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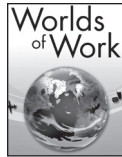
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Looking Forward to the 2008 ASA Annual Meeting in Boston

# The Sociology of Boston's Restaurants: Where Diversity and Good Food Meet

by Jack Levin, Northeastern University

I tend to think about almost everything in terms of food, especially just prior to lunch or dinner when my appetite expands to gargantuan proportions. My wife and I would probably eat dinner out more often if there were more days in the week. Far from alone, there are many middle-class Bostonians for whom restaurants have replaced the dinner table at home.

Why should restaurants be of special interest to sociologists? First, sociologists have to eat just like everybody else. Second, restaurants provide the possibility of a social experience where diners interact and enjoy the company of others. Of course, they also enjoy the Chicken Kiev, the Beef Wellington, the vegetable lasagna, and the sweet potato fries (well, at least I do).

As sociologists, we also gain an overview of the ethnic and socioeconomic circumstances in a community.

The viability of the restaurant scene requires expendable income. Clusters of expensive eating establishments indicate prosperity; an accumulation of fast-food eateries likely reflect a lack of economic resources. Moreover, the existence of a particular cuisine in a community signals the presence of the ethnic group from whom that menu derives. As the Latino population has grown in towns and cities across the country, for example, there have been dramatic increases in the number of Mexican restaurants in the United States.

Much of Boston's social and economic landscape can be gleaned from an examination of the variety and history of the eating establishments I know and, in many cases, love.



Boston skyline

## Italian Food and Other Ethnicities

Twenty years ago, Boston was dominated by Italian restaurants. Numerous eateries specializing in Northern or Southern Italian cuisine remain. The North End reportedly has almost 100. For an outstanding if pricey meal, try the Peruvian/Italian menu at Taranta or the Daily Catch on Hanover Street or Mamma Maria's at North Square. For something less pricey, but highly recommended, head for Pizza Regina's or Mother Anna's and follow that with dessert (a cannoli or two) at Mike's Pastry (all on Hanover Street). Be sure to take the T, though, since parking is scarce in the North End.

See **Boston Restaurants**, page 4

## Alan Sica to Edit Contemporary Sociology

Charles Lemert, Wesleyan University

Some among us are fabled for their personal libraries. I know of one who is said to have owned so many books that it was necessary to buttress the foundation of his home to prevent it from crashing under the ever burgeoning weight. This person is widely admired for the work that springs to life from the groaning weight.

Sica is similarly admired at once for his libraries and his works. Anyone who has visited him, as I have in both Pennsylvania and Kansas, will not be in town long before being shown his book collections. I could not begin to estimate their combined weight (as he, in one of his many memorable book reviews, once did of an enormous volume the importance of which fell short of the vanishing point formed at the vector arising from its actual and extreme weight). It is not, however, the heft of Sica's book holdings but the astonishing way they are held. His books are lined neatly according to a numeric location system of his own making. The shelves have the appearance of being regularly dusted, each book set and reset with loving care. On one occasion I was accompanied on a tour of Sica's office library by two others who were at Pennsylvania State University, as I was, to address a conference. Without missing a beat, Alan took each of us to those of our books he owned. Up and down the rows he would come to then take in hand one of our books. Ever so gently he would turn to a favorite passage. As if addressing no one in particular he would reveal what he liked or loved about the text. Then without seeking or expecting a response, he returned the treasure to its proper place. The ritual was a perfectly subtle expression of regard—less for the authors than for what they had wrought as it had entered so firmly into his thinking.

Sica is a book person. He writes them. He reviews them. He reads them. But, above all else, he keeps them close to head and heart. This is why he is such an

excellent choice to take over as editor of *Contemporary Sociology* (CS)—the journal that since 1972 has recorded important trends and issues within North American sociology's book culture. In his application for its editorship, Sica wrote of the journal's unique value to the field. CS, he said, "has become essential to the task of broadening sociological literacy in ways that the specialty journals cannot—which means that the editor must exercise extraordinary care in managing the journal's content." These are words uttered by one who treasures books, perhaps even privileges them, over shorter forms of scholarly writing. But the words are not just words.

Sica is, in my opinion, American Sociology's most astute historian. At Pennsylvania State, he is the founder and keeper of the most important archive of the private letters and papers of authors whose work in sociology ought to be available to future generations. He is an accomplished scholar whose writings are many in kind and daunting in quality. But, these he is, because first and foremost he is a reader. Alan and his wife Anne, after their children, care for few things in life more than reading—and by reading they together mean fiction and poetry, biography and history, as well as academic nonfiction. It is a game not to be won when, in the expectation of enlightening (even trumping) him, one mentions to Sica a poem by Borges or a shorter piece by Henry James or even some obscure early text in French by Gilles Deleuze. He will have been there first and remembered better.

*Contemporary Sociology* will be in good and caring hands when Alan Sica joins the now long list of its distinguished editors.



Alan Sica

## What Skills Do Sociology Majors Learn and What Is the Pathway to Using Them on the Job?

Findings from Wave 2 of ASA's baccalaureate survey

by Roberta Spalter-Roth and Nicole Van Vooren, ASA Research and Development Department

ASA has an ongoing research effort, called "What Can I Do with a Bachelor's Degree in Sociology," to help assess how satisfied students who major in sociology are with their degree, if they are using skills they learned in college sociology, and if they are in graduate school and/or in the labor force. In 2006, the ASA Research and Development Department initially examined the specific skills learned by a sample of 1,777 U.S. sociology majors who had earned baccalaureate degrees in 2005 (see January 2006 *Footnotes*, p. 1).

After collecting a second wave of data in 2007 for 778 respondents, we examined the relationship between the skills students reported learning as part of the major and those used on the job. A key finding in this research is that sociology graduates who communicated to employers the skills they learned as undergraduates enhance the likelihood that they will actually use these skills on the job and will have greater job satisfaction than those who do not communicate that they have these skills.

Among the respondents to the 2007 survey, 60 percent of the graduates were employed in December 2006 and not attending graduate school (either full or part time), and 22 percent were working and attending graduate school. Those attending graduate school full-time and not working

See **Sociology Majors**, page 8



from the executive officer

## Who Speaks for Social Science—In Court?

When a court of law admits “expert” testimony on evidence from science, what standards apply to determine who qualifies as a witness? From ASA’s perspective as a social scientific organization, this issue is central to the Iowa Supreme Court case, *Katherine Varnum et al. v. Timothy J. Brien*. As a result, the ASA Council weighed in by joining an *amicus* brief to promote the interests of sociological science.

The *Varnum v. Brien* case pertains to marriage equality under Iowa law. Along with ASA, signatories on the *amicus* brief consist of other science associations and numerous prominent social scientists (including nearly 30 individual sociologists and ASA members). The Iowa Supreme Court has accepted the brief in its appellate review, including it among a diverse group of other “friends of the court” submissions supporting the plaintiff. (See the complete brief and list of signatories at <data.lambdalegal.org/pdf/legal/varnum/social-science-amicus-brief-and-motion-for-leave.pdf>.)

The plaintiffs’ seek to obtain marriage certificates denied them by the county because they are of the same sex. ASA’s engagement in the appeal as an *amicus curiae* is solely on the issue of who should be considered by the trial court as providing expert testimony from the social sciences, including sociology.

The case is on appeal from the District Court of Polk County. The trial court ruled in a summary judgment for the plaintiffs,

excluding the evidence from five of the defendant’s purported expert witnesses because they were unqualified to opine on social science topics relevant to the substance of this case. The trial court maintained that the defendant had unsuccessfully attempted, among other things, to try

... to create the appearance of a dispute of material fact with voluminous submissions from purported experts who are not experts in disciplines relevant to this case, and whose opinions largely describe their idiosyncratic personal beliefs regarding marriage, which for the most part are neither factual nor material. To the extent that their affidavits do present facts or material expert opinion, they are not inconsistent with Plaintiff’s evidence.

Because the district court judge found that the Defendant had failed to identify a substantive dispute with respect to material facts presented by the Plaintiffs and their supporting experts, he ruled in the Plaintiffs’ favor, but not before excluding some of the Plaintiffs’ own “experts” using the same legal standards for the inclusion of expert testimony used for the Defendant.

The trial court judge found that the views of witnesses who, while having various professional credentials, could not provide evidence of their professional expertise as scientists, medical, or child welfare professionals on the specific issues relevant to the substance of the case did not meet the standard of scientific experts

under Iowa or federal law. The court relied upon other expert evidence from the fields of child development, psychology, sociology, psychiatry, and the “quality or methodology of research” in these fields as relevant to the determination of the case.

What is on appeal to the Iowa Supreme Court is the trial judge’s exclusion of witnesses for the Defendant as failing to meet the standards for providing expert scientific evidence.

Who qualifies as “scientist” or “expert” has a long history in U.S. jurisprudence that many ASA members are familiar with from their scholarship and/or their work as expert scientific witnesses. The threshold for admissibility of expert testimony in the federal courts (which guides the state courts) is found in Rule 702 of the *Federal Rules of Evidence*, the interpretation of which relies heavily on the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court case referred to as *Daubert*. The federal rule permits expert witnesses who are “qualified . . . by knowledge, skill, experience, training, or education” to testify when their specialized knowledge can assist in the trying of facts in order to understand the evidence or to determine a fact. Testimony consisting of personal opinions is permitted, but it is specifically differentiated from *scientific* expertise in terms of the court’s objective relative to fact finding and in helping the court understand an issue.



### science policy

#### Significant problems with proposed handheld devices facing the 2010 Census

Largely in part due to a March Government Accountability Office (GAO) report on the preparedness of the 2010 Census, titled *Information Technology: Significant Problems of Critical Automation Program Contribute to Risks Facing 2010 Census*, Commerce Secretary Carlos Gutierrez told Congress that the U.S. Census plans to drop the use of handheld computers to help count Americans. Of the \$11 billion total estimated cost of the 2010 Census, the Census Bureau intended to spend about \$3 billion on automation and information technology in order to improve census coverage, accuracy, and efficiency. The Bureau planned to automate many of its field data collection activities as a way to reduce costs and improve data quality and operational efficiency. The recommendation to revert to paper came from an independent panel of experts, including former Census Director Kenneth Prewitt. The GAO report is at <www.gao.gov/cgi-bin/getrpt?GAO-08-550T>.

#### The third time is the charm for NIH Roadmap initiative

In February, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) Roadmap for Medical Research, a series of far-reaching initiatives designed to transform the nation’s medical research capabilities, reviewed new proposals and selected which current initiatives to retain for “Roadmap 2.0,” the third cohort of trans-institute Roadmap programs. The initiatives are designed to speed the movement of research discov-

eries from the bench to the bedside and provide a framework of the priorities the NIH must address to optimize its entire research portfolio. It lays out a vision for a more efficient and productive system of medical research. The Roadmap has its own funding stream and is one of the few sources of “new money” at NIH, given the current flat budget. The NIH is the primary federal agency for conducting and supporting basic, clinical, and translational medical research, and investigates the causes, treatments, and cures for both common and rare diseases. Requests for Applications that are relevant to this initiative will be published on a variable timeline, but the earliest may be released this fall, with awards made in the summer of 2009. For more information about the NIH Roadmap, visit <nihroadmap.nih.gov>.

#### The NIH Roadmap recognizes that behavior change is critical to addressing many health risks

Two new pilots were approved as part of the latest NIH Roadmap initiative, one of which targets behavioral research: The Science of Behavior Change. Its purpose is to establish the groundwork for a unified science of behavior change that capitalizes on both the emerging basic science and the progress already made in the design of behavioral interventions in specific disease areas. Given that at least 40 percent of all preventable premature deaths are due to specific patterns of behavior, behavior change research is important. The dangerous effects of inactivity, poor diet, and

chronically stressful environments are now also widely appreciated. The results of this pilot will be used both to assess what larger scale Roadmap activities in the science of behavior change will be most productive and to ensure that an interdisciplinary scientific community is prepared to undertake the transformative research on behavior change. For more information on this initiative, see <nihroadmap.nih.gov/behaviorchange/>.

#### Faculty salaries are not keeping pace with inflation

After a short-lived recovery in 2006–07, faculty salaries are lagging behind inflation again this year, according to an annual report by the American Association of University Professors. Yet, the salaries paid to head football coaches, presidents, and other top administrators do not seem to reflect an economic downturn. The report, *Where Are the Priorities? The Annual Report on the Economic Status of the Profession, 2007–08*, details findings that over the last three decades the ranks of contingent faculty, non-faculty professionals, and administrators have swelled while the number of tenured and tenure-track faculty stagnated. Overall average salaries for full-time faculty rose 3.8 percent this year, the same as the increase reported last year. But with inflation at 4.1 percent for the year, the purchasing power of faculty salaries has declined for the third time in four years. The report is available on the AAUP’s website at <www.aaup.org/AAUP/comm/rep/Z/ecstatreport2007-08/>. ☺



This standard for determining who is a scientific expert has allowed various interpretations by judges across the country, and it has not prevented some extreme judicial interpretation because there is always leeway in interpreting the notion of *relevant* expertise. Therefore, challenges such as those raised by this case will continue and require response from the scientific community. The appeal to the Iowa Supreme Court in *Varnum v. Brien* focuses on whether the trial judge abused his discretion under Iowa law by excluding testimony for the Defendant from professionals, including academics, who opined about areas of relevance to the substantive issues in the case but whom the judge did not find to be experts under Iowa law and the federal standards.

ASA will keep members updated on the Iowa Supreme Court decision on this case, which could have important implications for the social sciences. ASA Council carefully reviewed this *amicus* brief and joined other associations and individual sociologists who also felt this case was an important one in which to participate to help ensure that high quality standards are not eroded when social science evidence is purported to be used in legal proceedings with significant social impact. ☺



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## Science Organizations Examine Ways to Enhance Diversity in Science

*ASA and other professional societies, with participation and support by NIH and NSF, explore obstacles and opportunities to better fill the science pipeline*

Led by the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA), nine organizations, including the American Sociological Association (ASA), recently held an interdisciplinary retreat of professional associations and scientific societies to discuss the role of these organizations in enhancing ethnic and racial diversity in science. Convening in Washington, DC, in late February, the organizations responsible for conceptualizing and implementing the groundbreaking meeting included: the American

Association for the Advancement of Science's (AAAS) Center for Careers in Science and Technology, the American Educational Research Association (AERA), the ASA, the American Psychological Association (APA), the Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC), the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology (FASEB), the Institute for the Advancement of Social Work Research (IASWR), and the Society for Research in Child Development (SRCDD). The National Institutes of Health (NIH) provided the bulk of the funding with additional resources from the National Science Foundation (NSF). ASA Executive Officer Sally T. Hillsman served as both a retreat participant and breakout session facilitator, with ASA staff members Jean H. Shin and Lee Herring serving as members of the retreat's planning committee.

### Dwindling Numbers

The retreat was, in part, a response to recent reports documenting the ever-dwindling number of underrepresented minorities who are pursuing careers in science and that leakages in the science pipeline for minority students and professionals happens at different stages of education—but especially within higher education. Professional associations and scientific societies represent permanent homes for scientists and students of science, many of whom relocate several times throughout their careers. In addition, associations and societies, as sources of stability for their members, have an opportunity to provide educational and career support that might not otherwise be consistently available. They can work together to develop common approaches to enhancing educational and career opportunities for vulnerable populations, and to help ensure greater participation of underrepresented minorities in science.

The goal of the retreat was to spawn collaboration—among associations, societies, federal agencies, and private foundations—that has been, in many instances, lacking. As federal programs have faced increasing fiscal and legal challenges, the conveners of the retreat believed that such collaboration is increasingly essential to

enhance recruitment and retention of underrepresented minorities in science. The associations and societies hoped that the meeting would forge new opportunities for these groups to work together, share best practices, and develop common approaches, where appropriate. In turn, collaboration should enhance key areas of progress, such as the development and utilization of outcome measures to assess program effectiveness.



Diversity retreat keynote speaker Freeman Hrabowski and NIH Deputy Director Raynard Kington

The retreat's agenda focused on: (1) Obstacles and Challenges to the Recruitment and Retention of Underrepresented Minorities in Science, and (2) Successful Models and Future Initiatives.

### Issues and Themes

Shirley M. Malcom (director of the AAAS education and human resources office) kicked off the retreat by framing the issue. The first panel of experts, including Arthur L. Coleman (Holland and Knight), Erich D. Jarvis (Duke University), and Andrés E. Jiménez (University of California system) focused on understanding the obstacles, challenges, and opportunities in this area including those identified by research, recent court decisions, the careers of individual scientists, and by university and association leaders. NIH Deputy Director Raynard S. Kington spoke about NIH efforts in this area and introduced the retreat's keynote speaker, Freeman A. Hrabowski, III, President of the University of Maryland-Baltimore County. The second panel of experts, including Wanda E. Ward (NSF), Jeremy M. Berg (National Institute of the General Medical Sciences), Ted Greenwood (Alfred P. Sloan Foundation), and Joan Y. Reede (Harvard Medical School) focused on successful models for overcoming obstacles, drawing on the perspectives of both federal and private funders and program leaders. Mary Ann McCabe (SRCDD) shared the results of a recent survey of professional associations and scientific societies on what associations are doing now, what goals they seek, and whether and how outcomes are being measured.

The panels were followed by five breakout groups that focused on three specific themes related to the retreat's agenda: collaboration, policy, and funding. Recommendations emerged from these breakout sessions on evaluating diversity program outcomes, mentoring underrepresented minorities, retaining underrepresented minorities in science as students, early career professionals, and later career professionals, and generating broad support for a diverse scientific workforce. A formal report on the retreat is forthcoming this summer and will be posted on the COSSA website at <www.cossa.org>. Readers interested in being notified when the report is available can send an e-mail message to [minority.affairs@asanet.org](mailto:minority.affairs@asanet.org).

**Note:** Adapted with permission from the *COSSA Washington Update*, Volume 27, Issues 5 and 6 (original article authored by Angela L. Sharpe, COSSA).

## ASA's Teaching Enhancement Fund Supports Two New Projects

by Kyle Murphy, ASA Academic and Professional Affairs Program

Two awards designed to enrich the quality of teaching of sociology have been awarded through the American Sociological Association's Teaching Enhancement Fund (TEF). The Fund supports innovative projects that are transportable to other settings and will have a lasting impact on teaching sociology. A TEF grant, up to \$1,000, may be given to an individual, a department, a program, or a committee of a state/regional association. The 2008 funded projects are as follows:

**Michelle Inderbitzin** (Oregon State University) will launch a project that incorporates an extensive service-learning component into an upper-level sociology course on juvenile delinquency. Her students will work directly with delinquent youth in Corvallis, OR, to develop community benefit projects based on the concept of restorative justice. A portion of the TEF grant will be used to provide seed money to launch the projects designed in the course. The course will aim to develop a collaborative learning environment in which delinquent youth will experience college-level academic work and OSU students will learn from the particular experiences of their younger classmates.

**Ronald L. Mize** (Cornell University) will publish and promote student website projects from courses on comparative racial and ethnic relations in the United States and comparative social inequality. He intends for the projects completed in his courses to be brought to a broad public audience through the Task Force on Encouraging Public Sociology and Cornell University websites. Students have produced projects that address race and higher education, mass media, prisons, and immigration legislation. In the upcoming social inequality course, students will create project websites that analyze the production and consumption effects of commodities such as coffee, clothing, chocolate, and pharmaceuticals. TEF funding will be used to develop a central, polished website for the ongoing collection and publicizing of the student projects.

The next deadline for TEF applications is February 1, 2009. For additional information, visit the ASA website at <www.asanet.org> (click on Funding). The Teaching Enhancement Fund is largely supported by contributions made during the Annual Meeting at the Just Desserts event. See the Annual Meeting insert in this issue for details about this fundraising event and plan to attend at the upcoming 2008 Annual Meeting in Boston. ☺

## Doris Wilkinson Receives Honors

by Florence Bonner, Howard University and Jean H. Shin, ASA Minority Affairs Program

Doris Y. Wilkinson, University of Kentucky and best known for her pioneering work on critical race theory and the sociology of health and illness, was honored recently by her university. In October, the University of Kentucky announced the opening of the Doris Y. Wilkinson Conference Room in the school's Breckenridge Hall, in facilities shared by the African American Studies and Research Program and the Gender and Women's Studies Program. It was also announced that the university would establish an endowed professorship, titled the Doris Wilkinson Distinguished Professorship in Sociology and the Humanities, which honors Wilkinson's outstanding career in the discipline.

In announcing these honors, Patrick H. Mooney, chair of the department of sociology said, "I have had the pleasure of serving for 22 years as Doris Wilkinson's colleague... She has been a role model, an inspiration and a good friend." Fundraising continues for the endowed professorship.

### A Profession and Role Model

In particular, the endowed professorship honors Wilkinson's many contributions to the university, the department of sociology, and the state, according to her University of Kentucky colleagues. It promises to do much more in the long run, for it also highlights a woman of color who has contributed greatly to the discipline and who can be seen more broadly as

a role model for emerging female scholars in the discipline. In 1967 Wilkinson, a 1958 University of Kentucky graduate, became the first full-time African American female faculty member hired by the university (she completed her doctorate at Case Western Reserve University in 1968). During her career there, Wilkinson founded the first social club for black women and was appointed as the first director of "Black Studies," which she re-named the African American Studies and Research Program. She established the Forum for Black Faculty, the Carter G. Woodson Lecture Series for untenured faculty, a faculty newsletter, and the long-running Black Women's Conference. Outside the University of Kentucky, she created the African-American Heritage Trail in downtown Lexington, an educational tour popular with tourists. She has also created numerous educational exhibits including "Warriors in the Shadows: Women of the Underground Railroad."



Doris Wilkinson

Her contributions to the profession and discipline are equally noteworthy, as she has held offices and provided leadership locally, regionally, and nationally. She has been vice president of the American Sociological Association, president of three other professional societies, and earlier in her career served as Executive Associate for Careers, Minorities, and Women at the ASA Executive Office.

### Contributions to Sociology

Of Wilkinson's honor, Essie Manuel Rutledge, emeritus professor at Western

See **Wilkinson**, page 9



## Boston Restaurants

from page 1

In addition to Italian cuisine, there are also many other ethnic cuisines that have grown in popularity over the last decade. The restaurants in Boston represent a wide range of countries including (but not limited to) Sweden, Russia, Lebanon, Greece, Iran, Mexico, Spain, Columbia, Brazil, Peru, Ethiopia, Thailand, Indonesia, Cuba, Israel, and France.

Although, there is an absence of German eating places in the City. This is not surprising considering that Boston's German population had dramatically declined. So has the population of residents whose ancestors hailed from Ireland, Italy, Britain, Poland, Russia, and France. Instead, there have been increases recently in Bostonians of Chinese, Haitian, Dominican, Jamaican, Cape Verdean, Vietnamese, and Indian descent.

Boston is no longer a majority white city; 27% of the city's residents are African American. Moreover, the foreign-born population of Boston has soared since 1980. But the growing diversity of the City does not necessarily translate into integration.

### Diversity in Cambridge

Consider the state of relations between black and white Bostonians. The black-owned Southern restaurants are located in predominantly African-American areas of the City. One of the few (the only?) Southern restaurants outside of black neighborhoods, Magnolia's—an excellent place to go for creative Southern cuisine—is located across the Charles River on Cambridge Street at Inman Square, within a block of numerous eating establishments offering the cuisines of China, Portugal, Thailand, and Lebanon. Inman Square also has a New York style deli and outstanding Mexican cuisine (Ole Mexican Grill on Springfield Street) and Brazilian food (Midwest Grill on Cambridge Street).

In addition to Inman Square, there are numerous restaurants representing a wide range of countries and cuisines throughout Cambridge. Countless local eating establishments serve food from Afghanistan to Turkey and from Morocco to Vietnam. Head for Emma's in Kendall Square for delicious super-thin pizza.

Cambridge is noted for the diversity of its residents—in terms of race and socioeconomic status. There is a relatively large number of Asians among the City's 100,000 residents. Integration is amazingly real compared to other areas of greater Boston.

It is also regarded as one of the most liberal cities in the United States. Local right-wing talk show hosts refer to it as the Socialist state (or the People's Republic) of Cambridge. It was the first city in the United States to issue same-sex marriage licenses.

While racially segregated neighborhoods in Boston have declined somewhat since 1990, whites continue to relocate to the least integrated places in the region. The most segregated areas are the suburbs surrounding the City. On average, whites reside in neighborhoods that are more than 90% white. In the city, African Americans live on blocks that are on average 60% black; whites on blocks that are 70% white. The largest concentrations of black Bostonians are in Roxbury, Mattapan, and Dorchester and, to a lesser extent, the South End.

Segregation in Boston goes beyond black and white. An aerial photo of the City and its suburbs could serve as an ethnic map. Irish in South Boston; Italians in the North End; Latinos in the South End; Jews in Brookline; Asians in Chinatown; Armenians and Iranians in Watertown. Yet, there has been recent movement toward residential integration.

### Restaurant Scene=Ethnic Integration

The restaurant scene reflects at least some reduction in ethnic segregation. In Irish South Boston, you can still visit one of its several Irish pubs, but now you can also find excellent Mexican, Italian, and Chinese food. For reasonably priced Italian, I recommend Porto Bello on East Broadway.

The North End continues to be saturated with Italian restaurants, but sprinkled among them are eateries serving seafood (The Daily Catch is highly recommended, but often has a long line), Chinese, Peruvian cuisine, and even sushi. Brookline has numerous good Indian, Chinese, Spanish, Thai, Cambodian, Kosher, and Russian eating establishments. Try Chef Chang's on Beacon Street in Brookline. You won't be sorry.

Even Chinatown is now more than just Chinese. There are also restaurants offering the menus of Japan, Vietnam, Thailand, Italy, Korea, the Southwest, Mexico,

Greece, France, and Cajun Louisiana. Dim Sum is still widely available. Some of the best is served on weekends at Hei La Moon on Beach Street.

### Boston's Prosperity

Boston has a relatively low unemployment rate (4.4%) relative to other major cities, such as Detroit (7.2%), St Louis, Memphis, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Cleveland, where joblessness is a much greater threat to prosperity. Boston's unemployment rate is also substantially lower than other cities in Massachusetts including New Bedford (8.6%), Worcester, Springfield, Lowell, and Brockton. This was not always the case. In 1991, for example, Boston's rate of unemployment climbed to almost 9%; in 2003 it rose again to 6%.

The relative prosperity of the City today can be seen in the growing number of expensive steak houses: Ruth's Chris, Metropolitan Club, Capital Grille, Flemings, Smith and Wollensky, Morton's, and locals such as the outstanding Grill 23 on Berkeley Street and the impeccable Abe and Louie's on Boylston Street. Numerous upscale national chains such as Cheesecake Factory, Maggiano's, McCormick and Schmick, The Palm, and P.F. Chang's are thriving.

Part of Boston's economic viability can be seen in the gentrified area of the South End, with block after block of 19<sup>th</sup> century brownstones and countless bistros. Located just a few blocks from the Convention hotels on Columbus, Tremont, and Washington streets, the restaurant scene is alive and well. You can get anything from an exceptional hamburger at Tim's Burgers to a gourmet meal at trendy Hamersly's Bistro. Other good choices in the South End include the Butcher Shop, Stella's, Garden of Eden, Giacomo's and Union Bar and Grill.

Legal Seafood, whose first venue was in Cambridge and has now spread through a number of east coast states, continues to serve wonderfully reliable seafood dishes. You can find branches of Legal Seafood in the Prudential and the Copley Place malls. If you are willing to travel a little, you can also try what some consider a tourist trap, Anthony's Pier 4 on the waterfront. Anthony's provides an excellent view of



Union Oyster House in Boston

the Boston harbor and very decent seafood (also try the popovers), even if you pay a premium for both.

For those sociologists who prefer to dine around Copley Square, the lounge at the Copley Marriott offers dancing to a live band on weekend nights. You can also have dessert at Finale in the Park Plaza, a ten-minute walk from Copley Square hotels.

### Boston's Poverty

Boston has wealth, but, of course, it also has poverty, if you know where to look for it. Much of the worst squalor resides at the margins of the City, where tourists would not visit. Instead, visitors can easily walk miles starting from the Museum of Fine Arts and Northeastern University on Huntington Avenue (recently renamed Avenue of the Arts) through Copley Square and over to Commonwealth Avenue and the Boston Garden, then on to the Freedom Trail, the State House on Beacon, and Faneuil Hall (Quincy market), and finally down to the harbor and the North End. Strolling at a moderate pace, this takes about 50 minutes and can be done without seeing many homeless people, slums, or panhandlers. While the poverty may not be of the proportions of Detroit or Baltimore, it certainly exists. Boston's version is harder to see because it is hidden: When it comes to dealing with the poor, the saying "out of sight, out of mind" applies to the Boston experience.

One final suggestion: If you happen to drive through the suburbs of Boston and travel through Stoughton, Mansfield, or Westborough, make sure to stop at Cheng Du, an excellent Chinese restaurant that features a dish known as Jack Levin Pork (named after me!). I am not kidding.

Considering the relationship between Boston's eateries and its changing social structure, sociologists might benefit a good deal from understanding the restaurant scene in the City and how it has changed over the decades. Knowing where Boston's residents eat makes me hungry for food and for knowledge; it is a delicious unobtrusive measure of what's eating Boston. So, go and enjoy...but think about the social landscape of the City while tasting dessert. ☺

**Editor's note:** Getting a reservation in a major city during the weekend can be difficult, therefore consider making reservations at restaurants before you arrive in Boston. Visit ASA's online restaurant guide at <[www.asanet.org/cs/2008\\_meeting](http://www.asanet.org/cs/2008_meeting)> where you can use Open Table ([www.opentable.com](http://www.opentable.com)) to make reservations.

## ASA Announces the 2007-2008 ASA Congressional Fellow

by Jamie Panzarella,  
ASA Publications Department

and Pensions (HELP), which is chaired by Senator Edward Kennedy (D-MA).

The ASA is pleased to welcome Elisabeth Jacobs as the next ASA Congressional Fellow.

Currently working as a Pre-Doctoral Research Fellow in Governance Studies at the Brookings Institution in Washington, DC, Jacobs will defend her dissertation in mid-May and graduate from Harvard University with a PhD in sociology in early June. During her fellowship on Capitol Hill, Jacobs will work in the office of the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor



Elisabeth Jacobs

### Experience with Policy Work

Jacobs comes to Washington with a wide range of policy experience. Much of her academic work has been in the policy arena. She has worked with Harvard's Multidisciplinary Program in Inequality and Social Policy participating in three year-long seminars aimed at linking policy with research. Several of her research apprenticeships were directly related to policy evaluation. She worked with Xavier Da Souza Briggs, former Deputy Assistant

Secretary for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, to contribute to the design of the second round of qualitative research for the Moving to Opportunity Project, a federally funded housing voucher program that moves families from high-poverty neighborhoods to low-poverty neighborhoods. In collaboration with William Julius Wilson, she conducted a wide array of research on the impact of Clinton era welfare reform policy.

Even in her non-academic work, Jacobs has had a policy focus. She is the co-founder and co-director of New Vision, a network of young scholars aiming to bridge academia and public policy. With New Vision, Jacobs' oversaw the develop-

ment of a policy brief recommending a summer scholarship program for youth, based on the academic research on summer learning loss. By partnering with the Center for American Progress, the ideas in the brief ultimately became The Step Up Act (S. 2149), introduced by Senator Barack Obama.

Before starting graduate school, Jacobs worked as a research associate with the Brennan Center for Justice at the New York University School of Law and served as a consultant on minimum wage and economic development policy issues for New York City Council Member David Yassky's campaign in 2000.

See **Congressional Fellow**, page 7



# George Mason Introduces New PhD Program in Public Sociology

by Mark D. Jacobs and Amy Best,  
George Mason University

Can we teach our doctoral students—and ourselves—to practice a sociology that resonates with the public sphere? George Mason University has announced a new PhD in sociology to be launched this fall, one that emphasizes public sociology, with two areas of specialization: Institutions and Inequalities, and the Sociology of Globalization. The design of the program is flexible, preparing students to pursue careers in academic sociology, policy research, or civic advocacy. The *Institutions and Inequality* concentration equips students to conduct research on salient disparities that characterize the functioning of various social institutions, such as schools, health care, the workplace, and family life. The *Sociology of Globalization* track trains students to apply sociological knowledge to the study of social structures operating at the global or transnational level, addressing questions of development, human rights, and the dynamics of transnational social movements. What better place to develop public sociology than across the river from Washington, DC?

Both the geographic and the institutional environments are propitious for the new program. Northern Virginia, a region rich in history, is among the most rapidly-growing areas in the nation; it is a vital area of first-settlement for immigrants from all over the world. The university, only three decades old, now has the largest student body of any university in Virginia—a student body said to be the most diverse in the United States. The

university's proximity to Washington, DC, gives it ready access to the institutional and community life of the nation's capital. Officers of the ASA, our DC neighbor, contributed to the conception and design of the PhD.

Reflecting the entrepreneurial spirit of the university, George Mason sociologists have served as founding directors of a number of innovative interdisciplinary programs, including the Institute for Conflict Analysis and Resolution, the doctoral Program in Cultural Studies, the doctoral Program in Environmental Science and Public Policy, the Program in Global Affairs, the Women's Center, and the Center for Social Science Research.

## Building Civil Society

The mission of public sociology, in Michael Burawoy's formulation, is to strengthen the institutions of civil society against the encroachments of both state and market. Other units in the university already exercise considerable influence over public life, from a spectrum of ideological positions. George Mason economists—including two Nobel Prize winners—have been instrumental in shaping Reaganomics and in promoting "free market" policies. George Mason historians have helped champion people's history; the Center for History and the New Media is pioneering the practice of digital history, in part through the creation of massive archives of oral histories and other records of ordinary citizens' lived experience. The university's Mercatus Center and its School of Public Policy have significant presences on Capitol Hill. Thus, the new

PhD program in sociology emerges within precisely the intellectual and institutional context that public sociology must engage.


Current faculty research interests are wide-ranging, including: The disappearance of the Catholic left; the role of black intellectuals in the United States; war, peace, and nonviolent conflict resolution; the ways privileged allies accompany marginalized groups who are struggling for justice; diversity in higher education; youth culture and consumerism; the culture of public scandal; the music industry in the United States and Brazil; the irreducible role of altruism in environmentalism; reverse transnational flows of ideas transnational networks of law and governance in the struggle for economic justice and human rights, especially in Burma; discourses of urban development in the service of coercive social control in post-apartheid South Africa; family creation and the negotiation of family life; the immigrant experience of Korean-Americans; civic festivals and the play element in community. Moreover, the sociology program benefits from its membership in a joint department of sociology and anthropology, in which the anthropologists are similarly committed to the study of public anthropology.

## Ambiguity in Public Sociology

As made clear by the ASA-sponsored publication *Public Sociology* (Clawson et al. 2007), an anthology of responses to

Burawoy's 2004 ASA Presidential Address, the very conception of "public sociology" is ambiguous and contested. This is hardly surprising, since Craig Calhoun's anthology *Habermas and the Public Sphere* (1992) demonstrates the contested and ambiguous nature of the conception of "public." In its emphasis on globalization and inequalities, and its recognition of

multiple publics and the blurring of categories of public and private, we have tried to design a program in public sociology that responds to the emerging critique of these concepts. But how precisely should we conceptualize "the public sphere," and how can we understand its cultural and institutional contexts and structures so that our sociology can engage it more effectively? And how should we understand the reciprocal relations of professional, policy, critical, and public sociology? Even as we develop George Mason's program in public sociology, we will continue to interrogate our conceptions and assumptions. We will aim to expand our very conception of "research methods," to include the heuristics of generating the most significant research problems. We will aim to cultivate reflexivity and transparency, not only toward our research subjects, our publics, and ourselves, but also toward our modes of inquiry and our methodological techniques.

George Mason is currently accepting applications for this new doctoral program. For more information, see <socialogy.gmu.edu/>. 



## Beyond Endnote: Citing Web Sources in ASA Style

by Jill Campbell,  
ASA Publications Department

If you regularly rely on Endnote, ProCite, or a similar citation software program to format your references in ASA style, you may have found yourself frustrated when you have online sources in your reference list. Citation software programs do a good job of automatically pulling and formatting reference information for printed publications from databases such as Sociological Abstracts. However, they can fall short when you need to format online sources whose citation information may not be easily retrievable from databases.

As a researcher, sociology is not your sole area of expertise; part of your domain as a scholar includes writing about research. Understanding the principles of citation and formatting reference lists will allow you to create your reference lists more quickly and will ensure all necessary source information is included.

Lacking an automated option, you will need to format the reference yourself. Your first step is to determine the type of source you are trying to cite, which is not always a simple task. Is the document available only online? Or, is it a document that first appeared in print but you accessed online? Is it a blog entry? Is it an organization's website or an individual's homepage? The possible types of electronic and online sources are myriad and growing. This article addresses just one type of online source that

often causes citation confusion: documents retrieved on organizations' websites.

### Helping Readers Find Your Sources

The purpose of providing a reference list is to enable your readers to find the sources you cite in your report or article. Traditionally, references include authorship, date of publication, title of publication, publisher location, as well as volume number and page numbers, if applicable. In ASA style, they look like this:

#### Reference (book):

Hagan, John and Ruth D. Peterson, eds. 1995. *Crime and Inequality*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.

In-text citation: (Hagan and Peterson 1995)

#### Reference (journal):

Gans, Herbert J. 2005. "Race as Class." *Contexts* 4(4):17–21.

In-text citation: (Gans 2005)

However, with webpages, this information is not always known, not easily identifiable, or not applicable. Below are three types of online sources as presented in the third edition of the *ASA Style Guide*. Use these as guides to assist you as you format your references list.

(1) When the document is retrieved from an institution with a *known location*, use this format:

#### Reference:

American Sociological Association. 2006. "Status Committees." Washington, DC:

American Sociological Association. Retrieved December 12, 2006 (<http://www.asanet.org/cs/root/leftnav/committees/committees>).

In-text citation: (ASA 2006)

The ASA executive office has one known location—Washington, DC—and so it was included in the above example.

(2) When the document is retrieved from an organization with an *unknown location*:

#### Reference:

IBM. 2007. "Education: Solutions and Open Technologies for K–12 Schools, Higher Education and Lifelong Learning." Retrieved January 30, 2007 (<http://www-3.ibm.com/industries/education/index.jsp?re=ibmhppdd>).

In-text citation: (IBM 2007)

Because IBM has multiple offices and it is unknown which office published this document, a location is not included. However, enough information is provided that a reader could find the document online.

(3) When the citation references a report published by an institution and then accessed online:

#### Reference:

Johns Hopkins University. 2003. *Economic Impact of the Johns Hopkins Institutions in Maryland*. Silver Spring, MD: Johns Hopkins University and Johns Hopkins Medicine. Retrieved January 26, 2007 ([http://www.jhu.edu/news\\_info/reports/impact/2003/impact2003.pdf](http://www.jhu.edu/news_info/reports/impact/2003/impact2003.pdf)).


In-text citation: (Johns Hopkins University 2003)

Unlike the previous two examples, the third reference example includes publisher location because the document was originally published as a printed document and then simply uploaded to a website. It is important to include the retrieval date and web URL so as not to mislead readers into thinking you accessed the printed document when you did not.

Also in the example above, note the year in the in-text citation. The year the document was published, not the year it was retrieved, should be included in the citation.

### Mastering Your Domain

To master your domain, note the similarities among online sources: Each of the three examples above includes the organization name, year, title of document, retrieval date, and URL address. All you need to format your reference properly are those pieces of information, which are very similar to the information needed for traditional, non-web references.

But what about blogs or e-books or any of the many other online sources, you ask? Other electronic citation issues—such as how to cite material from CDs or DVDs, online-only periodicals, e-books, and e-mail messages—abound and are addressed in the in the third edition of the *ASA Style Guide*, available through the ASA bookstore <[www.asanet.org/bookstore](http://www.asanet.org/bookstore)>. 



## Tragedy at Northern Illinois University

# Dealing with the Shock of Violence at Northern Illinois University

by Fred E. Markowitz,  
Northern Illinois University

One word that has been used frequently to describe experiences of the February 14, 2008, shootings at Northern Illinois University (NIU) is “surreal.” The events of that day and its ongoing aftermath have left many on campus shocked, with perceptions of our vulnerability to horror and tragedy altered for some time, if not permanently. In what is normally a safe place, we found ourselves asking “did this really happen here?”

At the time of the shootings, I was teaching a criminology class in a building near Cole Hall. We were discussing results from the National Crime Victimization Survey. Contrary to the day’s events, that study consistently indicates that young adults who are enrolled in college are at a lower risk of being a victim of violent

events. Among those issues is the link between mental illness and violence, which has received research attention in an era where psychiatric hospitals no longer maintain America’s most severely mentally ill and the promise of community treatment has not been fully realized. As critics are quick to point out, there are more persons with mental illness in jails and prisons than in hospitals. They are more likely to be homeless, to spend longer time incarcerated, and are subject to abuse from guards and other inmates. Although a much larger proportion of criminal offenders exhibit symptoms of mental illness, community studies find the risk of violence is modest, and is most likely among those with psychotic symptoms that result in persons believing they are under threat or under commands from unseen forces. Persons with depression or bi-polar disorder, some of whom

may show signs of anger and rage as part of their illness, generally pose a much lower risk. The research also indicates that when persons have coexisting substance abuse problems, the risk of violence is intensified. The crime problem is, in large part, a mental health problem.

The risk of violence among those with mental illness is offset to the extent they are receiving quality treatment, including medication, to control symptoms. Therein lies the dilemma—treatment


is not always available, adequate, and is not compulsory under the law until *after* persons have demonstrated they are at risk to themselves or others. On the other hand, some have blamed psychiatric medication itself for triggering violent episodes. This is not unlikely and may further fuel the stigma and resistance to seeking appropriate treatment. What makes the NIU shootings more perplexing is that there was apparently little indication of imminent threat of danger. In retrospect, the shooter’s history of troubled behavior, his recent violent tattoos, his abrupt discontinuation of psychiatric medication, and his acquisition of firearms, should have signaled intervention was needed. What, if anything, could have been done by those aware of this descent remains troubling.

### Access to Firearms

There is also the issue of firearm availability. There are those who argue the ability to carry concealed weapons would limit the number of fatalities or perhaps prevent them. This is an unsound argument for many reasons. For one, police entering a classroom under siege with persons holding weapons may be unable to distinguish perpetrators from the protectors and inadvertently shoot the wrong persons. Also, just as disputes in inner-city schools used to be settled with fists, clubs, or knives in earlier eras, the wide availability of firearms has now made those same disputes lethal. Imagine colleges filled with young people—who often act impulsively and drink frequently—carrying weapons? As sociologists, we realize that this is a prescription for more, not less fatalities on campus.

Because we somewhat regard the college campus as a safe haven for learning,

growth, and formation of friendships, society is horrified and intrigued, yet perhaps is becoming desensitized by the shocking and unpredictable tragedies that have occurred. As sociologists, however, we must point out that on any given day, a far greater number of killings take place

on the streets of disadvantaged neighborhoods across America. Although the underlying causes of violence on campuses and urban streets may differ, the unnecessary prevalence of firearms plays a part in both settings with a similar impact on the lives of those who survive. 

## The Wrong Solutions for a Tragedy

by Kirk Miller, Northern Illinois University  
(BS, Virginia Tech)

In the aftermath of the NIU shooting tragedy, we are left wondering what could have been done to prevent the horrifying deaths and injuries sustained by our students on Valentine’s Day. In my view, this reaction reflects a combination of human nature and our training as academics, which spurs us to try to improve our understanding of events through a systematic intellectual process.

Much of the focus in the aftermath of the Northern Illinois University (NIU) tragedy has been on trying to understand how a star student could do something like this. My colleagues and students who knew Kazmierczak well would never have suspected that he was capable of something like this. We are still trying to reconcile the contradiction between the man we knew and the man who killed five, wounded 18, and affected so many of our students, friends, and family members.

### Firearms as the Solution

Others are trying to create policies to prevent future mass murders. Several radical proposals offered by some students and a few faculty have encouraged either arming students through concealed weapons laws, training key personnel to use firearms, or both. I suppose that these responses should be expected when the vulnerability of students, faculty, and staff are so tragically demonstrated by tragic events on campuses and school grounds across the country. For many desperate to feel a sense of control in the face of vulnerability, a gun offers a salve for the raw and painful feelings of helplessness. Ironically, many feel that guns are the solution to thwart future shootings.

One analysis of this response is that it is the result of what could be described as a media-industrial complex that plays on the fears of individuals by highlighting carnage, pathology, and vulnerability. The gun industry, with assistance from the media, thrives on these events by harnessing feelings of personal insecurity and fear to generate sales and advance a policy agenda. For example, since Virginia Tech, and bolstered by the NIU shootings, there has been increasing momentum to legislate efforts to arm Americans. A proliferation of conceal and carry proposals before state legislatures in Utah, Arizona, Oklahoma, and, of course, Virginia, have often invoked campus shootings as a rationale. Some have successfully sought provisions to allow concealed weapons on campuses.

The plainest fact is that it was firearms—a Remington shotgun and a Glock pistol at NIU and a Glock and another handgun at Virginia Tech—that provided the technological capability necessary for both shooters to unleash the consequences of their mental illnesses upon


their victims and themselves. Without these particular instruments of destruction, both men would not have had the power to act in ways that affected so many innocent people. Without these instruments of destruction, our campuses would be less vulnerable. (Also, many of the 78 Americans killed by a firearm each day in 2005—the most recent year data are available for both homicidal and suicidal gun-use—might also be alive.)

I was also struck by a recent story in the NIU college newspaper, the *Northern Star*, on March 24, 2008. It was a two-paragraph blurb from the Associated Press wire that described an act of mass violence that had occurred in a shopping mall in Tsuchiura, Japan, on the previous day. Eight victims had been stabbed, including *one* who died. This story is clearly relevant to mass acts of violence in the United States and elsewhere, but it failed to generate any dialogue about the role that firearms (or culture) play in these events.

### A Sociological Point of View

Some of my colleagues have expressed a sort of exasperation when we as sociologists are asked to weigh in on why mass shootings occur and why anyone would ever do something like this. I can understand this feeling, but then I remember that sociologists are uniquely qualified to contribute to the public policy dialogue that follows these tragedies. We spend a chunk of our professional lives analyzing data to identify patterns in persons, groups, and events in order to make sense of underlying social phenomena. Among the several school shooting tragedies, we see diverse profiles of shooters, their motives, and their victims. However, there is one common pattern: The easy availability and enhanced lethality of firearms in America. Firearms are too easy to obtain and too effective at inflicting maximum lethality as quickly as possible—too quickly for law enforcement to have much of an effect in these incidents.

Preventing similar tragedies in the future is not likely to result from developing profiles of potential shooters, nor arming students, faculty, or the public to secure our campuses and communities. These wrong-minded proposals undermine the mission of colleges to be open and inviting environments, places where reflection, interaction, and intellectual growth are nurtured.

It is very difficult to explain to my young daughters why we live in a world where tragedies like NIU and Virginia Tech take place. I have explained that people sometimes do horrifying things to others and that we need to do better to help people who suffer from mental illness. But I cannot explain why our society does not limit the availability and massive lethality of firearms when it offers the most logical solution to ending mass murder in America. 



Candlelight vigil at Northern Illinois University

crime than non-college students. Rates of violent victimization at NIU are lower than the national average among college students. Moreover, I had been emphasizing how the majority of crime on campus is property crime.

After class, we entered our changed world. It is one thing to see it on TV; it is another to be there. We entered a scene with swarms of students and staff drifting away from campus, and an influx of ambulances, police, and medics from numerous surrounding communities, injured students being transported, and news helicopters circling above. I was able to get details about what was going on by listening to AM radio in my car.

As the afternoon progressed, it was revealed that the shooter was a former sociology graduate student. My immediate reaction was that had to be an error. Having taught our required classes in graduate statistics and research methods for several years, I scanned my previous class lists and concluded that it could not possibly be any of my former students. As the night progressed, we learned that indeed it was someone most of us knew and generally regarded as an excellent student prior to his leaving a year ago to enroll in another university. Soon, sociology faculty were barraged with media interview requests. We knew the guy, he was a good student, we had no indication of his instability, and we never would have predicted this.

### Mental Illness and Violence

As the counselors, the media, and makeshift memorials around Cole Hall fade away, and we gradually return to our routines, we reflect on the larger social issues that provide the backdrop for such



## Sociologists in Research and Applied Settings

This occasional column focuses on the interesting career paths and achievements of sociologists whose primary work in sociology is not in the academy or whose “extra-curricular” work outside academic settings is noteworthy for its societal or policy impact. These sociologists are engaged directly with the public, applying methods of science and their sociological expertise.

### Explaining Terror Networks in the 21st Century

by Marc Sageman, sociologist, forensic psychiatrist and government counterterrorism consultant

From sociology to medicine, to intelligence and psychiatry, my seemingly winding career path came together in the post-9/11 world of counterterrorism.

My diverse background—built on a foundation of sociology—has led me to study terror networks and to consult with various branches of the United States government, foreign governments, and various law enforcement agencies around the United States.

My latest endeavor is a position with the Intelligence Division of the New York Police Department under David Cohen, deputy commissioner for intelligence.

#### The Evolution of a Career

Having received an undergraduate degree at Harvard University, I then obtained an MD and doctoral degree in sociology at New York University.

After a tour as a flight surgeon in the U.S. Navy, I joined the Central Intelligence Agency in 1984. I spent a year on the Afghan Task Force with the CIA and then went to Islamabad from 1987 to 1989, where I ran the U.S. unilateral programs with the Afghan Mujahedin.

In 1991, I resigned from the agency to return to medicine, completing a residency in psychiatry. I’ve been practicing forensic and clinical psychiatry since 1994 and have evaluated more than 500 murderers throughout my career.

After the attacks of September 11, 2001, I found that what people were saying about the perpetrators was simply not consistent with my own experience. The Afghan-Soviet war took place during my service with the CIA, and at that time I dealt with Islamic fundamentalists on a daily basis. The insights to the fundamentalists’ beliefs and practices I gained from this work ran counter to what I was hearing in the mass media, so I decide to investigate this phenomenon.

I started by collecting biographical material on about 400 Al Qaeda terrorists to test the conventional wisdom on terrorism. Biographies came from various sources, but mostly from the records of trials, which produced thousands of pages of information. Placing the data in a matrix, I began an analysis of the 400 who all targeted the United States.

In 2004, my research was published in a book titled *Understanding Terror Networks*. My latest work, *Leaderless Jihad*, came out early this year and expands on the first to explain how Islamic terrorism emerges and operates in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

#### Applying Social Science to Counterterrorism

My doctoral degree in political sociology was useful in studying large-scale common good organizations. This helped focus on larger social patterns even in my everyday practice, where I try to combine the statistical and analytical tools of social science with individual case study. The discovery of the advances in social-network analysis and social movement theory provided valuable insights into some of the surprising aspects of the global terrorist network that I now study.

The social-network analysis of the group of 400 terrorists revealed that most commonly held beliefs about terrorists are misconceptions.

For example, as my study and other recent research shows, there appears to be no

direct link between poverty status of perpetrators and their terrorist activity. Three-quarters of the sample turned out to have upper or middle class status. Popular opinion also links terrorists with broken families, ignorance, immaturity, lack of family or occupational responsibilities, and susceptibility to brainwashing.

These are also misconceptions. The vast majority of my sample—90 percent—came from caring, intact families. Sixty-three percent had gone to college, as compared with the 5 to 6 percent that is the usual for third world populations.

The average age of those joining the jihad by Al Qaeda’s members is 26. Far from having no family or job responsibilities, 73 percent were married and the vast majority had children. Three-quarters were professionals or semi-professionals. They were mostly scientists and engineers, architects, and civil engineers.



Marc Sageman

#### Radicalization Process

As a psychiatrist, originally I was looking for disorder characteristics common to these 400 men. Only four of the 400 had any hint of a mental disorder, which is below the worldwide base rate for thought disorders. So, overall they were as healthy as the general population. Of the 19 September 11 terrorists, none had a criminal record. You could almost say that those least likely to cause harm individually are most likely to do so collectively.

Unlike the common view that places responsibility for terrorism on society or a flawed, predisposed individual, my research indicates that the individual, outside influence, and group dynamics come together in a four-step process through which Muslim youth become radicalized. These steps are just recurring common themes and should not be viewed as chronological “stages.” They can occur in any order: so there are at least 24 pathways to radicalization, defined behaviorally as the pathway to political violence.

First, significant moral violations—either experienced personally or learned about indirectly—spark moral outrage. Then, individuals interpret this outrage through a specific ideology, more felt and understood than based on doctrine. Next, adherents share this moral outrage, usually in a chat room or other Internet-based venues. The outrage resonates with the personal experiences of others. Finally, the outrage is acted on by a group, either online or offline.

In the case of my sample of 400, 70 percent joined the jihad while they were living in another country from where they grew up. When they became homesick, they tried to congregate with people like themselves, whom they found at mosques. They moved in to apartments together in order to share rent and eat together following Halal, the Muslim dietary laws. These cliques, often in the vicinity of mosques that had a militant script advocating violence to overthrow corrupt regimes, transformed alienated young Muslims into terrorists. The process of radicalization is very much a function of group dynamics. You cannot understand the 9/11 type of terrorism by focusing primarily on individual characteristics.

#### Leaderless Jihad

Group dynamics also play an important role in sustaining the motivation to carry out terrorist acts. The Al Qaeda social movement was dependent on volunteers, and there are now huge gaps worldwide in the volunteer network. The movement has now degenerated into something like the Internet. It is now self-organized from the bottom up, and is much decentralized. Networks function more like street gangs than a “high-minded” mission-driven terrorist network.

In the post-9/11 world, Al Qaeda is no longer the central organizing force that aids or authorizes terrorist attacks or recruits terrorists. It is now more a source of inspiration for terrorist acts carried out by independent local groups that have branded themselves with the Al Qaeda name.

With the new landscape of terrorist organizations, there is a ray of hope. I believe that the new zeal of jihadism is self-terminating. Eventually its followers will turn away from violence as a means of expressing their discontent.

In the meantime, sociology can provide the counterterrorism community with insights into the social contexts of terror networks, debunking the myths that currently exist among the general public and the intelligence community. ☺

## Congressional Fellow

from page 4

### Sociology at work for a Senate Committee

Jacobs looks forward to bringing her sociology training and policy experience to the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions. “My sociological training has provided a set of theories for understanding policy problems,” said Jacobs. “Sociological theories on stratification, networks, and status provide a basis for conceptualizing policy solutions to economic issues such as unemployment. Theories of institutions and path dependence provide a unique perspective on the policy process, including a theoretical basis for understanding why some policies

endure and others do not.”

Jacobs believes that bringing sociology to Capitol Hill is a two-way street. “Sociologists have a great deal to offer policymakers, and by making the tools and knowledge of the sociologist available to policymakers, we can contribute to the development of effective, solution-oriented policies. Likewise, sociologists have a great deal to learn from policymakers, and by spending some time directly engaged in the policymaking world, sociologists can generate research that more effectively advances social welfare.”

While on Capitol Hill, Jacobs has five goals she hopes to achieve. Working on HELP, Jacobs looks forward to enhancing her understanding of the policy process; developing a deeper technical knowledge

of specific policy issues; learning more about the role of empirical evidence in the policy arena; developing a network of relationships with policymakers and their staff; and diversifying her communication skills.

“I’m very excited about working with the Committee staff and the Senator, and I think the fit between the Committee’s jurisdiction and my own interests is tailor-made,” said Jacobs. “My dissertation looks at family economic insecurity, and highlights the importance of strengthening and modernizing the safety net for American families. Given the current economic crisis, the connection between the kinds of problems that my academic work examines and the very real challenges facing American families today is clear, and I look forward to learning the ropes

and putting my knowledge base to work in service of creating sound public policy.”

Jacobs is ready to enter the “day-to-day rough-and-tumble of legislative politics and policy-making” of her six-month ASA Congressional Fellowship, which begins on June 16, 2008.

In addition to serving on a congressional staff, the Fellow spends time preparing briefing materials, participating in an ASA congressional or media briefings on a timely topic, and contributing stories to *Footnotes*. The ASA Spivack Program on Applied Social Research and Social Policy administers and funds the Fellowship. The next application deadline is February 1, 2009. See the ASA website at <www.asanet.org> and click on “funding” for application information. ☺

## ASA Awards Grants to Advance Sociology

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

**Tim Bartley**, Indiana University, \$6,000 for *Global Standards in Domestic Settings: "Corporate Social Responsibility" in Practice*. The PI hypothesizes that nation states are not irrelevant in the shaping of how private standards of corporate social responsibility get put to use. He will compare two types of corporate standards—labor conditions and environmental standards in China, Indonesia, and Mexico—to investigate if a new mode of transnational private regulatory standards are adapted and translated. This research should contribute to important scholarly literatures including those on institutions and organizations, policy-making and corporate and social responsibility, and transnational social movements. In addition, the project forges links between U.S. scholars and those in Asia and Latin America.

**Linda Dorsten**, State University of New York-Fredonia and **Yuhui Li**, Rowan University, \$6,000 for *Data Collection and Modeling with Hard-to-Study But Rapidly Growing Populations: Socio-Economic Development, Ethnic Population and Elder*

*Health in China*. The PIs propose to answer the question of how elder health in China is affected by community resources in areas with high minority concentrations and limited socioeconomic development. They will test a series of strategies for measuring age and health and gather individual-level and macro-level data. Previous studies have shown contradictory findings and may incorporate misspecified models. They hypothesize that levels of inequality at province level have detrimental effects on elder health, or that macro-level variables will impact health at the micro-level.

**Lisa Esbenshade**, San Diego State University, \$6,000 for *Race, Labor and Empire*. This award is to support a mini-conference organized by the ASA Labor and Labor Movements Section and the Association of Black Sociologists to overcome the insufficient overlap among current sociologists working on the labor movement and those who focus on race. The result is a gap in both race (including critical race scholarship) and scholarship on class and the labor movement (including radical scholarship). The conference seeks to discuss current dynamics that keep workers from uniting across color lines, bring together the section on race/race relations with that of labor/labor movements. The organizers hope to advance understandings of how race and class interact.

**Michelle Inderbitzin**, Oregon State University, \$5,256 for *Research from the Inside Out: Collaborative Research and Writing with Inmates in the Oregon State Penitentiary*. This is a collaborative project to train prisoners to engage in research and writing on issues related to incarceration and changes wrought by increasing imprisonment rates, longer sentences, shift away from rehabilitation, and similar policy shifts. The PI has identified six inmates who would be the principle collaborators. The topics for investigation will focus on

four project topics: 1) society of captives; 2) impact of mandatory sentences on prison culture; 3) deterrence and death penalty; and 4) effect of less rehab-oriented and more punitive treatment.


**Mark Jacobs**, George Mason University, \$1,500 for *Global Differences in Conceptualizing Culture*. The ASA Culture section is bringing international sociologists to a session being organized for the 2009 ASA Annual Meeting. According to the PIs, although culture has become a prominent concept in U.S. sociology, it does not translate well into other sociologies both here and abroad. The aim of the session is to create a dialogue on the differing concepts of culture in American, French, Swiss, and Brazilian sociology. The award will fund the Brazilian sociologist to attend the session.

**Sigrun Olafsdottir**, Boston University, **Karen Lutfey**, New England Research Institutes, and **Patricia Rieker**, Boston University, \$3,100 for *Expanding Comparative Frames for Medical Sociology: Professionals, Patients, and the Public*. This is the latest in a series of international conferences to encourage comparative research and foster cross-national collaborations. While we know much about the relationship between social stratification in health outcomes within the United States, we lack a comparative frame of reference for these issues. According to the PI, the themes "politics and health" and "culture and health" have been especially understudied by medical sociologists, particularly at the macro-level. FAD monies will be used to fund graduate student participation in the conference and to help with a publication.

**Janet K. Shim**, University of California-San Francisco, \$6,000 for *Cultural Health Capital: Developing an Approach to Understanding Health Care Inequalities*. This study seeks to develop the PI's concept of Cultural Health Capital (CHC), defined as repertoire of cultural skills, verbal and

non-verbal competencies, and interactional styles that can influence clinical interactions accounting for social inequities in quality of health care. This qualitative exploratory study takes a dynamic, interactional approach to class and race-based inequality in health care outcomes (specifically, perceived quality of care and patient satisfaction) for those who have Type 2 diabetes or coronary heart disease. It will explore various aspects of CHC—including how patients acquire and cultivate CHC and how displays of CHC shape patient-physician interactions.

**Genevieve Zubrzycki**, University of Michigan, \$6,000 for *Nationalism, Religion, and Secularization in Quebec and Poland*. This project focuses on issues related to the relationship between state reformation, religion, and nationalism by offering a comparative perspective between Poland and Quebec, areas that offer points of convergence and contrast. The study analyzes both institutional/structural dimensions, such as the establishment of the welfare state and cultural representations. The PI states that the work will advance the field in that it will begin building a historically grounded comparative typology; lead to rethinking sociology of religion; and build theoretical bridges by relating the study of institutional-structural dimensions to the analysis of cultural representations.

FAD grants are funded through a dollar-for-dollar match by ASA and NSF. It provides awards to sociologists at all levels and all types of institutions for cutting-edge research and conferences. Send contributions to FAD, c/o Business Office, American Sociological Association, 1430 K St., NW, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20005, or call Girma Efa at (202) 383-9005, ext. 306. The program director, Roberta Spalter-Roth, can be reached at spalter-roth@asanet.org. Submissions for future rounds of the program will be done electronically. For more information visit <[www.asanet.org/cs/root/leftnav/funding/funding\\_overview](http://www.asanet.org/cs/root/leftnav/funding/funding_overview)>. 

## Sociology Majors

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comprised 13 percent of the respondents (see *What Are They Doing with a Bachelor's Degree in Sociology?* at <[www.asanet.org/galleries/Research/ASAResearchBrief\\_corrections.pdf](http://www.asanet.org/galleries/Research/ASAResearchBrief_corrections.pdf)>). Given the cohort's dominant experience of post-graduate employment (82 percent), this article describes the relationship between the skills learned as sociology majors and the skills these graduates have used on the job.

### Evaluating Methods

We find that respondents listing skills learned in their sociology major on their resumes and discussing these skills in job interviews is key in the pathway between skills they have learned and applying these skills on the job. Using these skills on the job is also related to higher job satisfaction. For example, 69 percent of majors strongly agreed that they knew how to evaluate different research methods before applying them in a study, yet 72 percent failed to list this skill on their resume (see Figure 1). Of the 28 percent who reported listing "evaluating research methods" on their resumes, 34 percent reported discussing it during the job interview. Of those who did discuss their evaluation skills during the job interview, 82 percent used this skill on their jobs. In contrast, the substantially larger group (72 percent) who did not list evaluation skills on their resumes, 80 percent did not discuss it during the job interview, and only 26 percent used this skill on the job. Even for the 31 percent who did not agree strongly that they learned to evaluate research methods, listing and discussing this skill increased the likelihood of using it on the job (not shown in Figure 1).

### Using Statistical Software


Similar outcomes are found when we follow the pathway from undergraduate reports that they had learned social science statistical packages to their use of these packages on the job. Of the 44 percent of 2005 graduates who strongly agreed that they learned this skill as a part of their sociology major, just over half listed this ability on their resume (see Figure 2). Of those who listed statistical packages as a skill on their resume, only 32 percent discussed this ability during a job interview. Just over half (52 percent) of those who listed it on their resume and discussed it during an interview used it on the job. Contrast this outcome with those who did not list the skill on their resume and did not discuss their ability to use statistical packages during a job interview; of this group 7 percent reported that they used statistical packages on the job.

**Figure 1: Pathway to Using Undergraduate Sociology Skill of "Evaluating Different Research Methods" on the Job**

Learned in Major	Put on Resume	Discussed in Interview	Used on Job
Yes: 69%	Yes: 28%	Yes: 34%	Yes: 82%
		No: 66%	No: 18%
	No: 72%	Yes: 20%	Yes: 49%
		No: 80%	No: 51%
			Yes: 63%
			No: 37%
			Yes: 26%
			No: 74%

**Figure 2: Pathway to Using Undergraduate Sociology Skill Involving Statistical Software (SAS, SPSS, Stata) on the Job**

Learned in Major	Put on Resume	Discussed in Interview	Used on Job
Yes: 44%	Yes: 53%	Yes: 32%	Yes: 52%
		No: 68%	No: 48%
	No: 47%	Yes: 17%	Yes: 21%
		No: 83%	No: 79%
			Yes: 45%
			No: 55%
			Yes: 7%
			No: 93%

These findings suggest the need for faculty members to link skills learned to students' future plans and to clarify the relationship among skills learned, communicating skills to employers, and using the skills in real-world jobs. Students should learn to list the skills they have learned and to discuss them even if the particular job for which they are applying does not appear to require them. 

Watch ASA's home page for additional research briefs from the 2007 wave of the study.



## Sociology and Genocide Studies

by Jack Nusan Porter, *International Association of Genocide Studies*

Genocide, like evil, is a “hot” commodity in today’s world. It may be one of the fastest growing fields, or at least the one most intriguing to students. I am the treasurer of the International Association of Genocide Scholars (IAGS), the largest organization in the world dedicated to genocide research and prevention. IAGS was recently nominated for a Nobel Peace Prize by several prominent people, including presidents of colleges and elected officials.

At our last IAGS conference in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina in July 2007, we had over 500 presentations, from more than 25 countries. Half of the presenters were graduate students who attended for free, courtesy of the Bosnian government. IAGS membership has doubled in the past two years to more than 400. The ratio of presentations to membership is astounding and perhaps unique. This is unbelievable growth for an academic organization. The IAGS was founded in Berlin in 1993 at a luncheon with Israel Charny, Robert Melson, Roger Smith, and Helen Fein. Our current president is former State Department official Greg Stanton; and our vice-presidents are theologian Steve Jacobs (University of Alabama) and anthropologist Alex Hinton (Rutgers University). Our first president and previous president were sociologists, Fein and Charny, respectively.

The IAGS conferences are usually held in locales where genocide has occurred. The next is planned for Kigali, Rwanda. The biggest problem is the high cost of airfare to Rwanda or Armenia or Cambodia. Alas, we will not run out of places where evil takes place. But this is what attracts young (and old) people to our conferences: The desire to do good in the world. By seeking to end or at least mitigate geno-

cide, one can make a difference. People-to-people diplomacy can make a difference. It is an exciting field and the young people who come to our conferences bring an exciting element. The world is in a better place because of them.

### Beginning of Genocide Studies

Genocide studies were founded by sociologists and other social scientists, mainly social psychologists and therapists. The founder of the field who coined the word genocide was Raphael Lemkin, a Polish-Jewish jurist and linguist with a strong sociological focus. Like the IAGS, in addition to his scholarly work that defined the field, he actively lobbied the United Nations to sign an international convention outlawing genocide until his death in the 1950s. Most countries signed it except the United States; it was not until February 19, 1948, after nearly 20 years of advocacy by the late Senator William Proxmire (D-WI), that the United States finally ratified it (Power 2002; Charny 1999).

Helen Fein, Executive Director of the Institute for the Study of Genocide, is considered the American founder of modern comparative genocide studies. Her groundbreaking book, *Accounting for Genocide*, won the ASA Sorokin Award in 1979. In addition, she also wrote *Genocide: A Sociological Perspective*, and later edited *Genocide Watch* in 1992. I taught the first course in the sociology of genocide in 1978 at the University of Lowell (today University of Massachusetts-Lowell) under the mentorship of a sociologist of the Armenian genocide, Levon Chorbajian. Other sociologists in the field include: Vahakn Dadrian, arguably the pre-eminent scholar in the field; and Leo Kuper, University of California-Los Angeles, author of *Genocide: Its Political Use in the Twentieth Century* (1981) and *The Prevention of Genocide* (1985).

By its very nature, comparative genocide is cross-disciplinary. Social scientists such as Joyce Apsel, Israel Charny, William Gamson, Anthony Oberschall, Alex Hinton, Herbert Hirsch, Ervin Staub, R. Charli Carpenter, Scott Strauss, Colin Tatz, Kurt Jonassohn, Bill Helmreich, Irving Louis Horowitz, Nechama Tec, and Jacques Semelin, developed an array of fields in the social sciences and have made important contributions.

### The Changing Field

But the discipline is constantly changing. Since my anthology, *Genocide and Human Rights: A Global Anthology* came out over 25 years ago (the first anthology in comparative genocide) the field now has its own textbooks (Jones 2006). It has moved beyond bickering over the definition, though the United Nations’ definition is still the one used most often. Today, we are ready to see any kind of mass killing—no matter how small, no matter if the intent was to kill the entire group or tribe, no matter if it is labeled genocide or not—as genocide. Governments fight over the label because it would mean they might have to intervene. President Clinton during genocides in Rwanda and Bosnia and President Jimmy Carter during Cambodia are excellent examples of leaders resisting the label genocide for political purposes.

New fields such as gendecide, wherein victimizers single out either men or women to kill or rape, have grown exponentially in recent years (Jones 2006, 2004). Sexual minorities such as homosexuals, transvestites, lesbians, and women stigmatized by “genocidal rape” are also victims of genocide. Political categories (communists in Indonesia or Kurds in Iraq, for example) should also be considered genocidal victims (Porter 2006, 1991).

With the existence of international

tribunals to bring these perpetrators to justice, the field is turning its attention to human rights violations. The “court of public opinion” is so important because nations need to hear that they are responsible and the victims need to hear our support so as to be vindicated and healed. These are exciting and dangerous times and I am proud to be a part of comparative genocide studies.

For more information, see the International Association of Genocide Scholars at <www.genocidescholars.com> and Genocide Watch at <www.genocidewatch.com>. To contact the author, email jacknusan@earthlink.net. ☺

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## A New Home and New Staff

In addition to a new headquarters in Washington, DC (see February 2008 *Footnotes*; p.1), the ASA has recently welcomed three new staff members. Be sure to make them feel welcome at their first ASA Annual Meeting in Boston.

### Jackie Cooper

joined ASA on March 3. As Media Relations Officer, Jackie will help build momentum for ASA’s public information program by generating media coverage for ASA’s members, initiatives, publications, and research. Prior to joining ASA, Jackie developed and executed public relations campaigns for nearly 20 associations and non-profits during her tenure at two public relations agencies in the Washington, DC, area. She has worked with clients such as The Advertising Council, the Association of Hispanic Advertising Agencies, the Biotechnology



Jackie Cooper

Industry Organization, Chronic Disease Directors, U.S. Pharmacopeia, the 100% Recycled Paperboard Alliance, and Safe Kids Worldwide. Jackie currently serves on the Communications Section Council of American Society of Association Executives & The Center for Association Leadership. She attended the University of Maryland, where she earned her bachelor’s degree in journalism with a concentration in public relations and a minor in sociology.

**Janine Chiappa McKenna** joined ASA as the Publications and Journals Manager in March. She was previously the Editorial Production Director for Humanities and Social Science Journals at Heldref Publications.

Janine graduated from the University of Maryland with a BA in English and a certificate in women’s studies. In her new role at ASA, Janine brings over a decade of publishing experience and a strong edi-



Janine Chiappa McKenna

torial eye. In her free time, Janine enjoys reading, watching movies, and spending time with her family, especially her husband and nearly one-year-old daughter.

### Janene Scelza

joined ASA in December 2007 as a Research Associate, assisting with survey research and data analysis of the discipline. Before her ASA position, she worked at the National Research Institute on data management for research and studies in state and national mental health practices, including syntax coding and analysis using SPSS. She has a BA in political science from the University of Central Florida and a cumbersomely titled MA from Georgetown University in which she focused on the social and economic impacts of information decentralization. With an unhealthy appetite for obscure pop culture, she writes online zines and blogs on film and music in her spare time. ☺



Janene Scelza

## Wilkinson

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Illinois University, wrote, “She is a prolific scholar, mentor, role model, and an unselfish, supportive colleague. Therefore, an [endowed professorship] named in her honor at her alma mater and institution where she has spent most of her academic career, is an honor most deserved. In whatever program or office she has held in the profession, she has always included women, African Americans, and other people of color, who were less visible in the profession. Congratulations and best wishes.” And James E. Blackwell, professor of sociology emeritus at the University of Massachusetts-Boston, added, “In establishing the endowed professorship, the University of Kentucky honors the long and distinguished career of one of our premier sociologists. The high esteem and respect of her colleagues for her contributions as a scholar and to the profession is evident by their elevation of her to outstanding leadership roles in national and regional sociological organizations as well as in her superb chronicles of African American life and culture in Kentucky. I am deeply honored to join in this richly deserved tribute to a scholar and friend.” ☺



# ASA Forum



## 50th Anniversary of *The Sociological Imagination*

Given that Mills' book was voted by the ISA as the second most influential book for sociologists published during the 20th century (Weber's *Economy and Society* was first), many will delight that *Teaching Sociology* is coming out with a special issue on the significance of the book. Yet, despite this influence, I believe sociology has failed to build on Mills' book. Instead of the breadth of his vision of "the sociological imagination"—to which we continue to give lip service—we have achieved 46 ASA Sections that chop up our discipline, with specialists rarely communicating across them. Compare Mills' emotional commitment with what occurs in our journals, our meetings, or in *Footnotes*: We appear to have moved backward rather than forward, opting for advancing a profession rather than moving toward what Mills called "the promise of sociology."

I will quote from the article that I submitted to *Teaching Sociology*:

"Mills was a Moses who took social scientists to the Promised Land yet was unable to enter it himself. Yet here we are, next to that Promised Land, or 'the promise of sociology.' I am convinced that our failure to move into it at this time in history may well decide the future of the human race. Do we have the guts, the understanding and the ability to change what is required to enter that land? Can we come to see ourselves as the only individuals on earth who have already developed the basis for providing leadership in moving toward fulfilling the promise of sociology?"

These are of course vague words, although they do share Mills' optimism and commitment. On a more specific note, I suggest that we celebrate *The Sociological Imagination* by reading a book by 11 philosophers of science: *Value-Free Science? Ideals and Illusions* (2007). According to the authors, a value-neutral stance is neither possible nor desirable for the advancement of science:

"If the content of science—not just its application—can and must involve values, then presenting scientific results as entirely neutral is deceptive. It means ignoring the value assumptions that go into science and the value implications of scientific results. Important value assumptions will be hidden behind a cloak of neutrality in public debates over policy and morality" (p. 4).

I should reveal that I am the founder of the Sociological Imagination Group, and am concerned with escalating world problems. I am someone convinced that we sociologists are able at this time in history to move decisively toward fulfilling "the promise of sociology." I urge readers to visit <[www.sociological-imagination.org](http://www.sociological-imagination.org)>, participate in the meetings of the Sociological Imagination Group (July 31-August 1), or participate on these matters at the Association for Humanist Sociology meeting (November 6-9). What these times call for is nothing

less than a movement throughout the social sciences of individuals as deeply committed as Mills was to developing a more profound understanding of world problems, and to counter the invisibility of our discipline throughout the media by making their voices heard as public social scientists.

Bernard Phillips

## More on the ASA Trip to China

Like Leslie Irvine (*Footnotes*, July/August 2007), I think it is regrettable that the American Sociological Association has decided to sponsor a trip to China, led by our ASA President. My concern stems from the fact that China's human rights situation remains deplorable.

According to the report on human rights in China posted by the U.S. State Department ([www.state.gov](http://www.state.gov)), China "is an authoritarian state" in which "the government's human rights record remained poor, and in certain areas deteriorated." It goes on to say, academic freedom, freedom of speech, of press, of religion, of use of the Internet, of assembly and association, of movement within and outside the country, and workers' rights are all curtailed; "[government] corruption remained an endemic problem"; and "trafficking in persons remained a serious problem."

China leads the world in executions of prisoners. China probably leads the world in harvesting organs from executed prisoners. For half a century, China has engaged in cultural genocide in Tibet. Members of the Falun Gong continue to be persecuted.

This is an incomplete list of China's human rights shortcomings.

Anyone is free to visit China. But, why is the ASA—an organization with some commitment to human rights (*Footnotes*, November 2005)—sponsoring a trip to China? A careful reading of the eight-page brochure available on the ASA website reveals that the trip is essentially upscale tourism, with little serious academic content. The itinerary shows that the group will "meet with representatives of the Institute of Sociology at the China Academy of Sciences" on the first (and most-jet-lagged day). This is one of two events before lunch. Near the end of the trip, the group will "meet with professors and students of the sociology department" at Fudan University. In between, and quoting the brochure, the "itinerary includes all the expected highlights: In Beijing, the Great Wall and Forbidden City; the famed Terracotta Warriors; tranquil gardens and temples; a special Peking duck banquet; the Temple of Heaven, one of the finest creations of the Ming Dynasty; a banquet at [an] elegant ... Restaurant; a Dumpling Banquet, featuring 20 varieties of traditional Chinese dumplings; the Han Emperor's Tomb; and the lovely Su Causeway, made famous by the Song Dynasty poet Su Shi. During the 10-day trip, the group will explore magnificent private gardens; stroll through bamboo groves, and enjoy a memorable farewell banquet.

The brochure states, "China is a land of history and refinement unparalleled in the world." I wonder if Tibetan Buddhists, members of Falun Gong, and relatives of prisoners whose organs have been harvested for sale would agree?

Ted Fuller, Virginia Tech

## More on High School Sociology

As a faculty member who has supervised high school teachers for 15 years and presented/ published papers on high school sociology, I add my observations to the recent debate on high school sociology. While valid problem areas have been cited, there are also possible solutions.

**Why are so few sociology courses offered?** Reasons suggest Boards of Education do not recognize sociology's value to a student's education. They feel the concepts are irrelevant or too controversial. Also, teachers who initiate such courses must ensure adequate enrollment. Unfortunately in today's world, "The stake is too high for students and society to not provide opportunities for students to develop their sociological imagination, to see the structures behind the façade or beneath the surface of the social world" (Nyugen). The solution is to raise the public's perception of sociology. Locally, this can be accomplished by faculty working directly with teachers and pre-service teachers. Also, as the North Central Sociological Association has done, state Associations can develop specialized workshops. Nationally, there are the ASA High School Affiliate and State Representative programs.


**Why are sociology courses often of poor quality?** With the nationwide stress on high school math and science courses, we may find that "...sociology and other elective subjects are increasingly squeezed out of the high school curriculum." What is tested is taught. Since sociology isn't tested, the form and content of courses vary. The solution is found at the state level. In North Carolina, the Department of Public Instruction has standards for high school sociology; this is not the case nationwide. Locally, I have worked with colleagues to write a supplemental workbook for high school sociology aligned with our state standards.

**Why are teachers often unprepared to teach sociology?** This is a result of their pre-teaching experience. Weaknesses include: a) differing university guidelines for teaching certification, b) Social Science Methods often taught in the College of

Education, not in Sociology, and c) student teaching is usually done in history. This results in inadequate training in sociology. The solution requires local initiatives. Sociology faculty need to become part of the certification process. Or, according to the NC High School representatives, present workshops on teaching sociology at social studies conferences.

Another reason is that there is little contact between teachers and university faculty. Faculty work in teaching is often not valued or rewarded due to the "...perceived divergence between the 'research' oriented track of the university and the 'teaching' focus in primary and secondary schools..." (Luhr). But, as Noguera (1998) notes: "If public education is indeed in 'crisis'...then one might expect that universities, as centers of research and advanced learning, would be both a logical and appropriate resource for assistance. To the extent that this is not occurring, we must also ask ourselves why."

A solution I participate in is the ASU-Public School Partnership. This consortium of eight school districts works in disciplinary groups, suggesting and implementing changes in teacher training, curriculum alignment and testing.

Thus, there are problems with solutions. While the ASA can deal with issues of general disciplinary concern, better high school sociology results from local initiatives. 

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



## announcements

## Corrections

February 2008 Science Policy item on **Steven Murdock** as the new head of the U.S. Census Bureau should have mentioned his affiliation as the Allyn R. and Gladys M. Cline Professor of Sociology at Rice University.

**Ann R. Tickamyer's** affiliation was incorrectly listed in the February and March issues of *Footnotes*. She is at Ohio University.

## Call for Papers

## Meetings

**2008 Association for the Study of Higher Education (ASHE) Conference**, November 5-8, 2008, Jacksonville, FL. Theme: "Research and Practice: Embracing Connections." Conference divisions include students; organization, administration, and leadership; policy, finance, and economics; teaching, learning, and assessment; faculty, international; and context, foundations, and methods. To learn more about the conference and submit a proposal, visit <[www.ashe.ws/2008conference.html](http://www.ashe.ws/2008conference.html)>. Contact: Patricia L. Farrell, Executive Director, (517) 353-8768; pfarrell@msu.edu; <[www.ashe.ws](http://www.ashe.ws)>.

**Bodies on Display**, November 7-8, 2008, McCord Museum, Montreal, QC. A two-day colloquium organized by the McCord Museum of Canadian History in collaboration with the Costume Society of America, Northeastern Region, and with the McCord Museum exhibition "Reveal or Conceal." With the growing scholarly interest in addressing the body in many academic disciplines, this colloquium aims to foster a dialogue among those in the academic setting who study the body as it relates to dress and fashion and dress as an embodied practice with those who approach it from the museum, material culture, living history, and design perspectives. For more information, visit <[www.mccord-museum.qc.ca/en/activities/colloquia](http://www.mccord-museum.qc.ca/en/activities/colloquia)>. Abstracts due June 13, 2008. Contact: cynthia.cooper@mccord.mcgill.ca.

**National Science Foundation Workshop**, September 22, 2008, Arlington, VA. Theme: "Using Human Resource Data from Science Resources Statistics to Study the Science and Engineering Workforce." The United States collects extraordinarily high-quality data on the science and engineering workforce. A key component is the SESTAT data (<[sestat.nsf.gov/](http://sestat.nsf.gov/)>) collected by the National Science Foundation, Science Resources Statistics (SRS), which integrates three databases: The National Survey of College Graduates, The National Survey of Recent College Graduates (NSRCG), and the Survey of Doctorate Recipients. The sampling frame for the latter, the Survey of Earned Doctorates, is also overseen by SRS. The workshop will bring together users and potential users of SRS-restricted data. Current users and potential users who wish to be considered for participation should submit a two-page narrative to [ecokrxw@langate.gsu.edu](mailto:ecokrxw@langate.gsu.edu). Current users will each have 15 minutes to summarize their work; potential users will each make a short presentation concerning the research question they would address if they were to gain access to the data. Deadline: May 30, 2008. Contact: Paula Stephan at [pstephan@gsu.edu](mailto:pstephan@gsu.edu).

## Meetings

**July 3-5, 2008**. Control or Care of the Self Sociology of the Subject in the 21st Century, University of Hamburg. For more information, visit <[www.wiso.uni-hamburg.de/index.php?id=4599](http://www.wiso.uni-hamburg.de/index.php?id=4599)>.

**June 23-25, 2008**. What's Working in Community Development?, Arcadia University, Nova Scotia, Canada. For more information, visit <[www.horizonscda.ca/upcoming](http://www.horizonscda.ca/upcoming)>.

**August 1-2, 2008**. Mini Conference on Race, Labor and Empire, Northeastern University O' Bryant African-American Institute, Boston, MA. For more information, visit <[www.laborstudies.wayne.edu/ASA/2008Miniconference](http://www.laborstudies.wayne.edu/ASA/2008Miniconference)>.

**August 1-4, 2008**. Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS) Summer Meeting, Boston, MA. Theme: "Feminist Scholarship, Activism, and Professional Development." For more information, visit <[www.socwomen.org](http://www.socwomen.org)>.

**September 22, 2008**. *National Science Foundation Workshop*, Arlington, VA. Theme: "Using Human Resource Data from Science Resources Statistics to Study the Science and Engineering Workforce." The workshop will bring together users and potential users of SRS-restricted data. Contact: Paula Stephan at [pstephan@gsu.edu](mailto:pstephan@gsu.edu).

**October 12-14, 2008**. *SAGE's Fourth National Conference on LGBT Aging*, Marriott New York at the Brooklyn Bridge. Theme: "It's About Time: LGBT Aging in a Changing World." Contact: Karen Taylor, Director of Advocacy & Training, Services & Advocacy for GLBT Elders (SAGE), 305 Seventh Avenue, 6th Floor, New York, NY 10001; (212) 741-2247; [ktaylor@sageusa.org](mailto:ktaylor@sageusa.org).

**November 5-8, 2008**. *2008 Association for the Study of Higher Education (ASHE) Conference*, Jacksonville, FL. Theme: "Research and Practice: Embracing Connections." For more information, visit <[www.ashe.ws/2008conference.html](http://www.ashe.ws/2008conference.html)>. Contact: Patricia L. Farrell, Executive Director, (517) 353-8768; pfarrell@msu.edu; <[www.ashe.ws](http://www.ashe.ws)>.

**November 7-8, 2008**. *Bodies on Display*, McCord Museum, Montreal, QC. For more information, visit <[www.mccord-museum.qc.ca/en/activities/colloquia](http://www.mccord-museum.qc.ca/en/activities/colloquia)>. Contact: cynthia.cooper@mccord.mcgill.ca.

## Funding

**Science, Technology, and Society (STS)**. STS considers proposals that examine historical, philosophical, and sociological questions that arise in connection with science, engineering, and technology, and their respective interactions with society. STS has four components: Ethics and Values in Science, Engineering and Technology (EVS), History and Philosophy of Science, Engineering and Technology (HPS), Social Studies of Science, Engineering and Technology (SSS), Studies of Policy, Science, Engineering and Technology (SPS). The components overlap, but are distinguished by the different scientific and scholarly orientations they take to the subject matter. STS encourages the submission of hybrid proposals that strive to integrate research involving two or more of these core areas. STS provides the following modes of support: Scholars Awards, Standard Research Grants and Grants for Collaborative Research, Postdoctoral Fellowships, Professional Development Fellowships, Doctoral Dissertation Research Improvement Grants, Small Grants for Training and Research, Conference and Workshop Awards, and other funding opportunities. Full proposal date: August 1, 2008. For more information, visit <[www.nsf.gov/pubs/2008/nsf08553/nsf08553.htm?govDel=USNSF\\_25](http://www.nsf.gov/pubs/2008/nsf08553/nsf08553.htm?govDel=USNSF_25)>.

**The Effect of Racial and Ethnic Discrimination/Bias on Health Care Delivery (R01)**. The relationship of race and ethnicity to health disparities is complex. Racial and ethnic minorities suffer disproportionate morbidity and mortality from chronic diseases such as cancer, heart and lung diseases, blood and sleep disorders, diabetes, and stroke. While these differences can be partially explained by differences in lifestyle, health-seeking behavior, and financial access to care, these factors do not entirely explain differences in incidence, treatment, or outcomes. For more information on grants involving these issues visit: <[grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PA-08-083.html](http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PA-08-083.html)>.

**Visiting Member Awards for 2009-2010 in the School of Social Science**. The School of Social Science each year invites as members up to 20 scholars from a large applicant pool. Visiting Members are expected to pursue their own research, but the school organizes a seminar on the year's focus and a weekly lunch at which members as well as invited guests present their ongoing work. The school is not wedded to any particular intellectual or disciplinary approach. It encourages social scientific work with a historical and humanistic bent. For more information, visit <[www.sss.ias.edu/applications/announcement.html](http://www.sss.ias.edu/applications/announcement.html)>.

**The Van Alen Institute and the Social Science Research Council** are pleased to announce the 2008-2009 New York Prize Fellowship in Sustainable Cities and the Social Sciences. For more information about the fellowship at <[www.vanalen.org/nyprize/fellowship\\_awards\\_ssrc.html#ssrc](http://www.vanalen.org/nyprize/fellowship_awards_ssrc.html#ssrc)>.

## Competitions

**SUNY Press Dissertation/First Book Prize in African American Studies**. SUNY Press is proud to announce a new competition for the best single-authored dissertation or first book manuscript in the field of African American studies. We seek nonfiction manuscripts that engage any dimension of African American experience, whether historical or contemporary. The competition is open to scholars in all disciplines, but we especially encourage work that speaks effectively across disciplines and projects that offer new perspectives on concerns central to the field of African American studies. The winner will receive a publication contract with SUNY Press and a \$3,000 advance. Runners up may also be considered for publication with SUNY Press. All submissions must be postmarked by July 1, 2008. Contact: Larin McLaughlin, Acquisitions Editor, SUNY Press, 194 Washington Ave., Ste. 305, Albany, NY 12210; [larin.mclaughlin@sunypress.edu](mailto:larin.mclaughlin@sunypress.edu).

**Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS) Cheryl Allyn Miller Award**. SWS has established an award for graduate students and recent PhDs working in the area of women and paid work, employment and self-employment, informal market work, and illegal work. The award is supported by a bequest from the family of the late Cheryl Allyn Miller, a sociologist and feminist who studied women and paid work. The purpose of the award is to recognize a sociology graduate student or a recent doctorate whose research or activism constitutes an outstanding contribution to the field of women and work. This contribution may take the form of scholarly or policy research or activism. It may be completed work or work in progress, but should not be a proposal for future work, and should be sufficiently close enough to completion that the applicant can concisely describe and contextualize the contribution to the field. The award is \$500. Applicants must be graduate students or have received their PhD in 2007 or 2008 and belong to SWS. (Applicants may join at the same time they apply for the award.) Submissions must include a 2- to 3-page curriculum vitae, a cover page, an abstract, and a paper of no more than 30 double-spaced pages, including bibliography in a style suitable for submission to a scholarly journal. The abstract/cover page should include applicant's name, address, telephone number, email, and the date the PhD was completed. Self-nominations are accepted. Do not include any nominating letters. Applications must be postmarked by June 15, 2008. Send three copies of all application materials. Please print on both sides. Contact: Ivy Kennedy, Department of Sociology, 801 22nd St., NW, Suite 409, Washington, DC 20052; [ivyken@gwu.edu](mailto:ivyken@gwu.edu); <[www.soc-women.org/](http://www.soc-women.org/)>.

## In the News

Organized by Subject Area

## Aging and the Life Course

Nicholas Danigelis and Stephen Cutler, both of the University of Vermont, and Melissa Hardy, Pennsylvania State University, had their *American Sociological Review* article on aging and attitudes summarized in a March 10 *Washington Post* "Science Notebook" story. The study was also cited by UPI on March 7, the *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* on March 18, and the *Chicago Tribune* on March 23. Danigelis was interviewed by Vermont Public Radio for a March 26 segment on the study.

**Barbara Mitchell**, Simon Fraser University, was quoted in a March 25 *USA Today* article about baby boomers' concerns over their adult children's life plans for her research revealing parental frustration.

**Clive Seale**, Brunel University, was cited in a March 11 *Washington Post* article about dying alone. Seale's research, published in *Social Science and Medicine*, found that the media portray dying alone as a fearful fate, often the outcome of an undesirable personal character.

## Children and Youth

**Peter Bearman**, Columbia University, and **Hannah Brückner**, Yale University, were cited for their research on teens and abstinence pledges in a March 30 *New York Times* magazine article about abstinence clubs on college campuses.

**Murray Straus**, University of New Hampshire-Durham, was cited in a March 18 *USA Today* article about his research suggesting that children whose parents spanked them may have a greater chance of sexual problems later.

**Nikki Jones**, University of California-Santa Barbara, had her research on violence among teenage girls profiled in an April 6 *Courier-Post* (Cherry Hill, NJ) article on Jones' lecture about the field research she did in Philadelphia.

## Community and Urban Sociology

**Stefanie DeLuca**, Johns Hopkins Univer-

sity, participated in an August 16, 2007, National Public Radio interview about her research on the Moving to Opportunity housing voucher experiment. Her research was originally featured in a story on neighborhood effects in *The Washington Post* on August 14, 2007.

**Peter Dreier**, Occidental College, was quoted in a March 15 *Los Angeles Times* article about whether the city received its fair share of state housing funds.

**James M. Jasper**, City University of New York Graduate Center, was quoted in a March 7 *Philadelphia Inquirer* article about the movements of Americans and two women who chose to return to their childhood homes.

**Robert Sampson**, Harvard University, is quoted in a March 21 *New York Times* article about a plan in Washington, DC, to replace a housing project with a mixed-income community in which former residents would be welcomed back. Sampson commented on the unintended consequences of housing vouchers for low-income residents.

**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* February 6, *The Sunday Times* February 9, BBC News February 12, *The Times of India* February 17, and *Foreign Policy's* Passport blog March 3.

## Crime, Law and Deviance

**Andrew Beveridge**, Queens College, was cited in a March 11 Associated Press article for his study of community representation within jury pools in Hillsborough County, NH. Beveridge's study found that most jurors were white and older and not representative of minorities and young people in the area. The story ran on *BostonHerald.com*, *Boston.com*, and several New Hampshire news websites.

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

## 2008 CITASA PRE-CONFERENCE AND GRADUATE STUDENT WORKSHOP

## "Worlds of Work: Communication and Information Technologies"

Communication and Information Technologies Section of the American Sociological Association (CITASA)

July 31, 2008  
Boston, MA





Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
Sidney-Pacific Graduate Community Building  
70 Pacific Street Cambridge, MA 02139

The CITASA pre-conference and graduate student workshop is open to members of CITASA, the ASA, and the general public. This year's pre-conference builds on the "Worlds of Work" theme of the 103rd Annual Meeting of the ASA. A detailed program including paper abstracts can be found at <http://citasa.org/pre-conference>.



## announcements

## Have you...

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

ASA Members are invited to submit news of such professional accomplishments to Footnotes Announcements section; send your news to [footnotes@asanet.org](mailto:footnotes@asanet.org).

**Philip Dolce**, Bergen Community College, was quoted in a March 26 article in *The Record* (Hackensack, NJ) about his federally funded "Gangs in Suburbia" project, designed to help prevent teenagers from joining gangs.

**Aaron Doyle**, Carleton University, was quoted in a March 18 Canadian Press article about the release of surveillance video capturing a murder in Toronto. The article was published in newspapers throughout Canada.

**Amy Fitzgerald**, University of Windsor, had her research on violence in communities with slaughterhouses cited in an April 3 posting on *The New York Times* Freakonomics blog.

#### Sociology of Culture

**Robert C. Bulman**, Saint Mary's College of California, was quoted in a March 23 article in *The Journal Gazette* (Fort Wayne, IN) about how movie catch phrases enter the popular culture.

**Peter Dreier**, Occidental College, wrote a critical review of the popular TV show about urban Baltimore, *The Wire*, for the winter 2008 issue of *Dissent* magazine.

**Amitai Etzioni**, George Washington University, gave perspective to a March 30 *Washington Post* article about popular culture's movement from sentimentality to sarcasm. Etzioni commented on the disconnect between emotions in people's lives and the entertainment they consume.

**Jeanne Fleming**, *Money* magazine and CNNMoney.com columnist, was quoted in numerous articles about a book she recently co-authored that examines the role money plays in personal relationships. Among the publications in which she was quoted are: *The Washington Post* January 6, *The Los Angeles Times* February 3, *The Baltimore Sun* December 25, 2007, *The New York Post* January 24, and, in Canada, *Maclean's* on January 9. She also discussed money-and-relationships problems on a number of radio and television programs, among them: NPR's *Tell Me More* January 14 and ABC's *Good Morning America* January 8.

**Shirley Laska**, University of New Orleans, was quoted in a March 16 Associated Press article about the erosion of bayou culture in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina. The article appeared in *The Boston Globe*, *The Washington Post*, and other media outlets across the country.

**Patricia Leavy**, Stonehill College, was quoted in a March 10 article released by the Canwest News Service and published by *The Montreal Gazette*, *The Windsor Star* and *Winnipeg Free Press*. The article discussed charitable giving and celebrity associations with charitable causes.

**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 *New York Times*. Schwartz proposed that the series taps into a fascination with transitions in women's roles.

**Jonathan Wynn**, Smith College, was quoted in an April 1 *New York Times* article about pranks and practical jokes.

#### Economic Sociology

**Peter Dreier**, Occidental College, was quoted in the January 3 *Denver Post* about the mortgage meltdown.

**Paul Schervish**, Boston College, was the subject of a March 9 "Idea Lab" article in *The New York Times* about his 23-year research on what makes the rich donate and who are their philanthropic recipients.

**Gregory D. Squires**, George Washington University, published an op-ed about inequality and subprime mortgages in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* on March 9.

#### Sociology of Education

**Stefanie DeLuca**, Johns Hopkins University, wrote a column for *USA Today* on February 26 explaining why delaying college enrollment hinders bachelor's degree completion.

#### Environment and Technology

**Morten Ender**, **Bruce Keith**, and ten of their undergraduate students, all of the United States Military Academy at West Point, had their Alternative Spring Break project in New Orleans featured in a March 27 article in *The Times-Picayune* newspaper. The article highlighted the second year of the civic re-vegetation and beautification project in which the students participated in the Lakeview section of New Orleans.

**Setsuko (Seiko) Matsuzawa**, Sewanee: The University of the South, was interviewed by Radio Puerto Rico on civic environmental activism in China. The interview was broadcast in Puerto Rico, Northern Mexico, and Fresno, CA, as well as throughout the western United States.

#### Sociology of Family

**Suzanne Bianchi**, University of Maryland, was quoted in a March 24 *Washington Post* article about birth order and time that parents spend with their children. She commented on an economist's research that shows firstborn children get more time with their parents than subsequent children.

**Scott Coltrane**, University of California-Riverside, **Oriel Sullivan**, Ben Gurion University, **Shirley Hill**, University of Kansas, and **Pamela Smock**, University of Michigan, were cited in a March 6 Associated Press article for their role in a Council on Contemporary Families report summarizing recent studies on family dynamics. The article on the relative contribution of husbands and wives to housework ran in *The Columbus Dispatch*, *The Huffington*

*Post* website, and a number of news websites around the country.

**Frank Stafford**, University of Michigan, was quoted in an April 4 Reuters article about his research that shows husbands create extra housework for their wives. His research was also covered by UPI, *The Ann Arbor News*, and media outlets across the country.

**Arlie Russell Hochschild**, University of California-Berkeley, discussed the reasons for the increase in parents hiring consultants to help with child rearing in a March 8 article in *The Washington Post*.

**Marcia Millman**, University of California-Santa Cruz, commented on the relationships of sisters in a March 18 article in *The New York Times* about exposed fabricating author Margaret Seltzer and her whistleblower sister.

#### International Migration

**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, the editor of *New Faces in New Places: The Changing Geography of American Immigration*, asserts that immigrants are more mobile and increasingly settling in suburban areas.

#### Latino/Latina Sociology

**Edward Telles** and **Vilma Ortiz**, both of the University of California-Los Angeles, had their book, *Generations of Exclusion*, included in an article in the March 24 issue of *Newsweek*. The article discusses economic and social changes among Mexican-American families.

#### Sociology of Law

**J. Steven Picou**, University of South Alabama, was quoted in a February 26 Associated Press story about oral arguments presented to the U. S. Supreme Court regarding the punitive damage award for the Exxon Valdez oil spill litigation. The story ran in newspapers such as the *Kansas City Star* and the *The Times-Picayune*.

#### Medical Sociology

**Christopher Browning**, Ohio State University, was quoted in a March 25 *HealthDay News* article about his research published in *Urban Studies* that indicates that neighborhoods may have a major influence on the amount people exercise. The article received widespread coverage online and in daily newspapers across the country.

**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.

**Rachel Kimbro**, Rice University, was cited in a March 11 *HealthDay News* article for her research in the March/April of *Health Affairs*, which found that immigrants with low levels of education fared better in health outcomes compared with native-born Americans, regardless of race or ethnicity.

**John Robinson** and **Steven Martin**, both of the University of Maryland, received media attention for their research findings on Americans and sleep. MSNBC.com, *The Washington Post*, and several other news outlets reported on the report, *Not So Deprived: Sleep in America, 1965-2005*.

**Abigail C. Saguy**, University of California-Los Angeles, was quoted in a March 18 *San Diego CityBeat* article about the fat acceptance movement in the context of public attitudes about body size, health, and stigmatization.

#### Organizations, Occupations and Work

**Riley E. Dunlap**, Oklahoma State University, was quoted in a March 4 *New York Times* article about a conference of climate change skeptics in New York City

sponsored by the Heartland Institute.

**Sylvia Fuller**, University of British Columbia, was interviewed and/or had her research on job mobility and wage trajectories cited in media outlets such as *The Chicago Sun-Times* on March 20, KGO-AM March 20, KCSN-FM March 24, and various television affiliate websites around the United States. Fuller's research appeared in the February issue of the *American Sociological Review*.

**Jerry A. Jacobs**, University of Pennsylvania, was interviewed for a segment about the 40-hour work week on WHY-FM, the National Public Radio affiliate in Philadelphia. Jacobs discussed his book *The Time Divide* and his related research on the show *Radio Times*.

**Vicki Smith**, University of California-Davis, was quoted in a March 25 *Sacramento Bee* story about the employment vulnerability of disabled workers.

#### Peace, War and Social Conflict

**Ronald Berger**, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater, was interviewed about the Holocaust and his family's survival of it for *The Exchange* program on Iowa Public Radio (IPR) on March 5. He was also interviewed about this topic for the *Classical Music* program on IPR on March 3.

**Peter Dreier**, Occidental College, was quoted in the *Pasadena Star-News* on March 19 on his views on the anti-war movement.

**Morten Ender**, United States Military Academy at West Point, was quoted in a front-page *USA Today* article on March 20 examining the demographics trends of the nearing 4,000 American soldier deaths since the beginning of the war in March 2003.

**David R. Segal**, University of Maryland, was quoted in *The News & Observer* (Raleigh, NC) regarding the aging membership of veterans' organizations on January 20, and in the *Express-News* (San Antonio, TX) and the *Houston Chronicle* on Texas producing more Army recruits than any other state on January 23. He was quoted in *Spero News* on changes in the military profession on February 15 and in *USA Today* on large American cities that have had no fatalities in the Iraq war on February 19. He was quoted in *The Sydney Morning Herald* (Australia) on the demographic composition of the American military on March 15 and in a number of publications by Agence France Presse regarding marriages between American service personnel and Iraqi civilians on March 20. He was also interviewed for an article published in the *New York Review of Books* on April 3 about America's volunteer army and their motivations for service.

**Mady Wechsler Segal**, University of Maryland, was interviewed for the lead article in the February 24 *Washington Post Magazine*, about military women in combat in Iraq.

**Christina Weber**, North Dakota State University, was interviewed for a March 31 segment on Minnesota Public Radio about how the changing role of women in the Iraq war affects the women who have been deployed.

#### Political Sociology

**Nancy Ammerman**, Boston University, was quoted in a March 19 *Chicago Tribune* article about Sen. Barack Obama's March 18 speech on race.

**Peter Dreier**, Occidental College, coauthored an essay in the spring issue of *Dissent* magazine about the political history of a folk song written as a campaign song for a 1949 Progressive Party candidate. He also had two articles published in *American Prospect*: An analysis of how wealth and income influence voting behavior among whites on March 25 and an article about the role of organizers in Sen. Obama's presidential campaign February 1. Dreier authored an article for the February 19 issue of *The Nation* about

the enthusiasm of Obama supporters, and wrote five columns for *The Huffington Post* website during 2008.

**Charles Gallagher**, Georgia State University, was interviewed by the nationally syndicated Newhouse News Service for a February 10 article on race and white male voting patterns.

**Philip Kasinitz**, City University of New York-Graduate Center, was interviewed on March 17 by BBC Radio's Caribbean Service about the inauguration of New York Governor David Patterson, the first U.S. governor of West Indian descent.

**Amy Liu**, California State University-Sacramento, was quoted about the results of a university poll about political issues in an article in the March 19 issue of the *Sacramento Bee*.

**Mark Oroman**, had his letter to the editor of *AM New York* published in the March 31 issue. The letter concerned Hillary Clinton's "misspoke" incident and Roger Clemens' "misremembered" testimony before Congress suggesting that the two recall Senator Moynihan's observation that we are not entitled to our own facts.

**Orlando Patterson**, Harvard University, published an op-ed piece in the March 11 *New York Times* about the "red phone" Hillary Clinton advertisement and was quoted in a March 19 article in *The New York Times* about Sen. Barack Obama's March 18 speech on the subject of race.

**Mary Pattillo**, Northwestern University, commented on Sen. Barack Obama's appeal to black professionals in a March 17 *Washington Post* article.

**Robert Putnam**, Harvard University, was cited in an April 1 Associated Press article about presidential candidate Hillary Clinton's April Fools' Day joke challenging rival Barack Obama to a bowling match. The article referenced Putnam's book *Bowling Alone*.

**Saskia Sassen**, Columbia University, was quoted in an April 1 *Chicago Tribune* article about Chicago's bid for the 2016 Olympics. Sassen asserted that the personal appearance of a political candidate in support of the Olympic bid could be an asset.

#### Sociology of Religion

**Nancy Ammerman**, Boston University, **John Barnshaw**, University of Delaware, and **Janja Lalich**, California State University-Chico, were quoted in an April 9 *LiveScience* article, published on MSNBC.com, about the Texas compound of the Fundamentalist Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

**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. He noted that Americans have become increasingly tolerant of other cultures and faiths.

**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*.

**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.

**Barry Kosmin**, Trinity College, was quoted in a March 19 *USA Today* article about religion and changing notions of sin. He commented on changes in what society deems acceptable behavior.

**D. Michael Lindsay**, Rice University, was quoted in a February 29 Associated Press article about the erosion of religious denominational loyalty. He discussed the changing religious landscape in the United States, pointing to his survey of people in positions of power at major



announcements

evangelical organizations. The article ran in the *San Francisco Chronicle*, *Forbes.com*, the *Houston Chronicle's* *HoustonBelief* blog and *Examiner.com*.

**Race, Gender and Class**

**Shyon Baumann**, University of Toronto, had her research on gender and attraction covered by UPI and the *National Post* on March 18. She found that men of all races are more attracted to fair-skinned women, while women often fall for men with dark complexions.

**Juan Battle**, City University of New York-Graduate Center, **Darnell Hunt**, University of California-Los Angeles, and **Earl Wright**, Texas Southern University, were quoted in a February 7 *Diverse Issues in Higher Education* article on black perceptions of a deepening social split between poor and middle-class blacks.

**Stephen Steinberg**, Queens College and City University of New York-Graduate Center, was quoted in an April 6 article in the *Baltimore Sun* on the popular website Stuff White People Like.

**Racial and Ethnic Minorities**

**Jennifer Bratter**, Rice University, was featured in a March 31 *New York Times* article about the national dialogue on mixed race and the notion of an "authentic race."

**Tracy Dietz**, University of Central Florida, was quoted in an April 2 article in the *Orlando Sentinel* about increasing racial disparities at nursing homes. She commented that whites are more likely to live in assisted-living facilities.

**Ronald Mincy**, Columbia University, **Pamela Oliver**, University of Wisconsin-Madison, and **Alford Young, Jr.**, University of Michigan, were quoted in an article about black male incarceration in the February 7 issue of *Diverse Issues in Higher Education*.

**Sociology of Sexualities**

**Martin Monto**, University of Portland, was interviewed on Elliot Spitzer and why men seek out prostitutes on National Public Radio's *All Things Considered* March 12 program, on WAMC Northeast Public Radio on March 11, and by *The Oregonian* for an article appearing on March 13.

**Ryan Spohn**, Kansas State University, was quoted in a March 31 article in *The News Journal* (Wilmington, DE) about a lawsuit in which a woman claimed her ex-boyfriend gave her a sexually transmitted disease. He asserted that the suit reflected American's changing views about STDs and about what should be kept private.

**Judith Treas**, University of California-Irvine, was quoted in the March 27 issue of *U.S. News & World Report* debunking concerns about an "infidelity epidemic" in an article on unfaithful spouses in light of the Eliot Spitzer scandal.

**Sudhir Venkatesh**, Columbia University, was quoted in a March 18 *San Diego Union-Tribune* article and a March 15 *Morning Edition* segment on National Public Radio about prostitution in the wake of the Eliot Spitzer scandal.

**Ronald Weitzer**, George Washington University, was quoted in articles on Eliot Spitzer and prostitution in *The New York Times* (March 16), *Los Angeles Times* (March 15), *Associated Press* (March 11, 12, and 22), *The Plain Dealer* (March 21), *Atlanta Journal-Constitution* (March 11), and *The New York Times* (April 7). He was also a guest on a prostitution show on KFVB all-news radio, Los Angeles (March 31).

**Awards**

**Wendell Bell**, Yale University, was recently honored by the Association of Professional Futurists who voted his two-volume work, *Foundations of Futures Studies: Human Science for a New Era*, among the top 10 "most important futures works" in the recent past as well as the classics.

**Stefanie DeLuca**, Johns Hopkins Uni-

versity, was awarded the William T. Grant Scholars Award, a major fellowship for early-career scholars conducting high-quality research. DeLuca has also received funding this year from the Spencer Foundation, the Annie E. Casey Foundation, and the American Educational Research Association.

**Shirley Hill**, SWS president-elect, received the Midwest Sociological Society's Distinguished Book Award for her book *Black Intimacies: A Gender Perspective on Families and Relationships*.

**Saskia Sassen**, Columbia University, received the 2007 Robert Jervis and Paul Schroeder Award from the American Political Science Association International History and Politics Section for her book *Territory, Authority, Rights*.

**Mady Wechsler Segal** and **David R. Segal**, both of the University of Maryland, received the United States Military Academy at West Point Department of Behavioral Sciences and Leadership Distinguished Former Faculty Award on April 5, 2008.

**Steven Stack**, Wayne State University, **Liqun Cao**, Eastern Michigan University, and **Amy Adamczyk**, City University of New York, were awarded the MacNamara Award, given annually by the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, for the best article published in their three venues. Their article, "Crime Volume and Law and Order Culture," appeared in *Justice Quarterly* in June 2007.

**Barry Wellman**, University of Toronto, received the International Communication Association's Communication Research as an Open Field Prize given to a researcher who has "made important contributions to the field of communications from outside the discipline of communications."

**Transitions**

**Lawrence Rhoades**, Director of the Division of Education & Integrity, retired March 1, 2008, after serving 31 years for the U.S. government. Under his watch, the Office of Research Integrity implemented numerous educational programs for research integrity and the Responsible Conduct of Research that has benefited countless research institutes while improving the state of integrity in research.

**People**

**Monica Boyd**, University of Toronto, was recently elected for a two-year term as President of the Academy of Social Sciences, Canada's National Academy, the Royal Society of Canada (RSC).

**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."

**David Schleifer**, New York University, received a John C. Haas long-term fellowship from the Chemical Heritage Foundation.

**Ida Harper Simpson**, Duke University, was recognized with the Southern Sociological Society's highest honor, admission to the Roll of Honor, on April 10, 2008. The first woman to receive this honor, she is recognized for her five decades of scholarship in the study of work, occupation, and family.

**Members' New Books**

**Duane F. Alwin**, Pennsylvania State University, *Margins of Error: A Study of Reliability in Survey Measurement* (John Wiley & Sons, 2007).

**H. B. Cavalcanti**, James Madison University, *Gloryland: Christian Suburbia, Christian Nation* (Praeger, 2007).

**Angie Y. Chung**, University at Albany,

*Legacies of Struggles: Conflict and Cooperation in Korean American Politics* (Stanford University Press, 2007).

**Jeanne Fleming** and **Leonard Schwarz**, *Money* magazine and CNNMoney.com, *Isn't It Their Turn to Pick Up the Check? Dealing with All of the Trickiest Money Problems Between Family and Friends - from Serial Borrowers to Serious Cheap-skates* (Free Press, 2008).

**Judith M. Gerson**, Rutgers University, and **Diane L. Wolf**, University of California-Davis, Eds., *Sociology Confronts the Holocaust: Memories and Identities in Jewish Diasporas* (Duke University Press, 2007).

**Jane A. Grant**, Indiana University-Purdue University, *The New American Social Compact: Rights and Responsibilities in the Twenty-first Century* (Lexington Books, 2008).

**Max Haller**, University of Graz, *European Integration as an Elite Process. The Failure of a Dream?* (Routledge, 2008); *Die Gesellschaft Österreichs. Sozialstruktur und sozialer Wandel* (Campus, 2008).

**Victoria L. Johnson**, University of Missouri-Columbia, *How Many Machine Guns Does It Take to Cook One Meal? The Seattle and San Francisco General Strikes* (University of Washington Press, 2008).

**Jennie Jacobs Kronenfeld**, Arizona State University, Ed., *Inequalities and Disparities in Health Care and Health: Concerns of Patients, Providers and Insurers*, Vol. 25 of *Research in the Sociology of Health Care* (Elsevier Publishers, 2008).

**Edith King**, University of Denver, *Sociology for Educators in the Post-9/11 World* (Thomson Publishers, 2008).

**Clara E. Rodriguez**, Fordham University, *Heroes, Lovers, and Others: The Story of Latinos in Hollywood* (Oxford University Press, 2007).

**Other Organizations**

**Michigan State University**. The African Atlantic Research Team (AART) of the sociology department at Michigan State University received the "Excellence in Diversity" Award from the Office of Inclusion and Intercultural Initiatives for 2008. The honor includes a \$2,500 award for the team and a special video produced that highlights AART's achievements in excellence in diversity and inclusion. In August of 2007, Michigan State University's Sociology department's AART members participated in the First Annual Conference on Afro-Hispanic Studies Across the Disciplines hosted by the University of Ghana's Kwame Nkrumah Institute.

**Caught in the Web**

**The Immanent Frame**. The Social Science Research Council (SSRC) has launched a new collective blog on secularism, religion, and the public sphere. Edited by SSRC program officer and research fellow Jonathan Van Antwerpen, The Immanent Frame hosts an ongoing discussion of Charles Taylor's latest book, *A Secular Age*. Other blog topics have included secular criticism, religious pluralism, realism in international relations, and the "return" of religion in American higher education. Contributors to The Immanent Frame have also responded to the assassination of Benazir Bhutto; reflected on the debate over headscarves in Turkey; debated the role of evangelicals in the Presidential primaries; and discussed Francis Ford Coppola's recent film, *Youth without Youth*, which was based on a novella by scholar of religion Mircea Eliade. <[www.ssrc.org/blogs/immanent\\_frame/](http://www.ssrc.org/blogs/immanent_frame/)>.

**International Sociological Association (ISA) E-Bulletin**. As an organ of the ISA, the E-Bulletin aims to cater to the various needs of the organization as well as its

diverse community of members in varied socio-cultural settings. It is conceptualized as a forum through which the various ISA members are able to engage in debates and communication regarding the intellectual activities of national associations and research committees of the ISA. It is a forum for showcasing the work, practices, ideas, and voices of the diverse community of sociologists; engaging in substantive, ethnographic, demographic, theoretical, historical and critical research; and operating out of different locations. Every issue will include a very brief editorial and carry at least two pieces of theoretical interest (short essays, addresses, reflections) by sociologists from different parts of the world. Published in March, July, and November, article submissions to the E-Bulletin must have sociological value and interest for an international community of social scientists. We welcome all submissions in the following categories: (1) Feature essay (up to 4000 words) (2) In Conversation with... (3) Reflections on... (up to 3000 words) (4) Forum (200-400 words) (5) Photo essays, audio, and video clips (6) Reporting a Conference/Workshop. All communications should include a contact name and address, including an email address. The deadline for submissions is the first of the month before each of the three issues. Contact: Editor, Department of Sociology, National University of Singapore, 11 Arts Link, Singapore 115750; 0065-65165076; fax 0065-67779579; ebulletineditor@yahoo.com.

**RacismReview.com**, launched in 2007, is a sociology blog produced and maintained by former ASA President, Joe Feagin, Texas A&M University, and Jessie Daniels, CUNY-Hunter College. RacismReview.com is intended to provide a credible and reliable source of social science information for journalists, policymakers, high school and college students, and members of the public seeking solid evidence-based research on and analysis of "race," racism, ethnicity, and immigration issues, especially as they shape U.S. society and government policy in a global setting. RacismReview.com also provides substantive analysis on local, national, and global resistance to racial-ethnic oppression, including antiracist activism. Additional contributors include Adia Harvey Wingfield, Jose A. Cobas, Claire Renzetti, and other scholars and researchers from sociology and other social science disciplines at a variety of institutions across the United States and overseas.

**Website of the National Associations and Other Collective Members of the International Sociological Association.**

At the moment it does not contain much information, but it is being constantly updated. The first task is to try to build up websites for those countries that do not have them. From among such countries we would like volunteers to come forward and supply us with information. We are open to any ideas as to how to develop this website, both individual country websites and the site as a whole. <[www.ocf.berkeley.edu/~intlisa/](http://www.ocf.berkeley.edu/~intlisa/)>.

**Summer Programs**

**Summer School on Cultural Dimensions of Politics in Europe 2008 (CDPE2008)**. July 2-9, 2008, Prague, Czech Republic. The founder of the European Spring/Summer Institute and the Summer School on Crime, Law and Psychology, the Prague's Centre for Public Policy (Centrum pro verejnou politiku-CPVP), has teamed up with professors from Poland, the United States, and the United Kingdom to launch a Summer School on Cultural Dimensions of Politics in Europe 2008. The Summer School is a week-long academic program designed to bring together 30 undergraduate and graduate students of various nationalities and academic backgrounds from all parts of the world. The program is designed for those who are interested in and would like to learn more about the cultural aspects of political institutions and processes. The program is aimed at drawing closer attention to the cultural dimensions of political institutions and processes in Europe. For more information, visit <[www.cdpe.cpvp.cz](http://www.cdpe.cpvp.cz)>. Final deadline is May 15, 2008. Contact: CDPE2008, Centrum pro verejnou politiku, Vyzjedova 510, 190 11 Prague 9, Czech Republic; +420 737 679 605; fax +420 281 930 584; cdpe@cpvp.cz.

**Summer Workshops on Quasi-Experimental Design and Analysis in Education**. Tom Cook, Northwestern University, and Will Shadish, 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 seeking to improve the

**Task Force on Teaching Ethics Seeks Case Studies**

The ASA Task Force on Teaching Ethics throughout the Sociology Curriculum is compiling a collection of case studies to be used in a variety of courses. These will be available for access online. In this respect, we would be delighted to receive additional case studies. Cases may be real or fictional, but real cases should use fictitious names.



It would be useful if the courses that the case(s) would be appropriate for could be identified and if some discussion questions could be provided for class use.

All submissions should be emailed to Earl Babbie at [ebabbie@mac.com](mailto:ebabbie@mac.com).

*Thanks for your partnership in this important project.*



## announcements

quality of the quasi-experiments. 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. 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/qeworkshop.html>.

## Deaths

**Robert Dentler**, who won the 2007 ASA Sociological Practice Award, passed away on March 20, 2008.

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

**Charles Tilly**, Columbia University, died of lymphoma on April 29 at the age of 78.

## Obituaries

**Karen Bloom**  
1945-2008

Karen Bloom, age 62, passed away on Sunday, March 16, 2008, at home with her family at her side.

She was born to Raymond and Margaret (Lienhardt) Dodson on November 15, 1945, in Evanston, IL. She spent her childhood in Park Ridge, IL, and later moved to Fridley, MN, where she finished high school. She received bachelor's and master's degrees at the University of Minnesota. She married Terry Bloom in 1968 and they had two children, Jeff and Melanie. She devoted many years to raising her children, participating actively in their lives, coaching soccer, and leading

a Girl Scouts troop, among many other activities.

She later worked in various jobs in communication. She worked for 15 years as the managing editor for the *American Sociological Review*, retiring in 2004. She loved outdoor activities, spending time with "The Grapes," attending MSO and APT, and being with her family. Her great passion was breeding and training her award-winning Flat-Coated Retrievers. She also taught dog training classes. Karen will be missed by Terry, her husband of 40 years; Jeff and his wife Jennifer Balkan; Melanie and her husband Brian Penly; her granddaughter, Zoia Penly; countless friends and relatives; and her beloved dogs, Belle and Cici.

In lieu of flowers, the family suggests that you make a memorial contribution to the charity of your choice in Karen's name. We will all miss her beautiful smile and warm heart in so many ways.

*Adapted from Madison.com*

**Robert A. Dentler**  
1928-2008

Robert A. Dentler, professor emeritus of sociology at the University of Massachusetts-Boston, died on March 20, 2008. The cause of death was geriatric myelodysplasia, a bone marrow disorder.

Recipient of the ASA's 2007 Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology, Robert A. Dentler received his PhD in Sociology at the University of Chicago (1960) and his MA in Sociology at American University (1954). He earned an MA in English Literature (1950) and a B.S. in Political Science (1949) at Northwestern University. Before his interests shifted to sociology, he served as an Intelligence Officer for the U.S. government (1952-54), as an English teacher (1950-52) and as a Crime and Court Reporter for the Chicago City News Bureau (1949).

In a letter nominating Dr. Dentler for the Distinguished Career Award, Joyce Ann Miller, president of Keystone Research Corp., said his work "illuminates the ways in which the practice of sociology can contribute to the betterment of the human condition."

Prior to joining the Department of

Sociology at the University of Massachusetts-Boston (UMass), Dentler was Senior Sociologist and Education Research Area Manager for Abt Associates, Inc. (1979-83), Dean of Education and University Professor of Education and Sociology at Boston University (1972-79), Director of the Center for Urban Education, New York City (1965-72), and Professor (and Associate Professor) of Sociology and Education, Teachers College, Columbia University (1962-72). He also taught at Dartmouth College (1961-62), the University of Kansas (1959-61), the University of Chicago (1957-59), Dickinson College (1954-57) and the U.S. Army War College (1955-57).

Bob Dentler was Professor of Sociology at UMass Boston from 1983 until his retirement in 1992 and he continued to teach there on a part-time basis for many years. He directed UMass Boston's Graduate Program in Applied Sociology (1985-87) and was a popular instructor of and mentor to graduate students, encouraging "all those young enough in spirit to plunge into the river of social life" (remarks at the 2007 ASA Annual Meeting). Dentler also served at UMass Boston as Acting Dean of Education and Director of the Institute for Learning and Teaching (1987-88), Faculty Associate in the William Monroe Trotter Institute (1995-99), and Senior Fellow in the McCormack Institute of Public Affairs (1993-94).

In his long and distinguished career, Bob Dentler sought to apply the methods and theories of sociology to the improvement of society and the achievement of social justice. He pointed to a statement by Emile Durkheim in *The Division of Labor in Society* as one of many sources of inspiration: "Why strive for knowledge of reality if this knowledge cannot serve us in life?" In what he regarded as the high point of his applied work, Dentler served as a court-appointed expert for Judge W. Arthur Garrity and helped to design Boston's controversial school desegregation plan. Subsequently, he contributed his expertise to school desegregation efforts in many other states.

Reflecting on this work, former colleague and Eastern Sociological Society President James A. Blackwell observed, "Bob's unwavering commitment to equal educational opportunity was no better reflected than in his persistent work on the desegregation of public school systems, as well as his expert witness testimonies in higher education desegregation cases. I also knew him as a strong family man devoted to Helen and to their children and their families."

"He had a deep and abiding desire for achieving justice," said Charles Willie, Harvard Graduate School of Education and a court-appointed master who oversaw desegregation in Boston's schools. "He would have nothing to do with a plan that wasn't designed to achieve justice. Justice as he saw it was justice for people of color as well as for white people. It was justice for people of limited income as well as for affluent people. That was something that stayed with him."

Robert Dentler authored or co-authored (or coedited) 15 books, more than 40 journal articles and book chapters, and numerous research reports and newspaper articles. He served as President of the Society for Applied Sociology (2005), Chair of the ASA's Sociological Practice Section (1998), Editor of the *Sociological Practice Review* (1989-92), and Associate Editor of the *Evaluation Review* (1982-85). He served on the Boards of Directors of the Institute for Responsive Education (1977-1979) and the Roxbury Children's Service, Inc. (1974-79), as Senior Scientist for the Southwest Regional Laboratory in Los Alamitos, California (1990-93), and as an advisor or consultant to many other government agencies and non-profit organizations.

Dr. Dentler is survived by his wife of 58 years, Helen Hosmer Dentler, three children, and six grandchildren. Donations in his memory may be made to the Robert Dentler Memorial Fund (to support poetry writing at Northwestern University), 1125 East Broadway, Box 146,

Glendale, CA 91205.

*Russell K. Schutt, University of Massachusetts Boston*

**John Freeman**  
1944-2008

John H. Freeman, a leader in the field of entrepreneurship and a professor at the University of California-Berkeley's Haas School of Business, died of an apparent heart attack at his home in Lafayette, CA, on March 3. He was 63.

Freeman joined UC-Berkeley in 1975 as an assistant professor at the School of Business Administration, which predated the Haas School. He went on to serve as the Helzel Professor of Entrepreneurship and Innovation at the Haas School and was a member of the school's Organizational Behavior and Industrial Relations Group.

Since 1993, he was the faculty director of the Lester Center for Entrepreneurship and Innovation. In 1997, Freeman founded the Berkeley Entrepreneurship Laboratory, an off-campus business incubator for Haas School students and recent graduates starting their own businesses.

He received the Max Weber Award from the ASA Section on Organizations, Occupations, and Work in 1992 for *Organizational Ecology*, a trail-blazing book he co-authored in 1989 with Michael T. Hannan, now a professor of organizational behavior at Stanford University.

Their book said that organizations that are reliable and accountable survive, but also are beset by a high degree of inertia and resistance to change. The authors also proposed that change is so disruptive that it can put many firms out of business. *Organizational Ecology* and its scholarly examination of how business enterprises emerge, grow, and dissolve is now a central tenet of organizational studies.

Tom Campbell, dean of the Haas School, called Freeman "a great scholar, a leader in the field of entrepreneurship, a devoted supporter of our school and an inspired teacher. Most of all, he was a good man, husband, and father. We will miss him deeply."

Leo Helzel, an adjunct professor emeritus of entrepreneurship and business law at the Haas School, endowed the chair held by Freeman. He noted that Freeman had a unique ability for melding the practical, business world expertise of adjunct faculty members with the requirements of academia.

Jerome Engel, executive director of the Lester Center, worked closely with Freeman during the past 20 years. He credited Freeman for helping to develop the still young, cross-disciplinary field of entrepreneurship and for emphasizing its applications for start-up businesses. The latter emphasis has added greatly to the international success of the Haas School's entrepreneurship program, he said.

Freeman and Engel co-authored an article, "Models of Innovation: Startups and Mature Corporations," that appeared in the 50th anniversary issue of the Haas School journal *California Management Review*.

Before his death, Freeman had been heading a team of 14 UC-Berkeley professors from different disciplines who are conducting research on the causes and consequences of entrepreneurship in the United States. They are exploring areas such as job creation and destruction, differing processes through which companies are started and developed, and the impact of a pool of stakeholders that extends beyond company founders. The project is funded by a \$600,000, two-year grant to the Lester Center from the Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation of Kansas City. It is expected to continue for four years and reach a funding total of \$1.2 million.

Freeman was known for his devotion to students. Jaz Banga, a student and an entrepreneur at the Haas School, recalled meeting Freeman in 2000 at the UC-Berkeley Business Plan Competition. "He grilled our team pretty hard about

our business plan and gave us advice and a lot of 'tough love,'" he said. Over the years "Freeman was so much more than a professor. He touched the hearts and minds of every one of our employees. He was there to encourage, course correct, and just plain motivate during the times we just wanted to give up."

A native of Rochester, NY, Freeman earned his AB degree from Washington and Lee University in Lexington, VA, in 1966 and his master's degree and PhD from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1970 and 1972, respectively.

During his career, Freeman served as an editor of several top journals in sociology and business, including the *Administrative Science Quarterly*, the *American Journal of Sociology*, and the *American Sociological Review*. He also advised many start-up businesses.

Freeman was fond of fishing, camping, skiing, and international travel.

Freeman is survived by his wife, Diane, and five children: Chris Freeman of Centennial, CO; John Freeman Jr. of Iowa City, IA; Jennifer Freeman of Denver, CO; Sarah Freeman of West Hollywood, CA; and Amanda Bielskis of Walnut Creek, CA. Other survivors include a sister, Mary Freeman-Dove of El Granada, CA, and eight grandchildren. His family asks that in lieu of flowers, contributions be made to the American Diabetes Association, P.O. Box 11454, Alexandria, VA 22312.

*Kathleen Maclay, University of California-Berkeley News Office*

**Ralph Lane, Jr.**  
1923-2007

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

In 1958, Lane joined the sociology department at the University of San Francisco (USF) and taught on the USF campus for 30 years until his retirement in 1988. In 2004, with his wife Joan, he established the Joan and Ralph Lane Center for Catholic Studies and Social Thought at USF.


Lane was born on May 8, 1923, in New Rochelle, NY. After receiving his bachelors and masters degrees from Columbia University, and a doctorate in sociology from Fordham University, he taught at Manhattan College (1949-50) and at Fordham University (1948-55). Between 1955 and 1957, he served as a cultural affairs officer at the American Embassy in Kabul, Afghanistan. He joined the faculty of the University of San Francisco in 1958 and shortly thereafter founded its Department of Sociology. He remained at USF until his retirement in 1988.


In 1971, Lane served as President of the Association for the Sociology of Religion. His published materials primarily focused on aspects of Catholicism. His research covered areas of religiosity, Catholics as a status group, Catholic marriage and family life in the United States, Catholic charismatics, and the sociology of the parish. Lane also co-authored *Sociology: An Introduction* (with Jack H. Curtis and John A. Coleman), a sociology textbook widely used during the 1960s and 1970s. After retiring, Lane published two volumes of poetry, *Do I Grow Old?* and *Peripeteia*, and at the time of his death was at work on his third.

While a faculty member at USF, Lane was active in the formation of the USF Faculty Association, serving on the original six-person steering committee in 1975. He was a pioneer in the area of community-based learning and in 1962 founded the Student Western Addition Project (SWAP). Through this program USF students provided health education and assistance, neighborhood cleanup and tutoring programs in the Western Addition neighborhood adjacent to USF. By 1968, SWAP was the largest student organization on campus with approximately 250 members.

Lane will be remembered by his students and faculty colleagues as a

## Fellowships in the Social Sciences and Humanities






The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars announces the opening of its **2009-2010 Fellowship competition**. The Center awards academic year residential fellowships to men and women from any country with outstanding project proposals on national and/or international issues. Topics and scholarship should relate to key public policy challenges or provide the historical and/or cultural framework to illuminate policy issues of contemporary importance.

Fellows are provided private offices, access to the Library of Congress, Windows-based computers, and research assistants.

**The application deadline is October 1, 2008.** For eligibility requirements and application guidelines, please contact the Center. If you wish to download the application or apply online, please visit our website at [www.wilsoncenter.org](http://www.wilsoncenter.org).

**Scholar Administration Office**  
One Woodrow Wilson Plaza  
1300 Pennsylvania Ave., NW  
Washington, DC 20004-3027  
[fellowships@wilsoncenter.org](mailto:fellowships@wilsoncenter.org)  
Tel: 202-691-4170  
Fax: 202-691-4001





announcements

figure of enormous integrity, social responsibility, and justice. He is survived by his wife, Joan, and their children, Ralph and Margaret, and eight grandchildren. A memorial liturgy was celebrated in his honor on October 12, 2007. Lane led a life in full embrace of the world and culture in which he lived. As a scholar, poet, teacher, husband, father, and philanthropist, his many accomplishments are a magnificent testament to his faith, intellect, integrity, and belief in justice and peace. He leaves the world a better place by the way in which he lived.

Jennifer E. Turpin, University of San Francisco, Dudley L. Poston, Jr., Texas A&M University

**Melvin Pollner**  
1940-2007

Mel Pollner died at the UCLA Medical Center on November 2, 2007. He had been diagnosed with lung cancer in April, and maintained an upbeat, uplifting outlook despite little progress with several sequences of treatment. His family, friends, and colleagues sorely miss his lively intelligence, warmth, humanity, and humor. The University of California-Los Angeles (UCLA) Department of Sociology, where he taught for almost 40 years, is diminished by the loss of an invaluable colleague and teacher and a leading practitioner of ethnomethodology, one of its signature specialties.

Mel was a sociologist who really liked people. He went out of his way to chat with friends and colleagues, to find out about their lives, to commiserate with their troubles, and to recognize their skills and accomplishments. He made these occasions memorable through his interest, warmth and humor. Being with Mel was a joy; he lit up casual contacts, hallway encounters, family and social gatherings, seminars and colloquia, and even faculty meetings.

Mel's sense of humor is reflected in his sociological work. Just as his humor used surface understandings to play with alternative meanings, so his sociology builds on alternate interpretations and interactional possibilities. A committed ethnomethodologist, Mel worked to identify and analyze the taken-for-granted assumptions and practices that people use to sustain the sense of being in the same "real world" and hence to produce a meaningful social life—dizzing inquiries that he pursued to profound levels with a light empirical touch.

Mel was a pivotal, integrative figure among ethnomethodologists, having studied with and been mentored by Erving Goffman, Harold Garfinkel, and Aaron Cicourel. After graduating from City University of New York in 1962, Mel was headed to the University of Wisconsin when he read Goffman's *Presentation of Self in Everyday Life* and changed course to University of California-Berkeley. Like many of those studying with Goffman at this time, Mel became interested in the work of Garfinkel, and while using the computers at the UCLA Medical Center in the summer of 1964, he began to consult with Garfinkel. He completed his MA at Berkeley in 1966 and then transferred to University of California-Santa Barbara to complete his graduate studies under the direction of Cicourel. He joined the UCLA faculty in 1968.

Within ethnomethodology, Mel's major contribution lay in analyzing how people create and sustain a sense of living in an objective, intersubjectively shared world—in short, how people "do" ordinary reality. Just as Evans-Pritchard had analyzed Azande witchcraft as an internally coherent and impermeable system of beliefs and practices, so Mel treated Western notions of reality as "a cultural system which patterns the actions and utterances of members and is drawn upon by them as a way of ordering their projects and circumstances." In a series of influential articles and in his book, *Mundane Reason* (1987), he examined the ways in which this "objective" reality is produced and sustained in

ordinary interaction. Particularly critical to this process is the resolution of innumerable "reality disjunctures" (i.e., conflicting versions of events, facts, etc.) in ways that preserve the sense of one common world. In an article with Lynn Wikler in 1985, Mel provided a detailed case study of these processes, analyzing how a family produced and sustained a version of their five-year-old daughter as of normal intelligence and verbal competence against clinical diagnoses of profound retardation.

In a 1991 *ASR* article "Left of Ethnomethodology," Mel lamented ethnomethodology's turn away from radical reflexivity. He argued that such reflexivity, while tending to "unsettle ceaselessly... provides a purchase on deep and novel levels of practice... through which [fundamental] points are made, grounds established, and versions of reality secured against subversions."

Mel's writings, particularly his work on mundane reason and radical reflexivity, have continuing currency among ethnomethodologists, and have influenced a broad swath of late-20th century social thought. His work is widely cited by social theorists and researchers in science studies, social problems, and the sociology of medicine and mental illness.

Mel was also a sociologist of unusual breadth. Trained in survey research at Berkeley, he published articles in *Public Opinion Quarterly*, *Sociological Inquiry*, and the *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*. I worked with him on a series of ethnographic studies of psychiatric emergency teams and the dynamics of researcher/researched relationships. He also published analyses of humor and narrative practices in Alcoholics Anonymous, and the social construction of stock market bubbles.

Throughout his career, Mel was an inspiring and devoted teacher. In earlier years he taught large undergraduate lecture courses introducing students to ethnomethodological ideas full bore. In later years he focused specifically on the sociology of mental illness, selectively working in ethnomethodological insights. He was a demanding yet supportive graduate instructor, continuing to work with students beyond their dissertations.

Mel devoted much of his time and energy to his family. He celebrated his 44th wedding anniversary with Judy in June 2007, an extremely close and mutually supportive as well as long-lasting marriage. He was extremely proud of his children, Leslie and Adrian, both of their character and outlook on life, and of their achievements in the worlds of public policy and lawyering, respectively.

Robert Emerson, University of California-Lost Angeles

**Charles Tilly**  
1929-2008

Charles Tilly, the Joseph L. Buttenwieser Professor of Social Science, passed away on April 29 after a long battle with cancer. He was 78.

Tilly, who had a joint appointment with Columbia University's Departments of Sociology and Political Science, is widely considered the leading scholar of his generation on contentious politics and its relationship with military, economic, urban, and demographic social change. Craig Calhoun called Tilly "one of the most distinguished of all contemporary social scientists," adding: "He is the most influential analyst of social movements and contentious politics, a path-breaker in the historical sociology of the state, a pivotal theorist of social inequality."

"His intellectual range and level of productivity are virtually unrivaled in the social sciences," said Columbia University Sociology Chair Thomas DiPrete.

During the course of his 50-year career, Tilly's academic expertise covered urbanization, industrialization, collective action and state-making, and his most recent work explored social relations, identity, and culture. His primary interest concerned Europe from 1500 to the

present, but his work extended to North America and other parts of the world as well.

Tilly is well known for his generosity to students. Many recall thanking Tilly for his mentorship, only to receive the response: "Don't thank me, just do the same for your students."

One important training ground he offered to students was a succession of informal seminars, co-launched with his former wife Louise in their living room 40 years ago when he was a professor at the University of Michigan. Once titled the "Think, Then Drink" workshop, the name changed to the "Workshop on Contentious Politics" and was held regularly at Columbia for more than a decade. Many students continued to participate well past graduation and into their own professorship tenures.

"Much as his own scholarship transcended traditional disciplinary boundaries, these vibrant discussions brought a diverse array of professors and students together in an ongoing conversation that represented the best of historical social science," said former student and close friend Wayne Te Brake, now a professor of history at Purchase College. "Participants enjoyed Tilly's 'egalitarian rules for presentation, critique and intervention.'"

Tilly was born May 27, 1929, in Lombard, IL, and studied at Harvard University, earning a bachelor's degree magna cum laude in 1950 and his PhD in sociology in 1958. He also studied at Balliol College, Oxford, and the Catholic University of Angers, France, and served in the U.S. Navy during the Korean War. Before arriving at Columbia in 1996, Tilly taught at the University of Delaware, Harvard University, the University of Toronto, the University of Michigan, and The New School for Social Research. In addition, he held several short-term research and teaching appointments at universities throughout Europe and North America during the course of his career.

Tilly was a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, the Sociological Research Association, and the Ordre des Palmes Académiques.

In addition to his theoretical and substantive interests, Tilly wrote extensively on the subject of research methodology. His writings touched on epistemology, the nature of causality, process analysis, the use of narrative as a method for historical explanation, mechanism-based explanations, contextual analysis, political ethnography, and quantitative methods in historical analysis, among many topics.

During his lifetime Tilly received several prominent awards, including: the Common Wealth Award in Sociology (1982), the Amalfi Prize for Sociology and Social Sciences (1994), the Eastern Sociological Society's Merit Award for Distinguished Scholarship (1996), the American Sociological Association's Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award (2005), the International Political Science Association's Karl Deutsch Award in Comparative Politics (2006), the Phi Beta Kappa Sidney Hook Memorial Award (2006), and the Social Science Research Council's Albert O. Hirschman Award (2008).

In addition, he was awarded honorary doctorates in social sciences from Erasmus University, Rotterdam (1983), the Institut d'Etudes Politiques, University of Paris (1993), the University of Toronto (1995), the University of Strasbourg (1996), the University of Geneva (1999), the University of Crete (2002), the University of Québec at Montréal (2004), and the University of Michigan (2007). In 2001, Columbia's sociology graduate students named Tilly the Professor of the Year.

He authored, co-authored, edited or co-edited 51 published books and monographs and over 600 scholarly articles. His major works include *The Vendée: A Sociological Analysis of the Counter-Revolution of 1793* (1964); *As Sociology Meets History* (1981); *Big Structures, Large Processes,*

*Huge Comparisons* (1984); *The Contentious French* (1983); *European Revolutions 1492-1992* (1993); *Cities and the Rise of States in Europe: A.D. 1000 to 1800* (1994); *Popular Contention in Great Britain, 1758-1834* (1995); *Durable Inequality* (1998); *Transforming Post-Communist Political Economies* (1998); *Dynamics of Contention* (2001); *Social Movements 1768-2004* (2004); *Trust and Rule* (2005); *Why?* (2006); and *Democracy* (2007).

"Professor Tilly will be remembered as an extraordinarily generous and innovative scholar and teacher by a vast network of colleagues, students and friends around the country and across the globe," said Te Brake.

Tilly is survived by his former wife (and sometimes collaborator), Louise; his brothers, Richard and Stephen, and sister Carolyn; his children, Chris, Kit, Laura, and Sarah; their spouses Marie, Steve, Derek, and David; his grandchildren, Amanda, Charlotte, Chris, Abby, Ben, Jon, and Becky; and his great-grandchildren, Jamie and Julian.

Originally sent to the New York Times by the Columbia University Department of Sociology

**Kay Michael Troost**  
1947-2007

Our colleague Kay Troost, 60, passed away unexpectedly due to illness on December 5, at his home.

Having been on medical leave for several semesters, he was excited to reach the age when he could retire to spend time with his other interests. The evening he died was a day after removing the last of his books from storage in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology.

Being one of Kay's sociology colleagues and friends at North Carolina State University since the day he interviewed in 1977, I remember Kay for many things. First of all, he was brilliant. I discovered this early on, and he kept unintentionally reminding me of it. Among other academic topics, we had many great discussions about social psychology.

Early in our friendship, I asked Kay to come talk about family sociology in my introductory sociology class. He did. No more mild-mannered Mr. Kent. His lecture was a dynamic, energized presentation. I learned a lot as well—about him and about family sociology.

His wife, Kris, related after his memorial service that he had to learn to perform for large classes. She added, "He worked hard at it and took it seriously.... He really wanted to give the students understanding and skills that would help them live their lives." That he did, making the world a better, more-enlightened place.

Kay and Kris met at Carleton College in Minnesota, his home state, where they both graduated. He received his MA and PhD in sociology in 1976 from the University of Minnesota and taught at Holy Cross College before coming to North Carolina State University (NCSU).

I recall his excitement about learning Japanese for his travels to Japan and his studies of Japanese higher education along with the work of his wife whose doctorate is in Oriental art. Kay's scholarly interests and service as a member of NCSU's first class of Japan Center Fellows are well known across the university. From our former political science colleague, Joel Rosch,

His leadership was a major factor in the success of that program. As part of his Fulbright fellowship, Kay worked at Hiroshima University where he was a well-regarded teacher and scholar. His good work there on Japanese science education meant that others from NCSU like myself were held in high esteem. His work at the University and in the community opened doors that allowed others to conduct their research more successfully.

Although noted for scholarship, Kay's interests ranged well beyond the university. Once I asked him about a rare garden plant that was totally unfamiliar to me. Instantly, he not only told me what it was but began citing experimental studies from agronomy journals on how to grow it.

Kay also will certainly be remembered for his interest in tropical fish. Among the many varieties of fish, aquatic plants, and snails he raised and maintained, there was the line of guppies he had been developing since he was in grade school. How many generations of guppies is that? How many guppies is that?

Indeed, Kay maintained tanks and ponds containing fish of many kinds. It's difficult to imagine a ton of tropical fish, but the weight of all the little fish Kay raised and tended during his lifetime should easily amount to a ton! As I think of this, I can imagine his knowing smile and almost hear him say, "You know, that's probably true!" It was the kind of accomplishment in which he delighted. And as Kay often cautioned many of us and our children on the care of our own aquariums, "A fish's favorite food is other fish."

For those of us who knew Kay beyond our professional work roles, we know that he led a neighborhood and community life that was rich beyond sociology and even beyond his passions for tropical fish and visionary gardening.

As sociology colleague Bob Moxley said, "Kay also had another life—a civic engagement side of his life—that many people never knew about." Kay enthusiastically served on citizens boards for the City of Raleigh. Among Kay's many concerns were the parks and recreational opportunities provided by the city, for limiting the use of pesticides, and for a bond to support Raleigh's parks.

Being both one of Kay's departmental colleagues and one of his neighbors, Jeff Leiter said,

Outside the university, Kay and Kris were among the pioneers in reclaiming their central Raleigh historic neighborhood from decades of decline. Kay was an avid gardener whose somewhat wild gardening practices gave permission to others in the neighborhood who preferred unconventional approaches. Kay loved the city's outdoor spaces and served in leadership roles on the Raleigh Parks and Recreation Commission.

In the large crowd of friends, neighbors, and university colleagues who gathered in his home and yard to share stories at his memorial service, it seemed quite expected to find the mayor and a local state representative.

He is survived by his wife, Kris, his children, Hazel Corwin and Lorna Marjorie, his brother, Todd, his sister, Jan, other family members, and his many friends.

Like those abundant lines of guppies, garden wisdom, community service, scholarship, and sociological insights you gave us, we thank you, Kay, for the many, many wonderful memories.

Ron Wimberley, North Carolina State University, plus memories contributed by those cited

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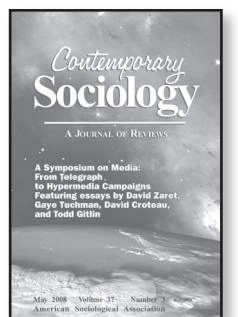
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