



Looking forward to the 2007 ASA Annual Meeting in New York . . .

Paradox and the City: Why the Working Class Has Political Power

by Dan Cantor and J.W. Mason,
Working Families Party

The first paradox of New York City politics is that the city with the country's greatest gap between rich and poor is also the city with the largest and perhaps most politically potent labor movement. The working class and poor have real access to political power.

New York's extreme levels of inequality are not news, and have less to do with concentrated poverty—which New York shares with other big American cities—than with concentrated wealth, where it is truly in a league of its own. But the exodus of middle and working-class families from much of the city, especially Manhattan, is also a factor, as housing prices have risen and industrial and blue-collar jobs have disappeared.

Yet compared with other older cities or with its recent past, New York has to be considered an economic success story. Even poverty, while real and exacerbated by high housing costs, is mitigated by two important factors: the large proportion of the poor living in immigrant communities and the much greater availability of public

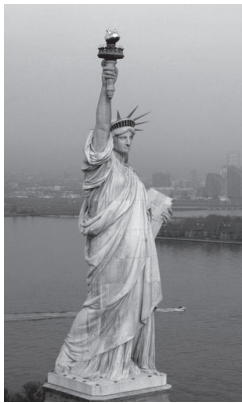
goods, especially transit and health care. Compared with "second ghettos" elsewhere, New York's housing projects and other poor neighborhoods are far more integrated with the rest of the city.

Immigration in the City

Because of immigration, New York today is larger than ever and continues to gain population, an outcome—like the city's declining crime rate—that hardly

could have been foreseen 30 years ago. Anthropologist David Harvey has argued that the New York City 1970s fiscal crisis was the dry run for the structural adjustment programs that have been the hallmark of neoliberalism; like a third-world debtor, the city was granted relief on condition of deregulating the economy, slashing public payrolls, privatizing public assets, and granting an unprecedented level of political authority to its creditors.

But if the resolution of the fiscal crisis resembled the treatment of debtor nations in the 1980s, the city's subsequent trajectory was quite different. The city's strategic role as a financial hub and as a continued attraction to immigrants gave it a unique resilience. Just as impor-



tant was the city's more recent political transformation.

A New Mayor

At the mayoral level, Giuliani's snarl has been replaced by the affable managerialism of Michael Bloomberg. The cultural shift has been dramatic, including an end to the deliberate fanning of the flames of racial fear and resentment under Giuliani as seen in a comparison of their responses to the police shootings of Amadou Diallo in 1999 and Sean Bell

last year. More profoundly, Bloomberg has revitalized city government, running what is universally regarded as the most competent and professional and least corrupt administration in decades. (The mediocrity of the Giuliani administration has been largely obscured by his September 11, 2001, vintage reputation as "America's mayor.") Bloomberg's reaction to the budget crisis in 2003 was the diametric opposite of the city's surrender to its creditors in the 1970s: He insisted that the city had far more to fear from curtailed services than from higher taxes, and after some false starts, supported a highly progressive income tax surcharge affecting mainly households with

See *Paradox*, page 4

Council Passes New Resolution

As part of its mission to promote sociological research findings that can benefit society, the American Sociological Association (ASA) has spoken on various occasions about the ways in which racial prejudices and stereotypes as well as individual and institutional discrimination are socially created phenomena that are harmful to people of color.

In March 2007, Council unanimously called for the discontinuation and elimination of the use of Native American nicknames, logos, and mascots in sport. Council took this step after receiving a resolution proposed by ASA members Laurel R. Davis-Delano and Jeffrey Montes de Oca that was also signed by a large number of other Association members. Council reviewed a bibliography of up-to-date scholarship compiled by Davis-Delano for teaching and research on the subject of Native American mascots and also reviewed similar research compiled by the American Psychological Association as background for its 2005 statement on this issue.

The ASA statement below, and the bibliography, can be found on the Governance page of the ASA website <www.asanet.org>.

March 5, 2007

WHEREAS the American Sociological Association comprises sociologists and kindred professionals who study, among other things, culture, religion, media, sport, race and ethnicity, racism, and other forms of inequality;

WHEREAS the American Sociological Association recognizes that racial prejudice, stereotypes, individual discrimination and institutional discrimination are socially created phenomena that are harmful to Native Americans and other people of color;

WHEREAS the American Sociological Association is resolved to undertake scholarship, education, and action that helps to eradicate racism;

WHEREAS social science scholarship has demonstrated that the continued use of Native American nicknames, logos and mascots in sport reflect and reinforce misleading stereotypes of Native Americans in both past and contemporary times;

WHEREAS the stereotypes embedded in Native American nicknames, logos and mascots in sport undermine education about the lives of Native American peoples;

WHEREAS social science scholarship has demonstrated that the continued use of Native American nicknames, logos and mascots in sport harm Native American people in psychological, educational, and social ways;

WHEREAS the continued use of Native American nicknames, logos and mascots in sport shows disrespect for Native American spiritual and cultural practices;

WHEREAS many Native American individuals across the United States have found Native American nicknames, logos and mascots in sport offensive and called for their elimination;

AND, WHEREAS the continued use of Native American nicknames, logos and mascots in sport has been condemned by numerous reputable academic, educational and civil rights organizations, and the vast majority of Native American advocacy organizations, including but not limited to: American Anthropological Association, American Psychological Association, North American Society for the Sociology of Sport, Modern Language Association, United States Commission on Civil Rights, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Association of American Indian Affairs, National Congress of American Indians, and National Indian Education Association;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, THAT THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION calls for discontinuing the use of Native American nicknames, logos and mascots in sport.

Join the discussion about this article at <members.asanet.org/Forums/view_forum.php?id=11>.



Looking forward to the 2007 ASA Annual Meeting in New York . . .

How Do We Get to Another World?

by Fred Block,
University of California-Davis

The 2007 Annual Meeting theme, "Is Another World Possible? Sociological Perspectives on Contemporary Politics," is an invitation to serious discussion of "economic globalization" and its consequences. Since Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher came to power more than a quarter century ago, the pace of economic globalization has intensified. Free trade agreements, financial liberalization, and widespread shifts in government policies have made national and local economies far more vulnerable to the impact of global trade and financial flows. These processes have produced highly uneven consequences that benefit some, deepen the impoverishment of others, and increase volatility and uncertainty for many.

In addition, the discontents of economic globalization have also produced counter currents as indigenous groups, environmentalists, labor unions, women, and other groups have mobilized to resist and oppose these changes. Many of these activist groups are now represented at the World Social Forum

(WSF), which is a global gathering that aspires to build a popular counterweight to transnational corporations and the global institutions that have set the rules for the world economy (see March 2007 *Footnotes*, p. 4). It is the WSF that initially advanced the claim that "Another World Is Possible."

The phrase suggests a world that would be both gentler on the environment and kinder to the world's poor, promising them future opportunities and an immediate increase in access to food, water, housing and health care. Such a vision intentionally challenges current orthodoxies. The defenders of present arrangements insist that any significant departure from the world economy's current reliance on market practices would inevitably impair economic growth and hurt the poor most severely. Even among the critics of existing institutions, many question whether it is possible to raise living standards for the world's poor while also making significant strides towards environmental sustainability.

Those who believe that an alternative path could simultaneously make

See *World*, page 5

In This Issue . . .



3 Federal Funding, Religion, and Discrimination

The ASA Congressional Fellow watches the faith-based initiative debate first hand on Capitol Hill.



4 Making the ASA Annual Meeting More Accessible

An ASA Committee and the ASA Executive Office are working together to ensure full participation of all members.



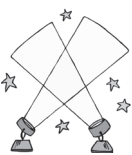
5 A Focus on New Orleans, Disasters, and Social Inequality

The Sociologists for Women in Society meeting focused on disasters and approved greater funding for ASA's MFP.



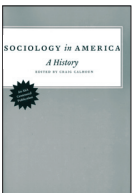
6 Using Sociological Theory in the Serbian Media

A sociology student takes an innovative approach as a newspaper columnist.



7 A Sociological Perspective Behind the Camera

Students at Mount St. Mary's become advocates of social change through the use of filmmaking.



7 *Sociology in America*

Find out more about ASA's volume, edited by Calhoun, that focuses on issues in the history of sociology, rather than schools of thought, individual theorists, or departments.

Our Regular Features

Public Forum	8
Departments	8
Obituaries.....	13
Editors' Reports	13

The Executive Officer's Column

ASA's Engagement in the Teaching of Sociology



Sally T. Hillsman

The departure from ASA this month of 25-year veteran ASA staffer Carla Howery (see January *Footnotes*, p. 8) evokes my contemplation of ASA's longstanding commitment to sociology education. This is an area that blossomed under Carla's vigorous stewardship, working in her dual role as Director of the ASA Academic and Professional Affairs Program and as Deputy Executive Officer.

In the 1970s, ASA began its Projects on Teaching Undergraduate Sociology, which were designed to improve undergraduate teaching. Hans Mauksch, the main force behind this initiative, drew on his scholarly work in medical sociology where he had witnessed first-hand the training of health professionals. He applied principles he saw in that context to sociology teaching. He realized that when there is a body of knowledge to be learned, learning must involve practice, peer review, and feedback (e.g., residency and internships in medicine). Good teaching, he believed, cannot be a private activity conducted behind closed doors without direct involvement in hands-on, feedback-intensive learning contexts. Because about 80 percent of ASA members are academics, it was obvious to Mauksch that sociology education was important to the discipline and that ASA should play a key role.

Phases and Objectives in the Teaching Movement

There have been different phases and evolving objectives in the teaching sociology movement over the 30 years since Mauksch received funding from the Department of Education's Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education and the Lilly Foundation. Locating and institutionalizing teaching concerns within ASA resulted in the creation of the ASA Section on Undergraduate Education. ASA began publishing a newsletter on teaching, which has been replaced by a substantive journal, *Teaching Sociology*, that ASA took over from Sage. Soon, the Executive Office had staff (Carla) and operating funds allocated to issues of teaching and higher education. A distribution system was created for disseminating teaching materials that is now the ASA web-based bookstore and electronic publication sharing. Sociologists' need for continuing education became a major function at the Annual Meeting. There are now about 80 workshops on teaching every year as well as teaching-related sessions at the meetings of other sociology associations and freestanding workshops.



Another objective has been to provide support to the core of sociology education—the sociology department. Drawing on expertise in sociology, education, and other relevant fields, ASA has emphasized the importance of the academic department (and the college or university) as well as the individual teacher. The context in which sociologists teach is critical to successful sociology education, because missions differ dramatically across the 3,000 academic institutions in which our discipline is taught. The Department Resources Group (DRG), an ASA-formed network of trained consultants available to work with departments on teaching workshops and program reviews, has been developed and nurtured by ASA (i.e., Carla) as has the annual ASA Department Chair Conference and Directors of Graduate Studies Conference, both of which recognize that the leaders of departments are key agents of change in the discipline.

Another primary ASA objective has been fostering the professional preparation of graduate students. Many ASA professional seminars, workshops, courses, and other training offerings are focused on the needs of graduate students. These have helped prepare generations of future faculty to become well-rounded professionals filling the faculty role in a wide variety of educational institutions. The original ASA Section on Undergraduate Education also broadened its scope to encompass graduate education.

Teaching as a Scholarly Endeavour

Key to much of ASA's work in embracing teaching has been to cultivate the teaching of sociology as an area of scholarship. This shift from viewing teaching as an interest area of some sociologists to that of a research area is reflected in the original ASA Section changing its name to become the Section on Teaching and Learning in Sociology. The journal *Teaching Sociology* began publishing many more empirical articles and provided a venue for sharing teaching strategies. Conceiving of teaching as scholarship also provided ASA with new linkages to other disciplinary and higher education associations. Since the 1980s, collaborative projects have developed based on sharing teaching expertise more extensively within and across disciplines as well as recognizing and applying our combined "political might" to influence higher education policy. Rather than sociologists working individually on service learning, community-based research, or general education, for example, many people from different disciplines have worked together in these domains and cultivated common principles of practice.

These musings on ASA's efforts to "pass on sociology" through teaching would not be complete without a nod to sociologist Everett K. Wilson and those who followed him. He and other teaching giants helped keep teaching and research intertwined, one informing the other. Wilson began a nearly 20-year stint on the faculty at Antioch College in 1948, a period in which the college acquired a national reputation for excellence, due in part to its "distinctive way of bridging the dialectic between theory and practice through its imaginative work-study program for all students," according to Wilson's March 2000 obituary in *Footnotes*. At Antioch, Wilson designed the nation's first formal program for teaching graduate students how to teach. He collaborated with colleague Charles Goldsmit to co-author *Passing on Sociology*, still a classic on practical guidelines for the instructional process in sociology. ASA's own Carla Howery reflects the very best of this still-growing and vital tradition in sociology.

—Sally T. Hillsman

The Faith-Based Initiative

by Rebecca Sager,
2007 ASA Congressional Fellow

Since 1996 and the first passage of the Charitable Choice provision in the Welfare Reform bill, there has been a growing political movement to increase the role of religious groups in providing social services. Charitable Choice sets forth specific rules for how religious organizations, without impairing their religious character, can contract with the federal government to operate social service programs. These programs include controversial provisions that permit religious organizations operating federal social service programs to hire on the basis of religion.

Now known as the "Faith-Based Initiative," supporters of the initiative argue that religious groups offer superior services to the poor and needy, and that they used to face discrimination when applying for federal funds. However, there is currently no evidence that these groups offer uniformly better social services, nor any evidence of past discrimination. Despite this lack of evidence, supporters of the initiative have increasingly implemented faith-based provisions at the state and federal level. While these changes have created a multitude of new regulations that allow religion a greater role in government, supporters have had little success codifying Charitable Choice regulations into federal legislation.

Even though there has yet to be federal faith-based legislation, supporters of the initiative are again trying to move the initiative forward through legislation. Currently, Congress is working to reauthorize Head Start, a federally funded program that since 1965 has worked with poor children and their parents to provide adequate childcare and preschool. While most provisions in Head Start are without controversy, one topic of particular debate (and which has stalled reauthorization in previous Congresses), has been the right of religious organizations to discriminate in hiring practices when using federal funds.

Since 1972, Head Start law has included a provision that specifically states that religious groups receiving funds from the government to run Head Start programs are not allowed to discriminate based on religion in their hiring practices. This means that even if they are a religious organization running a Head Start program, they must hire the most qualified person, regardless of their religious faith. However, some members of Congress disagree with this provision and are offering an amendment that would roll back this civil rights provision. After finishing my dissertation on state implementation of the faith-based initiative at the University of Arizona, I came to Washington, DC, as an ASA Congressional Fellow in Congressman Robert Scott's (D-VA) office. During this time I have been able to watch as the debate surrounding this initiative and amendment unfolded.

Faith-Based Initiatives and Hiring Practices

Controversy around the ability of religious groups to discriminate in hiring practices centers around whether the religious exemption in Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which allows religious organizations to discriminate on religious grounds in their employment practices with *private* funds, should apply

to religious organizations receiving *public* funds. Since Title VII is silent on the use of federal funds, there has been a great deal of deliberation about whether or not religious organizations otherwise covered by Title VII may use religion as a criterion in their employment practices, regardless of whether they only are engaged in secular activities funded by tax dollars.

This issue came to the spotlight in 2001 when Congress considered the President's faith-based initiative legislation, H.R. 7, which would have applied Charitable Choice to every federal social service program, in statute, in addition to repealing any contrary statutory prohibitions, such as the anti-discrimination provision in Head Start. For the first time, Congress specifically addressed the hiring issues (Title VII) including the controversy of whether religious organizations should be able to preempt state and local civil rights laws that impinge upon the religious character of the organization. That bill ultimately passed the House of Representatives, but the Senate refused to take up the bill after such a bitter debate on the hiring issues.

Failing to pass legislation through Congress, the administration turned to implementing the initiative through Executive Order. In 2002, President Bush signed Executive Order (EO) 13279. EO 13279 was part of a larger series of "Faith-Based" Executive Orders, which allowed religious organizations that contract with the federal government to provide goods and services to discriminate in hiring practices. This was done under the justification that "to further the strong Federal interest in ensuring that the cost and progress of Federal procurement contracts are not adversely affected by an artificial restriction of the labor pool caused by an unwarranted exclusion of faith-based organizations from such contracts." This justification was offered even though there is no evidence that religious organizations were ever discriminated against in funding decisions.

Head Start Controversy

Since 2002, Head Start has become an additional attempted avenue of expansion. On September 22, 2005, the House passed a Head Start reauthorization measure (H.R. 2123), which, as amended on the House floor, included a provision changing Head Start law to allow faith-based providers to discriminate in hiring based on religion. Supporters of efforts to allow religious groups to discriminate in Head Start funded programs argue that these provisions are necessary to ensure widespread participation and are protected under Title VII. Couched in the language of the Civil Rights Movement, supporters argue that by making religious groups hire outside of their denomination that this is in effect creating discrimination against these organizations. Ironically, this essentially would be the first provision to roll back Civil Rights legislation ever.

Proponents at the mark-up on March 15, 2007, argued that this change is



Rebecca Sager

PUBLIC AFFAIRS UPDATE

✓ **AAUP's survey of retirement policies shows increase in U.S. colleges and universities offering incentives to retire . . .** The survey is a product of the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) Committee on Retirement. An update of a 2000 study, the 2007 report investigates how institutions might have changed their policies since 2000 to deal with changing faculty demographics and other emerging issues. As faculty members nationwide approach retirement age, institutions are using retirement incentives and phased retirement to renew their faculties. Phased retirement has faculty members work part time after relinquishing tenure, allowing institutions to continue to draw on the expertise of long-time professors. "The 2007 survey provides important new information on the nature of college and university faculty retirement programs, on the availability of health-insurance benefits for retirees and their spouses, and on retirement policies for part-time faculty," says Cornell University economist Ronald G. Ehrenberg, a consultant to the AAUP's retirement committee and author of the 2000 report. "Academic institutions and their faculty members can use the information provided by the survey to see how their faculty benefit programs compare to those of their competitors," Ehrenberg adds. The 2007 report was written by Valerie Martin Conley of Ohio University, a member of the retirement committee. The survey was co-sponsored by the American Council on Education, the American Association of Community Colleges, the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, the College and University Professional Association for Human Resources, and the National Association of College and University Business Officers. The TIAA-CREF Institute and the Cornell Higher Education Research Institute financed the survey. The sample included 1,361 public and private doctoral-, masters-, bachelors-, and two-year-degree-granting institutions, with a response rate of 42 percent. Visit <www.aaup.org/AAUP/issued/retirement/2007retsurr/default.htm> for a copy of the report.

✓ **Urban Institute reports on gender gaps and gains in K-12 math and reading . . .** This new report, *Gender Gaps in Math and Reading Gains During Elementary and High School by Race and Ethnicity*, focuses on analyzing the differences in math and reading test score growth rates by gender for four different race and ethnic groups—white, black, Hispanic, and Asian students—for six different time periods. The data cover both the earliest years of education and the crucial years of adolescence. The report also uses data bracketing of a non-schooling period to yield a more complete picture of how gender gaps evolve over the course of early elementary and high school years and how these trajectories differ by race and ethnicity. The statistically significant results suggest that males learn more math and females more reading during early elementary school and again during high school. The report was written by Laura LoGerfo, Austin Nichols, and Duncan Chaplin. The paper can be accessed at <www.urban.org/url.cfm?ID=411428>.

✓ **Update on the National Children's Study . . .** The National Children's Study is moving forward and stepping up preparations to recruit eligible women and their families. The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development at the National Institutes of Health issued a Request for Proposals (RFP) in March to award contracts of 15 to 20 new Study Centers. These Centers will manage operations in up to 30 study locations in addition to those "Vanguard Centers" awarded in 2005 (see November 2005 *Footnotes*, p. 3), but whose startup has been stalled by federal budget shortfalls. Sociologist Barbara Entwisle, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, is a Principal Investigator of one of these six Vanguard Centers. "We are delighted about this next step in the Study's progress," said National Children's Study Director Peter Scheidt. "We can now begin the true work of the Study, working with families and communities to uncover the root causes of what makes children sick and what keeps them healthy. This is a giant step forward for our children," he said. The study will recruit and enroll eligible participants across the United States, and track them from before birth until age 21. This latest RFP has been made possible through recent belated congressional action to appropriate funds for fiscal year 2007. The National Children's Study is led by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the National Institutes of Health and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. More information is at <nationalchildrensstudy.gov>.

✓ **New fact sheet on naturalization rate estimates . . .** The Office of Immigration Statistics (OIS) has announced the release of *Naturalization Rate Estimates: Stock vs. Flow*. The report compares stock and flow measures of naturalization and discusses why immigrant naturalization rates differ depending on the data source used. The fact sheet takes the two primary data sets, U.S. Census Bureau's decennial census and surveys and the administrative records of the Department of Homeland Security. The data sets are used to compute naturalization rates. The report explains why these two data sources, however, may be quite different. The report is available at <www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/publications/ois_naturalizations_fs_2004.pdf>.

Committee and Executive Office Collaborate to Make Annual Meeting Accessible

by Carla B. Howery,
ASA Deputy Executive Officer

The ASA Executive Office has worked closely with the ASA Committee on the Status of Persons with Disabilities in Sociology (CSPDS) to ensure the full participation of all our members in the life of the Association. Most of the efforts have centered on the Annual Meeting, a challenging task given that the location and hotels change every year. Nonetheless, the ASA has been able to provide services to those who request them in advance.

In the current Call for Papers for the 2007 Annual Meeting, the following statement appears:

For more than twenty years, ASA has provided special services and oversight arrangements to facilitate attendance at the Annual Meeting. Attendees with disabilities may request accessibility services (sign language interpreters, sighted guides, accessible accommodations, motorized wheelchairs, etc.) to facilitate their full participation in the Annual Meeting.

To request accessibility services, please check the appropriate box on the preregistration form and

indicate the type of assistance needed. ASA Meeting Services staff will contact you about service needs and arrangements via phone or e-mail prior to the meeting.

Attendees who do not make advance arrangements for services or equipment may experience a delay in receiving assistance on-site. Every reasonable effort will be made to assist registrants on-site. However, if you have a physical disability and need special services, equipment, or accommodations, and did not notify ASA in advance of your arrival at the meeting site, ASA may not be able to provide appropriate services due to the limited availability of some equipment and services.

Making Meetings Accessible—Broadly Construed

Of course the greatest number of people needing some additional help and services are those who do not identify with “traditional” disabilities. Those who are elderly, have had a recent operation or accident, or have other reasons that limit mobility and participation

greatly increase the number of members who could benefit from some assistance.

The ASA Executive Office will attempt to provide assistance to any member who has temporary or permanent limitations, for whom reasonable accommodations can help. For example, the on-site Executive Office rents scooters to help members navigate the long distances within a convention center. We can work with hotels to get rooms close to elevators, or rooms with special features to aid persons with limited hearing or vision, as well as wheelchair accessible rooms. The Office will attempt to find a private, quiet space for mothers who are breastfeeding their children.

At every Annual Meeting, the ASA sets aside a room called the Comfort Zone. Conventions can be tiring for everyone; not everyone stays in the convention hotel or can easily rest in one’s own room. And when we use a convention center, often the hotels are quite a distance from the meeting space. The Comfort Zone is simply a place to sit, relax, and get out of the hustle and bustle without having to go to a restaurant or sit in the busy public lobby space. That room is listed in the Final Program and is open to any meeting attendee.



A Committee with an Agenda

The Committee on the Status of Persons with Disabilities in Sociology (CSPDS) is one of four standing “Status” Committees of the Association. It has an ongoing two-part “charge”—to encourage sociological scholarship on disability issues and to ensure the full participation of sociologists with disabilities in the life of the Association.

The strength and challenge of scholarly work in disabilities is that it connects with almost all sociological specialties. When looking at the 44 ASA sections, one can immediately see intersections with work and professions, medical sociology, mental health, animals and society, gender and race, crime, law, and deviance, family, and the list goes on. Sociologists working in disabilities are involved in many of these sections and have opted not to form a section of their own. However, without the institutional “location” and resources that a section provides, these scholars need to propose and advocate for sessions, workshops, roundtables, and plenaries each and every year.

One area where sociology of disability is absent is in basic textbooks for undergraduate students. Again, the Committee has tried to work with authors and publishers to use disability scholarship as a way to emphasize basic sociological ideas.

The Committee hopes to encourage submission of disability-related articles to the full range of ASA journals.

In terms of participation of members with disabilities, the Committee has a handbook about how ASA and other associations can be more attentive to these needs. They have presented a number of suggestions to the Executive Office about how to make the meetings more accessible (e.g., designated seating areas at receptions, availability of scooters for use between hotels, training of presenters to make overheads that are large type and to speak slowly and clearly for interpreters).

Both the scholarly goals and the inclusion goals take intentional work on the part of the Committee, the Executive Office and members. But the payoff for a stronger sociology and Association are clearly worth the effort. ☪

Paradox, from page 1

incomes over \$500,000. That is a second paradox of New York politics: The quintessential businessman mayor has turned out to be a uniquely pro-government mayor as well.

Can’t Fight City Council

A third paradox is the rise of the City Council into an arena for progressive policy-making. It has been transformed by three factors: Changes in the rules (campaign finance reform and term limits) and repeated and repeatedly successful coalitions of newly aggressive unions and community groups, especially ACORN (Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now). The final factor is the rise of the Working Families Party as the political expression of those institutional forces and aspirations.

Public financing for city elections—matching funds for small individual contributions, combined with spending caps—has made it possible for community and labor activists to run for office. But public financing alone was not enough until term limits were passed by referendum in 1993. There is a delicious irony here, in that term limits was the project of a hyper-wealthy right-wing businessman, Ronald Lauder, and was opposed by labor and its allies. The result? It has strengthened the constituencies (i.e., unions, minorities, and community groups) whose influence Lauder hoped to reduce, and has contributed to a decided leftward shift of the City Council.

The combination of public financing and term limits has meant vastly more common contested elections, combined with an advantage to organizations who are able to generate large numbers of volunteers and even to recruit candidates. New leadership in a number of the city’s larger unions combined with the continued political strength of SEIU 1199, the teachers’ unions, laborers’ unions, and

others, made labor an obvious candidate to fill this role. But even in New York City, unions lack the ability to organize a political movement alone, a fact increasingly recognized by their leadership.

Influence of Community Organizations

The rise of ACORN has been a critical factor in creating coalitions able to take advantage of the new electoral conjuncture. ACORN, one of a number of community organizations established in the 1960s and 70s, has outlasted almost all of its peers and has a national reach that no other community network (with the possible exception of the Industrial Areas Foundation) can match. ACORN is more oriented toward electoral politics than other community groups, which allows it to take advantage of the openings created by campaign finance and term limits. The ever-vigilant Manhattan Institute’s *City Journal* described the New York City Council as “taking orders” from ACORN—while a bit of a hyperbole, it does not fundamentally mischaracterize its influence.

The issues that ACORN and its allies have been most active on are not surprising: housing and education top the list. They have defeated privatization of the schools and won enormous housing commitments and zoning regulations, proving the high value of door knocking.

Putting all of this together—that is, combining the new electoral possibilities with issue-based campaigns aimed at reducing the vast inequality that characterizes New York City—is the nation’s most interesting (so we think!) progressive political organization, the Working Families Party (WFP). Taking advantage of New York’s unusual “fusion” law, which allows candidates to run on multiple party lines, the WFP has built a reli-

able electoral bloc of labor, liberal, and minority voters that it typically delivers to Democrats, but can strategically withhold or even, occasionally, marshal behind its own candidate. In a number of City Council districts, the WFP share of the vote regularly exceeds 25 percent, giving the Party a real voice in New York City government.

But a voice—even a loud one—is not the same as governing authority. This is the hurdle that the labor and community groups inside and outside the Working Families Party and the progressive wing of the city’s Democrats have not yet cleared. On housing, education, and labor regulation, the WFP and its allies can have a decisive impact. But the heart of city government remains the budget and land use decisions. (Land use in particular is decisive in determining the

industrial mix of the city.) And in those areas progressives remain on the outside looking in.

So the final question about politics in New York City is whether a still-strong labor movement, in combination with increasingly powerful community groups and a uniquely favorable electoral environment, can move from opposition to governing. There is a widespread view on the left that popular politics is fundamentally and necessarily oppositional and that progressive change happens more through protest than through voter action. The test in New York is to see whether we can keep the spirit of the former, avoid the traps of the latter, and make this city a beacon of egalitarian democracy. Frances Fox Piven votes WFP so we are off to a good start.

J.W. Mason is the Policy Director and Dan Cantor the Executive Director of the Working Families Party of New York. ☪

ASA Discussion Forum

Input Needed on Footnotes

Visit the “ASA Asks You” discussion forum <members.asanet.org/forums/> to provide your input on how ASA can improve *Footnotes* as we work toward a redesign for 2008. In addition to a physical “makeover,” we are looking for readers’ input on what features and sections are the most useful and interesting, what we should publish more (or less) of, and what would be better posted online instead of in print. Readers may also submit input via email to footnotes@asanet.org.

SWS Supports New Orleans' Rebuilding

by Karina Havrilla,
ASA Minority Affairs Program

Since Hurricane Katrina devastated New Orleans in 2005, many organizations—the Southern Sociological Society and the American Psychological Association 2006 Annual Meetings—have taken an interest in helping the city come back to life by boosting their economy. Similarly, in February 1-4, 2007, Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS) held its Winter Meeting in New Orleans.

The theme of the meeting was "Solidarities Across Borders: Gender, Race, and Class in Disaster and Post-Disaster Reconstruction." This theme was chosen by Manisha Desai, 2007 SWS President, and it reflects her primary research interests. New Orleans was chosen as the site for the Winter Meeting for several reasons. Not only did SWS want to show support for the citizens of New Orleans, but members also wanted to address the issues of social inequality that arose during the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina. However, the meeting did not solely focus on the devastation in New Orleans; there were also discussions about other parts of the world that were recently affected by natural disasters (i.e., the tsunami in India, and Hurricane Mitch in Central America).

The Plenary Sessions

There were three plenary sessions, featuring between three and four invited panelists, during the four-day meeting. The theme of the first session was "Solidarities across Borders," which had an international objective as the panelists who participated spoke on the social effects of the tsunami, Hurricane Mitch, and Hurricane Katrina. The speakers focused on the vulnerabilities of women during periods of reconstruction in India, the importance of women during the aftermath of a natural disaster in Central America, and the effect of Katrina on the nearby United Houma Nation of Louisiana. The last two plenaries focused more locally on New Orleans itself. The first of these had a theme of "Post-Disaster Reconstruction," and the final one was titled "Solidarities in Post-Katrina Reconstruction." Among the panelists were representatives from health clinics, volunteer organizations, community activists, and a member of Congress from New Orleans. All three plenaries gave attendees an intimate look into the social inequalities that were brought to the attention of Americans following Katrina, as well as how local activists are rebuilding local communities.

Scholarship Support for Students

Two important issues were brought to the attention of the SWS members, first at the 2006 SWS Summer Meeting in Montreal and then in New Orleans. One was a proposal from an SWS task force requesting support for a new dissertation scholarship for women of color, and the other was a request

from the ASA Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) for SWS to fund a full general MFP fellowship. At the February meeting, SWS members approved both initiatives. For many years, SWS has generously supported MFP by making an annual contribution, as do other aligned organizations such as Alpha Kappa Delta, the Midwest Sociological Society, the Association of Black Sociologists, and the Southwestern Sociological Association. For the 2007 grant year, Jean H. Shin, MFP Director, proposed that SWS increase this annual contribution to \$15,000—the amount of a full general MFP stipend. In doing so, SWS joins Alpha Kappa Delta as the only aligned organizations to fully fund an MFP student.

The SWS initiative "is a significant gesture towards helping ASA and its partner organizations ensure MFP has resources to expand its disciplinary reach beyond mental health and substance abuse," said Sally Hillsman, ASA Executive Officer. "ASA appreciates that SWS has provided support to MFP over many years and looks forward to continuing our partnership in the training of minority students in the years to come."

The other initiative that was approved in February was the SWS Women of Color Dissertation Scholarship. The purposes of this scholarship are to offer support to female scholars of color who are studying issues that concern minority women domesti-

cally and/or internationally and to increase the participation of students of color in SWS. The winner of this award will receive a \$15,000 scholarship, SWS membership for one year, a plaque, and SWS registration fee waivers at the SWS Summer and Winter Meetings. The deadline to submit applications is May 1, 2007. For more information on the application process and eligibility requirements, see www.socwomen.org and look under "Awards".


Featured Film Screenings

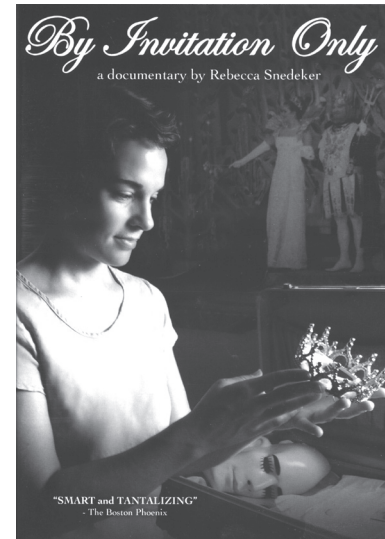
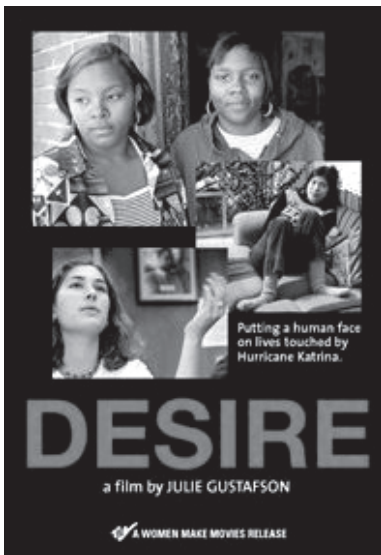
During the first day of the Winter Meeting, attendees had the opportunity to view a documentary film, *Desire*. *Desire* was shot in various areas of New Orleans over a five-year time period. The film takes a critical look at issues of race and class in New Orleans through the eyes of five young women who come from different backgrounds. What makes this film unique is that the girls had the opportunity to film their own stories about their goals, fears, and obstacles, and these short clips were included in the larger film. Although she had no intention of having the girls film their own stories, Julie Gustafson, director and producer, said that the products the girls and their mentors gave back to her were so strong, that she had to incorporate it in the film because she felt that they helped shape what she was trying to do—to understand how the "desires and choices of young women are shaped by their environments."

The other documentary, *By Invitation*

Only, takes an inside look at the elite old line Carnival societies (also called "krewes"). Keeping with the theme of looking at life in New Orleans pre-Hurricane Katrina, this film questions the racial exclusivities, the importance of social status, and the historical context behind some of the traditions. The film was originally focused on a young woman preparing to be the queen of a ball, however, as the film evolved, Rebecca Snedeker, director and producer, found that she had questions regarding the racial and class issues associated with these organizations that could not be answered by solely looking at the process of becoming a queen. Snedeker examines this white and upper-class tradition that she describes as tied to "wealth, 'whiteness,' kinship and lineage, rather than merit." Since Katrina,

many of the members of the krewes have taken a look at their traditions and questioned their significance. The idea of keeping with tradition comforts many people who were affected by the hurricane; however, in the face of such devastation, many members of these societies became more open to questions of race and class, and have decided that it is more important to work together to help bring the city back to its prime days.

Look for both of these films in New York, as they will be screened during the ASA Annual Meeting. For more information on both documentary films, you can visit www.desiredocumentary.com and www.byinvitationonlythefilm.com. 



World, from page 1

progress on both living standards and environmental protection often disagree among themselves. Some anticipate "another world" that would break radically with current arrangements, while others imagine a shift that would be the global equivalent of the incremental reforms of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal. There are also profound disagreements about the proper strategies that would take us from the present to this alternative destination.

These disagreements will be the key subject matters of this year's plenary, "If Another World Is Possible, How Do We Get There?" Three distinguished guests will provide their differing views of what that other world should look like and their preferred strategies for producing significant global change. While none of these speakers identifies as a sociologist, each of them has been engaged for many years in a sustained dialogue with key classical and contemporary texts of our discipline. They will bring the global and interdisciplinary perspectives needed to understand these pressing issues.

Jomo K. S. has been Assistant Secretary General for Economic Development in the United Nations' Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) since January 2005. Before that he taught in the Applied

Economics Department, Faculty of Economics and Administration of the University of Malaya. His 35 monographs and 50 edited books have established his international reputation. He is one of the best critics of "free market" orthodoxy and one of the strongest proponents of a world economic perspective rooted in the experiences of people and nations in the "Global South."

Naomi Klein is a Canadian journalist and activist whose first book, *No Logo*, was launched in the immediate aftermath of the large-scale demonstrations in 1999 at the World Trade Organization ministerial meeting in Seattle. Ms. Klein quickly emerged as one of the most influential voices of a new generation of activists who were challenging both corporate power and the ground rules of the global economy. She has written regularly for *The Nation* and *The Guardian*, made a documentary about the movement in Argentina by workers to reclaim factories, and will soon publish a book on *Disaster Capitalism*.

Jeffrey Sachs, an internationally known economist, is currently the Director of the Earth Institute at Columbia University. Between 2002 and 2006, he served as Director of the UN Millennium Project and special advisor to UN Secretary General Kofi Annan on the Millennium Development Goals. In his widely read 2005 book, *The End of Poverty*, Sachs explains how his thinking has developed over his 20-year career as an international economic advisor. While others have highlighted the shifts,

Some anticipate "another world" that would break radically with current arrangements, while others imagine a shift that would be the global equivalent of the incremental reforms of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal.

he emphasizes the continuities. Sachs first attained international visibility in the late 1980s and early 1990s as an economic advisor to the governments of Bolivia, Poland, and Russia who favored bold market-oriented reforms. He is now a key advocate for environmental sustainability, and *The End of Poverty* argues for concerted global action to end poverty by 2025 through much higher levels of foreign aid, significant shifts in U.S. foreign policy, and fundamental reform of the global financial institutions. 

Public Sociology

Sociology translates to public action . . .

This occasional column highlights sociologists who successfully engage sociology in the civic arena in service to organizations and communities. Over the years, members of ASA and sociologists as individual professionals and citizens have sought to make the knowledge we generate directly relevant to our communities, countries, and the world community. Many sociologists within the academy and in other sectors practice the translation of expert knowledge to numerous critical issues through consultation, advisement, testimony, commentary, writing, and participation in a variety of activities and venues. Readers are invited to submit contributions, but consult with Managing Editor Johanna Olexy (olexy@asanet.org, 202-383-9005 x312) prior to submitting your draft (1,000 to 1,200 words maximum).

Public Sociology and Sociology in Public: The Case of Serbia

by Aleksej Kisjuhas

The problem with being offered a columnist position in a highly prestigious newspaper while being deeply immersed in studying sociological theory can have an innovative complementary solution: public sociology columns. In March 2006, as a 22-year-old sociology student in Serbia in my last year of school, this seemed like the perfect solution.

Shortly after I read the 2005 Presidential Address by Michael Burawoy, I was offered a job as a columnist for the Serbian daily newspaper *Danas* (Today). The new editor-in-chief asked for texts with concepts/structure different from the ordinary political or social commentaries. Taking to heart Prof. Burawoy's statement, "We need to cultivate a collaborative relation between sociology and journalism," I used it as an intimate motto for future columns. The main political issue of the day was speculation about war crimes committed by indicted General Ratko Mladic and rumors of his suicide. My approach and written contribution to the issue was through Durkheim and *La Suicide*.

Incorporating Sociological Discourse

Since then, these columns have had the same structure: first, the introduction of a sociologist or sociological theory/concept; second, a daily political or social issue as a core subject, and third, a popular culture illustration. Although these texts are not (and must not be) scientific, this is an attempt to incorporate sociological discourse and ideas into analysis and explanations of Serbian political, social, and everyday issues, themes, and problems. Some of these columns were about election political rallies in the context of Randall Collins' interaction ritual chains; the Kosovo negotiations within the framework of game theory; and the funeral of Slobodan Milosevic viewed from the

Durkheimian concept of collective effervescence. Other columns took a traditionalistic critique of Montenegro's independence with reference to Tönnies' *Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft*, while another looked at the rising popularity of daily themes among political parties as seen through Garfinkel's focus on everyday life.

My personal idea—apart from daily political analytic commentary—was to show that political and/or social issues, which are the focus of Serbia's society, have already been thought about by sociologists. There are some fruitful explanations or illustrations of these issues that already exist in the social science research and textbooks of sociology. In a way, and not very modestly, I like to think that I am promoting sociology, too. The title of these columns is "Drustvoslovlje," which is a non-existent "translation" of the word "Sociology." This archaic and etymologically Slavic/Serbian word can be interpreted as "a Sociology done locally" metaphor.



Aleksej Kisjuhas

The Trouble with Marx

The reception of these columns has been varied. At first, the idea of incorporating publicly (at least relatively) unknown names of sociologists (e.g., Durkheim, Simmel, Garfinkel, and Collins) into commentaries of daily political life of Serbia was frowned upon. Using the "boring" language of sociology in a daily newspaper was risky, especially coming from a student who is not a professional journalist. A problem with using Marx in an affirmative way in a newly postsocialist country was an additional problem of another kind. In

time, the reception of these texts became more positive and the columns established a steady audience and additional commentators. The biggest support for this concept of incorporating "classic" sociology into weekly political commentaries came from the editor-in-chief, Mihal Ramac. After my fearful note to him that the columns might appear as "too scientific" for the general public, he responded: "There could never be too much science in Serbia."

Danas is a newspaper with strong prestige, which has won several important awards (such as "The Pioneer of Free Media" by International Press Institute, and "The World's Newspaper of the Year" by Le Guide de la Presse in 2002). A copy of *Danas* is on the table of the Serbian President, Prime Minister, and all foreign ambassadors each morning. This weekly public sociology column appears every Thursday. The ultimate, although personal, goal is to make the (Serbian) public aware that events that influence their everyday lives are not that voluntaristic or unique. Serbians are not exempt from history or excluded from social science. The idea behind my column is to make the Serbian public aware that these social processes have a name, that people dedicated their professional lives to studying them, and that there is a whole science about it. This, I hope, is the implicit message of these columns.

Aleksej Kisjuhas is a sociology student at the University of Novi Sad, Serbia, a member of the executive board of European Sociology Students' Association (ESSA), and a member of the editorial board of Discrepancy journal from Zagreb, Croatia. He can be reached at paulalex@EUnet.yu.

Taking to heart Prof. Burawoy's statement, "We need to cultivate a collaborative relation between sociology and journalism," I used it as an intimate motto for future columns.

ASA Tapped for Senate Judiciary Committee Congressional Fellow

Early in January of this year, ASA received an unsolicited but welcome call from the Counsel staff of Senator Ted Kennedy (D-MA), who is ranking member on the Senate Judiciary Committee. The call resulted in an invitation to ASA to submit the name of a promising young sociologist as a candidate for a congressional fellow position to work on criminal justice issues on the staff of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Opportunity Comes Knocking

"Such calls are not an everyday phenomenon as landing a congressional fellowship position typically involves a fair amount of 'dues-paying' work on the part of the fellow, making cold calls, knocking on doors, and 'pounding the pavement,'" said ASA Director of Public Affairs, Lee Herring. "Congressional fellowships offer sociologists a once-in-a-lifetime chance to apply sociological knowledge in the national policy arena and learn first-hand about our nation's policy-making process."

Needless to say, ASA moved quickly and judiciously (pun intended) to tap the sociological community in the criminal justice circles in order to forward the name of a suitable candidate. By February, the Committee staff had made its selection, a promising young sociology PhD candidate, Michelle Van Brakle.

Van Brakle is currently a graduate student at the University of Maryland-College Park, pursuing a doctorate degree in criminology and criminal justice in the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice. She holds a doctorate of jurisprudence (2001) from Pennsylvania State University's Dickinson School of Law, as well as a master's degree in English and a bachelor's degree in psychology from Shippensburg University.

"I am very grateful to the American Sociological Association for providing me

with an opportunity to work with Senator Kennedy's Judiciary Committee staff on important criminal and social justice issues. I am looking forward to applying sociological and criminological data and concepts to the projects I am assigned," said Van Brakle upon learning of her selection for the fellowship.



Michelle Van Brakle

Until Van Brakle began her fellowship in the Senate, she had been working with sociologist Gary LaFree at the Center for the Study of Terrorism and Response to Terrorism (START), one of the Department of Homeland Security Centers of Excellence (see February and November 2005 *Footnotes*).

Her dissertation research will examine the impact of government counter-terrorist policies on levels of terrorist violence. Her areas of research interest include social movements and violence; race relations and crime; political violence and terrorism; and law and society.

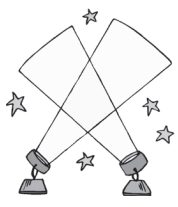
"ASA is pleased to be able to bring such opportunities as this special congressional fellowship to our young sociologists," said ASA Executive Officer Sally Hillsman. "The fact that Senate staff

think of ASA as an intellectual resource is equally satisfying to ASA and should be a source of pride in the sociological community."

As is ASA's custom, congressional fellows contribute stories to *Footnotes* to relay to the broader ASA membership interesting aspects of the fellow experience on Capitol Hill. Van Brakle thus will author a few articles for *Footnotes* in the coming months as she serves in her nine-month fellowship. Sociologist Rebecca Sager (see January 2007 *Footnotes*, p. 6 and p. 3 of this issue) is serving as ASA's regular congressional fellow, so we have two fellows currently placed on Capitol Hill. **S**

Careers for Sociology Undergraduates

ASA is developing a DVD on careers for sociology undergraduates. It will feature vignettes of sociology BA graduates with interesting professional jobs. Contact apap@asanet.org if you know students with an interesting job using their sociological training.



In the Spotlight:

Armed with a Camera: Mount St. Mary's Film and Social Justice Program

by Kyle Anthony Murphy, ASA Academic and Professional Affairs Program

For undergraduate sociology majors, a program that combines a passion for social justice with a set of 21st century technical skills is likely to be in high demand. Near Hollywood, CA, Mount St. Mary's College in Los Angeles has such a program, thanks to a collaborative effort between their art and sociology programs. In the words of sociologist Pam Haldeman, the Film and Social Justice Program aims to create "advocates of social change [by] actively engaging them in the process of telling the important social justice stories of our time through the medium of film."

Mount St. Mary's started this program in 2002 as a joint project co-directed by the chairs of the Art and Sociology Departments. The chair of the Sociology Department at that time was Haldeman who, after three years as co-director of the Film and Social Justice Program, took over as the sole director and gave up her position as chair of the Sociology Department. Haldeman says that the current chairs of both art and sociology continue to be extensively involved in the program. She partly attributes this continual working relationship to the fact that the two programs share a building. Art provides the design training and editing lab facilities while sociology provides the courses that theoretically ground students' learning about social justice topics.

A Tradition of Advocacy for Social Justice

Mount St. Mary's College was founded as a women's college in 1925 by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet. The Sisters of St. Joseph embraced a vision of social justice that argues, according to Haldeman, "that all human beings have the right to humane and respectful treatment, and equal opportunity and access to the basic necessities of life. These include, but are not limited to, a safe environment, adequate food and shelter, health care, and education." This commitment gives shape to the social justice component of the Film and Social Justice Program. The program, especially through its film festival and other special events, enjoys a high profile on campus in part because the college views it as evidence of their continued commitment to the legacy of the Sisters of St. Joseph.

The sociology faculty are largely responsible for providing the necessary analytical skills for informed films on social justice issues. Beginning with introductory courses on sociological perspectives and ethnography, Film and Social Justice Program students are taught how to use the theoretical and methodological insights of sociology to construct narratives that reflect a high-level understanding of the social world. In addition, students are taught by sociologists in two required courses on social justice topics. Courses are offered on topics like human rights, labor issues, and immigration.

Reel Job Skills

In general, students enter the program wanting to become documentary

film makers, and they are not let down by the state-of-the-art training they receive. Thanks to the benefits of Mount St. Mary's small, primarily women's college environment, every female student gets hands-on experience with cameras and film production equipment early and often. Students learn how to edit the sound and video footage they capture with the industry standard software, Final Cut Pro. Each student uses her skills to create at least one documentary short by the time she graduates. In addition, students organize and operate a film festival each year where they are responsible for creating trailers for the films, and planning related advocacy projects on campus.

An important component of the Film and Social Justice Program experience is the internship that all seniors must complete. In line with the program's tradition of mentoring every woman throughout the program, during the internship selection each student works with the director of the program and the Career Planning Office to find an internship that suits their interests and career goals. Students commonly intern at places like ABC News, Sony, MTV, Disney, and local television stations like KCET and KTTV. Students do a minimum of 120 hours of work in order to earn three academic credits.

While students at Mount St. Mary's are progressing through the program, learning about social justice issues, developing editing skills, creating documentaries, and participating in an internship, they attend biweekly meetings of the Film Sisterhood. The Sisterhood is a forum for support and collaboration where students talk about social justice issues, documentaries they watched, and projects on which they are interested in working. This forum is an additional component of a program that is designed to, as Haldeman says, "graduate confident, prepared, social justice advocates who are armed with filmmaking skills."

For more information about the Film and Social Justice Program at Mount St. Mary's College, contact Director Pam Haldeman at phaldeman@msmc.la.edu.



Faith, from page 3

necessary to allow religious organizations to discriminate in hiring because without it they may drop out of service. In his comments supporting the bill, Congressman Timothy Walberg (R-MI), argued that the other side was "sadly showing great fear or opposition" to faith-based organizations, with Congressman Mark Souder (R-IN) arguing that without this provision, Congress was showing discrimination against the religious values of faith-based organizations.

While the majority of Republicans supported the amendment, the majority of Democrats argued that this amendment is particularly egregious because Head Start represents a way out of poverty for many parents who work as Head Start teachers. Opponents of proposed changes in Head Start law argue that this ladder out of poverty could be removed because the

Sociology in America

Committed Sociologists Depict American Sociology

by Dan Spar, ASA Governance

Several years of intensive research and writing by many prominent scholars have produced the ASA centennial publication, *Sociology in America: A History*. Edited by Craig Calhoun, president of the Social Science Research Council and visiting professor at New York University and Columbia University, *Sociology in America* explores deeply the ways sociology has developed both intellectually and institutionally within the United States. The publication addresses the roots of American sociology and the challenges its development has faced throughout the 20th century. This is the first publication of its kind and is published in collaboration with the University of Chicago Press.

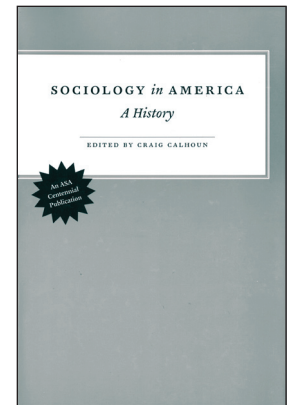
"ASA, its members, and leadership are thrilled with results of the hard work and perseverance Dr. Calhoun and his contributors have shown in writing *Sociology in America*," said Sally T. Hillman, Executive Officer of ASA. "By sharing their experiences and understanding of sociology as it developed within the American context, the authors offer sociologists in the United States and elsewhere a better understanding of both the American contribution to our discipline and how social and historical conditions impact the scholarship, teaching, and practice of our discipline. In this way the book provides new material for sociologists to consider as we reflect on how our discipline has expanded and can continue to expand our understanding of the significant problems confronting not only the United States but also other nations and cultures in an increasingly globalized world with increasingly globalized knowledge."

In the preface to the book, Calhoun discusses America as the "largest national branch" of those under the sociological umbrella and reflects on the absence, until now, of a collection on the important contributions American sociology has made. It was with the strong urging of Michael Burawoy, past president of ASA, that Calhoun accepted the challenge of becoming editor of *Sociology in America* understanding the complexity of the task before him. Calhoun recruited accomplished scholars and practitioners to provide an impressive compilation of historical facts and intellectual insights.

Using the breadth of knowledge and experiences from this group of sociologists, *Sociology in America* offers "critical engagement" among its contributors to discuss the history of American sociology, not limiting the discussion to the accomplishments of the discipline as a whole. The sociologists include past ASA presidents with more than 50 years of distinguished work and other scholars with diverse backgrounds and intellectual perspectives. While most of the contributors are not formal historians, they "approach their subjects as sociologists who see historical understanding as a part of contemporary intellectual reflexivity," according to Calhoun.

A wide-ranging collection of informative commentary on issues ranging from sociological action and criminology to feminism and race and beyond, *Sociology in America* is a significant addition to the discipline. It is likely to become required reading for experienced sociologists, sociologists-in-the-making, and for interested scholars throughout the social sciences and the academy.


To find out more information or to order *Sociology in America*, visit ASA's website at www.asanet.org/bookstore.



faith-based organizations that receive federal Head Start dollars could discriminate in their hiring of certain parents because of their religious beliefs. During the mark-up of Head Start, heated debate broke out at one point between the two groups, with Congresswoman Carol Shea-Porter (D-NH) arguing that Thomas Jefferson would be "rolling over in his grave" thinking about how the Republicans were characterizing church/state separation, and Congressman Dale Kildee (D-MI) adding, "No person should have to pass a religious test to qualify for a public job."

The Bigger Picture: Church/State Separation?

While the provision in Head Start did fail in committee, it is only one component of a larger shift in church/state separation that is happening at multiple levels of gov-

ernment. For example, recent Supreme Court decisions and appointments suggest a move toward greater openness to religion in public life and a stronger influence on the Court by conservative religious actors. In addition, at all levels of the judiciary system, interpretation of the Establishment Clause has been shifting towards allowing greater participation by pervasively sectarian groups in government funding. Finally, many states are enacting numerous provisions—both administrative and legislative—that are aimed at increasing the presence of religious groups within the public sector. These legal, legislative, and administrative changes show a growing political trend toward creating a permanent role for religion in government, law, and policy; instead of being a separate entity, it is becoming an incorporated entity. 

Social Science and Iraq

In regard to Mansoor Moaddel's excellent report on the Iraqi people, it is refreshing to see sociologists presenting data on the situation on the ground, rather than making ideological statements that have little to do with the actual sociological picture (see January 2007 *Footnotes*, p. 1). Professor Moaddel's research corroborates what much public opinion research (ignored by most sociologists) has shown since the beginning of the war: Most Iraqis wish to have a secular democratic state, resist the religious sectarianism in the country, and are committed to secular ideas rather than religious ones. This dispels the conventional wisdom, trumpeted by the sociologically ill-informed media, that the country is in a popularly based civil war.

The rise in sectarian conflict is beyond doubt, but Moaddel's research finds that there is little popular support. Indeed, the reactionary forces vying for power have made many of the most visible proponents of democratic reform targets of intimidation and assassination. In this context, the large base of liberal-minded, secular Iraqis are as much the target of repressive and counterrevolutionary forces as American troops. Given the data, it is clear that a U.S. troop withdrawal would only enable the ascendant forces of counterrevolution, and leave the secular, liberal-minded Iraqis at the mercy of those seeking to turn Iraq back into an authoritarian society.

One criticism of Moaddel's otherwise informative report has to do with the reasons for the U.S. invasion of Iraq. He reports that 76% of Iraqis thought the war was "to control Iraqi oil," 41% "to build military bases," 32% "to help Israel," and only 2% "thought that it was to bring democracy to Iraq." I have no doubt that these data are accurate, but they aim to measure the perceived motivations of the U.S.-led war. If one asks the questions in terms of outcomes or consequences, then different responses result. In a series of longitudinal studies of Iraqis by Oxford Research International in the UK, the researchers asked other types of questions aimed to elicit views about the perceived consequences of the war.

These data present another picture: While suspicious of motives, in 2004, a year after the war, a majority of Iraqis (55%) thought the war was absolutely or somewhat right, while 45% thought it was somewhat or absolutely wrong. In addition, 64% of all Iraqis felt that "ousting Saddam was worth it." When asked whether the war humiliated or liberated Iraq, the response was evenly split, which indicates that the experience of humiliation and of liberation may not be mutually exclusive. As time went on and the situation worsened, these percentages changed, but overall, survey data indicate that there was a great deal of positive support

for the war, democratization, and human rights. These percentages have changed over the course of the war due to a variety of forces such as the American mismanagement of the war and the independent effects of culture and agency among the growing reactionary forces, especially in the last year. But it is important to remember that the voices and actions of sectarian radicals do not speak for the Iraqi people as a whole. A complete sociological report on the data from the Oxford Research group can be found at <www.wellesley.edu/Sociology/website_Cushman/tcpublications.html> in the book *Human Rights and the War on Terror* (Cambridge University Press, 2005).

Thomas Cushman, Wellesley College

More on Annual Meeting Presentations

I wholeheartedly agree with Ingrid Arnet Connidis' critique of the ASA meeting in the Public Forum of the January 2007 *Footnotes* issue (p. 11). However, I would like to point out another problem with the full paper requirement, which Dr. Arnet Connidis did not mention. A major part of the reason for making a presentation at a meeting is to present work in progress so that we can get feedback from our colleagues on that work and hopefully improve it. Once a paper is completed there is a large incentive to send it to a journal for publication as soon as possible, especially if one is under some pressure to publish because of tenure and/or promotion considerations. Given that ASA's deadline is a full seven months before the meeting, it is probably safe to assume that the vast majority of what is presented there is already under review—and possibly in fact on its way to publication—which makes the feedback function of presenting irrelevant. Why would an author with a completed paper sit on it for seven months just to get feedback when they can send it in right away and get feedback from reviewers—maybe even before the meeting takes place?

From the perspective of an attendee, part of the reason we go to sessions is to see what our colleagues are *currently* working on and get a sense of what is on the cutting edge of research in our areas. But, again, if the papers we see were completed, and presumably submitted, seven months before, there is less of that cutting-edge quality. Why attend a 10- to 15-minute presentation of a paper, with little or no time for exchange of ideas, as Dr. Arnet Connidis notes, when we can likely see the whole thing in print in a relatively short period of time?

Michael J. Hogan, Colorado State University



Public Forum

Resolving Native Racial Icons and Indigenous Scholarship

Being of Native American descent and teaching directly to these concerns, I fully support this important and all-too-late "Statement by the Council of the American Sociological Association on Discontinuing the Use of Native American Nicknames, Logos and Mascots in Sport." [See the ASA website at <www.asanet.org/cs/native_american_sport>.] As it rightfully notes, many other disciplines and organizations have identified how deeply racist much of this iconography and language truly is. Yet the American Sociological Association, which represents a discipline that typically considers such issues, has remained relatively silent on this topic. Why?

During my tenure at a university in a city with a premier sports race icon as its mascot, American Indian and non-Indian protestors led demonstrations against the icon only to be faced off by large crowds of sports fans and city aficionados. It was this conflict that forced me to confront these issues, within and without my department. By running surveys and studying the conflict, I found unbelievable levels of denial on the part of mainstream society and yet strong attention by a few "radical" scholars and most of Native America. Later, I presented the findings on a panel put together by Joe Feagin at the 1997 ASA Annual Meeting, where he encouraged me to publish my work. When I submitted the paper to the *American Sociological Review*, it was summarily rejected as "not the type of work we publish," even though it had surveys, a mixed method approach, and reference to social movement literature and race/racism analysis as in Joe R. Feagin's and Hernan Vera's *White Racism* (1995). I bring this up not so much to rehash old situations, but to draw attention to how this denial and devaluation of Native America has effects on American Indian scholars such as myself.

This leads to my other concern: representation in our discipline of American Indians, Native Nations, and Indigenous Peoples within ASA. To my knowledge, there has never been a section on Native Americans, nor are there regular sessions at our ASA meetings for such work. Native Americans and Indigenous Nations have been absolutely critical to the racial and social construction of the colonies and later the United States. They have been isolated and marginalized by land theft and laws of citizenship that built internally colonized reservations. While there has been an alternating regular session of "Indigenous Peoples," it is as much international as focused on American Indian peoples. This means that American Indian scholars and those who focus on such issues must find interest areas in other sections, such as Racial and Ethnic Minorities (SREM).

Clearly, we have much work to do in the discipline of sociology and our organizations. Yet, this first step of making a resolution against the use of racialized iconography and resolve to have better and more comprehensive representations of what Canada now calls the "First Nations" in our scholarship, we will begin to formulate more accurate applications of the social sciences on Indigeneity.

James V. Fenelon, California State University-San Bernardino

Responses to the Mascot Resolution

I just wanted to express my gratitude to you for all that you have done to give me the opportunity to involve myself in this issue. There are always many more issues that I would like to address than resources with which to address them! This is just one of those perfect examples of how our individual activism evolves in collective social action, and I am deeply moved that you set this in motion. That process can be overwhelming even when progress is being made, which is why a lot of people choose to ignore the issue. The path of least resistance seems so much easier. It takes extraordinary effort, and you should be commended for it. It is in moments like these that it becomes crystal clear to me why I chose to be a sociologist in the first place. Thank you.

Edie Fisher, Western Michigan University

I am offended by the paternalistic nature of the resolution which calls for an end to Native American nicknames and mascots as names for sports teams. This resolution is an affront to the rights of Natives in Alaska and, if applied, will result in the very ill it was intended to erase—racial intolerance, ignorance of cultural values, and the histories of indigenous peoples. The resolution makes no distinction between teams in non-Native and Native communities and hence it applies to predominantly Native villages in Alaska.

The ASA is wrong to attempt to dictate to Native people what they may call their sports teams. In doing so, the sponsors of this resolution continue the White tradition of paternalistic oppression. As I belong to the ASA I personally am in the uncomfortable position of explaining to my Native friends and family why I am part of an organization that is involved in such imperialistic activities.

Barbara Johnson Pepek, Anchorage and Homer, Alaska

I wanted to thank [Jeffrey Montez de Oca] and Laurel, for their efforts for the discontinuation of the use of Native American nicknames, logos, and mascots in sports, along with research and teaching sources. As a sociologist, who also happens to be a Civil Rights attorney, I am honored to be part of this resolution.

Michael W. Smith, Saint Anselm College

Call for Papers

Meetings

Association of Humanist Sociology 2007 Annual Meeting, October 25-28, 2007, Hilton Garden Inn, Henderson, Nevada. Theme: "Expanding our Branches: Nourishing our Roots." Help us reflect on where we have come from and discover how we can go places we have never been. We invite proposals for papers or sessions that feature: scholarly work, video, or other forms of creative expression, teaching, book discussions, social activism, and sociological tours of area. Submission deadline: June 30, 2007. Send proposals to Emma Bailey, Program Chair, at baileye@wnmu.edu.

ISA International Laboratory for PhD Students in Sociology, November 18-24, 2007, Maiduguri, Nigeria. Theme: "Globalization, Social Problems and Social Policy." The International Sociological Association invites applications from PhD students in sociology or interdisciplinary programs to attend the seventh edition of the ISA International Laboratory for PhD Students in Sociology. The core of the program will be presentations by the students of their own work and subsequent discussion within the group of participants. The workshop will be in English. Interested candidates should submit: a letter of application specifying the topic of their research, two-page curriculum vitae, a two-page abstract of their research project including information about the theoretical approach(es) used, a list of university courses completed and, if available, the grades, and two letters of recommendation. Send applications no later than May 15, 2007, to: International Sociological Association, Faculty of Political Sciences and Sociology, University Complutense, Campus de Somosaguas, 28223 Madrid, Spain; 34-91 352 7650. Travel and lodging expenses of participants will be covered by the International Sociological Association supported by a grant from the UNESCO International Social Science Council and the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Maiduguri.

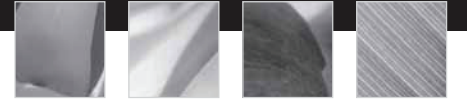
Publications

The ASA Violence in American Society Teaching Resource Guide will be updated this spring and published in August 2007. This revision will be the second edition. We would like to include course syllabi or teaching exercises for a variety of undergraduate and graduate courses exploring the topic of violence in American society, broadly defined. If you have a syllabus or a relevant teaching exercise that you would like to share with colleagues in this publication, submit them by June 1, 2007, to: Violence Teaching Resource Guide, Department of Sociology, Gallaudet University, 800 Florida Ave. NE, Washington, DC 20002-3695; email Suzanne.Lea@gallaudet.edu. The Violence in American Society Teaching Resource Guide is published by the American Sociological Association.

Handbook for Teaching Medical Sociology. Course materials are solicited for a new edition of the American Sociological Association's *Handbook for Teaching Medical Sociology*. Course syllabi (either graduate or undergraduate), basic and special assignments, evaluation rubrics, audio-visual materials, and anything else used in your course are welcome. Send materials as a Word file to Bill Gronfein at iyjf100@iupui.edu.

Humanity & Society. Capital versus Community: Case Studies of Community Asset Building, *Humanity & Society's* Special Issue, is dedicated to the exploration of community-based asset building. Globalization and capital mobility threaten the economic and social base of many communities. This special issue will examine how community-based development efforts are responding to these challenges, the obstacles they face, and the impacts and outcomes of their activities. We are looking for case studies in a wide variety of contexts (e.g., rural,

Sociology Journals from Routledge



Economy and Society



Managing Editor:
Grahame Thompson - *Open University, UK*

Volume 36, 2007, 4 issues per year

2005 Impact Factor: 1.125
Ranking: 15/94 (Sociology), 38/175 (Economics)
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This radical interdisciplinary journal of theory and politics continues to be one of the most exciting and influential resources for scholars in the social sciences worldwide. As one of the field's leading scholarly refereed journals, *Economy and Society* plays a key role in promoting new debates and currents of social thought. For over 30 years, the journal has explored the social sciences in the broadest interdisciplinary sense, in innovative articles from some of the world's leading sociologists and anthropologists, political scientists, legal theorists, philosophers, economists and other renowned scholars.

European Societies



Published on behalf of the European Sociological Association

Editor:
John Scott - *University of Essex, UK*

Volume 9, 2007, 5 issues per year

2005 Impact Factor: 0.417
Ranking: 59/94 (Sociology)
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Developed by the European Sociological Association as an international platform for the sociological discourse on European developments, *European Societies* publishes research on Europe rather than research by Europeans. The journal is essential reading for all sociologists, economists, political scientists and social policy analysts wishing to keep abreast of the very latest debates.

Innovation



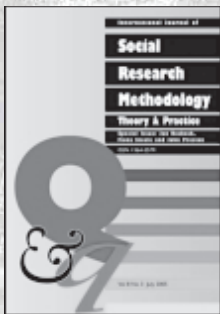
The European Journal of Social Science Research

Editors:
Liana Giorgi and Ronald J. Pohoryles both at *The Interdisciplinary Centre for Comparative Research in Social Sciences, Austria*

Volume 20, 2007, 4 issues per year

European integration and enlargement pose fundamental challenges for policy, politics, citizenship, culture and democracy. *Innovation: The European Journal of Social Science Research* provides a unique forum for discussing these processes. It welcomes articles on all aspects of European developments that contribute to the improvement of social science knowledge and to the setting of a policy-focused European research agenda.

International Journal of Social Research Methodology



Co-Editors:
Professor Julia Brannen - *Thomas Coram Research Unit, Institute of Education, UK*
Professor Rosalind Edwards - *London South Bank University, UK*

Volume 10, 2007, 5 issues per year

A key feature of this journal is the mix of academic and theoretically-slanted methodological articles, articles relating to research practice in professional and service settings, and those considering the relationship between the two. It thus addresses an audience of researchers within academic and other research organizations as well as practitioner-researchers in the field.

International Review of Sociology



Editor:
Marisa Ferrari Occhionero - *University of Rome, Italy*

Volume 17, 2007, 3 issues per year

International Review of Sociology is the oldest journal in the field of sociology, founded in 1893 by René Worms. Now the property of Rome University, its direction has been entrusted to the Faculty of Statistics. This choice is a deliberate one and falls into line with the traditional orientation of the journal as well as of the Institut International de Sociologie. The latter was the world's first international academic organisation of sociology which started as an association of contributors to *International Review of Sociology*.

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urban, and suburban) and involving different racial and ethnic groups (e.g., African American, Latino, and American Indian). Manuscripts should not exceed 30 double-spaced pages of text, notes and references, and should follow the "Notice to Contributors" guidelines supplied at <www.humanistsociology.org>. Submit papers via email to Ann Goetting, humanityandsociety@wku.edu or Gary Green at gggreen@wisc.edu. Deadline: September 1, 2007.

Michigan Sociological Review (MSR) encourages submissions for its fall 2007 issue. The MSR is an official, peer-refereed publication of the Michigan Sociological Association. The MSR publishes research articles, essays, research reports, and book reviews. This editorial cycle particularly welcomes work in the sociology of education as well as general sociology. Submissions will be accepted until June 30, 2007. Send an email attachment in MS Word format (not pdf) along with a brief biographical statement to vershaj@gvsu.edu. Send disks via postal mail to Joseph Verschaeve, Michigan Sociological Review, Department of Sociology, Grand Valley State University, 2169 AuSable Hall, Allendale, MI 49401.

Political Power and Social Theory is a peer-reviewed annual journal committed to advancing the interdisciplinary understanding of the linkages between political power, class relations, and historical development. The journal welcomes both empirical and theoretical work and is willing to consider papers of substantial length. Publication decisions are made by the editor and editorial board and anonymous reviewers. Submit manuscripts in electronic format to ppst@mit.edu. Potential contributors are asked to remove any references to the author in the body of the text in order to preserve anonymity during review. Contact: Diane E. Davis, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 77 Massachusetts Avenue #9-521, Cambridge, MA 02139; ppst@mit.edu; <web.mit.edu/dusp/ppst/>.

Rural Realities is an information/policy series that seeks to showcase innovative applied research being conducted by Rural Sociological Society members and other rural social scientists that give attention to critical and timely rural issues. *Rural Realities* is a peer-reviewed, web-based quarterly series. Each issue will be devoted to a single topic. Articles submitted by an author should be six to eight double spaced pages in length, should effectively incorporate tables, graphs, and/or charts that are clear and understandable to non-academic audiences, and be written in a style that effectively communicates to the policy community. The series editor, coupled with the series' communication specialist, are available to work hand in hand with the authors in the manuscript development, preparation, review, and revision processes. Submit a one-page abstract electronically to the *Rural Realities* editor, Bo Beaulieu, (662) 325-3207; fax (662) 325-8915; jlb@srdc.msstate.edu.

Sociology of Crime, Law, and Deviance is a series of edited volumes that publishes work in the areas of the sociology of deviance, criminology and criminal justice, and sociology of law. Each volume of the series revolves around one specified theme in any of these areas and includes chapters by 12 to 14 authors showcasing theoretical contributions, empirical research, and methodological innovations. The series editor is currently soliciting proposals for volumes on themes to appear in the coming years. The proposal should contain a brief exposition of the planned volume, including the name of the editor, a one-paragraph description of the theme, and a list of potential contributors to the volume. More information on the series can be found online at <www.elsevier.com/wps/find/bookseries-description.cws_home/BS_SCLD/description>. Contact: Mathieu Deflem at deflem@sc.edu.

Special Issue on Grief and Pedagogy for Feminist Teacher. The *Feminist Teacher* collective would welcome essays for a special issue on Grief and Pedagogy. What is

the challenge, that the presence of grief in our lives presents to the continuing enactment of pedagogy? What are the natures of the different sorts of grief that challenge the enactments? What responses have our associated institutions formulated? Send related articles by July 15 to Gail Cohee, *Feminist Teacher* magazine, Sarah Doyle Women's Center, Box 1829, Brown University, Providence, RI 02912.

Teaching Notes for Feminist Teacher. We invite readers to submit brief descriptions of classroom experiences, which challenged or encouraged your commitment to feminist pedagogy. Did a teaching strategy work especially well? Was a class particularly discouraging? In your teaching note, describe the experience and tell us how it shaped your approach to teaching. We also invite submissions that describe class materials (books, articles, films, etc.) that worked particularly well. Explain the context in which you used the material and how you taught the work. We encourage teachers from all kinds of classrooms and institutions to submit their experiences. Keep your teaching notes to 500-1,000 words. Send an electronic copy to feministteacher@uwec.edu with subject line "Teaching Notes" and a hard copy to Gail Cohee, Sarah Doyle Women's Center, Box 1829, Brown University, Providence, RI 02912.

Teaching Resources Manual on the Sociology of Asian Americans. We are in desperate need of teaching and teaching-related material on Asian Americans. Send course syllabi, assignments, exercises, projects, suggested videos & films, and other instructional-related material for possible inclusion in the *ASA Teaching Resources Manual on the Sociology of Asian Americans*. Contributions for courses at both the undergraduate and graduate levels will be of interest. Include your submissions on disk or in electronic form. Include your name, address, and contact information. All materials should be sent to Leslie Wang, Department of Sociology, 154 Madeleva Hall, Saint Mary's College, Notre Dame, IN 46556; 574-284-4514; lwang@saintmarys.edu.

Meetings

April 19, 2007. 1st Annual DC Metropolitan Area Undergraduate Research Conference in Sociology, Gallaudet University. Theme: "Balancing Security, Opportunity, and Diversity, and Diversity in a Shrinking World." Contact Suzanne.Lea@gallaudet.edu.

April 19-21, 2007. Aliens and Nations: Citizenship, Sovereignty, and Global Politics Conference, Keele University's Association of Legal and Social Philosophy, Keele, United Kingdom. <www.keele.ac.uk/research/lpj/ALSP>.

April 26 - 30, 2007. Give Peace a Chance: Community Consciousness, Inner Wisdom and Social Change, New York Marriot at the Brooklyn Bridge in Brooklyn, NY, at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Group Psychotherapy and Psychodrama. <www.asgpp.org>.

May 2, 2007. DC Sociological Society Awards Dinner, Vantage Point Restaurant, Holiday Inn Rosslyn Key Bridge. Presentation on "Class and Changing Rhythms of Family Life" with speakers Annette Lareau, Melissa Milkie, and Suzanne Bianchi. See <www.thesociologist.org> for more details.

May 3-4, 2007. National Research Council Workshop, National Academy of Sciences, Washington, DC. Theme: "Understanding Interventions that Encourage Minorities to Pursue Research Careers: Major Questions and Appropriate Methods." <www.nationalacademies.org/moreworkshop>. The workshop is sponsored by the National Institute of Health and overseen by a committee appointed by the National Academies.

May 3-5, 2007. The Syracuse University Gerontology Center celebrates its 35th

anniversary with a special conference on Aging and Disability. The international conference will bring together aging and disability scholars to focus on health, work, living arrangements, care, and civil rights. For details, visit <www.maxwell.syr.edu/cpr/gerontology>.

May 4, 2007. 3rd Annual UCSD Culture Conference, Department of Sociology, University of California-San Diego. This one-day conference will bring together sociologists who are interested in the study of culture. Contact: Stephanie Chan at stchan@ucsd.edu. For more information, visit: <sociology.ucsd.edu/currente/cultureconf07.htm>.

May 4-5, 2007. What Works for Today's Families? And What Doesn't? A Decade of Research, Practice, and Dialogue, International House, University of Chicago. <www.contemporaryfamilies.org>.

May 8-10, 2007. ECLS-B Child Development Conference, Natcher Conference Center, Bethesda, MD. Theme: "The Development from Birth Through Age Two." The conference provides an opportunity for investigators to share research findings relating to early childhood development using data from the 9-month and 2-year ECLS-B data collections. For more information, visit <ies.ed.gov/whatsnew/conferences/?id=209&cid=2>.

May 8-11, 2007. Health in Families, Healthy Families: Gendered Explorations Conference, International Sociological Association, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario. Contact: ISA, Donoso Cortes, 65, Madrid, 28015, Spain; isa@cps.ucm.es; <www.ucm.es/info/isa>.

May 9-10, 2007. 2007 Social, Behavioral, Educational Research (SBER) Conference, Broomfield, CO. Theme: "Sharing Tools and Joining Forces: Ethical and Regulatory Balance in SBER." Contact: (617) 423-4112; info@primr.org.

May 13-16, 2007. Nurturing Technologies: Pervasive Systems for Self Reflection, Critique and Growth workshop at Pervasive 2007, Fifth International Conference on Pervasive Computing, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. This workshop will explore applications of pervasive technology beyond supporting tasks, instead supporting a more fundamental nurturance: facilitating the long-term growth of people in the face of short-term distractions and obstacles. <www.dgp.toronto.edu/conferences/pervasive2007/index.phtml>; <www.nurturingtech.org/>.

May 17-20, 2007. American Association for Public Opinion Research Annual Conference, Anaheim, CA. Sessions are aimed towards research professionals in the commercial, government, media and academic worlds and will address how voters made up their minds in the 2004 and 2006 elections, and how various social and political issues factored into their vote choice. Registration and program information is available at <www.aapor.org>.

May 31-June 1, 2007. ISA Research Committee on Women in Society, RC32 Interim conference, Athens, Greece. Theme: "Women and Citizenship in a Local/Global World."

May 31-June 1, 2007. Transatlantic Voyages Congress, International Sociological Association, Nancy, France. Contact: ISA, Donoso Cortes, 65, Madrid, 28015, Spain; isa@cps.ucm.es <www.ucm.es/info/isa>.

June, 14-15, 2007. 3rd Hellenic Observatory PhD Symposium, London School of Economics and Political Science. Theme: "Contemporary Greece: Structures, Context and Challenges." Contact: Eleni Xiarchogiannopoulou, 0044 20 79556529 (Monday & Tuesday); email e.xiarchogiannopoulou@lse.ac.uk or Sofia Christofidou 0044 20 79556066 (Monday-Thursday) email c.christofidou@lse.ac.uk.

June 28-30, 2007. Golden Jubilee, University of Dhaka-Bangladesh. The Department of

Sociology, University of Dhaka-Bangladesh is celebrating its Golden Jubilee. As a part of the celebrations, the Department is organizing an International Seminar on "Fifty Years of Sociology, Fifty Years of Social Transformation: Future of the Past."

July 13-16, 2007. 25 Years of Theory, Culture & Society, University of Tokyo. Theme: "Culture in Process...Ubiquitous Media...Asian Transformations." See <www.v-mat.org>.

July 13-16, 2007. Theory, Culture and Society 25th Anniversary Conference, Tokyo University, Japan. Theme: "Ubiquitous Media: Asian Transformations." <www.u-mat.org>.

July 29-31, 2007. World Future 2007: Fostering Hope and Vision for the 21st Century Annual Conference, World Future Society, in Minneapolis, MN. Contact: Susan Echard, WFS, 7910 Woodmont Avenue, Suite 450, Bethesda, Md. 20814; (800) 989-8274; sechard@wfs.org; <www.wfs.org>.

August 9-10, 2007. On the Edge: Transgression and the Dangerous Other Conference, John Jay College of Criminal Justice of the City University of New York. Contact: Transgression Conference, c/o Department of Sociology, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 899 10th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019; ontheedge2007@gmail.com.

August 10, 2007. The Consumer Studies Research Network (CSRN) One-Day Mini-Conference, Barnard College, New York City. Theme: "The Future of Consumer Studies." This conference brings together faculty and graduate students to discuss their ongoing work in the sociological study of consumption. Visit the conference website to register and for updated information on the program, <www.wilson.edu/csrn>. Contact: Keith Brown, brownkei@sas.upenn.edu, or Dan Cook, dtcook@uiuc.edu.

August 10, 2007. Pre-Conference for Beginning Instructors on Teaching: "Teachers are Made, Not Born: A Workshop for New Sociology Instructors." For information on specific sessions, see the ASA Section on Teaching and Learning in Sociology website at <www2.asanet.org/section-teach/>. Contact: Betsy Lucal (574) 520-4899; blucal@iusb.edu.

August 10-11, 2007. Sociological Imagination Group 8th Annual Conference, Warwick Hotel, New York. Theme: "Confronting Fundamental Problems in Society and Sociology." For information, see <www.sociological-imagination.org>. Contact: Bernard Phillips at bernieflps@aol.com or David Knottnerus at david.knottnerus@okstate.edu.

August 10-12, 2007. International Visual Sociology Association Conference, New York, NY. Theme: "Public Views of the Private; Private Views of the Public." <www.visualsociology.org>.

August 14-17, 2007. ISA Research Committee on Social Stratification, RC28 Montreal, Canada. Theme: "Cumulative Advantage: Education, Health, Wealth and Institutional Contexts."

September 3-6, 2007. 8th European Sociological Association Conference, Glasgow, United Kingdom. Contact: esa8thconference@gcal.ac.uk; <www.esa8thconference.com>.

September 5-7, 2007. CRESC Annual Conference 2007, University of Manchester. Theme: "Re-thinking Cultural Economy." This Conference seeks to assess where the various debates about culture and economy and cultural economy are, and to explore where they may be going in the future. Contact: CRESC Conference Administration, 178 Waterloo Place, Oxford Road, University of Manchester, Manchester M13 9PL; Tel: +44(0)161 275 8985; fax +44(0)161 275 8985; email cresc@manchester.ac.uk.

September 12-14, 2007. Work, Employment & Society (WES) Conference 2007,

University of Aberdeen, Scotland, United Kingdom. Theme: "Beyond These Shores: Sinking or Swimming in the New Globalized Economy?" For more information, visit the conference website at <www.abdn.ac.uk/wes2007>.

September 26-29, 2007. 7th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology (ESC), Bologna, Italy. Theme: "Crime, Crime Prevention and Communities in Europe."

October 17-19, 2007. International Association for Time Use Research XXVIII Conference, Washington, DC. Theme: "Work vs. Play." <www.atusers.umd.edu/IATUR2007/>.

October 18-20, 2007. The Society for the Study of Human Development 5th Biennial Meeting, Pennsylvania State University. Theme: "Crossing Boundaries in Human Development." Contact: Toni C. Antonucci, Program Committee Chair, Department of Psychology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48106; tca@umich.edu; <www.sshdonline.org/meetings.htm>.

October 25-28, 2007. Association of Humanist Sociology 2007 Annual Meeting, Hilton Garden Inn, Henderson, Nevada. Theme: "Expanding our Branches: Nourishing our Roots." Contact: Emma Bailey, Program Chair, at bailey@wnmu.edu.

November 1-2, 2007. CPST National Conference, Washington, DC. Theme: "The Present and Future Status of the American STEM Workforce." Contact: Commission on Professionals in Science and Technology, 1200 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 113, Washington, DC 20005; (202) 326-7080; fax (202) 842-1603; info@cpst.org; <www.cpst.org>.

November 15-19, 2007. The Social Capital Foundation 2007 Conference, Hawaii. Theme: "Multiethnicity and Social Capital." <www.socialcapital-foundation.org/conferences/synopsis.htm>.

November 18-24, 2007. ISA International Laboratory for PhD Students in Sociology. Theme: "Globalization, Social Problems and Social Policy." <www.ucm.es/info/isa/isa_lab.htm>.

November 22-24, 2007. 8th International Conference on Asian Youth and Childhoods 2007, Lucknow, India. The conference will provide many opportunities for for social science academics and professionals to interact with members inside and outside their disciplines. Visit <www.ayc2007.com>. Contact: ayc2007@rediffmail.com.

Funding

The **Leopold Leadership Program** at the Woods Institute for the Environment at Stanford University announces the call for applications for the 2008 Leopold Leadership Fellowships. Mid-career academic environmental scientists from North America are invited to apply for the 2008 fellowships that provide scientific leadership, communications, and outreach training. Through a competitive process, the Leopold Leadership Program selects up to 20 fellows to participate in an intensive training program designed to build and enhance the skills of academic environmental scientists to communicate with policy makers, media representatives, businesses, non-profit organizations, and the general public. The program's mission is to advance environmental decision-making by providing academic environmental scientists with the skills and connections needed to be effective leaders and communicators. The program seeks candidates with terminal degrees from a broad range of disciplines including the social sciences and technical, medical and engineering fields related to the environment. Applicants must be at mid-career as a tenured or tenure-track professor (associate professor or professor level or equivalent), and be active in teaching and research. The training is offered in English

and focuses on U.S.-based institutions, audiences, and policy making. Full details and application documents are available online at <www.leopoldleadership.org>. Deadline: April 16, 2007.

Science of Science and Innovation Policy. The Directorate for Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences (SBE) at the National Science Foundation (NSF) aims to foster the development of the knowledge, theories, data, tools, and human capital needed to cultivate a new Science of Science and Innovation Policy (SciSIP). SciSIP will underwrite fundamental research that creates new explanatory models and analytic tools designed to inform the nation's public and private sectors about the processes through which investments in science and engineering (S&E) research are transformed into social and economic outcomes. SciSIP's goals are to understand the contexts, structures and processes of S&E research, to evaluate reliably the tangible and intangible returns from investments in research and development (R&D), and to predict the likely returns from future R&D investments within tolerable margins of error. Collaborative projects are encouraged, including those that build linkages across disciplinary and national borders. The FY 2007 competition includes two emphasis areas: Analytical Tools and Model Building. The emergent body of research will develop and utilize techniques for retrospective and prospective analyses. Contact: Kaye Husbands Fealing, (703) 292-7267, khusband@nsf.gov; <www.nsf.gov/pubs/2007/nsf07547/nsf07547.htm>.

CDC Grants for Public Health Research Dissertation. The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), <www.cdc.gov/nchs/>, has particular interest in supporting dissertation research on (1)

survey methodology and statistics or (2) projects using NCHS data sets alone or in conjunction with other data sets. Dissertation applications must focus on methodological and research topics that address the mission and research interests of CDC. The full CDC Announcement can be found at <grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PAR-07-231.html>. Contact: Virginia S. Cain, Director of Extramural Research, National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 3311 Toledo Road, Room 7211, Hyattsville, MD 20782; (301) 458-4395; fax (301) 458-4020; vcain@cdc.gov.

National Children's Study seeks proposals for new study centers, which begins its next phase. The National Children's Study has issued a request for proposals to award contracts to up to 20 new study centers. These centers will manage operations in as many as 30 communities across the United States. The National Children's Study seeks to examine the effects of environmental influences on human health and development by enrolling a representative sample of more than 100,000 infants from across the United States and following them from before birth until age 21. The request for proposals represents the next step in implementing the study, which began in 2005 with the awarding of contracts to seven initial, or vanguard, centers in seven U.S. communities. These new study centers must successfully demonstrate such capabilities as collection and management of biological and environmental specimens; the capacity to develop community networks for identifying, recruiting, and retaining eligible mothers and infants; and the ability to secure the privacy of the data collected. Detailed information on the National Children's Study is available at <www.nationalchildrensstudy.gov>. The request for proposals is available

at <www1.fbo.gov/spg/HHS/NIH/NICHD/RFP%2DNIH%2DNICHD%2DNCS%2D07%2D11/Attachments.html>.

Competitions

2007 WLS Pilot Grant Program. The Center for Demography of Health and Aging (CDHA) at the University of Wisconsin-Madison will award two to three pilot grants to investigators using the Wisconsin Longitudinal Study (WLS) data for scholarly research. Selected recipients will receive \$10,000 to support their research, along with a residency at CDHA, where they will receive training and support in use of WLS data. Eligibility: Applications are welcomed from investigators in such diverse fields as anthropology, demography, economics, epidemiology, family studies, genetics, gerontology, human development, psychology, and sociology. Applicants must have a doctoral-level degree. This grant program is intended to support new users and new uses of WLS data. We encourage applications from junior researchers (i.e., with fewer than five years since completing their doctoral-level degree) as well as more experienced researchers who have not previously used WLS data. Applicants must be affiliated with either educational institutions or with 501(c) (3) nonprofit organizations. The deadline for application is May 25, 2007. To apply submit a research proposal (five page maximum) and a CV either electronically (preferred) or printed to: Carol Roan, Center for Demography of Health and Aging, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1180 Observatory Drive, Room 4430, Madison, WI 53706; (608) 265-6196; roan@ssc.wisc.edu. More information about the WLS and the pilot grant program including questionnaires,

codebooks, and public data may be found at the WLS pilot grant website, <www.ssc.wisc.edu/wlsresearch/pilot>.

Margaret Clark Award Sponsored by the Association for Anthropology and Gerontology. The 15th annual Margaret Clark Award, with a cash prize of \$500 for graduate and \$250 for undergraduate students, is given to the outstanding paper in anthropology and gerontology. The competition aims to support the continued pursuit of the insights and ideals demonstrated by Margaret Clark, a pioneer in the multidisciplinary study of socio-cultural gerontology and medical anthropology, and a scholar committed to mentoring younger colleagues. Contributions are invited from students of all disciplines and methods. We welcome submissions that are research, analytic, or literary in nature, and academic, applied or practice oriented. The relation to lifespan and aging issues must be discussed. Decisions will be made solely by reference to the caliber of the manuscript. All submissions must be original and not previously published. The length should approximate that of a journal article. Submissions must include: (1) a cover letter listing the author's address, institutional affiliation, and phone number; (2) a statement of student status signed by a faculty member; (3) three copies of the manuscript, and (4) a brief abstract. Text should be typed double-spaced on one side of the paper. Any standard bibliographic format may be used. Manuscripts must be postmarked by June 1, 2007. Only complete submissions will be considered. Contact: Mark Luborsky, Clark Award Chair, Institute of Gerontology, Wayne State University, 87 East Ferry Street, 252 Knapp Building, Detroit, MI 48202; email ab8592@wayne.edu; <www.iog.wayne.edu/margaretclark.php>.

In the News

Paul Amato, Pennsylvania State University, was a guest on National Public Radio's February 19, 2007, *Diane Rehm Show*, discussing his book *Alone Together*, which examines the changing institution of marriage in American Society.

Monte Bute, Metropolitan State University, wrote an opinion piece on Minnesota's commitment to higher education that appeared in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* on February 27, 2007.

Camille Z. Charles, University of Pennsylvania, was quoted in a February 9 *Chronicle of Higher Education* article about her study finding that black students at selective colleges are increasingly immigrants.

Mark Chaves, University of Arizona, was quoted in a February 25 *Washington Post* article on the divide in the Episcopal Church.

Héctor R. Cordero-Guzmán, Baruch College-CUNY, was interviewed for CBS 2 New York's series, "Latino Power," airing February 27 and 28.

Shelley J. Correll, Cornell University, had her research on work place discrimination against mothers mentioned in a February 22, 2007, *New York Times* article.

Bella DePaulo, University of California-Santa Barbara, was quoted in a February 19 *Washington Post* article about lying to protect others.

Doug Downey, Ohio State University, was interviewed by the Associated Press on a study he co-authored on why children gain more weight over the summer.

Did you know that ASA members could save money on auto insurance?



Did you know that members of the American Sociological Association can get a special group discount on auto insurance through Liberty Mutual's Group Savings Plus® program? And you could save even more with a group discount on your home insurance, and a multi-policy discount if you insure both your auto and home.

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GSP-MA 03/07

The article appeared in numerous media publications in mid-march.

Barry Glassner, University of Southern California, was quoted in the *LA Times* on February 19, 2007, about his book *The Gospel of Food: Everything You Think You Know About Food Is Wrong*, and on February 19 in *USA Today* and February 17 on *Newsday.com* on food tourism.

Heather Hofmeister, University of Aachen, was featured as a scientific expert for the television science magazine *Delta* on the theme "The Future of the Family," broadcast on September 7, 2006 on the German public television station 3sat.

Jerry Lembcke, Holy Cross College, was interviewed for the October 13, 2006, newsletter *Counterpunch* by **Stephen Phillion**, St. Cloud State College. His "Reflections on the Antiwar Documentary, *Sir, No Sir*," was posted at History News Network website on November 6, 2006.

Micki McGee, New York University, was interviewed and quoted by Craig Wilson of *USA Today* on January 11 and by Abby Ellin of *The New York Times* January 25 about her book *Self-Help, Inc: Makeover Culture in American Life* and new trends in self-help literature and personal coaching.

Patricia Yancey Martin, Florida State University, was featured in the 2007 edition of Florida State University's *College of Social Sciences Magazine*, regarding her scholarship on gender and her book on organizations that deal with rape victims.

Mignon R. Moore, University of California-Los Angeles, was interviewed and quoted extensively in the *Metro New York* newspaper about her research on the relationship of black and Latina lesbians and gay people to minority communities on February 23.

J. Steven Picou, University of South Alabama, was quoted on the burdens placed on researchers who receive subpoenas for their data in the February 5, 2007, issue of *Business Week* magazine in an article entitled "Keeping Lawyers Out of the Lab."

Brian Powell, Indiana University, was quoted in a Reuters article on why children gain more weight during summer vacation. Over 180 media outlets reported on Powell's study, co-authored with **Laura Hamilton** and **Simon Cheng**, from the February 2007 *American Sociological Review*, "Adoptive Parents, Adaptive Parents: Evaluating the Importance of Biological Ties for Parental Investment" was covered by major news media such as Associated Press and NBC.

Zhenchao Qian, Ohio State University, was interviewed by several news outlets, including *USA Today* and *U.S. News and World Report* on his study, "Social Boundaries and Marital Assimilation: Interpreting Trends in Racial and Ethnic Inter-marriage," which appeared in the February 2007 issue of the *American Sociological Review*.

Phillip Rieff had his book, *Charisma: The Gift of Grace, and How it Has Been Taken Away From Us*, reviewed in the March 4 *New York Times* Book Review.

Ronald Rindfuss, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, was cited in a March 4 *New York Times Magazine* article for his research on Norwegian birth rates.

Jack Rothman, University of California-Los Angeles, was profiled in a *LA Times* article on February 15, 2007, about his comedy routines.

David R. Segal, University of Maryland, was quoted in *The Village Voice* on January 30 regarding Marine Corps recruiting. He and **Morten Ender**, United States Military Academy, were quoted in an article in the *National Journal* on February 3 on their research on the racial composition of the American military and military fatalities in Iraq and Afghanistan. He was interviewed on BBC radio's "The World" on

February 12 regarding women in combat. The interview was also carried on WGBH (Boston) and other PRI stations. He was quoted in the Wallingford, CT, *News* on February 16 regarding his research on the socio-economic background of American soldiers. He was quoted in *USA Today*, the *Post Chronicle*, and the UPI wire regarding the attrition of older recruits from the Army and in the South Florida *Sun-Sentinel* on military veterans opposing the war in Iraq on February 20.

Kim Scipes, Purdue University North Central, had her article on her trip to Venezuela, "10 Days in Venezuela: A Visit to the Land of Hope," published on <venezuelanalysis.org>.

Pamela Smock, University of Michigan, was quoted in a March 4 *New York Times* and *Washington Post* article about a decline in married couples with children.

Karen Sternheimer, University of Southern California, was interviewed by several news outlets on her article, "Do Video Games Kill," which appears in the current issue of *Contexts*. Her piece was covered by *USA Today* and Reuters, as well as by radio and television stations.

Mary Waters, Harvard University, was quoted in a February 10 *New York Times* article about Harvard University naming its first female president.

Rose Weitz, Arizona State University, had her research on the social meanings and consequences of women's hair featured in the documentary *Hairstyle Confidential*, which was aired nationally by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation on January 18, 2007. Weitz appeared at several points during the documentary, to help provide a broader context for such topics as why women's identities are linked to their hairstyles, and how women's hairstyles affect their job prospects.

Elaine Wethington, Cornell University, wrote a letter to the editor about allowing young girls to read whatever type of books they are interested in. It appeared in the February 14 *New York Times*.

David Yamane, Wake Forest University, was quoted in *U.S. Catholic* in December 2006 for a story on Catholics Conversion and in the *Allentown Morning Call* on October 22, 2006, on Catholic seminarians.

Dan Zuberi, University of British Columbia, was a guest on a one hour National Public Radio's Weekday show in the Seattle/Puget Sound region about working poverty in Seattle and Vancouver and on his book *Differences That Matter: Social Policy and the Working Poor in the United States and Canada* on February 26.

Geneviève Zubrzycki, University of Michigan, appeared on PBS *Jim Lehrer's NewsHour* on January 8, 2007. She was invited to comment on the resignation of Warsaw archbishop Stanislaw Wielgus after the revelation of his collaboration with the secret police during the Communist era in Poland.

Harriet Zuckerman, Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, was quoted in a February 10 *New York Times* article on the closing of an ESP lab.

Awards

Jeffrey C. Alexander, Yale University, received the 2006 Professional and Scholarly Publishing Award from the Association of American Publishers in the category "Sociology and Social Work" for his book, *The Civil Sphere*.

Judith K. Barr, Qualidigm, received the Distinguished Service Award from Women in Health Management, Inc. at their 2006 Leadership Event. Barr was a founder and served as the first president (from 1989-94) of this New York-based professional association for women in health fields.

Anne Barrett and **John Taylor**, both of Florida State University, were approved in January 2007 for promotion to the rank of Associate Professor with tenure, starting fall 2007.

Amy Cass, University of Delaware, and **Evelyn Perry**, Indiana University, were two of the eight graduate students awarded the 2007 K. Patricia Cross Future Leaders Awards from the Association of American Colleges and Universities.

Francesco Duina, Bates College, had her book, *The Social Construction of Free Trade: The EU, NAFTA, and Mercosur*, named an "Outstanding Academic Title" for 2006 by the editors of *Choice magazine*, published by the Association of College & Research Libraries.

Steve Derne, SUNY-Geneseo, is a recipient of the SUNY Geneseo Womyn's Action Coalition Gender Equity Award. The Womyn's Action Coalition, an undergraduate student organization, recognized awardees for their attention to the issue of gender equity and their efforts to effect change in the community.

Heather Hofmeister, University of Aachen, **Hans-Peter Blossfeld**, University of Bamberg, and **Melinda Mills**, University of Groningen, accepted a Descartes Prize Finalist award for collaborative European research at the European Commission Science and Society Awards Ceremony in Brussels on March 7, 2007, on behalf of the Globalife Project.

Candace Kruttschnitt, University of Minnesota, has been selected as one of the 2007-10 Scholars of the College.

Judith Lorber, Graduate Center and Brooklyn College-CUNY, is the 2007 recipient of the Eastern Sociological Society Merit Award. It goes to a "distinguished scholar" who has "made outstanding contributions to the discipline, the profession, and the ESS."

Patricia Yancey Martin, Florida State University, received the Feminist Activism Award from Sociologists for Women in Society in 2006, an award that required her to give lectures on two U.S. campuses about her research and meet with local activists concerned with the welfare of women and girls. She was also selected as one of seven Phi Beta Kappa members for the southeast region's Phi Beta Kappa Fellows Lectureship Program for 2007.

Mignon R. Moore, University of California-Los Angeles, was recently honored by the Human Rights Campaign as a rising leader in the black LGBT community for her work on race and same-sex union formation among black and Latina lesbian-headed families in New York.

Deana Rohlinger was chosen as the Florida State University Sociology Department's J. Michael Armer Faculty Best Teacher in 2006.

Transitions

Heather Hofmeister, previously an assistant professor at the University of Bamberg (Germany), has received a tenured professorship of sociology at the University of Aachen (RWTH Aachen, Germany) beginning April 1, 2007.

Verna Keith has been named a full professor at Florida State University.

George Luke was appointed visiting assistant in sociology at Florida State University.

Janice McCabe has been named an assistant professor at Florida State University.

Annette Schwabe was appointed assistant in sociology at Florida State University.

People

Amy Binder, University of California-San Diego, is the new vice president-elect of the Pacific Sociological Association.

Anthony Cortese, Southern Methodist University, was invited by the National Academy of Sciences to evaluate Ford Fellowship proposals in Sociology, American Studies, and Interdisciplinary Studies as part of a panel that met in Washington, DC, March 1-3.

Carolyn Cummings Perrucci, Purdue University, has been elected a member of the Board of Directors, Society for the Study of Social Problems, for a three-year term.

Sarah Damaske, New York University, received a Woodrow Wilson Dissertation Grant in Women's Studies, Women's Health, and Children's Health for "Moving on Up? The Role of Work and Family in Women's Mobility Paths."

Minjeong Kim, SUNY-Albany, received a Woodrow Wilson Dissertation Grant in Women's Studies, Women's Health, and Children's Health for "Gendered International Marriage Migration Under Globalization."

Rosemary Powers, Eastern Oregon University, **Candan Duran-Aydintug**, University of Colorado-Denver, **Belinda Robnett**, University of California-Irvine, and **Melanie Jones**, University of California-Davis, are newly elected members of the Pacific Sociological Association Council.

Saskia Sassen, University of Chicago, is a 2007-2008 Phi Beta Kappa Visiting Scholar. Phi Beta Kappa Visiting Scholars serve as ambassadors for the Society and make a substantial contribution to the intellectual life of the campus. If interested in having a Phi Beta Kappa Visiting Scholar come to your campus, email visitingsscholar@pbk.org.

Kim Scipes, Purdue University North Central, presented her paper, "AFL-CIO Foreign Policy Program and John Sweeney: Progressive Change or Return to Labor Imperialism," at the sessions of Research Committee (RC) 44, "Comparative Labor Movements." She was elected to the Board of RC 44 for a four-year term. Scipes served as one of three invited speakers for opening night debate at an international labor history conference, "Worlds of Labour: Southern African Labour History in an International Context," at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg.

Judith Treas, University of California-Irvine, is the new president-elect of the Pacific Sociological Association.

Members' New Books

William R. Avison, The University of Western Ontario, **Jane D. Mcleod**, Indiana University, and **Bernice A. Pescosolido**, Indiana University, eds., *Mental Health, Social Mirror* (Springer Publishing, 2007).

Dean John Champion, **Richard Hartley**, and **Gary Rabe**, *Criminal Courts: Structure, Process and Issues*, 2nd edition (Pearson/Prentice Hall, 2008).

Dean John Champion, *Probation, Parole, and Community Corrections*, 6th edition (Pearson/Prentice Hall, 2008).

Heather Hofmeister, University of Aachen, and **Hans-Peter Blossfeld**, University of Bamberg, eds., *Globalization, Uncertainty, and Women's Careers: An International Comparison* (Edward Elgar Press, 2006).

Diana Khor, Hosei University, and **Saori Kamano**, National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, eds., *Lesbians in East Asia: Diversity, Identities and Resistance* (Haworth Press Inc., 2006).

Karen Secombe, Portland State University, *Families in Poverty, Vol. 1, Families in the Twenty-first Century Series* (Allyn and Bacon, 2007).

Barbara R. Walters, CUNY-Kingsborough, **Vincent Corrigan**, and **Peter T. Ricketts**, *The Feast of Corpus Christi* (Pennsylvania State University Press, 2006).

Geneviève Zubrzycki, University of Michigan, *The Crosses of Auschwitz: Nationalism and Religion in Post-Communist Poland* (University of Chicago Press, 2006).

Other Organizations

Czechoslovak History Conference has changed its name to the Czechoslovak Studies Association. For more information about this organization, please visit <www.czechoslovakhistory.org>.

Summer Programs

The NIH Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR) and its partners are sponsoring a Summer Research Institute to address essential conceptual, methodological and practical issues involved in planning and carrying

Short Courses in Philadelphia
Taught by Paul Allison

EVENT HISTORY ANALYSIS

July 9-13, Using SAS

July 23-27, Using Stata

CATEGORICAL DATA ANALYSIS

July 16-20

www.StatisticalHorizons.com

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

out research that is jointly conducted by communities and researchers. The Institute will take place at the University of Chicago Gleacher Center in Chicago, IL, July 9-13, 2007. Applications are due on May 7. For additional information, visit <obsr.od.nih.gov/summerinstitute2007/index.html>.

Deaths

Judith Nelson Cates, formerly of Little Falls, MN, passed away on January 23, 2007, in Reston, VA, at the age of 76.

Jean Baker Miller, psychoanalyst and social activist, died at her home in Brookline, MA, on July 29.

Martin Trow, University of California-Berkeley, died from a brain tumor at his home on February 24.

Obituaries

Thomas A. Lyson
(1948–2006)

Thomas Anthony Lyson, the Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor of Development Sociology at Cornell University, died on December 28, 2006 of cancer.

He completed his PhD (1976) at Michigan State University. He began his sociological career with a primary focus on youth, and later turned to a focus on the structure of economic opportunities, especially in rural areas. From this work came numerous journal articles as well as a series of books that include *High Tech, Low Tech, No Tech: Recent Occupational and Industrial Changes in the South* (with William Falk, 1988); *Two Sides to the Sumbelt: The Growing Divergence Between the Rural and Urban South* (1989); *Rural Sociology and Development: Rural Labor Markets* (edited with W. Falk, 1989); *Forgotten Places: Uneven Development and the Loss of Opportunity in Rural America* (edited with W. Falk, 1993).

When Prof. Lyson joined the Cornell faculty, he turned his attention to the changing structure of agriculture, particularly on how technological changes were affecting the dairy industry and on sustainability in agriculture. His latest work concentrated on the structures of economic opportunities and of agriculture into his conception of civic agriculture. Here he applied his work in the Farming Alternatives Program (later renamed the Community, Food, and Agriculture Program). Out of this era came co-authored journal articles, including "Local Capitalism, Civic Engagement, and Socioeconomic Well-being" (1998) and "Civil Society and Agricultural Sustainability" (1998) as well as his last two books: *Civic Agriculture: Reconnecting Farm, Food and Community* (1994) and *Remaking the North American Food System* (edited with C. Hinrichs, forthcoming).

Professor Lyson took teaching and mentoring students very seriously. He challenged students to see "the big picture" and to think theoretically, but in a way that left them feeling competent and inspired. He was also engaged in public life in ways that reflected his sociological interests and passions. In the small village of Freeville, NY, where he lived during his tenure at Cornell, he served in the village government in a variety of capacities, including as a member of the zoning board and two terms as Mayor. He was an active leader in a successful campaign to retain the village's elementary school after the school district proposed closing it.

Professionally, Professor Lyson was active in the American Sociological Association, the Rural Sociological Society, and the Agriculture, Food and Human Values Society. As editor of *Rural Sociology* from 1996-99, he made a great effort to ensure that the journal reflected the range of methodological orientations and topics investigated by the rural sociologists and others who were members of the Rural Sociological Society.

Prof. Lyson is survived by his widow,

Loretta Carrillo, daughters, Mercedes and Helena, and numerous current and former graduate students. The Department of Development Sociology is planning a celebration of his life and work in June 23, 2007. Memorial contributions may be sent to Memorial-Sloan Kettering Research, 1275 York Ave., New York, New York 10021 or to the "Lyson Memorial Fund" (payable to Department of Development Sociology), c/o Prof. Max Pfeffer, Department of Development Sociology, Cornell University, Warren Hall, Ithaca, NY 14853-7801.

Gilbert Gillespie, Cornell University
William Falk, University of Maryland

Martin Trow
(1926–2007)

Martin Trow, professor emeritus of public policy at the University of California-Berkeley and an internationally recognized leader in higher education studies, died at the age of 80.

Trow died at his home on February 24, seven months after being diagnosed with an inoperable brain tumor. Trow is credited with being the first scholar to describe the transition in higher education from elite to mass to universal student access in a seminal paper written in 1973 for the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Trow began his career at UC Berkeley as an assistant professor in the Department of Sociology in 1957, the same year that the Center for Studies in Higher Education was established on campus. In 1958, Trow joined the center, which was the first academic research institute in the United States to focus on higher education policy issues.

As a researcher at the center, Trow took a scholarly approach to such topics as faculty recruitment, undergraduate peer influence, and gender and ethnic diversity in academia.

"Always with a comparative eye toward countries like Great Britain, Sweden and Japan, he crafted essay after essay on the economic, political and social class implications of the development of mass education," said Neil Smelser. "His voice on this core feature of twentieth-century education could not be ignored by either scholars or political leaders."

Trow served as director of the center from 1977-88. While director, he was credited with increasing the interdisciplinary nature of the center and with encouraging more studies and seminars on graduate education, undergraduate curriculum and new modes of instruction. Through his own long-term efforts and intellect, Martin Trow made Berkeley's Center for Studies in Higher Education what it is today and established its international stature.

Trow was born in New York City in 1926, and grew up in Brooklyn. His undergraduate studies were interrupted in 1943 by his service in the U.S. Navy. He left the military in 1946 with the rank of lieutenant.

The following year, Trow earned his bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering from the Stevens Institute of Technology in New Jersey. He worked briefly as an engineer before beginning his graduate studies in sociology in 1948 at Columbia University, where he earned his Ph.D. in 1956.

Trow taught and did research at Bennington College in Vermont from 1953 until he joined the UC Berkeley faculty in 1957. On campus the following year, he met his wife, Katherine Bernhardt, whom he married in 1960.

Trow was promoted to associate professor in 1962, and to full professor in 1968. In 1969, he moved to the campus's Graduate (now the Goldman) School of Public Policy.

Although Trow is most recognized for his research in comparative higher education, he also published influential research on populist movements. In *Union Democracy*, a book he co-authored in 1956 with Seymour Lipset and James Coleman, Trow explained the lively internal political life of a printers' union. He wrote one of the earliest articles on the social basis of Joseph McCarthy's right-wing populist movement. That paper, "Small Business, Tolerance and Support for McCarthy,"

was published in 1958 in the *American Journal of Sociology*.

McCarthyism was attractive because this unstable, unpredictable life of small business owners fosters a tendency in them to find scapegoats for problems, according to the paper. Since then, many similar protest politicians, including George Wallace, Ross Perot and David Duke, have found core support from small business owners, Wilensky added.

Throughout his career, Trow chaired or served on several national and international commissions and advisory committees at the U.S. Department of Education, the National Research Council, the National Institute of Education, the College Entrance Examination Board and the Swedish National Agency for Higher Education.

Trow was also a member or fellow of numerous professional societies and organizations, including the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the National Academy of Education, the Society for Research in Higher Education in Great Britain, and the Swedish Center for Advanced Study in the Social Sciences.

In 1997, he was awarded the Berkeley Citation for Distinguished Achievement and Notable Service to the University, the campus's highest award. In November 2006, he was awarded the Howard Bowen Distinguished Career Award by the Association for the Study of Higher Education.

Trow has been a distinguished visiting scholar at Nuffield College in Oxford, the London School of Economics, and the Institute for Studies in Higher Education at Hokkaido University in Sapporo, Japan. He had also been awarded honorary degrees from the University of Stockholm, the University of Sussex, the University of Northumbria at Newcastle, the University of Warwick, the University of Lancaster, and Carleton College, where he was a trustee for many years.

He has written more than 150 articles and 11 books.

Upon his retirement in 1993, Trow became an emeritus professor at the Graduate School for Public Policy at UC Berkeley.

Trow is survived by his wife, Katherine Bernhardt Trow of Kensington, California; sons, Paul Trow of Natick, Mass., and Peter Trow of Santa Barbara, Calif.; daughter, Sarah Eydum, of Antioch, Calif.; and grandson, Daniel Trow of Franklin, Tenn.

Sarah Yang, University of California-Berkeley, Media Relations

Editors' Reports

American Sociological Review

Review Process: The ASR continues to receive a large volume of first rate submissions. The acceptance rate thus remains quite low at 10 percent. We have worked hard to keep the average turnaround time low at just under 11 weeks.

Publicity Successes: Following the lead of Jerry Jacobs, the prior ASR editor, and with the encouragement of the ASA Publications Committee and ASA Council, the ASR staff is working hard to give the discipline's best research greater public visibility. Notable successes include McPherson, Smith-Lovin, and Brashears' article on social isolation in America, Lichter and Qian's article on inter-racial marriage, and Hamilton, Powell and Cheng's article on adoption successes. With the help of authors, we are preparing press friendly abstracts of selected ASR bi-monthly in coordination with the public release of the journal. Sujata Sinha, the ASA's new press officer, and the author's university press officers, are sent these media-friendly summaries for use in their own press releases, which are then brought to the attention of relevant media outlets. Such coordination—between the ASR office, authors' own university media relations experts, and the ASA press office—seems to be working. We are and

remain encouraged by the enthusiasm that the public holds for sociological topics, once they are translated into accessible language and packages.

Range of Submissions: The topics of the articles submitted to the ASR are extremely diverse and this speaks volumes about the discipline's range and appeal. Areas in which only limited submission are received include qualitative and experimental research and papers that are primarily methodological in focus. As the discipline's flagship journal we seek to publish papers that have broad interest to the discipline from all substantive and methodological approaches in the discipline. We thus encourage submissions that fully reflect that diversity, and we pledge to do our best to provide a fair and timely review for all articles received.

Editorial Board and Reviewers: One of the key ingredients to ensuring that the true richness and excitement of the field makes its way into the pages of the ASR is by assembling a strong and diverse reviewer pool. We have been doing so since July, and have been overwhelmed by the citizenship, thoughtfulness, and continued commitment of the ASR's reviewers. We have also maintained such diversity on the editorial board itself. This includes a larger and methodologically broad group of 7 deputies, as well as the addition of 13 new board members to replace the 13 that rotated off as of January first. With the addition of new deputies and board members, the current ASR board is comprised of 68 board members, of whom 41 percent are women and 25 percent are racial/ethnic minority. We will continue to consider diversity in both background and methodological orientation as individuals rotate off and onto the board. We thank existing board members and especially those now rotating off the board after a three-year commitment. We also welcome our new board members.

Challenges: Limited page allocations and the desire to publish as many articles as possible push issues of length to the fore. Many sociology journals are restricting submissions to set limits, such as 8,500 words. We recognize that publishing diverse articles and serving a diverse audience warns against such rigid limits. However, we constantly have to encourage reluctant authors to edit their articles toward more reasonable lengths. And, truly, a significant number would be better, tighter, and more readable at two thirds the length they are initially submitted. We hope that what many experience as negative pressures for shortening articles will end up having positive consequences for creating tighter arguments and more readable prose.

Vincent Roscigno and Randy Hodson, Editors

Contemporary Sociology

Books Considered: The editorial office of *Contemporary Sociology* received 954. The total number of books that the editors examined was 954.

Review Process: 388 books were screened by editors and accepted for review for the year and the number of reviews received for the year was 410. 321 reviews were finished and published for Volume 35. 229 were classified as "No Review" and 212 were classified as "Take Note." There were 122 New Books pending triage at the time of this report.

Production Lag: The editorial office, on average, schedules reviews, articles, symposia, and review essays for publication within eight weeks after the materials arrive. The journal's managing editor, Jenny Fan, edits and formats all the work received in preparation for publication. Most contributors send electronic copies of their work. The production lag, redefined and to be calculated in the new database, will represent the time between receipt of the review and the publication date.

Items Published: The breakdown of the items published in Volume 35 contain the following: 321 book reviews, 16 symposium essays, 24 review essays, 9 comments, and 2 other. The total number of items published is 371.

Editorial Board Members and Reviewers: 16 women, 24 men, and 13 minorities

compose the outgoing editorial board.

During its first year at the University of California-Irvine, *Contemporary Sociology* has followed through with its initiative to present symposia that highlight the ways sociology informs public debate and public policy. Some of the featured subject titles of 2006 included: "Natural Disasters," "Morality Battles," and "Israel/Palestine." *Contemporary Sociology* started off 2007 with "Religion" and some of the upcoming symposia will be on security and surveillance, states and development, labor, and "political Islam" in the post-9/11 era.

Part of the editors' initiative included plans to disseminate symposia beyond regular subscribers to relevant lawmakers, non-profit organizations, professionals, and media interested in the topics. We have distributed several symposia, recipients including the House of Representatives, the Senate, FEMA, the Red Cross, and media centers such as CNN, NPR, and MSNBC News. We have received favorable feedback from disaster research centers, governors, and members of congress. CS will continue its plans for outreach with upcoming symposia; thanks, in advance, to the Public Affairs and Public Information program at ASA for coordinating with our efforts for specific dissemination.

Valerie Jenness, David A. Smith, and Judith Stepan-Norris, Editors

Contexts

During our second year as editors of *Contexts* the flow of submissions continued to increase rapidly. Because of the large number of proposals and submissions, we now have an acceptance rate comparable to that of other ASA journals. *Contexts* has become a desirable publication outlet. (The figures given in the table date from March 2006 only, as that is when we adopted the Journal Builder program to track submissions.)

At the ASA Annual Meeting last year in Montreal, we sponsored the first annual *Contexts* forum, a well-attended panel on the causes and consequences of mass murder. A version of it will appear in our May issue. At the New York meetings this coming August, we are sponsoring a forum on corporate governance.

The largest market for *Contexts* aside from ASA members continues to be undergraduate students. Increasing numbers of instructors are requiring articles or asking students to subscribe to the magazine. A recent *Footnotes* article detailed the several ways that you can get *Contexts* into the classroom, and there is now a page on our website (www.contextsmagazine.org) to help you do this. This summer, W.W. Norton will publish a *Contexts* reader containing almost 70 of our articles and keyword essays most suitable for course use.

We encourage all readers to email us with their comments and suggestions: jg9@nyu.edu and jmjasper@juno.com. We are also pleased that two great sociologists, Chris Uggen and Doug Hartmann of the University of Minnesota, will be taking over as editors at the end of 2007.

Jeff Goodwin and James M. Jasper, Editors

Journal of Health and Social Behavior

Personnel: During 2006 we had only one change in personnel at the *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*. Ashley B. Thompson, an advanced graduate student at Vanderbilt University, took over the position of Managing Editor for Reviews in May from Ranae J. Evenson, who took an assistant professorship at Bowling Green State University. Although Ashley's expertise is in social psychology and the sociology of the South, she has rapidly mastered the leading researchers and subfields in medical sociology in the course of this job. Brent Winter, a freelance writer with many years of experience in production and copyediting, continues on capably as the Managing Editor for Production. Andrew Cognard-Black, Assistant Professor of Sociology at St. Mary's College of Maryland, continues as long-term copyeditor for the journal.

Overall Operations and Manuscript Flow. *JHSB* published 26 articles in 2006. The number of new submissions in 2006 (N = 159) was somewhat higher than in 2005 (N = 140) but generally in line with the annual number of new submissions received by the journal from 1990 through 2006 (mean = 144).

In 2006, 268 manuscripts were considered. I made editorial decisions on 233 papers (87 percent); the remaining papers were still out under review. Of the 233 decisions made, 36 percent were "reject," 14 percent were "reject without review," 27 percent were "revise and resubmit," 12 percent were "conditional accept," and 10 percent were "accept." One paper was withdrawn by the author from consideration.

The mean time lag between manuscript submission and editorial decision in 2006 was 11 weeks (median = 13 weeks), consistent with the ASA guidelines of 12 weeks, or three months, to make a decision. We have maintained this mean time lag for the past two years.

The mean production lag (i.e., the time between acceptance of a paper and its appearance in print) was 7 months in 2006 (median = 5.7 months), again consistent with ASA editorial guidelines which recommend a six month lag. We have sustained this recommended lag for the past two years.

Changes in Journal Procedures. Much of our review process is now handled electronically. Most reviewers prefer to receive electronic rather than paper copies of manuscripts. Ashley Thompson converts manuscripts to read-only PDF files before emailing them to reviewers. Almost all reviewers return comments to us using our electronic review forms. Last year, Brent Winter developed procedures for copyediting manuscripts electronically. Our copyeditor has been comfortable with this change, and now our authors are correcting their copyedited papers electronically as well. The shift from paper to electronic processing continues to go smoothly.

Special Projects. With the approval of my deputy editors, Eliza Pavalko and Fred Hafferty, and the editorial board, I issued a call for papers in June 2006 for a special section of the journal on the topic of comparative health care/comparative medical systems. About six papers were submitted in response to this call; two are currently under revision and likely to be published together in 2008.

Upcoming Changes in Journal Pages. Normally, the journal has been allocated 428 pages per year by the ASA for its issues. Our typesetter recently informed us that by changing the spacing around the headings in our articles he could save about 16 pages of space without altering the appearance of our printed articles. Because most articles in *JHSB* take 16 printed pages on average, the typesetter's change will allow us to publish one additional article each year, starting in 2007.

Most importantly, the ASA Council voted in February 2007 to increase the annual page allocation for *JHSB* by an additional 64 pages per year, starting in 2007. The increase in our page allocation from ASA was due to a combination of factors: high numbers of submissions to *JHSB*, a low acceptance rate, and a very high impact factor (over the past decade, the journal has ranked just under the *American Journal of Sociology* and always above *Social Forces* in its scholarly impact). The 64 page increase will enable the publication of four more articles per year. The combination of saved pages from the typesetter's innovation and the additional pages from the ASA will permit the journal to publish a total of 31 rather than 26 articles per year, a substantial increase.

Editorial Board and Deputy Editors. Fifteen editorial board members rotated off the board at the end of 2006: Jacqueline Lowe Angel (Texas), Theodore D. Fuller (Virginia Tech), Robert A. Hummer (Texas), Corey Lee Keyes (Emory), Andrew S. London (Syracuse), William J. Magee (Toronto), Richard Allen Miech (Colorado-Denver), Samuel Noh (Toronto), Suzanne Trager Ortega (Missouri), Cynthia A. Robbins (Delaware), Jason Schnittker (Pennsylvania), Stefan Timmermans (UCLA), R. Jay Turner (Florida State), Karen Van Gundy (New Hamp-

shire), and Nicholas H. Wolfinger (Utah). I am deeply grateful for their extraordinary service and commitment to the journal. I also thank the continuing editorial board members and the many, many additional ad hoc reviewers who have contributed their time and expertise so generously to the journal. Without their contributions, we simply could not fulfill the goal of publishing the very best papers in medical sociology submitted to the journal.

The editorial board has 13 new board members whose terms run from January 1, 2007 to December 31, 2009. New board members include Ralph Catalano (California-Berkeley), Brian K. Finch (San Diego State), Susan Gore (Massachusetts-Boston), Joseph G. Grzywacz (Wake Forest), Kara Joyner (Cornell), Donald A. Lloyd (Florida State), Peggy McDonough (Toronto), Fred C. Pampel (Colorado), Christian Ritter (Kent State), Stephanie A. Robert (Wisconsin), Susan Roxburgh (Kent State), Teresa L. Scheid (North Carolina-Charlotte), and Mark B. Tausig (Akron). I have already begun to rely heavily on the professional guidance of these new editorial board members along with our faithful continuing board members.

The editorial board in 2006 was a diverse group, not only in terms of gender (44 percent female) and race/ethnicity (15 percent minority), but also in terms of methodological skills and substantive specialties. The 2007 editorial board maintains an equivalent range in its composition demographically (53 percent female, 13 percent minority), methodologically, and substantively.

Current Problems and Issues. I am happy to say that we have no new problems or issues to report.

Peggy A. Thoits, Editor

Rose Series in Sociology

2006 was our first year as an editorial team and we drew extensively on the experience, advice, and help of the former editors at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst. Indeed, with only one exception, all of the accomplishments reported in this narrative should be credited to the former editors.

Four Rose books are currently in production with Russell Sage:

- Paul Attewell and David Lavin. *Passing the Torch: Does Higher Education for the Disadvantaged Pay Off Across the Generations?*
- Melissa Hardy and Lawrence Hazelrigg. *Pension Puzzles: Questions of Principle and Principal.*
- Gay Seidman. *Citizens, Markets, and Transnational Labor Activism.*
- Madonna Harrington Meyer and Pamela Herd. *Retrenching Welfare, Entrenching Inequality: Gender, Race, and Old Age in the U.S.*

Nine other books are currently under contract:

- Rebecca Emigh, Daylan Riley, and Patricia Ahmed. *The Production of Demographic Knowledge: States, Societies, and Census Taking in Comparative and Historical Perspective.*
- Scott L. Feld. *Regulating Morality by Choice: Politics and Personal Choice in the Case of Covenant Marriage.*
- Frank Furstenberg, Julie Kmec, and Mary Fischer. *Setting Out: Establishing Success in Early Adulthood Among Urban Youth.*
- Arne Kalleberg. *Bad Jobs, Good Jobs, No Jobs: Changing Work and Workers in America.*
- Pam Oliver and James E. Yocom. *Racial Disparities in Imprisonment: Patterns, Causes, Consequence.*
- Sean O'Riain and Chris Benner. *Reworking Silicon Valley.*
- Brian Powell, Catherine Bolzendahl, Danielle Fettes, Claudia Geist, Lala Carr Steelman. *Who Counts as Kin? How Americans Define the Family.*
- Ellen Reese. *"They Say Cutback; We Say Fight Back!" Welfare Rights Activism in an Era of Retrenchment.*

Javier Auyero, Diane Barthel-Bouchier, Cynthia J. Bogard, Michael Kimmel, Daniel Levy, Timothy Moran, Naomi Rosenthal, and Michael Schwartz, Editors

Social Psychology Quarterly

Compiling a report of the activities at *Social Psychology Quarterly* in 2006 is a bittersweet enterprise. As I began to process manuscripts during August 2006, I expected to rely upon the guidance, generosity, and grace of Spencer Cahill, a dear friend of many. As members of this association are aware, Spencer passed away on October 6, 2006, a few months before his term as editor of *SPQ* was to end. Despite the encroachments of mortality, Spencer intended to fulfill his term as editor, and he completed the editing of the December 2006 issue of his journal, elegant as ever. As the new editor, I was left with fewer than ten manuscripts that awaited Spencer's wise counsel. His term as editor will be recalled as a shining moment for sociological social psychology. Spencer extended the reach of the journal to incorporate the finest works of conversation analysis. His colleagues treasured the courtesy and honor that he brought to our collective enterprise.

Every editor smuggles an agenda. And so, a rotating editorship is a blessing. With a three-year term, we operate on the treasured assumption that should you disapprove our editorial bleats, close your ears and in a short while we will be a memory. As an ex-editor-to-be, I am no different.

As a result of the strains on the Tampa office, I inherited a problem of manuscript flow. Articles were not processed as rapidly as might have occurred under happier circumstances, and the journal often appeared late. Having been in our business for too many decades, I shared the concerns of authors. I made the quixotic pledge to provide outcome letters to authors within ten weeks. We have made great strides in reducing the time to a decision. In fact, since I began processing manuscripts the average time to outcome is 61 days and only a single manuscript has been under review for over four months. To achieve this goal, I chose my managing editor with exquisite care. I asked Susan Allan, the doyenne of sociological managing editors (the brains and brawn at *AJS*), who is the best young editor around. She advised me to hire Gianna Barbera. The rest is, as they say, sociology. Gianna serves *SPQ* as both managing editor and as copy editor. Together we have instituted new systems to facilitate manuscript processing, now distributing manuscripts and reviews electronically. In our office, a stamp is harder to find than a reference to neo-classical economics.

However, our changes go beyond this technological fix. Editing a journal is a form of pedagogy. I insist that reviewers take seriously the responsibility of providing kind, tough, and useful comments. When I request reviews, I ask for "two in two": two pages of comments in two weeks. While this is particularly important for our graduate student colleagues, every author deserves the same courtesy. We provide authors with an update on the progress of their manuscript after two months, and after three months, I write a personal note. In organizing the journal, I asked two distinguished colleagues, Jane McLeod and Lisa Troyer, to serve as Deputy Editors. These scholars are more than super-reviewers, as they select reviewers and then write "meta-reviews" once these reviews arrive. Once an article is conditionally accepted for publication, it is reviewed by the journal's graduate editorial assistant, Corey Fields. His mandate is to read each manuscript as a generalist, helping to shaping the essay into a form that reaches the widest range of readers. Gianna in her role as copyeditor has my blessing to be a vigorous shaper of sociological prose. My intention is to produce a journal for readers.

Journal editing is a funny business. In how many occupations are 90 percent of the work products of professionals rejected without appeal? What bozos we must be. But this is our fate as academics. The realities of journal publishing demand this, but this bitter reality is only made palatable if our colleagues are challenged to improve their thinking through serious and conscientious feedback.

Readers of *Social Psychology Quarterly* will note changes. After many years, we

have a new look. Bypassing a color scheme redolent of borscht, I selected airy black-and-white, permitting photography on the cover. Visual sociology demands attention. Each photographer appends an essay, detailing the social psychological implications for unpoetic eyes. I also encourage brief pedagogical essays, aimed at improving the teaching of social psychology. I plan other surprises, while holding tightly to the journal's well-earned reputation for publishing the best and most exacting work in the discipline's many social psychological traditions.

I eliminated the category of research notes, a perverse incentive, creating a thin set of second-class articles. *SPQ* now publishes longer and shorter articles, and each is judged on its contribution to microsociological theory.

Another innovation is our website. Under the direction of our undergraduate editorial assistant Kasia Kadela, we have established a web presence. The journal now permits online debate on each article, as well as feedback on the direction of the journal. We will be placing appendices and other material—statistical appendices and field notes that expand articles—on the site. Check it often on the ASA web site. Within a decade journals will be web-based, but until ASA speeds or stumbles into this future, we will use our website to create a social psychological community.

For decades I have longed to serve as editor of *Social Psychology Quarterly*, a journal that I love. Our journal—ASA's second—has a fateful mandate. Sociology is people and their relations. Our responsibility is to honor *Social Psychology Quarterly* as "the journal of microsociologies."

Gary Alan Fine, Editor

Sociological Methodology

In July 2006, editorial responsibility for *Sociological Methodology* passed from me, Ross M. Stolzenberg at the University of Chicago, to Yu Xie at the University of Michigan. I edited volumes 32 through 36 of *Sociological Methodology*. The journal goes to Yu Xie with something that I lacked when it came to me: a backlog. Backlogs permit editors to sleep at night and avoid anxiety attacks in the daytime. Backlogs also permit printers, proof readers and production staff to schedule their work efficiently. However, as Marxists know so well, editors are locked in class conflict with authors, who have different class interests and are alienated from the means of journal production. So it is that authors have long loathed lags in publication caused by the very same backlogs editors find so comforting. I am pleased to report to both Marxists and non-Marxists that, as *Sociological Methodology* passed to Yu Xie, this little piece of class conflict came to an end: articles accepted for publication in *Sociological Methodology* are now available in online PDF form to subscribers as soon as they are copyedited and electronically typeset. Although electronic dissemination could reduce sales of *Sociological Methodology* to individuals with access through their institution's subscription, it is a significant and welcome step toward speeding the development and distribution of information about sociological methods to practitioners of social research. Reduced interclass conflict is nice too, if you want to see things that way. Regardless of one's views of publication backlogs, I am pleased to report a smooth editorial transition to Yu Xie, who brings scholarly excellence and administrative efficiency to *Sociological Methodology*. I look forward to resuming life as a reader and occasional contributor to *Sociological Methodology*. I am confident that the journal is in good hands.

Ross M. Stolzenberg, Outgoing Editor

The year 2006 was a transition year for *Sociological Methodology*. In July of this year, I began taking over editorship of the journal from Ross (Rafe) Stolzenberg of the University of Chicago. Shortly after that, Rafe's final issue was released, volume 36, a fascinating collection of articles that includes, in Rafe's own words, "something to interest nearly every practitioner and reader of contemporary

social science research." We are all grateful to Rafe for his superb editorial work in producing five volumes of *Sociological Methodology*.

Our own office began processing manuscripts at the beginning of July. Our editorial staff at the University of Michigan includes myself, our managing editor, Cindy Glovinsky, and two graduate student editorial assistants, Debra Hevenstone and Haiyan Zhu. Although we were extremely busy for several months unpacking and organizing materials that the previous office sent to us and we were all new it this, we managed to continue the process of reviewing manuscripts with almost no break in the flow, thanks mainly to Rafe and his able managing editor, Ray Weathers, who met with us and showed us the ropes. We appreciate the patience of contributors who experienced the effects of our inexperience during this transition—files that we occasionally forgot to attach and such.

During 2006, *Sociological Methodology* received a total of 19 new manuscripts. Of these plus six manuscripts carried over from 2005, eight have thus far been accepted for volume 37. We believe that all articles we received were fairly and thoroughly reviewed and expect that volume 37 will be released on time.

One decision we made when we opened our editorial office was to do the bulk of our correspondence with authors, reviewers, copy editor, and publisher online, and we believe this has led to a significant decrease in editorial lag time, which now averages approximately 10 weeks, and has also saved ASA a significant amount of money previously spent on mailing costs. We have also set up a website that provides prospective authors with editorial guidelines at <sm.psc.isr.umich.edu/instruction.htm>.

Yu Xie, Incoming Editor

Sociological Theory

We are very pleased with the content and form of the journal over the past year. We feel that the articles published are of extraordinary high-quality, covering a wide range of issues of concern to the development of sociological theory. We have attempted to balance the articles published to match the many trends and tendencies which compose contemporary theory. At the same time we are additionally very happy with the internal workings of our editorial board. In this our second go-round as a collective of four editors we have not established a well working routine, but also a very lively internal intellectual discussion concerning the range and quality of the articles submitted. We hope our readers will agree that this is reflected in the quality and content of the articles we published. Much of this of course is due to the valiant efforts of our managing editor, Jason Mast. We are also supported by a diligent crew of reviewers, who not only have submitted valuable comments when asked, but also have helped in recruiting others to assist in that task. The only negative note of the year came when we were denied our request to increase our allotted pages. This is unfortunate, as it will mean that some deserving articles will go unpublished. In all though, it has been a very successful year for *Sociological Theory*.

Julia Adams, Jeffrey Alexander, Ron Eyerman, and Philip Gorski, Editors

Sociology of Education

This year *Sociology of Education* begins its 44th year as an ASA journal of empirical studies focusing on sociological questions in education. We continue to increase the number of manuscripts submitted, resulting in a six percent increase from 2005. The total number of manuscripts received in 2006 exceeds the number of manuscripts the journal has received every year for the past ten years. We recently were given a one-year 40 page increase for 2007 that will become permanent providing the number of submissions continues to grow and our turn around time on manuscript decisions continues to decline.

We have continued to broaden the scope of sociology of education and

actively pursue scholars in the United States and abroad who are interested in studying global questions in education. For the past five issues we have included at least one article that addresses education from a global perspective.

There have been several organizational changes at the journal. During 2006 the deputy editor, Rubén Rumbaut was elected to join the Council of the American Sociological Association and under association guidelines is no longer eligible to serve as deputy editor. I have been extremely fortunate, that John Robert Warren of the University of Minnesota has been approved as the journal's new deputy editor. Professor Warren is a recognized scholar in the field of sociology of education and has published widely in a number of journals including the *American Sociological Review* and *Sociology of Education*. He and has been a great asset to our team, and has been centrally involved in determining several editorial decisions.

Manuscript flow. This report covers the manuscript activity of the journal from January 1, 2006, through December 31, 2006. The total number of manuscripts submitted during the 2006 calendar year was 179, with 40 percent being invited as revise and resubmit manuscripts. Of these, 83 were rejected after review and only two were rejected without review. All accepted manuscripts have been drawn from resubmissions, and this is reflected in the 2006 acceptance figures: 22 resubmitted manuscripts were either accepted outright or accepted pending minor revisions. During 2006 the journal review process averaged about 15 weeks with a production lag of about 4 months (this is the time it takes for an accepted manuscript to actually appear in the journal).

Editorial Board. The 2006 editorial board consisted of 23 members, of whom 14 were women, and 6 were members of racial/ethnic minority groups. In December of 2006, over half of the board rotated off.

Serving on an editorial board is a real service to the field, and we thank these members for their time and effort, they are: Sandra Acker, Kathryn Borman, Claudia Buchmann, Scott Davies, Elizabeth Higginbotham, Charles Hirschman, Patricia McDonough, Russell Rumberger, Alan Sadovnik, Regina Werum, and Yu Xie. We would like to take this opportunity to welcome our new editorial board members: Pamela Bennett, William Carbonaro, Wade Cole, Sara Goldrick-Rab, Joseph Hermanowicz, Charles Hirschman, Sylvia Hurtado, Douglas Lee Lauen, Samuel Lucas, Kelly Raley, Salvatore Saporito, Kathleen Shaw, Christopher Swanson, William Trent, and Julia Wrigley.

Acknowledgments. We thank Karen Edwards, the ASA publications director, and Wendy Almeleh, our managing editor, who continue to support and assist with the journal. For the past two years, Michelle Llosa has been the editorial assistant for the journal. She has been a tremendous help, managing the day-to-day work of the journal including maintaining the journal's files, overseeing its budget and expenses, and the key person who provides that important message of how many reviews are in, and when a decision will be made. Michelle is primarily responsible for placing the journal on Journal Builder, the electronic journal management system of the ASA. Because we are now on Journal Builder, the actual submission numbers, editorial decisions, and decision lag time are now visible and consistent with the other ASA journals in the system. There are two graduate students at Michigan State University who also have been extraordinarily helpful in the management of the journal. I would like to thank Timothy Ford and Nathan Jones for their efforts this past year.

A high-quality journal depends on careful and thoughtful peer review. Both Robert and I are asking our over-extended and busy colleagues to please review for the journal. We look forward to receiving your manuscripts and your reviews.

Manuscript submissions. Please send your manuscripts and reviews to the editor: Barbara Schneider, Michigan State University, College of Education, 516 Erickson Hall, East Lansing, MI 48824. Any correspondence regarding the journal should be sent to: soe@msu.edu.

Barbara Schneider, Editor

Teaching Sociology

Manuscript Trends: In 2006, 129 manuscripts were considered; of these, 75 were new manuscripts. The number of new manuscripts processed was lower than that for the previous year (98) and represents a 10-year low (see table). Although it is impossible to know what factors account for the decline, I suspect there are two related to developments in the area of the scholarship of teaching and learning (SoTL) that are important. First, there has been a tremendous growth in SoTL journals in the past several years (by one count, there were 23 general SoTL and 57 discipline-specific journals in 2007; see

Year	New manuscripts considered	Number of manuscripts accepted	Percentage of manuscripts accepted
1997	122	29	18.35
1998	115	40	23.53
1999	94	31	22.63
2000	90	35	22.58
2001	96	39	25.49
2002	94	34	20.24
2003	103	32	21.33
2004	106	32	18.39
2005	98	30	22.73
2006	75	23	20.35

<www.fctl.ucf.edu/sotl/journals.html> for a listing). In the past, options were more limited for sociologists publishing in SoTL and hence, some of the decline may be due to scholars diversifying their outlets.

A second factor that may account for the decline in submissions is related to the present requirement that more extensive or sophisticated assessment data be included when presenting a new exercise, strategy or approach. Before SoTL took shape, it was common for manuscripts to appear in the pages of *Teaching Sociology* and other SoTL journals purporting "I tried this exercise and liked it," but lacking solid evidence that the method was actually effective in helping students learn. (Chin has documented that papers published in *Teaching Sociology* between 1984-99 were more likely to use some type of assessment, compared to those published between 1973-83, but most used a single, simple assessment measure. See Chin, Jeffrey. 2002. "Is there a scholarship of teaching and learning in *Teaching Sociology*? A look at papers from 1984-99." *TS* 30:53-62.) Presently, the types and extent of assessment data used vary widely, but no article or note in *TS* is accepted for publication without evidence that the approach or exercise is effective in producing desired learning outcomes. Although this trend has produced higher quality manuscripts in terms of methodological rigor and has helped ensure that the proposed pedagogy is not simply appreciated by the instructor but also benefits students' learning, it has probably had the unfortunate effect of stifling submissions of manuscripts that feature highly creative and innovative pedagogies. After all, some of the best teaching arises spontaneously in response to classroom dynamics and larger social forces, and these instructors probably didn't have the foresight to conduct a pre-test of students' prior knowledge or attitudes.

As the SoTL area matures, both in terms of number of outlets and standards, we

might expect a decline in manuscripts submitted to a discipline-specific journal devoted to teaching. Such a decline should be short-lived, however, as the field grows and more sociologists—including those at research-oriented institutions—venture into SoTL research.

Consistent with the decline in manuscripts considered, the number of manuscripts accepted in 2006 was lower than in previous years. The acceptance rate was somewhat lower than the previous year and for 5 other years since 1997. However, the acceptance rate has hovered close to 20 percent over the past decade.

Special Issue and Themes: The January 2006 issue of *TS* was devoted to "Cultivating Quantitative Literacy." Stephen Sweet (Ithaca College) and Kerry Strand (Hood College) served as guest editors of this special issue that features a variety of ways in which instructors can integrate data analysis into sociology courses.

The *Application* feature entered its second year with the April publication of Matthew Lee, Julia Wrigley, and Joanna Dreby's paper describing ways to use Wrigley and Dreby's ASR article on the safety of child care in undergraduate classrooms. A second application appearing in the July issue was written by Nancy Davis and Robert Robinson and explored ways to use their ASR article, "The egalitarian face of Islamic orthodoxy," to enhance students' moral reflection and global awareness. I hope to continue publishing *Application* pieces in the coming year that feature articles from ASR and other sociology journals.

Editorial Board: There were seven outgoing members of the editorial board in 2006: Jeanne Ballantine (Wright State University), Rachel Einwohner (Purdue University), Ed Kain (Southwestern University), Emily LaBeff (Midwestern State University), Kathleen McKinney (Illinois State University), Keith Roberts (Hanover College), and Prabha Unnithan (Colorado State University). I am extremely grateful for all the assistance and wisdom these board members provided during my first three-year term. Nine new members were appointed: Jeffrey Chin (LeMoyné College), Nancy Greenwood (Indiana University-Kokomo), Chigon Kim (Wright State University), Betsy Lucal (Indiana University South Bend), Patrick Moynihan (Fordham University), Laura Nichols (Santa Clara University), Anne Nurse (The College of Wooster), Matthew Oware (Depauw University), and Robyn Ryle (Hanover College).

The 2006 editorial board consisted of 28 members. Of these, 54 percent were women and 18 percent were racial/ethnic minorities. The board members also come from a variety of academic institutions, including small liberal arts colleges, research universities, a military academy and a community college.

Current Issues: In an attempt to make the submission and review process speedier and more efficient, *TS* switched to an electronic submission and review process in 2006. Although this process appears to have made things easier for authors, to our surprise and disappointment, it seems to be a deterrent for reviewers. When contacted via email by the managing editor requesting reviews, more and more potential reviewers decline the invitation to review or delete the message (we never hear back from many). In the past, when manuscripts appeared in one's mailbox, it may have been more difficult to decline to review a manuscript in-hand and take the trouble to return it, or perhaps once reviewers took a quick peek at the manuscript, their curiosity was sparked. It has always been a challenge for editors to find reliable, conscientious reviewers; for this editor, this challenge has grown to include ways to most effectively use technology to improve the editorial process for all involved.

Liz Grauerholz, Editor

Table 1: Summary of Editorial Activity, January 1-December 31, 2006

	ASR	Contexts	CS ¹	JHSB	Rose ²	SPQ	SM	ST	SOE	TS
A. Manuscripts Considered (Total)	665	55	954	268	22	179	23	117	258	129
Submitted in 2006	544	48	954	227	22	144	19	97	165	97
Carried over	121	7	0	41	0	35	4	20	93	32
B. Review Process										
1. Screened by editor/accepted for review	646	47	388	236	22	168	22	97	255	119
a. Rejected outright	338	11	*	85	12	76	5	26	83	59
b. Rejected—revise/resubmit	103	14	*	64	4	26	4	23	72	19
c. Conditional acceptance	55	6	*	28	0	9	4	3	10	2
d. Outright acceptance	48	3	*	24	4	23	0	9	12	23
e. Withdrawn	11	1	*	1	0	2	1	0	2	0
f. Pending	91	8	112	34	2	32	8	36	79	16
2. Screened by editor/rejected	19	8	229	32	0	11	1	20	3	10
C. Editorial Lag (weeks)	10.9	3.8	*	10.7	*	13.2	10.0	15.0	14.7	11.0
D. Production Lag (months)	4.3	3.2	*	6.9	*	8.0	*	10.0	3.5	9.3
E. Items Published (Total)	49	81	371	26	*	24	12	15	16	61
Articles	41	23	0	26	*	21	12	15	16	31
Book reviews	0	12	321	0	*	0	0	0	0	30
Symposium reviews	0	1	16	0	*	0	0	0	0	0
Review essays	0	13	24	0	*	0	0	0	0	0
Comments	3	4	9	0	*	2	0	0	0	0
Other	5	28	2	0	*	1	0	0	0	0
F. Reviewers										
Men	*	36	161	*	*	109	54	109	144	69
Women	*	22	102	*	*	94	27	35	121	109
Minorities	*	13	*	*	*	*	13	15	54	*
G. Editorial Board Members										
Men	40	34	24	23	16	15	10	17	9	13
Women	28	22	16	18	19	14	4	7	14	15
Minorities	17	9	13	6	12	3	2	8	6	5

¹Figures for *Contemporary Sociology* refer to books received and book reviews.

²"Other" items published are books in the Rose Series.

*Information not applicable, not known, or not supplied by the editor.



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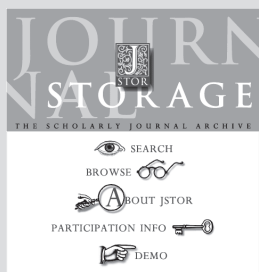
ASA members save up to 70% on publications and merchandise through the ASA online bookstore at www.asanet.org/bookstore. Now available for purchase is the *2007 Guide to Graduate Departments of Sociology* and the new report on *Sociology and General Education*. Coming soon is the new *ASA Directory of Members* and the new expanded edition of the *ASA Style Guide*.

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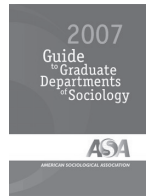
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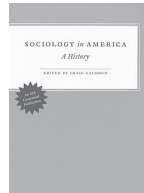
New in the ASA Bookstore . . .

2007 Guide to Graduate Departments of Sociology

Provides comprehensive information for academic administrators, advisors, faculty, students, and a host of others seeking information on 236 graduate departments in the U.S., Canada, and abroad. Faculty are identified by highest degree held, institution and date of degree, and areas of specialty interest. Special programs, tuition costs, types of financial aid, and student enrollment statistics are given for each department, along with a listing of recent PhDs with dissertation titles. Indices of faculty, special programs, and PhDs awarded are provided. \$30 ASA members; \$20 ASA student members; \$50 non-members. 434 pages; March 2007.



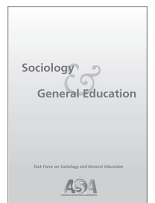
Sociology in America: A History



To celebrate the centennial of the ASA, editor Craig Calhoun assembled a team of leading sociologists to produce this important new volume. Rather than a story of great sociologists or departments, *Sociology in America* is a true history of an often disparate field—and a deeply considered look at the ways sociology developed intellectually and institutionally. An ASA centennial publication from the University of Chicago Press. Available from ASA only to ASA members for a special rate of \$24. 880 pages; 2007.

Sociology and General Education

A report of the ASA Task Force on Sociology and General Education. The report contains six recommendations for sociology departments that are pertinent to general education as well as sections that discuss the contributions of sociology to general education and those of general education to sociology. The publication also contains an in-depth section that covers the assessment of general education learning outcomes. \$6 ASA members; \$10 non-members. 56 pages, 2007.



Coming Soon . . .

2007 Directory of Members

Comprehensive information on all U.S. and international members. Includes basic information on each member (name, contact address, work telephone number, e-mail address, and membership in special sections), as well as information on degrees held, current position and employer, and up to four areas of specialization. The Directory also includes a geographical index and an expanded index of members within each special area with a state or country notation. June 2007.

ASA Style Guide, Third Edition

Widely expanded comprehensive guide to style, format, and other specifications for manuscript submissions and other scholarly writing. In straightforward, concise, and readable language, the *Style Guide* provides guidance and information to researchers, scholars, students, teachers, editors, and others seeking to improve the presentation of writing. Approximately 120 pages; June 2007.

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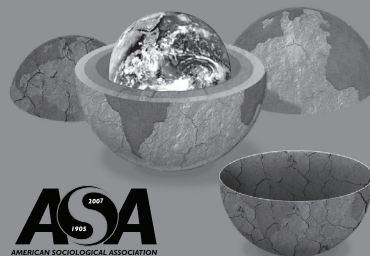
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102nd ASA Annual Meeting

August 11–14, 2007
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Theme: Is Another World Possible?



2008 Meeting: August 1–4 in Boston

Footnotes

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

Editor: Sally T. Hillsman
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