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3 Send in Your Criminology Related Concerns

The ASA Task Force on Sociology and Criminology tackles the interface of sociology and criminal justice.

5 FSU 90 Years Ago and Today

The sociology department at Florida State University prides itself on how far it has come.

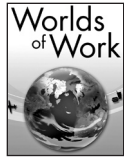
5 Sociologists Elected AAAS Fellows

The total number of sociologists elected as 2007 AAAS members is six.

6 City & Community's Editor Search

The Community and Urban Sociology Section is searching for an editor or editorial team.

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Looking Forward to the 2008 ASA Annual Meeting in Boston

Three Plenary Sessions at 2008 ASA Meeting Focus on Policy, Globalization, and Immigration

by Arne L. Kalleberg, ASA President

The 2008 ASA Annual Meeting program will feature three exciting plenary sessions that address key questions related to the theme of "Worlds of Work": (1) policies that offer the promise to restore the "American Dream;" (2) the impacts of globalization on work; and (3) immigration between the United States and Mexico. In the previous issue of *Footnotes*, I described the opening plenary (July 31 at 7:30 PM) on the Future of the American Labor Movement. Below is an overview of the other three plenary sessions that will be featured on the program.

Restoring the American Dream

Globalization, the spread of neo-liberal political ideology, and growing population diversity are three of the major drivers producing change in work and society in the 21st century. Increasing inequality and insecurity have made the attainment of a good job, a comfortable retirement, home ownership, affordable health care, and a better future for one's children problematic for millions of Americans. The percentage of people living in poverty remains high despite the economic boom of the 1990s, and the middle class has become increasingly vulnerable. The first full day of the 2008 ASA meetings will feature a plenary on "Reinventing the American Dream" (August 1, 12:30 PM) that will discuss the kinds of social and economic policies that may help to restore economic prosperity

and fairness. Three prominent social scientists and public intellectuals will present their ideas about these policies:

Christopher Jencks, Malcolm Wiener Professor of Social Policy at the Kennedy School, Harvard University, is a well-known sociologist who has written extensively on inequality and its correlates for over three decades. His recent research deals with the costs and benefits of economic inequality and the extent to which economic advantages are inherited.

Robert Kuttner is a co-founder and co-editor of *The American Prospect* magazine, for which he regularly writes on issues related to economic policy. He is also the author of many books and a frequent commentator on economic, social, and political issues. His column, which first appears in *The Boston Globe*, is distributed to 20 major newspapers nationwide.

Donna Shalala is President of the University of Miami and an accomplished scholar, teacher, and administrator. She served as the U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) for eight years under President Clinton, and in that role directed the welfare reform process, made health insurance available to an estimated 3.3 million children, and revitalized the National Institutes of Health. The *Washington Post* described her as "one of the most successful government managers of modern times."

Globalization and Work

The other two plenary sessions are

scheduled for the third day of the meetings. One focuses on "Globalization and Work: Challenges and Responsibilities" (August 3, 12:30 PM). At this plenary, three eminent social scientists will discuss organizational, political, and social challenges raised by the globalization of work:

Rosabeth Moss Kanter, the Ernest L. Arbuckle Professor at Harvard Business School, specializes in strategy, innovation, and leadership for change. Her strategic and practical insights have guided leaders of large and small organizations worldwide for over 25 years. She is the author or co-author of 17 books, which have been translated into 17 languages.

Erik Olin Wright is a distinguished professor of sociology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. His extensive writings on class analysis extend the Marxian and critical traditions and incorporate recent developments in capitalism, taking into account the organization of jobs and enterprises and characteristics of individuals in the labor force. His Real Utopias project investigates strategies for progressive policy reform.

The discussant, *Michael Piore*, is the David W. Skinner Professor of Political Economy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the current president of the Society for the Advancement of SocioEconomics. His extensive writings have addressed the broad interplay among economics, politics, and society through the study of topics such as:

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Green Initiatives on the Rise at the ASA

Stella Čapek, Sally T. Hillsman, Janet Astner, Lauren Heberle, and Robert Brulle

As a major professional association of almost 15,000 members, ASA's environmental impact is considerable. Given the magnitude and severity of the environmental issues we now face, it is incumbent on us to take actions to mitigate our environmental impact. Over the past year, a small working group—composed of representatives from the Environment and Technology Section (ETS) and staff of the ASA Executive Office—has been developing a series of initiatives to reduce the ASA's ecological footprint. This working group has developed several initiatives to address this issue.

The need to change the practices of the ASA was brought home to all of the ETS members at the 2004 ASA Annual Meeting in San Francisco when participants were provided with a blue polycanvas conference bag that off-gassed a noxious odor from the chemicals used in its production. This triggered a discussion of the ecological impact of the ASA's practices. In addition to ideas about changing the ASA conference materials, the ETS Council discussed conference location, hotel site selection, travel arrangements, recycling, and the printing of journals. Sociological research is studying human causes of ecological degradation, and the ASA as an organization has a focus on problem solving, but it had not fully confronted all the ways in which the Annual Meeting contributes to environmental problems. A

decision was made by the ETS Council to encourage and work with the ASA to green its practices. ETS Council members Lori Hunter and Steve Zavestoski researched "best practices" models from other professional associations. In 2005, ETS Chair Phil Brown and Chair-Elect Stella Čapek sent a letter to the ASA Council urging closer attention to environmentally responsible strategies. The letter contained information about best practices and offered assistance from section members with expertise in this area.

Council Approves Working Group

The ASA Council invited the section to form a small working group with the Executive Office. The group was constituted in 2007, and it includes ETS members Allison Alkon, Bob Brulle, Stella Čapek, Lauren Heberle, Timmons Roberts, and Steve Zavestoski. Representing the ASA Executive Office are Executive Officer Sally Hillsman and Deputy Executive Officer for Administration Janet Astner. Čapek, then ETS Chair, asked Heberle, Associate Director of the Center for Environmental Policy and Management (CEPM) at the University of Louisville and Director of the Environmental Finance Center, EPA Region 4, to take a leading role in the group. Heberle helped organize the group and facilitate consideration of environmentally friendly practices and use of checklists to assist with future meeting planning and site selection.

See **Green Initiatives**, page 4

Communal Grief and Solidarity after 4/16/07 at Virginia Tech

Laura Agnich, Doctoral Student
James Hawdon, Associate Professor
John Ryan, Professor and Chair
Virginia Tech

Below, we express our experiences with the mass shootings, the deadliest campus shooting in U.S. history, which occurred at Virginia Tech on April 16, 2007. These are experiences we wish we did not have and many of them are too personal to share. We share those experiences that we can make sense of through our sociological perspectives and training. Even as we write this, our colleagues at Northern Illinois University are involved in a tragedy of their own and our hearts go out to them.

The Virginia Tech shooting in Blacksburg, VA, left 33 people dead (including the gunman, who took his own life) and 17 injured. The Blacksburg community was shocked and horrified that such violence happened here. An outpouring of support from all over the world immediately followed the event as our campus received messages of encouragement and solace, care packages, and many other gifts. Along with the expected media deluge, religious leaders, grief counselors, psychiatrists, and other therapists quickly descended on our small town of about 40,000 (more than 25,000 of whom are Virginia Tech students).

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from the executive officer

Helping Avoid a Health Crisis and Fiscal “Train Wreck”

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) recently released its strategic prospectus, *The Contributions of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research to Improving the Health of the Nation: A Prospectus for the Future*. The 50-page report effectively and concisely demonstrates the utility of much health-related research in our and sister disciplines. The timing of its release by the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR) is good. The choices of our nation's voters this fall will have major impacts on the future of our country's health and illness profile, including critical grant support for advances in disease treatment and prevention research, accessibility of health insurance, and costs of health care.

By showcasing several exemplary areas of health and disease that have benefited substantially from robust social and behavioral research, the report implicitly addresses a crisis that NIH director Elias Zerhouni has warned about since he assumed federal leadership in 2002. To avoid an impending fiscal “train wreck,” he has argued that health and illness research must be translated into effective applications. His oft-repeated message is that the health care cost curve in the United States is headed “off the chart” and that continuing traditional biomedical approaches to delivering care will not stem the impending cost crisis. Only a paradigm shift in approaches toward prevention and early diagnosis will avoid the prohibitive direct medical and indirect costs that result from relying on traditional disease treatment and palliative care.

Social and behavioral research is central to a successful shift. OBSSR director David Abrams succinctly makes the case that “the more we learn about the complexity of causal pathways for the most common preventable chronic diseases and disabilities, especially from the emerging field of the epigenome, the more we see the urgency of investing in understanding the interaction

of genes, brain, behavior, and the social and physical environment.”

ASA has been directly involved in providing substantive input to the development of the OBSSR strategic prospectus. ASA members and staff participated in the early 2006 OBSSR summit planning meeting. Sociology also was front and center in

the fall 2006 two-day conference that both celebrated OBSSR's 10th anniversary at NIH and advanced the essential dialogue between the broader NIH community and the behavioral and

social science community in preparation for the strategic prospectus. The 500-plus conference attendees were given plenty of paradigm-shifting ideas by ASA Past-President Troy Duster's keynote speech as well as by the numerous other prominent “who's-who-in-social/behavioral science” lineup of speakers (see <www.asanet.org/footnotes/septoct06/fn2.html>). The multidiscipline presentations exemplified the breadth and depth of science needed, “from cellular to societal levels of inquiry, from fundamental to clinical and population sciences, and across each of the life-span developmental phases,” according to a synopsis of the conference. The speakers reinforced the point—powerfully displayed in OBSSR graphs—that even the modest investments to date in behavioral, social, economic and public health sciences have spawned disproportionate returns.

It would be hard to outdo Abrams's eloquent summary of today's basic health science reality:

It is now clear that behavior—both individual and collective—is the bridge between biology and society. Indeed, the more we learn about the complexity of causal pathways for the most common preventable chronic diseases and disabilities, especially from the emerging field of the epigenome, the more we see the urgency of investing in understanding the interaction of genes, brain, behavior, and the social and physical environment. Basic and applied behavioral and

social sciences research has come of age. Fueled by breakthroughs in informatics and computational mathematics, a new approach involving systems integration, will transform our understanding of the etiology, prevention and treatment of common disease. Traditional biomedical science's reductionism of linear causality is giving way to a dynamic, non-linear understanding of multi-level and reciprocal influences. The ultimate “causes of the causes” for much of the burden of preventable common diseases lie in the interaction of individual vulnerability with human-created environments. This interaction results in massive population changes in disease incidence and prevalence, often within one or two generations, such as in the case of HIV-AIDS, obesity and type 2 diabetes and tobacco use behavior and its devastating epidemic of disease burden.

To effectively address the most pressing public health issues, we must forge collaborations among scientists from all disciplines—biological, behavioral, social, economic, and public health sciences. The late 20th century bio-medical models and the behavioral-socio-ecological models of public health are, in fact, two sides of the same coin. We are moving from systems biology to systems behavioral and social sciences. This requires more vertical systems integration of disciplines from the molecular and cellular level, to the brain-behavior-interpersonal level to the broad economic, cultural and global level

ASA has circulated the prospectus, which “identifies the most exciting and promising areas of behavioral and social sciences research and OBSSR's vision for how behavioral research can help solve the most pressing public health challenges faced by our society.” I urge you to consult this document (at <www.thehillgroup.com/OBSSR_Prospectus.pdf>; see also <obssr.od.nih.gov/content>) and absorb its message about the centrality of the social sciences as an “active ingredient” in helping the nation avoid the escalating crisis in health care.

The “magic” of pharmaceuticals, space-age medical technology, advanced imag-

ing tools, and “gadget-driven” treatment regimens is a challenge to the focus of our sciences on human behavior, culture, and social organization, which tend to reveal powerful approaches to improving health that hold no short-term profit incentive to patent holders and shareholders. Fortunately for the long-term health of our society, our research tends to explore potentially effective preventive strategies, which, while not always cheap to implement widely, can inform policies to help limit risky behaviors (e.g., tobacco smoking and abusive alcohol use). Modifiable social and behavioral phenomena have been reliably documented to underlie about 40 percent of all preventable premature deaths. Social research also identifies social and public policies and organizational behaviors that contribute to high costs and economically inefficient health-care. Our research also pinpoints significant inequalities that weaken the health of the healthcare system for everyone, especially for the most vulnerable. The nation's support of such research and in subsequent efforts to improve the structure of public and individual health care delivery—that is suggested by such research—is a wise public investment. ☺



Sally Hillsman is the Executive Officer of ASA. She can be reached by email at executive.office@asanet.org.



science policy

Sociologist to be acting head of Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research

On March 21, National Institutes of Health (NIH) Director Elias Zerhouni announced that sociologist Christine A. Bachrach will serve as Acting



Associate Director for Behavioral and Social Sciences Research for NIH overall and as Acting Director of the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR). Bachrach began serving in this position on April 7, 2008, following David Abrams's departure from the NIH to assume a new position as Executive Director of the Steven A. Schroeder Institute for Tobacco Research and Policy Studies at the American Legacy Foundation. Bachrach has worked in the Demographic and Behavioral Sciences Branch in the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development's (NICHD) Center for Population

Research since 1988, first as a Statistician/Demographer and since June 1992 as Chief of the Branch. She came to the NIH

and NICHD from the Centers for Disease Control's National Center for Health Statistics, where she was a Statistician/Demographer. She was the founder and a Co-Chair of NICHD's Behavioral and Social

Sciences Consortium and has served on OBSSR's Behavioral and Social Sciences Research Coordinating Committee and its Steering Committee. Her wealth of research and leadership skills will make her a valuable asset in OBSSR. She has been a longtime supporter of the office, playing a substantial role in numerous OBSSR activities and projects through the years. (See Vantage Point above.)

AAAS releases a new online resource for communicating science

The American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) released a new online resource launched at its

annual meeting in February. The resource teaches scientists about communication with the general public and media.

Although traditional scientific training typically does not prepare scientists and engineers to be communicators outside of academia, funding agencies are increasingly encouraging researchers to

extend their research results directly to the greater public. In response, the AAAS Center for Public Engagement with Science and Technology and the National Science Foundation partnered to provide resources, both online and through in-person workshops, to help researchers communicate more broadly with the public. *Communicating Science Broadly: Tools for Scientists and Engineers* online resources include webinars, how-to tips for media interviews, strategies for identifying public outreach opportunities, and more.

See <communicatingscience.aaas.org/Pages/newmain.aspx>. ☺



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Task Force on Sociology and Criminology Programs

Dennis MacDonald, St. Anselm College,
and Steven E. Barkan, University of Maine

Almost a year and a half after formation and after much outreach activity, the ASA Task Force on Sociology and Criminology Programs is in need of greater input from Sociology chairs and faculty in programs involving some relation to Criminology or Criminal Justice. The ASA Task Force on Sociology and Criminology Programs was formed in fall 2006 at the initiative of then-Deputy Executive Officer Carla Howery. During her years of service, Howery had several inquiries from members of sociology departments and other academic units regarding the interface of sociology and criminology and/or criminal justice (CCJ) programs and courses. Deciding that this interface poses challenges similar to and perhaps greater than those facing other sorts of structural arrangements (e.g., sociology and anthropology programs), Howery recommended the formation of the task force to ASA Council, which gave its endorsement. The task force was charged with considering the various structural arrangements (e.g., joint departments, separate departments) of sociology and CCJ, examining the potential benefits and challenges that these various arrangements pose, and developing a list of recommendations to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of these arrangements. The final report of the task force will be presented to ASA Council in early 2009.

The Learning Process

The task force has engaged in several planning and information-gathering activities since its formation, with other activities underway or planned for the near future. These activities include:

- In March 2007, the task force held phone conferences with Howery and ASA Executive Officer Sally Hillsman. (Howery's ex officio position on the committee has since been filled by Margaret Weigers Vitullo, Director of Academic and Professional Affairs.)
- Past Chair Barkan met with interested sociology department chairs at the 2007 ASA Annual Meeting in New York.
- Several task force members attended a coincidental teaching workshop on sociology and criminology programs during the 2007 ASA Annual Meeting.
- Near the end of the meeting, task force members met at a luncheon session for further discussion and planning.
- Several members met with the ad hoc teaching committee of the American Society of Criminology at its annual meeting in November 2007 in Atlanta.
- In 2008, a survey of chairs/directors, based on an anonymous systematic sample of sociology programs involved in a CCJ arrangement, is scheduled.

- A workshop on the task force's eventual findings and recommendations will be held at the 2008 ASA Annual Meeting in Boston.

At its luncheon session at the 2007 ASA Annual Meeting, the task force formed several subcommittees that are preparing drafts sections of the eventual final report for consideration and revision at a task force meeting at the new ASA headquarters in Washington, DC, this month. These subcommittees include: structural arrangements for sociology and CCJ programs (resource, accreditation, and graduate issues); curricular and student issues (core courses, elective courses, advising); and faculty issues (hiring, promotion and tenure, post-tenure review, workload).

In its earliest deliberations, the task force recognized a variety of structural arrangements involving sociology and CCJ programs. Task force members collectively represent these arrangements at their universities or colleges, which include but are not necessarily limited to: (1) a department offering both a sociology major and a CCJ major; (2) a sociology department offering a CCJ certificate/minor/concentration; (3) a sociology department offering only a few CCJ courses; or (4) a sociology department at a campus that houses a separate CCJ program/department. From the conference calls about a year ago through the meeting with American Society of Criminology representatives in November 2007, task force

members have heard testimony about the various challenges posed by each of these arrangements. In particular, they learned that these challenges often lead to problems even if individuals act in good faith and with the best intentions. A recurrent theme has been that CCJ programs typically have more majors than sociology programs yet fewer faculty; indeed, a common comment has been that in joint departments offering both a sociology major and CCJ major, the CCJ program has about two-thirds of the majors but only one-third of the faculty. Not surprisingly, these disparities create various tensions. The testimony heard by the task force underscores Howery's original rationale for its effort and reinforces the need to develop workable recommendations for the mixture of issues arising out of the several kinds of sociology and CCJ structural arrangements.

Call for Insights

The task force would like to hear from ASA members with concerns and insights relevant to the task force's charge. What kinds of challenges and opportunities have characterized your department or program? What solutions have worked well and what solutions have not worked so well? What suggestions might you have for the task force to consider?

Please send any communication and/or materials to the task force chair, Dennis MacDonald, at dmacdona@anselm.edu.

Virginia Tech

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Grief Counselors and Therapy

One week after the shooting, when classes resumed, grief counselors and volunteers from all over the country, were stationed on nearly every corner on campus near every classroom and each highly populated area. Many wore buttons asking, "May I Help?" Some wore buttons that promised a hug. We were also given the opportunity to invite counselors into our classrooms. One of us watched as the grief counselor sobbed in her own grief in front of a classroom of 60 silent undergraduates.

It is of course an empirical question whether counseling and therapy were beneficial to the family, friends, and loved ones of the victims, first responders, and those who directly survived the attacks. However, we wonder if the well-intending counseling community's common psychological-oriented approach may have been less effective because the majority of Blacksburg residents did not have a direct relationship with the victims or the crime (Hughes 2008). We were a grieving community, and the failure to distinguish between personal and communal grief led to some misplaced attempts at healing those not directly affected by the tragedy at Virginia Tech.

Personal Grief vs. Communal Grief

The counselors who arrived during the immediate aftermath came under the assumption that community grief can be treated with the same techniques used to treat personal grief. The dominant psychological paradigm of grief after 4/16/07 further carried the assumption that because

the community had been harmed, all individuals in Blacksburg had as well. This is an ecological fallacy. This is especially problematic because interventions that focus solely on treating the individual fail to recognize the healing that can be experienced through engaging in community-level rituals of solidarity and bereavement. Although some psychological interventions pointed to the importance of participating in symbolic displays of solidarity with the Virginia Tech community, most recommended seeing professional counselors, going home to families, or "going to the place where you will get the best hugs." While these approaches may be effective for people suffering individual grief, they may not be the best approach for dealing with communal grief. This psychological paradigm ignores the inherent healing power of communal grief.

Therapy Through Solidarity

Communal bereavement is the widespread experience of grief among people who did not know and never met the deceased; it is marked by mass gatherings of mourners and acts of condolence (Catalano & Hartig 2001; Hawdon et al. forthcoming). During the week of 4/16/07, we observed a mass outpouring of condolence at events such as the convocation ceremony attended by more than 10,000 people, including President Bush, and the candlelight vigil on the

Drillfield—both held on the day after the shooting. At the convocation, Nikki Giovanni's poem inspired the rallying cry for healing the Hokie community, "We are Virginia Tech... We will prevail!" April 20 was named "Hokie Hope Day," and most everyone on campus and supporters from across the country wore orange and maroon to honor the victims and show solidarity with the Virginia Tech community. The following day, thousands of community members gathered once again on the Drillfield for a community picnic and reflection gathering. Communal bereavement rituals continued for months following the shootings, but with less frequency and smaller crowds (the exception being "A Concert for Virginia Tech" on September 6, 2007, attended by more than 50,000 people).

During the first two weeks following the tragedy, people wore black VT ribbons, and a large majority of Virginia Tech students with a Facebook or Myspace account had posted the black VT ribbon as their profile picture. Similar symbolic displays continue to this day, although not to the same extent. Around town "We will prevail" bumper stickers can be seen on cars and many establishments assert "We are Virginia Tech" on large signs in their windows.

These displays of solidarity are common after mass tragedies. For example, the use of patriotic emblems on clothing and flags on homes following the 9/11/01 terrorist attacks as symbols of solidarity,

increased rapidly, reached a plateau after two to three months, and returned to normalcy after six months to a year (Collins 2004). We witnessed a similar rapid increase, plateau, and subsequent drop in post-4/16 symbolic displays of solidarity and rituals of communal grief. In addition, comparing 2006 data that include common measures of social solidarity with similar data from 2007, we found that levels of solidarity among Virginia Tech students increased by 20% (Hawdon et al. article under submission). We are currently collecting data for 2008.

Benefits of Communal Grief

Durkheim ([1915] 1964) argued that crime that shocks a community's collective sentiments serves the function of increasing solidarity and normative consensus among its members. We agree. The collective solidarity we witnessed were displays of the community's resiliency and may have served as a healing mechanism for many. From our vantage point, they helped us struggle with personal grief and our communal grief. We believe we all benefited from the rituals of communal grief.

Even though the effectiveness of grief counseling at the individual level has been questioned (Center for the Advancement of Health 2003), we do not suggest that the therapeutic community does not have an important role to play for those individuals who are directly affected by the tragedy and for people who do not have the social networks that have historically helped individuals process grief. We in no way mean to downplay the intense personal grief felt by some community members, but communal grief does not require a therapeutic approach because, as Durkheim noted,

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Virginia Tech Campus Memorial

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communal grief can itself be healing. When counselors and therapists enter a community experiencing communal bereavement, they can undermine the solidarity-producing effects of having masses of people gather in collective grief and collective support. One participant in a focus group remarked that her parents wanted her to come home during the week after the shootings. She declined, stating, "My family was here." She did not regret her decision to

stay. Communal grief had the power to heal many of us after 4/16/07.

The bereavement rituals that followed the Virginia Tech tragedy left in place an infrastructure of networks and voluntary organizations that proved adept at organizing community events in symbolic solidarity with other campus communities. For example, after the February 14, 2008, shooting at Northern Illinois University, the Virginia Tech community gathered once again for a candlelight vigil, this time wearing red and black. A speaker at the vigil said, "We are the Huskies... We will all prevail." 

Green Initiatives

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The newly formed group began its work in earnest in the summer of 2007. It discussed what the ASA was already doing to green its meeting and office practices. For example, the Executive Office was making efforts to expand the recycling program at its office building, use recycled or recyclable supplies, and reuse some materials such as name badge holders. ASA purchased cotton tote bags for the 2006 and 2007 Annual Meetings and has been asking its vendors about their green practices. For example, the exhibit services company that the ASA has been using for a number of years, and which will service the 2008 meeting in Boston, has a "Green Steps" program that commits the company to using recyclable and biodegradable products whenever possible, including a carpeting recycling program that reuses and recycles the carpets and drapes rented to exhibitors and meeting sponsors. The group agreed that any and all efforts needed to be made more visible, and they voiced an interest in getting environmentally sensitive meeting planning into every stage of the decision-making process. Also, since the ASA Executive Office was moving to new quarters, the group discussed

the ways that the Executive Office was promoting energy efficiency and working with the architects to incorporate green alternatives for lighting, cooling and heating, and the office finishes (e.g., paints, fabrics, floor coverings, and furniture). The Executive Office had more flexibility in these choices because the new location is owned rather than rented.

Future Site Selection

Future conference planning remains a key issue for the group. Heberle pointed out that ASA could make vendors and locations compete for our business on the basis of their green practices in the process of choosing the cities and facilities to host meetings. A growing number of hotels and convention centers are conscious that being "green" is an attractive option and provide information about their practices on the web. To assist the group in sorting through information on greening conferences, CEPM staff member Isabella Christensen authored a practice guide "Green Conferences" that provides academic conference planners, such as ASA, with a set of resources to be used to develop a checklist for the ASA that would promote ecological thinking in the short- and longer-term.

Brulle reminded the group that a key piece of the ecological footprint and car-

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bon emissions is transportation, especially air travel. He suggested a number of possible responses, including publicizing alternatives to flying (particularly in regions with dense transportation networks such as the East Coast, and the upcoming meetings in Boston), encouraging ride sharing, and perhaps finding a way to offer incentives for more sustainable travel choices. While more problematic, he also proposed incorporating new technologies and electronic conferencing to reduce the need for travel. The Environment and Technology Section (ETS) plans to experiment with this by incorporating an element of electronic conferencing into one of its sessions in Boston. Brulle also suggested the group attempt to collect systematic data on travel to and from the ASA Annual Meeting in order to provide a baseline for the calculation of our ecological footprint. The group discussed the possibility of giving attendees the option of purchasing carbon offsets, with Zavestoski providing information about the advantages and disadvantages of various formulas used to calculate offsets.


The Big Picture Impact

Focusing on the "big picture" in another way, Roberts recommended that the ASA use its influence in Washington, DC, to ensure that more sociologists are

represented in the U.S. Climate Change science program. The ASA also responded positively to a request to be listed as a sponsor for the nationwide teach-in on global warming that was held on January 31, 2008, organized by Focus the Nation, a major educational initiative working on global warming solutions, and actively supported by the ETS.

The value of the working group has been not only brainstorming, but also exploring our collective experience on which elements the Association has greatest control over, and which might have the greatest impact. The ASA is open to creating strategies that support innovation.


2008 Open Forum

Because this issue touches all ASA members, an Open Forum on the greening of the ASA will be held at the 2008 Annual Meeting in Boston. It will include a brief update on what the ASA is already doing and a chance for meeting attendees to brainstorm about solutions. Participants will also be able to share ideas to take home to their own institutions and to state and regional sociological meetings. The Open Forum will be a chance for all interested ASA members to bring their ideas to this urgent and exciting project. Please plan on attending. 

Best-Selling Books by Sociologists—A New Study

Herbert J. Gans <hfg1@columbia.edu>

The March 1997 *Contemporary Sociology* reported my study of the 53 best-selling books written by American sociologists since World War II. I now want to update the study in two ways. First, all surviving authors on the original list are asked to email me total sales for each of their books (new book sales only, hard-back and paper) as of December 2007. Authors who did not get into the 1997 list but have now sold at least 50,000 cop-

ies should do likewise. Second, authors of books published since 1980 that have sold 7,500 or more copies should also email me total sales figures. (I will not report individual sales figures but rank books in numerical categories.) For both studies, I also need names and emails of editors or publishers responsible for each book. All authors with degrees in sociology or related social sciences are eligible for inclusion as are all sociological books other than textbooks. Please participate; otherwise there will be no study. 

Plenary Sessions

from page 1

Low income labor markets; the impact of technology on work; migration; labor market segmentation; and the relationship among the labor market, business strategy, and industrial organization.

Barriers and Bridges


The flow of people across national borders generated by changes in work has produced challenges for social, economic, and political policies seeking to cope with immigration. At the final plenary, "Barriers and Bridges: A Dialogue on U.S.-Mexico Immigration" (August 3, 8:00 PM), panelists will discuss U.S.-Mexico immigration. They will examine this question from both U.S. and Mexican perspectives, and address broader aspects of the debate over immigration currently raging in political circles in the United States and Mexico. The panel will consist of:

Douglas Massey is the Henry G. Bryant Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs at Princeton University and a Past President of the ASA. His recent research focuses on international migration, race and housing, discrimination, education, urban poverty, stratification, and Latin America, especially Mexico. He is the author of

numerous books and articles dealing with immigration and related issues.

Jorge Casteñada is the Global Distinguished Professor of Politics and Latin American and Caribbean Studies at New York University and a renowned public intellectual, political scientist, and prolific writer. He is the former Foreign Minister of Mexico (2000-2003), and in that position he focused on diverse issues in U.S.-Mexican relations, including migration, trade, security, and narcotics control; joint diplomatic initiatives on the part of Latin American nations; and the promotion of Mexican economic and trade relations globally.

The session will be moderated by *Julia Preston*, a national correspondent for *The New York Times*. She is a recognized expert on Mexico who has received a number of journalism awards for her work. She was one of the members of *The Times* staff who won the 1998 Pulitzer Prize for reporting on international affairs, which they received for its series that profiled the corrosive effects of drug corruption in Mexico.

These three stimulating plenaries will complement the themes of many of the other sessions on the 2008 ASA program, which also deal extensively with these important issues. I look forward to seeing you there! 

Time to Vote!

Look for your election ballot in the mail, or vote online



The 2008 ASA election is underway as of late April. At the same time that ballots are mailed, all members with valid e-mail addresses will receive instructions on how to access candidate statements and how to cast their votes online. Go to <www.asanet.org> to read candidate bios and vote online. The election will be open for voting through June 1.

FSU Celebrates 90 Years of Sociology by Examining Where it Was and Where it Is

Irene Padavic, Florida State University

As Florida State University (FSU) moves closer to its centennial, it takes a look back at the last 90 years. The Department of Sociology at FSU was founded in 1918 at what was then the Florida State College for Women. Raymond F. Bellamy served as the first chair, a position he held for the next 32 years. His unpublished history of the department, written in the mid-1950s, describes the lively controversies surrounding the department in its early years. More than once, legislators, colleagues, and local ministers demanded Bellamy be fired, and they banned his use of certain textbooks. He was accused of teaching evolution and of saying there is no god. Although Bellamy was repeatedly sanctioned for teaching controversial topics, FSU President Conradi refused to fire him. Reasons his enemies gave for seeking to fire him, as summarized by Bellamy, included “teaching evolution, being Pro-German (a serious charge at that time), being a Bolshevik (they would say Communist now), teaching free love, teaching atheism, and being a Dam Yankee.” Despite these dynamics, Bellamy never avoided controversial issues, and he actively fostered a critical perspective on society, establishing principles our faculty affirm and embody today. The sociology department and the College of Social Science are currently housed in a building that bears Bellamy’s name.

The post-World War II change from a women’s college to a university saw the department grow, as returning veterans on the GI Bill prompted expansion, and the

growth continued as baby boomers began flooding institutions of higher education. The PhD program was inaugurated in 1954, and by 1968, the department achieved its present size, with approximately 22 full-time faculty members. The graduate program also has expanded tremendously, and currently is comprised of 42 full-time and 16 part-time students who specialize in one of the department’s four major areas: Social Demography, Health & Aging, Social Psychology, and Inequalities & Social Justice.

Florida State’s Status Today

FSU is classified by the Carnegie Foundation as a research university with very high research activity. Sociology faculty and their students are known for publishing high-quality research that speaks to pressing social issues. Much of the department’s research has policy implications, which is one reason faculty have succeeded in obtaining substantial external support. In fiscal year 2006, grant awards totaled \$6.5 million, almost half of which came from federal sources.

Changes in faculty personnel have been dramatic since 2000, and as of March 2008, most of the faculty is “new.” Only five were here in 2000 (Karin Brewster, Ike Eberstein, Irene Padavic, Jill Quadagno, and John Reynolds). The recent retirements, transitions, and deaths of a number of faculty required extensive recruitment, leading to 14 new members—three full professors, one at the advanced associate level, several assistant professors, two newly tenured associates, and nine assistant professors. Each brings excellence to the department’s

core research areas, and all are proficient teachers and dedicated mentors and advisors to our students.

The 2005 *US News and World Report* rankings placed FSU 42nd among sociology departments and 27th among public universities. It was 10th among all departments in the specialty area of Sex and Gender and 14th in the area of Sociology of Population.

The November 16 *Chronicle of Higher Education* published results of a Faculty Scholarly Productivity Index in which FSU’s nine faculty Health and Aging program ranked 6th in the nation when compared to other departments of sociology.


The stature of FSU Sociology faculty members is also indicated by the national awards and recognition they have received in recent years. Collectively, between 2001 and 2005, sociology faculty members received a grand total of 38 awards for research, averaged eight presentations, and served as officers and committee members for national, international, and regional professional sociological associations. Due to her path-breaking research on the U.S. health insurance crisis, Quadagno was invited by U.S. Senator Harry Reid to address the Democratic Senators at their 2006 annual issues workshop and by Ira Flatow to serve on a panel for National Public Radio’s *Science Friday* on end-of-life issues. Patricia Yancey Martin, emerita faculty since 2008, won ASA’s Jessie Bernard Award (2007) and the Distinguished



The 2007–08 faculty at Florida State University

Feminist Lecturer Award from Sociologists for Women in Society (2001). R. Jay Turner received the Leo G. Reeder Award for Distinguished Contributions to Medical Sociology (2002).

Today’s department’s intellectual community is vibrant. The new Director of Graduate Studies, John Reynolds, ensures that students (and faculty) experience many opportunities for intellectual exchange. In addition to regular department-sponsored colloquia, both the Pepper Institute on Aging and the Center for Demography and Population Health—with which many faculty are affiliated—offer regular speaker series and brownbag seminars. FSU scholars bring their expertise to the graduate and undergraduate classrooms, and many have won university-wide teaching and mentoring awards.

The faculty, staff, and students at FSU have come a long way since 1918, and eagerly anticipate many more years of progress! For more information on the department’s progress, see <www.fsu.edu/~soc>. 

Sociologists Elected AAAS Fellows

In the February issue of *Footnotes*, an article announced that three sociologists were elected to the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS). The good news for sociology is that the article should have stated that there were six sociologists. The other three—Burton Clark, Cheryl Leggon, and Linda Lobao—were overlooked. The AAAS Council elected the six sociologists among its 471 newly elected members. The new AAAS members were recognized for their contributions to science and technology at the Fellows Forum on February 16, 2008, during the AAAS Annual Meeting in Boston. Lobao and Clark are members of the 2008 AAAS Fellows under the Section on Social, Economic, and Political Science, and Leggon is a member of the Section on Societal Impacts of Science and Engineering.

Burton Clark is the Allan M. Carter Professor Emeritus of Higher Education at the University of California-Los Angeles. He has taught at five U.S. leading research universities in departments of sociology and graduate schools of education: Stanford University, Harvard University, University of California-Berkeley, Yale University, and finally University of California-Los Angeles. During the first 20-25 years of his career, he concentrated on organizational studies of different sectors of American higher education and


on academic careers in various sectors. Since 1970, he has engaged in comparative analysis of national systems of higher education and their specific forms of university organization, and most recently, on the transformation and sustainability of proactive, “entrepreneurial” universities. His most recent publication was *Sustaining Change in Universities: Continuities in Case Studies and Concepts* (2004).

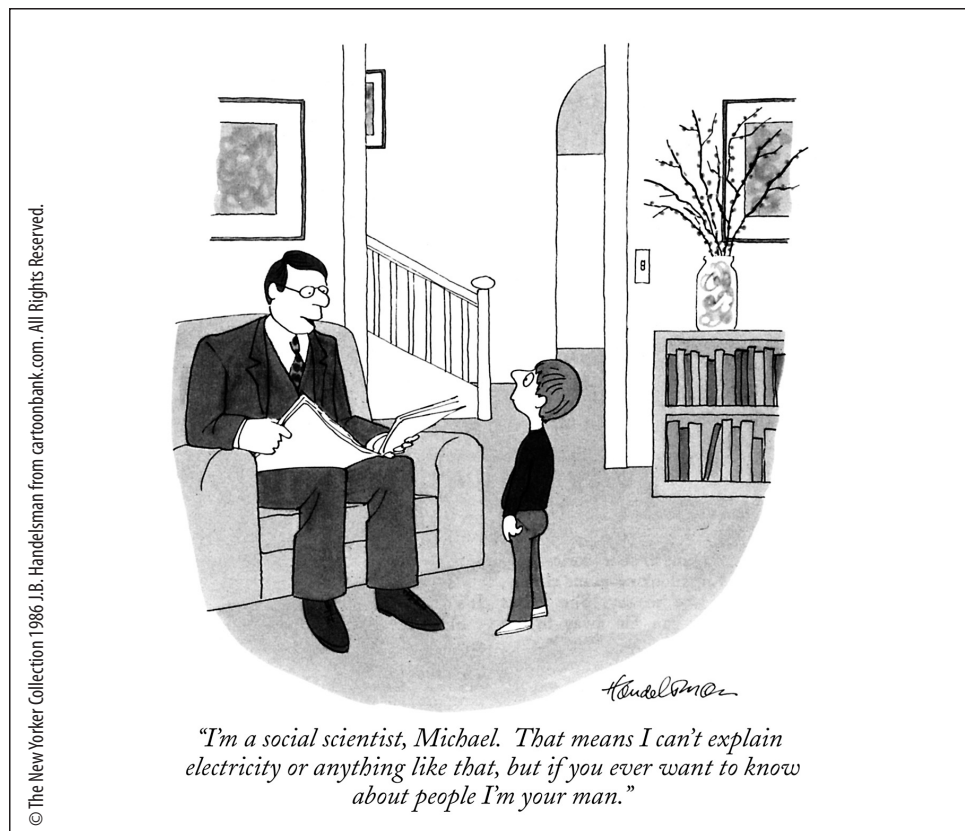
Cheryl Leggon, Associate Professor in the School of Public Policy at the Georgia Institute of Technology, was recognized for advancing understanding in under-representation—primarily where gender, ethnicity and race intersect. Her research interests include: Human resource issues in science and technology, under-represented groups in the science and engineering workforces, and program evaluation. Her current and recent projects include her role as Co-Principal Investigator on two grants funded by the National Science Foundation: “Inside the Double Bind: A Synthesis of Literature on Women of Color in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics” (REESE); and “Cross-Disciplinary Initiative for Minority Women Faculty” (ADVANCE Leadership).

Linda M. Lobao, professor of rural sociology and of sociology and of geography at Ohio State University, was elected for her distinguished contributions to the field of rural sociology. Her research on

spatial inequity and rural communities has profoundly influenced the direction of the discipline. Her research focus is on social change and its impacts, changes in agriculture and industry, and government changes, such as devolution, and how these impact communities, households, and individuals. Her research addresses spatial inequality, gender and social change, rural and regional development. She is

the co-editor of *Advancing the Sociology of Spatial Inequality* (forthcoming), co-author of *Beyond the Amber Waves of Grain* (1995), and author of *Locality and Inequality: Farm and Industry Structure and Socioeconomic Condition* (1990).

For more information on current AAAS members or on the nomination process, see <www.aaas.org/aboutaaas/fellows/>. 



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>

ASA Forum



for public discussion and debate

Professionalizing Sociology the Discipline for Branding Purposes Only

The January 2008 email newsletter *ASA Member News and Notes* highlighted a statistical fact sheet produced by the ASA's Research and Development Department on *The Health of Sociology*. The importance of this topic warranted a more detailed treatment, and additional information would have made the fact sheet more meaningful and credible.

For example, a more complete portrait on salary would have indicated the median score on salary as well as the mean. Salaries vary widely not only by region and by level of professorship, but also by the relative status of the institution. They also vary widely between sociologists working within and outside of academe. For most of the sociologists that I know \$66,207 is an all-but-unattainable dream salary.

The Health of Sociology also reports an increase in the number of available positions. What kinds of positions are being referenced here and what am I missing? There seem to be fewer positions listed in the ASA Job Bank, not more. I have noticed the increasing tendency of academic institutions not to automatically replace old lines as attrition occurs. A more comprehensive picture of employment trends in sociology would have demarcated the percentage of positions that are full-time, tenure-track academic positions, adjunct, or otherwise non-tenure-track positions, and positions outside of academe.

Finally, *The Health of Sociology* reports, "More than 43 percent of eligible members voted in the last (2007) ASA presidential election... the highest rate of voter participation among disciplinary societies." Is this a relevant indicator of the relative health of the field, and should it really be a point of pride that not even half of ASA members bothered to vote?

While I appreciate some of the changes

that the ASA has been making over the past few years (e.g., striving to become more inclusive and less hierarchical, working to acquire a politically relevant voice, website innovations), I am concerned that the organization may be ineffective in addressing many of the pressing concerns affecting the majority of sociologists.

These include:

- The slow but steady erosion of the system of tenure;
- The increasing use of adjuncts;
- The pressure on faculty to use assessment tools that are of questionable relevance;
- The vast disjunction between sociology courses at the elite schools versus mainstream institutions and community colleges; and
- The significant publishing imbalance between the glut of textbooks that regurgitate the same ideas (in increasingly simplistic, and practically speaking, irrelevant terms) and the works of a minority of scholars who are given carte blanche to pursue their versions of innovation.

In light of recent developments in sociological theory abroad (e.g., Bourdieu's theory of habitus and the reproduction of cultures in education), it would appear that the field of sociology in the United States is contributing to the very social problems it claims to be ameliorating. Historically there has been a tension within sociology between individuals seeking to professionalize the field and those seeking social change through critical sociological discourse. In my view, the ASA, like the nation as a whole, is undergoing an unprecedented shift toward professionalization for the first time in more than a quarter century. It is beginning to question the value of organizing social relationships in terms of the managerial model.

Does the fact sheet "sell" sociology well? Perhaps, but should that be ASA's driving concern? The innovations that I see taking place within the ASA may be good for branding purposes, but appear to be doing little about the real challenges facing sociologists in higher education today. ☺

Nathan Rousseau, Jacksonville University

Editor Search: City & Community

Individual and team applications are invited for the position of editor of *City & Community*, the journal of the ASA Community and Urban Sociology Section (CUSS). The official term for the new editor (or co-editors) will begin in January 2010, but the new editorial office and team will start work in August 2009. The editor's term is for a minimum of three years, until December 2012, with a possible reappointment of up to an additional three years. *City & Community* brings together major work and research in urban and community sociology. It is published four times per year.

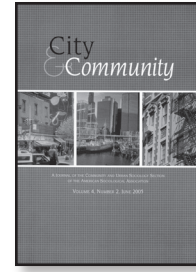
Editor's Role:

City & Community receives more than 60 submissions per year. The editor is expected to secure timely and appropriate reviews and make final decision on manuscripts, informing both the author(s) and reviewers of the final disposition. The editor is also responsible for maintaining the high standards of ASA journals, ensuring that issues are filled within the annual page allotments, and preventing a long backlog of articles for either review or publication. The editor must show openness to communicating with scholars about diverse ideas and eagerness to continue building the journal's reputation. Candidates must be members of both the ASA and the Community and Urban Sociology Section, and hold a tenured position or equivalent in an academic or a non-academic setting. Applications from members of underrepresented groups are encouraged.

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

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

The time demands associated with these responsibilities vary, but in general, require one full day per week. The actual costs associated with editing the journal are covered by the publisher, a dedicated portion of section dues, and the editor's university. Applicants will provide a letter from the administration of their institution



assuring a suitable level of financial and in-kind support for the editor, a managing editor (usually a PhD student), and the editorial office.

Four-Stage Selection Process:

(1) Applications will be reviewed by the Editorial Search Committee of CUSS's Committee on Publications in June and July 2008.

That committee will submit a ranked list of candidates to CUSS's Committee on Publications in August 2008. (2) The section's Publications Committee will submit *their* selections to ASA's Publications Committee by December 2008, and (3) ASA's Publications Committee will review the selections before forwarding *their* ranked list of candidates to ASA Council in January 2009. (4) The Council appoints the editor, who is then contacted by the ASA Secretary.

Applications:

The application packet should include:
I. Vision Statement: Set forth your goals and plans for the content of the journal. This may include an assessment of the current strengths, weaknesses, or gaps that you plan to address and how you will carry out your plan.

II. Editor/Co-Editor or Deputy Editor(s) Background Information: The name, affiliation, and other important information about the potential editor and, if applicable, co-editors and/or deputy editor(s) is required. Describe the qualifications and experience of each person that supports their inclusion. **Do not** include names of individuals that you would like/plan to include on the larger editorial board. Contacting potential editorial board members can be a time-consuming task that should be done only after an editor is selected.

III. Institutional Support: It is important for candidates to examine the feasibility of serving as editor in light of the resources provided by the publisher, the section, and the home university. At this point, a preliminary letter of support from a dean or other appropriate institutional official is requested. Specific negotiations will of course take place after a new editor is selected. For further information, contact Sharon Zukin, Zukin@brooklyn.cuny.edu.

IV. Submission: The application packet (I, II, III) should be no more than five (5) pages (excluding CVs), and must be received by June 1, 2008. Applications may be emailed to Sharon Zukin, Chair, Editorial Search Committee, Zukin@brooklyn.cuny.edu, or sent by surface mail to: Sharon Zukin, Chair, Editorial Search Committee Department of Sociology Brooklyn College, CUNY 2900 Bedford Ave. Brooklyn, NY 11210 ☺

Council Highlights

The ASA Council held its mid-year meeting on February 2-3, 2008, in Washington, DC. Key Council actions taken and reports received include (but are not limited to) the following:

- Approved August 2007 Council minutes, which are now published on the ASA website (select the "Governance" navigation option).
- Approved the 2008 ASA operating and Spivack program budgets as recommended by the Committee on the Executive Office and the Budget (EOB).
- Selected a new editor for *Contemporary Sociology*.
- Established a Council Subcommittee to explore greater member contributions for specific programs such as the Minority Fellowship Program.
- Directed the Executive Office to investigate sites in the western United States and western Canada for the 2012 ASA Annual Meeting.
- Recognized the *Journal of World-Systems Research* as the official journal of the Political Economy of World-Systems Section (PEWS).
- Extended by one year the term of the Task Force on the Masters Degree to finalize its report.
- Reviewed an extensive analysis on member participation in sections and the impact of sections on the Association.
- Received detailed reports from the following five Council Subcommittees: Cox-Johnson-Frazier Award Criteria; Public Information; Academic Freedom and Scientific Integrity; the Production and Uses of Federal Social Science Data; and International Outreach; as well as the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Minority Fellowship Program. ☺

Looking for the ASA Editor Reports?

The Editor Reports are no longer printed in *Footnotes* and instead appear on the ASA website (click on "Publications" and the "Journals" page at <www.asanet.org>).



announcements

call for papers

Publications

The Michigan Sociological Review (MSR) encourages submissions for its Fall 2008 issue. The MSR is an official, peer-refereed publication of the Michigan Sociological Association that publishes research articles, essays, research reports, and book reviews. Submissions will be accepted until June 20, 2008. All manuscripts are to be in ASA format and sanitized (remove author self-references) for review. Send an email attachment file of your work in MSWord format (not PDF) along with a brief biographical statement to: hickmanl@gvsu.edu. Send disks via postal mail to: Lisa Hickman, Michigan Sociological Review, Department of Sociology, Grand Valley State University, 2170 AuSable Hall, Allendale, MI 49401.

Embodied Politics in Visual Autobiography. Contributions are invited for a proposed collection of essays on visual autobiography, focusing on health, bodies, and embodied subjectivities. The collection will consider how cultural practices of self-narration and self-portraiture image and imagine unruly bodies. Contributions are welcomed from academic- and arts-based researchers and practitioners. We encourage a wide range of critical perspectives: cultural studies, critical theory, disability studies, feminist studies, critical race studies, diaspora studies, queer studies, Aboriginal studies, globalization studies, literary studies, art history, music, media studies, theatre, and performance studies. Analytic approaches could involve: textual analysis; histories, presents, and futures; practices and practitioners; and pedagogy. Send a 300- to 500-word abstract, working title, and a brief bio, by email in a Word attachment, to Sarah Brophy at brophys@mcmaster.ca and Janice Hladki at hladkij@mcmaster.ca by May 15, 2008. Final papers should range in length from 4,000-8,000 words.

Meetings

150 Years of Evolution - Darwin's Impact on the Humanities and Social Sciences, November 20-22, 2009, San Diego State University. A Symposium in Honor of Charles Darwin's 200th birthday and the 150th anniversary of the publication of *Origins of Species*. Researchers and scholars from all disciplines are invited to submit papers addressing the impact of Darwin's ideas in the Humanities and Social Sciences. Both disciplinary-specific and broadly interdisciplinary approaches are encouraged. Papers accepted for the symposium will be included in a volume to be published by San Diego State University Press. Submit abstracts of no more than 500 words in length to mark.wheeler@sdsu.edu no later than November 30, 2008. Contact: Mark Wheeler, Department of Philosophy, SDSU; (619) 594-6706; email mark.wheeler@sdsu.edu.

meetings

April 24-26, 2008. 32nd Annual Political Economy of the World System Conference, Fairfield University, Fairfield, CT. Theme: "Flows of People and Money Across the World-System." Free and open to the public. For more information, contact pews2008@yahoo.com or visit <www.fairfield.edu>.

May 2-4 2008. 2nd Annual Conference on Understanding Interventions that Encourage Minorities to Pursue Research Careers, Atlanta Hilton, GA. For more information, visit <www.understandinginterventions.org>.

May 29-30, 2008. Interdisciplinary Workshop: "Recalling 'Science as a Vocation,'" Northwestern University, free and open to the public. For more information, visit <www.shc.northwestern.edu/workshop2008>.

June 8-13, 2008. 14th Annual Conference on Teaching Survival Skills and Ethics,

Snowmass, CO. This trainer-of-trainers conference, funded by the National Institutes of Health and the Office of Research Integrity, is designed to prepare faculty and administrators to establish or improve instruction in the responsible conduct of research and in professional development. Individuals attending the conference will receive an extensive set of lecture outlines, ethics cases, student handouts, readings, slides, and a comprehensive bibliography. Attendance is limited to 50 persons and applications are considered on a rolling basis. A number of conference fellowships are available. Contact: Beth A. Fischer and Michael J. Zigmond, University of Pittsburgh, Hieber Building, Suite 202, 3500 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15213; (412) 578-3716; fax (412) 578-3790; survival@pitt.edu; <www.survival.pitt.edu/events/trainer.asp>.

July 28-31, 2008. 2008 Annual Rural Sociological Society Meeting, Radisson Hotel-Manchester, Manchester, NH. Theme: "Rural Sociology as Public Sociology: Past, Present, Future." For more information, visit <www.ruralsociology.org/annual-meeting/2008/program>.

July 31, 2008. ASA Pre-Conference: "Teachers Are Made, Not Born: A Workshop for New Sociology Instructors." The conference will combine presentations, panels, and roundtable discussions on teaching and learning issues, all led by experts in the field. Participants will be admitted on a rolling basis with consideration as applications are received. Applications are available on the website or from Kate Linenberg at (608) 363-2306 or linnenbe@beloit.edu. A \$50 registration fee covers conference materials, snacks, and section membership. For information on specific sessions, see the ASA Section on Teaching and Learning in Sociology website at <www2.asanet.org/sectionteach/>.

July 31, 2008. The Consumer Studies Research Network Miniconference: Contested Consumption, Boston College. Distinguished consumption researchers and activists will be on hand for two keynote addresses and a closing panel. For more information, visit <contestedconsumption.info>.

August 6-8, 2008. International Visual Sociology Association Conference, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Theme: "Space, Time, and Image." For additional information, visit <www.visualsociology.org>.

October 22-25, 2008. Mid-South Sociological Association, Huntsville, AL. Theme: "Sociology in an Increasingly Virtual World." Contact: Kim Davies at kdavies@aug.edu; <www.midsouthsoc.org>.

funding

2008-2009 Post-Doctoral Research Associates. The Minnesota Population Center (MPC) anticipates openings for Post-Doctoral Associates for the 2008-2009 academic year. Positions would begin fall 2008. Post-Doctoral Research Associates will work on IPUMS-USA (Integral Public Use Microdata Series), IPUMS-International, or related projects. The aim of these projects is to create, document, and distribute datasets of U.S. and international census microdata. Researchers will investigate methodology, data quality, and compatibility of data on MPC data infrastructure projects, most of which are funded by NIH and NSF. MPC Post-Doctoral Associates are expected to participate in the intellectual life of the center, presenting research at workshops and scholarly conferences and publishing related research in academic journals. Research Associates will participate in the design and implementation of MPC research projects, working with faculty Principal Investigators, full-time research staff, and research assistants. Post-Doctoral Associates also collaborate with Principal Investigators and co-Principal Investigators on reports and publications. Applicants must apply using the University of Minnesota online system (IPUMS-USA requisition number 153005;

IPUMS-International requisition number 153003). Contact: Kathy McKee, 50 Willey Hall, 225 19th Ave. South, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

competitions

2008 Sociologists AIDS Network Awards. Graduate students working on topics in the sociology of HIV/AIDS are eligible to apply for the 2008 Sociologists AIDS Network (SAN) *Scholarly Activity Award*, a one-time award of up to \$250 to support research or conference travel expenses associated with that work. Applicants should submit a letter of recommendation from a faculty advisor and a two- to four-page project proposal describing the research, how the funds will be used, and how the work contributes to the sociology of HIV/AIDS, to Jorge Fontdevila at jfontdevila@fullerton.edu by June 1, 2008. Sociology students are invited to submit an original, 20-page (double-spaced) essay on the social dimensions of HIV/AIDS for the 2008 *Martin Levine Student Essay Competition*. The student must be the first author and must have written most, if not all, of the manuscript. Submissions should be sent to Anne Esacove at esacove@gmail.com by June 15, 2008. The winner will receive an award of \$100 and a five-year membership to SAN. Nominations are now being accepted for the 2008 *Award for Career Contributions to the Sociology of HIV/AIDS*. The award may recognize work that has significantly advanced our understanding of social aspects of the pandemic, or that has contributed to prevention, treatment, or policy interventions. Nominees should have pursued substantial research and/or applied work related to HIV/AIDS and worked in the field for at least eight years. Nominations should include a statement of up to two pages about the nominee's qualifications, and an electronic copy or web link to her/his CV. Submit nominations to Beth Schneider at schneider@soc.ucsb.edu by May 15, 2008.

Association for Anthropology and Gerontology Award Competition. The 16th annual Margaret Clark Award with cash prize of \$500 for graduate and \$250 for undergraduate students is given to the outstanding paper in anthropology and gerontology. The competition aims to support the continued pursuit of the insights and practice ideals demonstrated by Margaret Clark, a pioneer in the multidisciplinary study of socio-cultural gerontology and medical anthropology, and a scholar committed to mentoring younger colleagues. Contributions are invited from students of all disciplines and methods. We welcome submissions that are research, analytic, or literary in nature and academic, applied, or practice oriented. The relation to lifespan and aging issues must be discussed. All submissions must be original and not previously published. The length should approximate that of a journal article. Submissions must include: (1) the application form; (2) a statement of student status signed by an institutional representative; (3) one hard copy of the manuscript; and (4) a brief abstract. Text should be double-spaced on one side of the paper. Any standard bibliographic format may be used. Materials must be postmarked by June 2, 2008. Only complete submissions will be considered. Contact: Christine Green at ab8592@wayne.edu; <www.iog.wayne.edu/margaretclark.php>. Send applications to: Mark Luborsky, Clark Award Chair, Institute of Gerontology, Wayne State University, 87 East Ferry Street, Rm. 226 Knapp Bldg., Detroit, MI 48202.

Critical Sociology and Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP) Global Division International Graduate Student Paper Competition. The Sage journal *Critical Sociology* in cooperation with the SSSP Global Division announces an enhanced 2008 Graduate Student Paper Competition. The goal is to encourage critical scholarship in

the areas of global studies and social problems. Jointly authored papers are accepted, but all contributing authors must be current graduate students or have graduated not prior to January 1, 2008. This year's award recipient will receive a \$500 prize, student membership in the SSSP, conference registration for the 2008 Annual SSSP Meeting and the 2008 *Critical Sociology* Conference in Boston, MA, and a ticket to the SSSP awards banquet. Award recipients will be expected to present their paper at the 2008 Annual Meeting and will also be invited to participate in the 2008 *Critical Sociology* on August 3, 2008, following the SSSP conference at the same hotel. Papers must be submitted electronically in a format compatible with MS Word and authors should ensure that they receive a confirmation of receipt for their submission. Although faculty sponsorship is not formally required to enter the competition, participants are invited to request a note from a faculty member or independent scholar that speaks to the academic quality of the submission. Send papers up to a maximum length of 30 double-spaced pages no later than May 5, 2008, to both Jon Shefner at jshefner@utk.edu and David A. Smith at dasmith@uci.edu. Submission deadline: May 5, 2008.

in the news

Nancy Ammerman, Boston University, was interviewed on Jim Lehrer's *News-hour* on PBS to discuss the Pew Forum and Public Life study that found that more than a quarter of adult Americans have left the faith of their childhood and that a growing number of people are unaffiliated.

Richard Barrett, University of Illinois at Chicago, was quoted in a study about breast cancer diagnosis coming late for women who live in gentrifying neighborhoods. The article was published widely in both print and electronic media after being picked up by the United Press International on January 31.

Andrew A. Beveridge, Queens College, was cited in the *Port Chester Opinion* on January 23 for his court proposal to redraw a Westchester County village into six voting districts and to have each district elect its own member to the Board of Trustees.

Steve Carlton-Ford, University of Cincinnati, was interviewed by *Scientific American* for a February 7, 2008, "60-Second Science" feature of his work with **Morten Ender,** United States Military Academy, and **Ahoo Tabatabai,** University of Cincinnati, on the self-esteem of adolescents in Baghdad. Their research was also featured by *MedicineWorld*, *First Science*, *Medical News Today*, and other research news outlets.

Mark Chaves, Duke University, was quoted in a March 5 posting on *The Dallas Morning News'* Religion blog about the status of membership in the United Methodist church in light of a study released by the Pew Forum on Religion and Public Life. Chaves noted that Americans have become increasingly tolerant of other cultures and other faiths.

Randall Collins, University of Pennsylvania, was profiled in the February 18 issue of the *Chronicle of Higher Education* for his examination of violence.

Dalton Conley, New York University, wrote an op-ed that appeared in the February 22 *New York Times*. The article was on using an individual investment account instead of rebates to stimulate the economy.

Jonathan Cordero, California Lutheran University, was quoted in a March 2 Religion News Service book review of Anne Rice's novel, *Christ the Lord: The Road to Cana*. The review was picked up by *The Columbus Dispatch*.

Kathleen Crittenden, University of Illinois at Chicago, was highlighted in a *Philippine Daily Inquirer* article about

foreign-based scientists who are taking part in the Philippines Department of Science and Technology's Balik Scientist Program.

Rosalyn Benjamin Darling, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, wrote a letter to the editor regarding an article on consumer spending by lower socioeconomic status individuals that was published in the February 17 *New York Times*.

Mathieu Deflem, University of South Carolina, was quoted in an article on Interpol in *Time* magazine on February 20, 2008. He was featured in a live online discussion, "Top Hezbollah Commander Killed in Syria," on the *Washington Post* website on February 13, 2008.

Riley E. Dunlap, Oklahoma State University, was quoted in a February 16 article in the *New York Times* on the EcoMom Alliance in Northern California as a new form of environmental activism.

Morten Ender, United States Military Academy at West Point, was interviewed for and quoted in *LoHud.com*, New York's Lower Hudson Valley Journal News, on February 12 about the decentralization of communication technologies in and around the military. He was also interviewed for and quoted in a February 8 article in *The Buffalo News*, which highlighted research that shows how service members and families use communication to maintain family roles during extended military deployments overseas. He also was interviewed for a similar story in New York's *Rockland County Journal News* about the advent of home-based Internet radio stations serving a similar function of linking families to service members forward deployed in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Amitai Etzioni, George Washington University, had a letter to the editor published in the February 3 *New York Times Book Review* about the claim that Jews are neocons.

Kenneth Ferraro, Perdue University, was quoted in a February 28 *Chicago Tribune* and a February 26 *Newsday* article about weight-loss programs that pair exercise and God.

Roger Finke, Pennsylvania State University, was quoted in a March 1 Associated Press article about religion in the United States based on a study released by the PEW Forum on Religion and Public Life. He was also quoted in a February 25 *New York Times* article on his research that found nearly half of American adults leaving the faith tradition of their upbringing to either switch allegiances or abandon religious affiliation altogether.

Lorena Garcia, University of Illinois at Chicago, was a featured guest on 90.5 Radio Arte on February 13. She spoke about sexuality among Latino/a youth.

Charlene Harrington, University of California-San Francisco, was quoted in a March 3 *New Haven Register* article about the high prevalence of anti-psychotic drugs dispensed in Connecticut nursing homes.

Cedric Herring, University of Illinois at Chicago, was quoted in a November 2007, *Louisiana Weekly* article about color discrimination within the African American community.

Michael S. Kimmel, State University of New York-Stony Brook, **Faye L. Wachs,** California State Polytechnic University, and **Peter M. Nardi,** Pitzer College, were quoted in a February 10 *New York Times* article on male friendships.

D. Michael Lindsay, Rice University, was quoted in a February 29 Associated Press article about the erosion of religious denominational loyalty. The article ran in the *San Francisco Chronicle*, *Forbes.com*, the *Houston Chronicle's* Houston Belief blog, and *Examiner.com*. He was quoted in a *New York Times* article about the contemporary American religious landscape. The article also appeared in the *International Herald Tribune*, the *Birmingham News*, and a similar article

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appeared in the *Charlotte Observer* on February 26, 2008. Lindsay also wrote a feature editorial that appeared in *USA Today* on February 11, 2008, titled "A Gated Community in the Evangelical World."

Douglas Massey, Princeton University, was quoted in a March 3 *USA Today* article on the movement of immigrants once they arrive in the United States. Massey asserts that immigrants are more mobile and increasingly settling in suburban areas.

Reuben A. Buford May, Texas A&M University, was quoted in *The Jerusalem Post* on January 17 in a story on the urban sport of Parkour.

David Popenoe, Rutgers University, was quoted in a February 14 Associated Press article on long-lasting marriages in one family. The article was picked up by a number of papers, including the *Washington Post*.

Barbara Risman, University of Illinois at Chicago, was quoted in an article from *The Oregonian* newspaper on January 1, 2008, about unmarried women having babies and society's changing attitudes concerning marriage.

Kerry Ann Rockquemore, University of Illinois at Chicago, was quoted in a February 22 *Washington Times* article about how Sen. Barack Obama's rising political career has brought attention to the issue of multi-racial identities in America.

Stephen Russell, University of Arizona, was quoted in a February 23 *New York Times* article about a 15-year-old boy who was killed by a classmate in an apparent hate crime.

Juliet Schor, Boston College, was quoted in a February 28, 2008, *Washington Post* article about the economic condition of the U.S. middle class.

Pepper Schwartz, University of Washington-Seattle, was quoted in an article about Bravo's television series, *The Real Housewives of New York City*, in the March 3 issue of *The New York Times*. Schwartz proposed that the series taps into a fascination with transitions in women's roles.

Mady Wechsler Segal, University of Maryland, was quoted in a February 24 *Washington Post* article perceptions about a woman's place in the military.

Ken Spenner, Duke University, was quoted in a February 27, 2008, article in *InsideHigherEd.com* about universities accepting monetary gifts that carry a requirement that certain books be taught in specified courses.

Stephen Steinberg, Queens College and Graduate Center-CUNY, was quoted extensively on February 2, 2008, in *NRC Handelsblad*, a Dutch newspaper, in a feature article on Obamamania.

Murray Straus, University of New Hampshire, analyzed four studies to determine that children of parents that inflict corporal punishment may be more likely to have sexual problems later. His research was picked up in a February 28 *USA Today* article and other smaller publications.

Sudhir Venkatesh, Columbia University, was cited in a *GOOD Magazine* article from March 4 about Chicago public housing's Cabrini-Green projects. His book *Gang Leader for a Day* has received attention within a number of news outlets, including the *Chicago Tribune* on February 6, *The Sunday Times* on February 9, BBC News on February 12, *The Times of India* on February 17, and the *Foreign Policy's* Passport blog on March 3.

awards

Riley E. Dunlap has been appointed Regents Professor of Sociology at Oklahoma State University for his contributions to environmental sociology and environmental social science. A Regents Professorship is the highest faculty honor awarded in the State of Oklahoma's system of higher education.

Sam Friedman, Center for Drug Use and HIV Research at National Development and Research Institutes and Johns Hopkins University, received the first Award for Career Contributions to the Sociology of HIV/AIDS from the Sociologists' AIDS Network.

transitions

John Bartkowski is joining the faculty at the University of Texas-San Antonio as a Full Professor in August 2008.

Kara Joyner, **Catherine Kenney**, **Danielle Payne**, and **Ray Swisher** recently joined the faculty of Bowling Green State University.

Lee Maril, East Carolina University, stepped down from his position as Department Chair to become Director for the new Center for Diversity and Inequality Research.

Christy A. Visser has accepted a position at the University of Delaware as Full Professor of Sociology and Criminal Justice and Co-Director of the Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, effective June 1, 2008.

people

Daniel Cook, Rutgers University, has been named an Editor of *Childhood: A Global Journal of Child Research*.

Christopher Ellison, University of Texas, has been elected Vice President-elect of the Southern Sociological Society.

Amitai Etzioni, George Washington University, testified before the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform during a February 14 hearing titled "Six Years Later: Innovative Approaches to Combating Terrorists."

Guillermina Jasso was appointed to the Census Advisory Committee of the American Statistical Association. This committee joins with the Census Advisory Committees of three other organizations: the American Economic Association, the American Marketing Association, and the Population Association of America to form the Census Advisory Committee of Professional Associations (CACPA), which operates as an advisory body to the Director of the U.S. Census Bureau.

Peter Kivisto, Augustana College, was elected as the 72nd President of the Midwest Sociological Society.

Donald Light has been selected by the Leverhulme Trust in London to be a visiting professor this spring to give a series of lectures and meet with colleagues throughout England interested in economic and medical sociology.

Angela O'Rand, Duke University, has been elected President-elect of the Southern Sociological Society.

Jack Nusan Porter, International Association of Genocide Scholars, will be going on a lecture tour of Italy in June 2008 to speak on comparative genocide and to promote his books *The Genocidal Mind* and *Is Sociology Dead? Social Theory and Social Praxis in a Postmodern Era*. He will lecture at universities in Milano Genoa, Turin, Pisa, and Rome.

William Staples and **Brian Donovan**, both of the University of Kansas, were selected by the Midwest Sociological Society Board to edit *Sociological Quarterly*.

George Wilson, University of Miami, has been appointed Deputy Editor of the *American Sociological Review*.

members' new books

Paul D. Almeida, Texas A&M University, *Waves of Protest: Popular Struggle in El Salvador, 1925-2005* (University of Minnesota Press, 2008).

Barbara J. Bank, University of Missouri-Columbia, Ed., *Gender and Education*

(Praeger Press, 2007).

Shawn Bingham, Saint Leo University, *Thoreau and the Sociological Imagination: The Wilds of Society* (Rowman and Littlefield Press, 2008).

Daniel Thomas Cook, Rutgers University, Ed., *Lived Experiences of Public Consumption: Encounters with Value in Marketplaces on Five Continents* (Palgrave, 2008).

Dean John Champion, Texas A&M, *Leading U.S. Supreme Court Cases in Criminal Justice: Briefs and Key Terms* (Pearson/Prentice Hall, 2009).

Torry Dickinson, Kansas State University and **Terrie Becerra**, Eds., *Democracy Works: Joining Theory and Action to Promote Global Change* (Paradigm, 2008).

Torry Dickinson, Kansas State University, and **Robert Schaeffer**, Eds., *Transformations: Feminist Pathways to Global Change* (Paradigm, 2008).

Marjorie Donovan and **Juan L. Gonzales Jr.**, California State University-East Bay, *Sociology: Fundamentals for the Twenty-First Century*, 2nd ed. (Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, 2008).

Melvin Juette, Dane County District Attorney's Office, and **Ronald J. Berger**, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater, *Wheelchair Warrior: Gangs, Disability, and Basketball* (Temple University Press, 2008).

Fred Kniss, Loyola University Chicago, and **Paul Numrich**, Loyola University Chicago, *Sacred Assemblies and Civic Engagement: How Religion Matters for America's Newest Immigrants* (Rutgers University Press, 2007).

Reuben A. Buford May, Texas A&M University, *Living Through the Hoop: High School Basketball, Race, and the American Dream* (New York University Press, 2008).

Richard Quinney, Northern Illinois University, *Things Once Seen* (Borderland Books/University of Wisconsin Press, 2008).

Lloyd H. Rogler, Fordham University, *Barrio Professors: Tales of Naturalistic Research* (Left Coast Press, Inc., 2008).

Stephen Sweet, Ithaca College, and **Karen Grace Martin**, *Data Analysis with SPSS: A First Course in Applied Statistics*, 3rd ed. (Allyn and Bacon, 2008).

Adia Harvey Wingfield, Georgia State University, *Doing Business with Beauty: Black Women, Hair Salons, and the Racial Enclave Economy* (Rowman and Littlefield Press, 2008).

other organizations

HIV/Aids Orphans Charity Foundation is a registered non-profit society and charitable organization based in Kenya that is run by a team of volunteers. Our primary function is to create and promote volunteer opportunities that improve the lives of orphans and the needy communities with our mission being to fight poverty and HIV/AIDS. Our work is to identify the need and place volunteers appropriately and thereby serve as a link to these organizations by connecting the volunteers needed to make these projects a success. International volunteers do volunteer work in Africa and reach out through programs in community initiated projects that include HIV/AIDS education, orphanages, healthcare, teaching, sports coaching, and many more. If you would be interested to travel and participate in our projects that include outreach at the tent cities (IDP camps), visit </www.hivcharity-foundation.or.ke/register.html>.

New National Center for Marriage Research at Bowling Green State University. The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services has established the

first-ever National Center for Marriage Research (NCMR) through a cooperative agreement with Bowling Green State University. The National Center for Marriage Research, co-directed by Wendy D. Manning and Susan Brown, aims to improve understanding of how marriage and family structure affect the health and well-being of individuals, families, children, and communities, and inform policy development and programmatic responses. The five-year budget of \$5.5 million provides support for NCMR's focus on interdisciplinary research on marriage and family structure, and objectives of developing research capacity and widely disseminating findings.

contact

Sociologists' AIDS Network. Graduate and undergraduate students doing research with social aspects of HIV/AIDS are eligible to be matched with mentors knowledgeable in the field through the Sociologists' AIDS Network (SAN). Interested students (or their advisors) should contact Howard Lune at luneh@wpunj.edu with a brief summary of their research.

caught in the web

Everydaysociologyblog.com is a new site that features interesting, informative, and most of all entertaining commentary from sociologists around the United States. This free blog offers a sociological take on what is happening in the news (and on what should be in the news). You will see discussions about popular culture, current events, immigration, mental health, race, religion, gender, and other topics from a wide variety of perspectives. We invite you and your students to join our lively sociological conversation. Contact: Karen Sternheimer, Department of Sociology, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90089-2539; <www.karensternheimer.com>.

The Sundown Town News, an e-newsletter, is the only newsletter dedicated to the abolition of its subject matter, online at <uvm.edu/~jloewen/newsletters/sundownnewsletter12-08wt.pdf>. It will come out four times per year. It is intended to spread word about the number and empirical importance of sundown towns and their potential interest for researchers and students in sociology, other social sciences, and history. Anyone wishing to receive an e-notice of the next issue should send their email address to jloewen@uvm.edu. Creation of the newsletter, as well as other aspects of the interactive website on sundown towns was supported by the ASA's Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline.

American Religious Identification Survey (ARIS) 2001. In response to requests from the research community, the American Religious Identification Survey (ARIS) 2001 is being made available for the first time for public use. ARIS 2001 is cited by the United States Census Bureau in its annual Statistical Abstract of the United States for the religious identification of the adult American population. ARIS was designed to replicate, as closely as possible, the methodology used for the 1990 National Survey of Religious Identification (NSRI) that took place under the auspices of the Graduate Center of the City University of New York. This methodological continuity allows the user to analyze trend data for changes in the religious identification of Americans in over 60 religious groups. With a sample of over 50,000 adult respondents, ARIS is the largest and most representative national survey on American religion. The interviews were conducted in early 2001. The data from each of the approximately 50 independent surveys were aggregated and weighted to reflect current estimates of the U.S. adult population by age, gender, marital status, race/ethnic-

ity, education, income, political preference, and geographic components of the 48 contiguous states. The ARIS 2001 data file along with methodological notes can be downloaded free of charge from the website of the Institute for the Study of Secularization in Society and Culture at Trinity College at <prog.trincoll.edu/ISSSC/DataArchive/index.asp>.

The NIDA Networking Project. The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), part of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), has announced the availability of a new website designed to encourage drug abuse researchers, practitioners, and policymakers to share information across disciplines, networks, and institutions. The NIDA Networking Project (NNP) website provides access to the locations, people, and resources of NIDA-sponsored research networks, including, for example, the National Drug Abuse Treatment Clinical Trials Network and the NIDA Genetics Consortium. The goal is to encourage cooperative scientific discussion and research collaboration to accelerate addiction science. The principal website features includes: An interactive U.S. map with locations and contacts for nearly 200 NIDA network sites, network missions and descriptions, links to 15 network websites with scientific protocols and papers, as well as, procedural policies and manuals, NIDA news and events of interest to scientists, clinicians, and addiction specialists, and a NNP Colleagues Directory—a searchable database of network participants' expertise and research interests. The new website adds to NIDA's extensive web-based information about drug abuse and addiction for all audiences including the general public, practitioners, policymakers, and scientists. The NNP Website is located at <nnp.drugabuse.gov>.

new programs

New Master's in Integrated Social Sciences at Saint Louis University

is an exciting new program with two areas of concentration: Public Sociology and Criminology/Criminal Justice. The program provides skills and knowledge required in leadership positions in the public, private, and non-profit sectors. The concentrations in Public Sociology and Criminology/Criminal Justice are unique in their blend of theoretical and methodological tools that allow students to analyze social issues, evaluation solutions, and improve the quality of community life. Our Public Sociology and Criminology/Criminal Justice tracks emphasize empirical analyses of urban, national, and global life. These programs train students to identify and document insights in social processes and structures. Courses are taught by an interdisciplinary faculty and maximize the richness of concepts and methodologies of the social sciences, providing a strong foundation for analyzing issues of justice, administration, and policy. The MA program prepares students for managerial and policy positions such as program evaluators, researchers, directors and policymakers. It also provides a strong foundation for those who plan to pursue the PhD in Sociology or Criminology/Criminal Justice. For more information, visit <www.slu.edu/x15866.xml>. Application Deadline: May 1, 2008.

summer programs

7th Annual NSRC Summer Institute, San Francisco State University. The National Sexuality Resource Center invites participants to join them this summer as they critically explore sexuality, education, and politics. The 2008 NSRC Summer Institute will have two tracks. Track 1: July 7-25, 2008, is geared towards undergraduates and practitioners with minimal experience in the field looking to supplement their education and experience by introducing participants to sexuality theories and methodolo-

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gies. Track 2: July 14-August 14, 2008, is designed for advanced sexuality scholars and researchers currently pursuing graduate, post-graduate and professional degrees and practitioners with greater exposure to the field seeking guidance on advanced research projects.

Summer Workshops on Quasi-Experimental Design and Analysis in Education. Tom Cook of Northwestern University and Will Shadish of University of California-Merced will be leading two workshops in 2008 on the design and analysis of practical quasi-experiments for use in education August 4-8, 2008, and August 11-15, 2008. These workshops are designed to complement the current interest in randomized experiments in education by simultaneously seeking to improve the quality of the quasi-experiments that are needed when random assignment is not feasible or breaks down. Several recent analyses of the quality of quasi-experiments in education point to designs and analyses that are generally below the state of the art, and so the workshop's principal aim is to improve this state. We are particularly looking for people who are doing, or plan to do, a specific quasi-experimental project or who are active in writing about quasi-experimental theory or practice or causal analysis in general. The costs for tuition and meals during the workshop will be covered. Attendees are responsible for all costs related to travel and lodging. While applicants can only attend one workshop, they may apply for both. The deadline for applications for the first workshop is May 2, 2008. The deadline for the second workshop is May 23, 2008. Contact: Karen Burke, Institute for Policy Research, 2040 Sheridan Road, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL 60208; burke@northwestern.edu; <www.northwestern.edu/ipr/events/workshops/qe-workshop.html>.

Using Secondary Data for Analysis of Marriage and Family Summer Program Workshop. ICPSR Summer Program Workshop, July 24-25, 2008. The National Center for Marriage Research (NCFMR) will sponsor a summer workshop that focuses on analyzing marriage and family research questions using the following four data sources: Fragile Families, National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health, National Survey of Family Growth, and the Survey of Income and Program Participation. The workshop will provide information about advantages and challenges of using each data source to study marriage and family patterns and change. The Data Sharing for Demographic Research Project at the University of Michigan will facilitate the workshop. Graduate students, postdoctoral fellows, and researchers interested in using the featured secondary data for analysis of marriage and family are encouraged to apply. Applicants need to include a one-page statement of their research interests, data use plans for specific datasets, and experience using secondary data, along with a CV. Graduate students require a letter of support from their faculty advisor. Applications due: May 16, 2008. Contact: Russel S. Hathaway, (734) 615-9525; rhataway@umich.edu.

Welfare, Children, and Families: A Three City Study Summer Program Workshop. ICPSR Summer Program Workshop, July 21-23, 2008. This workshop will introduce interested researchers to the Three-City Study, a three-wave longitudinal survey of low-income families and children in the post-welfare reform era. The study followed about 2,400 families in Boston, Chicago, and San Antonio since 1999, including a six-year follow-up wave completed in 2005. The study includes information on families' employment histories, income, usage of TANF and other needs-based programs, health and health insurance, and detailed measures of children's well-being and family functioning. We will discuss the study design and sampling frame, the content of the study, research questions

to which the study is well suited, and issues that users should bear in mind when working with longitudinal data. This workshop is of interest to researchers studying poverty, family, child development, welfare reform, and/or neighborhood ecology. For more information, visit <www.threecitystudy.jhu.edu>. Contact: Russel S. Hathaway, (734) 615-9525; rhataway@umich.edu.

deaths

Ronald Freedman, international demographer, the UM Roderick McKenzie Distinguished Professor Emeritus of Sociology, and founder of the Population Studies Center, died November 21, 2007, in Ann Arbor. He was 90.

Benjamin S. Kleinberg, University of Maryland-Baltimore County, died of cancer on February 4, 2008, at the age of 74.

Ralph Lane, University of San Francisco, died in San Francisco on October 8, 2007, at age 84.

Robert C. Sorensen, a lifetime member of the ASA and practitioner who applied social science to trademark research, died on February 22. He was 84.

obituaries

J. Michael Armer
1937-2008

John Michael Armer died at his home in Santa Fe, NM, on January 21, 2008. Sociologist, poet, graphics artist, pianist, certified Kripalu Yoga instructor, scuba diver, world traveler—the list of accomplishments goes on and on. Most important to his heart and mind were his loving capacities as son and brother, husband, father, and grandfather, mentor and friend, and especially teacher. Mike's graceful spirit shone never brighter than when he was teaching, in his gentle, unassuming manner, whether in a classroom, in field work, in a data lab, on a playground, or, late in life, as cancer survivor. The thousands of persons whose paths paralleled Mike's, however briefly, will remember that spirit and carry it forward, to the continued benefit of others.

Mike's journey of 70 years began in central Arizona, where he inherited the quiet determination of two pioneer ranching families in the Tonto basin, the Armers and the Webbs, dating from the 1870s. The grit of cattle dust in one's teeth is daily spur to move on, and in this case "moving on" was to Whittier College in California. While *en route* to his 1959 baccalaureate, Mike participated in the first Crossroads Africa summer program and in a semester-long exchange program at Fisk University. In 1960 he and his bride, Loretta Jane Gotch, moved to Madison for the graduate program at the University of Wisconsin, where Mike became a student of William Sewell, among others, learning the latest advances in many fields of sociology, especially processes of socialization and modernization theory. Awarded his PhD in 1964, with a minor in African studies, Mike and his young family packed off to Nigeria for extensive field work in Mike's post-doctoral research project, which was headquartered in another dusty town, Kano. An extraordinary adventure in many ways, the experience resulted not only in a cache of sociological data and insights that Mike could utilize during the next several years but also in a network of friendships that lasted into this century.

The following decades brought new research projects, grants from the National Science Foundation, Social Science Research Council, National Institute of Mental Health, American Council of Learned Societies, and other agencies. He was well published with articles appearing in *American Sociological Review*, *American Journal of Sociology*, *Journal of*

Social Psychology, *Studies in Comparative International Development*, and other mainstream journals. His books include *African Social Psychology* (1975) and *Comparative Social Research* (1973), a collection of essays from a conference on methodological problems and strategies in comparative research, co-organized with Allen Grimshaw. Most of Mike's published writing maintained his strong commitment to international comparative research, which culminated in a volume produced for the ASA, *Syllabi and Resources for Internationalizing Courses in Sociology* (1983).

After returning from Africa, Mike became an assistant professor of sociology at the University of Oregon, quickly advancing to associate status. From there he moved to Northwestern University and then to Indiana University. During those years he also served as a National Endowment for the Humanities Fellow in Senegal and France (1968-69) and as a visiting professor at Ahmadu Bello University in Nigeria. In 1979, Mike was recruited to the department chair in sociology at Florida State University, where he led a major effort of revitalization and expansion. Mike's infectious optimism and exuberance inspired all who participated in institution building. Before his retirement in 2004, Mike's colleagues recognized his career-long dedication to excellence in teaching by creating the Mike Armer Teaching Award.

In 1998, a diagnosis of gastro-esophageal cancer led to 24 hours on a surgical table, a long post-surgical treatment, and gradual recovery. Recurrence in 2001

was again followed by difficult treatment and remission. Recurrence in 2006 ended differently. It will surprise no one who has known Mike that his resolutely progressive spirit did not fail him during his last decade.

Loretta, their daughters Cathy and Traci, sons-in-law Stuart and Todd, grandchildren, sister Judy, and other relatives are grateful for the many memoirs of condolence and remembrance. Memorial services have been held in Mike and Loretta's last hometown, Santa Fe, NM, in Tallahassee, FL, and in the Tonto basin.

On behalf of Mike's many colleagues and students from around the world.

Irene Padavic and Lawrence Hazelrigg,
Florida State University

Charles M. Bonjean
1935-2008

It is with great sadness that we acknowledge the death of our colleague and friend, Charles (Chuck) M. Bonjean, a beloved member of the Department of Sociology at the University of Texas-Austin and retired Executive Director of the Hogg Foundation for Mental Health. He died peacefully on February 20, 2008, in Florida, where he had been living near his family since late December 2007.

Chuck will be remembered for his many contributions to the Department of Sociology at Austin; his many years of leadership at the Hogg Foundation for Mental Health at the University of Texas-Austin; his exceptional service to the American Sociological Association

and to the Southwestern Social Science Association; as well as numerous boards, granting agencies, and other professional organizations. He joined the faculty of the University of Texas in 1963. He was chair of the department from 1972 until 1974, when he was appointed Hogg Professor of Sociology, a position he held until he retired in 2002. In 1974, he was appointed as Executive Associate of the Hogg Foundation for Mental Health, where he later became Vice President and then Executive Director, serving until his retirement in 2002.

Chuck received his bachelor's degree in Journalism from Drake University, an MA in Journalism, and PhD in Sociology from the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill. As a sociologist, Bonjean's academic interests encompassed formal organizations, sociology of the community, evaluation research, and mental health. He was a prolific researcher, writer, and editor whose name appeared as author, co-author, or contributor to more than 65 books, articles, chapters, and book reviews. He served on or chaired two dozen different ASA committees, including the Committee on Nominations and the Executive Office and Budget Committee.

He was also the editor of a number of academic publications and journals. He served a very long term as editor of *Social Science Quarterly* from 1966 to 1993. When he became the editor, the journal was but a small regional publication known then as the *Southwestern Social Science Quarterly* (SSQ). Under Bonjean's leadership, the journal changed its name and soon became a nationally

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visible, highly regarded journal. As an editor, Chuck was known for his detailed reviews and the help he gave authors to improve their work. He always promised to send three reviews within six weeks of the date the manuscript was submitted to *SSQ*. More often than not, he was able to fulfill this promise. He nurtured many young sociologists in his role as editor, colleague, and friend. Along with the journal, Chuck served in many positions of the Southwestern Social Science Association, including as its President in 1994-1995.

Perhaps the activity for which he was most proud was his significant role in the ASA's Minority Fellowship and MOST Programs. He was one of the founders of the first MOST Program and graciously hosted the ASA Task Force that first developed this program. He provided support through the Hogg Foundation, and his work was critical in garnering funding for this program from the ASA Foundation, the Ford Foundation, and the Maurice Falk Medical Fund. Because he so loved Texas and Austin especially, he was always eager to share his beautiful home on Lake Travis and his hometown with those of us who collectively created the original MOST Program. Indeed, there was nothing he liked better after a long day of hard meeting deliberations than club-crawling along Austin's infamous 6th Street, where he would introduce his friends to the diverse music of this fun-loving community, carefully handpick bawdy tee shirts for each of them, and indulge their cravings for Texas food and libations. In Chuck's true spirit, he facilitated the demanding and time-con-

suming work of the Task Force, always managing to find ways for the group to have fun at the end of hard working days.

Chuck loved to travel and was on the road more than 100 nights each year in connection with the Hogg Foundation and other responsibilities. He traveled the world in his free time and was one of only a handful of "two-million milers" with Delta Airlines.

Chuck loved sociology, he loved working, he loved jazz, he loved Texas, and he loved his good times with friends—and we loved him for it all. If one thing stood out about Chuck, it was his unique ability to make and remain friends with everyone he met. He will be missed by the many friends he has left behind. In accord with his wishes, when spring returns to the Texas hill country, Chuck's family will bring his ashes home to Lake Travis.

Margaret L. Andersen, University of Delaware; Patricia Hill Collins, University of Maryland; Marion Coleman, Austin, TX; Clarence Lo, University of Missouri; Lionel Maldonado, Portland, OR; Dudley Poston, Texas A&M University; Howard F. Taylor, Princeton University; Mark Warr, University of Texas, Austin; Charles V. Willie, Harvard University

Gail Jefferson 1938-2008

Erving Goffman concluded his presidential address to the ASA in 1982 with the injunction that "human social life is ours to study naturalistically" and that as sociologists we should "sustain in regard

to all elements of social life a spirit of unfettered, unsponsored enquiry." No one's work better exemplifies unsponsored enquiry than that of Gail Jefferson, who died in Rinsumageest, the Netherlands, on February 21, 2008, two months short of her 70th birthday.

Over four decades, for the majority of which she held no university position and was unsalaried, Jefferson's research into talk-in-interaction has set the standard for what became known as Conversation Analysis (CA). Her work has greatly influenced the sociological study of interaction, but also disciplines beyond, especially linguistics, communication, and anthropology. It would not be so much true that her work was inter- or multi-disciplinary as that disciplinary boundaries were irrelevant to her enquiries into what Goffman referred to as the interaction order.

In the spring of 1965, to fulfil a requirement for graduating at UCLA as a dance major, Jefferson enrolled in a course Harvey Sacks (1935-1975) taught. Having had previous experience in transcribing in 1963 as a clerk typist at the University of California-Los Angeles Department of Public Health to transcribe sensitivity-training sessions for prison guards, Jefferson began transcribing some of the recordings that served as the materials out of which Sacks's earliest lectures were developed. Later she did graduate work under his supervision, by which time she was already beginning to shape the field conceptually as well as through her transcriptions of the exceedingly fine details of interaction, including laughter. She captured as closely as

possible precisely what is said and how it is said, rather than glossing things in the talk as, for instance ((S laughs)). The distinctiveness of Jefferson's research, in contrast to the more 'structural' (sequence pattern) work in CA, was to focus on the machineries through which interaction is constructed and how they are deployed in the moment-by-moment shaping and re-shaping of interaction. Her special contribution was to reveal how interaction is endlessly contingent. For almost the last decade, and right up to her death, Jefferson has been transcribing the Watergate tapes. Jefferson's last paper, delivered at a conference in Sweden in last July—the month that her cancer was diagnosed—was about the machinery for laughter. Much of the data for that paper were from the Watergate materials; in it, she resumed the dialogue she'd had with Sacks more than 40 years previously.

The warmth of the reception when she entered the packed auditorium in which she delivered that last paper was like that accorded to a rock star, conveying the very considerable admiration scholars had for her and her work. So many people in CA and beyond felt a profound regard for her work. She was sometimes feared for the uncompromising standards of scientific rigour she maintained and insisted upon, but she was loved in equal measure. She held a teaching position for only four years (1974-1978), yet she was known as an exceptionally fine teacher, in part through summer schools and training workshops, and in part also through her comments on people's work (Goffman wrote to the editor of *Language* about her review of a paper—a critique of CA—he had submitted: "Her 11 pages of specific suggestions...were really quite remarkable, a product of a closer and more loving reading than anyone deserves").

Jefferson was born April 22, 1938, in Iowa City, and after re-locating to New York for a short while, her family moved to Los Angeles, where she attended high school, then the University of California-Los Angeles (BA, Dance, 1965). After completing her PhD (Social Sciences) at UC Irvine in 1972, she had temporary appointments at the Universities of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and California (University of California-Los Angeles, Irvine, and Los Angeles), then research positions at the Universities of Manchester (UK) (1978-1981), Tilburg, Netherlands (1981-1983), and an honorary position at York (1984-1985). She then moved (back) to the Netherlands and married (1987) Albert Stuulen. She was the most incorruptible of scholars, whose work has contributed inestimably to our understanding of a key area of social life and conduct—our ordinary socially situated interactions with one another.

Paul Drew, *John Heritage*, University of California-Los Angeles, and Anita Pomerantz, *University of Albany*.

Benjamin Kleinberg 1933-2008

Ben Kleinberg, died at the age of 74 at his home in Columbia, MD, after a long illness.

Kleinberg was born in Brooklyn, NY, in 1933. He received his BA from City College and his PhD from the New School for Social Research in 1969. He joined the faculty of the University of Maryland-Baltimore County (UMBC) as an assistant professor in 1969, retiring in 2003. At the time of his death, Ben was emeritus associate professor in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology.

Ben served the Sociology and Anthropology Department at UMBC in a variety of capacities over the years. In addition to serving on virtually all department and many university committees, he was department chair from 1972 to 1974. He was especially influential in the early development of graduate education at UMBC. He was active, administratively and academically, in the development of the Policy Sciences

Program (now Public Policy). He helped develop the early curriculum for the PhD program and the sociology track in the Mater of Public Policy Program. He was also Acting Director of the program from 1975 to 1977.

Ben was an urban sociologist and was active in many community organizations in Baltimore and Columbia. He wrote an influential book, *American Society in the Post Industrial Age: Technocracy, Power, and the End of Ideology* and was working on another volume, *Urban America in Transformation: Perspectives on Urban Policy and Development*.

In recent years, Ben and his wife Susan divided their time between their homes in Maryland and Florida. Ben is survived by his wife Susan, children Alan and Leah, and three grandchildren.

James E. Trela, *University of Maryland-Baltimore County*

Bernard Nathan Meltzer 1916-2008

Bernard N. Meltzer, Professor Emeritus of sociology at Central Michigan University, died following a brief illness on January 29, 2008, at the age of 91. Meltzer was born October 17, 1916, in New York City to Phillip and Anna Kemper Meltzer. In Detroit, MI, on June 11, 1944, he married Ida Wasserman, his beloved wife of 63 years. The Meltzers resided for 56 years in Mt. Pleasant, MI, where he served as a faculty member at Central Michigan University (CMU) for 40 years and Chair of the Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work for 30 years. He retired in 1987. Throughout his career, he was an outspoken critic of authoritarianism and a champion of racial equality.

Meltzer received his BA (1943) and MA (1944) from Wayne State University and published the results of his master's research in *The American Journal of Sociology* (AJS). Studying primarily with Louis Wirth and Herbert Blumer, he completed his PhD in Sociology at the University of Chicago in 1948, again publishing his research results in the *AJS*. According to Edward Gross, Bernie convinced his fellow graduate students to work cooperatively, sharing lecture notes, references, and bibliographies in preparing each other for the PhD exams.

Apart from two years at McGill University (1949-1951) and brief visiting professorships at Wayne State University, McMaster University, and the University of South Carolina, Meltzer spent his entire career at CMU. Under his leadership, the sociology program there emerged as a leading center of symbolic interactionism; it remains so today. He was a master teacher who, in his minorities and criminology classes, attracted many talented students to the symbolic interactionist (SI) perspective. His command of and contributions to the SI literature and well-known championing of democratic departmental governance, attracted a large number of symbolic interactionists to the CMU faculty. During his lengthy term as Chair, the department added five programs in anthropology and in social justice, and he successfully encouraged cooperative research and publication among the sociology and anthropology faculty.

During the 1950s, when both authors were undergraduate students at CMU, black students often confronted open and extreme bigotry on the part of some faculty and students. In 1953, one of us (Scott) was one of only seven black students on campus. Some professors told the black students that they *should not* be at CMU and *would not* be there the next year. Meltzer gathered them together and encouraged them to fight back. He loaned them books and tutored them in both his office and home. Some of the seven were elected to student government, where they were able to successfully challenge the restrictive covenants of several student organizations. Most of the seven graduated with honors and three of them earned PhDs.

Healthy Hedonism

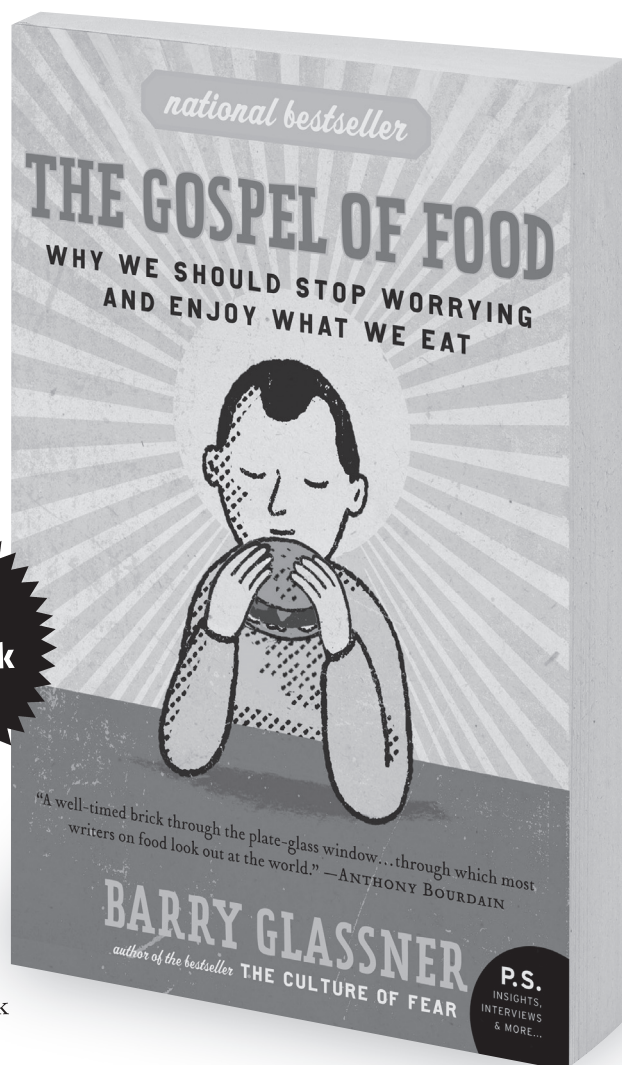
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announcements

The great majority of Meltzer's three dozen plus articles and five books, many written when he was teaching four or five classes per semester, deal directly with the SI perspective. Perhaps his best known work is the booklet *The Social Psychology of George Herbert Mead* (1959), reprinted 20 times. Also widely read are *Symbolic Interaction: A Reader in Sociology* (1967, 1972, 1978) with his best friend Jerome G. Manis and *Symbolic Interactionism: Genesis, Varieties, and Criticism* (1975) with John W. Petras and Larry T. Reynolds. At the time of his death, Bernie was anxiously awaiting the copy-edited versions of his major new chapter on Mead to be published in a collection edited by Cardell Jacobson and Jeffrey Chin, as well as an article co-authored with his son Bill scheduled to appear in *Studies in Symbolic Interaction*.

Bernie was a life-long intellectual who surrounded himself with other intellectuals, including his immediate survivors: his wife Ida Meltzer, a political scientist; daughter Iris Meltzer, with degrees in psychology and public health; son William J. Meltzer, an anthropologist; daughter-in-law Cathy Malkin, a psychologist; and granddaughter Moira Meltzer-Cohen, a curriculum specialist with a background in philosophy. To one of us (Scott), Meltzer was a real father figure and his family a second family; to the other he was a true mentor. To both of us he was a first-rate teacher, colleague, and friend. His former colleagues and students will sorely miss him; they remember him as a colleague's colleague.

Peace to your ashes, sir, and honor to your name.

Larry T. Reynolds, Central Michigan University, and Joseph W. Scott, University of Washington

Steven L. Nock 1950-2008

Steven L. Nock, University of Virginia, died on January 20, 2008, at age 57 after a life-long battle with complications from diabetes. He was a Professor of Sociology, Adjunct Professor of Psychology, and Commonwealth Professor at the University of Virginia, where he had provided highly distinguished service for 30 years.

Steve was born in Norfolk, VA. As a high school student, his musical talent and mathematical aptitude were evident, but he concentrated on his rock and roll band (the backup on some of Tommy James's hits).

A first-generation college student, Steve discovered his passion for learning at the University of Richmond where he graduated in 1972, Phi Beta Kappa. Steve always credited generous mentors in religious studies, philosophy, and sociology as inspirations for his own career.

Despite Steve's intention of becoming a theorist at the University of Massachusetts, Pete Rossi soon persuaded him that his future lay in statistical empirical research. He earned his PhD with distinction in 1976. Steve's colleagues could not miss his pedigree: "Rossi-isms," sharp aphorisms about methods and scholarly life peppered his own comments, and "Pete stories" were told with awe.

Steve's greatest reward for attending the University of Massachusetts was that he met Daphne Spain, his wife of 36 years. Steve loved her with all his heart. They had a marriage of pure love, bringing joy, laughter, and unflinching support to each other. In social settings, Steve also relied on Daphne's unerring sense of when to interject a quiet "Steven" to deter unusually excessive behavior.

Steve was liked and admired by people from all walks of life because he was so good-spirited and passionate, kind and charitable, and smart and interesting. More than a friend, Steve was a hero to many, even if he would have summarily dismissed any comments to that effect. He had zest for life and never-stop energy; every day you could see his commitment to others.

He had to be unimaginably brave and tough. Every day he faced pain, was

heavily medicated, and knew that his life would be short—despite the best efforts and care of many talented doctors and nurses. Few people who faced similar circumstances grabbed life so fully. If you told Steve this, he'd say, "What else can you do?" Steve's death was a shock to many because they did not know that he endured such poor health. That is exactly what he intended. He never wanted people to feel sorry for him. When asked how he was, he responded, "Fine, fine. How are you doing?"

Steve was a gifted storyteller in the southern tradition who knew that good stories should never be rushed, and that the long build up was as important as the punch line. He knew that facts should never be allowed to get in the way of humor, especially if exaggeration served his purpose. The best part of these stories was that no one laughed louder than Steve.

Steve lived a life of kindness and charity. Countless students benefited by his patient attention to their emotional lives. He reached out to families whose child was about to have an organ transplant. He warmly comforted those facing family losses. He was a long-time board member of the local United Way, often contributing his sociological expertise to its efforts.

Steve brought his passion to the scholarly life. At the University of Virginia, he specialized in the study of the family. He published 86 articles and seven books. This work engaged important issues, was methodologically rigorous, and often broke new ground. He never backed away from expressing unpopular views. As the true scientist, he called it as he saw it and he only called it on the basis of good evidence. His interests included family social status, the life cycle approach to family development, the impact of divorce, the pattern of dual-earner couples' work schedules, premarital fatherhood, covenant marriages, and women's marital quality.

His most famous book was *Marriage in Men's Lives* (1998). It received the 1999 William J. Goode Book Award from the ASA Family Section. Its central point is that marriage actually makes men better, not just that better men get married. Married men become healthier, harder working, more involved in their communities, and more charitable because of marriage. Beneath all the statistical analyses there appears to be some autobiography: Marriage was good for Steve.

Later in his career Steve turned to policy-related work on the family. He was a co-principal investigator on a NSF-funded project to study the covenant marriage initiative; he enjoyed productive collaboration with Jim Wright and Laura Sanchez. The fruits of their labor will appear later this year, *Covenant Marriage and the Marriage Movement in America*. Steve was proud to consult for the state of Oklahoma on its marriage initiative, and for the Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) for development of research on healthy marriages. In 2006-07, he was a Special Advisor, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, HHS.

Steve served as an associate editor for *Social Forces*, *Journal of Family Issues*, *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, and *Social Science Research*. He was Chair of the ASA Family Section. He also was dedicated to his department and the larger UVA community. He was Director of Undergraduate Studies, Graduate Studies, and Graduate Admissions. He was a Senator and Executive Committee member on the Faculty Senate and chaired a number of university committees.

Steve always professed to be first and foremost a researcher, but deep in his heart he loved teaching. In 1991-92 he was awarded the All-University Outstanding Teaching Award. The secret to his success was that he was enthusiastic about his subject and enthusiastic about his students learning it. Students knew that he was on their side. He could get

math-phobic students to learn statistics and enjoy the challenge. He bragged about their "conversions."

Nothing gave Steve more pleasure than helping the stream of students looking for research assistance. They always received a smile, encouragement, and good advice. When a student got published, he practically burst with pride. One graduate student echoed the sentiments of many, "Of all the people in the department, he probably had the least amount of time to give but always gave the most."

Steve was one of the good and noble people of the earth. His passionate commitment to research, his students, and his university stands as a model of the scholarly life. In his last weeks, when he must have known that the end was near, Steve was working on large grant proposal with a longitudinal component.

Paul W. Kingston, University of Virginia

Harold Orlans 1921-2007




Harold Orlans, who died in Bethesda, MD, December 14, 2007, was one of a remarkable generation of post-World War II social scientists. Born in New York City in 1921, he attended the City College of New York, where he was part of a left-wing student Zionist organization, self-defined as one of the "anti-Stalinist" groups, which disputed with the then-politically dominant young Communists. Many of them would become—often through unconventional paths—distinguished scholars, academics, and journalists.

From 1941-42, Orlans was a reporter on the *San Francisco News Call-Bulletin*, and after returning to New York City he worked for a while on the liberal newspaper *PM*. During World War II, he simultaneously became a conscientious objector assigned to work in a mental hospital and a graduate student in anthropology at Yale University. Brilliant essays in the journal *Politics* describe how he combined the two roles and what he learned from the experience. In addition, Orlans was exploring unconventional approaches to social research, including a fascination with the English organization "mass observation," which took a wikipedia-like approach to researching issues by depending on amateur reports in volume.

Orlans went to England to do a community study in the style of the Lynds's *Middletown*, but the community he chose, Stevenage, became the first of the English "new towns," designed to staunch the growth of London. His book, *Utopia Ltd* (Yale, 1953), was a sophisticated analysis of the problems of planning and exhibited Orlans's characteristic mix of detailed and careful research with a skeptical stance as to whether one could really ever get it right. His master was Montaigne, whose humanism and unillusioned clear-sightedness marked all of Orlans' work. The book was published at a time of enthusiasm over planning and its possibilities. Had it been published later, it might have formed, with Jane Jacobs and Herbert Gans, a classic trio demonstrating that there can be no planning perspective that transcends the conflicting interests that must arise from different locations in society.

There is no indication in *Utopia, Ltd.* that the book was his doctoral thesis, no credit is given to any member of the Yale faculty ("Mr. Edward Shils and Prof. David Glass of the London School of Economics took some interest in the research," is as far as he goes in giving credit to any senior scholars), which suggests one reason he may not have connected with an appointment in a major research university. Orlans became an analyst and section chief at the National Science Foundation in Washington (1954-59), a senior fellow at the Brookings institution (1960-73), and a specialist on the relations between the federal government and the universities (*The Effects of Federal Programs on*

Have you...

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-  Had your research cited in the mainstream media?
-  Authored or edited a new book?
-  Received an award?

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Higher Education: A Study of 36 Universities and Colleges, 1962; *Contracting for Atoms: A Study of Public Policy Issues Posed by The Atomic Energy Commission's Contracting for Research, Development, and Managerial Services*, 1967; *Science Policy and the Universities*, an edited volume, 1968). For the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education, he wrote *The Non-Profit Research Institute* (1967). He conducted studies and organized conferences on various issues while he was with the National Academy of Public Administration worked on issues of affirmative action in higher education, and edited an issue of *The Annals* (1992) on the problems posed by affirmative action. From 1988 to 1999, he served as an associate editor of *Minerva*, and in more recent years wrote a column for the journal *Change*. Orlans established with his wife, sociologist Kay Meadows, the Capital Chapter of the Association of Independent Scholars, and became the editor of its newsletter *The Independent Scholar*.

He devoted his last years primarily to a lifelong interest in the career, work, and life of T.E. Lawrence. His *T.E. Lawrence: Biography of a Broken Hero* (2002) displays Orlans' formidable research skills, his elegant use of language, and his characteristic level-headedness in his response to the issues raised by the career of that fascinating character.

In all his work and in his life, Orlans displayed a distinctive voice, in language and style, and a distinctive stance—an irony that on occasion appeared like cynicism, but was rather an acceptance of reality and mortality. He had few parallels among social scientists and shaped a unique career.

Nathan Glazer, Harvard University

Robert C. Sorensen 1923-2008

Dr. Robert C. Sorensen, who applied social science to matters ranging from jury selection to trademark research, died in his Manhattan home on Friday, February 22. He died due to cancer at the age of 84.

During the second half of his 60-year career, Sorensen was a leading figure in the application of survey research to trademark litigation. In this capacity, he designed and administered opinion surveys to measure consumer perceptions, with a special focus on public confusion over trademarks and product source. He provided expert testimony on his findings in over 70 cases in U.S. District Courts, state courts, and proceedings of the Patent and Trademark Office and U.S. International Trade Commission.

Robert Chaikin Sorensen was born on September 7, 1923, in Lincoln, NE. He earned his bachelor's (1944), master's (1948), and PhD (1954) degrees from the University of Chicago, all in sociology. His doctoral dissertation was titled, "The Role

of Public Sentiment and Personal Prejudice in Jury Trials of Criminal Cases."

Son of a Depression-era Nebraska Attorney General, Sorensen and his four siblings grew up no strangers to the law. His career began with an assistant professorship at the University of Nebraska-College of Law in 1948, where he spent three years as the only social scientist on the law school faculty.


Between 1952 and 1954, Dr. Sorensen applied sociological training to military, economic, and political problems at the Operations Research Office of Johns Hopkins University. During the Korean War, he worked on psychological warfare efforts for the U.S. Army in Korea.

In 1954, Sorensen moved to Munich, Germany, with his wife and two small children, where he would spend the next five years as Director of Audience Research and Analysis for Radio Free Europe. Sorensen measured the effectiveness of broadcasts to five Eastern European countries during these charged Cold War years, which saw the suppression by Soviet forces of the popular uprising in Hungary.

In 1959, Sorensen settled in New York City, where he worked as Director of Research for *This Week Magazine* (1959-1961), Vice President and Corporate Director of Research at D'Arcy Advertising (1961-1966), Executive Director at the Center for Advanced Practice (1966-1968), and Vice President and Corporate Director of Marketing at Warner Communications (now Time Warner) (1972-1974). In 1968, Sorensen formed Sorensen Marketing/Management Corporation, where he pioneered the application of public opinion research techniques to trademark infringement and intellectual property issues. From 1981 to 1993, he was a professor of marketing at Rider University.

Sorensen has been Chairman of both Childreach/Plan International (formerly Foster Parents Plan) and Scandinavian Seminar, as well as Vice President of the Institute on Religion in an Age of Science, and Board Member at the Center for Advanced Studies of Religion and Science, Primary Stages, Inc. (a theatrical company), and Scandinavian Seminar College. He was a member of numerous scientific and business organizations. Dr. Sorensen's publications include a book on adolescent sexuality (1973), editorship of a book on free will and determinism (1987, with Viggo Mortensen), and numerous professional articles.

Sorensen is survived by his wife of 65 years, Marjorie, and two sons, Robert "Chris," of New City, NY, and David, of Copenhagen, Denmark. A daughter, Katherine, of Dallas, died in 2001. He is also survived by three siblings, Theodore C. Sorensen, Philip C. Sorensen, and Ruth Sorensen Singer, as well as four grandchildren.

Dave Sorensen 



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