

Footnotes

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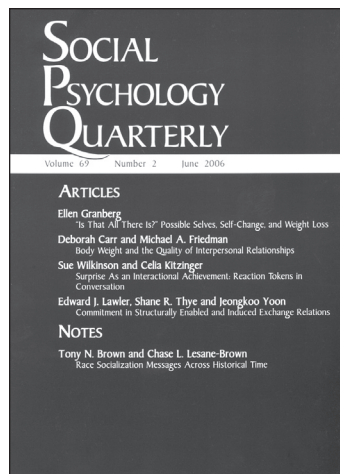
Gary Alan Fine to Edit Social Psychology Quarterly

by Ruth Horowitz and Guillermina (Willie) Jasso, New York University

Gary Alan Fine, the John Evans Professor of Sociology at Northwestern University, is an inspired choice for the editorship of *Social Psychology Quarterly*. Though his appointment is not a surprise, some readers may be surprised by the varied interests and activities of this creative and prolific sociologist. As the writer of a restaurant blog, *Veal Cheeks*, he describes the birth of his interest in food, "Once long ago in College, I worked as a restaurant critic for an entertainment weekly in the years before the Philadelphia restaurant renaissance...." If you join him for a meal, you will discover all the ingredients in the food, have a discussion with the wait staff about the chef and other restaurants, sometimes meet the chef, and have a wide-ranging conversation about much of social life. Now we know the origin of several of his books including *Kitchens: The Culture*

of *Restaurant Work* (California 2000) and *Moral Tales: The Culture of Mushrooming* (Harvard 1998).

Looking over his extraordinary 55-page vita, we were once again suffused with admiration and delight, as in all the years we have known him. One of us was Gary's colleague for five years at the University of Minnesota where his office was next door to Willie's on the 11th floor of the Social Science Tower. The other met him as a new PhD at the Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction meetings. Three images remain vivid and, indeed, encapsulate much of Gary Fine for both of us. The first is Gary as scholar and the lucidity and passion with which he describes his



work. The second is Gary as an academic and his enormous integrity and collegiality and his strong commitment to the values of university life. The third, as we alluded to above, is Gary as connoisseur *par excellence* of food and wine, and especially his youthful annual vigil for Beaujolais Nouveau.

Gary took many graduate sociology classes as an undergraduate at the University of Pennsylvania, including classes with Erving Goffman. In the short time since receiving his PhD from Harvard in 1976, he has published too many articles to count and 23 books, including several edited volumes. Why mention edited volumes? Gary has served as an editor of many books and journals and on the editorial boards of other journals. He reviews for an extensive variety of journals and having received his comments on occasion, we

found them exacting and to the point.

Born in New York City, Gary has traveled across the country in the unfolding of his scholarly life. After Cambridge he took his first job at the University of Minnesota, then became chair at Georgia before moving to Northwestern University. In between he has visited in Europe, South Africa, and different locations across this country. This past year he returned home to New York City as a Russell Sage Fellow, an appointment which provided him with ample opportunity to research and write his blog. We

See Fine, page 12

101st Annual Meeting Was an Overwhelming Success . . .

Sociologists Draw Significant Attention in Montréal

A few years ago Montréal sent its baseball team (The Montréal Expos, for you non-baseball fans) to Washington, DC (to become the now two-year-old Nationals team), and, in return, the DC-based American Sociological Association, feeling sorry for the baseball-less Montréal, held its 101st Annual Meeting in the welcoming city of Montréal, Quebec, Canada, this past August. Well, maybe that's not the real reason the ASA Annual Meeting was held in Montréal sooner than the official Annual Meeting site line-up had originally scheduled, but it was a most enjoyable and rewarding meeting, according to the many participants who complimented the ASA leadership, staff, and program committee.

Despite having their mouthwash and water bottles confiscated by the Transportation Security Administration before boarding their planes, the Annual Meeting attendees, for the most part, enjoyed a very smoothly run meeting with fascinating panels and several big-name speakers. Of course, also enjoyable to attendees, most of whom came from areas that had recently experienced summer heat waves, was the lack of humidity in Montréal.

Fourth-Highest Registration

With 4,974 registered attendees, the 2006 annual meeting had the fourth-highest registration of any ASA meeting in our 101-year history. The exciting plenary sessions drew record crowds, and the fifth floor of the Palais des congrès de Montréal (the primary meeting hall) bustled with energy as attendees moved between sessions each day. For the second year in a row, the very busy meeting offered more than 600 sessions. Yet, for all of the excitement and activity, and relatively late determination that Montréal would host the meeting (see Vantage Point on page 2 of this *Footnotes* issue for background), it ran flawlessly.

Much of the success of this year's meeting is due to President Cynthia Fuchs Epstein and the members of the 2006 Program Committee for their work on building an interesting and diverse program. Credit is also due to the 2006 ASA Council, session organizers, and participants.

See Annual Meeting, page 9



It all began with a bustling registration hall.

Robin M. Williams, Jr. (1914–2006): A Sociologist for All Seasons

by Phyllis Moen, University of Minnesota

Wisdom, defined by the dictionary as the knowledge and experience needed to make sensible decisions and judgments, or as the "good sense" shown by the decisions and judgments made, is no longer a commonly used word. Perhaps this is because it has so few contemporary exemplars. Robin M. Williams, Jr., was the most intelligent, informed, and wise person I have had the good fortune to know as a friend and a colleague. His research fostered understanding of some of the most difficult problems of American society. He devoted much of his career and writing to studies of intergroup tensions, race relations, war and peace, ethnic conflict, and altruism and cooperation. Robin's ability to reason about and understand the complexities of the human condition was rivaled only by his talent for conveying these intricacies with such straight-forward clarity that those of us less gifted could comprehend. His family, friends, colleagues, and students would all testify to his extraordinary good humor and good sense.

Robin Murphy Williams was born on October 11, 1914, in Hillsborough, NC, son of Robin M., Sr. (a farmer) and Mabel (a homemaker). He received his BS in 1933 from North Carolina State College; his MS in 1935 from North Carolina State and the University of North Carolina; his MA in 1939 from Harvard

University; and his PhD in 1943 from Harvard University. He died on June 3, 2006, at Irvine Regional Hospital in Irvine, California; the cause of death was complications from emergency surgery. He was 91. His son, Robin M. III, was born in 1942 and died in 1984. Williams is survived by his beloved wife and life partner, Marguerite; his daughters Nancy Elizabeth O'Connor of Santa Fe, NM, and Susan York Williams of Binghamton, NY; his sister Helen Coble of Mebane, NC; and grandchildren Julia, Tara, Tyler, and Robin O'Connor, as well as nieces and nephews.

For much of his long and distinguished career, Robin M. Williams, Jr., was a member of the Sociology Department at Cornell University (from 1946-85, then emeritus 1985-2003). He served as chair of that Department from 1956 through 1961, and was appointed the Henry Scarborough Professor of Social Science in 1967. Robin continued full force at Cornell until 2003, belying his "Professor Emeritus" status, and continued full force at the University of California-Irvine (UCI) until his death. By "full force" I mean an active program of teaching, research, and publishing. At his death, Williams was a distinguished visiting professor at UCI where he had spent much of the last 16 years of his academic career; during the 2006 spring quarter and just prior to his surgery, he



Robin M. Williams, Jr.

See Williams, page 10

14,000 and Growing!

As of September 15, ASA membership stands at more than 14,000.

This is the first time membership has broken that mark since 1974!

In This Issue . . .



3 Social Science Celebrated on Capitol Hill and at NIH

The ASA is busy on the Hill, from advocating for science funding to celebrating a key NIH anniversary.



4 The Sociology of Technology

ASA's Communication and Information Technologies Section on the shifting relationship of sociology and technology.



4 Three New Task Forces Are Established

The ASA is in need of motivated members to serve on these new task forces.



5 2008 Annual Meeting Theme Statement

The "Worlds of Work" theme will be explored in Boston in 2008.



6 Why Did They Win?

Find out what makes the 2006 ASA award winners (their books, teaching, or dissertations) so special.



10 Friends Remember Robin Williams, Jr.

Colleagues mourn and celebrate a man who did not know how to accept retirement.



12 Editors Are Needed

If you have the right stuff to be a *Contexts* or *JHSB* editor, let ASA know.

Our Regular Features

Departments	13
Obituaries.....	18

The Executive Officer's Column

Annual Meeting Venues Past, Present, and Future



Sally T. Hillsman

By all accounts, the Montréal Annual Meeting was a great success, thanks to the hard work of Cynthia Fuchs Epstein and the 2006 Program Committee, and the splendid venues and hospitality provided by the Montréal convention bureau, the hotels and their staff. Preparation for this meeting had its difficult moments, however, as the ASA membership knows. It took over a year for Council, the Executive Office, and the Program Committee to ensure an appropriate location, and our 2006 planning process took us from New York City to San Francisco and finally to Montréal.

Playing "musical meeting places" is not typical for the ASA. Meetings of our size require much forward planning and advantageous long-term contracts for space to ensure their success, and ASA has been exceptionally well served in this regard by the strong working relationships we have developed with our long-standing hotel partners. In the past, these collaborative relationships have also been essential to ASA's ability on rare but important occasions to make swift and successful changes in meeting location, for example, as a result of an electrical fire (DC 1995) and civil rights decisions by Council (Atlanta 1980). And these relationships remain essential today as the Association seeks to respond to a new, positive environment in the hospitality industry, one in which labor unions have become greatly invigorated and collective bargaining has become increasingly national in scope.

New Challenges in the Hospitality Industry

In recent months there has been an on-going discussion within Council about how the Association might best relate to labor unions whose members provide us with important services that help make our meetings successful and whose conditions of employment matter on general principle to all ASA members. As a result, ASA elected leaders, the Executive Officer, and the Director of Operations and Meetings have met and talked with union leaders from UniteHere, the major hotel workers union, as the hospitality industry has been undergoing change, and we have developed a good working relationship with them. Early in its discussions, Council also agreed that, in principle, the ASA should seek to participate in collaborative efforts by organizations such as ours that are major consumers of the hotel and convention industry's services to develop quality information and standards to guide our individual decision processes over the long run.

During this time, the union and individual members of nonprofit organizations that use substantial hotel space and services for meetings, including members of ASA and sister social science associations, have been working to establish an independent organization designed to provide and share information relevant to organizational consumers. The Informed Meeting Exchange (INMEX) was established in June 2006 as a nonprofit mutual benefit corporation [a (501)(c)(6) organization under IRS classification], chaired by John Stephens, Executive Director of the American Studies Association. It is based upon the recognition that nonprofit organizations in many fields are key stakeholders in the meetings industry; that they want to conduct successful meetings in environments free from the threat of labor disputes; that transparency in this industry is a major component in holding successful meetings and conventions; and that access to information about destination cities, hotels, and union activities is essential to better planning. INMEX is also based upon the principles that hotel workers deserve fair pay for their work, and that they have a right to work in environments free from discrimination, intimidation and harassment, and to bargain collectively.

ASA Joins the Informed Meeting Exchange

After considerable discussion and fact finding, the ASA Council voted unanimously in June 2006 to become a subscribing member of the new INMEX. INMEX will aim to help associations organize annual meetings to avoid situations of labor-management conflict that have caused several of our sister associations to face significant financial losses because of decisions to change meeting venues at a late date. It intends to collect information and data about subscriber experience and relationships with various hotel chains, cities, etc., so that subscribers can have the benefit of wider experience and be familiar with best practices in the marketplace. Council felt such information could be a valuable resource for the Executive Office and Council as we work together to ensure successful future meetings.

As ASA President Frances Fox Piven said, "This initiative is based on the idea that in the hotel industry, as in other industries, employers currently face a choice between a low-road strategy and a high-road strategy. The first—often driven by short-term financial considerations—rests on weakening unions and driving wages down, while the latter involves cooperative relations with unions and upgrading of employee skill levels and compensation. The purpose of INMEX is to exert consumer pressure on this industry to follow the high road. Since some key players in this industry have already opted for the high road, it is clearly a viable option. It is consistent with the interests of ASA as an organization and the preferences of our members to do what we can to prevent yet another industry from following a low-road strategy. We suspect that many of the staffers at the hotel chains that we work with also hope that the industry chooses more cooperative labor relations."

As the ASA moves forward to complete its planning for the 2007 Annual Meeting in New York City, this expectation is being fulfilled. The city's hotels and hotel workers union have reached contract agreements. This is a fitting beginning for President Piven's 2007 theme: "Is Another World Possible? Sociological Perspectives on Contemporary Politics."

—Sally T. Hillsman



Sociology Exhibited on Capitol Hill

ASA sponsored another successful and popular science poster this summer on Capitol Hill at the 12th Annual Exhibition and Reception sponsored by the Coalition for National Science Funding (CNSF), an organization of approximately 100 science societies. Johns Hopkins University sociologist Karl Alexander displayed his National Science Foundation (NSF)-funded research on "The Beginning School Study: Life Course Patterns of Urban Youth through the 3rd Decade."

Alexander's research is on the Beginning School Study (BSS), which since 1982 has been monitoring the personal and academic development of a large, representative sample of youth in 20 Baltimore City Public Schools. An on-going study, the BSS now is in its 18th year, and in 1999, 80% of the original group (now age 23-24) was successfully re-interviewed. Among his research on display was his present work on high school dropouts.

Alexander's CNSF poster was one of 34 research exhibits—ranging from nanotechnology to racial bias—at the popular summer reception in the Rayburn House Office Building at which members of Congress and their staff get a rare opportunity to learn from the researchers themselves about some of the fruits of NSF basic research. This year's reception drew about 350 attendees.

The CNSF Exhibition/Reception is held each year on Capitol Hill and this year's event also attracted several congressional personal staff, congressional science committee staff, and senior-level federal science agency officials, including Arden Bement, Director of the National Science Foundation, who learned about the researchers' projects. The Coalition for National Science Funding advocates for the future vitality of the national science, technology, mathematics, and engineering enterprises. For the complete listing of posters, see the CNSF website <www.cnsfweb.org>.

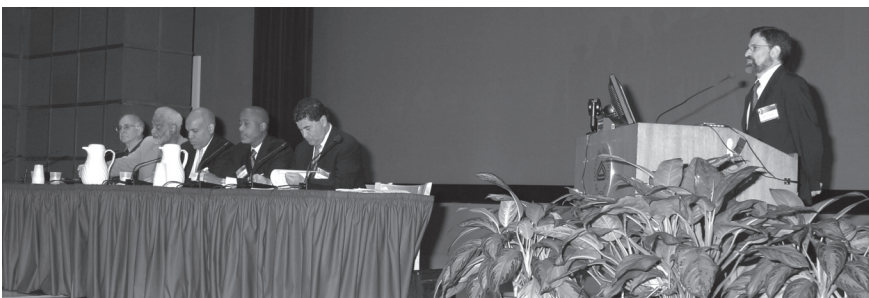


Sociologist Karl Alexander explains his K-12 educational research to an attentive Rep. Bob Inglis (D-SC), Chair of the Research Subcommittee of the House Science Committee.

NIH Celebrates 10 Years of Office of Behavioral and Social Science Research

ASA Past-President Troy Duster is keynote speaker at historic celebration

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) celebrated the tenth anniversary of the opening of its Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR) in June, using the format of a scholarly conference on the NIH campus in Bethesda, MD, to elucidate and explore social and behavioral research on illness and health. The two-day event drew a capacity crowd of nearly 600. Sociology was "front and center" at the NIH celebration's opening plenary session, which included OBSSR Director David Abrams [at the podium] in the photo welcoming [right to left] NIH Director Elias Zerhouni; OBSSR's first director and now CEO of the American Psychological Association, Norman B. Anderson; OBSSR's former director, now NIH Deputy Director, Raynard S. Kington; keynote speaker Troy Duster, New York University; and Nobel Prize Laureate and Princeton University psychologist Daniel Kahneman.



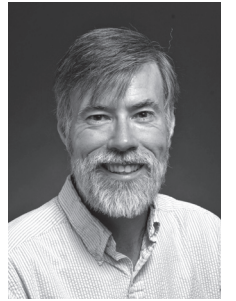
The opening plenary panel of OBSSR's 10th Anniversary commemoration included NIH director Elias Zerhouni and the current OBSSR director and both of the previous two directors. "Celebrating a Decade of Progress and Promise" was the theme of NIH's official recognition of OBSSR's formation 10 years ago.

ASA, along with the Consortium of Social Science Associations, the American Psychological Association, and other science societies, further capitalized on the event by bringing the event's research posters to the "front-door" of Congress, hosting a well-attended congressional reception and exhibition in the ornate Cannon Caucus Room on Capitol Hill to showcase achievements of social and behavioral research presented at the NIH event. Abrams had initiated the plenary session by saying that the behavioral and social sciences lay at the "crossroads between biology and behavior" and that every health-related and prevention innovation that improves society and well-being requires behavior change, "a daunting challenge and great responsibility" for our disciplines.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS UPDATE

✓ Changing of the "sociological guard" at NSF. . . .

Sociologist Edward J. Hackett, Arizona State University (ASU), will be in a position to influence the direction of social sciences on a national scale as the newly appointed director of the Division of Social and Economic Sciences (SES) at the National Science Foundation (NSF). His term began in mid-July. He will replace another sociologist, Richard Lempert, the Eric Stein Distinguished University Professor of Law and Sociology at the University of Michigan. Hackett, a professor in the School of Human Evolution and Social Change at ASU, previously served as an NSF program officer, panelist, and principal investigator of several research and training grants. As director of the SES division, Hackett will oversee the NSF unit that supports research in a range of social sciences, including economics, political science, sociology, law and social science, methods and statistics, and studies of science and technology. SES has an annual budget of approximately \$100 million to fund basic research in these areas. Hackett's own research and publications have been concerned with the social organization of science, research collaboration, peer review, academic organizations and careers, and environmental justice and stewardship.



Edward J. Hackett

✓ University of Michigan to continue major survey on older adults' health, retirement

The National Institute on Aging (NIA), one of 27 research institutes at the National Institutes of Health (NIH), has recently renewed its cooperative agreement with the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research (ISR) to continue the Health and Retirement Study (HRS), a major data resource on the combined health and economic conditions of Americans over age 50. The HRS, now in its 14th year, follows more than 20,000 people at two-year intervals, providing data from pre-retirement to advanced age. A major goal of the study is to help address the scientific and policy challenges posed by the nation's aging population. The renewal will provide approximately \$70 million in funding over the next six years to continue the study. The U.S. Social Security Administration also will provide funding for such activities as collecting and developing data on pensions and consumption. The HRS paints a detailed portrait over time of older Americans' physical and mental health, insurance coverage, financial well-being, labor market status, retirement planning, support systems, intergenerational transfers of time and money, and living arrangements. Visit <hrsonline.isr.umich.edu> for more information about the study as well as an online bibliography of publications using the HRS, user registration, and data links. Sociologist James Jackson, ISR's director, visited Washington, DC, to participate in a public announcement of the award on Capitol Hill. U.S. Rep. John Dingell (MI), NIA Director, John Hodes, and the study's co-directors were among those who made comments at the event.

✓ Well-being of American children has improved generally, except in education

According to the 2006 Child Well-Being Index (CWI), one of the nation's most comprehensive measures of trends in the quality of life of children and youth, reading and math scores for U.S. high schoolers began to decline in the 1990s. Possible culprits include a nationwide shift from phonics to whole language instruction; the lack of resources for handling the influx of English language learners; and the influence of video games and other forms of high-tech entertainment. CWI developer and Duke University sociologist Kenneth Land is particularly troubled by the CWI's 30-year flatline in education, because it appears that the quality of public education is impervious to the many reforms made over that time period. However, the CWI suggests several leading indicators that may predict higher academic performance among U.S. students, citing an increase in nine year olds' math and reading performance, which corresponds with the dramatic expansion of pre-kindergarten since the mid-1990s. Groups of indicators show improvements in safety, family economic well-being, community connectedness and emotional/spiritual well-being, while there has been a decline in children's health and social development. The full report is available at <www.soc.duke.edu/~cwi/>.

✓ Report connects problems inside prison facilities to public health and safety

Violence, poor health care, and inappropriate segregation inside correctional facilities can endanger corrections officers and the public, asserts a report from the Commission on Safety and Abuse in America's Prisons, release this summer. Weak oversight, lack of political support for labor and management, and flawed data about intracorrectional violence and abuse were cited in *Confronting Confinement*. However, the 20-member commission concluded that there are promising practices and strong leadership that contradict the notion that violence and abuse are inevitable behind bars. Among the 30 recommendations are: changing federal law to extend Medicaid and Medicare reimbursement to correctional facilities and ending prisoner co-pays; reducing the use of high-security segregation; developing standardized reporting nationwide on violence and abuse behind bars; and creating an independent agency in every state to oversee prisons and jails. The bipartisan commission visited jails and prisons, consulted with current and former corrections officials and a wide range of experts working outside the profession, and reviewed available research and data. For more information, visit <www.prisoncommission.org/report>.

From "Technology for Sociology" to "The Sociology of Technology": A Short History of CITASA

ASA's computer-focused technology section evolves with the times

by Barry Wellman, University of Toronto

The history of the Communication and Information Technologies Section of the American Sociological Association (CITASA) provides insight into the shifting ways sociologists have engaged with computing and associated technologies—as creators, users, teachers, and scholars. It is rare that a journal publishes a history of an ASA section, but the May issue of *Social Science Computing Review* (SSCR) has done just that—with articles by Ronald Anderson, Grant Blank, George Dowdall and David Elesh, and me.

At the start of ASA's Microcomputers Section in 1988, its pioneers were the sociological equivalent of the homebrew computing club, mainly interested in building software for research and teaching. They saw the Section as a place to find community, professional legitimation, and good ideas. Early members were not very interested in using the big mainframes of the time as analytic engines. As Ronald Anderson, University of Minnesota, recalls, they were more interested in building "technology for sociology" than in studying "the sociology of technology."

The early Section's focus on software creators discouraged three large sets of potential members from becoming actively involved. One group was the "newbies," who were interested in learning about computing. The second was the significant number of sociologists using statistical packages (i.e., SPSS) to analyze survey data. And the last were those interested in the soon-to-be-burgeoning culture of cyberspace.

Middle Years: Skilling/Deskilling

Grant Blank of American University, the author of the "middle years" article in the SSCR symposium, argues that the Section's emphasis on developing software and hardware skills was probably the cause of the 27 percent membership decline (331 in its second year (1990) to 243 in 1994 and an all-time low of 147 in 2002). The Section had become the domain of specialists, and not that many at that.

Yet, the expanding use of personal computers and the Internet meant that more people than ever were playing with computer hardware. Blank details the proliferation of commercial software in this era and believes this led most microcomputing sociologists to turn away from doing their own programming, which was the original force behind the founding of the "Microcomputer Users Group," the Section's predecessor. More user-friendly and more reliable software was in demand. Moreover, the growing market for hardware and software led to an increase in the number of programmers. "The relationship of computing to sociology as a whole had changed to become more diversified and more accessible," says Blank in his SSCR article. In response, the Section changed its name to "Sociology and Computing" in 1994 but essentially continued in its ways.

In the relative absence of sociologists in this field, this demand was being filled by pundits making things up deductively; social psychologists doing laboratory experiments isolated from real-world conditions; and computer scientists building "groupware" with little awareness of its social context.

Contemporary Years: Expanding Scope, Membership

In 2002, the Section was in crisis because of its low membership, even as interest in computers was at an all-time high with governments, corporations, and the public clamoring to know about the sociology of the Internet and other communication and information media. In the relative absence of sociologists in this field, this demand was being filled by pundits making things up deductively; social psychologists doing laboratory experiments isolated from real-world conditions; and computer scientists building "groupware" with little awareness of its social context. Standard

sociological concerns, such as power and gender, were ignored. Manuel Castells and the authors in Peter Kollock and Marc Smith's 1998 book, *Communities in Cyberspace*, were among the few bringing a sociological orientation into the virtual realm.

With the traditional market in decline and an eager, expanding new market for understanding the sociology of the Internet, it is not surprising that the Section changed its orientation. Recent Section chairs David Elesh, Temple University, and George Dowdall, St. Joseph's University, were active leaders in this transformation, on which they elaborate in their article. The key changes were the appointment of a committee at the ASA 2001 annual section meeting to explore means to revive the Section, and the acceptance of this committee's report a short time later in October 2001.

The Section's new leaders knew enthusiastic scholarship was abundantly present. It just needed to be tapped. The Section added the sociology of computing (and other communication and information technologies) to the Section's mandate to take into account all forms of new media such as smart webphones, PDAs [personal digital assistants], GPS [global positioning system], and so on.

Section leaders agreed that the basic need was to expand Section membership. So its leaders set out to make sociologists (and fellow travelers) aware of the Section's existence and reorientation, aided by donations from Microsoft. CITASA was able to double its membership rapidly, with 305 members by September 2005, expanding its conference papers and holding a pre-conference at ASA's Annual Meeting. There has been much collaborative activity, an active online discussion group, an informative website, and a vibrant newsletter, with young recent graduates (and graduate students) playing key roles, including Keith Hampton, Gina Neff, Eszter Hargittai, and Nalini Kotamraju. Moreover, the overall quality of papers presented has increased.

The Section's focus on applications has expanded to include the study of community and work, online and off. However, there is still much more to do. There are still very few studies of other technologies, such as mobile phones. Where is the ethnology of the Internet? Where is the grappling with macrosociological issues, such as the nature of the labor force or the rise of the networked society? Huge areas await study.

Barry Wellman was 2004-05 Section Chair. He is co-editor of Blackwell Publishers' 2002 book *The Internet in Everyday Life*. He can be reached at wellman@chass.utoronto.ca. □

Sociologists Named American Academy of Arts & Sciences Fellows

The American Academy of Arts & Sciences announced its 2006 Class of Fellows in the spring, honoring 195 scholars, scientists, and artists along with civic, corporate, and philanthropic leaders from across the U.S. and abroad. ASA is pleased that two sociologists—Lawrence Bobo of Stanford University and Mary Waters of Harvard University—were among those honored with the fellowship. They are in a class with former Presidents George H.W. Bush and William Jefferson Clinton; Supreme Court Chief Justice John Roberts; Nobel Prize-winning biochemist and Rockefeller University President Sir Paul Nurse; and actor and director Martin Scorsese.

Lawrence D. Bobo is the Martin Luther King Jr. Centennial Professor at Stanford University as well as Director of the Center for Comparative Study in Race and Ethnicity and the Director of the Program in African and African American Studies. His research examines issues of race, ethnicity, and social inequality, with a special emphasis on the social psychology and politics of race in the United States. He is co-author of the award-winning book *Racial Attitudes in America: Trends and Interpretations* (with Howard Schuman, Charlotte Steeh, Maria Krysan) and a founding co-editor of the *Du Bois Review: Social Science Research on Race*. Also, he is an elected member of the National Academy of Sciences, and formerly a fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, and a Visiting Scholar at the Russell Sage Foundation.

Mary C. Waters specializes in the study of immigration, inter-group relations, the formation of racial and ethnic identity among the children of immigrants, and the challenges of measuring race and ethnicity. She is the author of two forthcoming books, *Inheriting the City: The Second Generation Comes of Age* (with Jennifer Holdaway, Philip Kasinitz, and John Mollenkopf) and *The New Americans: A Guide to Immigration Since 1965* (with Reed Ueda and Helen Marrow). She is also author of *Black Identities: West Indian Immigrant Dreams and American Realities* (1999), which received numerous awards including the Mira Komarovsky Award of the Eastern Sociological Society, the Otis Dudley Duncan Award of ASA's Population Section, and the Thomas and Znaniecki Award of ASA's International Migration Section. In addition to her numerous books, she is the author of over 40 articles and chapters on racial and ethnic identity and immigrant assimilation.

The Academy will welcome this year's new class at its annual Induction Ceremony on October 7, 2006, at its headquarters in Cambridge, MA. For more information, visit www.amacad.org/news/new2006.asp. □

Council Approves Establishment of Three New Task Forces

In August, the ASA Council established three new task forces and renewed an existing task force to give it more time to complete its assigned task. Council now wants to hear from members interested in serving on one of these components.

Task Force on Sociology and Criminology Programs

Working with members of the American Society of Criminology (ASC), this Task Force is charged with developing model curricula and sample course content for courses in criminology taught in sociology departments; the curricula and courses will cover the BA, MA, and PhD levels. The resulting report will provide guiding principles and recommendations, as well as illustrations ("promising practices") for how departments of various types offer strong criminology programs within sociology departments. The report will include, as well, information on the optimal relationships between sociology and criminology programs that are separate departments.

Task Force on Teaching Ethics throughout the Sociology Curriculum

Working with members of the ASA Committee on Professional Ethics (COPE), this Task Force would develop curriculum materials to teach students about professional ethics from early in their undergraduate careers throughout graduate school. The Task Force will

develop case materials (some of which exist from earlier COPE work but need updating) and course modules that faculty could include in a variety of courses. The resulting set of materials will be available on the ASA website so they can be downloaded quickly and easily and can be updated. The Task Force will also offer a series of workshops at the ASA and regional sociology meetings to illustrate how these materials can be used.

Task Force on Academic Freedom and Scientific Integrity

Issues of academic independence and scientific integrity arise regularly and the Association has always taken a strong stand to protect these values. In recent years, Council has been made aware of a number of sociologists and sociology departments that have come under attack in ways that challenge their academic freedom in teaching or research either directly or indirectly through the chilling effect of such attacks. There have also been a number of reported incidents about federal agencies engaging in behaviors that limit scientists' access to information, limit the public availability of research findings, or otherwise undermine the integrity of scientific research. This task force will be charged with developing a fact-finding strategy to compile information on examples of these situations and to suggest ways the ASA might address them.

See Council, page 5

2008 ASA Annual Meeting Program Theme Announced

Session Suggestions Are Invited

ASA President-Elect Arne Kalleberg (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill) and the 2008 Program Committee are pleased to announce the theme for the 2008 Annual Meeting and invite ASA members to submit proposals for complete invited sessions/panels for consideration.

Thematic Sessions proposals are due by November 30, 2006. Proposals for other sessions should be submitted by February 1, 2007. For instructions on submitting a session proposal for 2008, please visit the Future Meetings page on the ASA website.

103rd ASA Annual Meeting

August 1–4, 2008
 Sheraton Boston
 and Boston Marriott Copley Plaza
 Boston, Massachusetts
“Worlds of Work”

2008 Program Committee

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 University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
 Lotte Bailyn, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
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 Douglas McAdam, Vice-President-Elect, Stanford University
 Cecilia Menjivar, Arizona State University
 Magali Sarfatti-Larson, Temple University
 Donald Tomaskovic-Devey, Secretary-Elect, University of Massachusetts
 Franklin D. Wilson, Secretary, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Theme Statement

The 2008 ASA program will focus on the interconnections between work—broadly conceived—and society. Work is one of the most basic of social activities and institutions and has far-reaching correlates and consequences. The title, “Worlds of Work,”

points to two main sub-themes. First, it underscores the increasing diversity by which work is organized and experienced in societies. Work activities can: take

place formally in organizations or informally between individuals; be labeled as illegal or legal; be unpaid, well-paid, or poorly paid; and involve considerable security for some or be unstable for others. People may also regard their work activities as more or less important to them at various stages of their lives. Second, the program title emphasizes the cross-national and historical diversity in work activities, work-related institutions, and the experience of work. Outsourcing of production, global human rights, immigration, and cultural differences all provide fertile ground for a comparative understanding of the many varieties of work.

The 2008 program will emphasize social change and the dynamic connections between changing patterns of work and social life. We will highlight how social, economic, and political forces are transforming the nature of work in society as well as the consequences—both intended and unintended—for social institutions and individuals. For example, we hope to learn how worlds of work affect and are affected by social stratification and

racial, ethnic, age, and gender inequality; immigration; migration; geographic mobility; crime; and the cultural meanings of work. We will assess the ramifications of these changes in work for diverse institutions such as families, schools, state policy, and communities.

We hope to learn how worlds of work affect and are affected by social stratification and racial, ethnic, age, and gender inequality; immigration; migration; geographic mobility; crime; and the cultural meanings of work.

We will also consider how changes in work influence outcomes for individuals (e.g., mental health, identity, problems of caring, experience in low-wage and often “dead

end” jobs, and coping with job insecurity and unemployment).

This wide-ranging focus on work and society is grounded in both classical and contemporary sociological concerns and draws upon many of our discipline’s theories and research traditions. Accordingly, the 2008 program theme embraces diverse sociological approaches, including political economy perspectives, organizational and occupational sociology, social psychology, and cultural and ethnographic studies. It also draws upon relevant insights from disciplines such as economics, psychology, history, and geography. The 2008 program especially seeks to demonstrate the relevance of social science research for public policy and for efforts to address social inequities and inequalities through activism around work-related issues—such as transnational labor movements, union-based movements, and community organizing. The program thereby attempts to contribute to the debates that are likely to surface in the 2008 U.S. presidential election and to promote the continuing emphasis on public sociology. □

Small Grants Program: ASA Teaching Enhancement Fund

Deadline: February 1, 2007

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

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

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

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

Council, from page 4

Task Force on Institutionalizing Public Sociology

In 2004 this task force was established and charged with developing proposals for the recognition and validation of public sociology, incentive and rewards for doing public sociology, and evaluating public sociology. All task forces are established with a two-year time limit. At the request of the task force and given the magnitude of the charge, Council has renewed the original two-year term of this task force. Some of the members originally appointed are no longer able to continue their service as members of this task force so there are several opportunities for new members to join this ongoing effort.

ASA members interested in serving on one of the three new task forces or joining the ongoing work of the Task Force on Institutionalizing Public Sociology should provide the ASA with a statement of interest and a CV no later than **November 15** by either email to governance@asanet.org or by regular mail to: American Sociological Association, ATTN: Governance, 1307 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005.

A sub-committee of Council members will review all statements of interest and will make appointments to these task forces during the fall. □

Sociologists Elected to the National Academy of Sciences

WASHINGTON, DC—The National Academy of Sciences (NAS) announced the election this year of sociologists Barbara F. Reskin, University of Washington, and Robert J. Sampson, Harvard University, among its 72 new members. These newly elected NAS members were recognized for their distinguished and continuing achievements in original research. This brings the total number of sociologists as active members to more than 20. Membership in the academy is considered one of the highest honors in American science. Members help write reports on key scientific issues to help inform policymakers’ decisions.

Barbara F. Reskin received her PhD in 1973 from the University of Washington. After spending two decades in Big-Ten Universities—from Indiana University to Ohio State University—she moved to Harvard University and then returned to the University of Washington. She has written six books and several dozen articles and chapters about gender and race inequality in the workplace, sex segregation, discrimination, and affirmative action including

her latest, *Women and Men at Work*. She has served on the Board of Overseers of the General Social Survey and on several National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council Committees, and also as past ASA President. She has received the Cheryl Miller-Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS) Lecturership, the SWS Mentorship Award, and the Distinguished Scholar Award of the ASA Section on Sex and Gender.

Robert J. Sampson is

Chair of the Department of Sociology and Henry Ford II Professor of the Social Sciences at Harvard University, where he was appointed in 2003. Before that, he taught for 12 years at the University of Chicago and seven years at the University of Illinois. Sampson was also a Senior Research Fellow at the American Bar Foundation (1994-2002), and in the 1997-98 and 2002-03 academic years he was a Fellow at the Center for Advanced Study



Robert J. Sampson

in the Behavioral Sciences. Sampson has published extensively on crime, the life course, neighborhood processes, and the social structure of the city. Two of his books, *Crime in the Making: Pathways and Turning Points through Life* (Harvard, 1993) and *Shared Beginnings, Divergent Lives: Delinquent Boys to Age 70* (Harvard, 2003), written with John Laub, received the distinguished book award from the ASA Section on Crime, Law, and Deviance.

The 2006 election was held during the 143rd annual meeting of the Academy. NAS is a private organization of scientists and engineers dedicated to the furtherance of science and its use for the general welfare. The Academy, established in 1863 by a congressional act of incorporation, acts as an official adviser to the federal government, upon request, in any matter of science or technology. Additional information about the institution is available at <national-academies.org>. A full directory of NAS members can be found at <national-academies.org/nas>. □



Barbara F. Reskin

Major ASA Award Recipients

The American Sociological Association proudly announced the recipients of the 2006 major awards at this year's Annual Meeting on Saturday, August 13, in Montréal. The Awards Ceremony, which was followed by the Presidential Address, was well attended by sociologists. These awards are given to sociologists for their outstanding publications, achievements in the scholarship, teaching, and practice of sociology, as well as for their overall advancement of the discipline. Award recipients are selected by committees appointed by the Committee on Committees and the ASA Council.

Herbert Gans Winner, Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award



In an age of specialization, Herbert Gans stands apart because his name and contributions are known throughout sociology. This is not because, like a previous generation

of sociologists who worked in a generalist mode, he sought directly to influence sociology in its totality, but rather because he has made seminal contributions—and written classic works—in a remarkable number of different fields. His influence on the discipline as a whole has come from his distinct sensibility, which combines scholarship satisfying to the most professional of sociologists with writing that speaks to much broader publics, rigorous application of ethnographic and other methodologies with a catholic appreciation for good evidence whatever the source. He has deeply felt democratic egalitarianism with tough-minded, social-scientific analysis of explanations for, and policies proposed to remedy, poverty and inequality.

Gans early on made enormously influential contributions to urban sociology, through his studies of urban ethnic communities in *The Urban Villagers* and of new suburban ones in *The Levittowners*, books that are still widely read four decades after their publication. *The Urban Villagers* was among the first sociological works to recognize the importance of second-generation communities descended from an immigration that had then been over for decades, and it thereby helped to found the study of ethnicity; its analysis of the linkage between urban ethnicity and social class retains the status of a classic statement.

Gans has also profoundly shaped the fields of mass media and culture. His rich observational study of newsrooms, which appeared as *Deciding What's News* (now reissued in a 25th anniversary edition), went well beyond the then dominant research tradition by demonstrating the structuring roles of media organizations and of the institutionalized processes of news production; it remains unsurpassed as a model for studying the media and as a source of insights. He gave powerful new impetus to the sociology of culture with his book, *Popular Culture and High Culture*, which critiqued the superiority that the affluent and well educated attribute to their cultural preferences and argued for the right of every person to the culture he or she prefers. He has brought to these fields a sociological concern for democracy, the subject of his MA thesis, to which he returned later in his career with the publication of *Middle American Individualism and Democracy and the News*.

A thematic thread throughout his writings is spun from the manifestations of class inequalities (this is, famously, the

subtext of *The Urban Villagers*). His specific contributions to the study of poverty and inequality have been numerous (e.g., *More Equality*, *The War Against the Poor*) and benefit from his graduate work in planning, which trained and accustomed him to undertake sociological analyses and critiques of public policy. His writing on poverty has been important as an antidote to the neo-conservatives' emphasis on the undeserving underclass; and indeed, he has debunked not only their arguments, but also critiqued the underclass concept and its users. He ventured into grand theorizing, proposing a radical version of structural functionalism, in his often reprinted 1972 *American Journal of Sociology* article "The Positive Functions of Poverty."

A half century after his career began, Gans not only keeps abreast of sociological currents but continues to influence them, especially in the fields of race, ethnicity, and immigration. His concept of "symbolic ethnicity" informed research about third- and fourth-generation descendants of European immigrants. With the concept of "second-generation decline," forged by his reflection on the situations of the second generation to emerge from the newest wave of immigrants, he anticipated the theory of "segmented assimilation." Most recently, he has theorized about a new racial hierarchy emerging as a result of contemporary immigration. As always, his thinking on these and other topics is fresh and therefore widely read.

His sociological output has been prodigious: he has written 17 books and monographs and published nearly 200 articles and book chapters. Many of his writings are intended for both sociologists and general audiences. Not coincidentally, therefore, Gans has also been a trailblazer for the cause of "public sociology." This was the subject of his presidential address to the ASA, where he was the first to call for "public sociology." Subsequently, he received the ASA Award for Contributions to the Public Understanding of Sociology.

In sum, Gans is deserving of the ASA Award for a Career of Distinguished Scholarship because of his profound and extensive impacts on our discipline. These are indicated, above all, by the remarkable number of subfields where his work remains seminal and by his path-breaking efforts to communicate effectively with both sociologists and outsiders.

Edward Telles Winner, Distinguished Book Award



Edward E. Telles's book, *Race in Another America: The Significance of Skin Color in Brazil* (Princeton University Press, 2004), was selected for the 2006 Distinguished Book

Award for its insightful comparative analysis of race relations in Brazil and the United States.

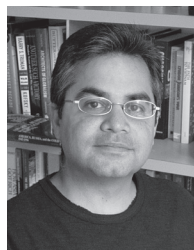
Breaking a number of social myths about race in Brazil, he provides a detailed analysis of how ideas about race emerged in Brazil and the resulting racial classification systems. In a detailed accounting of racial stratification in Brazil, Telles also shows how race matters in Brazil in several dimensions of life, ranging from intermarriage to housing and income inequality. He concludes with a chapter examining and suggesting social policies to support anti-racism in democratic societies. The book was selected for the importance of its contribution, not only to comparative studies in the sociology of race, but also for the study of social stratification, comparative and historical sociology, and demographic research.

Telles (PhD, University of Texas, Austin; BA, Stanford University) is Professor of Sociology at the University of California-Los Angeles where he teaches courses on race and ethnicity, social demography, development, and urban sociology. *Race in Another America* was also awarded the best book prize from the Brazil section of the Latin American Studies Association and the Hubert Herring Award from the Pacific Council of Latin American Studies. In 2005, he also received the Otis Dudley Duncan Award from the American Sociological Association.

Telles was a visiting scholar at the Russell Sage Foundation (2004-05), where he began analyzing intergenerational change in ethnic identity, language use, education and other issues among Mexican Americans, based on random sample surveys of Los Angeles and San Antonio in 1965 and 2000. With Vilma Ortiz, he is completing a manuscript of that book, tentatively titled: *Racialized Ethnicity: Mexican Americans and the Persistence of Ethnic Boundaries*. He served as a member of the National Academy of Sciences panel on the status of Hispanics from 2002-05, and was Program Officer in Human Rights for the Ford Foundation in Rio de Janeiro from 1997-2000.

Telles has published widely in the area of immigration, race and ethnic relations, social demography, and urban sociology. Some of his work focuses on the economic impacts of immigration in the United States, the effect of skin color on education and income for Mexican Americans, and the demographic foundations of the Hispanic population. He has received grant awards from the National Institute of Child and Human Development, the National Science Foundation, and the Fulbright Commission. Prior to entering graduate school and becoming an academic, he was a community organizer and English as a Second Language Instructor in Los Angeles.

Vivek Chibber Honorable Mention, Distinguished Book Award



Honorable mention is given to Vivek Chibber's book, *Locked in Place: State Building and Late Industrialization in India*. *Locked in Place* examines the role of elite entrepreneurs

in class development. Using the cases of India and Korea, the book shows the significant role of industrialists in resisting or facilitating state development. The argument, based on detailed comparative histories, shows the central role of capital in state formation while also revealing the structural forces that shape the class and state relations.

Chibber (PhD, MA, University of Wisconsin, BA Northwestern University) is Associate Professor Sociology at New York University. His research interests are in economic sociology, development, Marxian theory, political sociology, and comparative-historical sociology. His prior work focused on the role of the state in economic development. Specifically, he has examined the conditions under which state-building can be successful in late-developing countries. He has published on the dynamics of long-term historical change in South Asia and on the plausibility of the Marxian theory of history.

His current research continues some of the above themes while taking on some new ones. He is engaged in a project that compares the political economy of late development in the 20th century with late development in the 19th century.

It is widely recognized that in both periods, the state played a central role in fostering development. But the kinds of class alliances that supported state intervention did not remain the same, nor did the kinds of tasks that states took upon themselves. This difference in the political underpinnings of late development created a strikingly different set of constraints on state action across the two centuries, as well as opening up new possibilities. Through investigating how these dynamics have changed over time, Chibber proposes to historicize our understanding of state-led development.

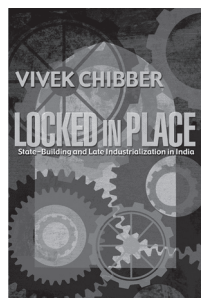
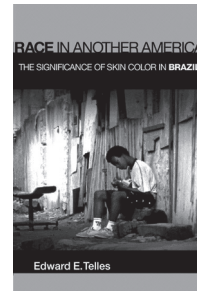
In a second project, related to the first, Chibber is doing research on the emergence of neo-liberalism as a global project in the 1970s and 1980s. While there is an emerging body of work tracing the rise of a conservative and free-market economic agenda in U.S. domestic policy, the process through which it was settled upon as an arm of foreign policy in the same period has not received very much attention. He plans to examine how the policies known as the Washington Consensus became central to U.S. economic diplomacy and the process through which it was implanted in key developing countries.

Kathleen McKinney Winner, Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award



Kathleen McKinney, Cross Endowed Chair in the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning at Illinois State University and former Carnegie Scholar on the Scholarship of

Teaching, is the 2006 recipient of the ASA's Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award. Her career aptly illustrates her dedication to all aspects of teaching. She has enhanced teaching at all levels through her teaching, research,



Honored in Montréal

publications, and mentoring.

McKinney's teaching record ranges from the "Teaching Seminar" at Illinois State University to the many workshops she has offered at ASA meetings and various colleges other than her own. These workshops include "The Scholarship of Teaching and Learning" (2004 ASA meeting) to "Teaching Large Classes: Encouraging Responsibility, Involvement, and Community" (2001 Midwest Sociological Society) to "Collaborative Learning Groups" (1993 Illinois Sociological Society). McKinney's focus on teaching extends from the classroom level to the national level.

She won numerous teaching awards throughout her career. She was first recognized at Oklahoma State University as a "Teacher of the Year" for the College of Arts and Sciences (1984) and the University-wide AMOCO Outstanding Teacher Award (1985). Recognition of her skill and talent as a teacher was similarly recognized at Illinois State University with the College of Arts and Sciences Junior Distinguished Teacher Award (1991), Senior Distinguished Teacher Award (1994), and the Distinguished University Teacher Award (1995-96). She was formerly recognized by the ASA Section on Undergraduate Education with the Hans Mauksch Award for Outstanding Contributions to Undergraduate Education (1996), which provided further recognition of her excellence in teaching.

Importantly, McKinney's teaching is highly informed by her own research and publications. Her research focuses on gender, characteristics of faculty and students, and learning outcomes. An important aspect of this research is how she defines learning and the factors that impact it. From "How Sociology Majors Learn Sociology: Successful Learners Tell Their Story" to "Contrapower Sexual Harassment: The Effects of Student Sex and Type of Behavior on Faculty Perceptions." She uses a variety of methods and data to explore the myriad ways that perceptions and interactions affect learning. This active research agenda concerning teaching and learning is highlighted by two key points. First, her research has been published in a wide variety of academic, peer-reviewed journals, such as *Teaching Sociology*, *Sex Roles*, *Journal of Sex Research*, and *Journal of Marriage and Family*. Additionally, she is author, editor, or co-editor of four published books, three ASA teaching resource books, and six monographs or manuals on teaching. The second key point is the local and national recognition she received as a Carnegie Scholar on the Scholarship of Teaching and as the first Cross Endowed Chair in the Scholarship of Teaching and learning at Illinois State University.

The final aspect of McKinney's distinguished contributions to teaching concerns her mentorship of an entire generation of talented and dedicated teachers/scholars. The letters supporting her nomination, from former students to university administrators and current colleagues, provide eloquent evidence of her impact on teaching. All the letters attest to her enthusiasm, professionalism, support and encouragement, and most importantly, to her foresight, skills, and talent as a teacher and researcher.

Students attest to Dr. McKinney's talent, skills, and passion as a teacher, including her ability to teach large classes: "I recall my amazement with Kathy's energy level and ability to

engage not only the students in the front row, but also those who sat furthest from her. Her lecture style was engaging and warm and she used a diverse array of imaginative pedagogical techniques, which incorporated various styles of learning. Whether it was the use of collaborative learning groups, dyadic techniques, or individual and subsequent small group activities, Dr. McKinney strove to accommodate students at multiple comprehension levels."

Her colleagues highlight McKinney's enthusiasm for improving the teaching of sociology at all levels: "I have been continually impressed with the quality of Kathleen's work, and her enthusiastic willingness to volunteer to work on projects that improve the teaching of sociology, and research on teaching and learning." Another writes that, "Kathleen uses her classes as laboratories to study how to enhance student learning. She reads widely and is exceedingly knowledgeable of the most recent theories and methods used to enhance student learning. She continuously applies what she learns from the scholarship in her classrooms and simultaneously collects data in her classes that become the basis for book chapters, articles, and presentations. Her commitment to the dialectical relationship between scholarship and teaching demonstrates Kathleen's dedication to teaching and learning." Finally, McKinney's time as editor and on the editorial board of *Teaching Sociology* as well as her active participation with the teach-soc listserv further exemplify her contributions as a mentor to us all.

Arthur Shostak Winner, Distinguished Career for the Practice of Sociology Award



The Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology is presented each year in recognition of outstanding contributions to sociological practice. The award recognizes work that has

facilitated or served as a model for the work of others, work that has significantly advanced the utility of one or more specialty areas in sociology and, by so doing, has elevated the professional status or public image of the field as a whole, work that has been honored or widely recognized outside the discipline for its significant impacts, particularly in advancing human welfare. The selection committee selected Arthur B. Shostak as the 2006 recipient of the Practice of Sociology Award.

Arthur Shostak taught at Drexel University from 1967 to 2003. Before retiring in the fall of 2003, he introduced courses at Drexel in applied sociology, futurism, race and ethnic relations, social implications of 20th century technology, and urban sociology. Previously, he was on the faculty of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania (1961-67). As an applied sociologist, Shostak has been a futurist consultant for various levels of government, labor unions, and companies. As well, he has regularly assisted k-12 school systems and colleges and universities. In this context, Shostak has pioneered the study of Labor's use of computer power, coined the term "CyberUnion," and written the major book to date on the subject. From 1975 to 2000, Shostak served as an Adjunct

Sociologist with the National Labor College degree program at the AFL-CIO George Meany Center for Labor Studies. He has consistently connected his studies to projects of collaboration with the American Federation of Government Employees, the American Federation of Teachers, the IBEW, the Painters Union, the Postal Workers Union, the Steelworkers Union, and many others. Further, Shostak has promoted reforms in the ways in which waiting room males are treated in abortion clinics. He is the principal author of the only book on this subject and has self-financed three field studies now involving nearly 3,000 such men located in over 50 clinics. Presently, he is busy working with educators across the country in improving a blueprint he prepared for the nation's first high school focused on long-range forecasting. Shostak is the author, co-author, or editor of 31 books and 146 articles which are all, in one form or another, concerned with demonstrating the value of using sociology.

Diane Vaughan Winner, Public Understanding of Sociology Award



Diane Vaughan is the 2006 winner of the Public Understanding of Sociology Award because she has had exceptional influence as a public intellectual for the past several decades.

Indeed, she makes precisely the sort of contributions that the ASA had in mind when it established this award.

Vaughan, who has published three important books and more than 40 articles, chapters, and book reviews, has had an impressive role as a public intellectual. She has stated that she is a "public sociologist by accident" and that she started her practice of public sociology in a "low-profile way" because she knew of some professional sociologists' disdain for it. As her career unfolded, however, it is clear that her public intellectual role is marked by unwavering intention and commitment.

One of Vaughan's earlier works, *Uncoupling: Turning Points in Intimate Relationships* (Oxford University Press, 1986; translated into at least six languages), made important intellectual contributions to the field of sociology and was of widespread popular interest. This book received extensive media coverage, including appearances on Phil Donahue's television program, two of the three major network morning shows, and a full-page story in the *Washington Post*. *Uncoupling* continues to sell after 20 years in print and it now has reached such an extensive audience that it ranks among sociology's best sellers.

Vaughan's widely acclaimed book, *The Challenger Launch Decision: Risky Technology, Culture, and Deviance at NASA* (University of Chicago Press 1996), was a complex, detailed analysis of the processes that led to America's first space shuttle disaster. It was one of the rare sociological works to receive a front-page review in the *New York Times Book Review*, as well as extensive commentary in one of Malcolm Gladwell's *New Yorker* articles. It won three book awards, including the Rachel Carson Prize and the Robert K. Merton Award, and was nominated for several others, including the Pulitzer Prize and the National Book

Award. Vaughan's thesis—that NASA's culture had normalized risk in ways that created a catastrophe—received considerable attention and revised history. Ultimately, in order to get the press to understand the tragedy, she had to teach the sociological perspective.

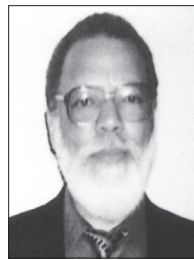
As a result of her *Challenger* research and expertise in the field, Vaughan received great visibility in 2003 when the Space Shuttle *Columbia* disintegrated during reentry. In addition to responding to hundreds of media requests, she testified before the *Columbia* Accident Investigation Board, and then became a member of the Board's research staff, working to analyze and write the section identifying the social causes of the *Columbia* accident. She helped to show how the accident resulted from a failure of NASA's organizational system, and how the social causes of *Challenger* had not been fixed. Because of Vaughan the social causes were given equal primacy with the technical causes of *Columbia's* tragic demise. The report's important conclusions were shaped by her tireless involvement in the project, her insistence on a sociological frame for, and her commitment to bring her research findings and intellectual insight to the policy table.

In the *Columbia* aftermath, Vaughan's respected expertise about what had happened enabled her to get a Board composed of engineers, scientists, military officers, and officials to recognize that there were organizational—that is, *sociological*—processes that had shaped these events. Her theories and concepts, such as the normalization of deviance, institutional failure, organizational culture, structure, and missed signals, became alive in public discourse and appeared in press accounts, even if she was not quoted.

Her work on the *Columbia* case is a remarkable instance of visible public service by a sociologist. Her current research is on air traffic controllers and the interface between human cognitive abilities and technology in a highly standardized system in which risk and safety are their responsibility. It seems clear that this work, like her previous projects, will lead to a greater public understanding of a sociological phenomenon.

Vaughan has been an important public intellectual for 20 years. She is acknowledged as an expert on both the demise of intimate relationships and on the failures of organizations to manage their behavior. In particular, she has helped to steer public debates toward the recognition that accidents in the space program are, in fact, *social* problems. Vaughan's career has been a model of how thorough research, intellectual efforts, and personal dedication can lead to a greater public understanding and appreciation of sociology.

Rutledge M. Dennis Winner, DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award



Professor Rutledge Dennis is the 2006 recipient of the DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award. His contributions in scholarship, teaching and service exemplify the best of the DuBois-

Johnson-Frazier tradition. He is an exceptional teacher who has engaged in rigorous social research that culminated in prodigious purposeful scholarship that

See Awards, page 8

Awards, from page 7

framed the nature and scope of his community activism. For more than 30 years, Dennis's provocative and stimulating pedagogy has engaged students in critical thinking on the Black Family, Black Intellectuals, Black Political Thought, the dynamics of racial and ethnic relations, society and the urban community, and the intricacies of sociological theory and methodology. He has consistently developed educational programs that have enriched college curricula and created spaces for the perspectives of traditionally under-represented groups. His commitment to the success of faculty of color is evident in his mentoring of countless young students and scholars.

Dennis is recognized as one of the leading scholars on DuBois. Along with *W.E.B. DuBois: The Scholar Activist*, his significant works on DuBois include: "Intellectuals and Double Consciousness," "W.E. B. DuBois and the Tradition of Black Intellectual Thought," and "DuBois and the Role of the Educated Elite," "Continuities and Discontinuities in the Social and Political Thought of W.E.B. DuBois," "W.E.B. DuBois and the Objectivity of the Social Sciences," and "W.E.B. DuBois and the Tradition of Radical Intellectual Thought."

The DuBois-Johnson-Frazier tradition is evident in his outstanding publication record that includes nine books, 25 peer reviewed journal articles, and 13 book chapters. In this work, Dennis has advanced the cause of African-American scholarship, and the demarginalization of Black intellectuals in institutions of higher education in particular, and in American society in general. His series on race and ethnic relations provides evidence of a sustained effort to engage others in dialogue on the most challenging and persistent questions affecting our society. The edited series, published by JAI Press Inc., include *Black Intellectuals*, *W.E.B. DuBois: The Scholar Activist*, *The Black Middle Class* and *Racial and Ethnic Politics*.

His use of scholarship to frame community activism is most evident in the study of annexation efforts of a powerful southern elite published in *The Politics of Annexation: Oligarchic Power in a Southern City* (with John Moeser). One colleague described Dennis as a scholar who "never cloistered himself behind the walls of the academy but was fully engaged in the life of the community and used his skills as a scholar to address concerns and issues important to citizens." His scholarly and activist engagement is further demonstrated in his work as a Commissioner of the Richmond Redevelopment and Housing Authority, Advisory Boards of the Richmond Human Relations Council, and the Quality Education Task Force of the Richmond School system. In memory of his parents, he established the Dennis-Weathers Award in support of African American Studies at George Mason University (GMU). This award honors the "work and spirit" of W.E.B. DuBois by faculty, staff and students who foster awareness, sensitivity, and cross-cultural understanding at GMU and the surrounding community. The award recognizes faculty and students who demonstrate a "commitment to increasing awareness of intercultural/cross-cultural understanding at Mason and in the broader community." He organized a successful book drive collecting over 400 textbooks for the Royal College in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. His service to the profession includes: President of the Association of Black Sociologists,

President of the Black Education Association, Chair of the Election Committee of the Society for the Study of Social Problems, and Chair of the Race and Ethnic Minority Committee of the Eastern Sociological Society. Most recently, Dennis was awarded the Joseph S. Himes Distinguished scholarship Award from the Association of Black Sociologists, which honors scholars whose works have made a significant contribution to the understanding of black life and culture.

Rutledge Dennis has been among the leading scholars of the third generation of black sociologists, helping set the tone for research and activism in the black community and carrying on the tradition of W.E.B. DuBois, Charles S. Johnson, and E. Franklin Frazier.

Margaret Andersen Winner, Jessie Bernard Award



Margaret Andersen, Professor of Sociology and Women's Studies at University of Delaware, is the 2006 recipient of ASA's Jessie Bernard Career Award. As a major figure in the sociology

of gender, her commitment to excellence in scholarship, teaching, and professional service has touched countless scholars, students, and administrators.

Andersen is clearly a penultimate gender scholar. She has consistently pushed the frontiers of gender scholarship throughout her career. Her early work illustrates this commitment to gender with publications including "Affluence, Contentment and Resistance to Feminism: The Case of the Corporate Gypsies" in *Social Problems and Social Policy* (1979); "Rape Crisis Counseling and the Culture of Individualism" with Claire Renzetti in *Contemporary Crisis* (1980); and "Corporate Wives: Longing for Liberation or Satisfied with the Status Quo?" in *Urban Life* (1981). This work preceded her immensely influential *Thinking About Women: Sociological Perspectives on Sex and Gender*, (1983). Used consistently in college classrooms for over 20 years and now in its seventh edition (2006), this book has had a significant impact on gender teaching and scholarship.

Andersen has not only been involved in gender scholarship, she has also been at the forefront of cutting edge ideas within it. In particular, she was one of the early gender scholars to recognize that gender did not constitute a stand-alone concept, but rather intersected with race, class, sexuality and ethnicity. She writes about this path and how it framed her distinctive approach to gender scholarship in her 2005 *Gender & Society* essay, "Thinking about Women: A Quarter Century View." Here Andersen spells out a retrospective of her work in gender, noting how personal experience informs critical analysis. In this retrospective, one sees how her early commitment to viewing gender through the prism of race and class has greatly contributed to the innovation in her work.

Andersen's sociological publications can thus be read as a systematic engagement of gender with ideas about race and class. Publications such as "Women's Studies/Black Studies: Learning From Our Common Pasts" (1985); "Moving Our Minds: Studying Women of Color and Reconstructing Sociology" (1988); "Studying Across Difference: Race, Class, Gender & the Social Construction of

Knowledge" (1993); and "The Fiction of Diversity without Oppression: Race, Ethnicity, Identity, and Power" (1999) illustrate her longstanding commitment to what is now known as the field of race, class, and gender studies.

Andersen's productivity in race, class, and gender studies goes beyond a commitment to scholarship as she has also worked to change social institutions. This dedication to gender equity is most evident both in her long and distinguished teaching career and the range of activities in which she has been involved concerning the advancement of teaching. Much of her early work in gender reflects this commitment to teaching. For example, her 1987 "Changing the Curriculum: Women's Studies and Higher Education," published in *Signs*, investigates issues of gender and curriculum transformation. Her innovative gender scholarship and commitment to social change through teaching are apparent in several projects including "Integrating Race, Class and Gender to the Curriculum in Sociology," published by ASA's Teaching Resources Center and *Race, Class and Gender: An Anthology* (1992), currently in its fifth edition (in collaboration with Patricia Hill Collins).

Finally, an important area of consideration for the Jessie Bernard Career Award is the nominee's promotion of feminism in the ASA and other learned societies. Throughout her long career, Margaret Andersen has been a strong promoter of women's interests. She was editor of *Gender & Society* from 1990-95, where she did a superb job of bringing more work on race and class into gender scholarship. In 1984, she was the first person to teach Women's Studies at MIT. Twenty years later, in 2004, she was honored as the SWS Feminist Lecturer. She has held a remarkable range of service and leadership positions—from serving as one of the founders of ASA's MOST program and co-directing that program at the University of Delaware for two years to serving on the ASA Council. She has served as President of the Eastern Sociological Society. In each of these positions, she was active in facilitating feminist work.

Not only does Dr. Andersen have tremendous feminist vitality, she also has enormous integrity and a commitment to supporting other women at faculty and student levels. She is a model for current and future gender scholars.

Jason Beckfield Co-winner, Dissertation Award



Jason Beckfield, Assistant Professor at the University of Chicago, is the other 2006 awardee for his work *The Consequences of Regional Political and Economic Integration for Inequality and the Welfare State*

in *Western Europe*. Beckfield received his degree at Indiana University-Bloomington, where he completed his dissertation under the direction of Art Alderson. This paper is an exceptional and ambitious work that is fully deserving of the *ASA Dissertation Award*. It is careful, wide-ranging, and thoughtful research that is sure to have an impact within our discipline and beyond. Indeed, it is one of those works of sociology that will win praise among scholarly specialists while also affecting central policy debates.

Beckfield's dissertation asks how we should go about making sense of regional integration—the construction of regional supranational markets and polities such

as NAFTA or the European Union (a phenomenon that is often conflated with "globalization"). In doing so, he addresses a set of issues across the fields of sociology, political science, and economics and strike at the heart of many current debates. The deliberate construction of an integrated European regional economy and polity—the European Union (EU)—is one of the most remarkable developments of the postwar period. While of a type with other efforts at regionalization, the EU has moved faster and further towards integration than other such experiments. As such, study of the EU provides a unique opportunity to explore the effects of changes in the scale of social action and the development of new social forms beyond the national state. It also provides a point of purchase on a number of classic sociological questions and concerns.

To date, sociologists have had little to say about many of the "big questions" surrounding regional integration (and much of what they have had to say has been speculative). Beckfield takes on the extraordinarily ambitious task of providing rigorous, scientifically-defensible answers to four key questions surrounding regional integration and the EU. First, has regionalization produced economic convergence? In support of the goal of "ever closer union," the reduction of economic disparities between member nations of the EU has been an explicit policy goal of the EU and its antecedents. Has this goal been accomplished and how? Second, how has regionalization affected inequality *within* countries? While many observers of the European scene conflate regionalization with globalization and expect "Europeanization" to widen gaps in income in EU nations, others suggest that European integration may insulate EU countries from the assumed polarizing effects of globalization. What is happening and why? Third, has regional integration made European welfare states more similar? Has the European polity produced convergence on a "European" welfare state model? Or have the distinctions, between "conservative," "liberal," and "social democratic" welfare states, been preserved? Finally, has regional integration contributed to welfare state retrenchment in Europe? Given strict convergence and accession criteria, the possibility of tax-competition resulting from an integrated market, etc., many have linked regionalization to welfare state regress in Europe. Exactly what role has regional integration played in welfare state retrenchment?

Using data on 17 European countries from 1950-2000 and state of the art theory and method, Beckfield finds that regional integration is associated with 1) economic convergence among EU member states, 2) increased income inequality within nations, 3) growing isomorphism among the welfare states of EU members, and 4) welfare-state retrenchment. These findings are, in and of themselves, extremely important and sure to be of great interest to a wide audience of scholars and policymakers, but their "blockbuster" status lies in how Beckfield treats the phenomenon of regionalization. Where most research in this area conceptualizes regionalization as an economic phenomenon, Beckfield argues that it also has important political, social, and cultural dimensions. Beckfield develops a "political-institutionalist" approach to regional integration, which combines institutionalist thinking with an acute attention to power and interests to highlight how institutions make and structure markets. He develops multiple indicators of the economic and political

Awards, *from page 8*

dimensions of regional integration and demonstrates empirically how convergence and inequality in Europe in the last half-century have been shaped as much by *political integration* as they have by *economic integration*.

The results are truly remarkable and are a showcase for what sociology contributes to the broader discussion of transnational processes and their consequences. They lend dramatic support to some of the fundamentals informing current economic and political sociology, and clearly demonstrate the centrality of sociological insights to the processes within the exclusive purview of economics or political science. Jason Beckfield's dissertation is thus richly deserving of this honor.

Amy Hanser Co-winner, Dissertation Award



This year's ASA Dissertation Awards Committee selected two nominees. Amy Elizabeth Hanser, Assistant Professor in the Department of Anthropology and Sociology at the University of British Columbia, is an awardee for her *Counter Strategies: Service Work and the Production of Distinction in Urban China*. Hanser took her degree at the University of California-Berkeley, where she did her dissertation under the direction of Thomas B. Gold. The committee members are pleased that both Hanser's ethnographic study and Jason Beckfield's analysis of primary and secondary data were in the same pool. We could not and did not wish to choose between two meritorious works that testify to the breadth and catholicity of sociological scholarship and the vitality of the discipline.

Participant observation has long been central to the sociological research, and Hanser's study is an exemplary illustration of what it can accomplish. Her ability to acquire and understand data through insinuating herself into and standing apart from the reality that concerns follows such classics as Whyte's *Street Corner Society*. She employed excellent writing skills to produce a text that, like *Street Corner Society*, can attract students to sociology. Her text brings her colleagues and informants to life. With little editing, Hanser's dissertation can become a book that would be required reading for beginning and advanced students alike.

The dissertation is an original, path-breaking ethnographic study of the emergence of new social inequalities in urban China attendant upon major changes in national social and economic policies. Hanser examines this process from the vantage point of three staff positions (2001-02) as a retail clerk in Harbin, a large provincial city in northeast China. Her research is situated at the intersection of issues in stratification, culture, consumption, and gender. To organize the analysis, Hanser draws on the work of Bourdieu, Burawoy, Powell and DiMaggio, Fligstein, Lee, Swidler, Dorothy Smith, and others. The choice of retailing is particularly apt because, changing as rapidly as the economy and society, retail service reveals emerging inequalities. It continues a line of sociological inquiry as far back as Frances Donovan's 1930 monograph, *The Saleslady*.

Hanser demonstrates that rapid political, social, and economic change in contemporary China is reflected in retail sector service and, thus, justifies her decision to situate her study there. She

shows that economic reforms in response to consumer demands have transformed the selling staffs of state-owned department stores from state functionaries to clerks. Consequently, staff members have had to adjust to a new customer base and redefine their relations to it. This, in turn, impacted other retail forms and their clientele and staff behavior. The resulting ferment provides a fertile setting for her study.

Hanser observed staff behavior and customer relations as a salesclerk in two very different urban department stores—a large state-owned enterprise and a privately-owned exclusive purveyor of expensive cosmopolitan merchandise—and, then, as a jack-of-all-trades, participated in and observed transactions in a privately-owned clothing stall located in a large bazaar specializing in lower quality merchandise for poorer shoppers. Her reports of the everyday activities of clerks, supervisors, and customers capture vividly the way in which systemic processes play out and are experienced at the individual level. Hanser witnessed and documented a process that is contributing to new social inequalities emerging in urban China; service work organized around the construction and communication of cultural boundaries legitimates these inequalities. The distinctions among retailers are produced by the way employees solve everyday problems and routinize their activities, while providing a newly selective clientele with the means to create and maintain distinctions among consumers. These distinctions may not take the stereotypical form of class-based hierarchies; rather, they are inequalities expressed as exclusive claims to entitlements. The exercise of such claims is a familiar phenomenon to students of stratification and inequality.

Hanser's shrewd perceptiveness is apparent throughout the dissertation. Early on, she notes that relational labor processes and the distinctions they entail are as much the product of relations among organizations as of individuals acting out unconscious class distinctions. She later demonstrates the power of this conceptualization by showing how a change from maintaining local inventories to direct provision of merchandise by distant providers reshaped workers' activities and customer relations. As another example, in an appendix on method in which she discusses non-neutrality issues for participant observers, Hanser notes that the observer's dependency on her subjects' acceptance makes her the observed at least as much as the observer. She then discusses some of the many consequences this has for collecting valid and reliable data. A dissertation replete with such nuggets can be mined indefinitely. We hope that the award will gain it the attention it merits. □

Call for Awards Nominations

ASA members are encouraged to submit nominations for the above ASA awards. Award selection committees, appointed by ASA Council, are constituted to review nominations. These awards are presented at the ASA Annual Meeting each August. The deadline for submission of nominations is January 31st of each year unless noted otherwise in the individual award criteria. For more information, see the "Awards" page at <www.asanet.org>.

Annual Meeting, *from page 1*

From Ginsburg to Steinem

In relation to the theme, "Great Divides: Transgressing Boundaries," the major plenary sessions addressed human rights, sex segregation, and gender and race. Following the tradition of bringing renowned scholars and leaders to speak at the Annual Meeting, this year ASA's exciting sessions included UNESCO's Pierre Sané, human rights advocate, who spoke about "Social Science and Human Rights" at the Welcoming Ceremony on August 10.

U.S. Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg spoke at the plenary session, "Transgressing Sex Segregation: The Law, Social Science, and Social Policy," on August 11 about changes in the legal profession over the past 40 years. She was joined by law professors Deborah Rhode of the Stanford Law School and Judith Resnik of Yale Law School, each of whom gave engaging presentations. On August 14, Gloria Steinem, women's rights activist, founder of *Ms. magazine*, and cofounder of the National Women's Political Caucus, addressed a plenary on "Transgressing Distinctions of Gender and Race," with sociologist Lawrence Bobo, Director of the Center for Comparative Studies in Race and Ethnicity. Their session focused on race and gender issues and the political sphere.

On August 12, following the ASA Awards Ceremony (see page 6), Epstein received a very warm reception for her Presidential Address on "Great Divides: The Social, Cultural, and Cognitive Bases of the Global Subordination of Women." If you missed the address, you can read it in the February 2007 *American Sociological Review*. (Supreme Court Justice Ruth Ginsburg didn't miss it, though, as she had a front-row seat at this event.)

Sociology in the Media

In addition to the sociologists, students, and exhibitors in attendance, members of the American and Canadian media also foraged for the numerous newsworthy social science stories in the convention center. Whether they were presenting at a session on "Communicating Social Science to Diverse Public Audiences," such as reporter Shankar Vedantam of the *Washington Post* and editor Barbara Jasny of *Science magazine*, or covering the meeting for the local *Montreal Gazette*, nearly 20 reporters were canvassing the convention center for the latest sociological research. Other media in attendance included *time.com*, the *Chronicle of Higher Education*, the *National Post*, *Religion Watch*, the *New York Post*, and WBAI radio. Several news stories appeared in these media both dur-

ing and after the Annual Meeting.

Of special interest to the reporters were the prominent speakers such as Ginsburg, Steinem, and world-renowned sex therapist "Dr. Ruth" Westheimer. But the well-known speakers were not the only reason the reporters covered the meeting. Some came to make connections with experts or gain future story ideas. Research by Phillip Cohen, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, and Matt Huffman, University of California-Irvine, on the gender wage



Ruth Bader Ginsburg tells a captive audience, "I have been all alone in my corner on the bench" as the only female Supreme Court Justice since Justice O'Connor's retirement.

gap and women in managerial positions was covered by the *Washington Post* and picked up by a number of other papers. Doctoral student Adrienne Frech, and professor Kristi Williams, both at Ohio State University, also made headlines for their research on the benefits of marriage for the clinically depressed.

2007 Quickly Approaches

On the last day, at the business meeting, Epstein passed the presidential gavel on to Frances Fox Piven. Next year's Annual Meeting will be held August 11-14, 2007, in New York City. The Call for Papers will be posted very soon, and the online submission site will open around Thanksgiving. The deadline for paper submissions will be January 17, 2007.

With the 2007 theme, "Is Another World Possible? Sociological Perspectives on Contemporary Politics," for next year's Annual Meeting, it promises to be another exciting, educational, and newsworthy event. Find out more about the 2007 Annual Meeting on the "Meetings" page of the ASA website <www.asanet.org> and watch for upcoming deadlines and updates about the major plenary sessions. It is too late, unfortunately, to propose session topics and/or invited panels for 2007. Program rosters are now full, and the 2007 Program Committee is unable to consider late suggestions. □



In an engaging, and yet sobering, presidential address, Cynthia Fuchs Epstein spoke on the importance of sexual equality.

Williams, from page 1

was teaching a course entitled "Altruism and Cooperation."

Robin's exemplary record as a scholar, teacher, and citizen of his times was enriched and facilitated by the companionship, care, and common sense of his beloved Marguerite York, formerly of Cary, NC, whom he married in 1939. She closely collaborated in his early work as a rural sociologist: a field work project for the University of Kentucky's Agricultural Experiment Station. Throughout Robin's long career, Marguerite played important roles as his advisor, sounding board, and editorial critic as well as companion.

What I have appreciated most about this charming and gracious southern gentleman is his blithe transgressing of conventional academic divides: between "research" and "teaching", for example, or between "basic" and "applied" scholarship, and certainly between "active" and "emeritus" professorial ranks. He refused to be categorized, or to play by the conventional rules of the academic game. Robin and Marguerite are certainly role models for the new 21st century retirement; more of a *moving on* to new challenges than a passage to leisure.

Anyone who spent time with Robin would never view teaching and scholarship as anything but two sides of the same coin. Every conversation, lunch, or dinner was an occasion for learning by osmosis. His lively blend of anecdotes (apocryphal and real), questions, observations and one-liners revealed a man enamored with, but not blinded by, a blend of sociological imagination, a broad knowledge base, and good sense. I was never in his classes, but my daughter Melanie Moen was, and she described them (and him) as engaging as well as enlightening.

A member of the National Academy of Sciences and the American Philosophical Society, Robin was highly respected for his scientific scholarship. But he saw sociological analysis as *socially* as well as scientifically useful. His was a scholarly agenda tracking some of the most challenging social issues of the times.

His long and distinguished scholarly career began in rural sociology, but took a different tack in World War II, when Robin served in the Special Services Division of the U.S. War Department in Washington, DC, and the European Theater of Operations (1942-46). As an Army researcher on the frontlines, he was a contributor to the classic work, *The American Soldier*.

Robin's 1947 monograph on *The Reduction of Intergroup Tensions* (reprinted in a 1999 book honoring his work) is as relevant today as it was almost 60 years ago. Next came his study (with Margaret Ryan) of school desegregation published in *Schools in Transition* in 1954 and then *What College Students Think* in 1960. His famous study of racial and ethnic relations in Elmira, NY, as well as other cities culminated in a book (with John Dean and Edward Suchman) called *Strangers Next Door* (1964). Another important book on racial issues, *Mutual Accommodation*, was published in 1977. But, my personal favorite is the one I have next to me now, his great overview of our nation, *American Society: A Sociological Interpretation* (1951, second edition in 1961, and a third in 1970).

After this lifetime of productive engagement came "retirement," which Robin apparently took to mean "second wind." He took on the chair of the National Research Council's Committee on the Status of Black Americans, publishing with Gerald David Jaynes in 1989 a major report on its findings: *A Common Destiny*. That same year came the first publication of a paper based on data he collected

in the 1950s in Elmira on women's roles, the only study he had left uncompleted, as a result of a collaborator's death. These wonderful data were revived by Donna Dempster-McClain, then a student in his class. Together Donna and I launched a "catch-up" study, finding and reinterviewing these women and their daughters 30 years later, collaborating with Robin in the writing of the results.

As if his "retirement" was not busy enough, Robin and his plucky wife Marguerite took on a bicoastal life: fall

semesters at Cornell and spring semesters teaching at Irvine, driving between the two through December snows, sleet, and fog, stopping on the way to visit daughter Nancy and family in Santa Fe.

Along with this bicoastal arrangement, Robin simultaneously moved on to promote understanding of ethnic conflicts within and across national borders. The result was his 2003 masterpiece, *The Wars Within: Peoples and States in Conflict*, aptly published by Cornell University Press.

Robin Williams was generous with his wisdom, his "good sense," offering invariably sound advice. When I became Director of the Sociology Program at the National Science Foundation, he encouraged me "to keep your back to the wall and your hands in both pockets." He was right.

Robin also led by example. I recall when he went to administrators across the Cornell campus with, as he called it, his "tin cup," seeking additional funds for the *Sociological Forum* (the journal he founded for the Eastern Sociological Society). One dean confronted him with his own words: "You said, Robin, that last time would be the LAST time!" Robin simply responded, "I lied." His was always a vision transcending departmental, college, and other administrative boundaries. It is no accident that when we held a symposium at Cornell in his honor in 1996, two deans and the provost contributed generously and Cornell University Press published the resulting papers.

In addition to the American Philosophical Society and the National Academy of Sciences, Robin M. Williams, Jr., was also a member of the National Research Council, the Pacific Sociological Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, among others. He was a President of the American Sociological Association,

the Eastern Sociological Association, Founding Editor of *Sociological Forum*, and Co-chair of the Committee on the Status of Black Americans. His many awards and honors include the Commonwealth Award for Distinguished Service, the ASA's Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award, and the Robin M. Williams, Jr., Distinguished

Lectureship Award established in his honor by the Eastern Sociological Association. A wonderful blend of the professional and personal can be found in Robin's chapter for the 2006 *Annual Review of Sociology*: "The Long Twentieth Century in American

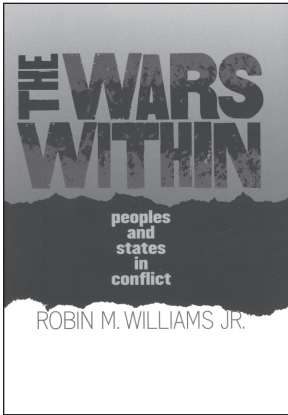
Sociology: A Semiautobiographical Survey."

My favorite mental picture is of a picnic my husband Dick Shore and I shared with Marguerite and Robin on their "farm" (land purchased for their daughter Susan's horses long ago). With the impending permanent move to Irvine in 2003 came the need to deal with loose ends in Ithaca. Right before this piece of their past was sold, Marguerite, Dick, and I walked to a beautiful spot where she laid out a wonderful spread. Emphysema had by then taken its toll, so it was impossible for Robin to walk even half the necessary distance. Undaunted, he drove up on his well-worn 1966 Simplicity lawn tractor. This is Robin and Marguerite's gift to all of us touched by their public and private lives: lessons about making a contribution to knowledge and understanding, but also about how to "move on" and to "manage," and to do so with grace, humor, and good sense.

Phyllis Moen is coeditor, with Donna Dempster-McClain and Henry A. Walker, of A Nation Divided: Diversity, Inequality, and Community in American Society, a book compiled and published in 1999 in honor of Robin M. Williams, Jr.



Robin M. Williams, Jr.



Robin Williams was a man for all seasons. Born and reared in the farming country of the North Carolina piedmont, he graduated from North Carolina State at age 19 in the depth of the Great Depression. In the next quarter century, Williams earned a Harvard doctorate, attained eminence as a Cornell University professor, and was elected president of the American Sociology Society (during his tenure, the ASS became the ASA). Possessed of a brilliant mind that saw complexity more than affirmation of theory or ideology, a work ethic that would continually astound his colleagues and students, and an ability to write clear and meaningful prose, Williams was a sociological superstar for decades. He published his first sociological classic, *The Reduction of Intergroup Tensions*, in 1947 and his last, *The Wars Within: Peoples and States in Conflict*, in 2003. There was much more in between, and even at his death, he left us with a forthcoming article in the *Annual Review of Sociology*.

Although at some point, he ceased to

draw a regular professorial salary, Robin Williams never really retired. Around age 70, he became founding editor of *Sociological Forum*, the official journal of the Eastern Sociological Society. As his deputy editor, I was obligated to (try to) keep pace with his expectations for a good editorial team. This meant reading every submission, writing detailed reviews (typically anonymous) to supplement those from external referees, and to edit every accepted manuscript for redundancy, logic, and clarity of expression. Every once in a while, an author would complement us for having such great copy-editing.

Robin Williams was a much beloved

mentor of graduate students as well as an award winning teacher of undergraduate courses. On Homecoming Weekends at Cornell, there was always a steady stream of alums that would come by his office to tell him how much his teaching had influenced their lives. For the last 15 years, he taught undergraduate courses at the University of California-Irvine, including during the winter 2006 term. Among the many stories Robin loved to tell was one of a colloquy at the elevator with a colleague who had not seen him in a few years. The colleague was surprised to hear that Robin was rushing off to teach class and asked, "Williams, don't you have

anything better to do at your age than to continue to teach undergraduates?" With his characteristic understatement and sly smile, Robin replied, "Nope."

Charles Hirschman, University of Washington

There are two sides to the Robin Williams who has been my friend, mentor, and ego-ideal ever since I became his teaching, and then his research, assistant in 1948. I want to speak briefly about both.

There is the Robin Murphy Williams, Jr., who as a young man in 1948 was already the star of the Cornell sociology department after returning from his research on the American soldier in World War II and as the author of the acclaimed analytic synthesis, *The Reduction of Intergroup Tensions*. This is the Robin who any discerning observer would have predicted would eventually

Colleagues Pay Tribute to a Man for All Seasons

Colleagues Pay Tribute to a Man for All Seasons

be president of the American Sociological Association and the Eastern Sociological Society, a member of the National Academy of Science, a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a member of the American Philosophical Society, a winner of the ASA Award for a Career of Distinguished Scholarship, even becoming an icon after whom the Eastern Sociological Society named a prestigious lectureship. In short, he was a man who received nearly every honor that could be given to an American sociologist.

This is also the Robin Williams whose presidential address to ASA (in my appraisal, as a close *afficionado* of the genre) was equaled only by that of his friend, Bob Merton. Both used their presidential addresses to do superbly what few sociologists even attempt—what Merton termed “theories of the middle range” and what Robin again and again did so masterfully. In this instance, it was a distillation at a very high theoretical level of what sociological research had taught us about social conflict, both the intra-national ethnic conflicts he studied in the early years of his distinguished career and the international ethnic conflicts that he so incisively analyzed in his book, *The Wars Within: Peoples and States in Conflict*, which was published when he was nearly 90.

This Robin, though, was a little remote, a little formal. One thinks of him more as a consummate writer and lecturer, giving a highly polished performance, than as a participant in informal discussion. The other Robin Williams is the man for whom I TA’d when he was writing *American Society: A Sociological Interpretation*, the very model of sociological analysis of an entire society. This is the man who was developing the ideas he expressed so well in his final, polished book. Working for him while he was developing those ideas provided me the most wonderful graduate apprenticeship that I can imagine. It also gave me insight into something that many generations of his students learned in different ways. Robin taught us the great academic virtues: hard thinking; careful, detailed work; taking ideas seriously, selfless seriously; always searching for what’s useful in other people’s research and scholarship, not for what can be criticized; the value of editing and revision and expressing oneself precisely. He taught us these lessons, not by preaching, but by exemplifying. It was sometimes embarrassing when Robin did well what we had done poorly.

I am still embarrassed that I gave Robin a draft chapter of my thesis in which I had failed to assess whether the findings I had presented were statistically significant. Rather than berating me for this amateurish failing, Robin took out his slide rule and calculated the p-values of all my tables; he taught us craftsmanship by being the ultimate craftsman. He also effectively taught us the appropriate goals of scholarship: not how many articles you can publish, but how well your analyses illuminate important theoretical and policy issues; not how deftly you play the Talmudic game of classification and abstract speculation, but how well your interpretations help explain social reality; and how useful a citizen of the community, the profession, and the world you can be. Most of all, Robin *cared*: not only about the social causes to which his research was addressed (non-discrimination; peace), but also about students, colleagues, and

family. Robin Williams was not only a great sociologist, but an admirable human being.

Graveside remarks given at the East Lawn Cemetery, Ithaca, New York, at the invitation of Marguerite Williams, on June 12, 2006, by Mel Kohn, Johns Hopkins University

* * *

For all of his extraordinary accomplishments, humanity, and intelligence, what impressed me up close about Robin M. Williams, Jr., was the passion he expressed for sociology as a science that could ultimately solve many of the world’s problems. During his 16 years on the Irvine campus, Robin took every opportunity to underscore the relevance and insights of sociology, whether in meetings with deans and provosts as he argued for the expansion of Irvine Sociology in the early 1990s or in cross-disciplinary conversations with economists, political scientists, philosophers, and other members of the eclectic discussion groups that he formed and vigorously participated in.

Like so many sociologists, I had the great fortune of experiencing Robin’s passion for sociology as I was beginning my career, when he published my first scholarly article in the journal he co-founded at Cornell, *Sociological Forum*. I experienced it in a more sustained fashion as I interacted with Robin over the past few years at Irvine while he finished his last book, *The Wars Within*. In 2004, Robin approached me in my capacity as department chair to check in about his teaching assignment for the department. I recall, as he entered my office, he said he had an unusual request, but one that he felt strongly about. He said he had been teaching his popular course on the sociology of war and conflict for so long that he reasoned he should, as he put it, “flip it over,” and develop a course on the sociology of altruism and cooperation. In an era beset by warfare, greed, and hostility, he believed sociology could yield important insights about how people can peacefully coexist. He and I worked together on this last syllabus, which he planned eventually to turn into a book. (Imagine for a moment embarking on a new area of study at the age of 89, with serious plans to publish a book on that area in the future. I was in awe.) Robin taught the course at Irvine in 2005 and was in the midst of teaching it a second time when he fell ill during the 2006 spring quarter. I can tell you the course is original and lays out a new way to think about the issues. It also bore a trademark of much of Robin’s research and teaching in that it set forth a rigorous sociological analysis of the issues, as well as outlining humane and practical institutional solutions to seemingly intractable social problems.

As department chair, I learn a lot about how students regard their instructors’ teaching. I have never heard students speak about an instructor with such an outpouring of respect and, quite frankly, love, as I heard from students who took Robin’s courses. His courses affected students to their core. He inspired them with his sociological imagination and his insight, and he offered his students a wealth of sociological tools they can use in their own lives. But more than that, he modeled for his students a humanity, a grace, and a wry sense of humor that, packaged together, are all too uncommon in this or any era.

For his students, for me, and for many others, Robin M. Williams, Jr., will always be an inspiration and someone I will try to emulate the rest of my life.

Calvin Morrill, University of California-Irvine

* * *

“Mild-manner, courtly, jet-black hair with a fine mustache and a soft-southern voice.... While his teaching is informal, and anecdotal, his presentations at meetings are precise, even clipped.”

I said these very words (or something quite like them) a long while ago in trying to describe the sociologist Robin M. Williams, Jr., to a European colleague at an ASA meeting on the way to hear Robin present a paper. As we approached the open door to the hall, there was considerable commotion inside. Somebody had his ire up. It was a courtly looking fellow all right, but the gentleman at the podium was wound up like a top, trembling a bit and steaming mad. He seemed ready to take on all challengers. It was Robin.

I immediately realized that I should have added a bit more to my word-portrait, something to the effect that the subject of my friend’s curiosity had a very strong moral conscience and, though slow to burn, was quite capable of expressing a high dudgeon about sloppy thinking, perceived inanities, or social injustice. This, we discovered, was precisely what he was doing. And in regard to all three!

Like many other former students and close acquaintances of Robin Williams, I never found his tightly controlled temperament and well articulated assessments and analyses difficult to characterize—or to caricature. Moreover, I took pleasure in doing so and in enumerating his many contributions to sociology and the study of American society. Now, after one of the most extraordinary careers in the history of sociology, Robin Williams—scholar, teacher, longtime faculty member at Cornell and, later, UC Irvine, former president of this society, loyal friend, and “role-model”—is gone. His legacy lives on in his magnum opus, *American Society*, and many important volumes on intergroup relations, beginning with his still useful 60 year old little book, *The Reduction of Intergroup Tension*, and ending with his comprehensive and timely assessment of global pandemonium, *The Wars Within*.

A decade ago Robin published an essay on “The Sociology of Ethnic Conflicts: Comparative International Perspectives” in the *Annual Review of Sociology*. His abstract for that piece ends with a characteristic Williamseque coda.

“Research in this field contends with many difficulties, and one-sided theories do not fare well. Yet abundant descriptive materials are available, statistical techniques are improving, conceptual clarification continues, and substantive knowledge does accumulate. Accordingly, there is hope for better understanding of some of the most destructive and tragic conflicts of our times.”

Here he restated what those who knew him well learned from him long ago: the wariness of putting all eggs in one theoretical basket, the belief that it is important to use all available data, the admonition always to sharpen the focus of ever-changing conceptual lenses, and, above all, the necessity to think about the

real world, its fads and foibles, maintaining an open mind. Together these ideas reflected the kind of humanist approach to our field that infused every fiber of Robin Williams’ being.

Peter I. Rose, whose doctoral committee Robin Williams chaired at Cornell in the 1950s, is Professor Emeritus of Sociology and Anthropology, Smith College.

* * *

When Robin Williams was first cranking up the engines of his new journal *Sociological Forum*, he used a combination of wit, guile, and country charm to draw in contributors and supporters. When I asked how he got Cornell University to renew the generous financial and material support it had provided to launch the journal after promising that it would soon be self supporting, he explained that he had gone to his dean with his hat in hand. When the dean asked him why he was back again after promising rapid financial stability, Robin said, “I lie a lot,” and got the money.

He also told the truth a lot. What a friend!

Charles Tilly, Columbia University

* * *

Generations of sociologists knew Robin Williams in his prime. Some of us were lucky enough to know him in his later years when life demanded his wisdom and humor.

Robin suffered the indignity of a first-class mind trapped in a body that could no longer keep up with his sharp wit. The problem with old age, he grumbled, was that you spent all your time in doctor’s offices. Robin and Marguerite, his wife of more than 60 years, soldiered on with grace. Outliving most of their peers, they spent the last years in Irvine amidst new friends and colleagues.

Robin made grudging accommodations to old age. When emphysema stole his stamina, he acquiesced to an electric cart to chauffeur him to the lively debates of his faculty lunch group. When his physician told him not to drink, he switched to non-alcoholic beer, and local restaurants proudly added his favorite brew to their menus.

Robin took delight in a pint-size portable oxygen machine that liberated him from a bulky tank. Shuffling into his first class of the term with oxygen device in hand, he knew a 91-year-old cut a startling figure for wide-eyed undergraduates. After a few lectures, they realized that they had the honor of joining six decades of Williams’ admiring students, several now serving on the faculty at UCI.

As a scholar, Robin Williams remained old-school, eschewing computers for yellow lined tablets. Avowing that “old age is not for sissies,” Robin plunged on with research. He published the timely and cogent *The Wars Within: Peoples and States in Conflict* (Cornell, 2003). Although he said it was his last book, the *Annual Review of Sociology* convinced him to write a personal essay on the development of the discipline. Fittingly, this was Robin Williams’ last chapter.

Judith Treas, University of California-Irvine

Applications Invited for Editorship of Contexts, JHSB

Applications are invited for the editorships of *Contexts* and the *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*.

The official term for the new editor (or co-editor) will commence in January 2008 (the editorial transition actually will start in summer 2007) and is for a minimum of three years (until December 2010) with a possible reappointment of up to an additional three years.

Contexts

Contexts, ASA's award-winning magazine (first published in 2002) is devoted

to bringing sociology to a wide audience by presenting the findings and ideas of sociology in an engaging and plain-speaking form. To do so, it currently uses a variety of approaches, including 3,500-word feature articles, short research notes, photo essays, book reviews, culture reviews, field reports, and first-person essays. To sustain its success, the new editor(s) should be committed to addressing the lay public through the magazine's choice of topics, style of presentation, and language, bringing to non-academics the great topicality and scholarly diversity of sociology.

Directed to anyone interested in the latest sociological ideas and research, *Contexts* seeks to apply new knowledge, stimulate fresh thinking, and disseminate important information produced by the discipline. The publication's articles synthesize key findings, weave together diverse strands of work, draw out implications for policy, and debate issues of controversy about which the public is concerned. The hallmarks of *Contexts* are accessibility, broad appeal, and timeliness. By design, it is not a technical journal, but a magazine for diverse readers who wish to be current about social science knowledge, emerging trends, and their relevance.

While potential candidates should feel free to submit a proposal based on a sole editorship or co-editors, the experience in *Contexts'* first years suggests that the best way to fulfill its mission may be to enlist a team of editors within a single department or institution (or from nearby institutions). In addition a team of editors, the larger editorial group could also include a deputy editors or editorial board members who focus on book reviews, the Discovery research notes, the other non-feature items, and other innovations the new team might develop. An image editor who would imagine, solicit and select the images that make *Contexts* so distinctive is critical. Such a team could also expand the topical range of the magazine.

The key elements of the editorial workload include receiving and soliciting contributions; distributing features for scholarly review; working closely with authors to refine their contributions; intensive editing for the lay audience; composing the "Discovery" notes; helping develop an attractive layout; and shepherding the magazine through production. With a quarterly schedule and 20 feature articles a year, an edito-

rial team, including student assistants and interns, should be able to handle the work on a one- to two-days-a-week basis.

JHSB

The *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* is a medical sociology journal that publishes empirical and theoretical articles that apply sociological concepts and methods to the understanding of health and illness and the organization of medicine and health care. Its editorial policy favors manuscripts that are grounded in important theoretical issues

in medical sociology or the sociology of mental health and that advance our theoretical understanding of the processes by which social factors and human health are interrelated. The journal is published quarterly in March, June, September, and December.

Qualifications

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

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

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

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

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

Selection Process

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

in early 2007. The Council appoints the editors. The editors are contacted by the ASA Secretary.

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

(1) *Vision Statement*: Set forth your goals and plans for the content of the journal. This may include an assessment of the current strengths, weaknesses, or gaps that you plan to address and how you will operationalize your plan.

(2) *Editor/Co-Editor Background Information*: The name, affiliation, and other important information about the potential editor and, if applicable, co-editors is required. Describe the qualifications of each person that supports their inclusion. Evidence of the ability and experience of the editor and editorial team to provide sound judgment and guidance to potential ASA authors is central to the application. Provide a clear description of and justification for the structure of the editorial office and responsibilities, as you envision them at this point. Name only those individuals who will serve as editor/co-editor. *Please do not include names of individuals that you would like/plan to include on the larger editorial board. Contacting potential editorial board members can be a time-consuming task that should be done only after an editor is selected.*

(3) *Institutional Support*: It is important for candidates to consider and address the feasibility of serving as editor in light of the resources ASA can provide and those likely to be available to the candidate. The ASA does not pay for office space or release time, but provides basic financial support for office resources as necessary to journal editors. This support may include funds for clerical assistance, office supplies, postage, and telephone beyond what will be provided by the editor's home institution. Since the support offered by different institutions varies widely, you are encouraged to contact the Executive Office as necessary in order to ensure the feasibility of your application. At this point in the submission process, letters of support from deans or other appropriate institutional officials are recommended but not required. Specific arrangements with a potential new editor and with that individual and his or her institution will occur during the period after the ASA Council makes a selection and the ASA Secretary, with support from the ASA Executive Officer, works out the final agreement with this candidate.

Application packets (as described above) should be no more than five pages (excluding vitae) and should be sent by **November 1, 2006**, to: Karen Gray Edwards, Director of Publications and Membership, ASA, 1307 New York Avenue NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005-4701; edwards@asanet.org.

Fine, from page 1

calculate that he visited about 100 restaurants, accompanied by Ruth on some and Willie on others. But the blog is only the topping. The enduring substance is his every deeper reflections on all aspects of human behavior, including evil and reputations, another of his continuing interests



Gary Alan Fine

(*Difficult Reputations: Collective Memories of the Evil, Inept and Controversial* [University of Chicago Press 2001]).

In addition to his research and academic leadership (he also is a member of the interdisciplinary committee on theatre at Northwestern and chaired it), he is a member of numerous professional organizations. These include many sections of the ASA and folklore organizations and also the Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction, the focal perspective of the majority of his work. In each organization he has played a major role—engaged in chairing, committee work, and editorial assistance.

Gary is one of the most prolific and wide-ranging ethnographers in sociology. His books range from food and rumor to art and high school debates, from little league baseball to fantasy games. Each one involves an enormous amount of data collection before he starts writing. As any good ethnographer would do, he goes into the field (some travel) and gets to know the players. One of us tagged along on a day of fieldwork at the New York Outsider art show for his book *Everyday Genius: Self-taught Art and the Culture of Authenticity* (University of Chicago Press 2004). He knew all the players, the stories behind many of the paintings and other works of art and did not mind a naïve observer asking additional strange questions of the dealers. He noted their responses carefully. Underlying all his ethnographies with the wide range of topics is Gary's keen understanding of symbolic interaction and American pragmatism, whether he is studying authenticity and the creation of art worlds, rumors, the construction of small groups, the role of negative reputations in culture and history, role-playing and fantasy games, and back stage and the creation and negotiated order of restaurant meals.

A central theme to all his ethnographies and theoretical writings is the relationship of expressive culture and social systems: how each is shaped by the other as we travel from group to group in our daily lives. This broad social psychological focus and his extensive range of substantive knowledge will provide *Social Psychology Quarterly* with a superb editor. The discipline is indeed fortunate. Gary Alan Fine brings three essential attributes to the editorship of *SPQ*: deep knowledge of the field, excellent judgment, and scrupulous fairness. □



Corrections

Annual Meeting Program Corrections

Charles Willie was the co-winner of the Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award in 2005.

The awards program incorrectly stated that there was no DuBois-Johnson-Frazier award given in 2004. The award was given to the Sociology Department at Washington State University.

In the *In the News* section of the July/August 2006 *Footnotes*, John R. Taylor's research on boys and drug use was mistakenly attributed to Patricia Y. Martin. It should have read, John R. Taylor, Florida State University, had his research on feelings of self-derogation in boys at age 11, 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.

Call for Papers

Meetings

29th Annual North American Labor History Conference, October 18-20, 2007, Wayne State University. Theme: "Labor and Freedom in Global Perspective." Proposals for papers and sessions are now being accepted. Sessions are encouraged that address the theme from the perspectives of gender, race, ethnicity, and sexuality. Submit panel and paper proposals, including a 1- to 2-page abstract and brief curriculum vitas or biographical statements for all participants by March 1, 2007. Contact: Janine Lanza, Dept. of History, 3094 faculty Administration Building, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202; (313) 577-2525; fax (313) 577-6987; ao1605@wayne.edu.

Association for Applied and Clinical Sociology (AACS), October 26-28, 2006, Crowne Plaza San Jose Downtown Hotel, San Jose, CA. Theme: "Sociology for What: Building Our World." The AACS is seeking original research presentations from undergraduate students. Submissions from undergraduate students in any field (including students who have graduated in 2006) should meet the following criteria: (1) original research of new or existing data, (2) hypothesis driven approach with conclusions and findings, (3) applied focus in research process. Contact: Jay Weinstein, Eastern Michigan University, 712 Pray Harrold, Ypsilanti, MI 48197; (734) 487-0012; email jay.weinstein@emich.edu; <www.aacsnet.org>.

Southwestern Sociological Association 87th Annual Meetings, March 14-17, 2007, Albuquerque, NM. Submissions for paper proposals are invited. Paper proposals may be submitted to the program chair at Robyn_Driskell@Baylor.edu or directly to session chairs available on the SSA website at <www.swsociology.org>. Deadline: October 15, 2006.

Publications

American Academic, an annual publication from the American Federation of Teachers, announces a call for proposals to be included in its 2007 issue, "Diversity and Higher Education." We will also be considering articles not related to diversity, yet still of interest to the higher education community. Proposals should include a cover page with: title of the proposed paper, author and affiliation, and telephone/e-mail contact information. Proposals should be no longer than three double-spaced pages plus references. Please submit proposals to AFT Higher Education at americanacademic@aft.org. For more information, contact the AFT Higher Education staff at (202) 879-4426 or (800) 238-1133 x4426.

Applied Social Science is requesting submissions for future issues. *Applied*

Program Announcement

Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline

Please read this notification before applying—Deadline: December 15, 2006

The American Sociological Association (ASA) invites submissions for the Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline (FAD) awards. Supported by ASA through a matching grant from the National Science Foundation, the goal of this award is to nurture the development of scientific knowledge by funding small, groundbreaking research initiatives and other important scientific research activities.

FAD awards provide scholars with "seed money" for innovative research that has the potential for challenging the discipline, stimulating new lines of research, and creating new networks of scientific collaboration. The award is intended to provide opportunities for substantive and methodological breakthroughs, broaden the dissemination of scientific knowledge, and provide leverage for acquisition of additional research funds.

Selection Criteria

Proposals are reviewed for scientific merit and the importance of the proposed research project or a conference for sociology as a discipline. Specific evaluation criteria include the following:

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

Awards are limited to individuals with a PhD or equivalent. Preference is given to applicants who have not previously received a FAD award.

Funding

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

Application Process

Applications must be post marked by December 15. Applications should include eight (8) copies of the following:

- A cover sheet with the title, name of lead author, additional name(s) of author(s),
- A 100- to 200-word abstract of the research/conference topic,
- A maximum of five (5) single-spaced pages describing the project (excluding appendices),
- A detailed budget and time schedule,
- A bibliography,
- A statement of other pending support, and
- A vita of the PI.

Contact Information

Send complete application packets to: FAD awards, ASA/NSF Small Grant Program, 1307 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005-4107. Prior to submitting proposals, call or email project director Roberta Spalter-Roth (202) 383-9005, ext. 317; spalter-roth@asanet.org. Applicants are required to notify ASA if other funding is received for the project. Consult <www.2.asanet.org/members/fad.html> for more information.

Social Science is the official, peer-refereed journal of the Association for Applied and Clinical Sociology (AACS). Following the recent creation of AACS through a merger between the Society for Applied Sociology and the Sociological Practice Association, *Applied Social Science* supercedes the journals of the two organizations: *The Journal of Applied Sociology* and *Sociological Practice*, respectively. *Applied Social Science* publishes original research articles, essays, research reports, teaching notes, and book reviews on a wide range of topics of interest to the sociological practitioner. All submissions are processed electronically. Send your submission as an email attachment. The attachment should be a word-processed document (not a PDF file) in ASR style for references, notes, headings, etc. Along with the manuscript, include an abstract of no more than 150 words and a brief biographical statement. Tables and figures must be camera-ready. *Applied Social Science* publishes two issues each year. Submissions should be accompanied by a processing fee of \$15.00 sent via postal mail. This fee is waived for AACS members. Send your submission to sac_aacs@emich.edu. Contact: Jay Weinstein, Eastern Michigan University, Department of Sociology, Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, MI 48197.

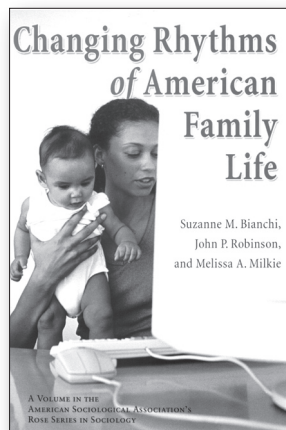
Child Development Perspectives. The new SRCD journal's mission is to provide accessible, synthetic reports that summarize emerging trends or conclusions within various domains of developmental research and to encourage multidisciplinary and international dialogue on a variety of topics in the developmental sciences. The journal is designed to serve multiple audiences. The main audience is expected to be SRCD members and other developmental scientists who try to stay abreast of our field's progress in areas outside their specialties. A second anticipated audience is consumers of research, including policymakers, instructors, and professionals who work with children in clinical or intervention settings who need access to succinct and accessible scientific summaries of developmental research. Submit all manuscripts electronically to the SRCD CDP online submissions and review site at <www.srcc.org/CDPsubmit/>. Contact the CDP Office with any questions at cdp@srcc.org.

Contemporary Justice Review call for film reviews. The editors of *Contemporary Justice Review* invites all disciplines, activists, practitioners of justice, and others

Latest Volume in ASA's Rose Series in Sociology

Changing Rhythms of American Family Life

by Suzanne M. Bianchi, John P. Robinson, and Melissa A. Milkie
ISBN 0-87154-136-X, Hardcover, \$37.50



Over the last 40 years, the number of American households with a stay-at-home parent has dwindled as more women have increasingly joined the paid workforce and more women raise children alone. Many policy makers feared these changes would come at the expense of time mothers spend with their children. In *Changing Rhythms of American Family Life*, sociologists Suzanne M. Bianchi, John P. Robinson, and Melissa Milkie analyze the way families spend their time and uncover surprising new findings about how Americans are balancing the demands of work and family.

Using time diary data from surveys of American parents over the last four decades, *Changing Rhythms of American Family Life* finds that—despite increased workloads outside of the home—mothers today spend at least as much time interacting with their children as mothers did decades ago—and perhaps even more. Unexpectedly, the authors find mothers' time at work has not resulted in an overall decline in sleep or leisure time. Rather, mothers have made time for both work and family by sacrificing time spent doing housework and by increased "multitasking." Though the iconic image of the American mother has changed from a docile homemaker to a frenzied, sleepless working mom, *Changing Rhythms of American Family Life* demonstrates that the time mothers spend with their families has remained steady throughout the decades.

Suzanne M. Bianchi and John P. Robinson are professors of sociology and Melissa A. Milkie is associate professor of sociology at the University of Maryland, College Park.

ASA members receive a 20% discount on Rose Series volumes when ordering by telephone and mentioning code RASAI.



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June 7, 2006, invited article in *Newsday* about *Newsweek's* 20-year retrospective of its June 2, 1986, report on the odds of women getting married in relation to their age and educational and career choices.

Norval D. Glenn, University of Texas, was quoted in a June 27 *Washington Post* article on amicable divorces.

Mauro Guillén, University of Pennsylvania, was quoted in the July 25 *New York Times* and in *The Economist* concerning the implications of political changes in Latin America for the operations of Spanish companies, and in *Les Echos* regarding his research on the aesthetic dimensions of organizational theories.

Eszter Hargittai, Northwestern University, was quoted or interviewed in several media outlets for her research comparing women's and men's actual versus self-assessed online Internet skills, which was co-authored with **Steven Shafer** and published in the June 2006 *Social Science Quarterly*. Other publications featuring her research include: July 10 *Los Angeles Times*, July 7 *Chicago Tribune*, July 5 *Chicago Sun Times*, and the July 7 *Future Tense* on Minnesota Public Radio.

William B. Helmreich, CUNY Graduate Center, was quoted in a June 9 *New York Times* article on the ritual of the prom as a rite of passage.

Jonathan B. Imber, Wellesley College, was cited in an opinion piece in the July 19 *InsideHigherEd.com* about University of Pennsylvania sociologist **Philip Rieff** and his moralistic writings and speculation that a new character, that he called "psychological man," had arrived on the scene in Western culture.

Colin Jerolmack, The Graduate Center-City University of New York, was quoted in a June 20 article in the *New York Times* and the *International Herald-Tribune*. The piece focused on the mayor of London's recent ban on pigeon feeding in Trafalgar

Square and its political implications. He was also quoted in a July 6 *AM New York* article about the tradition, culture, and decline of pigeon racing in New York City.

Catherine Kenney, University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign, was quoted in the June 5 *Newsweek* article "Marriage by the Numbers" on her 2001 research with **Joshua Goldstein**, Princeton University, which found more education correlated with a greater likelihood of marriage for women.

R. John Kinkel wrote an op-ed piece for the July 3 *Wisconsin State Journal* on the pope's first year.

Eric Klinenberg, New York University, was interviewed on National Public Radio's *All Things Considered* on July 31 about his book *Heat Wave: A Social Autopsy of Disaster in Chicago* and cities' preparedness to assist vulnerable populations during the extreme summer heat of 2006.

Kathryn Kopinak, UC-San Diego's Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, was quoted in a June 12 *San Diego Union-Tribune* article on toxic waste.

Gary LaFree, University of Maryland, was quoted in a May 19 *Science* magazine article on terrorism research.

Mark LaGory and **Ferris J. Ritchey**, University of Alabama-Birmingham, discussed enumeration of the homeless, and had their survey of the homeless quoted in the *Birmingham News* on July 21, 2006.

Shirley Laska, University of New Orleans, and **Katherine Donato**, Rice University, were quoted in a June 7 *Houston Chronicle* article on the new demographics of New Orleans and parts of Texas.

Zai Liang, State University of New York-Albany, was quoted in the June 3 issue of the *National Journal* about undocumented immigrants from China. He was also interviewed by *National Geographic* about recent internal migration in northeastern China.

John L. Martin's, University of Wisconsin, recent *American Journal of Sociology* article on perceived sexiness of those in positions of power was summarized in the June 9, 2006, "Unconventional Wisdom" column of the *Washington Post*.

Steven Martin, University of Maryland, was quoted in the June 5 *Newsweek* article, "Marriage by the Numbers," on the appeal of waiting to marry.

Douglas S. Massey, Princeton University, wrote an article on the American border policy in the June 30 *Chronicle of Higher Education*.

Sara S. McLanahan, Princeton University, was quoted in a July 20 *New York Times* article on a program aimed at fighting poverty through family building.

Miller McPherson, University of Arizona and Duke University, **Lynn Smith-Lovin**, Duke University, and **Matthew Brashears**, University of Arizona, had their June 2006 *American Sociological Review* (ASR) paper, "Social Isolation in America," covered in the June 23 *Washington Post*, *USA Today*, *LA Times*, *Boston Globe*, the *Wall Street Journal*, *CNN.com*, *Chicago Tribune*, and wire services including Associated Press, Knight Ridder, Reuters, and referenced in a Jay Leno joke on NBC's *Tonight Show*. It was discussed on *All Things Considered*, NPR, on June 24, the BBC and WNYC (NYC CBS affiliate) on June 25, CJOB, Winnipeg radio, *Charles Adler Show*, WCBS, New York CBS affiliate, MSNBC, NBC, *Good Morning America*, CBS, *The Early Show*, KCLW, Windsor, Ontario/Detroit, and *The Ron Strang Show*, CKNW Vancouver, Canada, on June 26, and in the *Washington Post* by Sebastian Mallaby on June 26. It was also mentioned on the *Bill Goode Show*, Chorus Network, *The State of Things*, WUNC, NC Public Radio, WJBC radio, *RC McBride Show*, CHQR, *World Tonight Show with Wayne Nelson*, Calgary radio, CBC, and Canadian public television on June 27. On June 28, the research was discussed on *On Point*, NPR, New 9040, Montréal

radio, Q102, Irish public radio, BBC World Service, KAHN, *The Ron Thulin Show*, and in the *Pittsburgh Post Gazette*. It was discussed in the *Boston Globe* and on CBS on June 30. The research was the subject of a July 2 *New York Times* "Week in Review" article and a *Chicago Tribune* column. The research was mentioned on the Wisconsin Public Radio *Bill Merens Show* on July 3, Hong Kong radio on July 2, columns by *Chicago Tribune's* Clarence Page and the *New York Time's* Maureen Dowd on July 4, as well as WBAL-AM on July 4, WPRO Rhode Island radio on July 5, KQED, San Francisco Public Radio on July 6, and Seattle Public Radio on July 7. **Smith-Lovin** wrote an op-ed on her research, which appeared in the *Detroit Free Press*, the *San Diego Union Tribune*, the *Durham Herald-Sun* on July 7, and the *Hartford Courant* on July 9. On July 10, the research was discussed on *The Conversation* with Ross Reynolds WCPN, Cleveland Public Radio, and the *McClatchy Group* cited the study in an article on race relations and friendships on July 23. It was also mentioned on the AARP radio show on August 4. Two documentaries, "The Greener Side" (at the Spring '07 Cannes Festival) and "New Dark Age" (Cloud Nine Films, January '07), and "Going Down Kicking" by Chris Billings featured the study. Also, magazines *Glamour*, *Elle*, *Harper's*, and *Time* will have future articles. Overall, more than 250 media sources covered the ASR research and almost 800 blogs have mentioned the ASR study.

Calvin Morrill, University of California-Irvine, was quoted in a June 25 *New York Times* article on women as leaders or bosses.

Charles Moskos, Northwestern University, was quoted in the June 25 *New York Times* saying that this is the era of "patriotism lite" on Capitol Hill. He was also quoted in a June 4 *New York Times* article about training values during war time.

Timothy J. Owens, Purdue University, was quoted in a July 28 *Indianapolis Star* article about single young adults' harried work lives.

Victoria Pitts, City University of New York, was quoted in a June 15 *New York Times* article on the pressure women feel to constantly perfect their looks and lose weight.

Robert D. Putnam, Harvard University, was mentioned in Ruth Marcus' July 19 *Washington Post* op-ed for his 2000 book *Bowling Alone*.

Abigail C. Saguy, University of California-Los Angeles, had her research on public debates over the "obesity epidemic" cited in a front page essay of the May 30 *New York Times* entitled "Well-Intentioned Food Police May Create Havoc with Children's Diets."

Theodore Sasson, Middlebury College, and **William Domhoff**, University of California-Santa Cruz, were quoted in a June 5 *Washington Post* article about conspiracy theories.

Greg Scott, DePaul University, was quoted in a June 4 *Washington Post* article about a deadly additive in heroin.

David R. Segal, University of Maryland-College Park, was quoted in a July 30 *Washington Post* article about possible causes of former U.S. Army Pfc. Steven Green's alleged criminal conduct in the "Triangle of Death" area of Iraq and implications for the quality of recent military recruits. He was also quoted in the *Christian Science Monitor* on April 12 regarding the recruiting implications of the National Guard being converted from a strategic reserve to an operational reserve, and on April 18 on the spending habits of American soldiers returning from war zones. He was quoted in the *San Antonio Express-News* on May 5 on patterns of Hispanic military recruitment. He was interviewed on May 10 in the *Fort Worth Weekly* in an article on military recruiting in secondary schools, and on May 19 in the *Wilmington News Journal* regarding the impact of combat deaths on small communities. He was quoted in

the *Baltimore Sun* on May 25 regarding a dismissal from the U.S. Naval Academy for failure on a physical fitness test. His research with colleague **Mady W. Segal** on the demography of the American military was quoted in an article on minority recruitment in the *New Jersey Courier-Post* on May 28.

Sandra Susan Smith, University of California-Berkeley, had her research on African Americans not using their social connections to help their friends find work from the Spring 2006 issue of *Contexts* featured in a June 15 *Washington Post* article.

Laurel Smith-Doerr, Boston University, was interviewed on *New England Cable News* on June 23 about interpersonal relationships and the Internet.

Jeremy Straughn, Purdue University, was quoted in a June 25 editorial in the *Chicago Tribune* on the likely political impact of recent threats to the Sears Tower. He was a principal source for a feature article on national identity in America that appeared in the July 2 issue of the *Lincoln, NE Journal Star*.

Murray A. Straus, University of New Hampshire, had his research on capital punishment and student assaults profiled in a June 30 *Chronicle of Higher Education* article.

E. Kay Trimberger, Sonoma State University, was quoted in the June 5 *Newsweek* article, "Marriage by the Numbers," on the usefulness of the trends identified in the original June 2, 1986, *Newsweek* report on the odds of women getting married, such as an increase in cohabitation and single mothers.

Christopher Uggen, University of Minnesota, was quoted in a May 31 *USA Today* article about laws restricting ex-felons from voting.

Rose Weitz, Arizona State University, was quoted in an April 2006 *Health* magazine article on the connection between hair color and style and personality.

W. Brad Wilcox, University of Virginia, was interviewed on NBC's *Today Show* on July 7 for his work on male versus female breadwinners in a relationship.

Awards

Don A. Dillman, Washington State University, received the 2006 Helen Dinerman Award for career contributions to survey research methodology from the World Association for Public Opinion Research.

Pyong Gap Min, Queens College and the Graduate Center-CUNY, has been selected as one of the Russell Sage Foundation Visiting Scholar Fellows for the 2006-2007 year. His book, *Encyclopedia of Racism in the United States* (2005), 3 Volumes, has been selected by Booklist as one of the best (23) books published in 2005 in the reference category.

Aaron Kupchik, University of Delaware, was recently awarded a grant from the National Science Foundation, Law & Social Sciences Division, for his project, School Discipline and Security: Maintaining Safety and Legitimacy. **LaDawn Haglund**, Arizona State University, was awarded a subcontract from the same grant.

Ramiro Martinez, Jr., Florida International University, received a 2006 Faculty Award for Excellence in Research.

Valentine Moghadam, Social and Human Sciences, UNESCO, has won the American Political Science Association's Victoria Schuck Prize for the best book on women and politics published in 2005, for her book *Globalizing Women: Transnational Feminist Networks*.

Bernice Pescosolido, Indiana University, received the 2006-07 Distinguished Faculty Award from Indiana University.

Transitions

Erika Laine Austin has joined the faculty of the University of Alabama-Birmingham.

Shelia Cotten joined the faculty of the University of Alabama-Birmingham and is the Co-Director of the Center of Social Medicine.

Kathryn Edin, University of Pennsylvania, has been promoted to the rank of Professor.

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superb intuitive sense about causality that illuminated all of her work. She combined this with a work ethic that simply could not be surpassed. She produced a lot of first-rate scholarship within a relatively brief period. Her leaving us is a loss to us all."

In her last decade, she pursued a life-long interest in immigration and together with Helen Rose Ebaugh focused on the role of religious institutions in the adaptation of immigrants in the United States (*Religion and the New Immigrants: Continuities and Adaptations in Immigrant Congregations*, 2000). In particular, she applied gender theory to changes in the status of immigrant women as they began to get involved with immigrant congregations.

Janet had an enviable ability to produce propositional inventories, formal theory, and tightly conceptualized first-draft papers in an exceedingly short time. We often joked that she could produce from scratch a publishable article in a few hours. She willingly edited manuscripts offered by colleagues and students, but we had to be prepared to have our work thoroughly marked-up in red pen. Nevertheless, the manuscripts were so much the better.

The same tightness of her logical arguments and sense of pragmatism that permeated her theory construction, research, and teaching influenced the manner in which she helped prepare her family and her colleagues for her coming death. Five months before she died, in the course of our 25 year old ritual of celebrating one another's birthdays (we all were born in 1942), she announced that this would be the last birthday lunch she would share with us. She said "thank you" for 33 years of close camaraderie in the department and then proceeded to give instructions regarding the type of memorial she wanted. She had little patience for people who belabored their health problems and, despite her pain, we seldom heard her complain.

Chafetz loved intellectual discussions, heated arguments over issues, Russian novels, the *New York Times* crossword puzzles, writing scholarly articles, and especially her husband, Hank, a professor of geosciences at the University of Houston, and her son, Josh, a former Rhodes Scholar at Yale Law School. She will be missed, both professionally and personally, by those of us who knew and respected her.

Helen Rose Ebaugh and A. Gary Dworkin,
University of Houston.

Betty Frankel Kirschner (1936–2006)

Betty Frankel Kirschner, an emeritus Associate Professor in the Sociology Department at Kent State University, died on June 15, 2006. She is survived by her daughter, Cindy Kirschner Grygo, and grandchild Mackenzie Ware. A devoted teacher, Betty began her career by teaching social studies at West Kinney High School in Newark. In 1969, she became a member of the faculty at the Trumbull Regional Campus of Kent State, where for 30 years she taught courses in social problems, social stratification, gender, and family.

Betty was the epitome of a politically concerned activist-scholar. While a teaching assistant in graduate sociology program at the University of Alabama (1965–67), Betty participated in the civil rights movement and received the Citizenship Award from the National Council of Negro Women (1965). At Kent State, Betty was deeply interested in the events of May 4, 1970, where the Ohio National Guard fired into a protesting crowd killing four students and wounding nine others. She participated in jury selection studies associated with the civil cases brought by families of the May 4 victims; as part of the protest against building a gym near the sight of the shootings in the late 1970s, Betty conducted a survey of the "Tent City Protestors" resulting in a professional paper at the 1978 Southern Sociological Society conference. Betty regularly attended and provided a "home base" for others to attend the annual vigils and programs associated with the remembrance of May 4. Throughout her

career, Betty was an active member and a national, state, and local officer of the American Association of University Professors. Whether helping to organize a second bargaining unit for NTT faculty or supporting research about gender equity, Betty enthusiastically worked to better the working conditions of all faculty.

For many of her dearest friends, Betty's greatest legacy is as a feminist sociologist who was a powerful and articulate defender of women's rights in national organizations and at Kent State. As a founding mother of Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS), Betty served on the Steering Committee (1971–73), was an SWS secretary (1972–74), and organized the first two annual conferences (Denver 1971; New Orleans 1972). She was an active member of various committees of the Sex and Gender section of the ASA when it was the section on Sex Roles. At Kent State, she was one of the first teachers of the Sociology of Women, and an early researcher about "The Invisibility of Women" in introductory textbooks (AJS 1973). She helped to develop both the Women's Studies program and the Women's Center at Kent State. She was an invaluable mentor to women students and faculty alike—willing to support our individual struggles, to share her knowledge and experiences, to gently nudge us to stay true to the vision of an empowering feminist scholarship.

Elaine J. Hall and Jerry M. Lewis, Department
of Sociology, Kent State University

Philip Rieff (1922–2006)

Philip Rieff, Benjamin Franklin Professor of Sociology and University Professor, Emeritus, University of Pennsylvania, died at his home in Philadelphia on July 1, 2006, at the age of 83. Rieff received his BA and PhD at the University of Chicago and began his teaching career there and then at Brandeis University. From 1961 until his retirement in 1993, he taught sociological theory at the University of Pennsylvania. He was a sometime Visiting Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, and also taught for one year at the University of California-Berkeley. In 1957–58 he was a Fellow of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford and was a Guggenheim Fellow in 1970. During the 1970s and 1980s, he was invited to deliver the Gauss Lectures at Princeton University, the Terry Lectures at Yale University, and the Trilling Lectures at Columbia University. He served as an editor at Beacon Press and Schocken Books and was a contributing editor at Harper & Row.

Rieff is best known for two acclaimed books on Freud and his influence on twentieth-century culture, *Freud: The Mind of the Moralizer* (1959; 3rd ed., 1979) and *The Triumph of the Therapeutic: Uses of Faith after Freud* (1966; 2nd ed., 1987), and as the editor of the 10 volume, *The Collected Papers of Sigmund Freud* (1963). As a wide-ranging theorist who focused on developing a concept of culture that draws heavily from the humanities and religious sources, Rieff explored the implications of the rise of psychology for Western culture and the decline of cultures of faith. More specifically, Rieff can fairly lay claim to having originated the concept of "therapeutic culture" and tracing its emergence in Western societies. In his later writings, he attempted to advance a moral theory of culture that is notable for its uncompromising critique of therapeutic culture and that is closely linked to his efforts to clarify a concept of the sacred.

Rieff's early work, which culminated with the publication of *Freud: The Mind of the Moralizer*, argued that Freud, more than any other modern intellectual figure, charted the spiritual course of the 20th century for America and Europe because he was "the first completely irreligious moralist...without even a moralizing message." As a secular guide to the conduct of life, Freud exemplified the strange new ideal of "psychological man" who has nothing left to affirm except the self. According to Rieff, the Freudian ethic demanded lucid insight rather than sincere action, self-awareness rather than

heroic commitment, in order to escape the dialectic of hope and despair, illusion and disillusion, to which human beings are prone. In practice, however, Freud's cautious, stoic ethic became popularized into therapeutic doctrines of liberation from normative constraints—sexual, political, and otherwise—which Freud never intended.

In *The Triumph of the Therapeutic*, Rieff proceeded to clarify how "the analytic attitude" of Freud was corrupted and abandoned by seminal cultural figures directly influenced by Freud, such as C.G. Jung, Wilhelm Reich, and D.H. Lawrence, who were the predecessors of a full-blown therapeutic culture which Rieff saw emerge in the 1960s. Although Rieff wrote largely in defense of Freud's analytic attitude against those who advocated some variety of therapeutic liberation, the ironic and irenic style of *The Triumph of the Therapeutic* sometimes leaves readers in doubt as to where the author stands. In subsequent writings, Rieff left little doubt that he rejected not only the triumphant therapeutic culture but also Freud's analytic attitude which he held at least partially responsible for the therapeutic revolution.

Fellow Teachers (1973) and other central works of the 1970s, such as "The Impossible Culture: Wilde as Modern Prophet" (1970; expanded 1982–83) and the 1978 Epilogue to the third edition of *Freud: The Mind of the Moralizer*, exhibited much more explicit condemnations of therapeutic culture and (especially in the latter work) even Freud himself. A collection of his essays and reviews was published in 1990 under the title, *The Feeling Intellect: Selected Writings*, published by the University of Chicago Press. During the final year of his life, his magnum opus, *Sacred Order/Social Order*, appeared with the first volume, *My Life among the Deathworks: Illustration of the Aesthetics of Authority*, published in February, 2006. Two further volumes are expected, along with an earlier written work on charisma.

At present, Rieff's influence on social theory and the discipline of sociology is restricted to a relatively small group of scholars who are familiar with his work, within sociology probably most significantly represented by James Davison Hunter and his students. Outside the discipline, Rieff's influence has been more widespread as is evidenced in works by such figures as historian Christopher Lasch (*The Culture of Narcissism*), philosopher Alasdair MacIntyre (*After Virtue*), and others who explore the relations between morality and society. As an intellectual, Rieff consistently adopted a stance of opposition towards the very model of the public intellectual in the 20th century, because of the intellectual's close affiliation with the "remissive" world of public celebrity and political power. In its dual opposition to narrow academic specialization and intellectual celebrity, Rieff's scholarly work and his devotion to students stand out as an unusual effort to employ social theory in defense of a constructive culture of teaching and learning.

Jonathan B. Imber, Wellesley College and Alan
Woolfolk, Oglethorpe University

Lyle Shannon (1920–2005)

Emeritus Professor, Lyle W. Shannon, 85, died December 20, 2005. Professor Shannon received a BA in Sociology from Cornell College in Mt. Vernon, Iowa, and a MA and PhD from the University of Washington in Seattle. He taught at the University of Washington, the University of Wyoming, the University of Colorado, Wayne State University, the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and the University of Iowa. He was Chair of the Department of Sociology at the University of Iowa from 1962–70. From 1970 to his retirement, he was Director of the Iowa Urban Community Research Center at the University of Iowa.

Shannon's research began in the 1950s with studies of the relationship between economic and social development and the political status of 200 self-governing countries and non-self-governing colonies. His 1957 volume, *Underdeveloped Areas: A Book of Readings and Research*

presaged a generation of research and publications on development and nation-building. In the 1970s, Shannon's research interest turned to studies of delinquency and early adult crime. He is best known for his research on three birth cohorts from Racine, Wisconsin (1942, 1949, and 1955) using official police and court data. A stream of publications by Shannon and his associates established that many factors contribute to the development of adult criminal careers.

His last four books represent varied interest. Two were based on the Racine birth cohorts—*Criminal Career Continuity: Its Social Context* (1988) and *Alcohol and Drugs, Delinquency and Crime* (1998). His book, *Developing Areas: A Book of Readings and Research* (1995) co-authored with Vijayan K. Pillai was a complete revision of his 1957 volume. In 1995, Professor Shannon published a 'fun book' filled with political wisdom from two cats. In *Socks and Cretin: Two Democrats Helping Bill with the Presidency*, he created a dialogue of correspondence between President Clinton's cat, Socks, and Lyle's cat, Cretin.

Although Lyle was officially retired, he continued to have a daily presence in the Department of Sociology at the University of Iowa. Lyle was busy writing a history of the Department. His memories of the "old days" were always amusing—especially as told through the eyes of someone who remembered even the smallest of details. He generously supported the Center for Criminology and Sociolegal Studies through financial contributions and his presence at brown bag colloquiums and the Center's guest speaker series. Lyle is greatly missed by all the faculty and staff that had grown accustomed to his ever-present good humor and devotion to all things sociology.

Lyle was born in Storm Lake, Iowa, in 1920. He is preceded in death by his historian spouse, Magdeline. He is survived by his four children, artist Mary Shannon Will of Calgary, Alberta, and Albuquerque, New Mexico, a Hollywood film technician, Susan Michelle Shannon of Mission Hills, California, Robert William of Seattle, Washington, and John Thomas of Missoula, Montana.

Celesta A. Albonetti, University of Iowa

Lynn Zimmer (1947–2006)

Queens College sociologist, Lynn Zimmer, died at home in New York City on July 2, 2006, of complications related to multiple sclerosis. She was 59.

Lynn taught at Queens from 1989 until she retired in 2004. Before that she taught at SUNY Geneseo. She received her doctorate in sociology from Cornell.

Her book *Women Guarding Men* (University of Chicago Press 1986) was the first major study of women prison guards and an important contribution to our understanding of the experience of integration in "men only" workplaces.

Several publications on policing and street-level drug enforcement brought Lynn to the attention of drug policy researchers. She became a prominent and widely respected researcher in the areas of drug use and drug control, and had numerous professional and popular publications on a broad range of issues including the social analysis of pharmacology and addiction, the nature of social control and law, and drug testing.

She was also an expert on marijuana and with John Morgan, MD, Emeritus Professor of Pharmacology at City College, wrote *Marijuana Myths, Marijuana Facts*. Published in 1997, the book is the most comprehensive review of international marijuana research to date and has been translated into seven languages.

In 2000, Lynn received the Lester Grinpspoon Award for Achievement in the Field of Marijuana Law Reform from the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws. That year she also received the Lindesmith Award for Scholarship from the Drug Policy Foundation.

She is survived by two sons, Joseph and Mark Zimmer.

John Levinson, Hunter College of the City
University of New York

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Minority Fellowship Program



What Is MFP?

- The ASA Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) has existed since **1974** and is funded primarily by a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health, with some co-funding from the National Institute on Drug Abuse.
- MFP is also generously supported by annual contributions from Alpha Kappa Delta, the Midwest Sociological Society, Sociologists for Women in Society, the Association of Black Sociologists, the Southwestern Sociological Association, and **numerous** individual ASA members.

Who Can Apply?

- Applicants can be new or continuing graduate students in **sociology**, who are enrolled in a program that grants the **PhD**. NIMH Fellows must be enrolled in departments with a strong background in mental health research. There are a number of General Fellowships as well.
- Applicants **must** be members of an underrepresented minority group in the United States (e.g., Blacks/African-Americans, Hispanics/Latinos, Asians or Pacific Islanders, or American Indians or Alaska Natives).
- Applicants **must** also be U.S. citizens, non-citizen nationals of the U.S., or have been lawfully admitted to the U.S. for permanent residence.

What Is the Process?

- Application deadline is **January 31**; notifications are made by **April 30**.
- Fellowship is awarded for **12 months** and typically renewable for up to 3 years in total. Tuition and fees are arranged with the home department.
- Fellows are selected each year by the **MFP Advisory Panel**, a rotating, appointed group of scholars in sociology, especially in mental health.



For more information, please visit www.asanet.org and click on "Funding." Contact the ASA Minority Affairs Program at minority.affairs@asanet.org or (202) 383-9005 x322 for 2007 application materials or to ask a question.

ASA Member-Get-A-Member Campaign a Success

The 2006 ASA Member-Get-A-Member campaign concluded on July 15. Current ASA members sponsored 102 new members for 2006, moving the Association closer to its goal of 14,000 members by September 30. (As of September 15, 2006, ASA membership stands at 14,109.)

For every new non-student member sponsored during the campaign, sponsors will receive a \$10 discount on their 2007 member dues. In addition, every member who sponsored a new member (student or non-student) was entered into a drawing to win a \$500 Amazon.com gift certificate. Congratulations to the winner, Manolo Guzman (Marymount Manhattan College).

The ASA extends its gratitude to all participating sponsors in the 2006 Member-Get-A-Member campaign and throughout the year.

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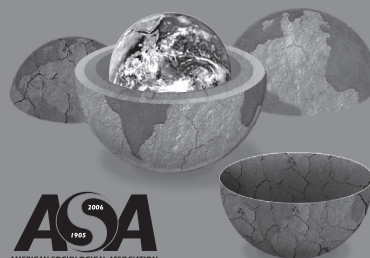
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