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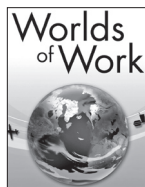
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Looking Forward to the 2008 ASA Annual Meeting in Boston

# The Social History of Boston's Back Bay, Site of the 2008 ASA Conference

by Wilfred Holton, Northeastern University

ASA Annual Meeting attendees last convened in Boston's Back Bay neighborhood in 1979, and in August 2008 when we meet there for ASA's 103<sup>rd</sup> conference, participants will again be able to enjoy the restaurants, shops, galleries, and tree-lined Commonwealth Avenue.

But it will be hard for visiting sociologists to imagine the pollution that defined this tidal marsh area in the late 1970s. The area has since been transformed into an upscale neighborhood of elegant homes and key institutions whose origins date to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Over 400 acres of new land were filled with massive amounts of sand and gravel imported by train from outlying areas. The fascinating story of social class motivations, comprehensive urban planning, innovative technologies, and entrepreneurial contractors has been told recently in *Boston's Back Bay: The Story of America's Greatest 19<sup>th</sup> Century Landfill Project* (by William Newman and Wilfred Holton, 2006). During the ASA conference, Holton will lead a tour of the Back Bay for participants.

There is one sociological aspect of the Back Bay story that was not recognized until the primary historical sources were examined in a new light.

For many years, the motivations for filling the former tidal marsh were thought to have been only the extreme crowding in the city and the severe pollution after it was cut off from the Charles River in 1821 by a long dam designed to tap tidal power. Social class motivations, however, added to the sense of urgency and accounted for how the Back Bay was developed as an exclusive enclave for wealthy Protestant families.

### Social Class Motivations for Planning

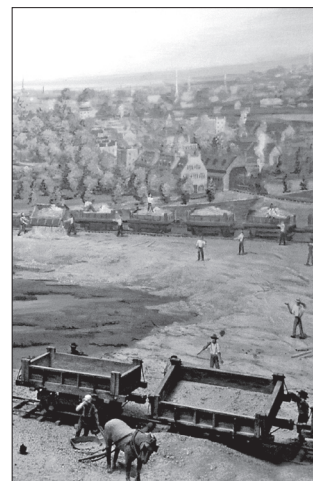
Understanding social class motivations in planning for the Back Bay project requires looking at the demographic and social changes of the 1850 U.S. Census and examining the reactions

of community leaders to that Census. The City of Boston was sufficiently concerned to commission a special report by a Dr.

Chickering on "some facts and considerations relating to the *foreign population* [his italics] among us, and especially in the City of Boston. The increase of foreigners among us of late has rendered this object of inquiry one of importance to the interest of the City" (Boston City Document 42, 1850). Although filling the Back Bay is not mentioned in Chickering's report, he clearly indicates the need to keep native-born residents in Boston so that the "foreign class" will not completely dominate the City.

While large numbers of poor Irish immigrants came to Boston, in 1855 an estimated 40,000 business and professional men were

See **Boston's Back Bay**, page 8



Diorama view showing the filling of Boston's Back Bay in 1859 (at 501 Boylston Street, Boston). Photo credit: Bruce Hamilton.

## Sociologists Examine the Global Labor Market in STEM Occupations

by Nicole Van Vooren, ASA Research and Development Department

WASHINGTON, DC—Sociologists were well represented among the policy, higher education, government, and non-profit panelists at the national Commission on Professionals in Science and Technology's (CPST) conference, "Can We Compete? Trends in America's Scientific and Technical Workforce." The fall 2007 presentations, coinciding with the presentation of results from CPST's STEM Workforce Data Project, focused on the global issues affecting the scientific, technological, engineering, and mathematical (STEM) workforce. Sociologists at the AAAS (American Association for the Advancement of Science) discussed the social context of issues related to immigrants, women, and racial/ethnic minorities in academia, and the effect of globalization on the demand for scientists and engineers. Lisa Frehill, Executive Director of CPST, Roberta Spalter-Roth, American Sociological Association, and Daryl Chubin, AAAS, added to the number of sociologists in attendance as the coordinators of the conference. The sociology presentations are summarized below.

**Laurel Smith-Doerr**, Boston University, presented research on immigrant entrepreneurs that found that almost 26% of New England's science-based biotech firms had at least one immigrant founder and that 25% of foreign-born founders were from England and India. She also found that Massachusetts is

unique in attracting immigrant founders because it boasts the largest number of universities per capita. While this intellectual capita attracts immigrants to the region, social networks were reported as most important in overcoming many hurdles of entrepreneurship.

In his research on immigrants in the U.S. STEM workforce, **B. Lindsay Lowell**, Georgetown University, found that while the number of foreign born working in STEM jobs increased significantly in the 1990s, their percentage of the total STEM workforce has remained fairly steady. Growth in the Physical and Life Sciences has been the most significant; in 2002 the largest number of foreign born in the Life Sciences was Asian and Latino. White, non-Hispanics were the least represented in all of the core-STEM workforce.

**Mary Frank Fox**, Georgia Institute of Technology, focused on faculty women's participation, status, and rank in Science and Engineering departments using data from the *Survey of Faculty in Computer Science, Engineering, and Sciences*. She identified four areas within what she called the "social-organizational features of work" that demonstrate challenges and opportunities of women faculty. These areas include: The frequency that women and men spoke about their research, their ratings of different aspects of their position, characterizations of departmental climate, and how they experienced the



From left to right: Mary Frank Fox and Cheryl Leggon, both of the School of Public Policy, Georgia Institute of Technology

See **STEMming the Labor Market**, page 8

New Column!

international perspectives

## What's New in French Sociology?

by Daniel Benamouzig and Olivier Borraz, French National Organization for Scientific Research, and Cyril Lemieux, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Paris, France

In the United States, French sociology has traditionally been encapsulated in the label, "French theory." From France, such a label is often considered as a distorted picture of past French debates through a contemporary American mirror. This reflects neither the actual history of French debates in the late 20th century, nor the more contemporary state of the art in social sciences in France.

According to a number of popular handbooks in France, sociology was organized—between the 1970s and the 1990s—around four schools. Each of these, headed by a leading figure, was distinct both in its methods and conceptual frameworks: Raymond Boudon's methodological individualism; Alain Touraine's sociology of social movements; Michel Crozier's strategic analysis; and Pierre Bourdieu's marxism-oriented structuralism. Although this canonical presentation may help to capture the main divides in French sociology, it offers an over-simplified view that excludes historically prominent authors such as Edgar Morin, Jean Baudrillard, Henri Mendras, or Jean-Claude Passeron. Moreover, it is too static a picture: the four paradigms were never clearly settled but were continuously reworked by their leaders and subverted by their followers on the basis of internal and external criticisms.

### Sociological Innovations

Several elements played an important role in this process of conversion. Some

See **Sociologie Française**, page 6



## science policy

**Access to higher education for older adults**

Americans aged 55-79 have a strong interest in college-level learning, but their needs for education vary greatly and many barriers exist, according to an American Council on Education (ACE) study. The report, *Framing New Terrain: Older Adults and Higher Education*, explores the changing demographics of this group, examines educational obstacles, and frames discussion issues designed to shape policies and practices that best serve older adults. It is the first report from the ACE research project, "Reinvesting in the Third Age: Older Adults and Higher Education." The report finds that older adults are "beginning to articulate new postsecondary education goals," including career retooling and fulfilling unrealized dreams. The report raises a series of questions designed to help higher education and other sectors develop a broader vision to create greater postsecondary access and success in a rapidly aging nation. Copies of the report are available free at <[www.acenet.edu/Content/NavigationMenu/ProgramsServices/CLLL/Reinvesting/Reinvestingfinal.pdf](http://www.acenet.edu/Content/NavigationMenu/ProgramsServices/CLLL/Reinvesting/Reinvestingfinal.pdf)>.

**UN, Google, Cisco collaborate to highlight success and failure worldwide**

In November, the United Nations launched a new website powered by Google and network equipment maker Cisco that will show how and where the world is succeed-

ing or failing in meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) for slashing poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, and other social ills by 2015. The creators of the website ([www.mdgmonitor.org](http://www.mdgmonitor.org)) said that better monitoring of progress should spur success. MDG Monitor is a web application that tracks real-time progress toward the Goals in a number of categories in nearly every country. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon said that the site would, for the first time, present all the information on the goals in one place, allowing closer monitoring and helping identify places in need of greater attention. The site gathers statistics to give a snapshot of how each country is doing in meeting the eight goals.

**Leaks in academic pipeline lead to minority faculty candidates being overlooked**

An increasing percentage of researchers from under-represented minority groups are receiving PhDs in science-related disciplines, but the increases are not leading to improved numbers on the faculties of the top U.S. universities, speakers said at an October Capitol Hill briefing organized by AAAS (American Association for the Advancement of Science) and the American Chemical Society. The speakers were reporting on the results from the survey, "A National Analysis of Minorities in Science and Engineering Faculties at Research Universities,"

released at the briefing that showed critical leaks in the academic pipeline. The numbers demonstrate that many top-tier research universities are not hiring qualified underrepresented minorities. The results of the 2007 survey were collected by University of Oklahoma chemistry Professor Donna Nelson. The survey found that the low numbers of under-represented minority faculty members in science and engineering departments are not due simply to the low numbers of blacks, Hispanics, and Native Americans pursuing those fields. Rather, it found that the academic path from BS degrees to tenured faculty members loses underrepresented minorities at each step. Sociology fared best in retaining minority scholars, with 9.5% of sociology PhDs awarded to blacks between 1996 and 2005 and blacks holding 12% of assistant professorships in the field in 2007. However, most disciplines show drops in the percentages of minorities receiving PhDs versus obtaining tenure-track professor positions. For the full report, see <[cheminfo.chem.ou.edu/faculty/djn/diversity/Faculty\\_Tables\\_FY07/07Report.pdf](http://cheminfo.chem.ou.edu/faculty/djn/diversity/Faculty_Tables_FY07/07Report.pdf)>.

**New senior advisor joins NIH**

Helen Meissner has been named senior advisor in the National Institutes of Health's Office of Behavioral and Social

Sciences Research (OBSSR; see Sept./Oct. 2006 *Footnotes*, p. 3). She will be responsible for social, public health, and population science-based initiatives.

"Dr. Meissner brings a wealth of experience and expertise in social and population approaches to health promotion and disease prevention," said OBSSR director David Abrams. "Her knowledge of the complex factors



Helen Meissner

that influence health will be critical to achieving our vision of addressing the most pressing public health issues and improving our nation's health and well being." She served as chief of National Cancer Institute's Applied

Cancer Screening Research Branch since 2000. Her research interests include social, socioeconomic and environmental influences on health care delivery, development of methods and refinement of measures to improve evaluation of interventions and eliminate health disparities. She received both her ScM in public health education and her PhD in social and behavioral sciences from Johns Hopkins University's Bloomberg School of Public Health. ☺



## from the executive officer

**Footnotes Looks Different, Yes?**

Well? How do you like it? The new *Footnotes* design, that is. If you've been a regular reader, you will have noticed *Footnotes*' new look beginning with this issue. You certainly can't miss the splash of color after more than 30 years of the black-ink-only, text-intensive format. The original *Footnotes* format was introduced in 1985 and used through 2007. *Footnotes* was clearly due for a facelift for the New Century after the ASA 2005 centennial year. Design and a consideration of content—relative to organizational needs and reader behavior, preferences, and perceived value—all received our attention as we developed this new template with input from the ASA membership.

**A Little History**

Some (and we believe many) members will be relieved that *Footnotes* has not become an electronic-only publication, as have many professional publications. *Footnotes* remains a nine-times-per-year print publication. We retained the tabloid-size format, which we found popular with readers because it distinguishes *Footnotes* from the myriad newsletters and magazines in members' mailboxes and readers say it is easier to read and scan quickly.

*Footnotes* is the primary printed source of news about the discipline, profession, and the Association. Its audience is primarily the ASA membership, who receive it as a member benefit. Its contents are

posted on the ASA website as each issue goes to print and single articles can be easily downloaded. This helps overcome one dimension of *Footnotes* we can't improve—its slow delivery by non-profit rate "snail mail."

*Footnotes*' predecessor was *The American Sociologist*, then an ASA newsletter. January 1973 was the first issue published under the *Footnotes* name. *Footnotes* is the ASA official "publication of record." It primarily

reports news of the Association and the U.S. sociology community. It has included some international news, but we have developed an editorial plan to enhance

this coverage. We continue to include news about national science policy and academic freedom issues that affect the profession and discipline. These and other aspects of the new *Footnotes* are responsive to readers' coverage preferences solicited during focus groups and interviews with members, from ASA leadership, the 2007 Annual Meeting Open Forum, Chairs Conference, meetings of Community College Faculty, Directors of Graduate Studies, and regional, state, and aligned association leaders. An outside communications audit in 2006 also provided valuable input in the context of all ASA communications mechanisms.

**Footnotes Content**

The Internet and websites have changed the context of information dissemination through the ASA printed newsletter. The ASA website is a central and effective

means of communicating with members and sociologists in general, as well as the public, press, and policymakers. ASA's monthly *Member News and Notes* electronic newsletter disseminates new and time-sensitive news to members and links to details on the ASA website. These have increased the breadth of ASA's "informational ecology" and somewhat changed the context of *Footnotes*. But not as much as we had expected.

Members want a print *Footnotes* that has "something for everyone." Different portions appeal to different segments of our large and diverse membership. No current content was widely identified as unimportant or uninteresting to members and no area of potential content was widely identified as missing; but *more* coverage of some areas including international sociology news was identified as a need.

We hope you enjoy the new look and feel of *Footnotes*. We look forward to additional feedback as we continue to assess its format and content.

Finally, **ASA members report wanting more information about all their colleagues in *Footnotes*! That means YOU.** So each of you has an open invitation to send us more "People News" at [footnotes@asanet.org](mailto:footnotes@asanet.org). We want news about recent hirings, publications, distinctions, and career transitions—the wonderful positive "gossip" that makes us a community. ☺



Sally Hillsman is the Executive Officer of ASA. She can be reached by email at [executive.office@asanet.org](mailto:executive.office@asanet.org).



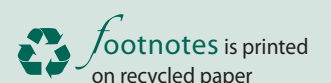
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Article submissions are limited to 1,000 words and must have journalistic value (e.g., timeliness, significant impact, general interest) rather than be research oriented or scholarly in nature. Submissions will be reviewed by the editorial board for possible publication. "ASA Forum" (including letters to the editor) contributions are limited to 400-600 words; "Obituaries," 500-700 words; and "Announcements," 200 words. All submissions should include a contact name and, if possible, an e-mail address. ASA reserves the right to edit all material published for style and length. The deadline for all material is the first of the month preceding publication (e.g., February 1 for March issue).

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## Faith in Their Future?

by Rebecca Sager,  
Loyola Marymount University,  
and former ASA Congressional Fellow

Members of the Republican Party have a history of publicly displaying their faith and integrating their religious beliefs into social policy to gain support among certain religious audiences. In contrast, the Democratic Party has been reluctant to embrace a similar campaign strategy. According to a June 2006 report by the Pew Research Center, “the Democratic Party is continuing to face a ‘God problem,’ with just 26% (of those polled) saying the party is friendly to religion.” Additionally, in the 2004 presidential election, John Kerry infamously refused to discuss his relationship with religion and the role of faith in his policy decisions. His refusal was seen as one reason for his defeat in the election, with conservative *New York Times* columnist David Brooks arguing (June 24, 2002) that Americans feel that “Their President doesn’t have to be a saint, but he does have to be a pilgrim. He does have to be engaged, as they are, in a personal voyage toward God.” When asked about his reluctance to discuss religion in his campaign, Kerry stated “I probably should have.”

Kerry’s candidacy will probably be the last where a *lack* of integrating faith is an issue. On June 6, 2007, the first debate among leading Democratic candidates about religion and the role of faith in their public lives occurred. Sponsored by Sojourners Call for Renewal (a liberal evangelical group headed by Jim Wallis), the forum was live on CNN’s *Situation Room* and included 15-minute segments with Senators Hillary Clinton and Barack Obama, and former Senator John Edwards. This was the first public discussion for Democrats on the role of faith in their lives and political decisions. It was historical for bringing Democratic candidates much closer to their Republican counterparts on their willingness to discuss the issues of God and politics. Candidates were asked tough

and often very personal questions, such as “What is the greatest sin you ever committed?” Probably the most pivotal moment of the evening came when Senator Clinton was asked what role faith played in dealing with her husband’s infidelity. She answered, “I’m not sure I would have gotten through it without my faith . . . [I] had a grounding in faith that gave me the courage and the strength to do what I thought was right, regardless of what the world thought.” This discussion marked a public announcement of the new direction Democratic candidates will likely take in the future.

The sponsors of the event, while a non-partisan political group, have goals closely aligned with the Democratic Party. Sojourners and Wallis represent a new and intriguing direction for the Party, one that looks at religion and religious believers, not with skepticism, but

as an integral part to both the political base and as useful in advancing their policy agenda. This renewed interest in religion has been mounting since 2004.

### Bringing Faith into the Picture

In 2004, Nancy Pelosi formed the Democrats “Faith Working Group.” Since becoming the majority leadership in 2007, the Democrats have had three meetings of the Faith Working Group, all of which I have attended. At the working group meetings, a new emphasis on the importance of religion and religious voters to the Democratic Party has been present. The focus is on people’s faith and how that can be translated into political



Rebecca Sager

success for issues relating to poverty, health care, and education. Groups such as Sojourners have been part of this forum and advocate for a “moral” frame around specific policy measures, such as State Children’s Health Insurance Program, arguing that true Christian goals are not giving tax cuts to the rich but helping “the least of these.”

Republicans have found success using a strategy of politics built on religious ideals; whether a similar strategy will have the same impact for Democrats remains to be seen. Evangelical leaders were quick to criticize the forum with some religious conservatives arguing that the “religious left” is a myth. However, according to the Pew Research Center, the religious left consists of about 7% of the public, which is comparable to the 11% who identify themselves as members of the “religious right” (see <people-press.org/reports/display.php3?ReportID=287>). The importance of these numbers, and what they can mean for political races, is what the Democratic Party is banking on in 2008.

**“Republicans have found success using a strategy of politics built on religious ideals; whether a similar strategy will have the same impact for Democrats remains to be seen.”**

well as religious conservatives previously unreachable. Unfortunately for the Democratic Party there is still much work to be done. Pew found that only about one in four (26%) voters say that the Democratic Party is friendly to religion, while 42% think it is neutral, and 20% say it is unfriendly. Overall, nearly seven in ten Americans (69%) say liberals have gone too far in trying to keep religion out of the schools and government. By arguing for social policies based on certain religious principles, such as helping the least of these, the Democratic Party can connect with religious voters and their base.

### Secularism in Politics

Unlike Republicans, whose base relies on people who are more religiously active, the Democratic Party, at least partially, relies on a base that

By having an open discussion of religion, Democratic candidates can re-connect with their mainline and African-American political base, as

## Social Scientist Receives Presidential Medal of Freedom



White House photo by Eric Draper.

President George W. Bush awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the nation’s highest civilian award, to economist and Nobel Laureate Gary S. Becker on November 5, 2007. “His pioneering analysis of the interaction between economics and such diverse topics as education, demography, and family organization has earned him worldwide respect and a Nobel Prize,” said the President. Becker, University of Chicago Professor of Economics and Sociology, also won the Nobel Prize in Economics, the National Medal of Science, as well as numerous other awards. ☺

feels religion and government should be separate. Among Democrats, 45% say religion has a greater impact on government today, but 28% say this is a bad thing rather than a good thing (14%). Additionally, Democrats are overwhelmingly secular, broadly defined as those who attend church seldom (favoring Democrats 60% to 38%) or never (67% to 30%), leaving Republicans with a “secular problem.” Even though Democrats were less favored by regular churchgoers, the *secular* vote is actually roughly equal to the regular churchgoing vote, and the secularists are even more devoutly Democratic than the religious are Republicans (see <www.huffingtonpost.com/bill-scher/the-conservatives-secul\_b\_42359.html>).

This renewed focus on religion, especially in the public square, may lead many to question what role religion *should* play in politics and public life, as well as where the line between church and state should be drawn. While this has been a continuing debate and feature of American political life since the republic began, this new focus on the religion by the party that once called itself the “immoral minority” leads to renewed questions about religion’s role in government. These questions are especially important when examined in the larger context of global religious and political events currently impacting the world, and not necessarily for the best. We are far from Max Weber’s original prediction that religion and the sublime would be replaced by rationality and secularization. Instead, a new awakening to the power of religion is making a difference, not only in our personal lives, but also in the public square. ☺

## Social Scientist Awarded the 2008 Joseph W. Cullen Memorial Award

David Abrams, the Director of the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR), National Institutes of Health, was elected to receive the prestigious 2008 Joseph



David Abrams

W. Cullen Memorial Award from the American Society for Preventive Oncology (ASPO). Abrams will accept the award and give the Joseph W. Cullen Memorial Award Lecture on March 17, 2008, at the ASPO Annual Meeting in Bethesda, MD.

The award is given for his “outstanding contribution to the field of tobacco research.” It was created to memorialize Cullen’s contributions to national tobacco control, particularly in his capacity as the Program Coordinator for the National Cancer Institute’s Smoking, Tobacco, and Cancer Program from 1982-89. The award recognizes distinguished achievement in continued national tobacco control efforts through research, the development of prevention and cessation programs with wide-ranging public health impact, and public policy and advocacy initiatives.

Prior to joining OBSSR, Abrams was Professor of Psychiatry and Human Behavior and Professor of Community Health at Brown University Medical School, and co-director of Transdisciplinary Research at Brown-affiliated Butler Hospital. He holds Masters and Doctoral degrees in Clinical Psychology from Rutgers University. Abrams was the founding Director of the Centers for Behavioral and Preventive Medicine at Brown and its leader for 16 years. He is a licensed clinical psychologist, specializing in health psychology/behavioral and preventive medicine.

“Abrams has served a unique role as an ‘ambassador of behavioral and social science’ in the nation’s science policy capital,” said ASA Executive Officer Sally Hillsman. “Reasoned and scientifically informed voices such as his build valuable credibility and distinction for our disciplines’ scientific work.”

Abrams is a past President of the Society of Behavioral Medicine, a fellow and a recipient of the Society’s distinguished scientist award, a fellow of the American Psychological Association, and a member of the Board of Scientific Advisors of the National Cancer Institute. ☺

### Send 2009 Session Suggestions

The theme for the 2009 Annual Meeting is “The New Politics of Community.” Members must submit proposals for Invited Sessions by February 1, 2008. See <www.asanet.org/cs/root/leftnav/meetings/future\_meetings/list\_of\_meetings>.



## Kalleberg Engages Campuses During His Presidential Year

ASA President Arne L. Kalleberg is touring the country visiting sociology departments and associations ascertaining the state of the discipline. In November, he delivered a public lecture and met with sociology faculty and students at Texas A&M University. When Kalleberg and Jean H. Shin, Director of the ASA Minority Affairs Program, visited Texas A&M they got a first-hand look at the growth of sociology as a program as well as overall diversity initiatives on the campus.

According to Kalleberg, what “many sociology departments are doing with regard to increasing diversity goes hand in hand with excellence in research and teaching, and it is clear that Texas A&M has struck a real and remarkable balance in this realm.” Kalleberg and Shin learned about the relative strength of sociology within the liberal arts program through discussions with Texas A&M chair Mark Fossett who stated that there have been concerted efforts over the past decade to diversify both the faculty and student body, and that the sociology department has been recognized as a true university leader in this regard.

Kalleberg and Shin had group discussions with a large cadre of senior and junior faculty members about strategies for achieving diversity goals in the graduate and undergraduate curriculum as well as in faculty hiring and retention. Shin conducted a workshop for undergraduate students on careers in sociology, which was sponsored by the department’s Alpha Kappa Delta chapter, and was followed by one for graduate students about the

academic job market as well as opportunities through the Minority Fellowship Program. The one-day visit was capped by Kalleberg’s lecture, “Work in the South: Challenges and Prospects,” which was given to a full audience from across campus as well as invited visitors from other institutions. He described the uniqueness of the South with regard to issues facing a range of workers and workplaces, and outlined possible strategies for reducing the gap in the quality of jobs available to both urban and rural residents.

### And on to Mississippi

In April, Kalleberg will deliver another public lecture at Jackson State University in Mississippi. The Jackson State lecture will focus on “The Role of Sociology in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century” and provide a backdrop on the possible contributions of sociology in various sectors—domestic and international. While visiting Jackson State, Kalleberg aims to tie together a significant interest by ASA in further engaging Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) overall, with recognition of Jackson State’s particular role as

a leading institution in the social sciences for the greater region. Thomas C. Calhoun, chair of the criminal justice and sociology




Left to right: ASA president Arne Kalleberg and Texas A&M Sociology Department Chair Mark Fossett.

department, will serve as host for the visit, which will include meetings with campus administrators, faculty in the department, and invited representatives from HBCU institutions in the surrounding area. Shin will accompany Kalleberg to Jackson State and offer workshops

and MFP outreach to both graduate and undergraduate students.

Regarding the visit, Calhoun said that “Jackson State is honored to host President Kalleberg and is impressed by his initiative. He is setting a tremendous example by recognizing the importance of HBCUs in the development of the discipline and especially in the future pipeline of minority social scientists and researchers.”

Kalleberg also participated in the 2007 Mid-South Sociological Association Annual Meeting in Mobile, AL, in October as part of his ASA presidential travel. He will also attend the 2008 Southwestern Social Science Association Annual Meeting on March 12-15 (in Las Vegas, NV) and the 2008 Southern Sociological Society Annual Meeting on April 9-12 (in Richmond, VA). More on his activities at these meetings, plus a description of regional association meeting highlights, will be forthcoming in a late spring issue of *Footnotes*. 

## A Behind-the-Scenes Look At the ASA Student Forum

by Karina Havrilla,  
ASA Minority Affairs Program

The ASA Student Forum, started in 1997, provides resources for graduate and undergraduate students, helps develop valuable networks among student members, and facilitates student participation in ASA through professional development and service. Individuals who join the ASA as student members automatically become members of the Student Forum, receive all electronic communications, and have access to Student Forum programming.

### A History Lesson

Ten years ago, a group of student members, under the advisement of past ASA Honors Program Director Duane Dukes, approached ASA Council with a proposal to create an advisory board of students to represent the growing student membership. In the past, student activities within ASA were limited to the undergraduate Honors Program, leaving students few avenues through which they could raise their issues in the larger organization. Upon reviewing the proposal, Council approved the establishment of and a budget for the Student Forum Advisory Board (SFAB), and requested that they elect officers during the next Honors Program business meeting.

Since the establishment of that first Advisory Board, elections have been held each year to rotate the SFAB members, who typically serve two-year terms. SFAB is made up primarily of graduate student members, but there are also undergraduate student representatives, and a staff liaison from the ASA Executive Office (the cur-

rent liaison is Jean H. Shin, Director of the Minority Affairs Program).

SFAB communicates with its students via the *Student Link*, an e-newsletter distributed to the student member listserv. The newsletter links to information about what SFAB is working on currently, call for papers for the sessions it is organizing for the Annual Meeting, as well as updates on regional association activities, conference announcements, funding opportunities, and invitations for suggestions from student members on what else SFAB can do for them. The Advisory Board also has two websites with back issues of the *Student Link*, more information about the Student Forum, and contact information for current SFAB members.

### SFAB at the ASA Annual Meeting

Each year, SFAB works to organize sessions and events for the ASA Annual Meeting. The Student Forum is typically allotted three regular paper sessions, one roundtable, and one professional workshop. Since a primary mission of SFAB is to encourage student participation at the Annual Meeting, these sessions are an opportunity for the students to present their research and obtain crucial feedback and experience. Each Student Forum session is organized by and presided over by an SFAB member.

At the 2007 Annual Meeting in New York, the Student Forum-sponsored professional workshop, “Demystifying the Publication Process: Editors Speak with Students,” attracted a standing-room-only audience. At this workshop, three

See **Student Forum**, page 6

## Apply Now for the Sorokin Lecture Series

The Sorokin Lecture has been a long-standing opportunity for a distinguished ASA member to deliver a lecture at a regional sociological society meeting. Since 1967, each year the winner of the ASA Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award has traveled to a regional association to speak about the book that had been honored. A restricted fund, named for past ASA President Pitirim Sorokin, underwrote the costs for the visiting lecturer.

As part of the planning for ASA’s centennial, ASA Council discussed ways in which the Association could extend sociological knowledge to new audiences, including students, faculty in other fields, and interested community members. After some discussion, the Council decided to modify the existing Sorokin Lectureship to achieve greater outreach potential in three ways.

First, the Sorokin Lectureship now includes more possible lecturers. Any of the winners of major ASA awards in the past two years may be available to make visits. Second, the list of organizations eligible to host a lecture has expanded from regional sociological societies to include any sociological society, and even college campuses. Third, ASA now funds up to four lectures per year instead of a single lectureship as in past years.


These changes should provide a vibrant

road show in which to share the sociological message.

### Applications Process

Any of the winners of major ASA awards in the past two calendar years may be available to deliver a lecture at a state, regional, or aligned sociological association meeting, or on a campus. ASA would cover the costs of travel and up to two days of hotel costs. The host would cover registration (if applicable) and meals. Contingent upon available funding, the ASA can support up to four such lecture trips each calendar year.

To apply, send a letter of inquiry with specific information about the event and the audience as well as the lecturer preferred. Executive officers or presidents of associations, or faculty (with chair’s support) in departments may apply to host a lecturer. Submit these materials and any questions to:

Michael R. Murphy  
Director, Governance and Sections  
American Sociological Association  
1307 New York Avenue, NW, #700  
Washington, DC 20005  
202-383-9005 x327  
Murphy@asanet.org  
Please plan early. Preference will be given to groups who have not previously hosted a lecturer. 



Pitirim Sorokin



## ASA Awards Small Grants in Sociology

The American Sociological Association is pleased to announce nine new grants from the June 2007 review cycle of ASA's Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline (FAD), a competitive small grants program co-funded by ASA and the National Science Foundation (NSF) and administered by the ASA. FAD awards provide seed money (up to \$7,000) to PhD scholars for innovative research projects and for scientific conferences that advance the discipline through theoretical and methodological breakthroughs. Funding decisions are made by an Advisory Panel comprised of members of ASA's Council and the ASA Director of Research and Development. In this round, the Advisory Panel decided to fund a higher number of proposals at smaller amounts. Below is a list of the latest FAD Principal Investigators (PIs) and a brief description of their projects.

**Gianpaolo Baiocchi**, Brown University, for *Civic Participation, City Governance, and Transitions to Democracy in Brazil, Spain, and Mexico*. This project focuses on the decline in the power and autonomy of national states, and the growth of power and autonomy of local governments due to an expanded global economy and the growth of supranational organizations. The purpose of this project, the first step in a larger project, is to understand how local participatory democracy emerges and how it affects the quality of civic participation and the effectiveness of governance in three new democracies: Brazil, Spain, and Mexico. The grant will fund a workshop with lead investigators from each country who will discuss the state of the field, provide an overview of existing data sources, and suggest potential research sites. The outcome of the first stage of this project is the production of a full-scale research proposal to be submitted in 2008.

**Kerry B. Burchfield**, Northern Illinois University, for *Not in My Neighborhood: Assessing Registered Sex Offenders' Experiences with Local Social Capital and Social Control*. Prior research suggests that community registration laws for sex offenders have little effect on offender's recidivism or resident's safety and might have negative consequences due to the shame, fear, and stigma they produce. This project will survey offenders residing in IL, a state in which intensive monitoring and house arrest prevent interaction with members of the local community, to analyze whether they were able to gain social capital, become involved in community networks, and their experiences with residential mobilization while on parole. The PI hypothesizes that the limitations on social capital formation will result in recidivism.

**Mary E. Campbell**, University of Iowa, for *Stress and Ethnic Misclassification by Observers*. The purpose of this project is to lay a foundation to study the effects of misclassification or mismatch between others' "observed" ethnic identities and individual's own perceived ethnic identities. Specifically, the project examines the stress white and Latina subjects experience when others perceive their race or ethnicity differently than they do. Individuals

report stress and their physiological stress (that is, the level of cortisol present in the individual's saliva) is measured when an interaction partner correctly or incorrectly classifies a subject's identity. The PI hypothesizes that stress will be greater when ethnic identity is central to subjects' identity and when misclassification results in status loss.

**William V. D'Antonio**, Catholic University of America, and **Steven A. Tuch**, George Washington University, for *Religion, Culture Wars, and Polarization in the U.S. Congress, 1971-2006*. The purpose of this project is to investigate whether religion heightened polarization among members of Congress over the past four decades around issues such as gay rights, abortion, and separation of church and state. To determine whether an issue, such as abortion, is so divisive that polarization in Congress results, the PIs will track all roll-call votes on abortion-related legislation considered in the 92<sup>nd</sup> through the 109<sup>th</sup> congressional sessions by party and by religion to assess the relative importance of each. They hypothesize that over time the strength of religion has declined and that of party has increased.

**Stephen Lippmann**, Miami University, for *The Social and Cultural Origins of the Radio Broadcasting Industry in the United States*. The purpose of this project is to examine the social and cultural dynamics that contributed to the emergence and evolution of the radio broadcasting industry in the United States from 1900-1934. The PI proposes to synthesize neo-institutional theory and social movement theory in his effort to explain the importance of factors such as social network connections, competing organizational master frames, and the alignment of these frames with those of industry leaders and policymakers. He will examine the importance of human agency in the processes of socio-cultural framing and organizational development. The PI will use historical sources to examine all of these dynamics.

**Andrew London**, Syracuse University, for *Military Service, Social (Dis)Advantage, and the Life Course*. According to the PI, there are numerous unanswered questions concerning how military service directly and indirectly affects life-course trajectories including marriage, divorce, health, fertility, mortality, and socio-economic status. For example, does military service reshape early childhood disadvantage? There are numerous longitudinal data sets that can be used to answer these questions. The purpose of this project is to hold a conference to create new collaborative networks that will stimulate new empirical and methodological studies concerning this understudied but significant social institution.

**Leah Schmalzbauer**, Montana State University, for *Off the Migratory Map: Uncovering Unknown Family Survival Strategies*. The purpose of this project is to study Latino incorporation and family survival in southwestern Montana, a non-gateway immigrant settlement area. Among the major questions to be addressed are how immigrant families survive without the benefit of ethnic enclaves, what is the role of women in survival strategies, and how the reception

of these immigrants affects assimilation. According to the PI, the answers to these questions should lead to a new theoretical framework of immigrant incorporation in non-gateway areas.

**Jane Sell**, Texas A&M University, and **Carla Goar**, Northern Illinois University, for *Expanding Experimental Investigations of Race/Ethnicity in Sociology*. According to the PIs, experimental sociologists have not made a major contribution to the theoretical literature on race and ethnicity, especially in the study of groups rather than individuals. In order to increase the contribution of experimental research, the PIs propose a conference where participants will identify incentives and barriers to experimental research in this area, map out topics that can be studied experimentally, and foster collaborations among established and new experimenters.

**Steve Zavestoski**, University of San Francisco, for *Embodied Health Movements and Transnational Social Movements: Linking the Local and Transnational through the Spread of Environmental Hazards*. According to the PI, because

many embodied health movements organize around contestations over the discovery, definition, cause, treatment, and prevention of environmental causes of illness, the research contributes to environmental sociology. Research on transnational social movement organizations makes important contributions to the understanding of new global institutions and their domination by NGOs in the North. The PI proposes to bridge these two areas by focusing on social movement organizations in the global South, their formation, strategizing, and outcomes.

ASA needs to increase member contributions to the FAD program to carry on at its current level. This ASA-NSF program rewards scholars at all levels and all types of institutions for cutting-edge research and conferences. Send contributions to FAD, c/o Business Office, American Sociological Association, 1307 New York Ave., Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005-4701, or call Girma Efa at (202) 383-9005, ext. 306. Additional information is available on the ASA homepage at <www.asanet.org> (click on "Funding"). The program director, Roberta Spalter-Roth, can be reached at spalter-roth@asanet.org. 📧



*"The love ballad I'm about to sing will pose a lot of uncomfortable questions about gender identity and class-based issues. I hope you can handle it."*

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This and other sociology-related cartoons are available in ASA's *The Sociologist's Book of Cartoons*, available through the ASA online bookstore, <www.asanet.org/bookstore>.

### Nominations Sought for 2008 Section Awards!

ASA sections honor work in their specialty areas through awards for articles, books, dissertations, career achievements, and other special contributions. Listed on ASA's website, sections offer information on each award, including deadlines and where section members should send their nominations. Presentation of the awards will take place at the 2008 ASA Annual Meeting in Boston. Consider nominating colleagues and students whose contributions deserve the special visibility accorded by a section award.

To see the complete list of awards go to <www.asanet.org> and click on the sections link located on the left. Under "Section Information" you will find a link to the "Call for Award Nominations (2008)."



## Achieving the Dream: Helping Community Colleges Focus on Student Success

by Jamie Panzarella,  
ASA Publications Department

Community colleges today face the challenge and pleasure of accounting for almost half of all undergraduate students in the United States. Within this large student population, resides a significant proportion of low-income, minority, and first generation college students. In 2002, 47% of African American students, 56% of Hispanic students, and 57% of Native American students were enrolled in community college programs, according to Achieve the Dream. Achieving the Dream is a multiyear project focused on the student, and it aims to help him or her reach individual goals. With a large and diverse student population, tracking students and meeting their individual needs is a daunting undertaking.

Achieving the Dream: Community Colleges Count began its mission of improving the success of college students in 2004. The initiative primarily focuses on minority and low-income students. It concentrates on enrollment, and takes a look at the larger picture, focusing on students and their academic success. Developing longitudinal data, Achieving the Dream tracks a cohort of students and compiles the data in a national database. Researchers use this database to analyze trends and students' progress.

### Norwalk Community College

In 2005, Norwalk Community College was chosen for the second round of community colleges joining the Achieving the Dream initiative. Norwalk President David Levinson has been a supporter of this initiative at his college and beyond. As a sociologist, Levinson praises the initiative's work, calling it a "research-oriented initiative that really pushes institutions to be data driven when it comes to decision making." He sees it as "taking the worlds of research methodology and scholarly analysis and applying

it to the everyday concerns that we have in terms of providing access and hopefully success for our students."

As a participating college in the Achieve the Dream program, Norwalk and other colleges undertake a number of core commitments. Colleges are required to be open and honest about their current performance. With a focus on student success, participating colleges work to increase the number of students who complete developmental courses and continue on to credit-bearing courses; complete gatekeeper courses; enroll in continuous semesters; and earn certificates and degrees. Achieving the Dream colleges have pledged to take the following steps: Use data to drive strategies, monitor progress, and evaluate outcomes; develop strategies to close performance gaps; involve faculty, staff, and communities in developing and implementing these strategies; and report data outcomes on and off campus.


One of the largest differences between Achieving the Dream schools and others is the way data are collected. Vanessa Smith Mostert, who has worked with the initiative through the Community College Research Center at Teachers College, Columbia University, and as a consultant at Norwalk Community College, said, "All of the analysis done at community colleges is cross sectional...mostly focused on enrollment. Community colleges, because of their access mission, emphasize enrollment and that permeates everything." Achieve the Dream turns the focus of community colleges to student achievement. "Access is important, but the other part of that is that students come in the door and they get lost." Mostert said, "The focus of Achieving the Dream is to start conceptualizing the first semester at a community college as the first semester where you are starting and you can actually follow

a cohort of students as they go through the college." This includes following those students through developmental courses and beyond their originating institution.

### After Data Collection

After reviewing the data collected on student achievement, specific strategies are implemented based on the individual school's need. A majority of the colleges that joined the initiative in 2004 found a need to improve developmental education. Data showed a large need for these courses and low rates of passing and retention in current courses. Other strategies include improving first-year experiences through better orientation programs and advising, strengthening K-12 links for better college preparation, improving student support services, and engaging the community. Community colleges benefit the community by answering the call for a more educated workforce through open admissions and lower tuition rates.

President Levinson has found that sociology and sociological research play a large role in the Achieving the Dream Initiative. "It is student success centered, but talks about how you can apply research techniques that we use as sociologist to improve the fortune of individual students." When discussing the national meeting of Achieving the Dream schools, Levinson declared it had the feel of a sociology conference rather than a meeting of college administrators. He also sees a large number of sociologists involved in the project, especially within partner organizations of the initiative. The initiative, "allows us to take our sociological imagination and really apply to some concrete practical results and really impact peoples lives."

For more information, visit <[www.achievingthedream.org](http://www.achievingthedream.org)>. 

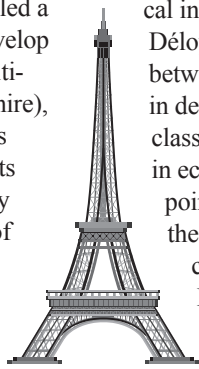
**“A majority of the colleges that joined the initiative in 2004 found a need to improve developmental education. Data showed . . . low rates of passing and retention in current courses.”**

## Sociologie Française

from page 1

research was inspired by symbolic interaction, the reception of which increased at that time. Starting in the 1980s, the introduction of ethnomethodology, social studies of science, and philosophical pragmatism led a number of French sociologists to develop new notions. These included the multiplicity of the self (Pollak, Dubet, Lahire), the reflexive capacities of individuals (Boltanski), the role played by objects and material equipment in the agency (Latour, Callon), or the importance of a situation's constraints compared with the overestimated weight of socialization (Friedberg, Quéré, Thévenot). Simultaneously, French sociologists, even when they remained within one of the four original paradigms, became more open to international (mostly American) sociological innovations and to advances in other social sciences.

The opening of the sociological mind-scape was amplified by institutional evolutions in the discipline (i.e., the increase in the number of sociologists, their professionalization, the development of international cooperation, the multiplication of interdisciplinary



research programs and journals). This encouraged sociologists to engage in new paths, change their concepts and methods, and work with other disciplines. A good example is the fruitful dialogue engaged between political sociology and history: "Socio-history" has renewed the reflection on the genesis of political institutions (Noiriel, Offerlé, Lacroix, Ihl, Déloye). Another example is the interaction between some sociologists and economists in developing critical perspectives on neo-classical economics. Original approaches in economics, inspired by the sociological point of view, have emerged as "regulation theory" (Aglietta, Boyer) and "theory of conventions" (Favereau, Salais, Eymard-Duvernay). Meanwhile, in sociology an "anti-utilitarian" movement, referring to *The Gift* by Marcel Mauss, has explored empirical data in the third sector economy (Caillé, Laville).

### A New Generation

The new generation of French sociologists (to which the authors of this article belong) is thus confronted with a complex landscape. The challenge for this third generation is to build sociological approaches based on a critical discussion, not of Boudon, Touraine, Crozier or Bourdieu, but of their followers and critics (e.g., Latour,

Boltanski, Dubet). To achieve this task, and renew theoretical frameworks in French sociology, the new generation is involved in three intellectual orientations:

- It refuses to confine its work to conventionally defined objects. In economic sociology, for example, studies are not only about objects linked to the market sphere but also explore how economic constraints are produced and managed in other settings such as organizations, accounting, professions or public institutions (Benamouzig, Chiapello, Dubuisson, François, Godechot, Muniesa, Zalio). In cognitive sociology, as well as in moral sociology, studies are no longer restricted to relationships between humans but also with animals (Guillo, Rémy, Servais).
- The new generation displays a renewed interest in institutions—an issue partially neglected by the second generation. However, it tackles institutions less as functional organizations than as theaters for the management of conflicts, frameworks for the establishment of rules, repertoires and identities, and targets of external criticisms. Particularly in political sociology, where studies focus on public administrations, firms, or media, the new

## Student Forum


from page 4

invited journal editors answered questions students had about getting their research published, as well as discussed what first-time submitters should anticipate when submitting, and common problems editors see with manuscripts.

Finally, the Student Forum also hosts the Student Reception each year. In the past, the purpose of the Student Reception was to give students a chance to mingle with other students and enjoy some appetizers. At the 2008 Annual Meeting in Boston, SFAB hopes to make this event a bit more formal by introducing its members to the students in attendance, explaining the purpose and mission of the Student Forum, and recognizing the winners of the annual Student Forum Travel Award.

### Student Forum Travel Awards

Each year, the Student Forum grants approximately 30 students a small monetary award to assist with their travel costs to the Annual Meeting. Applicants must be students pursuing an undergraduate or graduate degree in sociology at a college or university. Applicants must also be current student members of ASA at the time of application. The student must demonstrate financial need and their search for other financial support. The applications are sent to the Student Forum Travel Award committee, which determines the winners of the award. The application must be submitted by April 1 of each year, and notifications of the committee's decisions are announced by May 15.

For more information about the Student Forum Travel Award, visit the ASA website and click "Funding." To learn more about the Student Forum generally, visit the ASA website and click "Students," or visit <[socstudentforum.org](http://socstudentforum.org)>, or contact current SFAB chair Danielle Hidalgo (danielle-hidalgo@mac.com). Finally, the Student Forum needs more student participation so feel free to contact Danielle about any ideas and volunteer work that you or your students may want to contribute. 

generation examines the forms and the arenas of their public criticism (Roussel, Bezes, O. Henry, Lemieux), including anti-racist or feminist criticisms (Spire, Mathieu) and violent forms of claiming like terrorism (Linhardt). The politics of risk has also become a promising field of research, both in environment and health, in which organizational transformations and regulatory processes are discussed with the emergence of controversies (Barthe, Borraz, E. Henry) and the mobilization of victims or patients (Barbot, Dodier).

- The building of European institutions and the process of globalization have stimulated international research programs based on a comparison of social phenomena between different countries. Consequently, the new generation of French sociologists adopts an international comparative approach on "domestic" objects. Studies on cities, urban segregation, school performance, poverty, welfare, or security policies, are systematically situated in an international comparative perspective (Le Galès, Muchielli, Oberti, Palier, Paugam). The international circulation of cultural products and political ideas

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## 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).

## Genocide—It IS My Problem

by Ellen J. Kennedy,

Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies, University of Minnesota

For several years I have taught a sociology course about the genocide in Rwanda. I am also fascinated—and appalled—by the fact that coffee is grown in some of the world's poorest nations for consumption by people in the richest ones.

Two years ago I met Greg, a coffee importer in Minnesota, who mentioned that he was going to Rwanda. He had invested money in a small coffee cooperative in the Lake Kivu area, where death and destruction had been particularly horrific during the 1994 Rwandan genocide. Prior to the genocide, Rwanda's economy was almost entirely dependent on coffee and its economic decline in the early 1990s was an important factor contributing to the genocide.

Although I had been teaching about Rwanda for a while, I had never been there. My combined interests in the genocide and coffee were too much for me to resist; I asked Greg if I could join him on the trip. He said yes, so I spent two weeks in Rwanda in the summer of 2005, which changed my life.

A student from Rwanda's national university accompanied us as our translator. Alice is the same age as my daughter Louisa. Alice and Louisa are a lot alike: they both love studying other languages, they like school, and they enjoy travel. That is where their similarities end.

Alice is Rwandan. One day in 1994, Alice's mother sent her to the next village on an errand. When Alice returned, she discovered the mutilated bodies of her mother and father, her grandparents, her 12-year-old sister, and her 9-year-old brother. At the age of 14 she became, quite literally, all alone in the world.

One day Alice and I went to a memorial for those who had lost their lives in the genocide. Behind the memorial was a Quonset hut. I walked in and saw a single room with a large table. The table was covered with skulls with machete marks. These were victims' remains that had been found in the nearby forest and had not yet been properly buried.

The rawness of the brutality that had occurred, and Alice's presence as testament to that loss, completely engulfed me and I broke down. Alice gently put her arms around me and quietly said, "You don't have to look at this. This isn't *your* problem. This is *our* problem." Her words haunted me for months.

Alice asked me to tell her story when I came home; she said it was the only way she could feel that her family didn't die in vain. I passed her story on through talks about the Rwandan genocide at Rotary clubs, synagogue groups, university classes, and people would listen. I continued to teach about that genocide in my sociology classes.

### Turning Teaching into Action

One day, Ina, a student, approached me after class. We had just finished reading Philip Gourevitch's brutal account of Rwanda, *We Wish to Inform You that*

*Tomorrow We Will Be Killed with Our Families*. I had shown pictures from my trip and had talked about Alice. The class also had a service-learning partnership with a school for immigrants and refugees, many who had fled from similar atrocities in their countries of origin.

Ina asked me, "What are we going to do about this?" Her question troubled me greatly. I had no reply. I honestly thought I was doing something: teaching and educating about genocide—in my classes and in the broader community—and encouraging people to learn more about the world and to become better global citizens.

Ina's question suggested two things. First, education alone was not enough. And second, she expected that I'd have an answer. I had no answer. At least not for a long time.

While reading a newsletter from the Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies at the University of Minnesota, I saw a small notice about the Genocide Intervention Network (GI-Net), an organization dedicated to raising awareness about the current genocide in Darfur. GI-Net was founded at Swarthmore College by Mark Hanis, the grandson of four Holocaust survivors.

I made a few calls and decided that perhaps the GI-Net might answer Ina's question. I organized and distributed notices for a meeting of interested students with no idea what to expect. At that first meeting we had 17 students, but GI-Net now operates at the state level and has more than 800 people involved and has raised more than \$100,000 to improve security and safety for women and girls in Darfur.

### A Life Dedicated to Human Rights

Two years later, I left academia to become the Minnesota state coordinator for the Genocide Intervention Network. We educate people throughout the state about genocide and the Darfur crisis; teach ordinary individuals how to advocate with their legislators at city, state, and national levels; and raise funds to support the African Union peace-keeping forces in Darfur.

In Minnesota, public schools are mandated to teach about the Holocaust and the Armenian genocide. I connect with teachers throughout the state to provide curricular materials and other support for their classroom activities.

I received an award from my city for my contributions to human rights. Students who work with me have been honored by the state for their efforts.

When I think back over my life, I was destined to head in this direction. Growing up as a Jew in a small northern Michigan mining town, I was keenly aware of my minority religious status. Growing up in the immediate post-World War II years, I had a fearful sense of the legacy of Nazism. More by coincidence than design, I have visited some of the sites of the world's worst horrors: Cambodia's killing fields, Auschwitz, Hiroshima, and Rwanda.

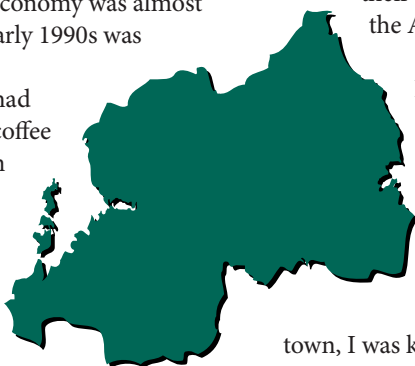
I believe that genocide is the most horrific of all crimes being perpetrated not on people but on a *people*, threatening them with extinction solely because of who they are—their race, religion, ethnicity, or national identity.

I define what I do as public sociology. As Michael Burawoy said, sociology's unique contribution to social science lies "in its defense of human interests against the encroachment of states and markets."<sup>1</sup> I am committed to raising awareness about mass atrocities and to empowering individuals and communities to prevent or stop genocide. I work to encourage divestment from companies that support genocide. We lobby our officials in Washington to pass laws that will enhance security and aid for those at risk. We urge our national and world leaders to support a United Nations resolution, enacted in 2005, for intervention when nations are unable or unwilling to protect their own citizens against mass atrocities.

The defense of human interests is up to each of us. ASA members have passed resolutions decrying war, discrimination, and other forms of injustice. We can also take a stand against genocide.

For more information, see the Genocide Intervention Network Minnesota ([www.mngin.org](http://www.mngin.org)), the Genocide Intervention Network national site ([www.genocideintervention.net](http://www.genocideintervention.net)), and Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies, University of Minnesota

<sup>1</sup> Burawoy, Michael. 2004. Public Sociologies: Contradictions, Dilemmas, and Possibilities. *Social Forces* 82:4, June, p. 1603.




## Continué

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(e.g., "affirmative action" or "sexual harassment") is another important issue (Sabbagh, Sapiro).

French sociology is in a state of transformation, yet some traits of the past still remain, particularly a style of research characterized by robust empirical studies. This style uses different methods: Quantitative ones of course (Chauvel, Vallet) but with an overall preference for qualitative methods; conceptualization within a traditional philosophical dialogue; and theory building, either at the intermediate or the general level. Such a combination is a distinctive feature that needs to be

promoted in an international context and within the general standards of evaluation (sometimes seen as threatening), particularly the emphasis on quantitative methods and the priority given to the production of empirical data over analytical frameworks. Beyond the often significant differences and mutual analytical incompatibilities between contemporary French sociologists, the *empirico-conceptual* style of sociological research remains a unifying principle inherited from an author considered the founding father of the French (and beyond) sociological tradition: Emile Durkheim.

Editor's Note: Complete bibliographical references are available on request to the authors; contact Cyril Lemieux at [clemieux@msh-paris.fr](mailto:clemieux@msh-paris.fr) 

## New International Footnotes Column

Submit ideas for Footnotes' International Perspectives

**F**ootnotes invites contributions from knowledgeable non-North American sociologists on the state of the discipline and profession of sociology in countries outside North America for publication in a new occasional column, "International Perspectives." Sociological analyses of significant national events in these countries that would be of interest to North American sociologists are welcome for publication. Original contributions must be in English and no more than 900-1,100 words. Published content will be the property of the American Sociological Association and available in both print and online editions of *Footnotes*. To discuss possible contributions or send material, contact: Lee Herring, Associate Editor ([herring@asanet.org](mailto:herring@asanet.org)) or Johanna Olexy, Managing Editor ([olexy@asanet.org](mailto:olexy@asanet.org)).

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## Garfinkel Recognized for a Lifetime of Achievement

by Doug Maynard, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Harold Garfinkel, Emeritus Professor at the University of California-Los Angeles, was the first recipient of the ASA Section on Ethnomethodology and Conversation Analysis award for lifetime achievement. He was given this award for his ground-breaking contributions to the field of sociology and ethnomethodology more specifically.


Garfinkel's 1967 book, *Studies in Ethnomethodology*, went through nine printings by Prentice Hall, and after 40 years is still in print at Paradigm Press. A recent Web of Knowledge search on this monograph turned up an astonishing 3,000 references. Since the *Studies* publication, Garfinkel continued to publish in various journals—*Social Psychology Quarterly*, *Sociological Theory*, *Philosophy of the Social Sciences* among them—and in edited collections. He has recently published two additional monographs—*Ethnomethodology's Program* (2002) and *Seeing Sociologically* (2005). His publications continue to spur secondary accounts in



Harold Garfinkel

textbooks of many kinds as well as citations in ongoing primary research.

It is an understatement to say that the field of ethnomethodology, and Garfinkel's work in particular, have profoundly inspired all areas of the discipline. This includes theory, sociology of science and technology, social psychology (Garfinkel was the recipient of the 1996 Cooley-Mead award), sociology of social problems, sociology of gender (consider Garfinkel's classic study of a transsexual and his influence on standpoint epistemology), and many other areas.

There are few, if any, contemporary sociologists whose towering effects on our discipline compare to those of Garfinkel. Gazing into the crystal ball, it is safe to say that his work will continue to be recognized and used in a variety of domains for years to come. Simply put, he is one of the leading sociologists of the late 20th and early 21st centuries. In the view of the Section, Garfinkel was more than deserving of the Lifetime Achievement Award, which was celebrated at a wonderful reception at the Section's award ceremony last August. 

## Boston's Back Bay

from page 1

commuting daily by train from the growing suburbs. Boston's population was 53% foreign-born people and their children (Boston City Document 69, 1855). The Protestant leaders of Boston and Massachusetts feared that the city might soon be taken over by Catholic immigrants. This anti-immigrant element was related to the dominance of the American Party (the "Know-Nothings") in Massachusetts when the Back Bay plans were finalized. The American Party governor from 1854-57, Henry J. Gardner, warned of dangers from the "horde of foreign-born" (John Mulkern, 1990. *The Know-Nothing Party in Massachusetts*).

After a struggle with the City of Boston for control over the project, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts appointed three commissioners in 1852 to plan and carry out the filling of the Back Bay. Boston lost its right to develop any of the area, but the boundary line with Roxbury was moved westward to put most of the new neighborhood in Boston. The commissioners rejected two imaginative plans for the Back Bay that called for retaining bodies of water. In 1856, the commissioners divided the landfill project and determined that the 100 most valuable acres would be filled by the Commonwealth.

### Social Class Motivations for Development

Social class motivations are clear in the commissioners' description of how they developed the final plan: "We listened with attention to the suggestions of several gentlemen of taste and judgment who appeared before us. Some of these gentlemen were among those who design purchas-

ing lots in the territory when it is filled" (Massachusetts Senate Document 17, 1857). As a result of this process, Commonwealth Avenue was made more than 50% wider than originally planned.

The Commission set aside about one-third of the area for public purposes and clearly stated the social motive of attracting appropriate residents: "It is obviously a matter of the utmost moment that a good system of streets, avenues, and public squares shall be adopted, in order to make the territory as attractive as possible, and induce people about to build houses to select lots in

this locality" (ibid). Evidence of social class motivations in the planning process is also seen in the selection of appropriate churches and other institutions for the Back Bay and

the reservation of key pieces of land for them. For example, no Catholic church was allowed in the Back Bay proper, but one was built west of today's Sheraton Hotel, close enough for house servants to attend Mass nearby.

The Commission took care throughout the project to bring only the highest quality buyers and residents into the new Back Bay development. When and how house lots were sold was carefully calculated to restrict the district to wealthy Protestant families. At first, the commissioners paid the contractors with land and sold the remaining lots at auction or in regular land sales. This kept the prices high enough to attract only wealthy buyers. In the first three years of the project, the commissioners sold 340,643 square feet, but then the market softened and no land was sold in 1861. After the State portion was filled, the large amount of unsold land was held off the market from 1874 through 1878 (Massachusetts Public

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Document 11, 1884). It is important to note that the landfill process continued unabated through the Civil War.

The commissioners also used tight zoning regulations and strict enforcement to ensure that the Back Bay would be a wealthy neighborhood. Commercial establishments were only allowed on two streets, industries and commercial stables were prohibited, and houses had to be built of brick or stone and of consistent heights on streets. Zoning enforcement required the owners of two buildings to remove bay windows too close to sidewalks and alleys.

### Efforts = High-Status Population

The Commission succeeded at attracting the wealthiest Protestant families. Zoning and sales practices resulted in a uniformly high-status population, and a prime area was set aside and donated for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Museum of Natural History. Copley Square, the most important public space after the Commonwealth Avenue Mall, was planned to establish its importance with the Museum of Fine Arts and two high-status Protestant churches; the massive Boston Public Library was built facing Copley Square in the early 1890s. Other churches and institutions linked with wealthy Protestant society built new facilities in the Back Bay, firmly establishing its place in "Proper Boston."

When you walk the Back Bay's leafy streets and window-shop on Newbury Street, remember that this neighborhood did not "just happen." Social class tensions and anti-immigrant politics shaped the plans more than 150 years ago. Steam power transformed hundreds of acres of polluted former tidal marsh. A Paris-inspired grand avenue and French architectural styles of the day set the elegant tone that survives in 2008. Enjoy the Back Bay with a richer understanding of its social history.

GO RED SOX!! 

## STEMming the Labor Market

from page 1

work/family divide. Restructuring institutions was suggested as a way to resolve these issues.

Also from the Georgia Institute of Technology, Cheryl Leggon focused on the intersection of race, ethnicity, and gender in STEM faculties and the question of who will teach science at the post-secondary level. She illustrated the synergistic relationship between race, ethnicity, and gender affecting how women from underrepresented minority groups are represented in post-secondary institutions. She suggested reconceptualizing the three features to ensure that women of color do not fall through the cracks. She outlined an NSF initiative at the Georgia Institute of Technology called "Cross-Disciplinary Initiative for Minority Women Faculty" that is addressing these issues.

Harold Salzman, Urban Institute, analyzed many current misconceptions concerning the offshoring effects on the STEM workforce in the United States and recommended new policies that handle the declining U.S. competitiveness. These policies include investing in broad education programs that comprise social science and communication rather than exclusively technical skills, which will enable the United States to increase its ability to globally compete. Salzman also suggested developing a collaborative strategy based on interdependence rather than a "techno-autarky" strategy.

For more information about the conference and CPST's STEM Workforce Data Project, visit [cpst.org/2007Meeting/STEM\\_Meeting.cfm](http://cpst.org/2007Meeting/STEM_Meeting.cfm).





# ASA Forum



for public discussion and debate

## On the Interpretation of Polls

Sociologists can do a major public service by helping our fellow citizens to understand the findings of public opinion polls. An example follows, in the hope of triggering a dialogue whether or not this is a public service sociologists should perform more often.

To those of us for whom the claim that the Israel lobby is all-powerful is neither a well established truism nor an ugly piece of anti-Semitism, the evidence presented in support of this claim matters a great deal. Surely Washington has more lobbies than a derelict dog has fleas. And, lobbying is a constitutionally protected activity. Hence, a pivotal question is whether the Israel lobby is significantly more powerful than the others.

A new book making this case has been written by two highly regarded scholars; John Mearsheimer and Stephen Walt of the University of Chicago and Harvard's Kennedy School of Government, respectively. The authors write:

In 1997, *Fortune* magazine asked members of Congress and their staffs to list the most powerful lobbies in Washington. AIPAC [American Israel Public Affairs Committee] was ranked second behind the American Association of Retired Persons, but ahead of the AFL-CIO and the National Rifle Association. A *National Journal* study in March of 2005 reached a similar conclusion, placing AIPAC in second place (tied with AARP) in the Washington 'muscle rankings.'

In fact, *Fortune's* survey was not made of Congress members and their staffs, but of 2,165 "Washington insiders" (chosen by two panels whose membership has not been disclosed), which includes an unknown number of congressional members and staffers, among an unknown number of others. In both surveys roughly six out of every seven persons asked *did not respond*. The authors' claim that members of Congress and their staffs ranked the Israel lobby more powerful than many others is based on the responses of 15% of those who were surveyed. I wonder if most of my colleagues would agree that this is not a proper generalization. (Also note that none of the numerous social science procedures to correct for such a deficit of responses were employed).

The number of people who responded is so small that an additional vote or two, or a change of mind by one or two respondents, would have significantly altered the findings. The total number of the *National Journal* responses—which surveyed only law makers—is 73. The National Federation of Independent Business was ranked first and the National Rifle Association second—with nine and eight votes, respectively. In third place, ranked as the most powerful by seven members, was the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. The AARP and AIPAC were each given the nod by five members. The oil companies and the arms manufacturers were not on the list of those to be ranked.

What role should sociologists play in clarifying statistical procedures for those without social science training? What are the limits and value of such data?

*Amitai Etzioni is University Professor at The George Washington University and author of Security First: For a Muscular, Moral Foreign Policy (Yale University Press, 2007).*

## Another Take on AP or Not AP

In the December 2007 issue of *Footnotes*, Michael DeCesare details his findings on the inadequacy of regular sociology courses in high schools nationwide. He urgently recommends that high schools obtain local boards' authorization for a regular sociology course taught by competent teachers in all high schools.

This first step would contribute toward increasing the number of students taking sociology in high schools and, to the benefit of sociology departments at many colleges and universities, an increase in the number of students majoring in sociology. To provide all high school students a regular sociology course designed to meet their interests and taught by well trained teachers is a worthy goal. Not only is the ASA vision of sociology for high school realized, sociology departments nationwide will be welcoming a larger pool of sociology majors.

Because of the tight high school curriculum, it is not guaranteed that a high school student will choose sociology. Additionally, in a society inspired by Protestant Ethics and its liberty and individualism, a larger number of students prefer psychology to sociology in both high schools and college. The stake is too high for students and society to not provide opportunities for students to develop their sociological imagination, to see the structures behind the façade or beneath the surface in their social world. Believing in equality and valuing fairness and social justice are very much contingent on developing one's sociological imagination and one's critical thinking, which is one of the main purposes of an introductory sociology course. From this perspective, priority should be given to a regular sociology course in all high schools.

The ability to attract not only a larger number students, but high-achieving high school students is a worthy goal, too. One significant reason to institute a sociology AP in high school is to attract high-achieving students to the discipline and thus increase the probability that more high school students would major in sociology when they go to college. Not only would our sociology departments benefit from a large pool of majors, but they would also benefit from high-achieving students who would be more likely to pursue graduate studies in sociology.

Having a regular sociology course in all high schools would prepare a solid base for establishing a sociology AP. The latter would promote the relevance of sociology in today's society in the eyes of high school students, their teachers, and their parents. Having both a regular sociology and a sociology AP in high schools would enhance the effectiveness of developing the sociological imagination in high school students and ensure the greater probability of an increase in sociology majors.

*Tri V. Nguyen, La Salle University*

## More on the Sociology of Human Rights

While it is admirable to see the topic of sociology and human rights discussed in *Footnotes*, the article "The Sociology of Human Rights" (November 2007, p. 4) presents a rather truncated and ideologically tendentious cartography of this emergent field. In the first place, sociologists have been extremely active in *The Journal of Human Rights*, which I founded in 2001 and is published by Routledge.

In addition to being the first major journal in the field edited by a sociologist, fully one-fourth of the editorial staff are sociologists, which is remarkable in a field usually dominated by legal scholars and political scientists. Interdisciplinary research by sociologists, philosophers, anthropologists, political scientists, and others have built a broad new field with a distinctly sociological thrust, and it has been growing by leaps and bounds.

More important, the article indicates the explicit dangers of linking the emergent sociology of human rights to the ideological program of "public sociology." Obviously, most scholars who study human rights would like to expand universal human rights. Yet, I see a drift in this emergent sociology of human rights to assume that (1) The preferred conception of universal human rights is social and economic rights, and (2) Somehow the United States is lagging behind other countries in regard to human rights or is "against" human rights.

In the first case, in a Weberian sense, there is no possibility of generating a value preference for social and economic rights (the positive rights of welfare state democracies) over individual rights (the negative rights of the American Bill of Rights). Such rights might lead to more social stability, less crime, etc., but it cannot be argued that they are somehow "better" than other kinds of rights or lead to more "freedom."

In the second case, many assume that the United States is not interested in human rights. There would be good reason to assume this, given some past relationships with American administrations toward dictators and tyrants. Yet, to give one counterexample

to this assumption, there are millions of Iraqis who have been at war for several years now with avowed enemies of human rights, with the United States as their ally. The

United States is supporting the nascent Iraqi democracy, which has had free and fair elections and whose parliament is 25% female as opposed to 16% in the U.S. Congress. A large part of the American left—and American sociologists, in particular—are prepared to abandon those in Iraq who have suffered to claim the human rights that they are entitled to. So who is, "for" or "against" human rights depends to a great extent on how human rights are defined and who is considered worthy or unworthy of them. Why, for instance, are Darfuris entitled to our moral solidarity, while the Iraqis are to be abandoned?

Like any other moral politics, we need to dig deeper into the understanding of why we sociologists have the right to determine not only what rights are, but who should have them and who should

not. As with all emergent areas of study, the theoretical and conceptual parameters of the newly emergent sociology of human rights must be set as widely as possible. It should be protected from the hegemony of any ideological constructions of human rights and the avoidance of the very kinds of essentialisms that are, ironically, so anathema to many sociologists.

*Thomas Cushman, Professor of Sociology, Wellesley College and Founding Editor and Editor-at-Large Journal of Human Rights*

## Concerning the W.E.B. DuBois Career Award for Distinguished Scholarship

In 2007, the ASA made history. It awarded the first W.E.B. DuBois Career Award for Distinguished Scholarship to Joseph Berger of Stanford University, thus associating him with one of the towering intellectuals in world history. The award was a consequence of a two-year campaign culminating in a petition signed by over 600 members (including two-thirds of the ASA Council and 13 former ASA presidents), followed by an overwhelming vote of the ASA membership.

The awards ceremony at the 2007 ASA Annual Meeting, however, degraded this beautiful moment by failing to acknowledge it.

The name change reflected the membership's view that DuBois is the exemplar that sociologists hope to emulate, not only because he was a founder of American sociology who developed now-standard methods, published many landmark studies, and developed intellectual perspectives that guide our thought today; but also because he was a public intellectual who successfully applied the best sociological thought to the cause of human progress and social justice.

The fact that DuBois was black is not irrelevant to his achievements or to the long delay in his acknowledgment as a founding eminence in sociology. Because of his race, he was sensitized to the major challenges facing our discipline, and strongly motivated to address them. Because of racism within the discipline, he was largely uncredited in his lifetime,

even as more and more sociologists worked with methods he pioneered and built upon his great insights. While his work impacted intellectual currents around the world, DuBois was

an invisible man within sociology, exiled from an intellectual house that he did so much to build.

Beginning in the 1980s there was a resurgence of explicitly DuBoisian scholarship. In 2003 there was a plenary session devoted to his work. All this culminated when the membership voted to place his name on the career achievement award. The new award set an inspiring standard for our own work, by linking it to DuBois's inspiring career as a sociological pioneer.

As Robert Newby pointed out in the November 2007 *Footnotes* Public Forum article, a curious and sad thing happened at the 2007 ASA award ceremony: DuBois was rendered invisible once again. The award ceremony neglected to acknowledge that the recipient was receiving the *inau-*

See **W.E.B. DuBois**, page 11



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 Marilyn Rueschemeyer  
 Essie Manuel Rutledge  
 Charlotte M. Ryan  
 Dan Ryan  
 Robyn Ryle  
 Miriam Beth Ryvicker  
 Rogelio Saenz  
 Camerino Ignacio Salazar  
 Otto C. Sampson, Jr.  
 Samuel F. Sampson  
 Gary D. Sandefur  
 Richard T. Schaefer  
 Mark J. Schafer  
 Kathryn Schmidt  
 Jessica Danielle Schnell  
 Beth E. Schneider  
 Peter T. Schneider  
 Markus Schrenker  
 Russell K. Schutt  
 Pepper J. Schwartz  
 James F. Scott  
 Joseph W. Scott  
 Shirley A. Scritchfield  
 Brenda Seals  
 Ruth Searles  
 Marcia Texler Segal  
 Jane Sell  
 Monisa Shackelford  
 Nina Shah  
 Hana Shepherd  
 Jerry W. Shepperd  
 Andrew Sherwood  
 Jessica Holden Sherwood  
 James F. Short, Jr.  
 Susan E. Short  
 Norah Peters Shultz  
 David L. Sills  
 Jonathan Simon  
 Miles Edward Simpson  
 Benjamin H. Sims  
 Royce A. Singleton, Jr.  
 Arlene Skolnick  
 Kathleen O. Slobin  
 Kazimierz M. Slomczynski  
 E. L. Smallwood  
 Charles W. Smith  
 David Norman Smith  
 Joel Smith  
 Roland B. Smith, Jr.  
 Starita Ann Smith  
 Tyson Smith  
 Vicki Smith  
 Douben Snipper  
 Douglas S. Snyder  
 Nicholas Sofios  
 Christopher Andrew Solario  
 Roberta M. Spalter-Roth  
 Naomi J. Spence  
 Yanick St. Jean  
 Judith Stacey  
 Paul D. Starr  
 Linda Brewster Stearns  
 Nicole Jean Steele  
 Byron D. Steiger  
 Peter J. Stein  
 Marc W. Steinberg  
 Stephen Steinberg  
 Carl W. Stempel  
 Phoebe H. Stevenson  
 Ron Stewart  
 Kerry J. Strand  
 Sheldon Stryker  
 Mark C. Suchman  
 Kathryn A. Sweeney

Stephen A. Sweet  
 Ann Swidler  
 Melissa Tackett-Gibson  
 Hiroshi Takada  
 Susan R. Takata  
 David T. Takeuchi  
 Joan E. Talbert  
 Beth Tarasawa  
 Jeanette L. Tate  
 LaToya Asantelle Tavernier  
 Howard F. Taylor  
 Marylee C. Taylor  
 Ralph B. Taylor  
 Charles B. Thomas, Jr.  
 Jason R. Thomas  
 Beverly J. Thompson  
 F. Elaine Adams Thompson  
 Martha E. Thompson  
 Kathleen A. Tiemann  
 Michael Timberlake  
 Charles M. Tolbert, II  
 Mary Margaret Treacy  
 Judith Treas  
 William T. Trent  
 Nicole Elise Trujillo-Pagan  
 Glenn T. Tsunokai  
 John M. Tucker  
 Ralph H. Turner  
 Carolyn Pinedo Turnovsky  
 Jeffery T. Ulmer  
 Miren Uriarte  
 Brian Uzzi  
 Diane Vaughan  
 Alladi Venkatesh  
 Marc J. Ventresca  
 Lois A. Vitt  
 Margaret Weigers Vitullo  
 Roger Waldinger  
 Ruth A. Wallace  
 Steven P. Wallace  
 Leslie T. C. Wang  
 Wei-Ming Wang  
 Kathryn B. Ward  
 Martin J. Warmbrand  
 Lisa Marie Warner  
 Susan C. Warner  
 Dennis Paul Watson  
 Sloan R. Wayland  
 Gwyndolyn J. Weathers  
 Susan Elizabeth Webb  
 Lynn Weber  
 Amanda Maureen Elberta  
 Webster  
 Murray Webster, Jr.  
 John C. Weidman  
 Sally Willson Weimer  
 Michael G. Weinstein  
 Gregory L. Weiss  
 Christopher Robert Wellin  
 D. Eleanor Westney  
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 Norma S. Wilcox  
 Esther Isabelle Wilder  
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 Adarin Williamson  
 Robert C. Williamson  
 Charles V. Willie  
 Sarah Susannah Willie  
 Franklin D. Wilson  
 William Julius Wilson  
 George L. Wimberly  
 Howard Winant  
 Vinetta Goodwin Witt  
 Lynne M. Woehrl  
 Brunetta Reid Wolfman  
 Sen-Yuan Wu  
 Jolyon Wurr  
 Renxin Yang  
 Peter Cleary Yeager  
 William Yoels  
 Chigen T. Yokoyama  
 Chong-Ae Yu  
 Mayer N. Zald  
 Luis Zanartu  
 Egbert Zavala  
 Sheryline A. Zebroski  
 Mary K. Zimmerman  
 John F. Zipp  
 James J. Zuiches

## ASA Forum



for public discussion and debate

**W.E.B. DuBois**, from page 9

*gural* W.E.B. DuBois Career Award, or to mention the significance of the name change. In fact, everyone involved acted as though there was no change at all.

Those of us who came to the ceremony to witness the history we had made sat in stunned silence, outraged by the omissions that cheapened the ceremony and replicated the insulting invisibility of the past. We did not speak out in protest because that would have further eroded the dignity of the ceremony.

Now the time for silence has passed. We want to register our protest over the failures of the 2007 ceremony and demand a more appropriate one next year.

For the 2008 meeting we request that the ASA acknowledge the new award

### announcements

## call for papers

### Publications


**Child Development** invites manuscripts for a Special Section on Disasters and the Impact on Child Development. The goal of the special section is to provide an opportunity for researchers from around the world to examine how disasters of nature or human design may affect children of different ages, experiences, cultures, and contexts, as well as how disasters may alter development. We are also interested in a theoretical framework. We are seeking papers that include not only contributions from research, but also those that contribute to new theoretical perspectives and implications for policy. Potential contributors are asked to provide a brief letter of intent (500 words or less) describing their manuscript to the special section by February 1, 2008. Initial inquiries and letters of intent regarding the Special Issue may be directed to Joy Osofsky at josofs@lsuhsc.edu or Ann Masten at amasten@umn.edu.

**Human Architecture: Journal of the Sociology of Self-Knowledge**, seeks scholarly papers, short essays and commentaries, or book/article reviews in sociology and from across the disciplines for three of its upcoming Volume VI issues. Initial abstracts and/or brief letters of intent or inquiry regarding the thematic relevance of proposed submissions should be sent as early as possible to the journal. Themes: "Comparative Sociological Imaginations: The Asiatic Modes of Liberation and the Engaged Buddhism of Thich Nhat Hanh," "Peer Reviewing Peer Review Regimes in Light of Critical Social Theory: Hi/stories, Structures, Contradictions, and Renovations of an Academic Interaction Ritual," and "From the Classroom: Scholarships of Learning and Teaching the Sociological Imagination." For submission guidelines, peer reviewing policy, and further elaborations on the issue themes, visit <www.okcir.com>. Submission Deadline: April 1, 2008. Contact: Mohammad H. (Behrooz) Tamdgidi, Editor, Human Architecture, Department of Sociology, University of Massachusetts-Boston, 100 Morrissey Blvd., Boston, MA 02125; (617) 287-3954; email mohammad.tamdgidi@umb.edu; <www.okcir.com>.

**International Journal of Self Help and Self Care.** A Special Issue of the *International Journal of Self Help and Self Care*, titled "Cross-Cultural and International Issues in Self-Help/Mutual Aid," is seeking one-page descriptions of manuscripts that focus on cross-cultural and international research on self-help and mutual aid. The purpose of this special issue is to broaden our understanding of the range of contemporary self-help/mutual aid theoretically, methodologically, and empirically. Direct inquiries or email a one-page description by January 15, 2008. Contact: Thomasina Borkman, Editorial Board Member and Guest Editor International Journal of Self Help and Self Care,

with an appropriate ceremony, perhaps seeking the participation of people with a special relationship to DuBois. The occasion should include an explanation for the change and why it is a momentous one for the Association. The presenter should be invited to comment on the relationship of the winner to the scholarship and values exemplified by DuBois, and the winner should be invited to comment on the honor that he or she feels to be associated with one of the most important intellectuals in history.

As sociologists we should understand and embrace the meaning of symbols and ceremonies. As the intellectual descendents of W.E.B. DuBois, we should use this symbol and the ceremony associated with it to understand and cherish his legacy.

*Dan Clawson, University of Massachusetts-Amherst; Cedric Herring, University of Illinois-Chicago; Aldon Morris, Northwestern University; Michael Schwartz, Stony Brook State University; Howard Winant, University of California-Santa Barbara* 

George Mason University, Fairfax, VA 22030; totborkman@gmu.edu.

**Sociological Focus** solicits papers for a special issue titled "Globalization of Crime with a Focus on East Asia." This special issue focuses on the globalization of crime and its control. Topics may include, but are not limited to, testing of criminological theories with comparative data, crime control in East Asian cultures, human and drug trafficking, and various forms of emerging crimes, such as Internet crime in East Asia. Send your manuscript to *Sociological Focus*, Department of Sociology, Box 210378, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45221-0378. Deadline: March 15, 2008. Submit two printed copies of your manuscript (in ASA format), accompanied by a word-compatible electronic version, and a \$15 submission fee. Contact: Liqun Cao, Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Criminology, Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, MI 48197; email: liqun.cao@emich.edu; or Shanyang Zhao, Department of Sociology, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA 19122; email: bzhaoo01@temple.edu. Specific submission requirements may be found in a current issue of the journal or at <www.ncsanet.org/sociological\_focus/Pubindex.html>.

### Meetings

**2009 Organization of American Historians (OAH) Annual Meeting**, March 26-29, 2009, Seattle, WA. The OAH would like to extend an invitation to submit session or single paper proposals for the 2009 OAH Annual Meeting. The call for papers is available on the OAH website at <www.oah.org/2009>.

**ASA Communication & Information Technologies (CITASA) Pre-Conference and Graduate Student Workshop**, July 31, 2008, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, MA. Theme: "Worlds of Work: Communication and Information Technologies." This one-day event combines a pre-conference on information and communication technologies (ICTs) and "Worlds of Works," and a workshop for 20 selected graduate students researching any aspect of the sociology of communications or information technologies. Pre-Conference Call for Participation: Submissions can be an abstract of 500 words or a paper of no more than 7,000 words. Any research that lies at the intersection of sociology of work and ICT is welcome. Sociologist working outside of sociology departments and those with formal training in other disciplines who take a sociological approach are strongly encouraged to apply. Graduate Student Workshop Call for Participation: Submissions are encouraged from all areas related to the sociology of communication and information technologies. Submissions should be an abstract of 500 words or a paper of no more than 7,000 words. Selected students will give a 15-20 minute presentation of their research. Full papers submitted to the CITASA pre-conference and workshop can simul-



## announcements

taneously be submitted to sessions of the regular ASA conference. Papers accepted for the CITASA do not count against ASA limits on the number of papers an author can present at the regular meeting. Submission deadline: March 1, 2008. Send to: CITASA2008@CITASA.ORG. For more information, visit <www.citasa.org/pre-conference>.

**Global Awareness Society International 17th Annual International Conference**, May 22-25, 2008, Sheraton-Fisherman's Wharf Hotel, San Francisco. Theme: "One Globe: Many Voices, Many Challenges." The central focus of the conference is how globalization impacts various people and systems of the world. The Society has issued a call for contributed papers on a wide variety of topics including international development, global technology, global social and human issues, international social work, global education, and a variety of other multidisciplinary themes. Submit a title and brief abstract to Lewis Mennerick, Sociology, University of Kansas in the body of an email to Mennerick@ku.edu with the letters GASI in the subject line. The deadline for submissions is March 3, 2008. For registration information or general information about GASI, visit <orgs.bloomu.edu/gasi>.

**International Society for the Empirical Study of Literature and Media (IGEL) 11th International Conference**, July 8-11, 2008, FedEx Institute of Technology at the University of Memphis. IGEL is aimed at the advancement of empirical literary research through international and interdisciplinary cooperation. Presentations

can be in the form of posters or spoken papers. Submit proposals in English. Paper submission deadline: February 8, 2008. For more information, visit <igelweb.org/igelweb/IGEL2008>. Contact: conference@igelweb.org.

**Recognizing Knowledge to Reduce Crime and Injustice**, June 16-18, 2008, Stockholm, Sweden. Themes: "Experiments in Crime Prevention, Reforming the prison system, and Innovative policing." The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brå) hereby invites researchers, policy-makers, and practitioners to the Stockholm Criminology Symposium 2008. Participants are invited to submit papers within any of the three major themes listed online, but also in other areas of contemporary criminology in general. For more information, visit <www.criminologysymposium.com>.

**The Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP) 58th Annual Meeting**, July 31-August 2, 2008, Boston Park Plaza Hotel and Towers, Boston, MA. Theme: "Crossing Borders: Activist Scholarship, Globalization, and Social Justice." Papers or extended abstracts (2- to 3-page summary of your intended presentation) for presentations at division-sponsored sessions must be sent electronically to session organizers no later than January 31, 2008. If your paper does not fit into one of the sessions listed in the Call for Papers, send your submission to Program Committee Co-Chairs: Hector Delgado, delgadoh@ulv.edu and Wendy Simonds, wsimonds@gsu.edu. Questions should be directed

to them as well. Place SSSP in the subject line. For further information, visit <www.sssp1.org>.

**TSCF 2008 International Social Capital Conference**, September 19-22, 2008, Buggiba, Malta. Theme: "Perspectives on Social Capital and Social Inclusion." The Social Capital Foundation (TSCF) invites papers and proposals for the TSCF 2008 International Social Capital Conference. All papers and proposals should be submitted by July 30, 2008. For more detailed information, visit <www.socialcapital-foundation.org>. To submit a paper, a roundtable, or to volunteer to serve as a chair or discussant contact conferences@socialcapital-foundation.org.

## meetings

**February 7-10, 2008. Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS) Winter Meeting**, Las Vegas, NV. Theme: "Thinking Like Organizers As We Do Our Work." For more information, visit <www.socwomen.org/meetings.php for details>.

**February 15, 2008. Annual Meeting of the South Carolina Sociological Association**, Claflin University, Orangeburg, SC. For more information, contact Kathy Fritz at Kathy.Fritz@newberry.edu.

**March 26-29, 2009. 2009 Organization of American Historians (OAH) Annual Meeting**, Seattle, WA. For more information, visit <www.oah.org/2009>.

**March 27-30, 2008. Midwest Sociological Society Annual Meeting**, Hilton St. Louis at the Ballpark, St. Louis, MO. Theme:

"Making Sociology More Public." For more information, visit <www.TheMSS.org>.

**March 29, 2008. Fourth Annual Inter-Ivy Sociology Symposium**, Princeton University. Theme: "Bridging Boundaries." For more information, visit <www.princeton.edu/~iiss2008>.

**April 18-19, 2008. DNA, Race, and History Conference**, Center for Race and Ethnicity, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ. This conference brings together scholars from a wide range of disciplines to examine the emerging and often contested connections between race, DNA, and history. For more information, contact: raceethnicity@sas.rutgers.edu.

**April 25-26, 2008. Council on Contemporary Families 11th Annual Conference**, University of Illinois-Chicago. Theme: "Family Issues in Contention." Contact: Ashton Applewhite, Chair, CCF Media Committee, 74 North 7th Street, Brooklyn, NY 11211; applewhite@earthlink.net; <www.contemporaryfamilies.org>.

**May 22-25, 2008. Global Awareness Society International (GASI) 17th Annual International Conference**, Sheraton-Fisherman's Wharf Hotel, San Francisco. Theme: "One Globe: Many Voices, Many Challenges." The central focus of the conference is how globalization impacts various people and systems of the world. For registration information or general information about GASI, visit <orgs.bloomu.edu/gasi>.

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**September 19-22, 2008. TSCF 2008 International Social Capital Conference**, Buggiba, Malta. Theme: "Perspectives on Social Capital and Social Inclusion." For more information, visit <www.socialcapital-foundation.org>. Contact: conferences@socialcapital-foundation.org.

## funding

**Alfred P. Sloan Foundation** is pleased to announce a new small grants program to support creative research on the U.S. workforce and labor markets in science and engineering ("S&E"). Depending on the number and quality of proposals received, this grant program will provide up to 10 research grants, selected on the basis of a peer review process. Grant budgets requested cannot exceed a total of \$45,000. The first grant application deadline is April 7, 2008. For more information, visit <www.sloan.org/programs/USScienceWorkforceGrants.shtml>

**The Charlotte Ellertson Social Science Postdoctoral Fellowship in Abortion and Reproductive Health** invites applications for the 2008-2010 fellowship cohort. The fellowship's objectives are to support a multidisciplinary cohort of promising new social science researchers who study abortion and reproductive health, and produce and share research that informs policy and program design in abortion and reproductive health. The fellowship seeks applicants who are committed to abortion scholarship and careers that include a focus on abortion research and advocacy. The fellowship includes independent and collaborative

research, as well as work with advocacy organizations. Each fellow receives an annual stipend between \$50,000 and \$55,000, health benefits, and educational loan repayment assistance. Fellows may also apply for up to \$15,000 per year to support individual research projects. Fellowships are for two years with the second year contingent on successful completion of the first. Contact: fellowship@ibisreproductivehealth.org. Visit <ibisreproductivehealth.org> for more information.

**Human and Social Dynamics: Competition for FY 2008.** The Human and Social Dynamics (HSD) priority area fosters breakthroughs in understanding the dynamics of human action and development, as well as knowledge about organizational, cultural, and societal adaptation and change. The FY 2008 competition will include three emphasis areas: Agents of Change; Dynamics of Human Behavior; and Decision Making, Risk and Uncertainty. HSD encourages projects investigating complexity and systems thinking, with a goal of revealing the emergent properties of dynamic systems. HSD also encourages projects identifying human drivers of environmental change and exploring the consequences of environmental change on humans. Such research is central in equipping us to handle the most pressing environmental problems for our nation and the world. Deadline: February 19, 2008. For more information, visit <www.nsf.gov/publications/pubsumm.jsp?ods\_key=nsf08508>.

**MPIFG Postdoctoral Fellowships.** The Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies in Cologne (MPIFG) is offering several postdoctoral fellowships in economic sociology and political economy. The fellowships will start in October 2008 and will be awarded for one year. The program is open to researchers from a variety of social science disciplines. The deadline for applications is January 31, 2008. For more information, visit <www.mpifg.de/aktuelles/ausschreibungen\_en.asp#Post-Doc> or for information on the East and Central European Postdoctoral Research Fellowship, visit <www.mpifg.de/aktuelles/ausschreibungen\_en.asp#east\_europe\_postdoc>.

**Naropa University** announces three Frederick P. Lenz Foundation Residential Fellowships for Buddhist Studies and American Culture and Values. Scholars, artists, social activists and practitioners may apply for a one-semester stay for the 2008-09 academic year at the university in Boulder, CO, during which time they will study with Naropa faculty and work on a project involving Buddhist thought and practice as it relates to some aspect of American culture or society. No prior academic knowledge of Buddhism required. All academic disciplines welcome. Application deadline: February 15, 2008. For more information, visit <www.naropa.edu/cace>.

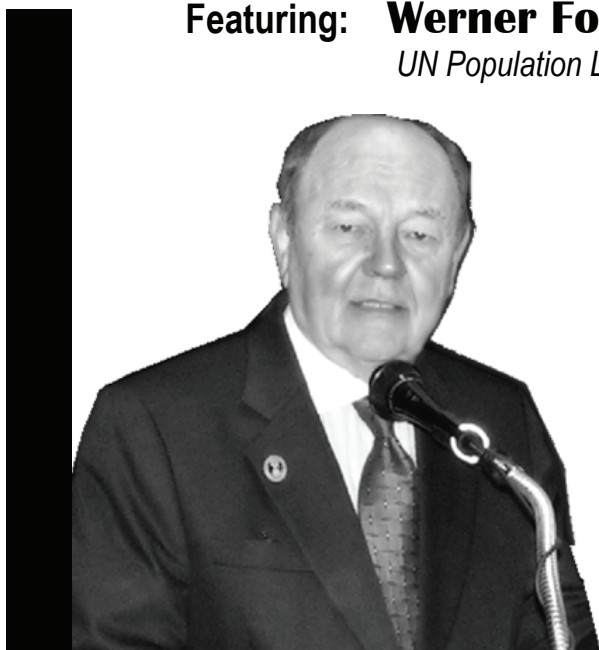
**NIH Director's Pioneer and New Innovator Award Programs.** The National Institutes of Health (NIH) is calling for applications for 2008 NIH Director's Pioneer Awards and New Innovator Awards. Both programs are part of the NIH Roadmap for Medical Research and support exceptionally creative scientists who take highly innovative approaches to major challenges in biomedical or behavioral research. Pioneer Awards provide \$2.5 million in direct costs over five years and are open to scientists at any career stage. Pioneer Award applications will be accepted from Dec. 16, 2007, to Jan. 16, 2008. New Innovator Awards provide \$1.5 million in direct costs over the same period and are for new investigators who have not received a NIH regular research (R01) or similar grants. NIH expects to make five to 10 Pioneer Awards and up to 24 New Innovator Awards in September 2008. The New Innovator Award application period is from March 3 to 31, 2008. NIH especially encourages women and members of groups that are underrepresented in NIH research areas to apply. For more information, visit <grants.nih.gov/grants/new\_investigators/in-

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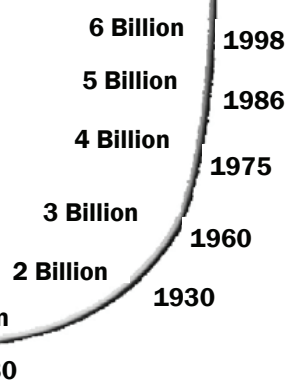
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**GAINING PEOPLE -- LOSING GROUND**



## announcements

novator\_award > and <nihroadmap.nih.gov/pioneer>. Contact: newinnovator@nih.gov or pioneer@nih.gov.

**The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation** has launched Health Games Research, a national program to support research to enhance the quality and effectiveness of interactive games to improve health behaviors and outcomes. The first Health Games Research call for proposals will award up to \$2 million to support studies that investigate principles of effective health game design. The proposal deadline is January 29, 2008. Beyond building the evidence base, the \$8.25-million grant also will support the ongoing efforts of the Games for Health Project to bring together game developers and health experts to collaborate and share best practices. For more information, visit <www.rwjf.org>.

**Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP)** is recruiting applications for the 2008 Racial/Ethnic Minority Graduate Scholarship. Persons accepted into an accredited doctoral program in any one of the social and/or behavioral sciences who will have attained ABD status by September 1, 2008, are invited to apply for the \$12,000 Racial/Ethnic Minority Graduate Scholarship. Applications are due by and must be received no later than February 1, 2008. All applicants must be a current member and a citizen of the United States or permanent resident when applying. For further information, visit <www.sssp1.org>. Contact: Joya Misra; (413) 545-5969; fax (413) 545-0746; misra@soc.umass.edu.

**Sloan Work-Family Career Development Grant Program.** The Alfred P. Sloan Foundation is pleased to announce the availability of Work-Family Career Development Grants. This program will award grants to up to five junior faculty members who are investigating important work and family questions. The level of support for 2008 is \$45,000 per grant recipient. Contact: work-family-grant@sas.upenn.edu. For more information, visit <www.sloan.org/programs/Work\_Family\_Career\_Development\_Grants.shtml>.

**STPP Postdoctoral Fellowship Program.** The Science, Technology, and Public Policy (STPP) Program in the Ford School of Public Policy at the University of Michigan seeks to fill up to two postdoctoral fellow positions (each for two years in residence), starting Fall 2008. Fellows will be expected to perform research in some aspect of science and technology policy, teach courses in science and technology policy, help to organize a seminar series, and work with faculty to develop the STPP program. Applicants should be recent recipients of the doctoral degree, with demonstrated interest in science and technology policy. Awardees will be expected to be in residence in Ann Arbor, MI, for the time of their award and be an active colleague within UM. Applications received by January 15, 2008, will be given first consideration, although we will continue to accept applications after that date. Send application materials in electronic form to fischerb@umich.edu. Applications should include a CV, letter describing research and teaching interests, a statement outlining the proposed research project, teaching evaluations, and three letters of reference. Contact: STPP Fellow Search, Attn: Bonnie Roberts, Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy, University of Michigan, 735 S. State Street, 4204 Weill Hall, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-3091; (734) 615-6942; fischerb@umich.edu; <stpp.fordschool.umich.edu>.

**The United States Institute of Peace** invites applications for the 2008-2009 Peace Scholar dissertation fellowship competition of the Jennings Randolph Program for International Peace. The United States Institute of Peace is an independent, nonpartisan institution created by Congress to strengthen the nation's capacity to promote the peaceful resolution of international conflict. The Peace Scholar program supports doctoral dissertations that explore the sources and nature of international conflict and strategies to prevent or end conflict and to

sustain peace. Peace Scholars work at their universities or appropriate field research sites. Priority will be given to projects that contribute knowledge relevant to the formulation of policy on international peace and conflict issues. Citizens of all countries are eligible, but Peace Scholars must be enrolled in an accredited U.S. college or university. Applicants must have completed all requirements for the degree except the dissertation by September 1, 2008. The dissertation materials must be received in our offices by January 10, 2008. For more information and an application form, visit <www.usip.org>. Contact: Jennings Randolph Program, U.S. Institute of Peace, 1200 17th Street, NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20036-3011; (202) 429-3886; fax (202) 429-6063; jrprogram@usip.org.

## competitions

**Council on Contemporary Families 2007 Media Awards for Outstanding Coverage of Family Issues.** The Council on Contemporary Families (CCF) announces the opening of nominations for its Sixth Annual Media Awards competition. We honor outstanding journalism that contributes to the public understanding of contemporary family issues, in particular the story behind the story: how diverse families are coping with social and economic change; what they need to flourish; and how these needs can best be met. The Council will issue three awards for Outstanding Coverage of Family Issues in 2007: two for journalism in text form (print- or web-based), and one for broadcast journalism. CCF believes that America needs a balanced national conversation about the cultural, legal, and psychological issues that shape both private life and public policy. Writers, editors, and producers may self-nominate; CCF members are also encouraged to submit nominations. Deadline for nominations: February 8, 2008. Contact: Ashton Applewhite, Chair, CCF Media Committee, 74 North 7th Street, Brooklyn, NY 11211; applewhite@earthlink.net; <www.contemporaryfamilies.org>.

**Holberg International Memorial Prize 2008.** Nominations are sought for the Holberg International Memorial Prize for outstanding scholarly work in the academic fields of the arts and humanities, social science, law and theology. The prize, which was established by the Norwegian Storting, is awarded annually by the Board of the Ludvig Holberg Memorial Fund. The prize for 2008 is NOK 4.5 million (approx. \$750,000). The prizewinner must have had a decisive influence on international research in the field, for instance through the development of new theory, knowledge or insight, through making new use of existing theories or through the methods used. The prize is awarded on the basis of the recommendation of an academic committee composed of outstanding researchers from the relevant academic fields. Scholars holding a senior position at universities and other research institutions within the above mentioned academic fields are entitled to nominate candidates for the Holberg Prize. The letters of nomination must state the reasons for the nomination (2 to 3 pages). Letters should also contain a brief CV for the candidate and suggested referees who know the scholar and his/her work. Nominations are confidential. Deadline: February 10, 2008. Contact: The Holberg Prize, University of Bergen P.O. Box 7800, NO-5020 Bergen, Norway; info@holbergprisen.no; <www.holbergprisen.no>.

**NIDA Announces New Avant-Garde Award for Innovative AIDS Research.** Award is intended to stimulate scientists of exceptional creativity to study concepts and approaches in the forefront of drug abuse and HIV/AIDS research. In a move to stimulate high-impact research into the link between drug abuse prevention and treatment and HIV/AIDS, NIDA will provide up to \$500,000 per year for five years to two or three scientists of exceptional creativity who propose cutting-edge approaches to major challenges in biomedical and behavioral research on drug abuse and HIV/AIDS. Applicants will undergo a

rigorous selection process to establish each proposal's potential for high-impact contributions to drug abuse research on HIV/AIDS research. Applications for the 2008 Avant-Garde Award will be accepted until March 26, 2008. For further information or to submit a nomination, visit <www.nida.nih.gov/avgp.html>

## in the news

**Ronald L. Akers**, University of Florida, was quoted in *The South Florida Sun Sentinel* on November 27, 2007, in an article on why four teenagers accused of raping a mother accepted a plea deal in the case and in the *Florida Daily Sun* on November 13, 2007, in an article on the state's new crime statistics.

**Nancy Ammerman**, Boston University, was quoted in *Yahoo! News* on December 5, 2007, in a story on Mitt Romney's speech on religious tolerance.

**Peter S. Bearman**, Columbia University, was quoted in the *New York Times* on November 14, 2007, in an article on the statement of concern Columbia University faculty presented the university President Lee Bollinger.

**Wendell Bell**, Yale University, was interviewed by *Forbes Magazine* about his views on the future. The article appeared on October 15, 2007.

**William Bielby**, University of Illinois-Chicago, was featured in an October 15 *Fortune Magazine* article on discrimination in the workplace. He served as an expert witness in a class action lawsuit against Wal-Mart that is examined in the article.

**Monica Boyd**, University of Toronto, was quoted by *The Canadian Press* on December 4, 2007, in an article on how Canada's three largest cities are struggling to cope with a flood of new immigrants.

**Dalton Conley**, New York University, was quoted in an article on November 14, 2007, on *Yahoo! Finance* on whether friends cause each other to go into debt.

**Jay Corzine**, University of Central Florida, was quoted by The Associated Press on November 30, 2007, in an article on a North Carolina ex-convict who is charged with murdering five people. He was quoted in *The Orlando Sentinel* on November 19, 2007, in an article questioning a new study that describes Orlando as a crime haven.

**Carlos Garcia**, San Jose State University, was quoted in a November 19, 2007, *The San Jose Mercury News* article on new Census information that illustrates how Santa Clara County's largest immigrant groups are changing.

**John G. Dale**, George Mason University, was interviewed by more than 50 broadcast and print news outlets on the protests in Myanmar, including *The International Herald Tribune*, the *New York Times*, the Associated Press, MSNBC, and *The Washington Post*.

**Donald Davis**, Dalton State College, was quoted in *The Daily Citizen* on November 16, 2007, on noted chestnut scientist Hill Craddock's speech at Dalton State College on December 4.

**Peter Dreier**, Occidental College, was quoted in the *Los Angeles Times* on November 8 about the potential for resolving the writers' strike. He was quoted in the *Pasadena Star-News* on November 13 and November 15, and in the November 15 issue of *Pasadena Weekly* about his role as a leader of an organizing campaign around public school reform in Pasadena called Invest in Kids. He authored a column in the *LA Jewish Journal* about the widening economic divide in Pasadena on October 19. Dreier authored a column in the *Huffington Post* on November 4 about the Republican Party's efforts to change the rules about divvying up California's electoral votes. He was also quoted in *The Nation* magazine about this GOP initiative. He authored an op-ed column in the *LA Business Journal* on November 12 about a grassroots coalition demanding that retail giant Tesco sign a "community benefits agreement"

as a condition of opening stores in the LA area. His op-ed was based in part on a report he coauthored with his Occidental colleagues, *Shopping for a Market: Evaluating Tesco's Entry into Los Angeles and the United States*.

**Troy Duster**, New York University, was quoted in *The San Francisco Chronicle* on December 2, 2007, in an article on DNA ancestry testing and how accurate these tests really are. He also wrote an opinion piece in *The Chronicle of Higher Education* on November 6, 2007, on the recent "copycat" noose hangings and what the noose represents.

**Craig Eckert**, Eastern Illinois University, was quoted in *The Philadelphia Inquirer* on December 2, 2007, in an article on what murdered Washington Redskins' player Sean Taylor's legacy would be.

**Morten Ender**, United States Military Academy at West Point, was interviewed and quoted in a front-page *USA Today* story on November 27 on volunteerism on the part of the public in supporting American troops deployed overseas. He was also interviewed about his forthcoming book on American soldiers in Iraq on NPR affiliate KCUR in Kansas City on November 12.

**Ron F. Eyerman**, Yale University, was interviewed by *CBS News* on November 8, 2007, on the Writers Guild Strike.

**Nilda Flores-Gonzalez**, University of Illinois-Chicago, was quoted in an October 5 *Chicago Tribune* article about a Blue Island, IL, couple that is accused of stealing over \$6 million from hundreds of Latino residents through fraudulent financial investments. She discussed how cultural similarities may have allowed the couple to gain the trust of their clients.

**Elizabeth Gorman**, University of Virginia, and **Julie Kmec**, Washington State University, had their study on how women say they have to work harder than men covered by United Press International on November 30, 2007.

**Sanjiv Gupta**, University of Massachusetts-Amherst, had his study on how married women do less housework per week as their income rises covered by The Associated Press on November 16, 2007. The article was reprinted in several newspapers nationwide.

**David Halle**, University of California-Los Angeles, was quoted by The Associated Press on November 30, 2007, in an article on celebrity auctions.

**Eszter Hargittai**, Northwestern University, was quoted in *The Oregonian* on December 2, 2007, in an article on how social site networkers tend to segregate by race and class.

**Charlene Harrington**, University of California-San Francisco, was quoted in the *Hartford Courant* on November 19, 2007, in an article on Connecticut's outdated minimum staffing law in nursing homes.

**David Karen**, Bryn Mawr College, was mentioned in *Inside Higher Ed* on December 3, 2007, in an article on Senator Joseph Biden's comments to a sociology student at Bryn Mawr College during a speech there.

**Philip Kasinitz**, CUNY-Graduate Center, was quoted in a November 30, 2007 *Washington Post* story analyzing Rudolf Giuliani's role in New York City's crime decline.

**Akil Kokayi Khalfani**, Essex County College, was interviewed on WBAI's show *Under the Learning Tree* on November 22, 2007. The topic was: "What Is the Responsibility of European Americans in Resolving Racism in American Society?"

**Brayden G. King's**, Brigham Young University, study on how protests directed at public companies can make their share prices decline was covered by the *Salt Lake Tribune* on November 13, 2007.

**Stephen L. Klineberg**, Rice University, had his survey showing that most white residents in Houston, TX, favor punishing employers who hire undocumented workers was covered by *The Houston Chronicle* on November 17, 2007.

**Mary Kosut**, State University of New York-Purchase, was quoted in a November 22 *New York Times* article on the growing trend of mothers getting tattoos.

**John H. Kramer**, Pennsylvania State University, was quoted in the *Dallas Morning News* on November 16, 2007 in an article on the trend in Dallas, TX, of murders receiving probation for their crimes.

**Donald B. Kraybill**, Elizabethtown College, was quoted on December 2, 2007, in *The Pittsburgh Tribune-Review* in an article on whether the Amish should start accepting federal money to help preserve their farms.

**Paul Lasley**, Iowa State University, was quoted in *The Des Moines Register* on December 5, 2007, in an article on how farming families in Iowa are struggling to preserve their family homes as the number of farms in Iowa shrink.

**Edward O. Laumann**, University of Chicago, was quoted in *The National Review* on December 3, 2007, in an article on a new Center for Disease Control report that shows a rise in sexually transmitted diseases.

**Jerry L. Lembcke**, Holy Cross College, was quoted in *The Roanoke Times* on November 25, 2007, in an article about whether veterans from the Iraq War are being spit on when they return to the United States.

**D. Michael Lindsay**, Rice University, was quoted by The Associated Press on December 4, 2007, in an article about Pat Robertson turning over the reins of the Christian Broadcasting Network to his son.

**Judith Lorber**, City University of New York-Brooklyn, wrote a letter to the editor that was published in the *New York Times* on November 27, 2007, on an opinion piece called "Taking Science on Faith."

**Stephen J. Morewitz** had his research on the Quanza survivors discussed in the *New York Times* article, "Fleeing Hitler and Meeting a Reluctant Miss Liberty," July 8, 2007.

**Ann J. Morning**, New York University, was interviewed by *NY1 News* on her essay on how DNA tests do not necessarily offer answers to those searching for answers to who they are and where they came from on November 6, 2007.

**Katherine Newman**, Princeton University, was interviewed by Bill Moyer on PBS on November 2, 2007, about her new book on the missing class and poverty.

**Timothy J. Owens**, Purdue University, was cited in a November 4 *Fort Wayne Journal Gazette* article on the identity salience and claims.

**Joshua Aaron Page**, University of Minnesota, was quoted in *The Minnesota Daily* on November 27, 2007, in an article on a new report that suggests the need for prison reforms in the United States.

**C.J. Pascoe**, University of California-Berkeley, was quoted in an article by Agence France-Presse on how online bullying is becoming more and more a part of teen life in the United States. The article was reprinted by numerous media outlets.

**Lisandro Perez**, Florida International University, was quoted in the *Miami Herald* on November 30, 2007, in an article on the resolution that was reached over an acrimonious custody fight over a 5-year-old Cuban girl.

**Douglas V. Porpora**, Drexel University, was interviewed by WPVI-TV in Philadelphia, PA, on November 25, 2007, in a report about the controversy over the film, "The Golden Compass."

**Denise Reiling**, Eastern Michigan University, was quoted in *The Columbus Dispatch*, on November 5, 2007, in an article about how commuting times have drastically gone up.

**Barbara Risman**, University of Illinois-Chicago, is quoted in an October 16 cover story in *Chicago Tribune's Red Eye* edition. The article focuses on women earning



## announcements

more income than men and how the salary gap impacts dating.

**John P. Robinson**, University of Maryland, was quoted in *The Philadelphia Inquirer* on November 19, 2007, in an article on a new law that will further limit drivers' use of hand held phones.

**Mary R. Rose**, University of Texas, was quoted in *The Pittsburgh Post Gazette* on December 5, 2007, in an article on a prominent trial in Pittsburgh that used an anonymous jury.

**Rubén G. Rumbaut**, University of California-Irvine, was quoted in *The Los Angeles Times* on November 30, 2007, in an article on a new Pew Research Center report that shows fluency in English within immigrant families increases across generations.

**Paul G. Schervish**, Boston College, was quoted in *The Patriot Ledger* on December 2, 2007, in an article on how more businesses are choosing to celebrate the holidays by donating to charities.

**Pepper Schwartz**, University of Washington, was quoted on November 16, 2007, in a *WebMD* article on how to fight right when fighting with your significant other.

**David R. Segal**, University of Maryland, was interviewed on Wolf Blitzer's CNN show, *Situation Room*, regarding increasing Hispanic enlistment in the U.S. Military on October 12. He was quoted that day in the *San Antonio Express News* regarding the recruitment of convicted felons to help meet military enlistment goals. He was interviewed on *BBC News* on October 23 regarding women serving in combat. He was quoted in the *New York Times* on November 11 about the reasons and implications of the declining number of veterans in New York state. On November 12 he was quoted in the *Kansas City Star* regarding the downsizing of the Air Force and the Navy, and the failure of a blue-to-green program to encourage people to transfer to the Army. He was quoted in the *Air Force Times* on an attempt by the Gallup Organization to develop a standardized multiple-choice test to measure leadership potential for the Air Force Academy. He was quoted on December 4, 2007, in an article on *Military.com* on whether Congress will reinstate the draft.

**Mady W. Segal**, University of Maryland, was quoted in the *New York Times* on November 2 regarding the impact of length of deployments and repeated deployments on the families of military personnel.

**Arthur B. Shostak**, Drexel University, was quoted in *The Courier Journal* on November 19, 2007, in an article on how Ford workers are turning to prayer in Louisville, KY, in order to cope with job loss.

**Rita J. Simon**, American University, wrote an opinion piece in *The Oregonian* on December 2, 2007, on the controversy over Gabriel Allred, a 26-month old foster child who has been living with a family in Oregon, but is being sent back to Mexico to live with his grandmother.

**Royce A. Singleton, Jr.**, College of the Holy Cross, was quoted on November 25, 2007, in *Inside Higher Ed* in an article on the living-learning program offered to freshman at the College of Holy Cross.

**Irving Smith**, U.S. Military Academy, was quoted in the *Boston Globe* on October 7 on the decline in military enlistment among African Americans, and was interviewed on that topic on October 9 on National Public Radio.

**Paul Starr**, Princeton University, was interviewed on November 20, 2007, on National Public Radio's *On Point* with *New York Times* columnist Paul Krugman about the national political opportunities for liberals following the chronic missteps of the Bush Administration.

**Judith Stepan-Norris**, University of California-Irvine, **Daniel B. Cornfield**, Vanderbilt University, and **Vincent J. Roscigno**, Ohio State University, were

quoted in a *New York Magazine* article on the Writers Guild and Broadway stage-hand strikes on November 19, 2007.

**Murray A. Straus**, University of New Hampshire, was interviewed by MSNBC on December 3, 2007, in a story on whether the Massachusetts anti-spanking bill goes too far.

**Andrew Szasz**, University of California-Santa Cruz, was quoted on December 3, 2007, in an article on the solution to people's growing concerns about purchasing products contaminated by chemicals, pesticides, hormones, and antibiotics.

**Barbara Trepannier**, Texas State University, was quoted in *Newsday* on November 25, 2007, in an article on ethnic hairstyles in corporate life.

**Stephen Warner**, University of Illinois-Chicago, was quoted in an October 30 *Daily Herald* article on the role that religion and religious communities play as immigrants establish cultural connections in America.

**Bradford Wilcox**, University of Virginia, was quoted on November 30, 2007, in *The Christian Science Monitor* in an article on a class at Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary stressing traditional marital roles.

**Brad Wilcox**, University of Virginia, was quoted by The Associated Press on November 19, 2007, in an article on how as families change to fewer households with two biological parents, the risk for abuse in the family may rise as well. The story was reprinted in hundreds of media outlets, including *The Washington Post*, *The Miami Herald*, MSNBC, and *The New York Post*.

**William Julius Wilson**, Harvard University, was quoted in *The Boston Globe* on November 5, 2007, on how Ward Connerly's "Super Tuesday for Equal Rights" campaign against affirmative action will affect the November 2008 election.

**Viviana A. Zelizer**, Princeton University, had her book, *Pricing the Priceless Child*, mentioned in a MSNBC report on how overwhelming the financial burdens of parenting can be on November 14, 2007.

**Sharon Zukin**, City University of New York, was quoted in the *Wall Street Journal* on November 16, 2007, in an article on wine and wealth.

## awards

**Peter Bearman** received one of 10 NIH Pioneer Awards. It was the only Pioneer Award that went to a sociologist.

**Sarah Bowen**, University of Wisconsin-Madison, received the Rural Sociological Society Best Graduate Student Paper award.

**Kenneth Ferraro** and **Tetyana P. Shippee**, Purdue University, received the 2007 Best Paper Award for Theoretical Developments in Social Gerontology from the Gerontological Society of America.

**Aaron Kupchik**, University of Delaware, received the American Society of Criminology Michael J. Hindelang Award for his book *Judging Juveniles: Prosecuting Adolescents in Adult and Juvenile Courts*.

**Karyn Loscocco**, University at Albany, received the College of Arts and Sciences Dean's Award for Teaching in May 2007 for her service preparing graduate students to teach, her commitment to quality undergraduate education, and her teaching about race and gender inequality.

**Thomas Lyson**, Cornell University, received the Rural Sociological Society Distinguished Rural Sociologist award.

**Michael Messner**, University of Southern California, received the North American Society for the Sociology of Sport Award for Distinguished Service at the Annual Meetings in Pittsburgh in November. This is essentially the organization's career achievement award, and is only given every so often.

NASSS had arranged for a number of his successful USC sociology PhD students to discuss his contributions and present him with the award.

**David R. Segal**, University of Maryland, received the 2007 Morris Janowitz Award for Career Contributions to Military Sociology from the Inter-University Seminar on Armed Forces & Society.

**N. Prabha Unnithan**, Colorado State University-Fort Collins, received the 2007 Distinction in Advancement Award from the College of Liberal Arts.

**W. Jean Yeung** and **Caroline Persell**, New York University, received an award titled "Intergenerational Racial Stratification and Children's Cognitive Achievement" from the National Science Foundation.

**Viviana Zelizer**, Princeton University, and **Stanly Lieberman**, Harvard University, were elected in April 2007 as resident members of the American Philosophical Society.

## transitions

**Michael Allen**, Washington State University, will be a Visiting Professor at the University of Newcastle in New South Wales, Australia, during the first semester of 2008.

**Robert Anderson** recently joined the University of Toronto as a Professor of Sociology.

**Candace Kruttschnitt** is joining the faculty at the University of Toronto as a Full Professor of Sociology in January 2008.

**Vanina Leschziner** recently joined the University of Toronto as an Assistant Professor of Sociology.

**Jean-Anne Sutherland** started as an Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of North Carolina-Wilmington this fall.

**Kris De Welde** accepted a position in the Social & Behavioral Sciences department at Florida Gulf Coast University in Fort Myers this fall.

## people

**Sharon Collins**, University of Illinois-Chicago, has been retained as an expert witness in a *Wall Street Journal* racial discrimination case.

**Anna Guevarra**, University of Illinois-Chicago, was elected as a member of the Carework Network Steering Committee, an international organization of researchers, policymakers, and advocates involved in various domains of care work.

**John L. Hammond**, Hunter College and Graduate Center-CUNY, lectured on human rights education at the Catholic University of Angola in Luanda and the Lusitadas University in Lobito.

**Mosi Ifantuji**, University of Illinois-Chicago, and **Catherine Harnois** presented a paper titled "Discrimination as Gendered: An Intersectional Analysis of Racial Discrimination" at the Illinois Sociological Association meetings.

**Kiljoong Kim**, University of Illinois-Chicago, presented a paper titled "Housing Purchase Patterns in Chicago: An Exploratory Analysis Using Hierarchical Linear Modeling" at the Illinois Sociological Association Meetings.

**Judith Lorber**, Brooklyn College and the Graduate Center-CUNY, gave a keynote address on "Sport: The Playing Ground of Gender" at the World Congress of the International Society for the History of Physical Education and Sport and the International Sociology of Sport Association in Copenhagen, Denmark, on August 4.

**Michael Messner**, University of Southern California, was named one of the "100 Most Influential Sports Educators" by the Institute for International Sport.

**Stephen J. Morewitz's** research on the World War II survivors aboard the Steam-

ship Quanza was used by Victoria Redel in her new novel, *The Border of Truth*.

**Martin Oppenheimer**, Rutgers University, will have two articles in the Winter 2008 *New Politics* "Does Immigration Hurt U.S.-born Workers?" plus a short commemorative piece on Sacco and Vanzetti.

**Barbara Risman**, University of Illinois-Chicago, and **Elizabeth Seale**, North Carolina State University, presented their paper "How Tween-agers Policy Gender" at the Illinois Sociological Association meetings.

**Moshe Semyonov**, University of Illinois-Chicago, was invited to meet with a delegation from the European Parliament to discuss relations with Israel. The meetings were held October 28-November 3 in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv.

**Stephen Warner**, University of Illinois-Chicago, delivered the presidential address, "Singing and Solidarity," to the annual meeting of the Society for the Scientific Study of Religion in Tampa, FL, on November 3, 2007.

## members' new books

**James A. Beckford**, University of Warwick, and **N.J. Demerath III**, University of Massachusetts, eds., *The SAGE Handbook of the Sociology of Religion* (Sage, 2007).

**Hans Braun**, **Uta Gerhardt**, and **Everhard Holtmann**, eds., *Die Lange Stunde Null - Gelenkter Sozialer Wandel In Westdeutschland Nach 1945* (Nomos, 2007).

**Stephen Ellingson**, Hamilton College, *The Megachurch and the Mainline: Remaking Religious Tradition in the Twenty-First Century* (University of Chicago Press, 2007).

**Thomas Faist**, Bielefeld University, and **Peter Kivisto**, Augustana College, eds., *Dual Citizenship in Global Perspective: From Unitary to Multiple Citizenship* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2007).

**Uta Gerhardt**, Heidelberg University, *Denken Der Demokratie - Die Soziologie Im Atlantischen Transfer Des Besatzungsregimes* (Steiner, 2007).

**Phillip B. Gonzales**, University of New Mexico, ed., *Expressing New Mexico: Nuevomexicano Creativity, Ritual, and Memory* (University of Arizona, 2007).

**Roger Guy**, University of North Carolina-Pembroke, *From Diversity to Unity: Southern and Appalachian Migrants in Uptown Chicago, 1950-1970* (Lexington Books, 2007).

**Stephen J. Morewitz** and **Mark L. Goldstein**, *Aging and Chronic Disorders* (Springer Science+Business Media, LLC, 2007).

**P. R. Newman**, and **B. M. Newman**, *Theories of Human Development* (Psychology Press/Taylor and Francis, 2007).

**James B. Pick**, University of Redlands, *Geo-Business: GIS in the Digital Organization* (John Wiley and Sons, 2008).

**Maurice Punch**, London School of Economics, *Zero Tolerance Policing with Policy Press in the UK* (Policy Press, 2007).

**Kerry Ann Rockquemore**, University of Illinois-Chicago, and **David L. Brunson**, University of Missouri, *Beyond Black: Biracial Identity in America*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (Rowman & Littlefield, 2007).

**Stephen Sweet**, Ithaca College, and **Peter Meiksins**, Cleveland State University, *Changing Contours of Work: Jobs and Opportunities in the New Economy* (Pine Forge Press, 2008).

**Lisa Anne Zilney**, Montclair State University, *Linking Animal Cruelty and Family Violence* (Cambria Press, 2007).

## new publications

**International Review of Qualitative Research (IRQR)**. New for 2008 from Left Coast Press, Inc., sponsored by the International Institute for Qualitative Inquiry, University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign, and the Congress of Qualitative Inquiry. *IRQR* encourages the use of critical, experimental, and traditional forms of qualitative inquiry in the interests of social justice. We seek works that are both academically sound and partisan, works that offer knowledge-based radical critiques of social settings and institutions while promoting human dignity, human rights, and just societies around the globe. Linked to the annual Congress for Qualitative Inquiry, much of the journal's content will be drawn from presentations and themes developed from these international meetings. Contact: Norman K. Denzin, Institute of Communications Research, University of Illinois, 810 South Wright Street, 228 Gregory Hall, Urbana, IL 61801; (217) 333-0795; fax: (217) 244-7695; n-denzin@uiuc.edu. For more information or subscriptions, contact journals@LCoastPress.com.

## caught in the web

**Free Evaluation Resources for Developing Countries**. This project intends to provide free online classes to evaluators in developing countries. The classes will cover many aspects of evaluation, including methods and politics. This announcement is also an invitation to participate in the project, by helping to prepare or review classes, promote the project or any other contribution. For more information, visit <earth.prohosting.com/elecon/evallevel/evaldevelopment.html>.

**A Guide to Evidence-Based Practices**. The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) has developed a new web page to assist the public in identifying evidence-based programs and practices that can prevent and/or treat mental and substance use disorders. A Guide to Evidence-Based Practices on the Web at <www.samhsa.gov/ebpWebguide> features 37 websites that contain information about specific evidence-based interventions or provide comprehensive reviews of research findings. The Web Guide, a component of SAMHSA's Science and Service Initiative, can be used by stakeholders throughout the behavioral health field to promote awareness of current intervention research and to increase the availability and implementation of evidence-based practices. Users can browse the listings in the Web Guide by content area, age group, or treatment setting. For more information, visit A Guide to Evidence-Based Practices at <www.samhsa.gov/ebpWebguide>.

**MOST Policy Research Tool**. UNESCO is launching a new tool to support policy-making based on research results from international social and human sciences. Designed and developed under the aegis of the Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Programme, this service will be freely accessible on the website of the Organization. It will provide customized access to policy-relevant material (case studies) according to specific locations (city, country, region) and/or themes related to social transformations (urbanization, migration phenomena, human rights, sustainable development, etc.) The server will first be running on a collection of documents produced within the framework of the UNESCO Forum for Higher Education, Research and Knowledge, and will be gradually enriched by research from around the globe, notably through the network of UNESCO Chairs in social and human sciences. The tool is currently available in English, French, and Spanish, and will soon be extended to the other United Nations official languages. To access the MOST Policy Research Tool, visit <portal.unesco.org/shs/en/ev.php-URL\_ID=7796&URL\_DO=DO\_TOPIC&URL\_SECTION=201.html>.



## announcements

## new programs

**PhD in Gender Studies at Arizona State University.** The PhD in Gender Studies is designed to provide students with the interdisciplinary training in theory and methods needed to create original research and scholarship about gender. At the core of the program are four required courses: Critical Concepts of Gender; Mapping the Intersections of Gender; Engendering Methodology; and Research Design. There are three areas of specialization: Justice, Social Change and Sustainability; Health Science and Technology; and Visual and Narrative Culture. The program will consider students entering with either a BA or MA/MS. For more information, visit <www.asu.edu>. Contact: Women and Gender Studies Program, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, PO Box 874902, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-4892.

## summer programs

**2008 Visiting Professor Program.** The Advertising Educational Foundation invites you to apply to the Visiting Professor Program (VPP). The VPP is a two-week fellowship for professors of advertising, marketing, communications and the liberal arts. The objective is to expose professors to the day-to-day operations of an advertising agency, marketing, or media company; and to provide a forum for the exchange of ideas between academia and industry. The VPP gives professors a greater understanding of the industry while host companies have an opportunity to develop closer ties to academia. July 14 - 25, 2008. Professors chosen by the VPP Selection Committee will be placed with host companies in New York City, Chicago, and other major cities. Visit the "on-campus" section at <www.aef.com> for a program application. Contact: Sharon Hudson, Vice President, Program Manager, at (212) 986-8060, ext. 15 or sh@aef.com. Application Deadline: February 15, 2008.

**The National Institute on Drug Abuse Summer Internship Opportunities.** The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), part of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), announced the application period for summer research training opportunities at its Intramural Program (IRP) facility in Baltimore, MD. The internship program is part of NIDA's commitment to introducing the science of addiction to some of the best and brightest young scientists in America. Students who are accepted to the program will work closely with some of the world's leading addiction scientists in an environment devoted exclusively to leading biomedical research. Examples of research projects include: drug-seeking behavior in rats, smoking cessation, genomic studies for nicotine dependence, and the effects of methamphetamine and cocaine on the brain. The Summer 2008 Internship Programs are for students 16 years of age or older who are enrolled at least half-time in high school, have finished high school, or are attending an accredited U.S. college or university. All internships pay monthly stipends based upon education levels. The internships run a minimum of eight weeks, with students generally arriving at the NIH in May or June. Application deadline: March 1. For more information, visit <www.training.nih.gov/student/sip/index.asp>.

**Summer Research Institute for Undergraduates.** The Disaster Research Center at the University of Delaware welcomes applications for the Fourth Annual Research Experience for Undergraduates (REU) Program. Ten students from a variety of disciplines will be selected to participate in a nine-week program providing hands-on research training and mentoring in social science aspects of disasters. A stipend and all transportation and lodging expenses are included. Students entering their junior or senior year in Fall 2009 and students tradi-

tionally underrepresented in graduate schools are strongly encouraged to apply. Students should have declared a social science major and/or completed at least 12 credits in the social sciences. Deadline for application: February 1, 2008. For program details, guidelines, and application materials, visit <www.udel.edu/DRC/REU>. Contact: Lynn Letukas at (302) 831-6625 or lletukas@udel.edu.

## deaths

**Melvin Pollner**, University of California-Los Angeles, has died at the age of 67. He died November 2 of lung cancer at UCLA Medical Center.

**Stanton Wheeler**, Yale Law School, who made notable studies of white-collar crime and the prison systems, died on December 7 in New Haven, CT. He was 77 and lived in Branford, CT.

## obituaries

## Gangadharappa Nanjundappa 1940–2007

Gangadharappa Nanjundappa, a 35-year faculty member at California State University-Fullerton (CSUF), died September 3 at Scripps Memorial Hospital in La Jolla, where he was being treated for a heart condition. He was 67.

Known throughout the Cal State Fullerton campus as Nanjun, the professor had served the past 12 years as president of the CSUF chapter of the California Faculty Association (CFA) and member of the CFA Chapter President's Council.

"Cal State Fullerton has experienced a tremendous loss," said CSUF President Milton A. Gordon. "In all of his activities, working in CFA and on faculty issues, Dr. Nanjundappa always exhibited an all-encompassing vision and always had the university at heart. He was a wonderful colleague, and I will really miss him."

While serving as CFA chapter president, Nanjundappa frequently traveled to Sacramento to meet with legislators, governors, and other political leaders to advocate on issues related to education and to ensure funding when state budgets were being developed. He was a statewide CFA board member from 1991 to 2001 and served for five years as CFA statewide associate vice president, south.

He was not afraid to ask the hard questions, but he always did so in a civil and collegial manner. His role models were Martin Luther King, Jr., and Mahatma Gandhi, and he kept their pictures above his desk in the CFA Office. He may have the record for the greatest number of announcements made at our Academic Senate meetings. Colleagues talk about his untiring and unceasing efforts on behalf of faculty and his willingness to be available to them, day or night, to provide encouragement, counsel and assistance.

"Although most members of the faculty equate Nanjun with CFA, which seemingly became his enduring legacy, those of us in the Sociology Department continued to look on him as a colleague and a friend," said Dennis Berg, professor and chair of sociology. "While we know he had friends, acquaintances, and colleagues throughout the university, we in Sociology like to think that we were his true home. It was in this department that he was hired, where he taught and was tenured, and where he participated with our faculty on a regular basis. He was a valued friend and professor, and we will miss him dearly."

Nanjundappa taught courses on human ecology, the sociology of occupations, social and population problems, social science research methods, and techniques of population analysis.

Professional organizations that Nanjun was affiliated with include the International Union for Health Promotion and Education, American Sociological Association, and Population Association of America. His numerous campus honors included awards for contributions to student leadership, to establishment of the Women's Studies Minor Program and

for outstanding service to the Associated Students Board of Directors.

Born in India, Nanjundappa immigrated to the United States in 1968 to further his university education and received his PhD in sociology from the University of Georgia.

He liked to joke that during those years, he would always carry a bottle of hot sauce with him because he found American food too bland after growing up eating spicy Indian dishes.

While his political activities often brought more attention than his research efforts, Nanjundappa was a dedicated scholar, publishing papers and participating in research projects ranging from studies of diabetics, social network ties, acculturation and health beliefs among Mexican-American clinic patients, to demographics and socio-psychological factors associated with health issues and domestic violence. His scholarly articles were published in *Social Science and Medicine: An International Journal*, *International Migration Review* and *Sociological Spectrum*, among others. In addition, he participated in professional meetings, traveling to France, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Norway, and throughout the United States during his academic career to chair conferences and present research findings.

Nanjundappa was active in local Democratic politics, where he served as a member of the Orange County Democratic Central Committee. He ran for the state Assembly in 2000 and 2002 as the Democratic candidate for the 72nd District.

He lived in Placentia and is survived by his daughter, Gita.

*This obituary was adapted from the one written by the California State-Fullerton Media Relations Office.*

## Gwynne Nettler 1913–2007

Gwynne Nettler died on October 5, 2007, from the ravages of age, at 94. He was an athlete, actor, bon vivant, and an important contributor to sociology and criminology.

In youth, Gwynne was an accomplished athlete, on the water polo team, and acting as a stuntman in early Tarzan movies as well as in the original *Mutiny on the Bounty*.

Nettler, AB (UCLA), MA (Claremont College), PhD (Stanford), taught at several American universities, worked in industrial psychology in Mexico City, and was the senior clinical psychologist with the Nevada State Department of Health. He was also a marriage counselor—ironic, considering he married and divorced four times. He once remarked that he could teach sociology of the family by simply telling anecdotes.

Gwynne's most unusual avocation was cat burglary, an extracurricular activity he began while teaching at Santa Barbara College. In November 1951, *Time* magazine acknowledged him as a "wonderful burglar...specializing in rugs, lamps and other bric-a-brac" taken from big homes. But a vengeful lover informed the police on him, and they "took off after the doc like Keystone Cops after a pie-thrower" and nabbed him while he was sunning on a beach. *Time* also observed that in jail, Nettler "settled down... to read Henry Miller's *Sunday After the War*."

Gwynne's conviction prohibited U.S. academic appointments. Gordon Hirabayashi, head of sociology at the University of Alberta, had fought against the internment of Japanese-Americans during the War and had also been incarcerated. He knew of Nettler's doctoral dissertation, examining Japanese stereotypes, and persuaded him to pack up his Triumph TR-3 and head north.

In 1961 Nettler published "Good Men, Bad Men, and the Perception of Reality," in *Sociometry*, where he questioned the scientific value of designating deviants as "sick." This was Gwynne's career maker. His prominence increased with the publication of *Explanations* (1970), where he observed that social scientific expositions more often serve as empathetic excuses than as actual knowledge. In *Explaining Crime* (1974), Gwynne focused the same

Socratic eye on theories of crime, and the book became a classic. His four-volume series, *Criminal Careers*, still constitutes some of the most vibrant and valuable writing in criminology. Finally, *Boundaries of Competence*, published when he was 90, reiterates Nettler's concern that much of what passes for social science is ideology, resting on flimsy logic and even flimsier evidence. Ever consistent, Nettler produced a splendid book to cap a splendid career.

During the 1960s and 70s Gwynne attracted graduate students from far and wide, bringing international esteem to Alberta's sociology department and helping it become the most respected social science in the University. He was honored with the E.H. Sutherland Award from the American Society of Criminology for outstanding contributions to research and theory; became a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, and was given the tribute of a symposium and book, *Critique and Explanation*.

In Edmonton, Gwynne taught huge undergraduate courses in criminology. He introduced thousands of students to empirical criminology, captivating them with his vast experience, depth of knowledge, anecdotes, and most of all, his charisma. Evaluations of his teaching were among the highest in his department. He also supervised an extraordinary number of dissertations. It was during this era that the department produced more PhDs in sociology than any other in Canada. Today, Nettler's academic offspring occupy high government offices, the legal profession, and even a provincial Supreme Court, while also populating the halls of academe.

If a movie were to be made of Gwynne's life, he would have to be played by a Cary Grant, or perhaps Clint Eastwood, with his edge and his love of jazz. Nettler cherished music, from opera to Ellington, and cut a dashing figure with his presence, the sports cars he drove, and especially the ladies he loved. He played such a huge role in our lives that we thought he would live forever, and in a way he will, through his intellectual descendants. But even great men are mortal. Nettler reminded us of this when he wrote "who among us knows whether he will go with a shriek or a sigh?" With Gwynne, it was easy to predict. He went the way he lived—cool—California cool. No explanation required.

*A.R. Gillis, University of Toronto; Bob Silverman, Queen's University; William R. Avison, The University of Western Ontario; Douglas Cousineau, Simon Fraser University; John Hagan, Northwestern University and American Bar Foundation; Travis Hirschi, University of Arizona; Madam Justice Carol Ross, Supreme Court of British Columbia*

## Wayne Wheeler 1922–2007

Professor Wayne Wheeler died Sunday August 26, 2007, from heart failure. Dr. Wheeler is survived by his sister, Shirley Reed; daughters, Alice Wheeler of Seattle and Dr. Britta Wheeler of New York; his grandson Lincoln Wheeler-Powell; and his stepsons John Gulich and Rikard Svensson.

Wayne Wheeler was married to Lola E. Wheeler from 1947 to 1987, currently of Seattle, WA, and to Britt-Marie Wheeler from 1992 to 1995, of Karlskrona, Sweden.

Wayne was born to Everett and Eugenia Wheeler and raised in Crete, NE, southwest of Lincoln. The oldest of five children, he enjoyed a childhood of close-knit community, extended family, connection to the land and to the changing world.

Wayne served as a drill sergeant in the U.S. Marine Corps in WWII. His mentor, Alice Bromwell Balzer, supported his intellectual curiosity in the face of his father's discouragement, and he graduated from Doane College in 1945. Wayne received his Master's degree in Sociology/Anthropology from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln in 1948, a Master's degree in Swedish history and culture from the University of Stockholm, Sweden, in 1952, and his Doctor of Philosophy in Sociology from the University of Missouri-Columbia

in 1959. At the time of his death, he was Professor Emeritus at the Department of Sociology at the University of Nebraska-Omaha, where he taught from 1967 to 1993.

Wayne loved traveling, art, photography, and music and embraced much of contemporary culture. He enjoyed friends of all ages and mentored students even after he retired. He spent much of his retirement living in Sweden, but his home was always Nebraska. Wayne was a great collector of family history, and with his sister Shirley had amassed the largest family archive in the Nebraska State Historical Society.

Dr. Wheeler's research consisted of mapping social stratification in small town Nebraska and the immigrant communities thriving there. He published in a 1960s Nebraska Almanac on the state's organization in demographic terms. In the mid-1970s, Wayne became interested in the historical community of Icaria, near Corning, Iowa, and was instrumental in preserving its remaining buildings and in developing the scholarship and heritage of Icaria.

Wayne was deeply involved in the Midwest Sociological Society (MSS) over many years. He was central to the 1968 meetings in Omaha. He felt it was important that the MSS have a flag and along with Todd and Alice Wheeler and Helen Barger helped to design and execute the flag that continues to hang at every meeting. He continued to attend annual meetings throughout his retirement.

Dr. Wheeler became a scholar of Tocqueville in the latter part of his career. Wayne convincingly developed a deeper *Verstehen* of Tocqueville's findings than is the conventional Conservative approach. In this, he showed the inherent dangers in Tocqueville's findings and what they reflect for the future of a democratic American society, specifically the "Tyranny of the Majority," to name only one. Contemporary social conditions validate Tocqueville's thoughtful warnings and Wayne's interpretation of them.

As a mentor, Wayne Wheeler developed a living sociology where "everything is data." He spent his life making observations of everyday life and constructing theoretical perspectives, which he used in his teaching, mentoring, and many thriving friendships. He influenced students to use qualitative research to understand their own personal interests. He felt that sociology was meaningful only if it was applied to one's own life.

Wayne's ability to create puns was central to his sociological inquiry and wisdom. As a student at the University of Missouri-Columbia, he invented a phrase that has come to be well known in the folklore of symbolic interaction: "There is more to the self than Mead's The I." In recent years, Wayne took part in many local protests against the Bush administration and the war in Iraq. He characterized the current political climate as "Fossil Fuel Fascism" and had t-shirts made with this slogan on them for the protests.

Wayne believed that "To know the world is to know the town." This is the edict engraved on the commemorative marker at the Crete Riverside Cemetery where five generations of Wheelers are buried. Wayne believed that knowledge was the path to a better society and worked his life to encourage learning, foster awareness and understanding, and fight injustice whenever possible.

*Britta B. Wheeler, The Art Institute of New York City*

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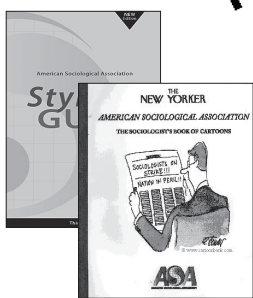


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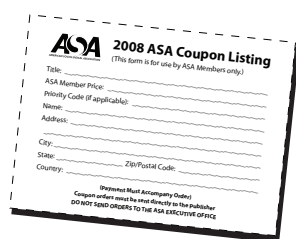
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