is the mother tongue) represent 8.1% of the total population, compared to 13.8% in 1951. Immigrant populations or Allophones represent now 10% of the total population in Québec, more than the proportion of Anglophones. This language-based territorial duality began to emerge in the second half of the 20th century. This *territorialization* process parallels the refounding process of collective identity described above.

One must conclude that there are now new Canadian and Québécois identities that coexist and each is developing within its own frame of reference. A new territorial duality is replacing the former national duality corresponding to the old English and French Canada. On the one hand, many analysts plead for an official recognition of this new territorial linguistic duality while, on the other hand, W. Kymlicka, a well known analyst of Canadian multiculturalism, pleads for an asymmetrical federalism that would recognize the existence of Québec as a specific nation inside Canada. This last view is not shared by Canadian nationalists. In fact, the latter are strongly opposed because it continues to consider Québeckers as French Canadians, an ethnicist approach no longer valued in Québec. All previous attempts to adapt the Canadian Constitution so as to recognize the specific status of Québec inside Canada have failed. This is contrary to what has happened in recent years in Spain, Belgium, and other multinational states. Canadian nationalists are most reluctant to accept any form of asymmetry to be included in the Constitution; such was not the case in the past, before the Trudeau era.

Is Separatism Dead?

In 1995, Québeckers declined by a thin majority (50.6%) a referendum on sovereignty accompanied with an association with Canada. The participation rate was very high (94%), apparently a record in democratic states.¹ More than ten years later, public support for a similar question is above 50%. A tougher question (on strict independence or complete separation) receives less support (35-40%). Support for the

PUBLIC SOCIOLOGY

Sociology translates to public action . . .

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

The U.S. Border Patrol at a Juncture with Public Sociology

by Robert Lee Maril, East Carolina University

Urged on by several graduate students at my university, I began ride-alongs in January 2000 with agents of the U.S. Border Patrol based at the McAllen Station in deep south Texas. I soon became involved in a journey, which to date has led me from the collection of data along the U.S.–Mexico border to, quite literally, the halls of the U.S. Congress. My experience in this project at times exhilarating, exhaustive, and shocking, I believe it once again demonstrates both the viability and necessity of Public Sociology.

The initial research objective was to complete a case study of the border patrol.¹ Except for the notable work of Josiah Heyman, there are few empirically based studies of the U.S. Border Patrol by social scientists.² The basic assumption underlying this research effort was admittedly simplistic, and, arguably naïve: Among other assumptions, I reasoned that groups that would understand the complexity of the problems and concerns associated with the border between the United States and Mexico would be those spending the most time directly involved in this region. The major goal of my study as it developed over time was to understand the daily work and perspective of the men and women who spent 20 years or more of their lives attempting to enforce the laws as they understood them and within obvious institutional constraints.³ Using an inductive research design, I increasingly focused my efforts in the field on undocumented workers and immigration issues, illegal drugs, and, after the events of 9/11, the transition of this relatively small federal agency into the arms of the Department of Homeland Security.

Hazardous Work

I was both sympathetic to the plight of the thousands of undocumented workers I observed as they were apprehended, as well as agents who risked their own lives on a daily basis patrolling the border; interdicting illegal drugs is especially hazardous work. I witnessed the death of one undocumented worker in a high-speed car chase, and on a number of occasions, I personally observed agents being forced to put their own lives in harm's way. Agents were provided with inferior equipment and minimal professional training (at least half could not swim, although they patrolled the banks of the Rio Grande River daily). These factors' adverse impacts were amplified by questionable management practices, putting their lives in even greater jeopardy. One result of these dismal working conditions is that the job of a Border Patrol agent is one of the most hazardous in all of law enforcement.

Eventually I published a book, *Patrolling Chaos: The U.S. Border Patrol in Deep South Texas*, which detailed these and other findings based on a wealth of systematic observations and interviews. In the concluding chapter I suggested a number of specific micro- and macro-level changes in institutional practice and public policy based upon the empirical data. By the time I had completed this study, immigration, along with border security, had become national issues of primary importance, as suggested by Tomás Jiménez's recent article in these pages.⁴

I made a conscious decision to participate in the growing public debate taking shape on both the local, state, and national levels. My decision was based upon at least three factors: (1) My research had shown that there was scant empirical evidence for a number of the claims and assertions that were being tossed around as social facts; (2) My research pointed towards certain policy considerations that had virtually been ignored; and (3) I realized that if I did not actively advocate on behalf of my own policy recommendations, they, and the four years of research and writing upon which they were founded, would soon be relegated to the dust bin.

I have in the last six months appeared on a large number of radio talk shows across the country and been interviewed by other local, state, and national media. My research findings have consistently failed to please members of all political parties and positions; many people seek simplistic, quick solutions that fit particular ideological platforms.

Taking Research to the Hill

In the spring of 2005, I approached several Congress Members—on both sides of the political spectrum on the U.S. House Judiciary Committee—who I thought might have a political interest in the research findings and resulting public policy implications. After a number of false starts, I began corresponding with the staff of Congresswoman Sheila Jackson Lee (D-TX) of Houston, one among several politicians who were very sympathetic to the implied reforms. Eventually I helped craft, along with several others, H.R. 4044, the *Rapid Response Border Protection Act of 2005*, sponsored by Reps. Jackson and Silvestre Reyes (D-TX), a former sector chief of the U.S. Border Patrol and a member of the Intelligence and Armed Services Committee.

Once H.R. 4044 hit the floor of the House it was immediately attacked for not including a full-blown immigration agenda. My concerns, however politically myopic, were centered on institutional reforms in the Border Patrol that would bring it up to speed with other modern law enforcement agencies, which thrive under accepted professional management principles and practices. I reasoned that a law enforcement agency that was sufficiently equipped, staffed, trained, and managed would, in both the short and long run, be more proactive to the myriad problems faced along the U.S.–Mexico border, be more humane, and possibly better protect the lives of the hundreds of illegal immigrants who die every year while trying to enter this country. I also reasoned that this same law enforcement agency would learn how to better protect its own agents as they patrolled the line.

Vital sections of H.R. 4044 soon found support in another immigration bill, although eventually Republican Congressman James Sensenbrenner's H.R. 4437, the *Border Protection, Antiterrorism, and Illegal Immigration Control Act of 2005*, was summarily passed by the House Judiciary Committee, with minimal debate, before being sent to the House floor. On the floor of the House, parts of the bill I helped craft were reborn yet again in a last attempt to amend Sensenbrenner's bill by Reyes and fellow Democrats John Conyers, Jr., of Michigan (Ranking Member of the Judiciary Committee), and Bennie G. Thompson of Mississippi (Ranking Member of the Homeland Security Committee). But, their motion failed.

At this writing, the Senate is about to take up the Sensenbrenner bill, legislation that has created a remarkable amount of public dissent among a number of widely disparate stakeholders. My hope remains that some of the specific issues I have raised about the Border Patrol, issues based upon empirical research, will continue to be a part of the national debate as the increasingly contentious political process unfolds. To that end, I continue to advocate on behalf of the reforms detailed in H.R. 4044. □

Notes

¹ I lived on the Texas–Mexico border for almost 20 years. Much of my research focuses on this region. See, for example, Maril, Robert Lee. 1989. *Poorest of Americans*. Notre Dame: University of Notre Dame Press.

² Heyman, Josiah. 1998. "State Effects on Labor Exploitation: The INS and the Undocumented Immigrants at the Mexico–United States Border." *Critique of Anthropology* 18, No. 2, pp. 157–80.

³ Maril, Robert Lee. 2004. *Patrolling Chaos*. Lubbock: Texas Tech University Press, pp. 14–19.

⁴ Jiménez, Tomás. 2005. "American Immigration Policy: Toward Integration," *Footnotes*, September, pp. 3–4, <www2.asanet.org/footnotes/septoct05/fm2.html>.

Canada, from previous page

sovereigntist movement is high among the young and declines as age increases.

Many reasons explain the rise in popularity of the sovereignty-association model. First, there is a generation effect: support for the sovereigntist movement is higher among today's younger voters compared to former generations surveyed at the same age. Support is also higher among newly retired people, and, as they grow older, sovereigntists continue to support the dream of their

youth. Second, there are demographic changes: analysts estimate that 400,000 elderly persons have died since 1995 (a majority of them federalists) and that among the more than one million new voters, two thirds intend to vote "yes" in an eventual referendum. Finally, support is increasing among immigrants, who are now better integrated into the Francophone majority in Québec.

Does this mean that Québec will one day secede from Canada? It is difficult to

predict the results of an election or of a referendum. For the moment, the poll results indicate the existence of a strongly shared national sentiment that could lead to the formation of a French-speaking state in North America. □

Note

¹ For a complete analysis, see my book (with Gilles Gagné), *Les raisons fortes. Nature et signification de l'appui à la souveraineté du Québec*, Montréal, Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 2002, and

see Gagné, Gilles and Simon Langlois. 2000. "Is separatism dead? Not quite yet." *Policy Options* June, Volume 21, Number 5:29-45.

Reference

Baer, Doug. 2005. "On the Crisis in Canadian Sociology: Comment on McLaughlin." *Canadian Journal of Sociology* 30, 4:497.

NSF's 2005 Support for Sociology Totaled \$11.6 Million

The National Science Foundation (NSF) is a significant source of federal funding for basic research in sociology. NSF provides approximately 40 percent of the total such support for the discipline, according to national statistics on basic R&D across disciplines. In addition to support sociologists receive for work in interdisciplinary research, science and math education research, and special initiatives such as the multi-million-dollar Human and Social Dynamics initiative (see call for proposals at <www.nsf.gov/dir/index.jsp?org=SBE> and February 2004 Footnotes, p. 5), NSF's Sociology Program provides support for specifically sociological research.

Listed below are the Sociology Program's awards for basic research support and dissertation improvement grants for fiscal year 2005. The list includes some projects that shared funding with a few other social science programs at NSF. NSF funded 41 new research projects (including six collaborations and two workshops) and 39 doctoral dissertation improvement proposals. The Sociology Program and other NSF programs and initiatives jointly committed \$11.5 million to research projects and workshops, including continued support for the General Social Survey for four years at the level of \$1,748,568 annually. The Program also spent \$240,333 to fund dissertation research for sociology students.

The Sociology Program holds two grant competitions annually (Regular Research; proposal deadlines are August and January 15; Dissertation Improvement; proposal deadlines are October and February 15). The Program is a major source of sociological research funding as part of NSF's mission to encourage theoretically focused empirical investigations aimed at improving the explanation of fundamental social processes and structures.

Regular Awards

Alexander, Karl, John Hopkins University, *Life Course Patterns of Urban Youth Through the Third Decade*, \$150,000.

Baumer, Eric, University of Missouri-St. Louis, *Community Variation in the Disposition of Criminal Cases: The Role of Social, Cultural and Political Context*, \$80,752.

Bulle, Robert, Drexel University, *Collaborative Research: Civil Society and the Environment*, \$127,706.

Bushway, Shawn, University of Maryland-College Park, *The Impact of Employment, Job Quality and Labor Market Context on Adolescent Problem Behavior*, \$124,113. Jointly funded with the Law and Social Science Program.

Calhoun, Craig, Social Science Research Council, *Sociological Theory and the Sociology of Science: A Conference on Continuing and Future Importance of the Sociology of Robert K. Merton*, \$44,741.

Carmin, JoAnn, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, *Navigating Transnational Forces: Continuity and Change in Environmental Movement Organizations in Central and Eastern Europe*, \$194,677. Jointly funded with the Office of International Science and Engineering.

Carrigan, William, Rowan University, *Research in Undergraduate Institutions (RUI): Mob Violence against Mexicans in the United States, 1848-1928*, \$99,973. Jointly funded with the Law and Social Science Program.

Chaves, Mark, University of Arizona, *National Congregations Study, Wave II*, \$104,838.

Cohn, Samuel, Texas A&M University, *New Strategies for State Development Policy Under Globalization: Risk Reduction, Transnational Bargaining and Income Rationing in the Promotion of Employment in Northeast Brazil*, \$66,911.

Davis, James, Peter Mardsen & Tom Smith, National Opinion Research Center, *A Proposal to Continue: A National Data Program for the Social Sciences*, \$6,961,337. Jointly funded by the Division of Social and Economic Sciences.

Duniere, Mitch, Princeton University, *Small Grant for Exploratory Research: New Technologies for Ethnographic Data Collection, Storage and Dissemination*, \$123,250.

Grant, Don, II, University of Arizona, *The Organization of Environmental Injustice*, \$128,858.

Grodsky, Eric, University of California-Davis, *Collaborative Research: High School Exit Examinations and Labor Market Outcomes among Young Adults*, \$50,835.

Gullickson, Aaron, Columbia University, *Collaborative Research: Socioeconomic and Kinship Factors in Infant and Child Mortality in Historical Slavonia*, \$32,367. Jointly funded with the Cultural Anthropology Program.

Hammel, Eugene, University of California-Berkeley, *Collaborative Research: Socioeconomic and Kinship Factors in Infant and Child Mortality in Historical Slavonia*, \$11,339. Jointly funded with the Cultural Anthropology Program.

Hao, Linxin, John Hopkins University, *Intra-generational Mobility and Social Inequality: Does Immigration Play a Role?* \$89,919.

Hooks, Gregory & Chad Smith, Washington, State University, *Environmental Impacts of Military and Civilian Production and Consumption on Native American Homelands*, \$159,576.

Jenkins, J. Craig, Ohio State University, *Collaborative Research: Civil Society and the Environment*, \$159,702.

Keister, Lisa & Randy Hodson, Ohio State University, *Ownership and Innovation: Corporate Ownership and Strategy Formation During China's Transition*, \$86,355. Jointly funded with the Innovation and Organizational Change Program.

Lamont, Michele, Harvard University, *Workshop on Interdisciplinary Standards for Qualitative Research*, \$47,122. Jointly funded by the Political Science, Law and Social Science and Cultural Anthropology Programs.

Latourneau, Elizabeth, Medical University of South Carolina, *Offender Registration: Examination of Intended and Unintended Effects on Juvenile Offenders*, \$200,001. Jointly funded with the Law and Social Science Program.

Manza, Jeff & Ernest Brooks, Northwestern University, *Public Opinion and Welfare State Effort in Comparative Perspective*, \$149,525.

Matthews, Stephen, Glenn Firebaugh & Barrett Lee, Pennsylvania State University-University Park, *Collaborative*

Research: Measuring Spatial Segregation, \$102,140. Jointly funded with the Methodology, Measurement and Statistics Program.

Mikhail, Alexseev & C.R. Hofstetter, San Diego State University, *Migration and Ethno-religious Hate Crime in the Russian Federation: Risk Profiles 200-2010*, \$212,890. Jointly funded with the Political Science Program.

Min, Pyong Gap, City University of New York-Queens College, *The Effect of Immigrant Entrepreneurship on Ethnic Attachment and Ethnic Solidarity: Koreans, the Chinese, and Indians in New York*, \$97,551.

Moaddel, Mansoor, Mark Tessler & Ronald Inglehart, Eastern Michigan University, *Iraqis' Perceptions of the Past, Present & Future*, \$144,069.

Petersen, Trond, University of California-Berkeley, *Firm-Level Gender Inequalities in Traditional Societies*, \$88,862. Jointly funded with the Office of International Science and Engineering.

Peterson, Ruth, Lauren Krivo, Mei-Po Kwan, Christopher Browning & Catherine Calder, Ohio State University, *Segregation and Local Crime: An Integrated Spatial Analysis*, \$250,000. Jointly funded by the Law and Social Science Program.

Peterson, Ruth & Lauren Krivo, Ohio State University, *Research and Training for the Better Understanding of the Race/Ethnicity-crime and Criminal Justice Link*, \$155,000. Jointly funded by the Law and Social Science Program and the Directorate for Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences.

Reardon, Sean, Stanford University, *Collaborative Research: Measuring Spatial Segregation*, \$135,338. Jointly funded with the Methodology, Measurement and Statistics Program.

Reuter, Peter & Shawn Bushway, University of Maryland-College Park, *Small Grant for Exploratory Research (SGER): A Workshop to Build Bridges between Economists and Criminologists; College Park, MD, June 2005*, \$7,500. Jointly funded with the Economics and Law and Social Science Programs.

Robinson, Dawn & Jody Clay-Warner, University of Georgia, *Collaborative Research: Examining the Relationship between Identity, Injustice and Emotion*, \$150,378.

Silby, Susan, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, *What Is the Place of Safety in Science?: An Experiment in Group Ethnography*, \$228,240.

Smith-Lovin, Lynn, Duke University, *Collaborative Research: Examining the Relationship between Identity, Injustice, and Emotion*, \$66,682.

Stryker, Robin, University of Minnesota-Twin Cities, *The Politics of Social Science in Government Regulation of Equal Employment Opportunity*, \$169,745.

Sullivan, Daniel, Portland State University, *Planning Grant: Invasion-Succession or Welcome Mat? Examining Race and Ownership Status in Long-term Residents' Reactions to Gentrification*, \$37,706.

Tolnay, Stewart, University of Washington, *A New Database for the Study of Southern Lynchings*, \$149,935.

Walker, Henry, University of Arizona, *Collaborative Research: Impact of Legitimacy by Endorsement on Coalition Formation in Power Structures*, \$19,776.

Warren, John, University of Minnesota-Twin Cities, *Collaborative Research: High School Exit Examinations and Labor Market Outcomes Among Young Adults*, \$55,124.

Willer, David, University of South Carolina, *Collaborative Research: Impact of Legitimacy by Endorsement on Coalition Formation in Power Structures*, \$125,874.

Zuo, Jiping, St. Cloud State University, *Understanding Married Women's Domestic Role Orientation in Urban China: The Role of the Changing Workplace*, \$139,593.

Dissertation Awards

Aldrich, Howard & Ana Teixeira, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, *Organizational Legitimacy Processes in the Southern California Tuna Industry*, \$7,490.

Attewell, Paul & Thurston Domina, City University of New York-Graduate School, *Educational Segregation in the United States*, \$4,200.

Beauregard, Robert & Sookhee Oh, New School University, *Immigrant Communities and Ethnic Linkages: Suburban Koreans in the New York-New Jersey Metropolitan Area*, \$7,780.

Bearman, Peter & Emily Erikson, Columbia University, *Structure and Growth: English Trade in the East Indies, 1601-1835*, \$7,366.

Buckley, Cynthia & Jennifer Barrett, University of Texas-Austin, *Religion and Maternal and Child Health in Uzbekistan*, \$6,600.

Clemons, Elisabeth & Sohar Lechman, University of Chicago, *Women in American Politics*, \$6,210.

Conley, Dalton & Rebecca Glauber, New York University, *Gender, Parenthood, Employment and Health*, \$4,350.

Conley, Dalton & Kate Strully, New York University, *Does Money Beget Health? A Search for Exogenous Variation*, \$1,115.

Cook, Karen & Alexandra Gerbasi, Stanford University, *Attribution and Commitment in Different Types of Exchange*, \$7,471.

DiMaggio, Paul, Sara Curran & Filiz Garip, Princeton University, *From Migrant Social Capital to Community Development: A Relational Account of Migration, Remittance and Inequality*, \$4,613.

Fernandez, Roberto & Brian Rubineau, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, *Network Influences on Persistence in Engineering Programs*, \$7,500.

Galaskiewicz, Joseph & George Hobor, University of Arizona, *Plugging into the Global Economy: A Study of the Economic Development in Smaller, Industrial Cities*, \$7,500.

Gocek, Fatema & Deniz Erkmen, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor, *Deciphering the Professional: the Culture of Transnationalism in Comparison*, \$7,500.

Greenberg, David & Jeffrey Lin, New York University, *Exploring the Impact of Institutional Placement on the Recidivism of Delinquent Youth*, \$3,855.

Griswold, Wendy & Terence McDonnell, Northwestern University, *AIDS Streetscapes: The Imagery of Campaigns against HIV in Chicago & Accra*, \$7,500.

Rose, from page 5

phenomenon in Great Britain and the United States. She currently focuses on the emergence of heritage conservation as a global professional culture. She has been active professionally and won numerous university awards for teaching and service.

Cynthia Bogard, Associate Professor of Sociology at Hofstra University, is currently director of the college's Women's Studies Program. Besides gender, her intellectual interests center around the impact of ordinary people on social policy. Her recently published book, *Seasons Such as These: How Homelessness Took Shape in America* examines how activists in New York and Washington, DC, brought homelessness to the forefront of American social problems during the Reagan Administration. She has extensive background in journalism and academic editing.

Michael Kimmel, Professor of Sociology at Stony Brook University, is a germinal figure in the study of masculinities, and has published extensively in many other scholarly areas. He has also had a long career as an editor, editing the scholarly journal, *Men and Masculinities*, and an advising or consulting editor of a dozen journals, including *Psychology Today*. He also edits a book series at NYU Press, the "Global Masculinities" series at Zed Press/St. Martins, and the "Gender Classics" series at Paradigm Publishers.

Naomi Rosenthal is professor emerita at SUNY College at Old Westbury. Her work on 19th century women's movement networks, funded by NSF, has been published in major sociological journal. Her book about changing ideas about spinsterhood and womanliness, *Spinster Tales and Womanly Possibilities* (funded by NEH), was recently published by SUNY Press. Her current interests focus on the lives of full-time college students who work. She is currently the book review editor for *Qualitative Sociology*.

Michael Schwartz is Professor in the Department of Sociology and Faculty Director of the Undergraduate College of Global Studies at Stony Brook University. He has written extensively on business structure and on social movements, including *The Power Structure of American Business* (with Beth Mintz) and *Radical Protest and Social Structure*. His current work, which seeks to understand the dialectical relationship between social structure and popular protest, includes a major study of the

interaction among management practices, labor processes, and the labor movement in Detroit; and an exploration of the impact of American economic and military policy in Iraq on the political stance of the current insurgency there. As Chair of the ASA Publications Committee, he was the interim editor (with Felice Levine) of the Rose Series during the transition to the University of Massachusetts. □

NSF, from previous page

Guthrie, Doug & Junmin Wang, New York University, *Central State Monopoly, Local State Competition and Global Market Engagement: The Dynamics of the Chinese Tobacco Industry in the Post-Communist Era*, \$7,480.

Haveman, Heather & Geraldine Wu, Columbia University, *The Interdependence of Organizational Knowledge and Financing - Three Papers on Technological Innovation, Learning, and Corporate Restructuring*, \$7,429.

Jacobs, David & Daniel Tope, Ohio State University, *The Political Context of Union Certification Elections*, \$6,784.

Jenkins, C. Craig, Marianne Abbott, Ohio State University, *Humanitarian Security in Assistance Context*, \$2,100.

Karabel, Jerome & Thomas Medvetz, University of California-Berkeley, *Merchants of Expertise: The Transformation of American Think Tanks, 1960-2002*, \$5,600.

Kleinman, Daniel & Abby Kinchy, University of Wisconsin-Madison, *Science and Transnational Activism: The Controversy over Genetically Modified Maize in Mexico*, \$7,500.

McCarthy, John & Edward Walker, Pennsylvania State University, *The Institutionalization of Social Movements and the Growth of Grassroots Lobbying*, \$7,472.

McManus, Patricia & Claudia Geist, Indiana University, *Consequences in Context: Labor Market Effects of Entry into Marriage and Cohabitation for Men and Women in Comparative Perspective*, \$7,500.

Macy, Michael & Stephen Benard, Cornell University-Endowed, *Intergroup Conflict and Emerging Social Structure*, \$7,450.

Molm, Linda & Jessica Brown, University of Arizona, *Third-Party Intervention and Perceptions of Fairness: Extending Social Exchange*, \$7,464.

Molm, Linda, Lynn Smith-Lovin & Steven Nelson, University of Arizona, *Criminal Deviance as Affect Control*, 7,500.

Nathanson, Constance & Nadia Islam, Columbia University, *Negotiating Strategies: Immigrant Non-profit Organiza-*

tions as Social Movement Actors, \$6,810.

Pescosolido, Bernice & Sigrun Olafsdottir, Indiana University, *Medicalizing Mental Health: A Comparative View of the Public, Private, and Professional Construction of Mental Illness*, \$6,200.

Portes, Alesandro & Adriana Abdenur, Princeton University, *Urban Government and Residential Segregation in Brazil*, \$3,900.

Rieker, Patricia & Michelle Poulin, Boston University, *Strategies for Avoiding Risk: The Behavioral Autonomy among Adolescent Girls in Rural Malawi*, \$7,340.

Seidman, Gay & Landy Sanchez, University of Wisconsin-Madison, *Permeable Walls? Residential Segregation and Local Labor Markets in two Mexican Cities*, \$2,215.

Silver, Beverly & Baris Eren, John Hopkins University, *The Trajectory of Democracy: The Social Roots of Political Change in Turkey, 1946-2004*, \$6,250.

Small, Mario & Laura Shark, Princeton University, *Evaluating Research in the Age of Human Subjects Regulations*, \$5,166.

Soule, Sarah & Alan Schussman, University of Arizona, *Making Real Money: Local Currency and Social Economies in the United States*, \$5,227.

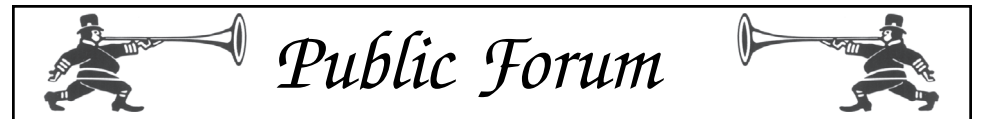
Stryker, Robin & Pamela Wald, University of Minnesota-Twin Cities, *Bringing Welfare State Theories to the States: How Ideas, Actors and State Structures Affect Welfare Reform Trajectories in Minnesota & Wisconsin*, \$7,500.

Swidler, Ann & Lisa Stampnitzki, University of California-Berkeley, *Terrorism Discourse and the Rise of the Terrorism Expert, 1972-2002*, \$5,455.

Szasz, Andrew & Douglas Bevington, University of California-Santa Cruz, *The Role of Small Social Movement Organizations in Federal Conservation Policy Since 1989*, \$7,300.

Troyer, Lisa & Reef Younggreen, University of Iowa, *Innovation and Influence in Group Problem Solving*, \$5,235.

Voss, Kim & Teresa Sharpe, University of California-Berkeley, *Innovation, Revitalization & Organizational Change in the American Labor Movement*, \$7,406. □

**Public Forum****Universal Sociological Law**

In a series of *Footnotes* essays written at the waning of ASA's centennial year, Bruce Keith details his perspective that sociology has evolved to be a profession rather than a science (see January 2006 *Footnotes*, p. 9, December 2005, p. 6, and November 2005, p. 5.) Keith maintains that the discipline has no unifying principle comparable to Einstein's $E = mc^2$ and that sociology fails to discover any law that is applicable across social contexts (Keith, December 2005).

It is ironic that Keith laments social science's presumed failure to uncover universally applicable "social law" while touting "natural laws," because universal social laws can indeed be discerned through a physics-informed sociological theory. But the scientific usefulness of such social laws is limited, because their only practical purpose would be to establish, in Keith's words, a consensus on basic concepts (December 2005).

The discipline of physics has uncovered laws descriptive and predictive of the physical universe that are directly applicable to the social universe. One Newtonian law, for example, states that every action creates a reaction. In the social universe, the action-reaction dynamic can be called an interaction. Every social interaction creates change. As is true in a *physics* reaction, what succeeds a *social* reaction is different from what preceded it. Also, actions always take place in an environment, so by default even events and behaviors that seem only to be singular, isolated, or unprovoked actions are in fact interactions.

One concept most sociologists agree upon is socialization. Individuals are molded through their interactions. All actions result in change, either in the individual directly or in how an individual understands themselves and the reality in which they exist.

For interactions that result in massive and immediate change, the universal social law of every action creating a reaction is straightforward and readily apparent. However, interactions causing subtle change (e.g., requiring long periods of time to be documented, not above human perceptual thresholds, or not recognized consciously) give the deceptive appearance of violating universal law.

Any social action is an interaction because it takes place in the social context with which it interacts—a context that creates relative change over time. Research allows quantification or qualitative analysis of some types of

change. According to the law of socialization, people come to learn and understand the world through their experiences with it. The fact that most people generally have a shared socially and physically cultivated understanding of the world is what makes interactions between individuals possible.

These processes are self-reinforcing because interacting entities are changed via interaction, and, by reversing our perspective, we know that people's shared understanding of the world inextricably depends upon social interactions. Society defined in the broadest way possible is the shared understanding of the world around us. Of course, no two people have identical experiences, which means society has as many perceptual variations as there are people. Because perceptions are changing through constant interactions, society as a whole is in a constant state of flux relative to the people and social and physical contexts that comprise it.

As far as we know, everything is subject to laws of causality and time, but social interactions (and thus society) are infinite in themselves because, like the supposed infinite universe described by physics, social interactions are in a chronic state of cause and change.

In theory, discovering universal sociological laws would create a foundation upon which scientific knowledge could be built. As a scientific discipline, sociology's only benefit of recognizing the infinite nature of society would be to create consensus about the basic concepts of the discipline, allowing us to define all of our concepts in relation to the indefinable truth or the true nature of society. Social structure and institutions are one way to look at an infinite society, capturing some but not all of society's infinite nature. For individuals, concepts like "identity" and the "self" as well as "practices" and "roles" are only part of the infinite picture. Thus, as is the case with theoretical physics, an agreed-upon understanding of society that accounts for the infiniteness of the social universe and its natural laws could help legitimate sociology as a science by giving the discipline a theoretical foundation upon which all sociologists could work with each other instead of just working alongside each other.

References

Keith, Bruce. 2005. "A Century in Motion: Disciplinary Culture and Organizational Drift in American Sociology." *Footnotes* 33:9 (December) p. 6.

Jason Eastman, Florida State University, jje8932@fsu.edu

Call for Papers

Meetings

11th International Social Justice Conference, August 2-5, 2006, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany. Theme: "Social Justice in a World of Change: Interdisciplinary Approaches." Proposals are invited for papers and panel sessions that focus on all areas of justice research, particularly on social and political change and that approaches different scientific disciplines take in studying justice vis-à-vis these changes. Deadline: May 1, 2006. Contact: Bernd Wegener, Humboldt University, Institute of Social Sciences, D-10099 Berlin; 49-30-2093-4422; fax 49-30-2093-4430; email wegener@isjr2006.org; <www.isjr2006.org>.

Association for Applied and Clinical Sociology (AACS) 24th Annual Meeting, October 26-28, 2006, Crowne Plaza, San Jose Downtown Hotel, San Jose CA. AACS seeks proposals for workshops, panels, papers, poster presentations, and roundtables that promote Applied and Clinical Sociology in the discipline, the academy, government agencies, non-profit organizations, and consulting firms. Deadline: June 30, 2006. Contact: Benjamin Ben-Baruch, Vice-President and Program Chair, 4789 Pine Bluff Ste 3C, Ypsilanti, MI 48197; (734) 528-1439; fax (303) 479-1321; email AACS2006ProgramChair@aacsnet.org; <www.aacsnet.org>.

ORI Research Conference on Research Integrity, December 1-3, 2006, Safety Harbor Resort, Safety Harbor, FL. The purposes of the conference are to gather scholars from different disciplines together to discuss crucial research problems, explore different research methods, and share research results, with the ultimate goal of furthering understanding about ways to foster integrity and deter misconduct in research. Abstracts must be submitted electronically by April 28, 2006. Limited travel stipends will be available for graduate students who have papers accepted for presentation. See the ORI website <ori.hhs.gov/research/extra/rcrri.html> for details on submitting abstracts and conference schedule.

Publications

Teaching Qualitative Research Methods: Syllabi and Instructional Materials, Fourth edition. If you have a syllabus, course unit, assignment, film recommendation or other pedagogical practice for any of your courses in sociological based qualitative methods that you would be willing to share with the profession, send it to us at Vickie.jensen@csun.edu and/or ballard@csun.edu. Include your contact information and attachments of your submission.

Below the Belt: Race, Ethnicity, Labor and Politics in a Changing Sunbelt. The book will explore how internal population shifts and recent Latino and Asian immigration in the South are completely altering race relations, politics, popular culture, neighborhoods, labor practices, and local economies. We are currently collecting original chapters. Send a one-page abstract to Charles A. Gallagher, Department of Sociology, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA 30306; email cgallagher@gsu.edu. Deadline: April 30, 2006.

Contemporary Justice Review. The editors invite scholars to share recent work on critical issues of crime, punishment, and justice. We are looking for work that examines the harm that power-based social, political, economic, and religious arrangements cause to human and animal life. We are also interested in critical assessments of the media. Research and theories on alternatives to the criminal justice system such as restorative justice, which have been the signature of *CJR*, are welcome in all formats. We invite authors to address issues of justice in film, protest songs, historical narratives, and interviews. Contact: Diane Simmons Williams (dsw27@earthlink.net) for the journal's Managing Editor's Guidelines.

One full copy of the submission should be accompanied by a blind copy in anticipation of the reviewing process. Contact: Dennis Sullivan at dsullivan6@nycap.rr.com. *Contemporary Justice Review* is the "official" journal of the Justice Studies Association <www.justicestudies.org>.

Directory of Programs in Applied Sociology & Sociological Practice welcomes submissions for inclusion in the revised edition. 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 the following: institution contact/address information, web link to the program/department, contact faculty member, faculty listing, degrees available, and an indication if 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 of copy in the directory. Contact: Jeffrey R. Breese at jeffrey.breese@marymount.edu. Deadline: May 1, 2006.

Gender, Work and Organization special issue on "Un-doing Gender: Organizing and Dis-organizing Performance." This special issue is focused on how gender gets done and undone in organizations and through organizing, and with what consequences. We also see the issue offering a platform for exploring how gender projects are caught up in a multiplicity of often conflicting desires, doubts and discourses within shifting spaces and times that can indeed threaten the very concept of gender itself. We invite participants to see this issue as a space to engage theoretically with rethinking gender as a construct to explore possibilities for difference, and also empirically explore its doing and undoing in everyday organizational practice. Complete papers (not under review elsewhere) should be sent to both editors by May 31, 2006. Copy also to the editorial assistant Annie Dempsey at gwo.journal@mngt.keele.ac.uk. Contact the guest editors if you wish to discuss an idea or proposal for a paper, Alison Pullen at aml500@york.ac.uk and David Knights at d.knights@mngt.keele.ac.uk. For submission guidelines, consult the *Gender, Work and Organization* Journal at: <www.blackwellpublishing.com/journal.asp?ref=0968-6673>.

Journal of Academic Ethics. In this special issue we wish to explore the wide range of ethical, research, and administrative issues and problems faced by researchers, participants, sponsors, and administrators in the conduct research involving humans and the solutions proposed to these issues, problems, and ethical dilemmas. Paper abstracts should be forwarded by May 1, 2006, to Michael Owen, Journal of Academic Ethics, Office of the Associate Vice-President Research & International Development, Brock University, 500 Glenridge Avenue, St. Catharines, ON, Canada, L2S 3A1; email mowen@brocku.ca.

Journal of Interdisciplinary Feminist Thought invites contributions for its next issue, which will be devoted to the theme, "Women and Science." Papers are sought in all disciplines; joint papers and papers co-authored with student researchers are also encouraged. Papers should be 20-25 pages in length, typed, and formatted according to the accepted method for the discipline. Send three blind copies of all manuscripts to Carol Gibbons and Lois Eveleth, co-editors, c/o O'Hare Academic Center, Salve Regina University, Newport, RI 02840; email gibbonsc@salve.edu or evelethl@salve.edu. Each copy should be accompanied by a title page with contact information: author(s) name(s), institution(s), telephone number(s), and email address(es) for all authors, and home and work address for the corre-

sponding author. Deadline: June 1, 2006. All work should be original and current.

Journal of Social and Personal Relationships Special Issue on Personality and Personal Relationship Processes. Guest Editor: Stanley O. Gaines. The objective of this special issue is to bring together several cutting-edge studies of personality influences on personal relationship processes. Manuscripts should be electronically submitted to Stanley O. Gaines at sogainesjr@yahoo.com. Submit one copy in Word format with author names, affiliations and contact information (identifying information should be limited to the title page). Submitted papers should not have been previously published nor be currently under consideration for publication elsewhere. Reviewing and selection of papers for publication will be carried out according to the standards of JSPR. Authors should consult the general instructions for authors at the following Web address <www.sagepub.com/journalManuscript.aspx?pid=47&sc=1>. Deadline: May 1, 2006.

Michigan Sociological Review (MSR) encourages submissions for its fall 2006 issue. The MSR is an official, peer-refereed publication of the Michigan Sociological Association. The MSR publishes research articles, essays, research reports, and book reviews. Submissions deadline: June 15, 2006. Send an email attachment file in MS Word format (not pdf) along with a brief biographical statement to verschaj@gvsu.edu. Send disks via postal mail to: Joseph Verschaeve, *Michigan Sociological Review*, Department of Sociology, Grand Valley State University, 1101 AuSable Hall, Allendale, MI 49401.

Research in Political Sociology is accepting manuscripts for Vol. 16 that will focus on Politics, Neoliberalism, and Market Fundamentalism. The primary objective of *Research in Political Sociology* is to publish high quality, original scholarly manuscripts that advance the understanding of politics in society in a wide array of substantive areas that use different methods and employ a range theoretical perspectives. Manuscripts submitted for Volume 16 can focus on empirical issues such as, but not limited to, business policy, social policy, globalization, inequality, and political protest. Four copies of the manuscripts should be submitted to Harland Prechel, Department of Sociology, 4351 Academic Building, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843-4351. Deadline: August 30, 2006.

Syllabi and Instructional Resources for Teaching the Sociology of Consumers and Consumption, second edition. Course materials and syllabi are now being sought for inclusion in a resource guide for instructors of courses on consumption and popular culture, to be published by the American Sociological Association. Deadline: April 1, 2006. Send materials to J. Michael Ryan at mryan@socy.umd.edu and inquires to Dan Cook at dtcook@uiuc.edu. For the full call, see <www.com.m.uiuc.edu/faculty/Cook.html>.

Teaching About Ethnocide and Hate Crimes: A Resource Guide, second edition. If you have a syllabus, course unit, assignment, film recommendation or other pedagogical practice that you would be willing to share, send it to Abby Ferber at ferber@uucs.edu. Include your contact information and attachments of your submission, in Word format. Deadline: May 1, 2006. If you have an idea you would like to discuss, contact Abby Ferber, Department of Sociology, University of Colorado at Colorado Springs, 1420 Austin Bluffs Parkway, Colorado Springs, CO 80918.

Meetings

March 31, 2006. Third Annual Graduate Student Ethnography Conference, SUNY-Stony Brook, Stony Brook, NY. Contact: sunysb_ethnography@hotmail.com or lauren_joseph17@hotmail.com for more information, visit <ws.cc.stonybrook.edu/sociology/>.

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

April 5-6, 2006. The Third Annual Social Theory Forum, The Ryan Lounge, McCormack Building, University of Massachusetts-Boston. Theme: "Human Rights, Borderlands, and the Poetics of Applied Social Theory: Engaging with Gloria Anzaldua In Self and Global Transformations." Contact: Social Theory Forum, Department of Sociology, University of Massachusetts-Boston, 100 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, MA 02125.

May 12-14, 2006. Global Studies Association-North America 2006 Conference, co-sponsored by the International Studies Program, DePaul University. Theme: "Alternative Globalizations." Contact: Jerry Harris, GSA Organizational Secretary, 1250 North Wood St., Chicago, IL 60622; email: gharris234@comcast.net; <www.net4dem.org/mayglobal>.

June 8-10, 2006. Justice Studies Association 2006 Conference, University of California-Berkeley. Theme: "Where Do the Children Play?: Considering Future Generations through Peace, and Social and Restorative Justice." Contact: JSA President, Dan Okada at dokada@csus.edu. For more information: <www.justicestudies.org>.

June 15-18, 2006. 30th Conference of the Association of Christians Teaching Sociology, Covenant College, Lookout Mountain, Georgia. Theme: "Christian Sociology as a Calling: Past, Present, and Future." Contact: Russell Heddendorf at r.heddendorf@att.net; <www.actsoc.org>.

July 3-5, 2006. 2006 Conference of the International Visual Sociology Association, Urbino, Italy. Theme: "Eyes on the City." Visit <www.visualsociology.org> for more information.

August 2-5, 2006. 11th International Social Justice Conference, Humboldt University, Berlin. Theme: "Social Justice in a World of Change: Interdisciplinary Approaches." Contact: Bernd Wegener, Humboldt University, Institute of Social

Sciences, D-10099 Berlin; 49-30-2093-4422; fax 49-30-2093-4430; email wegener@isjr2006.org; <www.isjr2006.org>.

October 19-22, 2006. Society for the Scientific Study of Religion 2006 Annual Meeting, Portland Marriott Downtown, Portland, OR. Theme: "Religion v. Spirituality? Assessing the Relationship between Institutional Religious Involvement and Personal Religious Experience." Contact: Brenda Brasher at b.brasher@abd.nyu.edu.

October 26-28, 2006. 24th Annual Meeting of the Association for Applied and Clinical Sociology, Crowne Plaza San Jose Downtown Hotel, San Jose, CA. Contact: Benjamin Ben-Baruch, Vice-President and Program Chair, 4789 Pine Bluff Ste 3C, Ypsilanti, MI 48197; (734) 528-1439; fax (303) 479-1321; email AACS2006ProgramChair@aacsnet.org; <www.aacsnet.org>.

November 16-18, 2006. The Georgia Political Science Association Meeting, Savannah, GA. For more information, visit <www.gpsanet.org>. Contact: GPSA06@GeorgiaSouthern.edu.

December 1-3, 2006. ORI Research Conference on Research Integrity, Safety Harbor Resort, Safety Harbor, FL. The purposes of the conference are to gather scholars from different disciplines together to discuss crucial research problems, explore different research methods, and share research results, with the ultimate goal of furthering understanding about ways to foster integrity and deter misconduct in research. See the Office of Research Integrity website <ori.hhs.gov/research/extra/rcrri.html> for more details.

Funding

American Institute of Indian Studies announces its 2006 fellowship competition, and invites applications from scholars who wish to conduct their research in India. Junior fellowships are awarded to PhD candidates to conduct research for their dissertations in India for up to eleven months. Senior fellowships are awarded to scholars who hold the PhD degree for up to nine months of research in India. Deadline: July 1, 2006. Contact: American



4th Annual Qualitative Research Summer Intensive

June 23-28, 2006

Take courses taught by leading scholars in the field of qualitative analysis.

Topics include:

- Integrating Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis
- Focus Groups
- Grounded Theory
- Writing the Qualitative Dissertation
- And more...

Contact information@researchtalk.com or visit www.researchtalk.com for more information.

Special Offer for Footnotes readers!

Mention this ad to receive a 15% discount off registration.

RESEARCHTALK, INC.
(631) 218-8875 Fax (631) 218-8873
1650 Sycamore Ave. Suite 53, Bohemia, NY 11716

Funding, continued

Institute of Indian Studies, 1130 E. 59th Street, Chicago, IL 60637; (773) 702-8638; email aiis@uchicago.edu; <www.india.studies.org>.

EAI Fellows Program. The East Asia Institute (EAI), based in Seoul, Korea, invites applications to its Fellows Program on Peace, Governance, and Development in East Asia. The Program targets U.S.-based East Asianists with cutting-edge expertise in political science, international relations, and sociology. Each Fellow receives a \$14,900 stipend for a three-week visit. Deadline: May 31, 2006. Contact: Executive Director Ha-jeong Kim; +82-2-2277-1683 ext.107; email fellowships@eai.or.kr; <www.eai.or.kr/eng/program/fellows.html>.

India Network Foundation is pleased to announce travel grants to attend scientific meetings during 2006. All scientists in all fields coming from India and scheduled to present a paper at a national/international scientific meeting to be held in North America are invited to apply. The grant would cover travel and other conference related expenses but no stipends. The grant application should be prepared in the following format at least three months in advance of the scheduled conference: (1) Cover Letter with brief Curriculum Vitae (2) Abstract of paper presented and conference/session information (3) Copy of acceptance letter from organizers (4) Two recommendation letters. (5) Budget and other funding sought/approved in U.S. dollars (6) Letter from the institution/company approving leave in case of travel grant. Contact: India Network Foundation, 3956 Town Center Blvd #340, Orlando, FL 32837; fax 1-800-837-6384; email kvrao@indnet.org; <www.indianetwork.org>.

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation invites applications for the Investigator Awards in Health Policy Research 2006. Grants of up to \$275,000 are awarded to investigators from a variety of disciplines. Applicants must be affiliated either with educational institutions or with 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations located in the US. Letter of intent deadline: March 29, 2006. For more information, visit <www.rwjf.org/cfp/investigatorawards> or call (732) 932-3817.

Transitions to College Program of the Social Science Research Council is pleased to announce the availability of post-doctoral awards for new research related to transitions to college. Three grants in the amount of \$9,000 will be awarded. Applicants should have received a PhD in one of the social sciences (including history) within the last five years and should be employed at a U.S. university, college, or research institution. The post-doctoral grants are designed to stimulate new work on transitions that is innovative in its approach to the topic or in its methodology. These grants will complement three commissioned studies on questions of stratification, gender, and English language learners. Deadline: April 9, 2006. Contact: Jeppe Wohler, Social Science Research Council, 810 Seventh Avenue, New York, NY 10019; (212) 377-2700; email wohler@ssrc.org; <www.ssrc.org>.

Competitions

ASA Section on Aging and the Life Course invites nominations for the Matilda White Riley Distinguished Scholar Award. The award honors a scholar in the field of aging who has shown exceptional achievement in research, theory, policy analysis, or who has otherwise advanced knowledge of aging and the life course. Letters of nomination should describe the candidate's contributions to the study of aging and the life course. Additional letters of support are encouraged but not required. Nominations should be submitted by April 5, 2006, to: Jacqueline L. Angel, Professor of Public Affairs and Sociology, University of Texas-Austin, LBJ School of Public Affairs, PO Box Y, Austin, TX 78713-8925; (512) 471-2956; email jangel@mail.utexas.edu.

Association for Anthropology and Gerontology invites submissions for the Margaret Clark Award (\$500 graduate, \$250 undergraduate). The award honors Clark's pioneering work in gerontology and medical anthropology. Unpublished student papers in all fields are welcome. The relation to lifespan and aging issues must be discussed. Send three double-spaced copies, abstract, address, affiliation, phone, and verification of student status. Deadline: June 1, 2006. Contact: Mark Luborsky, Clark Award Chair, Institute of Gerontology, Wayne State University, 87 East Ferry, 252 Knapp Bldg, Detroit, MI 48202; (313) 577-2297; email ab8592@wayne.edu; <www.iog.wayne.edu/margaretclark.php>.

National Science Foundation and *Science* invite you to participate in the fourth annual Science and Engineering Visualization Challenge. The competition recognizes scientists, engineers, visualization specialists, and artists for producing or commissioning innovative work in visual communication. Award categories: Photographs, Illustrations, Interactive Media, Non-Interactive Media and Informational Graphics. Deadline: May 31, 2006. Complete entry information <www.nsf.gov/news/special_reports/scivis/index.jsp>.

In the News

Mohammed Bamyeh, Macalester College, was interviewed by Channel 11 Evening News, the *Pioneer Press*, and WCCO radio, all of which were soliciting expert Palestinian reflection on the political consequences of the ailing health of Israeli prime minister Ariel Sharon.

Michelle V. Bright, University of Wisconsin, Madison, was featured on Michael's Feldman's *What'Ya Know* on National Public Radio, January 14.

Wang Chunguang, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing, was cited in a January 30 *Washington Post* article for information on migrant workers in China.

Daniel Thomas Cook, University of Illinois, was quoted in the December 7, 2005, issue of *Advertising Age* regarding the American Girl Corporation's "Save Girlhood" campaign. He was also quoted on the same issue on *ABC News Online* on December 14.

Woody Doane, University of Hartford, was interviewed in the lead story in the *Hartford Courant* on January 15 regarding the "rediscovery" of an audiotape of a speech that the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. gave in Hartford in 1959 that was sponsored by the University. He was also a guest on WTIC-AM's *Morning Show* on January 16, as host Ray Dunaway played several clips from the speech and talked with Doane about race relations issues for nearly an hour. He was quoted in a January 11 *Dallas Morning News* story that examined the current attitude of young people about race relations in America.

Katharine Donato, Rice University, was interviewed in a January 10 *New York Times* article on women and illegal immigration.

Peter Dreier, Occidental College, wrote an op-ed in the January 15 *Sunday Los Angeles Times* criticizing the paper's coverage of labor and workplace issues. His tribute to civil rights icon Rosa Parks was published in the Winter 2006 issue of *Disent* magazine. His tribute to civil liberties activist Frank Wilkinson, who died in January, was published in *CommonSense*. It was also published in *The Nation*. His article in *Shelterforce* magazine examines President Bush's tax reform task force and its recent recommendation to reduce tax deductions for mortgage interest.

Troy Duster, New York University, was quoted in a January 26 *Washington Post* article on research that found racial differences in smoking-related risks of lung cancer. He had his review of PBS TV's *African American Lives*, a four-part, two-

night series on tracing one's ancestry through genetic analyses, published in the February 3 *Chronicle of Higher Education*. Duster discusses some of the analytical pitfalls and data insufficiencies inherent in tracing genetic lineage.

Amitai Etzioni, George Washington University, wrote articles in the *Ha'Aretz Daily*, in December 2005, the *Trouw* on December 15, 2005, and in the *Der Tagesspiegel*, on December 23, 2005 on the semantics of Christmas. He also wrote an article on the Patriot Act in *USA Today* on January 12 and the article "Give Washington a Civil Review Board" in the *Christian Science Monitor* on January 31.

Kerry Ferris, Northern Illinois University, was interviewed for the *Waukegan News Sun* and *Elgin Courier News* on January 6 about her research on fame and celebrity impersonators.

Kimberly Folse, Texas A&M University, was mentioned in a January 22 *Washington Times* opinion piece because of research she published in the *Journal of Socio-Economics* in 2002. The *Times'* commentary topic was child support laws in the state of Virginia.

William H. Frey, Brookings Institution, was quoted in the January 27 *New York Times* about likely demographic changes in New Orleans following Hurricane Katrina damage.

Al Gedicks, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, had an op-ed piece, "Nuclear myths are challenged," in the *Wisconsin State Journal* on January 21.

Norval Glenn and **John Mirowsky**, both of the University of Texas, and **Andrew Cherlin**, Johns Hopkins University, were mentioned in a November 18 *NewsfromRussia.com* article on the affect of age at the time of marriage to marriage success rates.

David Harris, Cornell University, was quoted in a February 7 *USA Today* article on mixed race young people and their classification in the U.S. Census.

James R. Kelly, Fordham University, was quoted in a January 16 *New York Times* article about the history of abortion-related organizations in the United States.

Dustin Kidd, Temple University, was interviewed on January 12 on *KYW Newsradio* in Philadelphia about teenagers' use of MySpace, Facebook, and other online communities.

Gary LaFree was quoted in the *Chronicle of Higher Education*, January 23, in the article "A Glance at the Current Issue of Criminology: Taking Stock of Hijackings."

James Loewen, Catholic University of America, had his book *Sundown Towns* chosen as a featured book by *People* magazine. He also contributed on the show *Talking History* on PRI, NPR, and VoA stations.

John R. Logan, Brown University, was quoted in the January 27 *New York Times* about likely demographic changes in New Orleans following Hurricane Katrina damage. His research on Hurricane Katrina was the subject of a January 29 Associated Press article. The article appeared in the *Chicago Sun Times*, the *Boston Globe*, the *Providence Journal*, and other papers.

Farshad Malek-Ahmadi, Naugatuck Valley Community College, was interviewed on January 20 in a news program at WTNH-TV, New Haven, regarding the Iranian nuclear issue.

Leslie Martin, Boise State University, was interviewed in an *Idaho Statesman* article about gentrification in Boise in August 28, 2005. On October 7, 2005, the *Statesman* printed an op-ed piece by Martin that addressed concerns about a planned homeless shelter in a residential neighborhood. A *Statesman* article on January 31 announced a public talk by Martin about neighborhood transitions and conflicts.

Val Moghadam, UNESCO, has had her work on women's movements in the

Middle East and on Islamic feminism mentioned in several European newspapers. Following her participation in the first international congress on Islamic feminism, in Barcelona on October 27-29, 2005; she was interviewed by the Swiss newspaper *Le Courrier* November 5, 2005; she was cited in an article in the French newspaper *Le Figaro* on October 31, 2005; and in a *Washington Post* op-ed piece on Islamic feminism on November 6, 2005. Her participation at the Barcelona congress was covered by Reuters and by *BBC News* world service online.

Alondra Nelson, Yale University, wrote an op-ed for the February 10 edition of *The Boston Globe* on African Americans and genetic genealogy entitled "Beyond 'Roots.'"

Orlando Patterson, Harvard University, was given a short profile in the January 8 *New York Times* for his review of two books that investigate African-American identity.

Craig Reinerman was interviewed for and quoted in an article on drug use among baby boomers in the January 23 edition of *Time* magazine.

Michael Schwartz, University at Stony Brook, was quoted in the February 3 *Moscow Times* regarding the use of massive force in anti-insurgent operations by the U.S. military in Iraq. The report quoted his January 10 TomDispatch.com article, arguing that civilian fatalities damage political and moral standing and are counterproductive.

David R. Segal, University of Maryland, was quoted in the *New York Times* on November 3 regarding enlistment bonuses used by the National Guard. He was quoted on November 4 in *USA Today*, on November 10 in the *Amsterdam News*, and on December 20 in a number of Knight-Ridder newspapers on the decline in African-American military enlistments. He was quoted in the *Christian Science Monitor* on November 10 regarding the adaptability of American soldiers. He was quoted in the *Colorado Springs Gazette* on November 11 on declining membership in veterans' organizations. He was quoted in the *Baltimore Sun* on November 14 on civilian religious congregations providing

social support to National Guard members and their families. He was quoted on November 26 in the *San Antonio Express-News* on retention rates in the National Guard. He was quoted on December 4 in the *Columbia Missourian* on military recruiting, and on December 19 in the *Kansas City Star* on the health of troops being deployed to Iraq. He was also quoted on December 30 in the *Baltimore Sun* on family traditions in military service.

Pamela Smock, University of Michigan, was quoted in a January 29 *New York Times* article on the ultra rich continuing to remarry and divorce.

David Sonnenfeld, Washington State University, was interviewed on KEPR-19 TV and on KVEW-42 TV regarding his new course on Food and Society.

Joan Spade, University College Brockport, and **Catherine Valentine**, Nazareth College, were quoted in a January 6 *Rochester Insider* article on the freedom people feel in discussing sex.

Barry Wellman, University of Toronto, was quoted in multiple media sources for his Pew Internet study that found that the Internet expands and strengthens social relationships. The study was covered in the January 26 *Globe and Mail*, *Dallas Morning News*, *Seattle Post Intelligencer*, *USA Today*, wire services like the Associated Press and Agence France Presse, and multiple blog sites.

Amy Stuart Wells, Columbia University, wrote an op-ed in the January 22 *New York Times* about the successes and failures of charter schools.

Ronald Weitzer, George Washington University, **Barbara Brents**, University of Nevada, and **Janet Lever**, California State University-Los Angeles, were quoted in a January 21 *Baltimore Sun* article on upscale prostitution.

Patty Wietzel-O'Neill, Washington Archdiocese Catholic Schools, was featured in the *Washington Post* on January 20 about a new school opening using work-study as a way to reduce tuition and prepare students for jobs.

59th Annual Summer Institute in Survey Research Techniques

Sample Michigan

at the Summer Institute

June 5 - July 28, 2006

The Summer Institute offers outstanding one-week to 8-week courses in survey research methods, conducted by the research staff of the Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan: *Survey Sampling Methods, Cognitive Foundations of Survey Interviewing, Questionnaire Design, Web Surveys, Survey Quality, Qualitative Methods, Survey Data Analysis, Nonresponse and Missing Data Methods, Hierarchical Linear Models, Structural Equation Modeling...*

For more information:

www.isr.umich.edu/src/si

Phone (734) 764-6595, toll-free (877) 880-9389



**Summer Institute
Survey Research Center
The University of Michigan**
426 Thompson Street
P.O. Box 1248
Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248

Awards

Joshua Gamson, University of San Francisco, won the Israel Fishman Book Award for Nonfiction from the American Library Association for his book, *The Fabulous Sylvester: the Legend, the Music, the 70s in San Francisco*.

Sherri Grasmuck, Temple University, received the 2005 Book Award of the North American Society for Sociologists of Sports (NASSS) for her book, *Protecting Home: Class, Race and Masculinity in Boys' Baseball*.

Arch Haller, University of Wisconsin-Madison, was presented a plaque by the Research Group on Stratification and Mobility of the Brazilian Sociological Society, at the XII Brazilian Congress of Sociology for his enormous contribution to the formation of Brazilian researchers and the development of research on stratification in Brazil.

Suzanne Keller, Princeton University, has been awarded the Amalfi European Prize for Sociology and the Social Sciences for her book, *Community: Pursuing the Dream, Living The Reality*.

Joseph A. Kotarba, University of Houston, has been awarded a \$20,000 grant from the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (Centers for Disease Control) to fund the "Women's Sports Injury Project."

H. Wesley Perkins, Hobart & William Smith Colleges, received a 2005 U.S. Department of Education award for the Alcohol Education Project he directs at his institution. The Project was selected as a "Model Program in Higher Education" with demonstrated effectiveness in prevention of alcohol abuse among college students.

Earl Smith, Wake Forest University, was awarded the Martin Luther King Building the Dream Award for his work mentoring students and faculty, for challenging the administration on the declining diversity on campus, for the innovative course he designed and teaches, So-

cial Stratification in the Deep South, and for his work on the Darryl Hunt Project for Freedom and Justice.

People

Keri Burchfield, Pennsylvania State University, has joined the faculty at Northern Illinois University as assistant professor.

Kerry Ferris, formerly of Bradley University, has joined the faculty at Northern Illinois University as assistant professor.

Art Jipson, University of Dayton, has been appointed Director of the Criminal Justice Studies Program.

Paulette Lloyd will join the faculty at Indiana University in the fall.

Maria Martinez-Cosio, University of Texas-Arlington, will work with other University of Texas-Arlington professors to study how schools in the Metroplex are helping 12- to 16-year-old Katrina evacuees adjust. This research is thanks to a \$164,428 grant from the National Science Foundation given to The School of Urban and Public Affairs.

Member's New Books

Kristin Anderson Moore and **Laura Lippman**, Child Trends, editors, *What Do Children Need to Flourish? Conceptualizing and Measuring Indicators of Positive Development* (Springer Science+Business Media, 2005).

James A. Beckford, **Danièle Joly**, University of Warwick, and **Farhad Khosrokhavar**, EHESS-Paris, *Muslims in Prison. Challenge and Change in Britain and France* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2005).

David B. Bills, University of Iowa, editor, *The Shape of Social Inequality: Stratification and Ethnicity in Comparative Perspective* (Elsevier, Ltd., 2005).

Robert D. Bullard, Clark Atlanta Univer-

sity, *The Quest for Environmental Justice: Human Rights and the Politics of Pollution* (Sierra Club Books, 2005).

David L. Brunsmas, University of Missouri, editor, *Mixed Messages: Multiracial Identities in the "Color-Blind" Era* (Lynne Rienner Press, 2006) and *Uniforms in Public Schools: A Decade of Research and Debate* (Rowman & Littlefield Education, 2006).

Patricia Hill Collins, University of Maryland-College Park, *From Black Power to Hip Hop: Racism, Nationalism, and Feminism* (Temple University Press, 2006).

Carrie Yang Costello, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, *Professional Identity Crisis: Race, Class, Gender and Success at Professional Schools* (Vanderbilt University Press, 2005).

Mary Erdmans, Central Connecticut State University, *The Grasniki Girls: The Choices They Had and the Choices They Made* (Ohio University Press, 2004).

Joe R. Feagin, Texas A&M University, *Systemic Racism: A Theory of Oppression* (Routledge, 2006) and with **Clairece B. Feagin**, and **David V. Baker**, Riverside Community College, *Social Problems: A Critical Power-Conflict Perspective*, sixth edition (Prentice Hall, 2006).

Sherri Grasmuck, Temple University, *Protecting Home: Class, Race and Masculinity in Boys' Baseball* (University of Rutgers Press, 2005).

Pierre Hegy, Adelphi University, *Vatican II. L'espoir déçu. L'autorité dans l'Eglise catholique* (Villeurbanne, Golias, 2006) and *L'autorité dans le catholicisme contemporain*, revised edition (Beauchesne, 1975).

Charles Kadushin, Brandeis University, *The American Intellectual Elite* (Transaction Publications, 2005)

Richard Quinney, *Where Yet the Sweet Birds Sing* (Borderland Books, 2006).

David Rogers, New York University, reprinted, *110 Livingston Street: Politics and Bureaucracy in the New York City School System* (Random House, 1968; Percheron Press, 2006).

Debra Schleef, University of Mary Washington, *Managing Elites: Professional Socialization in Law and Business Schools* (Rowman & Littlefield, 2006).

Mildred A. Schwartz, University of Illinois-Chicago, *Party Movements in the United States and Canada: Strategies of Persistence* (Rowman & Littlefield, 2006).

Ira Silver, Framingham State College, *Unequal Partnerships: Beyond the Rhetoric of Philanthropic Collaboration* (Routledge, 2006).

Joey Sprague, University of Kansas, *Feminist Methodologies for Critical Researchers: Bridging Differences* (AltaMira/Rowman & Littlefield, 2005).

John Torpey, CUNY Graduate Center, *Making Whole What Has Been Smashed: On Reparations Politics* (Harvard University Press, 2005).

Darin Weinberg, Cambridge University, *Of Others Inside: Insanity, Addiction, and Belonging in America* (Temple University Press, 2005).

Contact

If you are interested in purchasing the following journals, please contact Antonio Menendez, Sociology Department Chair of Butler University at (317) 940-9284 or amenende@butler.edu: *Teaching Sociology*: Vol. 7-12; *Sociological Inquiry*: Vol. 60-62; *Social Problems*: Vol. 24-35; *Contemporary Sociology: Journal of Reviews*: Vol. 21-23; *International Reviews*: Vol. 19-20; *Sociological Focus*: Vol. 12-19, 21-22; *Communication Theory*: Vol. 1-5.

Caught in the Web

GlobalHealthFacts.org. The Kaiser Family Foundation invites you to visit <www.GlobalHealthFacts.org>, a new free website with the latest country and region-specific data on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other key health indicators. GlobalHealthFacts.org provides easy access to detailed up-to-date information on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, as well as data on demographic and economic indicators, other emerging health problems, and program funding and financing. The data are displayed in tables, charts, and color-coded maps and can be downloaded for custom analyses. The website is a companion site to <GlobalHealthReporting.org>.

Summer Programs

Lund University Third International Graduate Summer School on "The Sciences and Humanities in a Changing World", Lund University, Campus Helsingborg, Sweden, June 3-16, 2006. The overall goal is to contribute to a comprehensive critical discussion of desirable research strategies and adequate methodologies for the various sciences including humanities, and a thorough discussion of the role and impact of the sciences and research on society at large. The program consists of three simultaneously running two-week courses with discussion groups; a workshop on how to write academic journal articles, and presentations of papers/chapters of dissertations. A number of social events are arranged. There is no tuition fee. It is offered to advanced undergraduates and graduate students, researchers and professors of different disciplines. For information, visit <www.icomm.lu.se/summer school>. Contact Alf Bang at alf.bang@icomm.lu.se

The Spencer foundation, Will Shadish and Tom Cook will be leading three workshops in 2006 on the design and analysis of practical quasi-experiments for use in education—one from March 27-31, another from June 5-9, and the third from July 31 to August 4. Details can be found at <www.northwestern.edu/ipr/events/workshops/qeworkshop.html>. Thanks to Spencer's generosity, all reasonable expenses will be covered, including airfare within the United States, hotel and meals. Individuals interested in applying should send a Curriculum Vitae and one-page letter outlining why they want to attend the workshop to: Karen Burke, Institute for Policy Research, 2040 Sheridan Rd., Northwestern University, Evanston, IL 60208; email burke@northwestern.edu.

Deaths

Walter Buckley, University of New Hampshire, died on January 27, 2006.

Valerie Moore, University of Vermont, died on February 1, 2006.

Marshall A. Robinson, former President of the Russell Sage Foundation, died January 7, 2006, in New York.

Lyle W. Shannon, University of Iowa, passed away on December 20.

Obituaries

William Hart Gulley 1920-2005

William Hart Gulley, Professor Emeritus of Sociology at Wake Forest University died at his home on December 19, 2005. Born in Petersburg, Virginia, he volunteered for the Navy in 1937. He was a veteran of World War II and the Korean War, leaving the Navy as a Lieutenant after having received over 20 medals and commendations. During World War II he

was on the Navy Boxing Team and served in Europe and Guadalcanal, spending two years in the Pacific war zone. After World War II, he served in Africa and the Middle East as an intelligence officer and served in Guam during the Korean War. While in the Middle East and Europe he worked on the formation of the Atlantic Defense Pact.

Upon returning to the United States he received his bachelor's degree from the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill and taught the sciences at schools in North Carolina and Virginia. He received his PhD degree in sociology from the University of North Carolina in 1961. While an instructor at the University of North Carolina he was appointed as Director of the first computer lab and instructed the first group of graduate students and faculty. He did post-doctoral research with a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health.

While on the faculty at Virginia Commonwealth University he established a separate sociology program in the Department of Social Sciences and obtained state approval for a MA degree program. At Eastern Kentucky University he organized the new department of sociology and served as its chair. He came to the department of sociology at Wake Forest in 1966, where he was a fine teacher, researcher, and congenial colleague, with a great sense of humor. He retired in 1987.

Bill was active in the community and volunteered his time in organizations that promoted social justice. He enjoyed spending time with his family and outdoor pursuits and was an active ham radio operator.

He is survived by his wife of 43 years, Jacqueline Moon Gulley, of Winston-Salem; a daughter, Peggy Williams and husband, John Williams; and their children, Kate and Megan Williams of Chapel Hill; two sons, Bill Gulley and wife, Hyun Chong Gulley of Kitzengen, Germany; daughters, Jennifer A. Gulley and Ariel Hart Gulley of Media, Pennsylvania and daughters, Anne Marie Gulley and Shala Kim Gulley and son, William Michael Gulley of Kitzengen, Germany; son, John Gulley and fiancé Kelly Fredgren of Winston-Salem and sister, Grace Gulley Nickey of Arlington, Virginia.

Catherine T. Harris, Wake Forest University

Drenan Kelley (1917-2005)

Drenan Kelley, 88, a retired member of the sociology faculty of the University of Georgia, died in Athens on December 19th, 2005. Drenan was hired by Georgia in 1963 by then department head, Fred Bates, to teach sociological theory to the first cohorts of graduate students in the new graduate program in Athens. Along with Ira Robinson, Drenan was one of the department's two primary theory instructors in those early years; he filled this role admirably and with extraordinary effectiveness until his retirement in 1982. Drenan was very knowledgeable of the history of German social thought, particularly the ideas of lesser-known figures such as Leopold von Wiese and Ludwig Gumplowicz. A particularly distinctive aspect of Drenan's theory course, however, was its emphasis on the continued relevance of the Scottish moralists, whom he considered to be precursors of modern social theory, including functionalism, conflict theory, and even symbolic interactionism. Among the Georgia students who studied theory with Drenan were Catherine T. Harris and Jacqueline M. Boles, who went on to notable careers in sociology at Wake Forrester and Georgia State universities.

Although Drenan spent most of his academic life in the South, he was born a New Englander, continuing signs of which were clearly evident in his distinctive speaking accent, a distilled brew of Vermont, Louisiana, Georgia and, of course, Harvard, where Drenan studied as an undergraduate following his discharge from the U.S. Army in 1946. Because of his gentle, scholarly demeanor, one might not have thought of Drenan as a soldier but his military service during WWII was long and exemplary. He entered the Army in 1940 and rose to the rank of Master Ser-

Pre-Teens doing primary Sociology research? Wow. Two new books to get kids off the couch.

INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY FOR YOUTH
Theory, Methodology Skills, 3 Projects involving Public Behavior, Health / Social Interaction, and Social Problem.

EXCITING SOCIOLOGY PROJECTS FOR YOUTH
3 Field Experiments, 3 Surveys, 3 Observation Projects involving Health, Family, Social Interaction, Economy, Natural Environment, Courtesy; Critical Discussion Topics.

Order by April 12 for ASA member discount @ \$26 /reg. \$32

| Quantity | Book* | Cost Each | TOTAL |
|---|--------------------------------|-----------|-------|
| | INTRODUCTION book | \$ 26.00 | |
| | EXCITING PROJECTS book | \$ 26.00 | |
| | Iowans, add Tax per each book | \$ 1.30 | |
| <i>Please check postal arrangements</i> | | | |
| | 1 or 2 books to 1 USA address | \$ 4.50 | |
| | 3 to 10 books to 1 USA address | \$ 9.00 | |
| <i>For all other countries, please email for rates:</i> | | | |
| | TOTAL | | |

Send Personal or Certified Check to:
NEWPORT VALLEY PRESS
Attention: Elizabeth Duffy PhD
P. O. Box 32, Solon, IA 52333-0032 USA

Books will be shipped June/July 2006. *Parents and teachers are responsible for their children's safety and welfare. Have fun but be wise and observant. NewportValleyPress@msn.com

Obituaries, *continued*

geant by war's end, having taken part in military campaigns in Sicily, Naples, Foggia, and Rome-Arno. Upon his discharge, Drenan entered Harvard and, in 1950, graduated Magna cum laude. Following a period of teaching, Drenan returned to school to earn the M.A. degree at Minnesota in 1957 and the Ph.D. at Louisiana State University in 1961, completing a dissertation under the direction of Rudolf Heberle on Weber's theory of stratification.

For those of us who came to know Drenan later in his career, we remember an extraordinarily kind and dedicated departmental citizen, one who was invariably professional in his dealings with students and colleagues alike. He served conscientiously as the department's undergraduate coordinator for many years, and his reliable understanding of the complexities of Roberts' Rules earned him the respected title of departmental parliamentarian. Finally, one must also recognize Drenan's contributions to the organizational development of sociology in Georgia. Drenan was a key figure in the formation of the Georgia Sociological Association in the mid-1960s and also served with great skill and dedication in the position of secretary-treasurer of the Southern Sociological Society during the 1970s. He also was the faculty advisor for many years for the undergraduate sociology club and the driving force behind a successful departmental reading group, *Theory at the Grassroots*. Drenan is survived by his loving wife of almost fifty years, Delores Kelley.

Albeno P. Garbin, James W. Balkwell, Paul Roman, Barry Schwartz, and James J. Dowd, University of Georgia.

Will Charles Kennedy (1936-2006)

Will Charles Kennedy was an expert on urban crime, a pioneer in Mexican-American studies, and a sociology professor whose wit matched his wisdom. To hear a former San Diego State University colleague tell it, Kennedy could also beat you at poker and play a mean game of pool.

"Will was a very easy-going guy who took time to mentor new faculty members, including me," said Phillip Gay, chairman of SDSU's Department of Sociology. "I'll remember him for his wry wit and sense of humor."

Dr. Kennedy, a professor emeritus whose teaching career at SDSU spanned 37 years, died Jan. 9 at his home in south San Diego. He was 69.

The cause of death was esophageal cancer, diagnosed in February 2004, said his wife, Barbara Fredrich-Kennedy, a professor emerita of geography at SDSU.

In 1967, Dr. Kennedy joined SDSU's sociology faculty after three years at Ohio State University where he specialized in community responses to disasters.

He earned his doctorate in 1970 from the University of California Los Angeles,

basing his dissertation on an analysis of a medium-security prison. Criminology became one of his teaching hallmarks, and he either lectured or presented papers on issues ranging from juvenile delinquency to crimes against the elderly.

In the 1970s, Dr. Kennedy was instrumental in launching SDSU's Mexican-American Studies Department. He served from 1974 to 1979 as the sociology department's liaison to Mexican-American Studies and tutored Chicano and black students in connection with SDSU's Office of Educational Opportunity Programs.

Fluent in Spanish, Dr. Kennedy began learning the language as a youth in Rosemead, a working-class suburb of Los Angeles heavily populated by Latinos. He later studied for a year in Mexico, leading to a lifelong love of mariachi music, his wife said. "We enjoyed going to Old Town and singing with the mariachis," she said.

Dr. Kennedy, a recipient in 1980 of SDSU's Outstanding Faculty Award, was an astute observer of the rise in urban crime. He attributed crime rates in the 1990s to the notion that criminals can be more anonymous in large growing cities. "And there's more places to rip off," he told *The Tribune*.

Outside the academic environment, Dr. Kennedy served from 1967 to 1969 on the Citizens Interracial Council of San Diego and from 1969 to 1976 on the Police Community Relations Board.

In recognition of his service on the Neighborhood Pride and Protection Community Advisory Committee, he received the Mayor's Award for community service. From May 2002 to September 2004, he served in the Retired Senior Volunteer Patrol.

Dr. Kennedy was born March 6, 1936, in Long Beach. He earned his bachelor's and master's degrees in sociology at UCLA, where he became a teaching assistant in 1963.

The following year, he accepted an assistant professorship at Ohio State. The assignment involved studies at the school's fledgling Disaster Research Center that took him to research sites from New Orleans to Chicago.

His first wife, Sara L. Kennedy, died in September 2001. In December, he married Barbara Fredrich, whom he had dated since early 2002. In addition to his wife, survivors include daughter, Amanda Kennedy of Columbus, Ohio; son, Matthew Kennedy of San Diego; and brothers, Glen Kennedy of Palm Desert and Norman Kennedy of Brooklyn, N.Y.

Jack Williams (Original publication in the *San Diego Union-Tribune*, January 18, 2006)

R. George Kirkpatrick (1943-2005)

I last saw George this summer, and we spent a lovely day savoring blueberries while watching Abbott and Costello mov-

ies. His robust bellow of a laugh followed every pratfall and punch line. George loved to laugh about everything. We first met in the mid-1970s, the result of being part of the same radical intelligentsia and anarchist pranksters of Ocean Beach, California. From my perspective, he had remained until the end: a Marxist, a feminist, a Luddite, a comedian, a wild man in a button-down collar, and a staunch member of the faculty union at San Diego State University.

George came into the world on August 15, 1943, in Texas. "Under mysterious circumstances," George used to quip. He grew up rebelling against the sexist and racist culture of the time. George was a juvenile delinquent before he found sociology. In one of his first Luddite acts, he and his teenaged buddies busted up a construction site. He raged against the machine long before he ever had an articulate theoretical analysis. That turning point gave him his first observation of class privilege. His working-class buddies served their sentences, while George went free because his father was a judge and owned the town bank.

After leaving home, George incrementally adopted a Bohemian lifestyle and regularly thumbed his nose at convention. In the mid-1970s, George scandalized his hometown by sending a nude picture of himself to his high-school reunion committee. As he often reminded me (imitating Lou Costello), "I'm a bad *wittle* boy." In contrast to his austere Calvinist upbringing and his exuberant mode of expression, he daily practiced Zen meditation.

Doing research on anti-pornography crusades, George studied at the University of Texas-Austin under Louis Zurcher. He later published his research with Zurcher under the title, *Citizens for Decency*. After his doctoral studies, he taught at the University of Oklahoma. There he received standing ovations from his students for his lectures and his radical speeches for various progressive causes including antiwar activism. He came to San Diego to work for Louis Zurcher at the Western Behavioral Sciences Institute in 1971. The following year San Diego State hired him to teach theory, collective behavior, and the history of social thought, among other courses. He taught there more than 30 years, winning two outstanding teaching awards. During his career, he published several articles on feminist anti-pornography crusades and Neo-Pagan movements. He also co-authored a book on critical theory with George Katsiaficas. Since the 1980s, we had collaborated on the research of various new religious movements, most notably UFO religions, which resulted in several publications.

George threw off his mortal coil December 19, 2005, after a prolonged respiratory infection for which he was hospitalized. He is survived by his half-sister, Abby, and his adopted daughter, Tricia, as well as his large circle of friends, colleagues, pets, and trees. We all miss his fierce defiance, his enormous loving laugh, and his rib-squashing bear hugs.

Diana Tumminia, California State University-Sacramento

R. George Kirkpatrick was a great friend and colleague who will be missed by everyone who knew and worked with him. He had the best sense of how a highly talented academic such as himself could also serve the community in which he lived. I know few people who managed to be so adept at scholarship and teaching, positively influencing thousands of students, yet contribute so strongly to his community.

George was a true intellectual who understood and was able to translate into practical terms the most abstract theoretical issues. I was in a faculty seminar on critical theory with him for three years, after which I concluded he was the only participant who could make practical use out of the many abstractions from the Frankfurt School. Thus, I was highly impressed but not surprised when he came out with the only book I know that systematically and practically applied the tenets of critical theory to such current

issues as imperialism, racism, and sexism. His co-authored book, *Introduction to Critical Sociology*, is a true classic that applies these European ideas to the modern American scene. Indeed Stanley Diamond, New School for Social Research, said of his book: "I am much impressed by Dr. Katsiaficas' and Dr. Kirkpatrick's efforts to review a critical perspective in sociology. On whole, sociology has been frozen in a conventional mold since Lynd and Mills. This book has helped break the mold, but does so responsibly and knowledgeably." George's talent appeared in all of his many other publications such as his major contribution to social movements analysis, *Citizens for Decency*.

It is interesting that Diamond drew parallels to George and C. Wright Mills, with George seen as updating Mills and Robert S. Lynd. I always felt that George's many original ideas were influenced by the fact that he had a similar background as Mills, both having grown up in Waco, Texas, then going to the east and west coasts, and critically evaluating American society from the progressive and populist standpoints. Metaphorically speaking, both could be seen as descendants of Billy the Kid and Jesse James, fighting the modern equivalents of the railroads and eastern economic interests exploiting the farmers. This thinking is needed now more than ever, and George's important contributions will be sorely missed by all of us.

James Wood, San Diego State University

Wen Lang Li (1938-2006)

Wen Lang Li, Professor Emeritus of Sociology at The Ohio State University, died on January 1, 2006. He was born in the city of Changhua, Taiwan.

Professor Li earned a Bachelor of Arts degree from Tunghai University in Taiwan. His Master and PHD degrees were in Sociology from the University of Pennsylvania. After serving as a Research Associate at the Population Center of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 1967-68, he joined the Sociology Department at Ohio State in 1968 where he taught for 37 years. He was a Visiting Professor at Tunghai University in Taiwan (2000-06) where he also served as Director of The Center for Chinese Social and Management Studies (2002-05). During his long and active service at Ohio State, he chaired graduate studies (1983-85) and served on a number of other departmental and University committees. He also had a concurrent appointment as Professor at the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology (1982-1996). His teaching and scholarly interests were in demography, Chinese studies, research methods, and development policies. He taught many courses at both undergraduate and graduate levels, and guided a number of theses and dissertations. While Dr. Li had high standards for himself and high expectations of his colleagues and students, his interaction was always marked by helpfulness and civility.

Professor Li made important substantive contributions to the social science literature in nearly 100 publications, and numerous presentations before learned bodies, on diverse issues. His research was supported by grants from a variety of sources. In addition, he contributed to the discipline and to academia in a number of other ways. He held editorial positions in several journals including the *American Journal of Chinese Studies* (Executive Editor 1992-96), *Sociological Quarterly* (Associate Editor 1982-84), and *Digest of Chinese Studies* (Sociology Editor 1988-96). He also served in leadership positions in a number of organizations including Ohio Chinese American Academic Professional Association (President 1990-92) and The American Association for Chinese Studies (Vice President 1988-90). He was a Fulbright Scholar in Taiwan in 1977, a US/AID Representative at The Republic of Korea's Bureau of Statistics in 1974, and UN Consultant at The State Statistical Bureau of the People's Republic of China in 1983, 1988, and 1990.

Dr. Li's interests in development policies and concerns about human progress

found expression beyond classrooms and written words. He served as a Senator in Taiwan's Legislative Yuan (1996-00), holding membership on the Education and Foreign Affairs Committees, and as an Advisor to the Premier of Taiwan (2000-05). His contributions to the relations between the State of Ohio and Taiwan were recognized in a Citation he received from The Ohio House of Representatives, 112th General Assembly in 1987.

Wen's wisdom and compassion will be greatly missed by his family, colleagues, and students.

Saad Z. Nagi, The Ohio State University

Alphonso Pinkney (1928-2005)

Alphonso Pinkney, distinguished Afro-American sociologist and former long-term chairman of the Department of Sociology at Hunter College, City University of New York, passed away on January 15.

Al was born in December 1928 in East Palatka, Florida where his mother, Althea Pinkney worked as a teacher. He received his BA from Florida A&M University, and MA from New York University, and a PhD in sociology and cultural anthropology from Cornell University in 1961. A nationally known expert on race relations who was instrumental in establishing Black and Puerto Rican Studies departments throughout the United States, Al Pinkney was a prolific writer. He authored seven books, including several academic best sellers, such as *The American Way of Violence* (also published in Japanese) and *Black Americans*, which has gone through five editions thus far. Other books include: *The Committed: White Activists in the Civil Rights Movement* (1968), *Poverty and Politics in Harlem* (1970, with Roger Wook), *Red, Black, and Green: Black Nationalism in the United States* (1976), *The Myth of Black Progress* (1984), *Lest We Forget - White Hate Crimes: Howard Beach and Other* (1993).

He contributed chapters to seven other books, wrote many articles for refereed journals, and received numerous awards and grants, including two Ford Foundation fellowships and election to the Columbia University Seminar. He donated most of his royalties to educational institutions, such as Howard University. His academic career spanned more than forty years and included positions at the University of Chicago, Howard University, and Berkeley.

He started teaching at Hunter College in 1961 as an instructor, achieved the full professor rank by 1969 and served there as the chair of the Department of Sociology from 1975-1984. Colleagues appreciated him for his academic achievements, independence, integrity, and wit. He was outspoken and a strong proponent of affirmative action.

Al was buried in mid-January in a crypt in the cemetery of Trinity Church in Harlem. As he requested, no funeral or memorial services were held. He is survived by two half-sisters, Dorothy Porter of West Palm Beach, Florida, and Shirley Pinkston-Lee of Inglewood, California. As per Al Pinkney's will donations can be made to the "Al Pinkney Scholarship Fund" he established at Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tennessee, the Edward Waters College in Jacksonville, Florida, or to the NAACP Legal & Educational Fund in New York for its death penalty work.

Claus Mueller, Hunter College, CUNY

*Short Courses in Philadelphia
Taught by Paul Allison***MISSING DATA***April 28-29***EVENT HISTORY ANALYSIS***July 10-14, Using SAS**July 24-28, Using Stata (New this year!)***CATEGORICAL DATA ANALYSIS***July 17-21***www.StatisticalHorizons.com**

Paul D. Allison, Prof. of Sociology, U. of Pennsylvania, is the author of *Survival Analysis Using the SAS System* and *Logistic Regression Using the SAS System* (both from the SAS Institute), and *Missing Data and Event History Analysis* (both from Sage Publications).

2006 Student Travel Awards ASA seeks applications for travel to 2006 Annual Meeting

The American Sociological Association (ASA) Student Forum is pleased to announce that the ASA Council is making funds available to support travel awards to the ASA Annual Meeting. ASA anticipates granting approximately 25 travel awards in the amount of \$200 each. These awards will be made on a competitive basis and are meant to assist students by defraying expenses associated with attending the 2006 ASA Annual Meeting in Montreal. All applicants are encouraged to seek additional sources of funding to cover expenses associated with attending the Annual Meeting.

To apply for a student travel award, complete and submit four (4) copies of the application form no later than **May 1, 2006**. Decisions will be announced by June 15, 2006. No part of the application may be submitted by FAX, and only applications from individuals on their own behalf will be accepted.

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

The 2006 Student Travel Award Application is available on the ASA website at www.asanet.org/page.wv?section=Students&name=Students+3-column or upon request. For more information, contact the ASA Executive Office via e-mail at studentforum@asanet.org, or by telephone at (202) 383-9005 extension 330.



Member Benefit for 2006!

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

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

Funding is also available for:

- Vocational training and career advancement courses
- IT certification
- Private K-12 schools
- Education loan consolidation

The Capital for Knowledge program can help you by offering:

- The ability to borrow up to \$25,000 per school year while you or your family member is enrolled full-time or part-time in an educational institution.
- 24-hour online account access.
- Flexible repayment terms and competitive interest rates.
- Secure online application delivery.
- Rate-reduction rewards.
- Access to the federal PLUS and Stafford loan programs.

FREE online education resources are available, including scholarship and college search engines. Visit www.capital4u.net for more information, or call 1-888-651-5626.

Membership in ASA benefits you!

On Sale in the ASA Online Bookstore

The online bookstore has a new section for sale items. These products are offered at substantial discounts for a limited time (with even deeper discounts for ASA members). Current sale items include Barbara Reskin's volume on *The Realities of Affirmative Action in Employment*, the seven volumes in the *ASA Issue Series in Social Research and Social Policy*, and previous editions of syllabi sets and other teaching materials. Different products will be offered throughout the year, so visit the Bookstore link on the ASA home page (www.asanet.org) regularly (click on "On Sale Now").



XVI ISA World Congress of Sociology Durban, South Africa, July 23-29, 2006

"The Quality of Social Existence in a Globalizing World"

For more information on the International Sociological Association World Congress, consult the ISA webpage at www.ucm.es/info/isa/congress2006/index.htm.

American Sociological Association
1307 New York Avenue NW, Suite 700
Washington, DC 20005-4701

NON-PROFIT ORG.
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
ALBANY, NY
PERMIT NO. 31

Future ASA Annual Meetings

**2006
August 11-14
Montreal, Quebec, Canada**

□□□

**2007
August 11-14
New York, New York**

Footnotes

Published monthly with combined issues in May/June, July/August, and September/October. Subscription, \$40.00. Single copies, \$3.00.

Editor: *Sally T. Hillsman*
Managing Editor: *K. Lee Herring*
Production: *Redante Asuncion-Reed*
Staff Writers: *Johanna Ebner, Carla B. Howery*
Secretary: *Franklin Wilson*

Article submissions are limited to 1,000 words and must have journalistic value (e.g., timeliness, significant impact, general interest) rather than be research-oriented or scholarly in nature. Submissions will be reviewed by the editorial board for possible publication. "Public Forum" contributions are limited to 800 words; "Obituaries," 500 words; "Letters to the Editor," 400 words; "Department" announcements, 200 words. All submissions should include a contact name and, if possible, an e-mail address. ASA reserves the right to edit for style and length all material published. The deadline for all material is the first of the month preceding publication (e.g., February 1 for March issue).

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

Copyright 2006, American Sociological Association. Third class postage paid at Washington, DC, and additional mailing offices. ISSN 0749-6931.