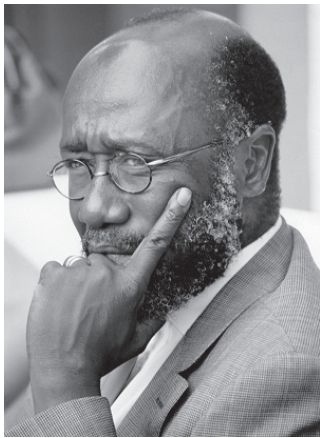


Looking forward to the 2006 Annual Meeting in Montréal . . .

Human Rights Is Focus of Welcoming Plenary

The American Sociological Association has a history of speaking in support of human rights globally, especially in defense of sociologists and other scholars persecuted for their beliefs or scholarly activities. A year ago, the Council voted in favor of the *American Sociological Association Statement on Human Rights on the Occasion of ASA's Centenary*. In continuation of its human rights support, the ASA invited UNESCO's Pierre Sané, human rights advocate, to speak at the Welcoming Ceremony of the Annual Meeting on Thursday, August 10, 2006, in Montréal.



Pierre Sané

Sané, formerly the Secretary General of Amnesty International, will discuss his work developing new programs of research-policy linkages in the study and management of social transforma-

tion. These include strengthening the interactions among researchers, policy-makers, and international bodies such as UNESCO toward advancing programs in human rights and development, gender and women's rights, racism and discrimination, poverty, and development of civil society.

Sané is the Assistant-Director General for Social Sciences and Human Sciences, Ethics and Human Rights at UNESCO in Paris. As Assistant Director-General he is responsible for the development, execution, and evaluation of UNESCO's Poverty and Human Rights program. At Amnesty

International, he campaigned extensively to raise human rights concerns worldwide and to strengthen the human rights movement. Before joining Amnesty International, he worked for 15 years in international development.

Sané earned his doctoral degree in political science at Carleton University in Ottawa, Canada, and a Masters of Science degree in public administration and public policy from the London School of Economics. He has published extensively on issues of development and human rights.

Sané joins other notable plenary speakers, including Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Justice, Supreme Court of the United States, and Deborah Rhode, law professor at Stanford University, who will discuss the work of law, lawyers, and the judiciary in changing conceptual and legal boundaries

defining the rights of women, men, and social groups. Also, Gloria Steinem, feminist activist and author, and Lawrence Bobo, sociology professor at Stanford University, will discuss the shifting nature of inequalities of race and gender, which are deeply rooted in public and private consciousness. See page 1 of the May/June *Footnotes* for additional information on these plenary sessions. □

2006 Annual Meeting

See page 4 for additional Annual Meeting coverage.



Roscigno, Hodson Are Incoming Editors of American Sociological Review

by Donald Tomaskovic-Devey,
University of Massachusetts-Amherst

Vincent J. Roscigno and Randy Hodson, both of The Ohio State University, will be the next editors of ASA's *American Sociological Review*, appointed by ASA Council for a three-year term beginning in January 2007. They will follow the editorship of Jerry A. Jacobs.

Although no two individuals could comprehensively represent the range of intellectual complexity of contemporary sociology, these two cover a good deal of the territory. Between them, they have produced influential and often intersecting configurations of historical, ethnographic, textual, and statistical analyses. Their published work has spanned multiple continents, languages, and political eras, and by last count, they have collaborated with more than 60 co-authors. All this from two scholars who are both young enough to be fathers of children too young to reach the top shelf in a closet.

Hodson

Hodson's research accomplishments are consistently impressive. So far, his sociological lenses have focused on

income inequality, work and dignity, ethnic intolerance and mental health, and organizational analyses. He has long had a flair for methodological innovation. His dissertation, which was published as an Academic Press monograph in 1983, was the first project to merge firm-level data into a status-attainment-conceived survey of individuals. This dissertation and allied articles convinced a cohort of scholars, myself included, that it was possible and worth the effort to incorporate information on real organizations into what were then becoming theoretically unsatisfying individualistic attainment models.

Hodson's current comparative workplace ethnography project reverses the flow of incorporation, showing that it is possible to take the rich, contextualized observations of workplaces generated by qualitative scholars over the last 100 or so years and investigate general processes across ethnographic accounts. With doctoral students at both Indiana University and Ohio State, he has content coded all English language workplace ethnographies, producing a wonderfully rich set of quantitative analyses supplemented by ethnographic detail. His 2001 monograph, titled *Dignity at Work*, uses these data to develop a coherent account of workplace respect, revealing among other things the importance of mismanagement in the production of indignity and co-worker conflict.

Hodson earned his MA and PhD

2006 ASA Election Results

With more than 40% of eligible voters participating, ASA members have elected Arne L. Kalleberg of the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill as President-Elect, Douglas McAdam of Stanford University as Vice President-Elect, and Donald Tomaskovic-Devey as Secretary-Elect. Kalleberg, McAdam, and Tomaskovic-Devey will serve one year as Elect and will then assume office at the end of the 2007 Annual Meeting. Kalleberg and the 2008 Program Committee will be responsible for shaping the 2008 ASA Annual Meeting, scheduled for August 1-4, 2008, in Boston.

Voters also elected four new Members-at-Large to serve on the ASA Council: Dalton Conley, New York University; Mary E. Pattillo, Northwestern University; Mary Romero, Arizona State University; Rubén Rumbaut, University of California-Irvine. The new Council Members-at-Large will take office at the end of the Annual Meeting in Montreal.



Arne L. Kalleberg

Members also elected four new members to the Committee on Committees, six new members to the Committee on Nominations, and two new members to the Committee on Publications. Voters overwhelmingly approved four amendments to the Association's bylaws, and by a narrower margin approved renaming two ASA awards: the ASA Distinguished Career of Scholarship Award will now be the W.E.B. DuBois Distinguished Career of Scholarship Award, and the DuBois-Johnson-Frasier Award will now be the Cox-Johnson-Frasier Award.

There were 11,197 members eligible to vote in the 2006 election. Of those eligible, 4,515 members cast votes, constituting a 40% participation rate. Over the five most recent elections participation had averaged 32%.

We extend our warmest congratulations to the newly elected officers and committee members, and thank everyone who served the Association by running for office and by voting in this election.

President-Elect Arne L. Kalleberg, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

Vice President-Elect Douglas McAdam, Stanford University

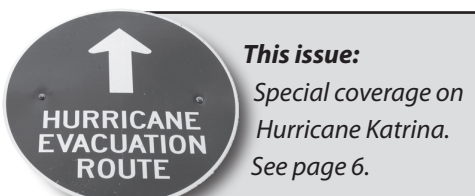
Secretary-Elect Donald Tomaskovic-Devey, University of Massachusetts-Amherst

Council Dalton Conley, New York University
Mary E. Pattillo, Northwestern University
Mary Romero, Arizona State University
Rubén Rumbaut, University of California-Irvine

Committee on Publications Amy S. Wharton, Washington State University
Howard Winant, University of California-Santa Barbara

Committee on Nominations Suzanne M. Bianchi, University of Maryland-College Park
Elisabeth Clemens, University of Chicago
Kathleen Gerson, New York University
Ross L. Matsueda, University of Washington
Joya Misra, University of Massachusetts-Amherst
Ann R. Tickamyer, Ohio University

Committee on Committees Rebecca L. Clark, NICHD/National Institutes of Health
Annette Lareau, University of Maryland-College Park
Gilda Laura Ochoa, Pomona College
Alford A. Young, Jr., University of Michigan-Ann Arbor



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Special coverage on Hurricane Katrina. See page 6.

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In This Issue . . .



3 And the Winners Are...
Be sure to congratulate the 2006 ASA award winners at the Annual Meeting.



4 Find Out About Bread and Circuses Montréal Style
From its social solidarity and activism to its never-before-midnight sleep habits, Montréal is an interesting city.



4 The Sociology of Consumption
Find out more on the topics studied by researchers with the Consumer Studies Research Network at the ASA Annual Meeting.



5 The Discussion on Cultural Diversity in Québec
More than a passing fad, cultural diversity is a topic of debate and study in Canada.



6 Hurricane Katrina: From Disaster Research
The social science studies needed on the Gulf Coast are being organized by sociologists.



6 To a Field Study in New Orleans
Sociologists and student volunteers experience the daunting efforts of community rebuilding in New Orleans.

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The Executive Officer's Column

Taking the Pulse of the Nation: Key National Indicators



Sally T. Hillsman

Over the past year or so, ASA has been involved in a collaborative venture at the National Academies of Sciences (NAS) to create a web-based system of information that will provide key data on the "State of the USA." Known as the Key National Indicators Initiative (KNII), this project evolved from a deliberative process emphasizing the need for "comprehensive, reliable indicator systems [to] measure progress toward broad societal goals." The KNII acknowledges that we live in one of the most information-rich societies on earth, but we face the paradox of information inaccessibility to all but the *cognoscenti*.

Overwhelmed by data from a wide range of sources, we find it increasingly difficult to compile solid information on how society is faring across important domains. The accessible information tends to be fragmented and hard to locate; thus, sound bites and personal opinion often substitute for data presented in a meaningful way on the complex and critical issues facing our society.

Enabling an Informed Public

KNII was launched at a forum sponsored by the U.S. General Accountability Office (GAO) and the NAS in early 2003 in response to this need for high quality, accurate, and easily usable data. Based on extensive research and review of indicator systems (including those in other countries), the GAO reported to Congress in 2005 that the business community, media, civic organizations, and educators expressed the need for a system of reliable and accessible information *in one place* in order to make sound and informed decisions on national and local policy issues and to ensure an informed public. The goal is to provide significant parts of the vast existing data systems in a highly usable, easily searchable location.



A Single Webportal

At the heart of the system will be a state-of-the-art interactive webportal to provide timely data of the highest quality on the health of the nation. A high priority is being placed on creating an information system that will be relevant to a wide range of public audiences and different types of users across segments of society. Part of making this system relevant is to ensure that as much information as possible can be disaggregated from the national level to the state level and to the local community level where the public is most engaged. In addition to spatial disaggregation, most data need to be available over time and by age and race.

Useful Indicators

Thus far, the KNII has focused on integrating input from stakeholders about three core domains—society, economy, and environment—to develop a robust set of indicators, and to define appropriate measures. KNII has also assembled data sources related to each domain as well as on a set of cross-cutting issues that span the three major areas. The guiding principles for selecting indicators and measures include: transparency, objectivity and independence, reliability, accessibility, frequency of updating, focus on "what" rather than "why" of various phenomena, and aggregation rather than interpretation of data. Although the data presentation formats to be accessed through the webportal will include definitions and references to sources, it will not include analyses, draw conclusions from the data, or seek to answer causal questions.

In spring 2006, a set of 30 "key" (or first-level) indicators from the three domains was selected for a test on the webportal, currently under construction. The NAS also announced in June that the KNII would be spun off from the Academies as a nonprofit organization to maintain and operate the website, and to perform other organizational functions (such as issuing regular reports and press releases, holding conferences, and conducting regular assessments of the initiative). The NAS will continue its involvement in the KNII by establishing an NAS Forum or Roundtable to discuss and assess KNII as it matures. It is also likely that the KNII nonprofit will further enhance oversight by including advisory participation by stakeholder organizations. (For more information, visit <www.keyindicators.org>.)

As one can imagine, an initiative such as this generates a wide offering of opinion, considerable debate, and even controversy. Some of these challenges have become evident in the discussions so far, as for example: What indicators best reflect the state of each domain (as well as the many possible elements within them)? What are the most appropriate and reliable indicator measures? What reliable data are available for presentation? How easily can data be updated? Is it possible to disaggregate these data?

Engaging Sociologists

The creation and availability of such an information system has important implications for sociologists. Since educators and learners at all levels will be targeted as important potential users, sociology has an important stake in ensuring that the most relevant and best data are available for presentation. From the outset of the initiative, a high priority was placed on openness of the system and on input from stakeholders across all domains. Sociologists are contributing to the design and implementation of the indicator system, and the Executive Office staff have had input through participation in national meetings and domain working groups. We anticipate that the ASA membership will also have an opportunity to experiment with the test version of the KNII data systems that will be installed over the next year. We will keep you informed of the progress on the KNII, and will seek to provide an opportunity for your input and suggestions.

—Sally T. Hillsman

Sociologist Informs Senators About Universal Health Insurance

Invitation from Senator Reid puts sociological perspective front and center at annual Issues Conference of the Democratic Policy Committee

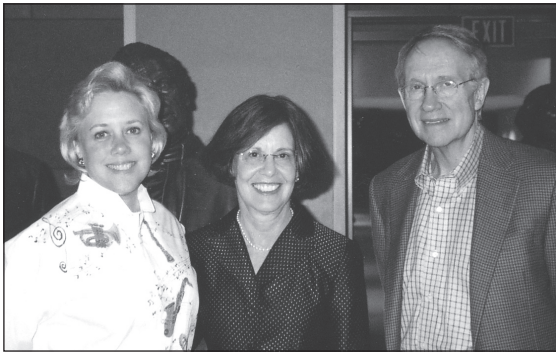
Sociologist Jill Quadagno, Mildred and Claude Pepper Eminent Scholar in Social Gerontology at Florida State University, was invited by Senator Harry Reid (NV) to make a presentation at the annual Issues Conference for Democratic Senators. The conference was held in Philadelphia in late April and was organized by the Democratic Policy Committee, chaired by Senator Byron Dorgan (ND).

Quadagno presented on a panel titled "Getting to Universal Coverage: Challenges and Opportunities." Other sessions at the conference covered the war on terrorism, rural America, and a special presentation by former Vice President Al Gore on global climate change and warming. The event concluded with a tour and dinner at the National Constitution Center.

Thirty-two Democratic senators attended the conference including Ted Kennedy (MA), Barbara Boxer (CA), Carl Levin (MI), Mary Landrieu (LA), Harry Reid (NV) and Ron Wyden (OR). Among the 18 other guest speakers were CNN terrorism analyst Peter Bergen, former Supreme Allied Commander of NATO and former Democratic presidential candidate General Wesley Clark, and Los Angeles Mayor Antonio Villaraigosa.

Coming Around to Coverage?

In her presentation, Quadagno explained how special interests were able to defeat every proposal for national health insurance across the entire span of the 20th century. Despite the rather dismal historical record, she noted that there is reason for optimism. One reason is the health care reform plan just enacted in Massachusetts, which could be a model for other states. Another is that the insurance industry, which has fought bitterly against national health insurance in the past, may be less opposed now. Private insurance companies have become deeply entrenched in Medicare and Medicaid and have discovered that they can prosper even with the regulation that comes with participation. Further, large businesses have once again put health care reform at the top of their priority list. They are deeply concerned about rising health care costs and are working with labor groups to craft a practical solution. Quadagno concluded by describing the public constituency for reform, which includes 77 million baby boomers, half of whom are over 50; Hispanics, one third of whom have no health insurance; and the millions of low-wage working Americans whose jobs provide no health care coverage. □



Sociologist Jill Quadagno [center] with U.S. Senator Mary Landrieu (LA) and Senator Harry Reid (NV).

ASA Award Winners Announced

The American Sociological Association proudly announces the recipients of the major awards for 2006. These outstanding scholars will be recognized at the 2006 Annual Meeting Awards Ceremony on Saturday, August 12, 2006, at 4:30 PM at the Palais des congrès de Montréal.

The ASA awards are conferred on sociologists for outstanding publications and achievements in the scholarship, teaching, and the practice of sociology. Award recipients are selected by committees appointed by the ASA Committee on Committees and the ASA Council.

The Awards Ceremony will immediately precede the formal address of the ASA President Cynthia Fuchs Epstein. All registrants are invited to attend an Honorary Reception immediately following the address to congratulate President Epstein and the award recipients.

The ASA officers extend heartfelt congratulations to the following honorees:

Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award—Herbert Gans, Columbia University

Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award—Edward Telles, University of California-Los Angeles, for *Race in Another America: The Significance of Skin Color in Brazil* (Princeton University Press, 2004) and (Honorable Mention) Vivek Chibber, New York University, for *Locked in Place: State-building and Late Industrialization in India*

Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award—Kathleen McKinney, Illinois State University

Jessie Bernard Award—Margaret Andersen, University of Delaware

DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award—Rutledge M. Dennis, George Mason University

Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology—Arthur Shostak, Drexel University

Public Understanding of Sociology Award—Diane Vaughan, Columbia University

Dissertation Award—Amy Hanser, University of British Columbia, for "Counter Strategies: Service Work and the Production of Distinction in Urban China" (University of California-Berkeley, 2005) and Jason Beckfield, University of Chicago, for "The Consequences of Regional Political and Economic Integration for Inequality and the Welfare State in Western Europe" (Indiana University, 2005)

PUBLIC AFFAIRS UPDATE

✓ **Professors' salaries still not up to inflation level . . .** For the second consecutive year, the increase in overall average salaries for college and university professors failed to keep up with the rate of inflation, according to the latest report, *The Devaluing of Higher Education: The Annual Report on the Economic Status of the Profession, 2005–06*, from the American Association of University Professors. Overall average salaries for all ranks of full-time faculty across all types of institutions rose 3.1 percent between 2004–05 and 2005–06, according to the report. When adjusted for inflation, however, average salaries declined by 0.3 percent, following a 0.5 percent decrease in 2004–05, a rate of decline not seen since 1978–79 to 1980–81. The salary gap between full-time faculty at public colleges and universities and their counterparts at private institutions continued to widen in 2005–06. This disparity seriously disadvantages public institutions trying to attract and retain the most qualified faculty. The report also finds that the increasing costs of benefits, especially health insurance, represent a continuing strain on college and university budgets. This year's report gives an indication of how low the pay for part-time faculty is. The report can be accessed at <www.aaup.org/newsroom/press/2006/06z/zrep.htm>.

✓ **Economic gap between foreign-born and U.S.-born workers has substantially increased . . .** According to a report by two economists, the earnings gap between immigrant and U.S.-born workers increased substantially between 1980 and 2000. The report, *Changing Patterns in the Relative Economic Performance of Immigrants to Great Britain and the United States, 1980–2000*, was written by John Schmitt, the Center for Economic and Policy Research, and Jonathan Wadsworth, Centre for Economic Performance at the London School of Economics. They analyzed data from the 1980, 1990, and 2000 censuses to assess changes in the pace of the economic assimilation of immigrants. Overall, they found that immigrant workers in the United States lagged farther behind U.S.-born workers in 2000 than they had in the previous two decades. Even after controlling for age and education, the immigrant-earnings gap for men and women increased between 1980 and 2000. Part of the deterioration in the economic situation of immigrants stems from the decline in the educational attainment of immigrants relative to U.S.-born workers. The report is at <www.cepr.net/publications/immigration_2006_04.htm>.

✓ **For the latest on health and aging . . .** See the National Center for Health Statistics' website for new tables on trends in cholesterol level, hypertension, and diagnosed and undiagnosed diabetes. These tables from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey have been added to the Trends in Health and Aging website <www.cdc.gov/nchs/agingact.htm>. Find customizable tables there on trends in the health of older Americans, with data by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin.

✓ **A European Commission to develop a roadmap on gender equality . . .** The European Commission recently issued its roadmap for equality between men and women, describing planned Commission activities in this field for 2006–10. Gender inequality in the European Union will be tackled by 21 specific activities over the next five years, outlined in the roadmap. Proposed Commission activities include helping set up a new €50-million European institute for gender equality, reviewing all existing EU gender equality laws, increasing awareness of gender inequality, ensuring gender equality is considered in all policies, and pressing for better statistics. This roadmap describes six fields of priority action for the EU in terms of gender equality: equal economic independence for men and women; reconciliation between professional life and private life; equal representation in decision-making; a complete stop to all forms of violence and trafficking in human beings based on gender; removal of gender stereotypes within society; the promotion of equality between the sexes outside the European Union. For the PDF version of the roadmap, visit <europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/emplweb/news/news_en.cfm?id=136>.

✓ **Minority college students' initial interest in STEM fields doesn't match their degree completion rate . . .** African American and Hispanic students begin college interested in majoring in science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) fields at rates similar to those of white and Asian-American students, according to a new analysis conducted by the American Council on Education (ACE). They persist in STEM through their third year of study but do not earn BAs at the same rate as peers. Further, the majority of the minority students majoring in STEM fields who persist beyond the third year do not drop out but are still enrolled and working toward a degree after six years. The ACE report, *Increasing the Success of Minority Students in Science and Technology*, uses data from a longitudinal study conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics, which tracked 12,000 undergraduates who entered college in fall 1995. A number of key differences between students who earned a BA by spring 2001 in a STEM field include: Students were better prepared for postsecondary education because a larger percentage took a rigorous high school curriculum; nearly all were younger than 19 when they entered college compared with 83.9 percent of non-completers; and they were more likely to have at least one parent with a bachelor's degree or beyond and came from families with higher incomes. The report (Item #310736) can be ordered for \$22 at <www.acenet.edu/bookstore/pubInfo.cfm?pubID=369>.

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

Bread and Circuses

A Regional Session explores the politics and culture of Montréal

by Christopher McAll,
Université de Montréal

On August 11, in the heart of Montréal's Chinatown, a special regional session of the ASA Annual Meeting will be devoted to the host city around the theme, "bread and circuses." At first glance, Montréal appears to be a typical North American town of parking lots and condominiums. There is something unusual about the place, however, and it's not just the army of volunteer and community groups devoted to issues of "bread" in the broad sense of the word—one group for every 500 residents in the greater downtown area. It is also to do with "circuses," Montrealers appearing to have the capacity to generate an almost unlimited quantity of festivals and cultural events.

In the 1960s, the iron grip of the Church on everything from education to reproduction suddenly loosened. They called it the "Quiet Revolution." The revolution is still going on but it is not quiet anymore and it is in the streets. Nobody goes to sleep before midnight in the "Multimedia City" after the ice melts. And it is not for want of trying. Quebecers like to see themselves as being betwixt and between: somewhat American, sometimes Canadian, and more than a little European. In Montréal,

old language frontiers, the new multiethnic population, and the coming-to-power of the French-speaking majority combine to produce a city where the collision of difference generates unpredictable outcomes.

Dough

A tradition of social solidarity and activism rooted in a not-so-distant past, when Francophones were over-represented in Montréal's working-class neighborhoods, has left a legacy of community activism, unionization, and a unique health and social services network that is state-run and community-oriented (at least in theory). These are currently strained given the transformation of work, ever-present poverty, homelessness and the tendency of the state to unload whatever responsibilities it can onto whoever is prepared to take them (at the lowest cost). Immigrants, women, and the young bear the brunt of workplace restructuring, with new forms of labor-organizing bringing together the traditions of the labor and community movements. The Québec national assembly recently adopted an anti-poverty law that was proposed and formulated by a coalition of community organizations in a strange case of grassroots law-making. In this changing society, new, university-affiliated health and social services

agencies have brought sociology into the front line.

City as Theatre, Poverty as Spectacle

Every summer, Montréal's international Just for Laughs festival flows out of the "quartier des spectacles" and the "quartier latin" and takes over part of a large 1960s social housing complex. This is social theatre on a grand scale, serving up poverty with surreal humor, complete with hot dog vendors on tricycles. Federico Fellini-style rules. Another aspect of Québec's culture is its most popular television series, the "Bougons," which tells the story of a family of welfare frauds who gleefully and imaginatively rip off the system, while Montréal newspapers run pictures of the homeless sitting in the snow or fungus growing on the walls of run-down apartments. Not everybody, of course, watches the Bougons. Is this the uncrossable frontier for some cultural "omnivores"? Or is it just Quebecers being different again? Along with the city as theatre and poverty as spectacle, there is everything from Montréal's very own Cirque du Soleil (on which the sun never sets) to the vibrant underground and alternative music scenes. Art institutions, cultural expression and the status of the artist are all in the process of transformation.

In Montréal, old language frontiers, the new multiethnic population, and the coming-to-power of the French-speaking majority combine to produce a city where the collision of difference generates unpredictable outcomes.

Montréal (as its citizens sometimes forget) is part of Québec, and Québec (as many Quebecers would prefer to forget) is part of Canada, which is not (as some Americans appear to think) part of the United States. Identity is a tricky business and nowhere more so than in Montréal, where one can be Anglophone or Francophone in the morning, Canadian at lunch-time and Québécois of Italian origin in the afternoon. This is all very confusing in Chinatown where official Canadian bilingual multiculturalism meets official Québécois interculturalism in a French framework, with Chinese subtitles. These mysteries will be resolved during two regional sessions on "Bread" and "Circuses," at the Old Laundry, 90, rue de la Gauchetière East,

on Friday, August 11, in Chinatown, one block east of St-Laurence Boulevard. The Old Laundry is just a stone's throw from the Palais des congrès. For more information on

Montréal and the regional sessions, see the 2006 preliminary program at <www.asanet.org>. Be sure to check out all of the regional sessions and tours in order to truly appreciate a city with old world charm, French joie de vivre, and a style all its own. □

Christopher McAll is co-chair of the ASA local program committee for ASA's 2006 Annual Meeting.

United Nations and Women's Rights

Annual Meeting Thematic Session will address research and practice in support of international development goals

by Mari Simonen, United Nations

In our interconnected world, the United Nations System offers critical opportunities for leaders and civil society alike to advance the causes of justice, equality, and opportunity for all people. The Millennium Declaration, adopted by the United Nations in 2000, commits nations to a global partnership to reduce poverty, improve health, and promote peace, human rights, gender equality, and environmental sustainability. World leaders set forth ambitious Millennium Development Goals, the most broadly supported, comprehensive, and specific poverty reduction and social development targets ever established. These multidimensional goals address poverty from all angles—addressing education, hunger, disease, housing, gender equity, and environmental sustainability—and build upon previous world conferences and global agreements.

UN Leaders' Perspectives

A Thematic Session at the ASA Annual Meeting will provide a unique opportunity for ASA members and conference participants to dialogue with United Nations senior leaders and other international experts whose lives and work illustrate the intersection of research, practice, and policymaking. The cross-disciplinary event provides a forum to challenge nations around social change and power relations. You will also hear firsthand accounts from members of the Millennium Project. Directed by Jeffrey Sachs, this research initiative brought together more than 250 experts from around the world, including scientists, practitioners, parliamentarians, policy-

makers, and representatives from civil society, the United Nations System and the private sector.

Women's rights, and sexual health and reproductive rights in particular, will be the centerpiece of the session. Confronting gender-based and sexual violence, HIV/AIDS prevention, child-bearing risk reduction, and family planning and contraception access will demand transgressing many boundaries, and empowering individuals and communities.

Panelists

Panelists will include Nafis Sadik of Pakistan, an internationally recognized pioneer for women's rights. Sadik has dedicated a lifetime to the causes of the United Nations, moving from practicing medicine in rural Pakistan to drafting one of the most progressive international agreements related to reproductive health rights and women's empowerment. Other panelists will include Lynn P. Freedman, Director of the Law and Poverty Project and Director of the Averting Maternal Death and Disability Program at the Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University. Before joining the Columbia University faculty, Freedman practiced law in New York City. She is a leading health and human rights figure. Stan Berstein of the Millennium Project Secretariat and an expert working with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) will also be on this panel, which will be moderated by Mari Simonen, ASA 2006 Program Committee member and Deputy Executive Director at UNFPA.

Join us in this exciting opportunity to hear how sociologists can be even more engaged in shaping policy and practice for human rights around the world. □

The Sociology of Consumption

by Daniel Thomas Cook,
University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign

Since 1998, the Consumer Studies Research Network (CSRN, formerly Consumers, Commodities and Consumption) has served as a pathway for scholars, graduate students, and interested others to discuss and debate the place of goods and commodities in social life. Membership is open and some of the nearly 350 members have academic affiliations in departments other than sociology. There is a soon-to-be-revamped website <netfiles.uiuc.edu/dtcook/www/CCC/>, a bi-annual newsletter, and an email discussion group.

Meeting Sessions

Not officially affiliated with ASA, CSRN members nevertheless have been active in the Association. Members often populate many of the Regular Sessions on consumers and consumption offered each year at the ASA Annual Meeting. Members have also organized Special Sessions and Thematic Sessions on topics like environmental issues and consumption and the corporatization of the university. The Network co-sponsored a session with ASA's Economic Sociology Section on "Bridging Consumption and Production" in 2004, and in 2006 CSRN has organized an Open Roundtable as a research network within ASA's Culture Section. In 2002, ASA published a syllabi set on the sociology of consumption and a second edition will be published in time for the 2006 meeting in Montréal.

An Emerging Field

Individuals affiliated with CSRN desire to bring to the forefront, in their own ways, the depths to which goods,

commodities, and market logic variously inform virtually all aspects of social life and social interaction. Contemporary scholars of consumption and consumer culture have transcended the dichotomies and simplistic notions of earlier scholarship. Few, if any, today subscribe to or invoke the "over socialized" view of the actor as a "cultural dupe" who blindly follows the dictates of marketers, advertisers, and culture industries. Nor is it the case that many sociologists who research consumption and markets seek simply to examine the micro-decisions of individual actors, merely renaming them "consumers." Rather, the new, emerging sociological work on consumers, commodities, and consumption in the last decade-and-a-half has been securing its own footing on ground not completely occupied by any one field or perspective, either contemporary or "classic."

The new sociological studies of consumption arise from the premise and understanding that consumption extends beyond the isolated act of purchasing and thus cannot be fruitfully understood as simply the final link in a chain that begins with production. Consumption, in the broad view, encompasses life activity—even a mode of life—rather than particular moments of living. Consumption involves reflection, contemplation, consideration, and planning. It is interwoven with everyday socializing, personal display, and social and cultural identity.

One cannot understand gender, social class, sexuality, race, and ethnicity without attending to practices and displays tied to commercial contexts. Childhood, youth, adulthood, and old age are increasingly marked, defined and redefined by consumption practices (i.e., note the discussions about how "baby boomers" are remaking the later stages of

The Rhetoric of Openness to Cultural Diversity in Québec

by Michèle Ollivier and Linda Pietrantonio, University of Ottawa

In the social sciences and public discourse, openness to diversity and the ability to move freely across geographical and symbolic spaces are increasingly presented as a new normative ideal regulating all aspects of social life, from individuals' sense of self to international relations. A search in the *Web of Science* reveals an increase of 1,700% (from 20 to 358) for the term "cultural diversity" from 1985–89 to 1995–99. Cultural diversity, as a tool for understanding social realities, takes many forms, including the recent shift from snobbish to omnivorous tastes (Peterson 1992) identified by cultural sociologists, concerns with normative pluralism and multiculturalism in ethnic studies (Juteau 2003), the focus on hybridity in anthropology (Friedman 2001), cosmopolitanism in political sociology (Beck 2001), and concerns for the intersection of multiple oppressions first tackled by American black feminists (Hooks 1981). In Québec over the last decade, the term "cultural diversity" has acquired a currency that the term "multiculturalism" never had, especially within political and cultural institutions.

The semantics of cultural diversity is certainly not fixed nor is its usage very stable, but in this discursive universe, terms such as diverse, open, eclectic, hybrid, cosmopolitan, and enlightened are often opposed to what is defined as unitary, fixed, local, and regressive (Fridman and Ollivier 2004). The rhetoric of diversity linked to openness is to be analyzed, we believe, as a new standard of differentiation attached to various types of struggles—as individuals and communities seek to legitimize their own attributes and practices in light of what is considered socially desirable. This includes strategies to question the value of openness to diversity in specific contexts as well as efforts to define one's cultural production, policies, and attitudes as embodying the new ideal.

Consumption, from page 4

life). Marketers and producers endlessly consult research on consumers and the expressed desires, lifestyles, practices, and the meanings they attach to goods and entertainment. The character of cities and neighborhoods, city planning, and community activism engage with issues of consumption in the form of tourism, shopping centers, streetscapes, and the like. Global consumer markets and media are centrally involved in the tensions of culture clash, industry relocations, worker exploitation, and environmental damage.

The range, scope, and variety of research projects by CSRN members demonstrate the diverse vitality of the field. Examples of their research include:

- The metamorphosis of a working landscape in the Caribbean into a site of consumption for ecotourists;
- How China's emerging service sector and consumer culture are intertwined in structural inequalities;
- Grocery store data and what it reveals about neighborhood homogeneity;
- The "how" and "why" of poverty fads and fashions across popular culture today that make stylish, recreational, and often expensive "fun" of symbols of lower class statuses;
- The formation of Taiwanese consumer culture;
- The household lifecycle and the role of credit/debt as it influences cognitive and behavioral consumption outcomes in the United States and

"Cosmopolitan" vs. "Pluralistic"

Issues of cultural diversity have been hotly debated in Canada over the past decades, mainly on the themes of institutionally recognized language as well as migration. In the 1980s and 1990s, the Québec government adopted a series of measures to protect French, including mandatory primary and secondary education in French for immigrants and exclusive or predominant use of French on all public-interest and commercial signs. Whereas these policies have sometimes been interpreted as an expression of ethnic nationalism to preserve cultural homogeneity, and therefore antithetical to cultural diversity, Québec has also been an international leader in struggles to preserve cultural diversity. Along with the efforts of the Canadian federal government, this contributed to the adoption, in 2005, of the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of Cultural Contents and Artistic Expressions under the auspices of UNESCO.

Québec provides an interesting example of how social entities—be they individuals or nations—use the rhetoric of openness to cultural diversity to legitimize or undermine specific positions on culture or politics. Our goal here is not to determine Québec's openness, nor is it to question the intrinsic value of diversity as a social good. Rather, our main concern is to examine how the rhetoric of diversity is used in various ways to regulate power relations.

One example of how the semantics of the term is to be read through relations of power is the debate between University of California-Berkeley historian David Hollinger and Canadian political scientist Will Kymlicka on multicultural identities in Québec. In his work on postethnic identity, Hollinger (1995) contrasts two types of multiculturalism. *Cosmopolitan multiculturalism*, he argues, is based on the idea that cultural

identities are open, fluid, and elective. *Pluralistic multiculturalism*, by contrast, maintains that ethnic groups form stable and permanent communities whose collective rights need to be protected and maintained over time.

While stressing that he agrees with Hollinger on the benefits of fluid and multiple identities, Kymlicka (1998) argues that openness is always defined in relation to specific socio-historical contexts and levels of analysis. He distinguishes between cultural minorities resulting from immigration and national minorities that were involuntarily incorporated in nation states as a result of military conflict. In the United States, as in Canada, the cosmopolitan multiculturalism advocated by Hollinger is considered desirable *within* the stable and permanent boundaries of the nation state, and within a specific and strong national project. Contrary to Hollinger, who considers Québec nationalistic policies as emblematic of a rejection of diversity, Kymlicka argues that Québec is legitimately attempting to secure a level of national sovereignty that is a normal prerogative of nation states. The role of Québec in the international development of cultural diversity within the politics of culture might prove both to be right or wrong. These policies, Kymlicka argues, are compatible at the individual level with attitudes of openness to ethnic and cultural diversity, as evidenced by Québec policies and practices with regard to immigrants. What is contested here is not the intrinsic value of openness to diversity as a social good. Rather, it is a question of which public policies embody the ideal of openness to diversity.

Américanité

An alternative strategy adopted by intellectuals and artists in Québec from the 1980s has been to emphasize Québec's *américanité*. Moving away from an identity based exclusively or primarily on a unitary French heritage, proponents of *américanité* celebrate what they perceive as the common features between Québec and other new-world societies of the Americas: multiple influences, cultural hybridity, the rootlessness of a frontiers mentality. Redefining Québec identity in terms of *américanité* may be considered an attempt to move away from a unitary and discredited vision of the nation toward a definition more in line with the discourse of openness to diversity, in which identity is by essence open and fluid.

In other circumstances, it is the unconditional value of openness that is debated—and again in the context of the regulation of power relations. For example, the acquisition of a second language is usually considered positive, since it leads to increased capacity to understand different cultures. However, some researchers in education argue that early second-language training has different implications, depending on the strength of the first language. It has *additive* effects when the first language is strongly established and supported by cultural institutions because the outcome is a good knowledge of two languages. However, bilingual education may have *subtractive* effects in less favorable contexts, leading either to the disappearance of the first language or to imperfect knowledge of both (Landry and Allard 1999).

From the viewpoint of cultural minorities, then, openness to diversity is not necessarily a source of cultural enrichment, especially when it is defined as unconditional acceptance of majority culture. This is a rejoinder to sociological research showing that the ability to move at will across social, geographical, and

cultural spaces—by displaying an eclectic or a cosmopolitan outlook—requires large amounts of economic and cultural resources. Although we cannot say that public policies by themselves can promote access to such resources, promotion of diversity is linked to struggles against discrimination in important areas such as education and the workplace.

Appropriating Diversity

The rhetoric of diversity is used not only by agents belonging to already constituted social categories. Rather, as the examples above illustrate, openness to diversity is appropriated in various ways by social agents as part of ongoing efforts to define themselves within relations of power. In the field of cultural policy, in particular, "cultural diversity" emerged toward the end of the 1990s to legitimize and protect the cultural specificities of nations. This is a peculiar usage of cultural diversity since traditionally the politics of culture relied on the idea of cultural homogeneity to legitimize the existence of a nation. At the international level, a main goal of the politics of diversity was to regulate the mighty United States and its commercial power to expand American culture through its cultural goods (Pietrantonio 2002). Yet, openness to diversity at one level of analysis (e.g., in international relations) does not necessarily imply taking diversity into consideration at other levels (e.g., domestic policy). It is possible to be open to diversity as a social ethic in the broad sense of the term without taking into account its intrinsic dynamic. Within nation states, diversity as a concept has been fostered by minorities to challenge perceptions about the social order in terms of social classes, gender, and heteronormality.

The paradox is that the more nations and individuals define themselves exclusively in terms of openness to diversity, the more the differences that make them unique erode. Preserving diversity thus requires some form of closure, or, at least, maintaining a dynamic tension. This tension stands at the heart of the impetus of Canada and Québec for the implementation of the recent international Convention on the Protection and Promotion of Cultural Contents and Artistic Expressions.

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abroad; and

- The impact of material aspirations on the timing of marriage, with a focus on homeownership.

Not a "Sideline"

Consumers, consumption, and commodities blend with social trends and everyday practices and are inseparable from them. Consumption cannot be conceptualized as either a derivative aspect of social life or as a sideline to it. Thus, the study of consumption, CSRN members maintain, represents a field of scholarly inquiry in and of itself, not reducible to others, yet not independent of them either.

Those interested in consumption studies should look for the CSRN table at the ASA meeting in Montréal and consult the meeting schedule for sessions and times, including the meeting time and place for a brief business meeting. Also, the second edition of *Syllabi and Teaching Materials in the Sociology of Consumption* will be available at the ASA publications area (see page 8). The CSRN website and its recent digital newsletters contain further information, including a listing of members and their research interests, announcements, books of note, and relevant ASA sessions. CSRN has a meeting scheduled for Friday, August 11. Interested parties should consult the Final Program for the room. Contact Dan Cook (dtcook@uiuc.edu) with comments or queries. □

When Katrina, Rita, and Wilma Took the Nation by Storm: One Year Later . . .

SSRC Task Force Reports on Hurricane Katrina and Rebuilding the Gulf Coast

by Craig Calhoun and Kai Erikson,
Social Science Research Council

When Hurricane Katrina struck New Orleans and the Gulf Coast in early September 2005, it wrought, among other legacies, enormous destruction of physical property, disruption of human lives, and upheaval of the social texture of a vibrant city. It also raised basic social science questions and created an urgent need for social science knowledge to inform public action. And indeed, it made publicly manifest the centrality of social factors to understanding what some persist in labeling a "natural" disaster.

Structuring Opportunities

The ways in which race, gender, class, and age structured the impact of Hurricane Katrina were clearly in the foreground. Understanding the responses of different social institutions to the emergency the hurricane created was also immediately significant. But just as important were questions about why vulnerabilities and preparedness were structured as they were. These demanded inquiries into the relationship between built and natural environment, population dynamics and urban growth,

and determinants of government investment (or lack of investment, in the case of New Orleans' inadequate levees), among many other issues. Equally, the forced exodus from New Orleans raised crucial sociological concerns. The patterns in terms of who left, where they went, how they reorganized their lives, and whether they would return all raised both empirical and analytic questions that intersected the core themes of race, class, and the spatial organization of economic opportunity for both human beings and capital. The process of rebuilding the Gulf Coast has raised a range of additional questions about issues such as housing and labor markets, who has voice in decision-making, the relationship of public to private actors, the cohesion and character of neighborhoods, and indeed the cultural and social meaning of the city itself.

New York Meeting

To advance the latter agenda, the Executive Office and President Cynthia Fuchs Epstein convened a small group in New York City, including President-Elect Frances Fox Piven, former ASA presidents Troy Duster and Kai Erikson, and SSRC president Craig Calhoun shortly

after the Hurricane. The meeting sought both to provide help to sociologists uprooted by the disaster, help mobilize the production of needed sociological knowledge, and explore ways to encourage the intellectual response of sociologists. The SSRC had independently organized a web forum on Katrina (understandingkatrina.ssrc.org) to bring together sociologists familiar with the affected area to help chart an agenda. The ASA Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline made a small grant to Erikson to bring sociologists together and help to chart an agenda. This helped lead to the creation of a Task Force on Hurricane Katrina based at the SSRC, supported by the MacArthur and Russell Sage Foundations, and chaired by Erikson.

Task Force on Hurricane

The Task Force mandate is to help the social scientists working on Hurricane Katrina and its aftermath to connect better to each other, set a collective agenda, create stronger connections between different lines of intellectual work, and bring the results of social science analysis to public actors. Several kinds of connections are important. The problems posed by Hurricane Katrina speak to different subfields of sociology, for example, from race to urban demography and most obviously, perhaps, to the sociology of disasters. It is important

for sociologists working mainly in one of these fields to be aware of the work of colleagues in others. The Task Force is especially concerned with strengthening connections between disaster research and other fields. Likewise, the impact of Hurricane Katrina and the challenges of rebuilding the Gulf Coast have attracted a range of researchers from around the United States (and other countries). These need connections to the sociologists with long experience of working in New Orleans and intimate knowledge of local conditions and resources. Not least, many younger sociologists are exploring dissertation projects responding to the disaster. They need connections to more senior sociologists working in relevant subfields but often not in their home departments—and for that matter, to each other.

Research Hub

To support the work of the Task Force, the SSRC has begun development of a web-based "research hub" that will facilitate sharing of data and analyses among researchers as well as broader access to completed research. It should be especially useful to those starting new research projects who will find not only bibliographical information and links to intellectual resources but a map of work in progress that will help them plan their own better.

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A House of Refuge

by Dana M. Greene and James R. Peacock, Appalachian State University

Following the Southern Sociological Society's Annual Meetings in New Orleans in March 2006, sociologists Greene and Peacock decided to try to organize student volunteers to assist with the rebuilding efforts in the Lower Ninth Ward and to try to make a difference. In May, they arrived with student volunteers in tow. While working on another house, the group was approached by a woman requesting assistance. This woman, a Katrina survivor, indicated that she was on "everyone's lists" but had not yet received assistance. Asking that she be called "Ms. Debra," she asked if the group would assist with saving her mother's crystal chandeliers. Here's one story collected from the rubble.

In the heart of the Lower Ninth Ward of New Orleans sits a small, ordinary, brick house. It is the home of Debra Green, a Hurricane Katrina survivor. Ms. Debra and her son, Jamal, were once members of a vibrant community on Derbigny Street—a community where children raced one another around the block on their bikes and skateboards. It's a place where neighbors borrowed sugar and tools from one another and chatted over the back fence while hanging sheets and towels to dry in the hot Louisiana sun. Today, in the Lower Ninth Ward, there is silence. There are no dogs barking, no sounds of children playing in the streets, no radios playing music, no laughter. But quiet voices are beginning to be heard. Voices like Debra Green's are calling out their stories of survival—



Ms. Debra standing outside her home on Derbigny Street.

stories framed among the rubble and the eerie emptiness of the streets.

Ms. Debra describes herself as "basically homeless, crying out for help to rebuild a home left to me by my

mother." Although those in the Lower Ninth Ward were warned about the ferocity of the storm that struck the city on August 29, 2005, few had the ability or the resources to evacuate. Residents walking or driving out of the area were stopped on bridges and overpasses as escape routes became overwhelmed. Katrina not only destroyed Ms. Debra's home, it also took away her 19-year-old son, Jamal. For six days Jamal refused to

leave the Lower Ninth Ward, knowing that others needed assistance. As Ms. Debra recalls, "Our government rode by on boats with guns, refusing to allow us

to board. Everyone was scared, hungry, and helpless. We crawled, climbed, and 'cry' to God to give us strength to get on the roofs of our homes. Some of us made it, many of us did not." For six days, Jamal rowed a boat from rooftop to rooftop rescuing people who had to cut holes through their roofs to escape the raging flood waters. He died when his rescue boat capsized.

In March 2006, we had the opportunity to tour still-restricted sections of the Lower Ninth Ward. In fact, only recently have all areas even been open to residents and others willing to join the clean-up effort. Yellow tape reading "chemical spill" draped over the school bus that was hit by the barge that surged through the levee. Washing machine parts dangled from a tree. Homes without roofs, cars and boats scattered like toys, vehicles and houses overturned by the force of water: these are the images that greeted us as we wandered through the streets. Perhaps the saddest aspect of all of this is that very little has changed since the flood waters receded. Trees still lay on roofs, houses

sit on their foundations awkwardly, and personal effects—teddy bears, books, records, clothing scattered everywhere—lie in the hot sun covered with grey silt.

The survivors of Hurricane Katrina continue to experience the eye of a storm—a government that is dragging its feet with assisting the neediest. On August 31, 2006, any home in the Lower Ninth Ward that does not show evidence of "concerted effort" toward rebuilding will fall prey to "eminent domain." But the government is giving very little guidance as to what constitutes "concerted effort" and what will be sufficient to enable

residents to hold onto their property. Few can afford to clear their property of debris and to abate the ever-present black mold from their homes. This means that the government will bulldoze the structures and confiscate the land itself—and will do with the property what it pleases.

It wasn't until nine months after the disaster that all of the Lower Ninth Ward was finally reopened to residents to take stock of the damage to their property and attempt to make an effort at regaining their rights to it. Moreover, as the Lower Ninth Ward primarily housed the working poor—predominantly people of color—it appears that the government is placing less social value on assisting the area with rebuilt

See *House*, page 7



Ms. Debra's bedroom was destroyed by Hurricane Katrina's flood waters.



Ms. Debra's kitchen—cleared and gutted by Appalachian State University and St. Augustine's College volunteers—is ready for rebuilding when the government gives the green light.

SSRC, from page 6

Other sociologists active in the Task Force include those noted below as well as the following members of an SSRC Advisory Board: Eric Klinenberg, Shirley Laska, Harvey Molotch, Katherine Newman, Walter Peacock, Charles Perrow, Havidán Rodríguez, James Short, Kathleen Tierney, Mary Waters, and William Julius Wilson. Andrew Lakoff, an assistant professor of sociology at the University of California-San Diego, has taken a leave of absence to join the SSRC staff leading this project. He is also helping to develop a broader portfolio of research into the privatization of risk, the vulnerability and security of vital systems, and the nature and social construction of emergencies, preparedness, and response.

Research Agenda

At the fall 2005 New York meeting convened by Epstein, Erikson described a group of sociologists who have done a good deal of work on disasters in general and on the environmental vulnerabilities of New Orleans and the Gulf Coast in particular and who have been meeting for a number of years. Several members of that group gathered a few days later in Lafayette, LA, to begin discussion of a research agenda that seemed crucial to the work of learning from Katrina and using that learning to help repair the human damage done by it. That gathering included Erikson, William Freudenburg, Robert Gramling, Stephen Kroll-Smith, Shirley Laska, and John Stephen Picou. That core of persons met five weeks later in Mobile, AL, joined this time by Lee Clarke, Duane Gill, Brent Marshall, Havidán Rodríguez, and Dennis Wenger. The group then met a third time in New Orleans in March of this year, joined on this occasion by Walter Peacock and Kathleen Tierney.

The research priorities that emerged from those discussions are as follows. They should be understood as general headings rather than particular proposals, although work along those lines is either in the planning stage or under way.

- An effort to track those persons, numbering in the several hundreds of thousands, who evacuated from the path of Katrina and now find themselves a long way from the places they called home. This will require three different initiatives:

The first is to gain access to data now in the files of FEMA, the Red Cross, other agencies with whom evacuees are

(or have been) in contact, and then to place those data in some kind of national repository where they can be available, with appropriate safeguards in place, for research purposes.

The second is to make the rounds of community groups in New Orleans and along the Gulf Coast that have been active in tracing the whereabouts of absent neighbors.

The third is to locate sociologists and other social scientists already at work in local communities now serving as places of refuge for evacuees, and to supplement their efforts by putting people into the field at critical intersections through which we have reason to suppose migrant streams flow. This is a way of putting old and reliable sociological findings on patterns of migration to work.

- Studies of the affected areas with an emphasis on how they developed the social and cultural flavor they had before the disaster, how they fared during the emergency itself, and how they are facing the tasks of reconstruction. Two studies are now on the drawing board (about which we will report further later). The first is a study of three neighborhoods in New Orleans that reflect the demographic range of the city's population. The second is a study of three small communities along the Louisiana coast that reflect varying degrees of impact from Katrina. These studies will be coordinated in such a way as to make later comparison possible, since, in a very important sociological sense, New Orleans and the coast were struck by quite different disasters and for that reason are likely to respond to what happened to them in distinctive ways.

- Studies of organizational responses to Katrina. These will take a number of forms, beginning with an analysis of the efforts of scientific experts to inform public officials—who are in a position to do something about it—of the vulnerabilities of New Orleans and the Gulf Coast. Among the most spectacular mishaps of Katrina is the fact that what happened to New Orleans had been predicted over and over by prominent experts and that these warnings had not been taken seriously by policy makers. That was one of a number of serious system failures.

- Longitudinal studies of the well-being and coping strategies of persons impacted by Katrina both along the coast and in New Orleans.

These initiatives will be reported on further in subsequent issues of *Footnotes*. □

Retrospectives on the Death and Life of Jane Jacobs

by Anthony Orum,
University of Illinois-Chicago

In April of this year, Jane Jacobs, venerable urban scholar and venerated political activist, died in Toronto. Author most famously of *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*, Jacobs left an enormous impact and influence on the way we think and act about cities. To commemorate her legacy, *City & Community*, the journal of the Community and Urban Sociology Section of the American Sociological Association, asked six eminent urban scholars to provide brief retrospectives on Jacobs' life and work.

Those commentaries will appear in the September issue of the journal. They are written by Herbert Gans, Barry Wellman, Sharon Zukin, Peter Dreier, Philip Kasinitz, and David Halle. They cover all facets of the life and times of Jacobs, among them, her days in Scranton, PA, and the West Village of New York City. Gans, for example, writes that "Jane's youthful experiences in Scranton and in the West Village may have led to her celebration of white working class neighborhoods, which became the underlying theme in *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*. In it, she wrote glowingly not only about her West Village area, but also about the North End of Boston and the 'Back of the Yards' neighborhood in Chicago, another old Irish neighborhood that spawned the city's famous Mayor Richard Daley. Jane's romance with, and romantic image of, these neighborhoods blossomed into the urban ideal and the urban policy themes she advocated in *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*."

Peter Dreier, an urban scholar, but also an advisor to mayors and a long-time activist, compares Jacobs' work and influence to other seminal writings. He observes that "[s]ometimes a book can change history. Books often influence ideas, but only rarely do they catalyze activism. In the 1960s, a handful of books triggered movements for reform. These include Michael Harrington's *The Other America* (1962), which inspired the war on poverty; Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring* (1962), which helped galvanize the environmental movement; Betty Friedan's *The Feminine Mystique* (1963), the manifesto of modern feminism; Ralph Nader's *Unsafe at Any Speed* (1965), which made its author a household name and precipitated the rise of the consumer movement; and Stokely Carmichael and Charles Hamilton's *Black Power* (1966), which signaled the civil rights movement's transformation toward black separatism. Jane Jacobs' 1961 book, *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*, belongs in this pantheon. Perhaps more than anyone during the past half century, Jacobs changed the way we think about livable cities."

And David Halle, of the University of California-Los Angeles, writes that many people think of Jacobs as a conservative, but that this image "could not survive a basic reading of the text and I have long concluded that many of those who cite Jacobs in this way have not read her She is absolutely not against new buildings, tall buildings, modern buildings, or buildings whose units are expensive to rent or purchase. She believes that urban neighborhoods should have a good number of such buildings, along with a healthy mixture of other types (e.g., older, smaller, and less expensive structures).

All of this follows logically from her stress throughout [*The Death and Life of Great American Cities*] on the virtue of diversity."

Jacobs has something to teach not only urbanists but also all sociologists. This set of retrospective essays underscores just how important and vital her ideas remain today. □

House, from page 6

neighborhoods and communities, preferring to bring in large-scale developers and focus on profit and tourism.

Volunteers are pitching in to gut houses, fight the mold, and secure supplies. We hope our story will encourage others to take action and develop an agenda that will assist more of the victims of these two storms: Hurricane Katrina and governmental inaction. The fact that the lack of governmental assistance and guidance is further victimizing those already displaced by Katrina led us to organize a week-long service trip for our students to travel to the Lower Ninth Ward to help residents demonstrate a "concerted effort" toward rebuilding. Pairing with Common Ground, a grassroots organization that is coordinating efforts to spare Lower Ninth Ward residents from the perils of eminent domain, we worked to remove the contents and



St. Augustine's College (Raleigh, NC) student volunteer guts Ms. Debra's living room.

gut four houses. In the process, we became acquainted with several of the residents (like Ms. Debra) and learned of their visions for the rebirth of their communities and neighborhoods, renewal of

their lives, and desires for their properties. Instead of complete despair, many of those with whom we spoke indicated a desire to return to their neighborhoods, rebuild, and reconnect with family and friends who resided there before. Some neighbors perished, some permanently relocated, but more want to reclaim their sense of community. They want to be a community where they can again borrow sugar from one another and chat over the back fence.

But these are more than individual dreams. Although Ms. Debra's personal loss is too great for her to move back into the house she inherited from her mother and shared with her son, she, too, wishes to give back to her community. After coming to terms with Katrina, the loss of her belongings, and the heroic death of her son, Ms. Debra has decided to transform the small, ordinary brick home on

Derbigny Street into a house of refuge—perhaps a shelter for battered women, a safe haven for teens, or site of recovery for those addicted—a place for anyone needing shelter from a storm. □



Appalachian State University student volunteers clear rubble to save Ms. Debra's property from governmental seizure under "eminent domain."



Public Forum



ASA Candidates: Reply to Deflem

Mathieu Deflem, in the May/June 2006 issue of *Footnotes* (p. 12), expressed surprise—after he became a candidate for ASA Council—to have received a questionnaire from the Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS). SWS has a 24-year history of sending this short and simple questionnaire to candidates seeking ASA elected office. Because this is such a long-established practice, we were taken-aback by his lack of awareness of the questionnaire prior to his becoming a candidate for an ASA office. The title of his letter to the editor (“Single-issue Voting Tactic?”) suggests he is concerned that SWS members vote for ASA candidates based solely on issues related to gender equality, and he expresses concern that the results of the SWS survey are used to prepare a “voting strategy” for our members.

All members of the ASA, including those who belong to other related organizations, are free to contact candidates about their opinions on whatever issues concern them, and we do not think that our practice needs justification. Nonetheless, we take this brief opportunity to clarify that SWS does not repeat the same sorts of questions that

the ASA asks of candidates and publishes in *Footnotes*, because there is no need for information redundancy—our members read *Footnotes*. And, like the ASA, SWS shares the candidates’ verbatim responses with our members, letting them decide for themselves if any of the information is relevant to their vote, and we make no effort to predigest candidate responses for our readers. We feel that the candidates’ statements (or lack of responses) speak for themselves.

Christine E. Bose, University at Albany-SUNY, President, Sociologists for Women in Society
Catherine Zimmer, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, Vice President and Membership Chair, Sociologists for Women in Society

Response to SWS

Although the title of my May/June *Footnotes* (p. 12) letter to the editor (“Single-issue Voting Tactic?”) was provided by the *Footnotes* managing editor, it reflects my main concern about the Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS) survey well—a concern that has been expressed in the pages of this newsletter by other ASA members in at least the past 14 years (and in near identical terms). The very name, bylaws, and

stated goals of SWS betray the organization’s activist motives and the desired effect its survey is intended to have. Inasmuch as this goal is narrowly perceived in terms of the number of females elected to ASA positions, the SWS survey is at best obsolete, at worst a litmus test.

I should be taken-aback by the implication that I would not be fit to run for an ASA office because I was unaware of a practice that is not part of ASA procedures but is instituted by an external organization. Candidates for ASA Council have a duty to reply to any query from ASA members, be it individually or collectively organized within the ASA, but they need feel no such responsibility when questions come from outside our Association. Even the overlap between the memberships of the organizations does not deny the fact that SWS is not a constituency within the ASA and, therefore, cannot claim to represent the ASA electorate or any part thereof. Not even the interlocking directorates that currently exist between SWS and the ASA Executive Office and Council can alter this fact.

Of the five candidates who did not respond to the SWS survey this year, two were female. Should SWS members really heed the call to have these non-responses speak for themselves, these candidates should not be receiving SWS support. That is very unlikely, however, as the SWS platform is not defined as promoting gender diversity but as maximizing the professional opportunities for women in sociology. More broadly, I

find it a tragic shame that SWS appears to have turned from the progressive Committee of the Status of Women in Sociology, which promoted equality, to a conservative force that opposes inclusiveness and resorts to sterile gender-based voting. Such a practice I find objectionable most of all in view of all candidates running for ASA offices deserving the right to be treated on the basis of their professional qualifications.

Mathieu Deflem, University of South Carolina, deflem@sc.edu

New ASA publication!

Syllabi and Instructional Resources for Teaching the Sociology of Consumers and Consumption (Second Edition)

Edited by Daniel Thomas Cook, J. Michael Ryan, and Meghan Ashlin Rich. A new set of teaching materials related to consumers, commodities, and consumption includes, 16 undergraduate syllabi, seven graduate syllabi, five assignments, four essays and URL lists. Graduate, undergraduate, marketing, and international contributions are included in this volume. This publication is available in hard copy and as an e-book. 200pp., 2006 Stock # 371.C06

To order this publication visit the ASA homepage at www.asanet.org and click on “Bookstore.”



ASR Editors, from page 1

degrees at the University of Wisconsin, after doing his undergraduate work in sociology at the University of Wyoming. He held tenured appointments in sociology at Indiana University-Bloomington and University of Texas-Austin, before moving to Ohio State in 1996.

Roscigno

Roscigno also joined the faculty at Ohio State in 1996 where he has focused on social movements, the sociology of education, historical sociology, stratification, the labor movement, and the production of culture—typically crafting analyses that combine two or three of these approaches in a single sociological project. After publishing a series of articles on the spatial-political economy of race in the American South during graduate school, he moved on to a dissertation on race and educational inequality that has led to many articles on the school, community, and family context of educational success and failure.

Roscigno’s most recent work in the field of academic achievement makes the strong and potentially disturbing distinction between the availability of family and school resources for the education of children and the family- and school-level decisions to actually invest those resources in children’s futures. His recent work with William Danaher (College of Charleston) is well known among social movement, labor, and culture scholars. Their 2004 monograph, *The Voices of Southern Labor: Radio, Music, and Textile*

Strikes, 1929–1934, is an important work of history documenting one of the largest mass strikes in U.S. history. It is an equally important work in sociology, showing the mutual constitution of labor insurgency and cultural production facilitated by the emergence of radio. A recent review in *Contemporary Sociology* suggests that this book is destined to become a social movement classic.

While it is difficult to predict the future, I am willing to venture that during his co-editorship, Roscigno will educate us in an entertaining way as Danaher and Roscigno have entertained many of us already by pausing mid-lecture, hoisting guitar and mandolin, and illustrat-



Randy Hodson

They are variously described as broad-minded, possessors of unbounded energy, sensible decision makers, committed to evidence-based knowledge, joys to work with, professionally organized and persistent, even dogged, and passionate about sociology, fairness, and justice.

ing their point by singing the songs that mobilized textile workers in the rural

Carolinas 70 years ago. Roscigno’s next project, with a series of talented doctoral students, analyses both qualitatively and quantitatively thousands of accounts of discrimination in employment and housing. After earning an undergraduate degree in sociology at the University of Arizona, Roscigno earned MS and PhD degrees at North Carolina State University.

Collectivity

Collectively, Roscigno and Hodson share a remarkable number of traits

beyond departmental affiliation and parenthood. Both have extensive editorial experience, and they have labored over the last few years as co-authors. Together they have published a series of papers on dignity and resistance at work. Because ASR editing requires them to manage the equivalent of a business, including staff, a large editorial board, and a diverse set of customers who are simultaneously—through our professional association—their bosses, Roscigno’s and Hodson’s intellectual sensitivities to issues of respect and insurgency may be useful adjuncts to undertaking this exacting job. Both are praised by co-workers and co-authors as extraordi-



Vincent Roscigno

nary choices for ASR. They are variously described as broad-minded, possessors

of unbounded energy, sensible decision makers, committed to evidence-based knowledge, joys to work with, professionally organized and persistent, even dogged, and passionate about sociology, fairness, and justice. Many of the people with whom I talked about this editorial team stressed their methodological and theoretical openness and predicted that as editors they would be welcome to diverse intellectual contributions and be likely to innovate, perhaps even take some risks, in the types and format of articles published in ASR.

As an editorial team, Vinnie Roscigno and Randy Hodson share many traits, but they are also two quite different people. While both regularly play poker, like to fish, and both are reported to be married to a remarkable woman named “Susan,” I have both personal and indirect knowledge that these are in fact two different women; one is a great poker player, and the other a fine fisherman. With Susan Rogers, Randy has two children—Debbie (age 3) and Susie (age 1)—both born in China. Vinnie and Susan Roscigno also have two children. Allegra is 10, a budding scientist and a very clever artist. Seven-year-old Sam is an active gymnast and a creative stand-up comic.

One of my informants praised Hodson’s cooking skills, suggesting that he will edit as well as he cooks and that as a result ASR could not have a better “chef.” Roscigno was singled out for his constructive help with other people’s research, a skill that we all hope to encounter in the editors

to whom we entrust our work. Roscigno will probably be the first ASR editor to routinely wear a baseball cap to work. We all look forward to a productive and creative editorship and thank them for taking on this collective task on behalf of the discipline.

I would like to thank David Bills, Judith Blau, Claudia Buckmann, Camille Charles, Tim Dowd, William Form, Jerry Jacobs, Lisa Keister, Garth Massey, Rory McVeigh, David Snow, and George Wilson for contributing insights and stories used in this article. □

Correction

On page 9 of the May/June 2006 *Footnotes*, John Foran was erroneously listed as the winner of the Pacific Sociological Association's Award for Distinguished Contributions to Teaching. There was no winner of that award in 2006. Foran did receive the award in 2000.

Call for Papers

Meetings

British Sociological Association Annual Conference, April 12–14, 2007, University of East London. Theme: "Social Connections: Identities, Technologies, Relationships." The conference theme is open to wide interpretation and we invite papers, posters, symposia, or workshops. Abstract deadline is September 30, 2006. Contact: BSAConference@britsoc.org.uk; <www.britsoc.co.uk/events/conference>.

Community-University Partnerships: How Do We Achieve the Promise? April 26–28, 2007, University of Massachusetts-Lowell. Theme: "Achieving the Promise." One-page abstracts are due by September 1, 2006. If accepted, your paper is due February 1, 2007, for posting on the conference website. Video presentations and poster sessions are welcome. Contact: CITA Co-Chairs Robert Forrant at rforrant@external.umass.edu or Linda Silka at Linda_Silka@uml.edu. For information on CITA, visit <www.uml.edu/com/CITA/>.

Girls & Women Rock: Celebrating 35 Years of Sport & Title IX, March 28–31, 2007, The Wolstein Center, Cleveland State University, Cleveland, OH. Scholars, public policy makers, lawyers, and educators from a variety of disciplines are invited to submit paper (15–20 minutes) or poster abstracts. Submit your abstract to Ellen J. Staurowsky, Ithaca College at staurows@ithaca.edu with your contact information. Submission Deadline: August 1, 2006. Registration forms, schedules, and additional information about the conference and other Women's Final Four events are listed at <womenrockcleveland.com>. Contact: Ellen J. Staurowsky, Department of Sport Management & Media, Ithaca College, Ithaca, NY 14850; (607) 274-1730; fax (607) 274-1943 or 274-5792; email staurows@ithaca.edu.

Ninth Conference on Health Survey Research Methods (CHSRM) seeks abstracts for original empirical studies, innovative theoretical essays, and general overview papers that describe research beyond what is currently known about survey methods and their application to health-related issues. For more information, visit <www.srl.uic.edu/hstrm.htm>.

Publications

Advances in Medical Sociology. A volume of *Advances in Medical Sociology*, titled *Patients, Consumers and Civil Society: U.S. and International Perspectives*, is seeking one-page descriptions of articles that focus on health consumerism and the development of myriad health-related organizations (health charities, self-help groups, advocacy organizations, and health social movements). Direct inquiries or email a one-page description by November 15, 2006, to smchambre@aol.com and to AdvMedSoc.Consumer@gmail.com.

ASA Sociology of Gender Instructional Materials. Submissions of syllabi and other instructional materials are invited for the new edition of the American Sociological Association's *The Sociology of Gender: Syllabi and Other Instructional Materials*. Materials may include: complete syllabi from courses related to the sociology of gender, course assignments, class activities, relevant film reviews, handouts, and any other written materials relevant to teaching courses in areas related to sex and gender. Submissions

should be formatted using MS Word. References and notes must conform to the *ASA Style Guide*. Submit materials to Amy Blackstone at amy.blackstone@umit.maine.edu. Deadline: September 15, 2006.

Battleground: Women and Gender. Greenwood Publishing is producing a series on contemporary issues pertaining to women's lives, gender, and sexuality in the United States as part of a larger multi-volume reference collection on controversial issues and debates in contemporary society. We are seeking authors for the series on women, gender, and sexuality. Each author is asked to write about a wide range of issues and debates concerning the chosen topic. Entries range from 1,000 to 5,000 words, depending on the theme. Authors will be awarded an honorarium and/or copy of the publication for her/his contribution. Contact: Amy Lind, Arizona State University, PO Box 871802, Tempe, AZ 85287-1802; email lind@asu.edu or alind@urbanaz.net.

Canadian Journal of Sociology. Special issue, *Globalizing Sociology*. This special issue seeks to address processes of globalization as they shape and transform sociology itself. We are particularly interested in papers that address the growth of the geographical range of sociology and the implications of globalization for the very notion of distinct national sociological traditions. We would like to see papers raising normative, epistemological, and even larger visionary concerns. Papers either in French or in English will be considered for publication. Submit texts to: Dimitri della Faille at dimitridf@yahoo.com, Neil McLaughlin at nmclaugh@mcmaster.ca, and cjscopy@ualberta.ca by August 31, 2006. The papers should be prepared according to the *CJS* guidelines for manuscripts found at <www.cjsonline.ca/submfnf.html>.

Contemporary Justice Review. *Unorthodox Criminologists and Their Criminologies*. The editors of *Contemporary Justice Review* announce a call for papers that provides a portrait of a contemporary person who through her or his life challenged existing definitions of crime, social harms, and justice. We hope the articles weave in quotations or references from that person's writings, speeches, and actions illustrating how this "Unorthodox Criminologist" offered conceptions of harm and well-being that varied from those of the state, the market, the media, conventional paradigms of criminology, and the "managers" of primary social institutions. We are interested in the reactions of such institutions to the actions of these "criminologists" who challenged their practical and assumptive world. Those wishing to focus on a group instead of an individual may do so by highlighting the work. Titles and abstracts should be sent to *CJR* Assistant Editor, Diane Simmons Williams, at dsw27@earthlink.net by October 1, 2006. Direct inquiries about proposals to Diane or *CJR* Editor-in-Chief, Dennis Sullivan, at dsullivan6@nycap.rr.com.

Homicide Studies, a Sage journal, will publish a special issue on "Homicide in an international context." This topic is defined broadly and submissions may include cross-national studies, studies comparing two or more nations, detailed analyses of homicide in a single nation, meta-analyses or reviews, and very brief summaries of homicide in countries or regions rarely examined in the literature. Manuscripts should be no more than 20 pages in length. Deadline: September 1, 2006. Send manuscripts (email attachments preferred) to: William Alex Pridemore, Indiana University, Department of Criminal Justice, Sycamore Hall 302, Bloomington, IN 47405; email wpridemore@indiana.edu.

Journal of Child Custody invites articles on issues related to domestic violence and child custody decisions for a special edition. We seek manuscripts that address empirical and theoretical issues as they relate to the interface of domestic violence and child custody decisions. Article proposals on other relevant topics are also welcome. Submit article proposals, 2–3

pages in length, by September 1, 2006, to Leslie Drozd at Ldrozdphd@aol.com.

Research on Aging. Special Issue: *Race, Socioeconomic Status, and Health in Life Course Perspective*. We invite papers utilizing a life course perspective combined with longitudinal data to assess the changing relationships among race/ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and health. Any health outcome—ranging from mental health to physical health and mortality—is appropriate, and we welcome papers using a variety of measures of socioeconomic status and race (including ethnicity) and diverse analytical methods. For inquiries, contact: Scott M. Lynch, Department of Sociology, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544; email slynch@princeton.edu. Send submissions to: Angela M. O'Rand, Editor, *Research on Aging*, Department of Sociology, Box 90088, Duke University, Durham, NC 27708. Deadline: January 15, 2007.

Sociological Spectrum will publish a special issue on *Social Consequences of Hurricane Katrina*. Manuscripts no longer than 25 pages are welcome on research that addresses social and cultural effects of Katrina among individuals, communities/neighborhoods, cities, states, and/or the nation. An emphasis will be given to manuscripts that disseminate research findings, although papers providing theoretical and conceptual development will be considered. Deadline: October 31, 2006. Contact: Duane Gill at duane.gill@ssrc.msstate.edu with questions or ideas.

Teaching About Terrorism: A Resource Guide, first 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 Orlando Rodriguez at orrodriguez@fordham.edu. Include your contact information and attachments of your submission, in Word format. Deadline: September 1, 2006. To discuss ideas, contact Orlando Rodriguez, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, Dealy 402, Fordham University, 441 E. Fordham Road, Bronx, NY 10458.

Teaching Sociology of the Life Course: A Resource Manual (4th Edition). We welcome course syllabi, class exercises, assignments, and any other instructional materials relevant to teaching sociology of life course. All materials should be submitted electronically (in MS Word format) to robin.patterson@case.edu as soon as possible. The deadline for submissions is September 8, 2006, and the volume will be published by the American Sociological Association in November.

Teaching the Sociology of Jewry. Submissions of syllabi and other instructional materials are invited for the new edition of the American Sociological Association's *The Sociology of Jewry*. Materials may include, but are not limited to: complete syllabi from the courses related to the sociology of Jewry, course assignments, class activities, relevant film reviews, handouts, and any other written materials relevant to teaching courses in areas related to the Jewish people or Judaism. Materials from courses in related areas that devote significant attention to Jews are welcome. Submissions by email are preferred, with files in Microsoft Word, WordPerfect, or PDF. Send materials to Paul Burstein at burstein@u.washington.edu.

edu. Those who prefer to submit hard copy should send the materials to Paul Burstein, Department of Sociology, Box 353340, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195-3340. Deadline: September 15, 2006.

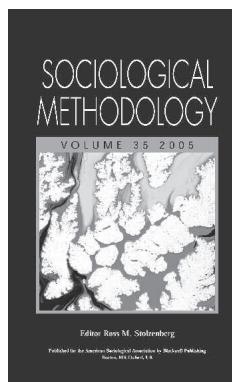
Universitas, The University of Northern Iowa Journal of Research, Scholarship, and Creative Activity, invites contributions for electronic publication in its "Forum" section on the topic "The Power of Masculinities." Empirical or theoretical contributions on any aspect of masculinities are welcome. Deadline: August 1, 2006. Contributions can be in various genres, but must all be submitted electronically. Submissions in the social sciences should be sent to Phyllis Baker at phyllis.baker@uni.edu.

Women, Hip-Hop, and Popular Music. Call for papers for a proposed special issue of *Meridians: Feminism, Race, Transnationalism* on the subject of Women, Hip-Hop, and Popular Music. We invite critical essays, creative work, and interviews or conversations with music artists/practitioners from a variety of disciplines, practices, and cultural scenes. Music may be broadly defined to include spoken word, dub poetry, DJs, low- and high-tech innovations, etc. We especially invite submissions that highlight global and transnational perspectives on women, hip-hop from around the globe, and other forms of popular music. We also invite submissions that highlight music from the past and other historical issues that shed light on contemporary music scenes. High priority will be given to submissions that utilize critical race feminist analyses. Essays should not ex-

Sociological Methodology

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www.blackwellpublishing.com/sm

ceed 9,000 words or 35 pages, including endnotes and references (double-spaced, Chicago style); abstracts should be 150 words. Send email attachments in Word format by December 1, 2006. Contact: R. Dianne Bartlow, California State University, Northridge, 18111 Nordhoff Street, Northridge, CA 91330-8251; (818) 677-2097; email dianne.bartlow@csun.edu; or Janell Hobson, University at Albany, SUNY, 1400 Washington Avenue, SS 34, Albany, NY 12222; (518) 442-5575; email jhobson@albany.edu.

Meetings

August 10, 2006. *Sociological Imagination Group*, Hotel InterContinental Montreal next to the ASA annual meeting. Theme: "Alternatives to Sociology's Tower of Babel: Building on the Sociological Imagination." For reservations for lunch and plenary session (12-2, Les Huitres) and informal get-together (6-9) with cash bar and complementary canapes, contact Bernie Phillips at bernieffps@aol.com; <www.uab.edu/philosophy/sig>.

October 16-17, 2006. *Blending Addiction Science & Practice: Bridges to the Future*, Washington State Convention & Trade Center, Seattle, Washington. There is no registration fee for this conference. Early registration is strongly recommended to ensure your participation in this program. For more information, visit <www.sei2003.com/blendingseattle>.

October 26-28, 2006. *24th Annual Meeting of the Association for Applied and Clinical Sociology*, Crowne Plaza San Jose Downtown Hotel in San Jose CA. Theme: "Sociology for What: Building Our World." 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 1-5, 2006. *Association for Humanist Sociology Annual Conference*, St. Louis. Theme: "The Future of Humanism." Contact: Stephen Adair, Department of Sociology, Central Connecticut State University, New Britain, CT 06050; email adairs@ccsu.edu; <www.humanistsociology.org>.

November 9-10, 2006. *California Sociological Association Meeting*, Mission Inn, Riverside, CA. Theme: "Dreaming California: The Image, the Myth, and the Possibilities of California." Contact: Elizabeth Hartung, (805) 437-3274; email Elizabeth.Hartung@csuci.edu.

November 15-17, 2006. *Changing Cultures: European Perspectives Joint Conference of the ESA Research Network Sociology of Culture & the Cultural Policy Research Centre 'Re-Creatief Vlaanderen'*, Ghent (Belgium). For more information, visit <www.esaculture.be>.

March 2007. *Ninth Conference on Health Survey Research Methods (CHSRM)* seeks abstracts for original empirical studies, innovative theoretical essays, and general overview papers that describe research beyond what is currently known about survey methods and their application to health-related issues. For more information, visit <www.srl.uic.edu/hstrm.htm>.

April 12-14, 2007. *British Sociological Association Annual Conference 2007*, University of East London. Theme: "Social Connections: Identities, Technologies, Relationships." Contact: BSAconference@britsoc.org.uk; <www.britsoc.co.uk/events/conference>.

April 19-21, 2007. *Defining Culture Through Dress: Individual and Collective Identities*. Contact: Conference on Dress, Hofstra Cultural Center, 200 Hofstra University, Hempstead, NY 11549; (516) 463-5669; fax (516) 463-4793; email hofculctr@hofstra.edu; <www.hofstra.edu/culture>.

April 26-28, 2007. *Community-University Partnerships: How Do We Achieve the Prom-*

ise? University of Massachusetts-Lowell. Theme: "Achieving the Promise." Contact: CITA Co-Chairs Robert Forrant at rforrant@external.umass.edu or Linda Silka at Linda_Silka@uml.edu. For information on CITA: <www.uml.edu/com/CITA/>.

Funding

Department of Health and Human Services. Basic and Translational Research Opportunities in the Social Neuroscience of Mental Health (R01) [SF424 (R&R)]. Program Announcement (PA) Number: PAR-06-389. The purpose of this FOA is to stimulate basic and translational research into the neurobiological substrates of social behavior with the ultimate goal that findings derived from such investigations will provide greater insight into mechanisms of psychiatric disorders with known deficits in social behavior. The National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) invites applications that examine the neurobiological bases of social behavior, including its developmental, cognitive, and affective components. NIMH is interested in these research topics at both the basic and translational levels of analysis. Findings derived from these approaches will ultimately aid in our understanding of the etiology or pathogenesis of mental disorders to further advance our understanding of the causes and treatments of mental disorders across the developmental lifespan. This is a three-year FOA intended to help establish a foundation of basic and translational research projects in relevant areas of social neuroscience. Eligible principal investigators include any individual(s) with the skills, knowledge, and resources necessary to carry out the proposed research. Multiple Project Director/Principal Investigators (PD/PIs) may be designated on the application. Applicants may submit more than one application, provided they are scientifically distinct. For more information, visit <grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PA-06-389.html>.

Department of Health and Human Services. Global Partnerships for Social Science AIDS Research (R24). Request For Applications (RFA) Number: RFA-HD-06-007. This RFA calls for collaborative applications between U.S. (or other developed country) institutions and institutions in countries hard hit by the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The initiative is designed to enhance capabilities for rigorous behavioral and social science research in relation to HIV/AIDS within these countries. The grants will strengthen the research infrastructure of local institutions and will also support a small portfolio (one to three studies) of relevant and innovative research. Research will be conducted with the leadership and involvement of local social and behavioral scientists in partnership with U.S. scientists and/or other developed countries. Research topics should address social and behavioral issues in the prevention, care, and/or treatment of HIV/AIDS. Eligible principal investigators are any individuals with the skills, knowledge, and resources necessary to carry out the proposed research and any proposed infrastructure and capacity-building activities. Non-U.S. scientists and researchers in developing countries are strongly encouraged to apply as the Principal Investigators and/or to assume other leadership roles in the proposed studies. Applicant institutions from developing countries may submit more than one application, provided they are scientifically distinct. Only one application per U.S. or other developed country institution is permitted. Visit <grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/rfa-files/RFA-HD-06-007.html> for more information.

The Ford Foundation International Fellowships Program (IFP) provides opportunities for advanced study to exceptional individuals who will use this education to become leaders in their respective fields, furthering development in their own countries and greater economic and social justice worldwide. To ensure that fellows are drawn from diverse backgrounds, IFP actively seeks candidates from social

groups and communities that lack systematic access to higher education. For more information, visit <www.fordfound.org/news/more/11272000ifp/index.cfm>.

Frederick Burkhardt Fellowship. Through the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS), these fellowships support more adventurous, more wide-ranging and longer term patterns of research than are currently in the humanities and related social sciences. The ACLS will provide funding for up to 11 recently tenured faculty to spend a year at one of several residential research centers. Visit <www.acls.org> for more information. Applications due September 27, 2006. Contact: ACLS Fellowship Office, 633 Third Avenue, 8th Floor, New York, NY 10017.

National Academy of Social Insurance 2007 John Heinz Dissertation Award. The National Academy of Social Insurance (NASI) announces competition for its 15th annual new scholar's award for an outstanding dissertation in the field of social insurance. The award is designed to recognize and promote outstanding research by new scholars addressing social insurance policy questions. It will be given to a doctoral dissertation in the social insurance field completed between January 1, 2005, and September 1, 2006. Dissertations addressing topics relevant to the planning and implementation of social insurance policy are eligible for nomination. Application form, the nominee's submission form and letter, a hard copy and a PDF version of the nominee's dissertation should be sent to Robert B. Hudson, Department of Social Welfare Policy, Boston University, 264 Bay State Road, Boston, MA, 02215; (617) 353-3748. The PDF version should be sent to Robert Hudson at rhudson@bu.edu. Visit <www.nasi.org>, or call (202) 452-8097 for more information. Deadline: September 1, 2006.

The Princeton University Society of Fellows in the Liberal Arts invites applications for three-year postdoctoral fellowships, 2007-2010, for recent PhDs (from January 2004) in humanities or social sciences. Four appointments to pursue research and teach half-time include: (1) a fellowship open to all disciplines represented in the Society of Fellows; (2) the Haarlow Fellowship in Humanistic Studies; (3) a fellowship in East Asian Studies and the Humanities; and (4) an interdisciplinary fellowship in International Development, with particular focus on political, ethical, and/or social dimensions. Application deadline: October 3, 2006. For details, visit <www.princeton.edu/~sf>.

The United States Institute of Peace invites applications for the 2007-2008 Peace Scholar dissertation fellowship competition of the Jennings Randolph Program for International Peace. Dissertations from a broad range of disciplines and interdisciplinary fields are eligible. Peace Scholars work at their universities or appropriate field research sites. Priority will be given to projects that contribute knowledge relevant to the formulation of policy on international peace and conflict issues. Citizens of all countries are eligible, but Peace Scholars must be enrolled in an accredited U.S. college or university. Applicants must have completed all requirements for the degree except the dissertation by the commencement of the award, September 1, 2007. The dissertation materials must be received by January 10, 2007. Contact: Jennings Randolph Program, U.S. Institute of Peace, 1200 17th Street, NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20036-3011, USA; (202) 429-3886; fax (202) 429-6063; email jrprogram@usip.org; <www.usip.org>.

The United States Institute of Peace invites applications for the 2007-2008 Senior Fellowship Competition in the Jennings Randolph Program for International Peace. Twelve to 15 fellowships are awarded annually to scholars and practitioners from a variety of professions, including college and university faculty, journalists, diplomats, writers, educators, military officers, interna-

tional negotiators, NGO professionals, and lawyers. This year the Institute is especially interested in topics addressing problems of the Muslim world, post-war reconstruction and reconciliation, and responses to terrorism and political violence. Projects that demonstrate relevance to current policy debates will be highly competitive. Fellows reside at the Institute in Washington, DC, for a period of up to 10 months to conduct research on their projects, consult with staff and contribute to the ongoing work of the Institute. The fellowship award includes a stipend of up to \$80,000, travel, health insurance, an office, and a half-time research assistant. The competition is open to citizens of all nations. Deadline: September 15, 2006. Contact: Jennings Randolph Program, U.S. Institute of Peace, 1200 17th Street, NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20036-3011; (202) 429-3886; fax (202) 429-6063; email jrprogram@usip.org; <www.usip.org>.

Competitions

2006 TIAA-CREF Paul A. Samuelson Award for Outstanding Scholarly Writing on Lifelong Financial Security. This prestigious award, named in honor of Paul A. Samuelson, the first American to win the Nobel Prize in economics, and a former CREF Trustee, carries a cash prize of \$10,000. Submissions may be theoretical or empirical in nature, but must cover a subject directly relevant to lifelong financial security. Your research can be in book or article form and should be published between January 1, 2005, and June 30, 2006. Submissions must be received by the TIAA-CREF Institute no later than September 8, 2006. For more information, visit <www.tiaa-crefinstitute.org/awards/samuelsong/index.html>.

National Endowment for the Humanities. Summer Stipends support individuals pursuing advanced research that contributes to scholarly knowledge or to the public's understanding of the humanities. Recipients usually produce scholarly articles, monographs on specialized subjects, books on broad topics, translations, editions, or other scholarly tools. Summer Stipends support full-time work on a humanities project for two months. Applicants may be faculty or staff members of colleges, universities, or primary or secondary schools, or they may be independent scholars or writers. NEH encourages applications that provide a basis for the exploration of significant events and themes in our nation's history and culture and that advance knowledge of the principles that define America. Proposals will be evaluated through NEH's established review process and will not receive special consideration. Contact: Division of Research Programs, National Endowment for the Humanities, Room 318, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20506; (202) 606-8200; <www.neh.gov/grants/guidelines/stipends.html>.

The Nineteenth Century Studies Association (NCSA) is pleased to announce the 2007 NCSA Article Prize. The prize recognizes excellence in scholarly studies from any discipline focusing on any aspect of the long 19th century (French Revolution to World War I). The winner will receive a cash award of \$500. Articles published between September 1, 2005, and August 31, 2006, are eligible for consideration for the 2007 prize and may be submitted by the author or the publisher of a journal, anthology, or volume containing independent essays. Submission of interdisciplinary studies is especially encouraged. Essays written in part or in whole in a language other than English must be accompanied by translations. The winning article will be selected by a committee of nineteenth-century scholars representing diverse disciplines. Deadline: November 15, 2006. Send three off-prints or photocopies of published articles/essays to the Chair of the Article Prize Committee: Joan DelPlato, Department of Art History, Simon's Rock College of Bard, 84 Alford Road, Great Barrington, MA 01230; email delplato@simons-rock.

edu. Applicants should provide an SASE or postcard so receipt of their submissions may be acknowledged.

North Central Sociological Association 2007 Student Paper Competition. The North Central Sociological Association is pleased to announce its annual competition for all students. There are two divisional awards: Graduate Student Division and Undergraduate Division (open to all students at two- and four-year colleges, universities, and community colleges). Up to three awards will be given in each category. Additionally, the first place winner in the graduate division will be honored as the recipient of the John Seidler Award and the winner's paper will be considered for publication in *Sociological Focus*. Contact: Fayyaz Hussain, Student Paper Awards Committee, Center for Integrative Studies in Social Sciences, 5-H Berkey Hall, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824; (517) 353-9964; email hussain3@msu.edu; <www.ncsanet.org>. Deadline: January 8, 2007.

Ralph Lemkin Award. The biennial award for books published in English in 2005-2006 recognizes the best book in the preceding two years that focuses on the explanation of genocide, crimes against humanity, state mass killings, and gross violations of human rights and strategies to prevent such crimes and violations. The award bestows a \$500 grant and a travel grant for a public lecture in New York City by the Institute for the Study of Genocide. You may nominate books expected to be published in late 2006 no later than September 1. Contact: Helen Fein, Institute for the Study of Genocide, 46 Irving Street, Cambridge, MA 02138; (617) 354-2785; email helenfein@comcast.net.

In the News

Nancy Ammerman, Boston University, was interviewed on National Public Radio's April 21, 2006, broadcast of *All Things Considered* on the decreasing number of members of the Christian Science religion.

Elizabeth Aranda, University of Miami, was quoted in an April 11 article in the *Miami Herald* about immigrant protests in Miami in comparison to the rest of country. She also published an op-ed piece regarding striking janitors at the University of Miami, which appeared in the April 18 edition of the *Miami Herald*.

Rosalind Chait Barnett, Brandeis University, and **Caryl Rivers**, wrote an op-ed in the April 9 *Washington Post* on the myth of "the boy crisis," saying that the problem of boys greatly underperforming compared to girls is primarily a minority problem.

Diane Barthel-Bouchier, Stony Brook University, was quoted recently in *Newsday* on the popularity of book clubs on Long Island.

Alaka M. Basu, Cornell University, published an opinion piece in the April 8, 2006, *Washington Post* about the President's National Security Language Initiative in relation to the U.S. international diplomacy enterprise.

Peter S. Bearman, Columbia University, was quoted in an April 8, 2006, *New York Times* article about the merits and disadvantages (as perceived by the residents) of residential buildings that employ doormen. He also was quoted in an April 9 *New York Times* article on New Yorkers' beginning to say "no thanks" to having a doorman and in a May 17 *Washington Post* article on virginity pledges.

William T. Bielby, University of Pennsylvania, had his expert witness work covered in an article in the "Legal Affairs" section of *Business Week*.

Clifford Bob, Duquesne University, published an article, "Marketing Humanitarian Crises," in *Yale Global Online Magazine* on February 21, 2006. The article was reprinted in the *International Herald*

Tribune and *South China Morning Post*. On March 7, Bob also appeared on Minnesota Public Radio's one-hour *Midmorning* call-in program, debating the article and his recent book, *The Marketing of Rebellion: Insurgents, Media, and International Activism*, with Hugh Parmer, president of the American Refugee Committee. On April 22, he was interviewed about the book on National Public Radio's *Weekend Edition* with Scott Simon.

Jennie Brand, University of Michigan, was quoted in a May 11 *Washington Post* article about her research that found that graduates from elite colleges did not end up with higher-status jobs or higher incomes than their peers from less renowned universities.

Xavier de Souza Briggs was quoted in the *New York Times*, on May 28, 2006, in a story on the long-term effects of housing and school desegregation on low-income minority children and families in Yonkers, New York. He and **Margery Austin Turner**, the Urban Institute, wrote an op-ed in the *Boston Globe* on October 5, 2005, about lessons of "assisted housing mobility programs" for the massive relocation of poor black families forced out by Hurricane Katrina.

Sarah Burgard, University of Michigan, was quoted in an April 8 issue of the *Washington Post* for her study, which concluded that chronic job insecurity was more strongly linked to poor health and depression than was actual job loss or a brush with life-threatening illness.

Phillip N. Cohen, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, and **Melissa Milkie**, University of Maryland-College Park, were quoted in a *WebMD* article about mothers deciding between being stay-at-home moms or returning to the workforce.

Dalton Conley, New York University, was quoted in a May 7 *New York Times* article about the power of money and how it affects friendships.

Shelly Correll, Cornell University, had her research on the employment discrimination against mothers featured on the *Paula Zahn* show on CNN May 2.

Bill D'Antonio and **Tony Pogorelc**, both of The Catholic University of America, were featured in the March 10 *National Catholic Reporter*, which discussed findings from their research on the social movement VOTF (Voice of the Faithful). The same issue featured the symposium they organized at Boston College on VOTF and noted comments by panelists **Nancy Ammerman**, **Michele Dillon**, **Bill Gamson**, and **John McCarthy**.

Arnold Dashefsky, University of Connecticut, was quoted in the April 12 *Washington Post* about competition in the religious marketplace in an article on innovations regarding the Passover festival.

James Davidson, Purdue University, was quoted in a May 13 *Washington Post* article on sex scandals in the Catholic Church changing the way people view priests.

Nancy J. Davis, DePauw University, was quoted in a May 13 *Toronto Star* article on her research with **Robert V. Robinson**, Indiana University, which appeared in the April *American Sociological Review*. Their research was on religious orthodoxy in Islamic countries.

Joseph De Angelis, Ohio University, and **Aaron Kupchik**, Arizona State University, had their research on the effect of police oversight on the attitudes of citizens and officers featured in newspaper articles by the *Denver Post* and the *Rocky Mountain News* on April 19, 2006.

Mathieu Deflem, University of South Carolina, was quoted in "Muslims Find Giving to Charity Now Harder," *The Toledo Blade*, March 6, 2006, and interviewed about Mexican-Canadian police cooperation for the Global TV Network on February 27, 2006. He also was quoted in "On Behalf of Muslims, ACLU Seeks FBI Surveillance Data" in the *Los Angeles Times* on May 16, 2006.

Tina Deshotels and **Craig Forsyth**, Jacksonville State University, had their article from *Deviant Behavior*, "Strategic Flirting and the Emotional Tab of Exotic Dancing," discussed in the May 4 *Washington Post*.

Mahmoud Dhaouadi, University of Tunis, was interviewed on Tunis 7 Satellite Channel aired in February on Ibn Khaldun's

sociological thought in commemoration of Ibn Khaldun's 6th centenary since his death in 1406. Also, the Aljazeera Satellite Channel aired an interview with Dhaouadi on his book, *New Explorations into the Making of Ibn Khaldun's Umran Mind*, in April 2006.

Peter Dreier, Occidental College, was quoted in the May 7 *New York Times* in a story about the serious shortage of housing in California. He was also quoted in the *Los Angeles Times* on May 11 about a new ordinance to protect the loss of residential hotel units for very poor residents. His article, "John Edwards and the Politics of Poverty," was published on the *CommonDreams* website on April 15, 2006. He was quoted in two *Los Angeles Times* articles on February 19 and March 30 about Mayor Antonio Villaraigosa's plans for Los Angeles and in a *Los Angeles Times* article on March 4 about Maria Elena Durazo's election to head the LA County Federation of Labor.

Gili S. Drori, Stanford University, was interviewed by Moira Gunn on the nationally syndicated radio show *TechNation* about her new book, *Global E-litism: Digital Technology, Social Inequality, and Transnationality*.

Troy Duster, New York University, was quoted in an April 12, 2006, *New York Times* article about the public's use of commercially marketed but speculative DNA assessments that purportedly determine geographic or ethnic ancestry. He also was quoted in a May 11 *Washington Post* article on using familial testing of fingerprints to solve crimes.

Mark Edwards, Oregon State University, was interviewed about his research on poverty levels on KVAL-TV in Eugene, Oregon, and KEX, KXL, and KUGN radio in western Oregon on May 26. The report was reported on Oregon Public Radio, Air America, the *Oregonian*, the *Register Guard*, and an Associated Press article.

Felix Elwert and **Nicholas A. Christakis**, both of Harvard University, had their article from the *American Sociological Review* on the racial influence on the likelihood of a widow dying shortly after their spouse's death the subject of a March 1 *Time.com* article.

Morten Ender, United States Military Academy, was quoted in an April 27 *The Student Voice*, a weekly newspaper at Syracuse University, in a special issue on the War on Terror. He also was quoted in a March 27 *San Jose Mercury News* article, titled "Net keeps troops, loves ones in touch amid war in Iraq: Non-profit provides free telecom service to military."

Toby A. Ten Eyck, Michigan State University, was quoted in the *Lansing State Journal* on May 2 concerning American idealism, social movements, and collective behavior.

Nancy Foner, Hunter College-City University of New York, was quoted in a May 8 *Washington Post* article about the relevance of early 20th century concerns to the current U.S. immigration debate.

Herbert Gans, Columbia University, was quoted in the May 21, 2006, *New York Times Magazine* about a proposed design for a new West Harlem campus of Columbia University and fear in the community of the implications for gentrification of the neighborhood.

Cheryl Townsend Gilkes, Colby College, was quoted in *Christianity Today* the week of January 30 on the passing of Coretta Scott King.

Peggy Giordano, Bowling Green State University, had her research on teenage boys' romantic relationships profiled in a May 15 *Philadelphia Inquirer* article. Her research appeared in the April issue of the *American Sociological Review*.

Todd Gitlin, Columbia University, published in the May 5, 2006, *Chronicle of Higher Education* a discussion of three books published in 2006 in relation to

liberal vs. conservative cultural politics.

James Gramlich, PhD Candidate at University of Illinois-Chicago, was recently interviewed on the topic of urban homelessness for the forthcoming documentary "Leaving Kansas."

Guang Guo and **Yuying Tong**, both of the University of North Carolina, were profiled in a May 30 *Washington Post* article for their research on the D4 receptor gene in twins.

Angela Hattery and **Earl Smith**, both of Wake Forest University, were quoted in an April 7, 2006, *USA Today* article concerning violence against women in relation to a recent incident involving the Duke University male lacrosse team.

Samuel C. Heilman, City University of New York, wrote an op-ed on Orthodox Jews in the April 9 *New York Times*.

John Henretta and **Matthew Van Voorhis**, both of the University of Florida, and **Beth J. Soldo**, University of Pennsylvania, were cited for their research on stepchildren and college assistance in a May 18 *Washington Post* article.

David Hirsh, University of London, was a guest on the May 26, 2006, airing of the *Little Atoms* show on London's Resonance 104.4 FM radio station about a campaign by a major British academic union, the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education, to foster a cultural and academic boycott of Israeli academics.

Allan V. Horwitz, Rutgers University, and **Jerome C. Wakefield**, New York University, were cited in a May 23 *Chronicle of Higher Education* article on their research in the winter 2006 issue of *Contexts* about flawed surveys inflating frequency estimates of mental illness.

Shirley A. Jackson, Southern Connecticut State University, was interviewed on April 23 on WVIT-TV NBC Hartford on the television show *Black Perspectives*, regarding African American girls and self-esteem.

William Kandel, U.S. Department of Agriculture, was quoted in an April 8 *Washington Post* article on the expansion of immigrants to non-metro areas.

Stephen Klineberg, Rice University, was quoted in a March 29 *Washington Post* article, which cited his survey of Houston-area residents by finding that three-fourths believed that helping the refugees put a "considerable strain" on the community, and two-thirds blamed evacuees for a surge in violent crime.

Joyce Ladner, Brookings Institution, was quoted in a May 4 *New York Times* article on an unlikely pardon for civil rights advocate, Clyde Kennard.

Edward O. Laumann, University of Chicago, was quoted in an April 19 Associated Press article about his research survey on the sexual satisfaction in various countries. The article appeared in more than 350 newspapers worldwide.

C.N. Le, University of Massachusetts-Amherst, was quoted in the April 11, 2006, issue of *The Christian Science Monitor*, discussing the various factors affecting continuing high levels of immigration from China in the context of a recent discovery of 22 illegal immigrants from China inside a cargo container at the Port of Seattle.

Zai Liang, State University of New York-Albany, was quoted in April 24 issue of the *New Yorker* magazine about recent international migration from China's Fujian province.

Donald Light, University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, had a new analysis of global funds to research neglected diseases covered by many European papers through coverage by Reuters and the Associated Press in Geneva on April 20.

Ivan Light, University of California-Los Angeles, wrote an opinion piece for the April 16 *Los Angeles Times* on how LA kept out immigrants.

April Linton, University of California-San Diego, was quoted in a May 21 *New York Times* article on English being designated as America's national language.

John R. Logan, Brown University, was quoted in a May 17 *Washington Post* article on the changing face of who returns to New Orleans. Logan has begun a long-term study of demographic change in post-Katrina New Orleans.

Robert Manning, Rochester Institute of Technology, was quoted in an April 11, 2006, Associated Press story about Citigroup, Inc., and the rise of personal debt and bankruptcies in the United States. He was also interviewed live on the *AI Franken Show* on Air America radio on April 27.

Patricia Y. Martin, Florida State University, had her research on feelings of self-derogation in boys, relative to drug dependence nine years later, cited in the April 25, 2006, edition of the *London Times*. It was cited also in a number of health newsletters around the United States, including the *Rocky Mountain News* and *Medical News Today*.

Ramiro Martinez, Jr., Florida International University, was quoted in the *Boston Globe* on January 1, 2006, in an article on immigration and crime, in the *Townhall.com* Opinion Column by *Fox News* Radio Host Tony Snow on March 31, 2006, and was interviewed for the National Public Radio *Morning Edition* show on April 27, 2006, about illegal immigration and crime.

Duane A. Matcha, Siena College, was quoted in *The Record* on April 17, in the article "Baby Boomers Expected to Retire with Gusto."

Micki McGee was interviewed by WNYC's Brian Lehrer about her new book *Self-Help, Inc: Makeover Culture in American Life* in late March.

Michael Messner, University of Southern California, and **Michael Kimmel**, State University of New York-Stony Brook, were quoted in an Associated Press article about a Silicon Valley fight club. The article appeared in numerous national publications May 29 and 30, including *CNN.com*, *Seattle Post Intelligencer*, *USA Today*, *San Francisco Chronicle*, the *Boston Globe*, and the *Houston Chronicle*.

C. Wright Mills' *The Power Elite* was reviewed retrospectively in the May 14 *New York Times* for its societal impact and its continuing significance today, 50 years after its publication.

Torin Monahan, Arizona State University, was quoted in a May 30 *New York Times* article on how technology is facilitating identity theft.

Stephen J. Morewitz, California State University-East Bay, was quoted in a February 16 article in *The Capital* about whether a public incident involving the Maryland State Comptroller and former Governor and a young woman at the Board of Public Works meeting in the Maryland State House constituted sexual harassment.

Gina Neff, University of Washington, was quoted in a May 30 *New York Times* op-ed about the culture of summer internships.

Kristin Park, Westminster College, was interviewed in the March 2006 issue of *Health* magazine about her research on the motivations for voluntary childlessness among American women.

Joel Perlman, Bard College, had his recent study, "Italians Then, Mexicans Now," mentioned by Robert J. Samuelson in an April 20, 2006, op-ed in the *Washington Post*.

J. Steven Picou, University of South Alabama, was featured in a documentary

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produced by the Sierra Club, titled "The Day the Water Died."

Eric Plutzer and **Juliana Sandell**, both of Pennsylvania State University, were profiled in a May 30 *Washington Post* article for their research on voter participation among adults who were children of divorced parents.

Harriet B. Presser's, University of Maryland, research on shift workers received extensive coverage in an article in the April 4 *Wall Street Journal*. The same day, she was interviewed by Robert Goodman on the same subject on *CBS News Radio*.

Jack Nusan Porter, The Spencer Institute, was quoted in the April 7, 2006, *Boston Jewish Advocate* about a prominent cantor who resigned to protest rabbis officiating at gay marriages in conservative synagogues. He was quoted in the March 10 *Newton TAB* regarding a recent study that revealed an increase in discrimination by real estate brokers involved in home sales and rentals in Newton, MA. He was also interviewed on Channel 7 Boston TV's *The Five O'clock News* on March 7, 2006, about the increase in random violence in relation to post-modern theories of confusion between reality and hyper-reality.

Mark Rank, Washington University-St. Louis, and **Katherine S. Newman**, Princeton University, were quoted in a May 8 *New York Times* article about the increasing chances that Americans will live in poverty at some point in their lives. **Daniel A. Sandoval** and **Thomas A. Hirschl**, both of Cornell University, were also referred to for their research with Rank.

Edward B. Reeves, Morehead State University, had his research featured in an April 10 *Chronicle of Higher Education* article about the likelihood of completing a college degree as a function of quality of one's high school and other demographic variables such as socioeconomic status and family expectations about college degrees.

Cornelius Riordan, Providence College, was quoted on the topic of same sex schools in a May 1 *Washington Post* article on what makes schools great.

David R. Segal, University of Maryland, was quoted in *The Record* on his research on the decline of military enlistments among high school graduates. He was quoted in the *New York Times* on February 5 on the military recruiting mission today and on February 9 on his research with **Mady W. Segal** on increasing enlistments among Hispanics. He was quoted on February 6 in the *San Antonio Express-News* on the success of the Texas National Guard in meeting its enlistment goals. He was quoted on February 16 in the *Scripps-Howard* newspapers on military enlistment rules regarding hairstyles, cosmetics, and jewelry. He was quoted on February 28 in the *Knight-Ridder* newspapers, and interviewed on *CBS News* on poll results showing that most U.S. troops supported withdrawal from Iraq within a year. He was quoted on March 2 in the *Baltimore Sun* on the transition from military service to college. He was interviewed on March 7 in the *Washington Post* regarding declining applications to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. He was quoted in the *New York Times* on March 12 and in the *Boston Globe* on March 13 on Army claims that a large majority of young American men do not meet the minimum standards for military service. And he was interviewed late in March by *Michigan Radio*, the *Tokyo Broadcast System*, and by *teleSUR* regarding his research on military manpower.

Marc A. Smith, Microsoft Research, was featured in an April 12 story in the *London Financial Times*, regarding his project, SNARE, to reform "socially inept" email software to include social relationship information between senders and recipients in sorting incoming messages.

Karen Sternheimer, University of Southern California, commented in a May 11 *Washington Post* article about violent video games being easy targets for politicians.

Jeremy Straughn's, Purdue University, survey of national identity in America was the subject of an article in the April 24 issue of *The Christian Science Monitor*. On April 25, he was interviewed on-air by Ted Simons of KTAR News Radio 620 about the survey.

Steven Taylor, Syracuse University, was interviewed about the disabled in the workplace on a May 12 *Marketplace* show on National Public Radio.

Debra Umberson, University of Texas-Austin, was quoted in an April 18 *Washington Post* article on her research on the declining health of older individuals in a bad marriage. Her research appeared in the March 2006 *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*.

Salvador Vidal-Ortiz, American University, was interviewed April 11 on *Escucha y Ponte Trucha* by Radio Campesina, a southwest radio station focusing on migrant populations, about the impact of immigration on the sexuality of Latin American immigrants.

Michele Wakin, Bridgewater State College, was quoted in a front-page article in the *New York Times* on April 2. The article focused on people who live in their cars as a form of housing.

John Robert Warren, University of Minnesota, was quoted in a May 23 *Washington Post* article on the differing statistics on high school dropouts.

Kenneth Westhues, University of Waterloo, was quoted in an April 14, 2006, *Chronicle of Higher Education* article about "mobbing" behavior among feuding faculty in higher education.

Hella Winston, The Graduate Center-CUNY, wrote an op-ed, "An Unorthodox Passover," in the April 23 *New York Times* on the Passover celebrations of formerly Orthodox Jews.

Awards

Steven E. Barkan, University of Maine, has won the 2006 "Texty" Textbook Excellence Award in the Humanities and Social Sciences category from the Text and Academic Authors Association for his *Criminology: A Sociological Understanding*, 3rd edition.

Esther Ngan-Ling Chow, American Uni-

versity, has been awarded the Stuart A. Rice Award for Career Achievement by the District of Columbia Sociological Society for her outstanding lifetime achievement in scholarship on gender.

Lee Clarke, Rutgers University, has been awarded Princeton University's Anschutz Distinguished Fellowship for 2006-07 by the Program in American Studies.

Susan Dimock and **Janine DeWitt-Hefner** have been awarded a Service Award from the District of Columbia Sociological Society for their service to that organization.

John Foran, University of California-Santa Barbara, and **Paul Lichterman**, University of Southern California, both received the Distinguished Scholarship Award from the Pacific Sociological Association.

Herbert Haines, State University of New York-Cortland, has been awarded a 2006 Research and Scholarship Award by the SUNY Research Foundation in recognition of his funded research projects.

Karen V. Hansen, Brandeis University, has been awarded a John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Fellowship for the 2006-2007 year.

Carole Joffe, University of California-Davis, recently won the "Faculty Distinguished Public Service Award" at UC Davis for her work with reproductive health and reproductive rights organizations and for her public sociology efforts.

Craig D. Lair, University of Maryland, received the Irene B. Taeuber Award for Outstanding Student Paper, titled "Toward an Application of Global Commodity Chain Analysis to the 'Production' of Service Work Providers: The Case of Domestic Workers and Flight Attendants."

Kyriacos C. Markides, University of Maine, has won the University of Maine's Presidential Research and Creative Achievement Award.

Sam Marullo, Georgetown University, was awarded the 2006 Morris Rosenberg Merit Award for Recent Achievement by the District of Columbia Sociological Society.

Michael Messner, University of Southern California, received the USC Associates Award for Excellence in Teaching.

John W. Meyer, Stanford University, was awarded an honorary doctorate of

the Department of Sociology, Bielefeld University, Germany. He is spending the summer term as the Niklas Luhmann Visiting Professor at Bielefeld University.

Arvind Rajagopal, New York University, has received a fellowship at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars for next year in Washington, DC, for his project, "Violence, Publicity and Secularism."

Eugene (Gene) Rosa, Washington State University, was awarded the Distinguished Achievement Award of the College of Liberal Arts.

Jan Yager, University of Connecticut, was a recipient of the Alumni Achievement Award for 2006 from the City University of New York, Graduate Center. Her essay, "Getting Back on Track," published in *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, was awarded Best Creative Writing of the Year-Narrative by the Connecticut Press Club in their 2006 Communications Contest.

Transitions

Barbara Altman is retiring from the National Center for Health Statistics.

James N. Baron, Stanford University, will join the faculty of the Yale School of Management effective July 1.

Shannon N. Davis has joined the faculty at George Mason University as an Assistant Professor.

Patricia G. Greene, Babson College, has been named Provost of Babson College effective July 1, 2006.

Akil Kokayi Khalfani, ATIRA Corp., began a new appointment as the Director of the Africana Institute at Essex County College on May 1, 2006.

Valentine Moghadam, UNESCO, will join the faculty of Purdue University as Professor of Sociology and Women's Studies and as Director of the Women's Studies Program, in January 2007.

Sharon Preves has been promoted to Associate Professor with tenure at Hamline University.

Joanne C. Sandberg, Vanderbilt University, will join the faculty at High Point University as Assistant Professor in the fall.

People

Ramón Bosque-Pérez was invited to present testimony at a congressional briefing held by the Judiciary Committee Democratic Office at the U.S. House of Representatives. The briefing was intended to gather information on alleged FBI misconduct in Puerto Rico following the September 23, 2005, incident in which Filiberto Ojeda Ríos was killed in the town of Hormigueros and the February 10, 2006, incident in which numerous Puerto Rican journalists and bystanders were pepper-sprayed by agents conducting a search. He also submitted written testimony, titled "The FBI and Puerto Rico: Notes on a Conflictive History," based on his research during the last few years on political persecution and the politics of human rights in the Puerto Rican context.

Richard P. Devine, Insight: Classroom Based Research (ICBR), presented a paper in April 2006, titled "Unconditional Positive Regard for Students: Humanistic Teaching," as part of the 9th Annual Massachusetts Community College Conference on Teaching, Learning, and Student Development.

Irving Krauss, Northern Illinois University, has been elected Chair of the Alpine County, CA, Democratic Central Committee.

Gary LaFree, University of Maryland-College Park, has been named a Fellow of the American Society of Criminology.

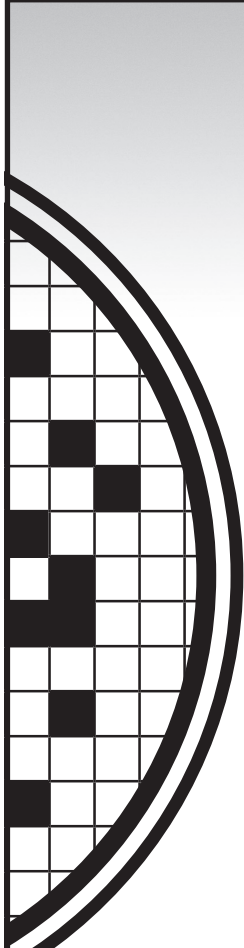
Michele Lamont, Harvard University, has been named Chair of the Council for European Studies for 2006-2009.

Donald Light, University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, has been invited to be a Fellow at the Netherlands Institute for Advanced Study for the academic year 2006-2007.

Jack Nusan Porter, The Spencer Institute, was elected an official delegate to the Democratic State Convention in Worcester, MA, for the governor's race.

Lloyd H. Rogler, Fordham University, was designated a "superstar" in medical research by a team of health economists at Columbia University.

Mary C. Waters, Harvard University, and **Lawrence Bobo**, Stanford University, were elected into the American Academy of Arts & Sciences 226th Class of Fellows.






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Members' New Books

Lu Ann Aday, University of Texas, *Reinventing Public Health: Policies and Practices for a Healthy Nation* (Jossey-Bass/Wiley, 2005); *Designing and Conducting Health Surveys: A Comprehensive Guide*, 3rd edition (Jossey-Bass/Wiley, 2006).

Howard Aldrich, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, *Organizations Evolving* (2nd edition), co-authored with **Martin Ruef** (Sage Publications, 2006); *Organizations and Environments*, paperback edition (BookSurge, 2006).

David L. Altheide, Arizona State University, *Terrorism and the Politics of Fear* (AltaMira Press, 2006).

Charles F. Andrain and **James T. Smith**, San Diego State University, *Political Democracy, Trust, and Social Justice: A Comparative Overview* (University Press

of New England, 2006).

Winifred Breines, Northeastern University, *The Trouble Between Us: An Uneasy History of White and Black Women in the Feminist Movement* (Oxford University Press, 2006).

Jackson W. Carroll, Duke University, *God's Potters: Pastoral Leadership and the Shaping of Congregations* (Eerdmans, 2006).

Richard P. Coleman, Kansas State University, *The Kansas City Establishment: Leadership Through Two Centuries in a Midwestern Metropolis* (KS Publishing, Inc., 2006).

Thomas Crow and **Vijayan K. Pillai**, University of Texas-Arlington, *Designing a Teenage Pregnancy Prevention Program: The Behavioral Performance Theory* (Edwin Mellen Press, 2006).

Gerald F. Davis and **Mayer N. Zald**, both of University of Michigan, **Doug McAdam** and **W. Richard Scott**, both of Stanford University, *Social Movements and*

Organization Theory (Cambridge University Press, 2005).

Gili S. Drori, **John W. Meyer**, and **Hokyu Hwang**, all of Stanford University, *Globalization and Organization: World Society and Organizational Change* (Oxford University Press, 2006).

Paula J. Dubeck, University of Cincinnati, and **Dana Dunn**, University of Texas-Arlington, *Workplace/Women's Place: An Anthology* (3rd edition) (Roxbury 2006).

Barbara Finlay, Texas A&M, *Before the Second Wave: Gender in the Sociological Tradition* (Prentice-Hall, 2006).

Jennifer N. Fish, Old Dominion University, *Domestic Democracy: At Home in South Africa* (Routledge, 2006).

Scott Frickel and **Kelly Moore**, *The New Political Sociology of Science: Institutions, Networks, and Power* (University of Wisconsin Press, 2006).

Miguel Glatzer, Watson Institute, and

Dietrich Rueschemeyer, Brown University, *Globalization and the Future of the Welfare State* (University of Pittsburgh Press, 2005).

Kathleen E. Hull, University of Minnesota. *Same-Sex Marriage: The Cultural Politics of Love and Law* (Cambridge University Press, 2006).

William Kandel and **David L. Brown**, *Population Change and Rural Society* (Springer, 2006).

Matthew Lange, MacGill University, and **Dietrich Rueschemeyer**, Brown University, *States and Development: Historical Antecedents of Stagnation and Advance* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2005).

Laura J. Miller, Brandies University, *Reluctant Capitalists: Bookselling and the Culture of Consumption* (The University of Chicago Press, 2006).

Beth Montemurro, Pennsylvania State University-Abington, *Something Old, Something Bold: Bridal Showers and Bach-*

elorette Parties (Rutgers University Press, 2006).

Stephen J. Morewitz, California State University-East Bay, *Chronic Diseases and Health Care: New Trends in Diabetes, Arthritis, Osteoporosis, Fibromyalgia, Low Back Pain, Cardiovascular Disease and Cancer* (Springer, 2006).

Kenneth J. Neubeck, University of Connecticut, *When Welfare Disappears: The Case for Economic Human Rights* (Routledge, 2006).

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Ronald Weitzer and **Steven Tuch**, both of The George Washington University, *Race and Policing in America: Conflict and Reform* (Cambridge University Press, 2006).

Dennis H. Wrong, New York University, *The Persistence of the Particular* (Transaction Publishers, 2005).

David Yamane, Wake Forest University, and **Sarah MacMillan**, University of Notre Dame, *Real Stories of Christian Initiation: Lessons for and from the RCIA* (Liturgical Press, 2006).

Mary K. Zimmerman, University of Kansas, **Jacquelyn S. Litt**, University of Missouri, and **Christine E. Rose**, University of Albany-SUNY, *Global Dimensions of Gender and Carework* (Stanford University Press, 2006).

Dan Zuberi, University of British Columbia-Vancouver, *Differences That Matter: Social Policy and the Working Poor in the United States and Canada* (Cornell University Press, 2006).

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Caught in the Web

The **MedEdMentoring.org** website is the nucleus of a comprehensive educational initiative currently in development, thanks to a four-year Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) contract awarded to MediSpin Inc. by the National Institute of Mental Health. The mission of this website is to provide assistance to researchers seeking to launch and maintain a successful career in geriatric mental health research. MedEdMentoring.org utilizes a multimedia approach to research training that includes live events, symposia, career workshops, print materials, CD-ROMs, and the World Wide Web. The website is intended to make these critical resources available to a larger number of mental health professionals, and is designed to support the research and educational needs of mentees, mentors, and mentors-in-training. By using the MedEdMentoring.org website, researchers will be prepared to address the increased demands that will be made on the geriatric mental health care system as Baby Boomers continue to mature. A group of internationally recognized experts has created a great set of resources and tools that can be used immediately to meet the everyday needs of mental health research mentors and mentees.

SAC Publication Digest. The latest issue of the SAC Publication Digest is now available on the Justice Research and Statistics Association (JRSA) website at www.jrsa.org/pubs/sac-digest/index.html. The Digest contains abstracts of all publications by the State Statistical Analysis Centers published from July 1 through December 31, 2005, as well as links to the publications that are available online. In general, abstracts of SAC reports published in 2004 and later can be accessed in two ways: Through discrete PDF files, like this one, in which abstracts are grouped by publication date and topic or by a key word search of all abstracts by using JRSA's Thunderstone search engine. Abstracts of reports published prior to 2004 are available through the Infobase of State Activities and Research at www.jrsa.org.

New Programs

The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation/ACLS Early Career Fellowships. The American Council of Learned Societies announces a significant new fellowship program providing support for young scholars to complete their dissertation and, later, to advance their research after being awarded the PhD. The first competition for Mellon/ACLS Dissertation Completion Fellowships will take place in 2006–2007, and be open to graduate students writing dissertations in the humanities and related social sciences. This program aims to encourage timely completion of the PhD. The first com-

petition for Mellon/ACLS Fellowships for Recent Doctoral Recipients will take place in 2007–2008. Eligibility for these 25 Fellowships will be limited to scholars who held Dissertation Completion Fellowships (or were highly ranked in that fellowship competition) and who completed their dissertations within the period specified in their first fellowship application. Awardees will have up to two years from the date of the award to take up fellowship tenure. For more information, visit www.acls.org/ecf.htm.

Deaths

Yung-Teh Chow, University of Alabama, passed away in March.

Robert Herman Mugge, National Center for Health Statistics, died on April 11 in Silver Spring, MD.

Bernd Weiler, Zeppelin University, passed away in Friedrichshafen, Lake Constance, Germany, on March 31.

Robin Williams, Cornell University and University of California-Irvine, died June 3 at the age of 91.

Obituaries

Alvin Lee Bertrand (1918–2006)

Alvin Lee Bertrand was a rural sociologist at Louisiana State University from 1946 until his retirement in 1978. He was born in China (or Chen) community near Elton in southwestern Louisiana on July 6, 1918, and was the oldest of nine children. Bertrand's family moved to DeQuincy, Louisiana, in 1924 after heavy rains ruined his father's rice crop. The family later moved to Perkins, Louisiana, where Bertrand's father resumed farming and raising livestock.

Bertrand began college in the fall of 1935 at Southwestern Louisiana Institute (now University of Louisiana-Lafayette) where he majored in agriculture. After one year, he left for Louisiana State University (LSU) in Baton Rouge. He received his bachelors degree in agricultural economics in 1940 and immediately accepted a graduate assistantship at the University of Kentucky in the Farm Economics and Rural Sociology Department. While there, he conducted field interviews with farmers in connection with government subsidy programs. These interviews became part of his master's thesis. Bertrand received his MS degree in rural sociology in 1941.

After receiving his MA degree, Bertrand was offered a job as an instructor and research associate at LSU in the Agricultural Economics Department, and returned to Baton Rouge in June, 1941. He married Mary Nic Ellis on August 29, 1941. The following year, Bertrand volunteered for the U.S. Army Air Corps as an aviation cadet. He received training in navigation and as a bombardier, and in 1943, he was awarded the rank of 2nd Lieutenant and became an instructor with the 83rd Bomb Training Group. In 1945, he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant. His outfit, the 463rd Bomb Squadron, never saw combat. Bertrand's squadron took part in a "show of force" exercise over the U.S.S. Missouri in Tokyo Bay during the surrender ceremony ending World War II. Bertrand was stationed on Okinawa until April of 1946 when he was ordered back to the States for discharge.

Bertrand returned to Baton Rouge and LSU to work on his PhD, which he received in 1948, and became a professor in the Sociology Department shortly afterward. He taught some undergraduate level classes but was mostly involved in the graduate program. The author or co-author of 15 books on sociology, Bertrand's *Rural Sociology*, published in 1958, gave him national and international acclaim. He performed extensive research under the auspices of the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station and in 1974, became the first Boyd Professor

(the highest academic rank at LSU) from an agricultural discipline and the Agricultural Experiment Station. Bertrand was also a visiting professor and guest lecturer at many universities and delivered addresses at sociology conferences worldwide. He retired in 1978.

Bertrand departed life on February 26, 2006, at his home in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. He was 87 years of age. His professional career spanned 60 years, including 37 years in the Department of Sociology at Louisiana State University. During this period, he played a major role in the development of the department, especially rural sociology. Bertrand was one of the most published sociologists in America, including the books mentioned above, more than 50 monographs, over 100 articles in professional journals, and 25 book chapters and encyclopedias. He served as president of 11 major professional sociological associations, including the Southern Sociological Society, Rural Sociological Society, and the Mid-South Sociological Association. He was characterized by his professional colleagues as a rural sociologist, "who combined theory and practice and added his own brand of humanity." He is fondly remembered by generations of colleagues and students in the field of rural sociology.

The above is a mix of the biographical/historical notes from Bertrand's collected papers, which are archived at LSU, and obituary information provided by the Baton Rouge Advocate.

Thomas R. Ford (1923–2006)

We report in sorrow the death of Thomas R. Ford of Lexington, KY, on April

27, 2006. In a quiet, modest, occasionally forceful, and always effective way, Tom Ford was more than a "triple threat." His major contributions spanned the fields of rural sociology, sociology of the South, demography, international development, and Appalachian culture. He served as President of the Rural Sociological Society (1972–73) and of the Southern Sociological Society (1976–77). Most of Tom's professional career was spent at the University of Kentucky, where he served from 1956 until his retirement as Professor of Sociology and Director of the Center for Developmental Change in 1990.

Tom's graduate students would claim that his major contribution was in guiding and supporting them through their graduate education and into their careers. When the department launched a Distinguished Alumni Award, it soon became apparent that almost everyone who was being honored was a student of Tom's. As a result, the department formally renamed the award the Thomas R. Ford Distinguished Alumni Award.

One student wrote, on hearing of his death, "I had reason to seek his advice about a sometimes strange admixture of academic and personal concerns. There was not a single time when he failed to be concerned, supportive, and willing to offer useful advice... He was a good person who never expected a drop more from others than he demanded of himself. The personal and professional model that he so consistently provided shaped my career..." Not surprisingly, Tom was a recipient of the University's Sturgill Award, given annually to recognize excellence in graduate education.

Colleagues as well as students valued Tom's guidance because he accepted

people and career paths on their own terms, to deal with disagreements without losing perspective, to recognize the sometimes hidden strengths in people, and to be frank but kind when pointing out aspects of performance that needed to be improved. Beyond his skills as a mentor, Tom was fun to be around. Regardless of the situation, he could find humor in it and entertain his companions with stories and wry observations.

Thomas R. Ford was born in 1923 in Lake Charles, LA. He earned his BA and MA degrees at Louisiana State University and PhD from Vanderbilt. During World War II, Tom was a pilot in the 413th AAF Squadron, flying many missions over Germany. He retained his love of flying and continued to fly for recreation and professional trips until his final illness interfered. Tom also had a passion for tennis and almost always found an hour in the middle of his long working days to join others for a set or two. This, too, he continued as long as his health permitted.

When Tom came to the University of Kentucky in 1956, sociologists had faculty appointments in two Colleges—Arts and Sciences and Agriculture. Although a majority of the faculty supported a unified department, their budgets and ultimate responsibilities continued to be tied to the College of their primary appointment. As a faculty member and a department Chair, Tom provided the leadership, patience, diplomacy, and persuasion needed to make this awkward arrangement work. In fact, Tom's efforts to unify previously hired sociologists and include newly appointed medical sociologists in departmental affairs were instrumental in leading the University to consider sociology one of its significant strengths.

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The screenshot shows a Stata/MP window with the following content:
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 Integration sequence: Hammett-Hayes
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Decision	Coeff.	Std. Err.	z
Options			
CostChange	.0450255	.0098065	4.59
PresSupport	-.0031091	.0045528	-0.68
Consistent (base alternative)			
Reversal			
NegCoverage	-.034272	.0106584	3.22
_cons	-.4989243	.4484447	-1.11
Abstinence			
MechCoverage	.0030843	.0000777	0.34

 A separate window shows a graph titled "Policy Voting Reversals ROC Curve" with a plot of Sensitivity vs. Specificity. The area under the curve is 0.0113 and the significance level is 0.0295.

Professionally, Tom provided expertise that often transcended traditional specializations. His study of the health characteristics and status of Kentuckians, published in book form as *Health and Demography in Kentucky* by the University of Kentucky Press, was a basic document in the planning of the University's then new Medical Center. He devoted his sabbatical leave periods to the study of cultures in several developing countries (Peru, Colombia, Costa Rica) and was looked to for his knowledge of Latin American cultures. His edited, *The Southern Appalachian Region: A Survey*, published by the University of Kentucky Press, helped guide the creation of the federal Appalachian Regional Commission and remains a classic historical work on Appalachia. Tom served as a member of President Lyndon Johnson's National Advisory Committee on Rural Poverty and was a contributor to the Committee's still vibrant report, "The People Left Behind."

Tom is survived by his wife of 56 years, Harriet Lowrey Ford, their four adult children, Margaret, Janet, Charlotte, and Mark, five grandchildren, and devoted friends who cherish the memory of his wisdom, his energy, his expertise, his humor, his kindness, and his "can do it - let's do it" spirit. Memorial contributions may be made to the Sanders-Brown Center on Aging, Alzheimer's Disease Research Center, University of Kentucky, 915A South Limestone, Lexington, KY 40503-1048.

Robert Straus and James Houglund, *University of Kentucky*

Albert Reiss (1922-2006)

Criminologist Albert J. Reiss, Jr., a Yale University sociologist who gave the word "proactive" its modern English usage—stemming from his field research on violence that sparked a revolution in police practices—died on April 27 in

Hamden, CT, at age 83. He had recently suffered a series of micro-strokes.

As a research director for President Lyndon Johnson's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice in 1966, Reiss pioneered a new method of studying violence by direct observation in natural settings using laboratory-like precision. His 36 trained observers checked boxes on questionnaires to record the behavior of 11,255 citizens in 5,360 incidents, in about 10% of which some level of violence emerged. Reiss found that the risk of violence depended heavily on whether the police encounter was "proactive" or "reactive" (i.e., whether police had been invited to intervene in a situation by a citizen who was present at the scene, or whether police had intervened on their own initiative). He theorized that citizen invitations would cause police action to be seen as more legitimate and that such interventions would provoke less resistance by all citizens present, including those placed under arrest.

This quantitative observational method also produced the first systematic sampling of police misconduct, finding that 14% of the police officers were observed to take bribes or steal merchandise from burglarized premises. The study made headlines for reporting that 75% of white police expressed racial prejudice against blacks. Yet Reiss also found that there was no difference in police brutality rates against blacks and whites.

Reiss's analysis of the reactive-proactive distinction helped shape a revolution in police practices. With better computer software and rapid crime mapping, police organizations could use Reiss's framework to define specific crime patterns and "proactively" assign officers to deflect them. This was the foundation for major innovations in policing in New York City in the 1990s under Commissioner William Bratton and Mayor Rudolph Giuliani, including the "Compstat" method of assigning police patrols later adopted

around the world.

Now a part of ordinary vocabulary in corporate and governmental life, proactive management was so novel when Reiss suggested it in 1965 that the *American Sociological Review* rejected an article he co-authored with David Bordua, saying the word "proactive" did not exist in the English language. (The article was later published by the *American Journal of Sociology*.) The *Oxford English Dictionary* (1989, Vol. XII, p. 533) now credits Reiss with the first printed usage of the word in its common modern meaning.

Reiss also pioneered the use of surveys of self-reported crimes, discovering high rates of undetected delinquency among middle- and upper-class juveniles, challenging the orthodox view that delinquency was simply a product of poverty.

Reiss's interests in measuring crime emphasized the organization of criminal networks, both among delinquents and legitimate businesses. He encouraged police chiefs from Peoria to Stockholm to plot the co-offending patterns among delinquents to find the "typhoid Marys" who seem to stimulate crime in many first offenders. While most criminologists emphasized the number of crimes an offender committed, Reiss emphasized the number of new criminals an offender recruited as co-offenders.

At the corporate level, Reiss focused on patterns of collusion linking organizations. President Jimmy Carter's administration commissioned Reiss to write two reports on how to measure corporate and organizational crime more systematically. Reiss was later appointed by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) to co-chair the design of the largest study of crime and human development ever conducted, the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods. Jointly funded by the MacArthur Foundation and NIJ, the \$40-million project gathered both observational and interview data. Now led by Felton Earls and Robert Sampson

at Harvard University, the study has discovered surprisingly large differences in crime rates within poverty areas, differences rooted in social structure and culture.

Albert John Reiss, Jr., was born on December 9, 1922, in Cascade, WI. He interrupted his education at Marquette University to serve as a meteorologist with the U.S. Army Air Corps in World War II. He worked his way through the PhD program in sociology at the University of Chicago, working on and leading a range of studies on probation, juvenile delinquency, and neighborhoods, as well as teaching at the University. Promoted to assistant professor when he finished his doctorate in 1949, he moved to Vanderbilt University as Chairman of the Sociology Department in 1952. He left Vanderbilt in 1959 for the University of Iowa and from there to the University of Wisconsin, prior to accepting the chair in sociology at the University of Michigan in 1961, where he did his field research on the police.

From 1970 till his retirement in 1993, Reiss taught at Yale University, where he was the William Graham Sumner Professor of Sociology. At Yale he published *The Police and the Public*, his influential treatise on the social organization of police encounters with citizens, and became increasingly engaged in developing the field of criminology. Serving as a senior advisor to a wide range of survey, experimental, and observational research projects in Europe, Asia, and the United States, he helped redesign the National Crime Victimization Survey, the annual report on crime rates in the United States, published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. He also chaired the National Academy of Sciences committee on Understanding and Preventing Violence, co-editing its four-volume final report in 1993.

Reiss was elected President of the American Society of Criminology (ASC) in 1984 and of the International Society of Criminology (ISC) in Paris in 1990-95, the

first person to hold both offices. A member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a Fellow of the American Statistical Association, he held visiting appointments at Cambridge University, Australian National University, Harvard University, and the NIJ. He was the winner of the ASC's Sutherland Award in 1981, the German Society of Criminology's Beccaria Medal in 1990 and the ISC's Prix Durkheim in 1998. He was awarded honorary doctorates by the University of Montréal and the John Jay College of Criminal Justice. In 2002, his doctoral students and colleagues honored him with a festschrift, titled *Crime and Social Organization*. In 1996, the ASA named its Award for Distinguished Scholarship in Crime, Law and Deviance in Reiss's honor.

Contributions in lieu of flowers may be sent to the Reiss Award endowment (see below) or to the Yale Art Gallery, a place that gave Albert Reiss much delight. He is survived by his constant companion and wife for many years, Emma Hutto Reiss, a daughter, Amy, and two sons, Peter and Paul, and seven grandchildren.

Lawrence W. Sherman, *University of Pennsylvania*

Tax-deductible donations in Al Reiss's memory can be made to the endowment of the Albert J. Reiss, Jr. Award for Distinguished Scholarship in Crime, Law & Deviance. Make contributions payable to the American Sociological Association, with a notation for the "Reiss Award," and sent to: Sally T. Hillsman, PhD, Executive Officer, ASA, 1307 New York Ave., NW, # 700, Washington, DC 20005

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