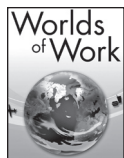


inside

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Looking Forward to the 2008 ASA Annual Meeting in Boston

Race Relations and Immigration in Boston

by Silvia Domínguez,
Northeastern University

Race relations and immigration are often considered as two distinct subjects and few scholars specialize in how they are intertwined, but events that have marked the perception of race relations in Boston derive from the city's long history as a continuing immigration gateway. Waves of immigrants have fueled Boston's growth and prosperity while simultaneously fueling episodes of ethnic and racial strife and violence. Two racially charged events have become emblematic of Boston's struggle to accept the inclusion of minorities in Boston—a city that now finds itself a diverse population where immigrants primarily fuel the growth and whites are a minority.

Immigration and School Desegregation

Boston has a long history as a point of entry for millions of individuals and families moving to the United States. One of the most dramatic and best-known periods of growth occurred in the 19th and early 20th century with an influx of immigrants from Western Europe. By 1920, 31.9 percent of the Boston population was Irish, particularly in the neighborhood of South Boston where Irish immigrants had begun to concentrate in the late 1800s. With heavy discrimination from the Protestant establishment, the Irish in South Boston developed a defended neighborhood marked by bonding relations and bounded solidarity. Through these close-knitted, patronage based relations, the Irish had considerable success in establishing Catholic institu-

tions and permeating the political channels in local, state, and federal politics. The Irish took over the leadership positions in civil service professions and guarded these secure and well-paid jobs through to the 1970s when past-won civil rights began to be enforced.

In 1974, after 10 years of litigation, the Federal District Court found the Boston School System guilty of deliberate segregation and ordered the busing of students in order to desegregate the schools. South Boston became the hub of protest and the neighborhood's defensive nature was evidenced through the televised images of racial violence that embroiled the city for the consequent two years of firebombs, shootings, and stoning.

During desegregation, as whites left for the suburbs, they took the social institutions and economic base, leaving blacks, Puerto Ricans, and Dominicans in neighborhoods with high concentrations of poverty. Conditions in inner cities worsened as national priorities supported the move of resources away from urban areas and as the accessibility to handguns increased. Like many other cities, Boston was left ripe for conditions that erupted in the 1980s with high levels of youth violence.

Stuart Incident, Boston Miracle

The second important event occurred in October 1989, when suburbanite Charles Stuart reported that a hooded black man shot him and his pregnant wife as they got into their car after a pre-natal visit at Brigham and Women's Hospital in the Mission Hill neighborhood of Boston. Given the prevailing stereotypes at the time of

See **Race Relations**, page 6

The 2008 ASA Election Results Are In ...

Evelyn Nakano Glenn, University of California-Berkeley, has been elected to serve as the 101st President of the American Sociological Association (ASA) for 2009-2010. John Logan of Brown University has been elected Vice President-Elect. Glenn and Logan will assume their respective offices in August of 2009, following a year of service as President-Elect and Vice President-Elect, respectively. Glenn and the 2010 Program Committee are responsible for shaping the ASA Annual Meeting, which will be held August 14-17, 2010, in Atlanta.

As President, Glenn also will serve as Chair of the ASA Council, which governs the Association and its policies. Glenn is the 2005 recipient of the ASA Jessie Bernard Award. Glenn's teaching and research interests center on comparative race and gender studies, focusing especially on political economy, immigration, labor, and citizenship. She has also worked in the areas of critical race and feminist theory and trans-disciplinary methods.

Members-at-Large

The four newly elected Council Members-at-Large are: Rosanna Hertz, Wellesley College; Pierette Hondagneu-Sotelo, University of Southern California; Omar McRoberts, University of Chicago;

and Debra Minkoff, Barnard College. Also elected were two members to the Committee on Publications, six members to the Committee on Nominations, and four members to the Committee on Committees.



Evelyn Nakano Glenn

In announcing the results of the election, Secretary Donald Tomaskovic-Devey and Executive Officer Sally Hillsman extended their heartiest congratulations to the newly elected officers and committee members, and appreciation to all who have served the Association by running for office and by voting in this election.

Voting Records Broken, Again . . .

Continuing a pattern of growth, members of the ASA community took part in the 2008 election in record numbers. Of the 11,077 members eligible to vote, 5,123 cast ballots in this election. This strong 46-percent participation rate surpasses the participation rates of similar scholarly societies. ASA Sections also made a very strong showing, with 29 Sections recording more than 50-percent participation and 9 Sections exceeding 60-percent participation in their 2008 elections.

Of the 5,123 votes cast, 92 percent were cast online, with the remaining 8 percent of the votes cast via paper ballots. Below is the full slate of newly elected officers.

international perspectives

Report on the Executive Meeting of the International Sociological Association

Val Moghadam, Purdue University and member of the Executive Committee and the National Associations Liaison Committee, Representing ASA

ROVANIEMI, FINLAND, APRIL 1, 2008—Some might doubt that the Arctic Circle would be an appropriate venue for a meeting of the executive committee of the International Sociological Association (ISA), whose members hail from Nigeria, Israel, the Philippines, and Brazil, among other warm climes. On the other hand, who would *not* want to see the home of Santa Claus? And so the executive committee met in Rovaniemi, Finland, between March 25 and 29, at the invitation of the Finnish associations of sociology and political science, which were holding a joint conference there.

Interesting venues are typical of ISA meetings, including the World Congress, which is held every four years in July. Durban, South Africa, was the site of the most recent World Congress (see November 2006 *Footnotes*, p. 5), and the next will convene in Gothenburg, Sweden, in 2010. The first ISA Forum of Sociology, a meeting of several thousand social scientists, will be held this September, in Barcelona, Spain. The council of the ISA research divisions will meet in Barcelona and the ISA council of national associations will take place in March 2009 in Taiwan. Among other business at its recent

See **International Perspectives**, page 8

President-Elect

Evelyn Nakano Glenn, University of California-Berkeley

Vice President-Elect

John Logan, Brown University

Council

Rosanna Hertz, Wellesley College
Pierette Hondagneu-Sotelo, University of Southern California
Omar McRoberts, University of Chicago
Debra Minkoff, Barnard College

Committee on Publications

Cecilia Ridgeway, Stanford University
Neil Fligstein, University of California-Berkeley

Committee on Nominations

Prudence Carter, Stanford University
Shelley Correll, Cornell University
James Jasper, City University of New York-Graduate Center
Ann Morning, New York University
Denise Segura, University of California-Santa Barbara
Kim Voss, University of California-Berkeley

Committee on Committees

Chloe Bird, RAND
Wendy Ng, San Jose State University
Irene Padavic, Florida State University
Francesca Polletta, University of California-Irvine.

from the executive officer

Building Organizational Social Capital in Departments of Sociology

How can a department of sociology build its organizational capital? Over the past ten years, the distinction between *personal* social capital and *organizational* social capital has become a topic of considerable interest. Individual social capital is a well-understood and long-used concept in sociology. The related concept of organizational social capital suggests that an organization, distinct from the individuals within it, has resources and networks that predict outcomes. In organizations with strong social capital, there is better knowledge sharing, higher levels of trust in relationships (both within and between organizations), more common frames of reference, a larger proportion of shared goals, lower turnover rates, and greater organizational continuity (Cohen and Prusak 2001).

Departments of sociology can build their organizational capital by becoming an ASA Department Affiliate. The Department Affiliates program is a central part of the ASA's collaboration with departments. It provides a strategic way to strengthen ties among departments and with the ASA, while also supporting departments and chairs in their teaching, research, and service roles. The number of Department Affiliates has been growing steadily over the past 30 years, and both graduate and undergraduate programs are well represented



among Department Affiliates.

The Department Affiliates program offers departments a wide range of benefits. A few of those include department subscriptions to *Footnotes* and the online *Job Bank*, as well as access to *Chairlink*, ASA's monthly electronic newsletter exclusively for Department Affiliates. *Chairlink* provides links to resources and publications directly relevant to the work of department chairs, and also includes an early-release copy of all the announcements for meetings, calls for papers, and funding opportunities that will appear in the next month's edition of *Footnotes*, providing members of those departments a few extra weeks of preparation time. Department Affiliates receive discounts on listings in the ASA online *Job Bank*, ASA teaching, academic, and career publications, as well as the Department Alumni Night (DAN) and the Chair Conference at the Annual Meeting. All Department Affiliates in 2008-2009 will receive the 2009 *Guide to Graduate Departments*, and four of the newest Teaching Resource Center publications as part of their membership.

Campaign to Expand the Network of Department Affiliate Members

To develop an even broader communications network among departments

of sociology through the Department Affiliates program, the ASA Academic and Professional Affairs staff are developing an outreach campaign to increase participation in the program across the range of sociology departments in general, and among minority-serving institutions in particular. In an effort to increase representation among these schools, those Historically Black Colleges and Universities that have not been Department Affiliates in the past and that have a department with the word "sociology" in the title will be offered a free first year of membership in the Department Affiliates Program. In 2009 a similar campaign will target selected Hispanic-Serving Institutions and Tribal Colleges.

Membership as Personal Social Capital; Membership as Organizational Capital

Recent findings from analysis of the National Science Foundation Survey of Doctoral Recipients, conducted by ASA Research Department head Roberta Spalter-Roth, suggests that a significant predictor of job satisfaction for non-academic sociologists is membership in a professional organization. Numerous career materials support the finding that being a member of a professional organization is valuable for individual success, and joining the ASA and its meetings has been suggested as a way for individual sociologists to enhance "academic capital" (Burawoy 2008).

At the *organizational* level, social capital translates into greater knowledge sharing, trust, coherence, and stability. Encouraging your department to become an ASA Department Affiliate is a strategic way to build crucial organizational social capital. Discuss the Department Affiliates program with your department chair.

The Department Affiliate application form and a full list of associated benefits are available on the ASA website. From the ASA homepage, click on "Sociology Departments" in the upper right corner, then click on "Become a Department Affiliate."

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

science policy

Suggestions for the National Children's Study

At the request of the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child and Human Development (NICHD), the National Academies of Science (NAS) reviewed the Research Plan of NICHD's National Children's Study (see April 2007 *Footnotes*, p. 3). (Sociologist Barbara Entwisle, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, is a Principal Investigator of one of the six original centers.) The NAS report was released in May, offering a summary of the plan's strengths and weaknesses as well as 24 recommendations. The review was conducted by the Committee on National Statistics, in collaboration with the Board on Children, Youth, and Families of the National Research Council (NRC) and the Institute of Medicine Board on Population Health and Public Health Practice. The NCS is the largest long-term study of environmental and genetic effects on children's health in the United States. The study will follow children from the womb to age 21 and explore a broad range of environmental factors (i.e., biological, chemical, physical, social and behavioral) that could influence the health and development of children (e.g., obesity, diabetes, physical development, injuries, asthma, pregnancy-related outcomes, and mental health). The review concludes that the study "offers an excellent opportunity to examine the effects of environmental influences on child health and development, as well as to explore the complex interactions between genes and environments." The review acknowledged several strengths



but a number of conceptual, methodological, and administrative challenges. Nine "weaknesses and shortcomings" cited are: (1) The absence of an adequate pilot phase; (2) Decentralization of data collection; (3) Inadequacy of plans to maximize response and retention rates; (4) Weakness of conceptual model; (5) Weakness of certain data instruments; (6) Insufficient attention to racial, ethnic, and other disparities; (7) Failure to adequately integrate data from medical records; (8) Failure to plan adequately for disclosure of risk to participants; and (9) Failure to plan for rapid dissemination of data. The Panel made 24 recommendations to address the goals of the study and other matters. Pleased with the review, NCS Study Director Peter Scheidt commented, "We welcome these recommendations and where possible will be incorporating them into the study . . ." View the NCS Research Plan at www.nationalchildrensstudy.gov. A free copy (PDF) of the NAS report is at www.nap.edu/catalog/123.html.

Student enrollment and diversity are up

The National Center for Education Statistics released a new report, *Condition of Education 2008: Enrollment, Student Diversity on the Rise*, in the spring. A congressionally mandated report, the *Condition of Education* provides an annual description of the state of education in the United States. While the trends covered in the higher education sections of the report are not new, some data sets have been updated. The report is available at nces.ed.gov/programs/coe, or obtain a free printed copy by calling 877-4-EDPUBS.

ed.gov/programs/coe>, or obtain a free printed copy by calling 877-4-EDPUBS.

International poll: Equal rights for women consensus

A new poll found a consensus among 16 nations that it is important for "women to have full equality of rights," with most respondents stating it is very important. This conclusion was found in Muslim countries as well as Western countries. Managed by the Program on International Policy Attitudes (PIPA) at the University of Maryland, the poll of 14,896 respondents was conducted by WorldPublicOpinion.org. The 16 nations in which the interviews were conducted represent 58 percent of the world population.

State-by-state cost of child poverty

In 2006, an estimated 13.3 million U.S. children were living in poverty. Research has shown that children who grow up poverty tend to see negative health, social, and economic consequences that often continue into adulthood. Compared with other children, those living below the poverty line are less healthy, have lower educational achievement, and are more likely to become involved with the criminal justice system. Kelvin Pollard, senior demographer at the Population Reference Bureau, developed a report from the KIDS COUNT project in Washington State, which is affiliated with the University of Washington's Human Services Poverty Center, providing a state-by-state accounting of the costs of U.S. child poverty. For more information, visit www.prb.org/Articles/2008/childpovertyestimates.aspx

From Mobile to Shanghai: Reflections on my ASA Presidential Year

by Arne L. Kalleberg, ASA President, 2008

The 2008 ASA Presidency has afforded me the unforgettable opportunity and ambassador-like privilege to travel around the United States, China, and other countries, representing the American Sociological Association. This has provided an opening to introduce a wide-ranging audience to the 2008 ASA program theme of "Worlds of Work." I've met a broad and diverse group of sociologists and observed first hand the state of the discipline as it is practiced in a variety of academic departments and in numerous governmental, business, and other non-academic settings.

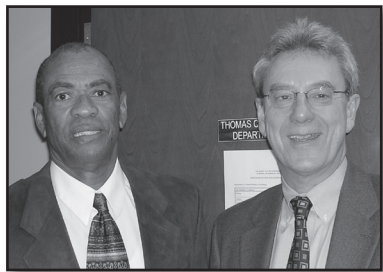
The January 2008 issue of *Footnotes* (p. 4) described my visits to the 2007 Mid-South Sociological Association Annual Meeting in Mobile, AL, in October and to the sociology department at Texas A&M University in November. My traveling companion on these trips was Jean H. Shin, Director of the ASA Minority Affairs Program. Jean and I also attended the 2008 Southwestern Social Science Association Annual Meeting in Las Vegas, NV, in March and visited the sociology department at Jackson State University in April. These trips enabled us to meet with faculty, administrators and students from various schools (many of which are Historically Black Colleges and Universities) and to discuss with them strategies for achieving diversity goals among students and faculty. We were particularly impressed by the successes in achieving diversity by the sociology departments at Texas A&M and Jackson State University.

In June, I led a group of academics on an ASA-sponsored tour to China that visited four cities—Beijing, Xi'an, Hangzhou, and Shanghai. We observed some of the vast history and beauty of this country as well as the massive urban development taking place in the capital city of Beijing and the port city of Shanghai, a city that has been transformed from one that had hardly any modern high-rise office towers in 1980 to one that today has more than

twice as many as New York City. In our discussions with sociologists at Peking University and Fudan University in Shanghai, we explored questions such as the nature and impact of social and demographic change in China, and the accompanying political, economic, and cultural changes that are taking place.

I also gave talks during the past year at the sociology departments of Vanderbilt University, the University of Notre Dame, the University of Washington, and the 2008 Southern Sociological Society Annual Meeting in Richmond, VA. In addition, I lectured on job quality at a conference sponsored by the journal *Work, Employment and Society* at the University of Aberdeen in Scotland in September and co-directed a Social Science Research Council-sponsored workshop in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, on "precarious labor" in various Asian countries.

My discussions with colleagues in these various places explored ways in which we might re-think the sociology of work, workers, and the workplace in light of recent changes in the nature of the employment relationship in the past three decades. These issues are central to the 2008 ASA program theme of "Worlds of Work," which highlights the interconnections between work and other social institutions and phenomena such as social stratification and inequality, family, race, gender, age, immigration, political participation, religious behavior, among others.



Thomas Calhoun, Chair, Dept. of Criminal Justice and Sociology, Jackson State University (left), and Arne Kalleberg

The State of Sociology

My travels also gave me ample opportunities to consider the role of sociology as a discipline in the 21st century. I've formed two main impressions about the state of our discipline.

First, sociology is alive and well and is more vibrant and vital than ever. ASA membership is approaching an all-time high, nearing the record set in the early 1970s. The number of baccalaureate degrees awarded in sociology has increased by 70 percent since the 1990s; the number of master's degrees has



Back row (left to right): Larry Troy, Michael Thomson, Brent Shea, John Green, Susan Ferguson, Ilkka Arminen, Gerard Duhaime. Front row: Wen Tong, Judy Kalleberg, Shelly Errington, Irene Thomson, Arne Kalleberg, Leo Goodman.

increased by about two-thirds in the last 15 years; and the number of doctorates has increased steadily since 1990.

The younger sociologists at the schools I visited seemed excited about sociology, were exciting for me to meet, and were highly motivated to study social phenomena and the social problems of our times. About a hundred people came to Jackson State University in April from nearly a dozen schools in the Deep South to meet with Jean and me during our visit. And about three dozen students and faculty met with our group at Fudan University in Shanghai, despite our visit falling on a holiday, the Dragon Boat festival. Sociology was re-established in China in 1980 and has grown rapidly since then, with about 50 departments now having sociology majors and about 200 universities having some form of sociology department.

My second impression is that a major reason why sociology is so healthy is that it is increasingly relevant and essential to explanations of a growing number of issues and problems faced by societies and nations around the world. We need sociology now more than ever because many of the challenges facing us in the 21st century involve social forces, often in interaction with physical and biological factors.

Accordingly, students sense that they are at the center of social change. This seemed especially true in China, where we met a number of students engaged in practically oriented research that is helping to define strategies that might be effective in changing society. In both the United States and China, I met faculty and students working on important and timely sociological questions related to the increasing precariousness and uncertainty of work; these scholars are

studying work in specific places, and linking them to global events. In Las Vegas, we observed the operation of the vast service sector of the economy in hotels, casinos, restaurants, and on the streets. In China, we were struck by the importance of the issue of internal migration, where "floating people" (i.e., not registered for the region/city in which they live and cannot receive government benefits) are forced to work in low-paying, insecure, and other dangerous jobs.

And, on to Boston

Experiences during the past year have underscored my confidence that the 2008 ASA program theme, "Worlds of Work," is extremely timely. Work and employment relations have become increasingly precarious and uncertain, which creates more insecurity among workers. Social, economic and political forces (such as globalization, technological innovation, and the end of welfare) are radically transforming the nature of work in our society, and have led to the growth of dual-earner families, 24/7 work schedules, assaults on unions, and low-wage and often "dead end" jobs. These changes in work and the workforce have, in turn, magnified social problems such as poverty, work-family conflicts, political polarization, religious discord, and racial, ethnic and gender inequality. Many of these issues will figure prominently in the 2008 U.S. presidential election and in the Republican and Democratic conventions that will occur shortly after the ASA meetings.

We will explore these and other related topics at the 2008 ASA meetings in Boston, August 1-4. These meetings should be intellectually stimulating and fun. I look forward to seeing you there! ☺

ASA Hosts Open House to Debut New Office

ASA rolled out the welcome mat and opened its doors to members and special guests on June 12 for an open house event at the Association's new headquarters at 1430 K Street, NW, in Washington, DC.

More than 50 guests attended the official debut of ASA's new permanent home, two floors in a newly constructed office condominium in downtown DC (see February 2008 *Footnotes*, p. 1). ASA President Arne Kalleberg attended the event, as did President-Elect Patricia Hill Collins, and other Council members.

In addition to ASA members and leaders, attendees included representatives from the District government, which provided tax-free, low-interest bond financing to ASA; the building developer, Nest & Totah LLC; the architect, OTJ Associates; the law firm, Reed Smith LLP; general contractor, K3 Construction Group; and lender, PNC Bank.

The open house celebrated the culmination of ASA's 2007 purchase of the 13,016-square-foot office space, the completion of the office build-out and staff move in mid-March 2008, and the recent honor of being named a runner-up in the *Washington Business Journal's* Best Real Estate Deals of 2008 awards program in the financing category.

"With so many reasons to celebrate, it was wonderful to share our new space with so many partners and friends," said Sally T. Hillsman, ASA Executive Officer. "I encourage all members to visit ASA's new home when they find themselves in the nation's capital." ☺



Executive Officer Sally Hillsman with representatives from Reed Smith LLP and the District of Columbia Office of the Attorney General

ASA Honored for Real Estate Deal

Association named runner-up for financing by *Washington Business Journal*

by Jackie Cooper,
ASA Public Information Office

The *Washington Business Journal's* 11th annual Best Real Estate Deals awards program honored ASA for the association's financing arrangements on its new national headquarters at 1430 K Street, NW, in Washington, DC.

ASA's efforts were recognized as a runner-up in the financing category for securing tax-free, low-interest bond financing from the District of Columbia government in 2007. PNC Bank underwrote the bonds, and ASA was represented by Olivia Shay-Byrne of Reed Smith LLP.

ASA faced stiff competition in this category. The financing winner and "Best Overall Deal" was National Harbor, a 300-acre

waterfront destination including the Gaylord National Resort and Convention Center, residential housing, office space, parking and 1 million square feet of retail, dining, and entertainment space.

Sidney Harman Hall, the \$150 million performance space and office building owned by the Shakespeare Theatre Company and International Union of Bricklayers and Allied Craftworkers, was the other runner-up in the financing category.

More than 100 real estate deals in the Washington metropolitan region were nominated for various industry categories. ASA's financing deal and the other award recipients were featured in the April 25 issue of the weekly business journal and honored at a ceremony in DC on April 24. ☺

Howard University Celebrates 50 Years of Doctoral Education with Sociology Focus

E. Franklin Frazier legacy comes full circle

Noted sociologist E. Franklin Frazier was the focus of the opening event in a lecture series to celebrate the 50th anniversary of doctoral education at Howard University. Howard, a top national research institution and the nation's leading on-campus producer of African American doctoral recipients, awarded its first doctoral degree in 1958 and this year graduated the largest PhD class in its history. The university began offering a doctoral program in sociology in 1974.

Walter Allen, Allen Murray Cartter Professor of Higher Education and Professor of Sociology at the University of California-Los Angeles, delivered the special lecture, titled "E. Franklin Frazier's Influential Contributions to the Study of Race in American Life: Social Theory, Research, and Praxis."

Orlando Taylor, vice provost for research and graduate school dean at Howard, set the stage for Allen's lecture by discussing the history of social sciences at Howard and his vision for the future.

Former ASA Secretary Florence Bonner, who was recently promoted from sociology department Chair to Associate Vice President for Research and Compliance at Howard, attended the event

and introduced Allen, noting his many achievements in both sociology and education. Allen was recently named Social, Behavioral, and Economics Sciences Scholar in Residence at Howard. As Allen told his standing-room-only audience in Howard University's Founders Library, he patterned his career after Frazier. Allen is a 2002 recipient of ASA's DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award.

E. Franklin Frazier, who died in 1962, was America's leading scholar on the black family in the mid-20th century. He completed his undergraduate studies at Howard and returned to the university later in his career to serve as chair of Howard's department of sociology.

As an introduction to Frazier's contributions, Allen cited a bible verse from Hosea 4:6, "My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge." It was a fitting citation, as Frazier had committed himself to black education and advancement and believed that, according to Allen, "knowledge was, and could represent, salvation for people in need of an uplift." Frazier challenged the educational institution to educate black youth and disputed racist notions in the early 20th century. During his time as chair at Howard, Frazier published *The Negro Family in the United States* (1948)

and *Bourgeoisie Noire* (1955, translated in 1957 as *Black Bourgeoisie*). Frazier's first book brought the African American family into the mainstream of social sciences, while his second criticized the black middle class.

According to Allen, Frazier "challenged the black bourgeoisie to have esteem in black culture, institutions and black people." He felt that black elites should not be comfortable in privilege, and that they were obligated to lead the struggle for change. Frazier believed that sociological research should, and could, inform social change. Frazier did not limit his criticisms to the black middle class, however. According to Allen, Frazier was an "equal opportunity offender." He did not spare white America from his scathing critique, criticizing the blind pursuit of profit by American capitalism.

Frazier, who patterned his career after that of W. E. B. DuBois, was outward looking and international in focus, conducting cross-cultural and cross-national research. His academic scholarship propelled his rise within ASA. Frazier was elected the first black president of the association in 1948.

Despite his ASA presidency, Allen asserts that racism in the academic commu-



A lecture about sociologist E. Franklin Frazier was the kick-off event in a year-long celebration of Howard University's 50 years of doctoral education. Clockwise: ASA Executive Officer Sally T. Hillsman (standing); COSSA Executive Director Howard Silver; Howard University's Florence Bonner; featured lecturer and visiting professor Walter Allen; incoming ASA President Patricia Hill Collins.

nity impeded Frazier's career, noting that he was never given full-fledged academic appointment at the University of Chicago.

According to Allen, Frazier's legacy includes scholarship and policy contributions in the areas of race and culture, inequality, family, social class, and African diaspora studies. Today, more than 40 years after Frazier's death, his legacy continues. At the time of Frazier's election to the ASA presidency, the association was the first major scholarly association to have a person of color in its presidential position. This year, University of Maryland's Patricia Hill Collins will assume the role, becoming ASA's 100th president, and the association's first black woman in this position. 

A Candid Examination of the Performance of Science in Government

Scientists and statisticians discuss integrity of science in government agencies and the contracts that underlie federal policies

by Roberta Spalter-Roth and Janene Scelza, ASA Research and Development Department

Scientific expertise, including the collection, analysis, and dissemination of data, can and should play a critical role in informing federal government policy. In a decision-making arena often dominated by partisans and interest groups, however, there is an ever-present potential for the omission, suppression, or abuse of scientific data and analysis.

Given this potential for breaches in scientific integrity, ASA convened a meeting of sociologists employed in federal government and nonprofit research settings. The May 14 event at the ASA office in Washington, DC, was attended by more than 25 sociologists from a wide range of government agencies and nonprofit research organizations who confidentially discussed their experiences with government and contract research.

The meeting was part of an ASA Council initiative recommended by Past President Frances Fox Piven, who, like many sociologists, was concerned about the possible misuses of social science measures, data, and expertise by policymakers in the federal government. Many of these concerns had been spawned by press reports on various incidents and congressional hearings on topics ranging from NASA and global warming research to the National Institutes of Health and cancer research.

In August 2007, Council established a Subcommittee on the Production and Uses of Federal Social Science Data that included Council members and Executive Office staff. Council requested that Executive Office staff gather relevant information from ASA members and

sociologists conducting research within or on behalf of government agencies or who perform other government-funded research. Council also recommended ASA's participation in the Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS), an independent organization that monitors allegations of violations of scientific integrity in the federal government but which primarily has focused on research in the natural sciences.

Challenges and Difficulties

Attendees at the May meeting spoke candidly about patterns of management that might either lead to abuses of scientific integrity or the suppression of research with the potential to inform government decision-making. A major discussion theme was how executive agency policy is often made without the benefit of research, even when such research is requested by the agency leadership. According to the meeting's attendees, multiple layers of federal review at mission agencies and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), as well as long delays in study approval, frequently make the conduct of relevant research too difficult, too expensive, or untimely.

Attendees cited difficulties related to government processes, the qualifications of some OMB staff, and the political motivations of policymakers. Many attendees expressed considerable concern that governmental processes inhibited the contributions of research to policy, whether or not those processes were or appeared to be deliberately manipulated by policymakers to achieve a desired outcome.

Several participants expressed concern, for example, regarding the qualifications of some OMB staff to review the proposed social science methodology or to

determine reasonable standards of study design. Sociologists reported instances where OMB staff members insisted that the design meet standards beyond the scientific norms of the field (e.g., requiring unobtainable response rates on surveys).

Time Crunch

The challenges of timeliness were also a contributing roadblock cited by the meeting's attendees. Policy-related research is often "held hostage" by the length of the mission agency review process. Policy decisions are often made before research can be made available.

Sociologists also reported that agency researchers are often not involved at the inception of programs to develop designs for evaluation. Instead, researchers are frequently called in too late in the process to effectively contribute to program design or evaluation. In cases where timing is not an issue, funding may be a challenge. Researchers are often told that there is insufficient funding within the agency for an appropriate evaluation to be conducted even though it is often critical to sound policy formation.

A Seat at the Table

Aside from timing, funding, and other challenges, participants lamented over the government's frequent failure to give researchers a seat at the table to inform federal policy. Instead, sociologists cited the tendency for political perspectives to predetermine policy outcomes, with or without research input. Attendees reported being told explicitly that research would not be conducted, even when the program or policy in question had generated researchable questions or concerns.


Even when federal research does pro-

duce findings, researchers reported that their reports are sometimes edited to support the directions of current federal policies or programs. Alternatively, research is left to gather dust on the shelf.

Independent publication of such findings is exceedingly difficult for researchers in government agencies and risky for the researcher involved. Similar concerns were voiced by a recent UCS report on violations of scientific integrity at the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) based on survey responses of 1,586 scientists (see www.ucsusa.org/scientific_integrity/).

Recommendations

Many of those participating in the ASA-convened discussion had many years of federal experience as research sociologists. The issues they raised were endemic to the federal government, more acute under some administrations than others, but nonetheless, they reported, were ever-present.

This suggests that disciplinary societies such as the ASA and watchdog organizations such as the UCS have potential contributions to make on two fronts: (1) considering how to improve research management and policy development within the federal structure to help strengthen the potential for social science research to contribute to effective decision making so that agencies are responsible stewards of U.S. taxpayer money; and (2) challenging specific instances of egregious violations of scientific integrity within that structure when they arise. The participants at the May 14 discussion were enthusiastic about a series of future meetings to explore how ASA might take the next steps in this long-term effort. 

The Art and Social Science of War

Congressional hearing explores the role of social and behavioral sciences in national security

“Know your enemy,” commanded Sun Tzu in his 512 BC military treatise *The Art of War*.

As this edict suggests, there is as much social science to war as there is art. Fittingly then, the focus of an April 24 congressional hearing was on “The Role of the Social and Behavioral Sciences in National Security.”

Sociologist David Segal was among the witnesses to testify at the joint committee hearing of the House Armed Services Committee’s Subcommittee on Terrorism, Unconventional Threats and Capabilities, and the House Science and Technology Committee’s Subcommittee on Research and Science Education.

Segal, head of the University of Maryland’s Center for Research on Military Organization, spoke about the center’s status as the largest military sociology program in the nation and its areas of research focus: diversity in the military, military families, military operations, and the intersection of military and society.

Segal was referred by ASA science policy staff to the congressional offices organizing the hearing, and his participation as a witness was coordinated by the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA). In his discussion of current and emerging areas of research that can contribute to national security, Segal noted Defense Secretary Robert Gates’ “Minerva Consortia” proposal that he described to the academic community in April. Specifically, he proposed to expand the Pentagon’s support for research in the social sciences and humanities.

Secretary Gates discussed this proposal in an April 14 speech to the Association of American Universities, where he also addressed the public controversy over so-called “human terrain teams.” These groups of social scientists in Iraq and Afghanistan were a popular topic at the congressional hearing, which, in addition to Segal’s participation, included testimony from Colonel Martin Schweitzer; Andre van Tilborg, the Department of Defense’s deputy undersecretary for science and technology; and the National Science Foundation’s Mark Weiss, the director of the division of behavioral and cogni-

tive sciences in the directorate for social, behavioral and economic sciences.

Human Terrain System Controversy

In his testimony, Colonel Martin Schweitzer defined human terrain teams as “embedded cultural advisors” who assist commanders at every level by helping to maneuver within tribal communities to reduce risks to soldiers and to community members.

Despite the colonel’s resounding endorsement of the human terrain system (HTS), the program has inspired controversy in the academic community. In October 2007, the American Anthropological Association (AAA) issued a statement citing concerns over perceived ethical violations of the program. In the statement, the AAA executive board asserted that “the HTS program creates conditions which are likely to place anthropologists in positions in which their work will be in violation of the AAA Code of Ethics and that its use of anthropologists poses a danger to both other anthropologists and persons other anthropologists study.”

These concerns were not specifically addressed, however, at the congressional hearing. Instead, van Tilborg testified that today’s military “must have the skills to work in novel, culturally complex situations” and that social sciences can inform and prepare forces for a “dynamic human-centered environment in which they must adapt to changing conditions and more fully understand human nature, and foreign cultures and societies.”

Minerva Program

While not discussed at length by the witnesses, Weiss mentioned the still-developing Minerva program. All research conducted through the Minerva program is to be unclassified and publicly publishable. Two months following the hearing, the Army Research Office (ARO) in June issued a Broad Agency Announcement (BAA) directly soliciting social science research proposals. It followed on Gates’ call for more Department of Defense (DOD) support of social science research and seeks proposals for research areas designated by the Secretary as Project



Colonel Schweitzer, Mark Weiss, and David Segal (left to right) testified at an congressional briefing on social science research in security and defense.

Minerva. The “Minerva Research Initiative (MRI) is a DOD-sponsored, university-based social science research program focusing on areas of strategic importance to U.S. national security policy. It seeks to increase the Department’s intellectual capital in the social sciences and improve its ability to address future challenges and build bridges between the Department and the social science community,” according to the BAA. Of special interest are multidisciplinary, multi-university team proposals.

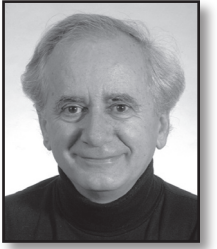
Meanwhile, the Office of the Undersecretary of Defense for Policy is working closely with the National Science Foundation (NSF) to develop a related component of the MRI, and the Undersecretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics, which houses ARO, are developing several pilot approaches for engaging the social science community. White papers (due July 25, 2008) and full proposals (due October 3) are solicited to address the following subjects:

- (1) Chinese Military and Technology Research and Archive Programs;
- (2) Studies of the Strategic Impact of Religious and Cultural Changes within the Islamic World;
- (3) Iraqi Perspectives Project—analyzing archives from the Saddam Hussein era;
- (4) Studies of Terrorist Organization and Ideologies; and
- (5) New Approaches to Understanding Dimensions of National Security, Conflict, and Cooperation.

ARO estimates it will spend \$50 million over five years for its portion of Minerva. Awards will range from \$0.5-\$3 million per year. But soon to come will be an announcement about the NSF portion of the program that solicits social science research that will be processed through NSF’s standard peer review system. Stay tuned! ☺

Alba Delivers Huggins Lecture at Harvard

This spring, Richard Alba of the University at Albany-SUNY, a former Vice President of the ASA, became the first sociologist to deliver the prestigious Nathan I. Huggins Lectures at Harvard University.



Richard Alba

The Huggins Lectures are named after the first occupant of the W.E.B. Du Bois Professorship at Harvard. Nathan Huggins (1927-1989) was a distinguished historian, the author of the acclaimed *Harlem Renaissance*, among other works, and the Chair of Harvard’s Department of Afro-American Studies during a critical period.

The lectures are sponsored by the W.E.B. Du Bois Institute for African and African American Research and the Department of African and African American Studies. The purpose of this series is to bring distinguished scholars to deliver a series of three lectures focusing on topics related to African American history.

Alba’s lectures, delivered on three consecutive days, were titled, “Blurring the Color Line: Possibilities for Ethno-Racial Change in Early 21st Century America.” They represented a departure from the tradition of the lectures, which have usually focused on topics in African-American history. Previous lecturers have included historians David Brion Davis, Robin D.G. Kelley, Leon Litwack, Gary Nash, and Darlene Clark Hine.

In his lectures, Alba argued that new possibilities for ethno-racial change are likely to emerge during the next quarter century as the massive baby boom retires, opening up the labor market in a way that has not happened for decades. He suggested that the resulting “non-zero-sum mobility” could be analogous to that which facilitated the assimilation of the white ethnics in the period immediately following World War II.

The series is co-sponsored by the Harvard University Press, which publishes a book based on each Huggins lecture series. Alba expects the book based on his lectures to appear in 2009. ☺

ASA Members Receive Guggenheim Fellowships

This past April, the John Simon Guggenheim Foundation announced the winners for the 84th annual United States and Canadian Guggenheim Fellowship Awards. Among the more than 2,600 applications, 190 Fellowships were awarded to artists, scientists, and scholars totaling \$8,200,000. Guggenheim Fellows are appointed on the basis of outstanding achievement and exceptional promise for continued accomplishment. The Fellows are a diverse group of individuals, not only because they represent a wide range of fields of interest, but also by virtue of their geographic origins and ages.

Seventy-five disciplines and 81 academic institutions are represented by this year’s Fellows. Three of these recipients are members of the American Sociological Association: Wendy Griswold, Robin Stryker, and Roger D. Waldinger.

Wendy Griswold, a Professor of Sociology and affiliated with Comparative Literary Studies, English, and Communications at Northwestern University, received funding for her work on the Federal Writer’s Project and American Regionalism. She holds a PhD from Harvard. Her research and teaching interests include: cultural sociology; sociological approaches to literature, art and religion; regionalism, urban representations, and the culture of place. She also directs the Culture and Society Workshop at the Alice Berline Kaplan

Institute for the Humanities.

Robin Stryker is a Professor of Sociology and affiliated professor of Law at the University of Minnesota-Twin Cities and a member of ASA Council. Stryker’s interests include law and society; political sociology; economic sociology; comparative and historical sociology, theory, stratification, historical methods, and culture. Her current research includes a grant, “Social Science in Government Regulation of Equal Employment Opportunity,” funded by the National Science Foundation.

Roger D. Waldinger is currently Distinguished Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of California-Los Angeles. His research is on international migration to the United States, focusing on its social, political, and economic consequences, the policies and politics emerging in response to its advent, and the links between immigrants in the United States and the countries and people they have left behind.

The Guggenheim Foundation offers fellowships to further the development of scholars and artists by assisting them to engage in research in any field of knowledge and creation in any of the arts, under the freest possible conditions. To apply for the Guggenheim Fellowship or for more information, see <www.gf.org/broch.html>. Applications must be submitted by the candidates themselves by September 15, 2008. ☺

ASA 2008 Dissertation Award Recipient Announced

After reviewing a record number of nominations, ASA and the Dissertation Award Selection Committee are proud to announce that **Helen Beckler Marrow**, Harvard University, has received the award for her dissertation, *Southern Becoming: Immigrant Incorporation and Race Relations in the Rural U.S. South*. Marrow, with the other recipients of the 2008 ASA major awards, will receive her award at this year’s ceremony on August 2 at 4:30 PM at the Boston Marriott Copley Place. Come and share in this momentous occasion for your colleagues! ☺

Universal Design: Creating Presentations That Speak to All

by Margaret Weigers Vitullo, ASA Academic and Professional Affairs Program

More than 3,000 papers will be presented during the American Sociological Association's Annual Meeting in Boston, and between 5,500 and 6,000 people will attend the meeting. Given the size of the anticipated turnout and the prevalence of disability in the general population, it's likely that some members of any audience at the Annual Meeting will have disabilities—whether those disabilities are visible or not.

According to the 2006 American Community Survey, 12.6 percent of the civilian non-institutionalized population between the ages of 16 and 64 reported having a disability, and the rate was 43 percent for those older than 65. If we apply these rates to Annual Meeting attendance, an estimated 700 people with disabilities will be attending.

ASA Strives for Access

To ensure that all attendees get the most out of the meeting, ASA encourages presenters to make their presentations accessible to those with disabilities. At a fundamental level, accessibility is a matter of law. The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 applies to conference and meeting activities, and ASA requests that all presenters review the accessibility guidelines on its website at <www.asanet.org/cs/root/leftnav/meetings/2008_accessibility>.

Effective Communication—For Everyone

Accessible presentations tend to be effective presentations, regardless of the characteristics of the audience. “Universal design” should be applied when developing accessible presentations. Universal design is “an approach to making facilities, information,

and activities accessible to and usable by everyone,” according to Sheryl Burgstahler, Director of the DO-IT Project at the University of Washington (2007). The DO-IT Project (“Disabilities, Opportunities, Internetworking, and Technology”) aims to increase the participation of individuals with disabilities in challenging academic programs and careers.

A presentation created with universal design principles considers the broad range of audience members, including those with varying native language, gender, racial and ethnic background, age, and disability status. Applying universal design principles can lead to a presentation that creates better comprehension, as well as better feedback and discussion. When comparing presentation recommendations issued by groups interested in disability rights and full access (e.g., DO-IT Project) and suggestions from organizations interested in promoting effective academic communication, the similarities are striking. For example, Columbia University offers suggestions for effective academic presentations, and the tips parallel those on the DO-IT program's website. The university suggests that authors keep in mind four basic concepts when preparing a conference presentation: big, simple, clear, and consistent.

Big refers to large fonts that are easy to read from any place in a room. *Simple* includes limiting text to six lines on a slide, with no more than seven words per line. *Clear* means choosing sans-serif fonts (such as Arial and Tahoma) in colors and sizes that produce high-contrast visuals. *Consistent* means creating a presentation with a logical sequence, with transitions that explain how the parts of the presentation are related to each other and the big picture.

Similar tips are found on Western Washington University's “Tips for Accessible Presentations” and the state

of Michigan's “Guidelines for Accessible PowerPoint Presentations.”

With the principles of universal design in mind, here are a few guidelines for creating effective presentations for both those with and without disabilities.

PowerPoint

- Use big, simple, clear, and consistent text.
- Use high-contrast templates. Check the contrast by printing in black and white without using the “grayscale” option.

Handout

- Provide handouts of overheads and PowerPoint slides.
- Bring a few copies of handouts in 16- to 18-point font size, as well as a digital copy on a disk.
- If you refer to a handout, allow the audience time to look at the material before you begin talking about it.

Delivery

- Use the microphone and speak clearly at a pace slightly slower than normal conversation.
- Identify yourself clearly at the beginning of your talk.
- Do not turn away from the audience when speaking.
- Describe all non-text elements (e.g., images, tables) on each slide. Identify rows and columns and describe where figures are located in a table when you are discussing them.
- Since the lines of text on your PowerPoint slides will be brief phrases, repeat the phrase within the more extended narrative discussion of each point.
- Repeat all questions and comments from the audience into the microphone.

- If members of the audience are using interpreters or personal assistants, address all comments directly to the person and not their interpreter or assistant.
- If possible, give interpreters copies of presentation materials to review before the presentation.

If you have a physical disability and need special services, equipment, or accommodations at the ASA Annual Meeting, fill out the Accessibility Services portion of the meeting's registration form, or call ASA Meeting Services (202-383-9005 x305) to arrange for services such as interpreters, CART, and motorized scooters in advance of the meeting. ☺

References and Resources

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- American Academy of Religion. *Making Your Presentations Disability Friendly*. (See <www.aarweb.org/Meetings/Annual_Meeting/Current_Meeting/Presentation_Tips/disability.asp>.)
- State of Michigan. *Accessible PowerPoint Presentations*. (See <www.michigan.gov/disabilityresources/0,1607,7-233-40877-145234--,00.html>.)

Race Relations

from page 1

violent minority youth, police felt justified to aggressively pursue the assailant, and, in the process, violated the civil rights of black youth. Prosecutions began against a suspect, but it turned out that Stuart had taken advantage of the racial climate with a manufactured story and a self-inflicted wound to cover up killing his wife and unborn child. This tragic episode, which demonstrated how easily it was for a white man to take advantage of stereotypes to cover up his own homicide, ended when Stuart killed himself.

The Stuart case served as a wakeup call to local officials and the leadership of the black church who began a hands-on policy of responsibility with at-risk youth, which became known as the 10-Point Coalition. This combination led to a dramatic reduction in youth violence and the Boston Miracle became a national model.

White-Black Dichotomy Ends

At around the same time and after years of litigation, the Boston Housing Authority was forced to integrate by court order. The defensive nature of South Boston rose again to struggle against integration, but this contentious racial event turned out to be different, demonstrating yet another change in the city's racial and ethnic demographics. It was Latin-Americans who were

introduced in the integration of public housing, not blacks. The white vs black frames of struggle that had developed were significantly blurred by the presence of a third group. As a result, Latin-Americans acted as buffers, absorbing racial antagonism and decreasing racial tension.

The breakup of racialized politics moved the racial boundaries. Since the 1970s, blacks have gained access to civil service jobs and have taken on leadership positions as police commissioners, state attorneys general, and, in 2006, Massachusetts elected the second African-American governor in the nation.

Today, the largest immigrant group in Boston is Latin-American. By far the most prevalent language spoken, other than English, is Spanish. In many of Boston's neighborhoods, such as East Boston, Roxbury, and Jamaica Plain, more than 20 percent of the residents speak Spanish and 56 percent of Boston public school students speak Spanish as their first language. At the same time, Latin-Americans are now the majority population in public housing.



Stanley Forman's 1976 Pulitzer Prize-winning photo of a white man attacking a black man with an American flag captured the symbolism of the white-against-black conflict and put Boston on the national map as a racist city.

Latin-Americans are by no means the only immigrants. There is a substantial diversity in origins of immigrants, who constitute 26 percent of the Boston population and account for 82 percent of the net growth in the labor force. Whites are now a minority in Boston where African-Americans make up 23 percent, Latin-Americans 14 percent, and Asians and Pacific Islanders comprise 8 percent of the population.

The top regions represented in the 26 percent of the foreign-born population include: the Caribbean, with 29 percent; Asia, with 24 percent; Latin America, with 19 percent; Europe, with 17 percent; and Africa, with 9 percent. Immigrants are also changing Boston neighborhoods. While East Boston is the prime destination for immigrants from El Salvador and Colombia, Allston/Brighton is popular for Chinese, Brazilian, and Russian immigrants. Haitian immigrants are settling in Rosindale, Dorchester, and Hyde Park. While immigrants collectively contribute \$4.6 billion to the economy, generate \$1 billion in state and federal taxes, and create 52,230 jobs,

only 27 percent of the foreign-born population has achieved at least a middle-class standard of life. Although immigrants have a low unemployment rate and constitute a large segment of the workforce, they remain disadvantaged, in part due to inadequate English proficiency and low-educational attainment.

A large proportion of blacks continue to live in poverty, and many Latin-Americans, Afro-Caribbeans, and Southeast Asians living in Roxbury, Dorchester, and Mattapan neighborhoods join them. Despite the gains that have been made, a majority of the state's residents rate the quality of race relations as “fair” or “poor” and 42 percent of blacks and 49 percent of Latin-Americans report having experienced discrimination in the past 12 months. The high housing costs continue to be a serious problem. Were it not for immigrants, the city would be experiencing negative population growth. This challenging situation requires that the city and state government capitalize on the richness and energy of its diverse population, dedicating more resources to education and training. They need to realize that this is no longer a white/black issue, and should work to reduce institutional discrimination. This will lead to a more inclusive city that is waiting to be realized. ☺

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ASA Welcomes MFP Cohort 35

The American Sociological Association and the Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) are pleased to introduce the four new Fellows who comprise MFP Cohort 35. ASA's MFP Advisory Panel met this spring in Washington, DC, to review the applications of a highly competitive pool of applicants. Cohort 35 consists of PhD candidates with strong research interests in the sociology of mental health and mental illness, race and ethnicity, and the discipline in general. This introduction of MFP Cohort 35 kicks off a slate of activities celebrating the 35th anniversary of MFP. Activities start with a special session at the 2008 ASA Annual Meeting in Boston honoring the founding of MFP in 1974 and a series of forthcoming articles in *Footnotes* that will reflect the diverse voices and contributions by those connected to MFP through the past four decades.

The new MFP Fellows will officially begin their training on August 1. They will travel to the 2008 Annual Meeting, where they will attend a day-long orientation, starting with attendance at an event honoring the career of mental health researcher Leonard I. Pearlin. This will be followed by presentation of a brief history of the ASA and a series of presentations by sociologists (including several former MFP Fellows) with expertise in mental health, medical sociology, and race and ethnicity. During the remainder of their time in Boston, Fellows will participate in numerous regular sessions and workshops, attend MFP-sponsored events, and get to know sociologists with similar research interests.

The Minority Fellowship Program is funded primarily through a T-32 training grant provided by the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), with recent co-funding by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA). MFP is also supported by generous contributions from Alpha Kappa Delta (AKD), Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS), the Midwest Sociological Society (MSS), the Association of Black Sociologists (ABS), the Southwestern Sociological Association (SWSA), and ASA Council, as well as contributions from individual ASA members.

Below are listed the new MFP Fellows.

Louis Edgar Esparza (AKD General Fellow)

Undergraduate Institution: Tufts University

Graduate Institution: Stony Brook University

Louis received his BA from Tufts University in 2003, where he was an Omidyar Scholar at the University College of Citizenship and Public Service and finished a double-major in Sociology and Peace & Justice Studies. He received his MA at Stony Brook University in 2006, where he is also a PhD candidate specializing in social movements and human rights. He is currently conducting fieldwork investigating the determinants of high-risk activism in the contemporary human rights movement in Bogota, Colombia. His previous work has appeared in *Sociological Forum*, and he has a forthcoming publication in *Societies Without Borders*. During his graduate tenure, Louis has received a National Science Foundation Summer Fellowship, a W. Burghardt Turner Fellowship, numerous grants to conduct fieldwork, and in 2006 secured funding from the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science to co-organize a conference on "Globalization & Japan." Along with his advisor, Michael Schwartz, Louis has taught social movements at the graduate level and his syllabi appear in the ASA Teaching Resources Center materials on Peace, War & Social Conflict as well as the forthcoming *Collective Behavior and Social Movements*. He was a student editor of ASA's *Contexts* magazine and former chair of the ASA Student Forum Advisory Board. Louis currently sits on the executive boards of Sociologists Without Borders, U.S. Collection Humanitarian Corps, and the Tufts Progressive Alumni Network. He won the 2007 Campus Advocacy Award for his service to the university. Louis was born in Morningside Heights, NY, and was raised in Queens, NY, and Paterson, NJ.

Marcus Anthony Hunter (MSS/ABS General Fellow)

Undergraduate Institution: Columbia University

Graduate Institution: Northwestern University

Born in Newark, NJ, and raised in Philadelphia, PA, Marcus is a PhD candidate in the Department of Sociology at Northwestern University. After receiving



Louis Esparza

his BA in History-Sociology and African American Studies from Columbia University, Marcus spent two years in Philadelphia as an English teacher in the Philadelphia public school system. Currently, Marcus is in the early research stages of his dissertation project, which is a revisit of W.E.B. DuBois' sociological classic *The Philadelphia Negro*. In this project, he is examining the political, cultural, and social factors that have led to the racial, socio-economic, and demographic shifts over time in the 7th Ward neighborhood specifically and the city of Philadelphia more generally.



Marcus Hunter

Dawne M. Mouzon (NIMH Fellow)

Undergraduate Institution: Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Graduate Institution: Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Dawne received her BA from Rutgers University, where she completed a double major in Psychology and Africana Studies and a minor in Spanish. After her sophomore year, she participated in Project L/EARN, an NIMH-funded research methods training program for minority undergraduates at the Institute for Health, Health Care Policy, and Aging Research. Under the direction of an accomplished demography mentor, she completed a senior honors thesis examining racial differences in breast cancer screening knowledge, attitudes, and compliance, a paper that was eventually published in the *Journal of the National Medical Association*. After completing an MPH in epidemiology in 2004, Dawne worked full-time for three years as a research associate at an urban medical school, where she co-authored four peer-reviewed articles. She later returned to her roots at Rutgers University to study medical sociology and has also served as a course instructor for Project L/EARN for four years. Dawne maintains broad interests in race/gender, mental health, and the family. She recently finished her doctoral coursework and is working on projects assessing whether marriage provides similar mental and physical health benefits



Dawne Mouzon

for African Americans and whites, the role of partner homogamy and perceived mate availability on mental health outcomes, and the effects of race and gender ideology on marital quality.

Robert Peterson (NIMH Fellow)

Undergraduate Institution: Morehouse College

Graduate Institution: Case Western Reserve University

Robert is a PhD student in the Department of Sociology at Case Western Reserve University. As an undergraduate, Robert was a recipient of an NIMH Career Opportunities in Research Education and Training Program (NIMH-COR) grant that provided intensive sociological research experience focused on the impact of HIV/AIDS in the black community. In addition to subsidizing field research in Cape Town, South Africa, the grant experience fueled his commitment to do research on marginalized groups. At Case, Robert's scholarly focus includes: mental health and medical sociology; HIV/AIDS; race, class, and gender inequality; masculinities and men's health; and social and health policy. His interest in medical sociology developed as he became cognizant of the deleterious health outcomes and inequities among disenfranchised groups such as the poor, as well as racial, ethnic, and sexual minorities. His dissertation topic will focus on the attitudes and actions of decision makers on HIV/AIDS mobilization efforts; societal sentiment; and experiences of persons living with the disease. Robert is engaged in culturally relative sociological inquiry with both academic and applied implications. In addition to receiving the 2007 Ruth Barber Moon Award for Academic Excellence and Promise at Case Western Reserve University, his article on HIV disclosure and the stress paradigm is currently part of the edited volume *Let's Talk About Black Sexualities: Sex and Power in America*, under review at Rutgers University Press. Outside of his graduate studies, Robert enjoys serving as a volunteer mentor for poor black male youth in the Cleveland area and keeping up with news and current events while playing with his new German Shepherd Patrick. ☺



Robert Peterson

Declines in Sociology Faculty Purchasing Power

by Roberta Spalter-Roth and Janene Scelza, ASA Research and Development Department

In Academic Year (AY) 2007-08, sociology faculty salaries increased 4 percent, from an average of \$66,207 in AY 2006-07, to \$68,857, but they remained 0.1 percent below inflation. This has resulted in declining purchasing power for items such as gasoline, health care, and college tuition, all of which have outpaced inflation. The picture is more promising for individual faculty ranks. In AY 2007-08, full professors earned an average of \$87,938 (a 5-percent positive change since last year); associate professors earned an average of \$64,788 (a 4.7-percent increase); assistant professors earned an average of \$53,844 (a 4.8-percent increase); new assistant professors earned an average of \$52,446

(a 5.4-percent increase); and instructors, whose salaries in constant dollars continue to decrease, earned an average of \$40,523 (a 1.3-percent increase).

These data are from the National Faculty Salary Survey (NFSS) conducted by the College and University Professional Association for Human Resources (CUPA-HR). CUPA-HR gathers data by faculty rank, type of institution, and discipline.

The American Sociological Association's Research and Development Department has published trend data on sociology faculty salaries for several years. Since AY 2000-01, salaries have increased 23 percent but were relatively stagnant when controlling for inflation (see Figure 1), losing buying power four out of the last seven academic years. Average faculty salaries in sociology have been lower than faculty earnings in sister

social sciences, lagging only slightly behind average anthropology faculty earnings. In AY 2007-08, anthropology faculty earned an average of \$72,410 (a 4.0-percent rise over the previous year); political science faculty earned an average of \$73,102 (a 5.4-percent rise); and economics faculty, which includes a greater share of full professors compared to the other disciplines, averaged \$90,064 (a 4.4-percent rise). Thus, when controlling for inflation, average political science and economics salaries were above inflation while anthropology, like sociology, was slightly below.


Where You Work Matters

When comparing earnings by type of institution, the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) reports that the gap between faculty salaries at private

and public colleges and universities appears to have widened in recent years, with faculty at private institutions experiencing larger salary increases than those at public schools. This gap is noticeable in average sociology faculty earnings, according to the NFSS. Between AY 2006-07 and AY 2007-08, the average faculty salary in private institutions increased 4.6 percent (0.5 percent above inflation) while increasing 3.3 percent (0.8 percent below inflation) at public institutions. If the gap between earnings at public and private institutions continues, employment within private institutions as well as non-academic sectors will probably appear more attractive to sociology PhDs.

A full ASA research brief on AY 2007-08 sociology faculty salaries is available for download from the ASA website at <www.asanet.org/cs/root/leftnav/research_and_stats/briefs_and_articles/briefs_and_articles>. ☺

Sociologist Presents Research on Violent Crime at Congressional Briefing

Sociologist Rick Rosenfeld, University of Missouri-St. Louis, presented “What We Know and Don’t Know about Recent Crime Trends” during an April 4 briefing on Capitol Hill, which was sponsored by the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA) and the National Consortium on Violence Research (NCOVR). Rosenfeld was joined on a panel by Dan Nagin (Carnegie Mellon University) and Alex Piquero (John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York). Alfred Blumstein, director of NCOVR and former COSSA president, moderated the panel and former Maryland Special Appeals Court Judge and Montgomery County (Maryland) State Attorney Andrew Sonner was the practitioner discussant. 



Rick Rosenfeld

Journal of World-Systems Research Approved for Section Sponsorship

At its January 2008 meeting, ASA Council approved a recommendation from the Committee on Publications for formal sponsorship of the online-only *Journal of World Systems Research* by the ASA Section on Political Economy of the World-System (PEWS).


JWSR is the second official section journal approved by ASA. The first, *City & Community*, was approved in 2000 and first published by the ASA Community and Urban Sociology section in 2002.

Unlike *City & Community*, *JWSR* is an existing journal, founded in 1995 by inaugural editor Christopher Chase-Dunn (University of California-Riverside). The journal is currently edited by Andrew K. Jorgenson and Edward Kick, North Carolina State University.

JWSR develops and disseminates scholarly research on topics that are relevant to

the analysis of world-systems. It includes works that proceed from several different theoretical stances and disciplines, including civilizationists, evolutionary approaches, international political economy, comparative, historical and cultural analysis. It has published the works of sociologists, political scientists, historians, ethnographers, archaeologists, economists, and geographers.

The journal is a freely available open-access, online-only journal, with support from the PEWS section (beginning in 2009, via a modest increase in section dues). All articles for future issues will be copyrighted by ASA.

Look for more information about *JWSR* in the September/October issue of *Footnotes*. Members are encouraged to visit the journal’s current website at <www.jwsr.ucr.edu>. 

Int'l Perspectives

from page 1

meeting in northern Finland, the executive committee decided on Yokohama, Japan, as the venue for the 2014 World Congress.

At the Rovaniemi meeting, the ISA Program Committee reported on preparations for the 2010 World Congress (Gothenburg, Sweden). The theme is “Sociology on the Move” in connection to the following issues:

- Conflict and war
- Sustainability
- Worlds of difference
- Action and imagination
- Religion and power

Five sessions are also planned on the specificities of Scandinavia and the Nordic welfare state model, as are five author-meets-critics sessions.

The ISA and the World-System

The ISA has a membership of nearly 4,000 from across the globe. It is a bicameral organization of National Associations (approximately 54 total) and Research Committees (55 total). Its administrative office is located at the University Complutense, in Madrid, Spain (see <www.isa-sociology.org/>). It publishes the *International Sociology Review of Books*, and its two main journals (*Current Sociology* and *International Sociology*) are the venue for serious research articles as well as debates about the possibilities and direction of sociology as an international/global field.

Geographic distribution of the ISA’s members reflects world-systemic dynamics. Nearly half of the membership comes from the core countries of “Category A.” (These categories, and the attendant individual and collective membership fees, are based on World Bank classifications of countries by national income.) For example, the United States has the largest number of ISA members (604 in 2008), according to a report from the ISA executive office, and the ASA is a longstanding member of the Council of National Associations. Other large groups of members are from the United Kingdom (232), Canada (200), Germany (159), Australia (141), Japan (137), Italy (116), and France (111).

In Category B (which includes middle-income-level countries), the total number of members is 797, with the largest concentrations from South Africa, Brazil, and Mexico. Other Category B countries are not well represented in the ISA; for example, Iran has 30 members and China 29. India, however, has 191 members. Iran and China are listed in Category C, along with countries such as Rwanda, Guinea Bissau, Mali, and Vanuatu, even though the World Bank classifies them as lower-middle income. This and other issues, I believe, raise questions about whether it is time to revisit the categories.


Other world-systemic issues that I see replicated within the ISA include China’s apparent reluctance to take an active role because

Skocpol Elected to the NAS

In April, the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) announced at its 145th annual meeting the election of sociologist Theda Skocpol among this year’s 72 new members. These newly elected NAS members were recognized for their distinguished and continuing achievements in original research. The total number of sociologist active members is more than 20. Membership in the Academy is considered one of the highest honors in American science. Members help write reports on key scientific issues to inform policymakers’ decisions.

Skocpol is the Victor S. Thomas Professor of Government and Sociology and Dean of Graduate School of Arts and Sciences at Harvard University. She received her BA from Michigan State University and her PhD from Harvard University. Skocpol has served as the Director of the Center for American Political Studies at Harvard

and President of the Social Science History Association and the American Political Science Association. She is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and has held fellowships from the John Simon Guggenheim Foundation, the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, the Russell Sage Foundation, and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. Her interest areas include comparative politics, American politics, comparative and historical sociology, U.S. history, and the study of public policy.

The total number of active NAS members is now 2,041. NAS is a private organization of scientists and engineers dedicated to furthering science and its use for the general welfare. It was established in 1863 by Congress to act as an adviser to the federal government, upon request. For more information, visit <www.nas.edu>. 

Sociology: A Rare But Well-Paying Job?

Forbes.com thinks so . . . *Forbes* magazine brings students and other would-be sociologists welcome news in an April 17 online photo feature: It pays to study sociology.

Using U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data from the “Occupational Employment Statistics” survey, *Forbes* ranks sociology as one of the top-ten highest-paying rare jobs in the United States.


Rare? High-paying? The magazine loosely defines rare as “a relatively small employment total” and considers jobs with annual salaries higher than the national average of \$42,535 to be high-paying.

Forbes cites BLS data claiming only 3,440 sociologists with an average annual salary of \$68,300.

On a closer examination of BLS classifications, “sociologist” is categorized

separately from “sociology teachers, post-secondary” (16,110 employed with average annual salaries of \$63,160) and “social sciences teachers, postsecondary, all other” (5,750 employed with average annual salaries at \$69,640).

While the *Forbes* story may not have told readers the complete story, there’s no denying that, as the article claims, “This is the kind of information undergraduates should show their parents, the same parents who might need to be convinced that being a sociologist for a living could actually pay the bills.”

See the *Forbes* feature, learn more about BLS classifications and see ASA’s research on sociology salaries and careers at: <www.asanet.org/cs/root/leftnav/execoffice/who_knew_sociology_career_is_rare_and_well-paying_just_ask_forbescom>. 


of the presence of Taiwan. Michael Burawoy, vice-president for National Associations and chair of the National Associations Liaison Committee (NALC), has taken on the task of trying to convince the Chinese to participate, though this will be difficult in the short term, given the fact that the 2009 meeting of national associations will convene in Taipei (theme: “Challenges for Sociology in an Unequal World”).

National Associations and the ASA

In other business, the NALC discussed a common website for National Associations, a draft of which was presented by NALC chair Michael Burawoy. The idea is to create a structure that permits easy and decentralized updating. The project was unanimously approved, but it was noted how difficult it is to collect information and then to maintain it. Around half of all National Associations do not have websites. Nonetheless, uploading of files will begin over the next year. For example, a series of 11 publications on regional sociologies commissioned during Immanuel Wallerstein’s ISA presidency will be posted online for use by members and others. In addition, the Executive Committee discussed the possibility of gathering data on the status of sociology in different countries, and also documenting different national traditions of sociology. Both would be appropriate for the new website.

As mentioned, the United States has the largest numbers of ISA members, and

I personally know many U.S. sociologists who will be attending the upcoming Forum in Barcelona—not only for the beauty of the city but also for the exciting program. But the national association (i.e., the ASA), in spite of its long-term support, is not regarded by some as being active or highly invested in the ISA. At present, three Americans (Jan Marie Fritz of the University of Cincinnati, Vice President Michael Burawoy of the University of California-Berkeley, and myself) are on the ISA Executive Committee, but more needs to be done to increase U.S. participation and support.

To this effect, I propose a few ideas for consideration. ASA could include more international sociologists on thematic or presidential sessions at the annual ASA meetings. ASA might extend financial support for the ISA’s PhD candidate laboratories, which are in various locations around the world. Jan Fritz helped lead one (with the theme: “Globalization, Social Problems, and Social Policy”) last November in Maiduguri, Nigeria. Yet another idea is to continue to invite international sociologists to write for this newsletter. These steps would be important not only symbolically, but also in terms of helping to strengthen sociology globally, which tends to be particularly fragile in the Global South. It is hoped that these proposals will continue to be considered by the ASA Council, as part of its ongoing internationalization efforts. 

ASA Forum



for public discussion and debate

Family Myth to Family Reality

Do you love your family? Can you prove it on national television? A recent score of highly rated reality television shows reveal a renewed fascination with the “ideal family.” You’ve seen these shows—whole-some enough for the whole family to watch over dinner: *Amnesia*, *My Dad Is Better than Your Dad*, *Super Nanny*, *Wife Swap*, *Extreme Makeover: Home Edition*, *Deal or No Deal*, or *Moment of Truth*.

Although these shows are differently organized, there is a common theme:

They are a standing ovation to honor good parents and families. In *My Dad Is Better than Your Dad*, fathers go through extraordinary lengths to prove themselves to their children. They are given “exciting larger-than-life challenges testing dad’s strength, smarts and their ability to work as a team” (nbc.com). The winner’s son brags to all the viewers at home that “my dad is better than your dad.” In another poignant example, *Amnesia*, contestants acquire money by correctly answering a series of questions about their personal and family history. The interrogations are an ultimate test of devotion to family, as the underlying assumption is that a good parent will get the question right. The wrong answer to a recent question (What was the song that your daughter’s boyfriend wrote for her?) brought disapproving head shaking from the family and audience. *Deal or No Deal*

also uses the focus on the family as means for exciting their crowds. Recently a contestant sent one of her family members home every time she rejected a deal. What is more important to her? Money or family?

These shows represent more than just “bad” or “good” TV. They strategically distract us from the ailments of our country, and they symbolically repress the families with the least resources. Moreover, they are a reinvigoration of past shows aired during times of war: *Father Knows Best*, *Make Room for Daddy*, *Hazel*, and *The Partridge Family*. All of these shows give shining exemplars and friendly reminders of what our families should look like, what our focus should be, and how to cater to our lovely, even if zany, children. Just as those shows focused on family as the epicenter of comfort, safety, and solidarity during WWII and the Vietnam War, we are return-

ing to this safety zone during the fifth year of the Iraq War. It is paradoxical that in the midst of war, a slow economy, high rates of impoverished children, and two parents working overtime to make ends meet, that we emphasize a fantastic amount of money and time required for families’ health and happiness. At the time when we have the least to give, we demand the most.

It is trendy to reflect on the family shows of the 1950s and 1960s as idealistic and unrealistic, but have we come that far? What pressures are we putting on struggling families attempting to maintain a job and food on the table? Reality television? These shows promote the attainment of an unrealistic middle-class ethic of an intense familism while families are socially, economically, politically, and physically struggling.

Hephzibah V. Strmic-Pawl, PhD candidate, University of Virginia

announcements

Corrections

Page 1 of the “2008 Annual Meeting Supplement,” in the centerfold of the printed May/June 2008 *Footnotes*, provided the correct date of the ASA presidential address and awards ceremony (in the “Major Plenary Sessions” sidebar box), but it misstated the day. The correct day is **Saturday**, August 2, at 4:30 PM.

Call for Papers

Publications

The Flame of Love: Theologically Informed Social Scientific Research on the Experience and Expression of Godly Love in the Pentecostal Tradition. The University of Akron and the Institute for Research on Unlimited Love announce a request for proposals for a research venture, *The Flame of Love: Theologically Informed Social Scientific Research on the Experience and Expression of Godly Love in the Pentecostal Tradition*. Letters of intent must be received by July 28, 2008. After expert review, the project co-directors will invite a small number of full proposals, which must be received by October 13, 2008. For more details, visit <www3.uakron.edu/sociology/flameweb/rfp.html>.

Gender & Society Special Issue: Heteronormativity and Sexualities. This special issue of *Gender & Society* seeks articles that investigate the operation and effects of heteronormativity and resistance across a variety of gendered, racialized, and classed contexts. Papers are welcome providing sociologically grounded, data-rich empirical scholarship that demonstrates how heteronormativity works in everyday lives, production of culture, and the practice of social institutions. Completed manuscripts should be submitted online to <mc.manuscriptcentral.com/gendsoc> and should specify in the cover letter that the paper is to be considered for the special issue. Manuscripts are due October 1, 2008. Contact: Beth Schneider at schneider@soc.ucsb.edu or Jane Ward at janew@ucr.edu.

The Journal of Applied Social Science, the official, peer-refereed journal of the Association for Applied and Clinical Sociology (AACS), is requesting submissions for future issues. We publish original research articles, essays, research reports, teaching notes, and book reviews on a wide range of topics of interest to the sociological practitioner. All submissions are processed electronically. Send as an email attachment a word-processed document (not PDF) file of the manuscript, an abstract of no more than 150 words, and a brief biographical statement. Tables and figures must be camera-ready. Submissions for the fall issue will be accepted through August 15, 2008, and for the spring issue through

February 15, 2009. Submissions should be accompanied by a processing fee of \$15 sent via postal mail (this fee is waived for members of AACS). Contact: Jay Weinstein, *Journal of Applied Social Science*, Department of Sociology, Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, MI 48197; jay.weinstein@emich.edu. For further information on journal policy, officers, bylaws, and membership application, visit <www.aacsnet.org>.

Race, Gender and Class Special Issue: Socializing Our Youth. The editors seek papers covering all aspects of youth socialization that utilize an intersectionality approach (work that looks at how markers of difference such as gender, race, class, and sexual orientation function simultaneously and cannot be understood in isolation) within or across disciplinary conversations. All theoretical and methodological approaches are welcome. Contact: Heather Albanesi, *Race, Gender & Class*, 1420 Austin Bluffs Parkway, PO Box 7150, University of Colorado-Colorado Springs, Colorado Springs, CO 80933-7150; halbanes@uccs.edu. Manuscripts are accepted for consideration with the understanding that they are original material and are not under consideration for publication elsewhere. Submission deadline: July 1, 2008.

The Society for Terrorism Research (STR) announces a call for papers for its flagship journal, *Terrorism Research*.

Papers that are accepted for publication will appear in both an internet and paper-bound journal. The purpose of the journal is to provide a timely, scientifically, and theoretically sound set of papers addressing terrorism from an interdisciplinary, integrative, behavioral science perspective. For more information, including submission procedures, visit <www.societyforterrorismresearch.org/pages/strjournal.html>. Contact: Samuel Justin Sinclair at jsincl@post.harvard.edu; <www.societyforterrorismresearch.org>.

Meetings

2009 Pacific Sociological Association’s 80th Annual Meeting, April 8-11, 2009, Westin Horton Plaza, San Diego, CA. Speakers are invited to present their research pertaining to: collective memory, socio-political issues pertaining to “commodity memory” such as electronic dataveillance, video surveillance; seed, sperm or DNA banking; drug technology to improve or repress memory; sociological, psychological, historical or legal issues pertaining to personal, trauma, repressed, body memory; or early or recent theoretical conceptualizations about memory and related topics. Send initial inquiries, abstracts, and contact information to Noel Packard at packardn@prodigy.net. For more information, visit <www.pacificsoc.org>. Deadline: September 1, 2008.

Second International Conference on Religion and Media, November 9-12, 2008, Tehran and Qom, Iran. All media researchers and scholars, representatives from diverse religious traditions, and professionals and students involved with the subjects of the conference are invited to submit a paper. For more information, visit <www.religion-media.ir>.

Teachers, Teaching, and the Movies: Representations and Pedagogy in Film, Television, and New Media Multidisciplinary Conference, March 26-28, 2009, Saint Mary’s College of California, Moraga, CA. This multi-disciplinary conference will focus on two growing areas in the fields of education and media studies: (1) The ways in which movies and television represent teachers and teaching, students and learning and (2) How film, television, and new media function as pedagogical tools in the classroom. Organizers are looking for papers that critically examine the cultural representation of teachers, students, and the educational setting, as well as papers that explore the ways that films, television, and new media open possibilities for new forms of pedagogy. Send proposals of at least 250 words and no more than 500 words by October 1, 2008. Contact: Robert Bulman, Sociology Department, Saint Mary’s College of California, 1928 St. Mary’s Road, Moraga, CA 94575; rbulman@stmarys-ca.edu.

Meetings

July 31, 2008. 2008 Communication and Information Technologies Section of the American Sociological Association (CITASA) Pre-Conference and Graduate Student Workshop, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Theme: “Worlds of Work: Communication and Information Technologies.” All sessions are open to members of CITASA, the ASA, and the general public. A detailed program, including paper abstracts, can be found at <citasa.org/pre-conference>.

July 31, 2008. *Psychoanalysis and Society*, Sheraton Hotel, Boston, MA. Last year in New York an informal group of scholars gathered to discuss relationships of Freudian psychoanalysis to sociological issues. This year the plenary speaker will be Fred Alford. There is no charge for attendance, but organizers ask participants to pre-register to reserve their spot. Contact: Lynn Chancer at lchancer@hunter.cuny.edu or Lauren Langman at Llang944@aol.com.

July 31-August 1, 2008. *Sociological Imagination Group (SIG) 9th Annual Meeting*, Westin Copley Place Hotel, Boston, MA. Theme: “Confronting Fundamental Social Problems.” Free admission. Half of the presentations will be devoted to open discussion. Focus is not only on papers presented at this time but is also on develop-

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Questions should be directed to the NRC Fellowship

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announcements

ing a social science movement throughout the year, aimed at fulfilling what C.W. Mills called "The Promise of Sociology."

August 1-4, 2008. *Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS) Summer Meeting*, Boston, MA. Feminist scholarship, activism, and professional development. For more information, visit <www.socwomen.org>.

October 19-23, 2008. *Third Global Congress of Women in Politics and Governance*, Dusit Hotel, Makati City, Metro Manila, Philippines. Theme: "Gender and Climate Change." This conference is designed for women parliamentarians; women in decision making and governance; youth leaders and media practitioners; funding/donor agencies/organizations. Contact: Center for Asia Pacific Women in Politics (CAP-WIP), 4237-4239 Tomas Claudio Street, Baclaran, Parañaque City, Metro Manila, Philippines; (632) 851-6934; fax (632) 852-2112; globalcongress2008@gmail.com; globalcongress2008@capwip.org; capwip@capwip.org; <www.capwip.org> or <www.onlinewomeninpolitics.org>.

October 23-24, 2008. *Penn State's 16th Annual Symposium on Family Issues*, University Park campus. Theme: "Development of Hispanic Children in Immigrant Families: Challenges and Prospects." Sixteen scholars from major institutions will integrate perspectives from multiple social sciences and address policy implications.

For more information, visit: <www.pop.psu.edu/events/symposium/2008.htm>. Contact: Carolyn Scott at css7@psu.edu.

November 9-12, 2008. *Second International Conference on Religion and Media*, Tehran and Qom, Iran. All media researchers and scholars, representatives from diverse religious traditions, and professionals and students involved with the subjects of the conference are invited to attend. For further information, visit <www.religion-media.ir/>.

March 26-28, 2009. *Teachers, Teaching, and the Movies: Representations and Pedagogy in Film, Television, and New Media Multi-disciplinary Conference*, Saint Mary's College of California, Moraga, CA. Contact: Robert Bulman, Sociology Department, Saint Mary's College of California, 1928 St. Mary's Road, Moraga, CA 94575; rbulman@stmarys-ca.edu.

April 8-11, 2009. *2009 Pacific Sociological Association's 80th Annual Meeting*, Westin Horton Plaza, San Diego, CA. For more information, visit <www.pacificsoc.org>.

Funding

The Open Society Institute (OSI) has recently launched a new fellowship program to support outstanding idea entrepreneurs from around the world. The Open Society Fellowship enables innovative professionals to work on projects that inspire meaningful public debate, shape public policy, as well as generate intellectual ferment within OSI. The fellowship focuses on four areas: National Security and the Open Society; Citizenship, Membership, and

Marginalization; Strategies and Tools for Advocacy and Citizen Engagement; and Understanding Authoritarianism. Fellows' projects may include books, articles, outreach for documentary films, online media, and efforts to seed new campaigns and organizations. Applications are reviewed on a rolling basis and there is no deadline. To apply online, visit <www.soros.org/initiatives/fellowship/focus_areas/guidelines>. Contact: Bipasha Ray at osfellows@sorosny.org; <www.soros.org/initiatives/fellowship>.

The Princeton University Society of Fellows in the Liberal Arts invites applications for three-year postdoctoral fellowships, 2009-2012, for recent PhDs (January 2006-June 2009) in humanities or social sciences. Four appointments to pursue research and teach half-time include: Open discipline (two fellowships), Humanistic Studies, and East Asian Humanities. Annual stipend: approximately \$69,500. Application deadline: October 1, 2008. For details, visit <www.princeton.edu/~sf>.

The National Poverty Center's Research and Training Program on Poverty and Public Policy Postdoctoral Fellowships, 2009-2011. One- and two-year postdoctoral fellowships offered to American scholars who are members of groups that are underrepresented in the social sciences. Fellows will conduct their own research on a poverty-related topic under the direction of Sheldon Danziger of the National Poverty Center. Funds

are provided by the Ford Foundation. Applicants must have completed their PhD by August 31, 2009. Preference is given to those who have received their degree after 2003. Application deadline is January 19, 2009. Contact: Program on Poverty and Public Policy, Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy, 735 South State St., University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109. Applications can be downloaded from <fordschool.umich.edu/research/poverty/fellowship_opps.php>.

Behavioral and Social Sciences Research Guide to NIH Grants. For more information, visit <obssr.od.nih.gov/Content/Research/BSSSR_Guide_To_Grants_at_NIH>. Compiled and distributed by the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research Office at the National Institutes of Health <obssr.od.nih.gov>. Contact: abeles@nih.gov.

Competitions

Fifth Worldwide Competition for Junior Sociologists. The International Sociological Association (ISA) announces the organization of the Fifth Worldwide Competition for Junior Sociologists engaged in social research. The winners will be invited to participate in the XVII World Congress of Sociology which will take place in Göteborg, Sweden, July 2010. The winning papers will be considered for publication in English in the ISA's journal *International Sociology*, or in another ISA publication. Candidates must send an original paper that has not been previously published. Papers focusing on socially relevant issues are preferred. The phenomena examined may be social, economic, political, cultural or of any other kind, but their interpretation or analysis must show a sociological orientation. Empirical research papers must go beyond descriptive reporting of results to broader, analytical interpretations. Papers will be judged according to perceptiveness with which issues are treated, the quality of empirical materials presented, the consistency with which an analytic framework is used, the originality of ideas, and the clarity of style. Papers from scholars in third world countries are welcome. Papers may be written in one of the following languages: English, French, Spanish, as well as Arabic, Chinese, German, Italian, Japanese, Portuguese, and Russian. Assessors will be appointed for each of these languages. Contact: 5th ISA Worldwide Competition for Junior Sociologists, Attention: Louis Chauvel, Department of Sociology, Sciences-Po University Paris, 27 rue Saint Guillaume, 75007 Paris, France; 33-1-44185441, fax -1-44185451; chauvel@sciences-po.fr. Deadline: April 1, 2009. For more information, visit <www.isa-sociology.org/wcys/index.htm>.

Gordon De Jong, University of Pittsburgh, was quoted in a May 18 *New York Times* story about changing demographics in Pittsburgh, where deaths outnumber births.

Michael Kearl, Trinity University, was quoted in a February 27 article in the *Houston Chronicle* about leap year and humanity's time obsessions. Kearl was also quoted in a May 6 *Baltimore Sun* article about the public's fascination with final words of the dying, and a May 25 article in the same newspaper about how people deal with death.

Phyllis Moen, University of Minnesota, was quoted in *The New York Times* on April 21 in a story about conflicting perspectives on retirement and marriage roles between husbands and wives of retirement age. Moen was also quoted in an April 26 article in Canada's *National Post* about women's fertility and their careers.

Katherine Newman, Princeton University, was quoted in a May 23 *Wall Street Journal* column about young adults returning to live at home with their parents. Newman was one of 20 researchers who contributed to "The Price of Independence," a collection of studies published by the Russell Sage Foundation.

Yang Yang, University of Chicago, was quoted about her research on happiness and aging from the April issue of the *American Sociological Review* in articles by the Associated Press (April 18), Reuters (April 16) and United Press International (April 17). Yang's research was covered by the *Chicago Sun-Times* (April 18), *The Miami Herald* (April 26), and in other news outlets around the country.

Children and Youth

American Sociological Association was mentioned during a question and answer session segment during the release of the "Trends in Infancy/Early Childhood and Middle Childhood Well-Being, 1994-2006" report broadcast on C-SPAN on April 25.

Amy Best, George Mason University, was quoted in the April 27 *Press Democrat* (Santa Rosa, CA) article about the rite of prom. Best was also quoted on the low-cost prom phenomenon in a May 21 Associated Press article that was published in *The Boston Globe*, Yahoo! News, CNN, com, MSNBC, and other media outlets around the country.

Maria Kefalas, St. Joseph's University, was quoted about the problems faced by girls nationwide in a column from the April 23 *Philadelphia Daily News* about the investigation of child abuse concerns within a Fundamental Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints community in Texas.

Kenneth Land, Duke University, had his research on child well-being covered in the April 24 issue of *The Washington Post*. **Andrew Cherlin**, Johns Hopkins University, was also quoted in the article. The syndicated article also appeared in the *Denver Post* on April 24.

Annette Lareau, University of Maryland-College Park, had her book *Unequal Childhoods: Class, Race, and Family Life* cited in a May 11 *Washington Post* "Reading List" article about books on parenting.

Robert Putnam, Harvard University, had his research cited in a May 4 editorial in *Tulsa World* about social capital and youth civic engagement.

Karen Sternheimer, University of Southern California, was quoted in an April 26 Agence France-Presse (AFP) article about the phenomenon of Miley Cyrus. Sternheimer asserts that Cyrus is the latest embodiment of young female stars packaged for parents as much as for children. The article appeared on Yahoo! News.

Carl Taylor, Michigan State University, was quoted in an April 28 article in *The Chicago Tribune* about urban violence's impact on children. Taylor has studied

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violence and children in urban communities for more than 20 years.

Julia Wrigley, City University of New York, was quoted in an April 13 article about online child care reports in *The Washington Post*. Wrigley has studied child care fatalities.

Collective Behavior and Social Movements

Rachel Einwohner, Purdue University, was quoted in a May 13 Associated Press article about protests and other behaviors spurred by higher gas prices. The article was published on ABCNews.com, CNN.com, and in other news outlets including *The Chicago Sun-Times*.

Mary Grigsby, University of Missouri, and **Juliet B. Schor**, Boston College, were quoted in a May 17 *New York Times* article about the modern simplicity movement. Grigsby is the author of *Buying Time and Getting By: The Voluntary Simplicity Movement*. Schor is the author of *The Overspent American*.

Community and Urban Sociology

Ray Oldenburg, University of West Florida, had his book, *The Great, Good Place*, referenced in a May 16 *Chicago Sun-Times* article on the sense of community created on social networking website Facebook.

Greg Squires, George Washington University, was quoted in a May 16 *USA Today* article about cities filing lawsuits against banks over home foreclosures. The article was republished on ABCNews.com.

Communication and Information Technologies

Eszter Hargittai, Northwestern University, was quoted in a May 2 article in *The Washington Post* about online social networking profiles.

Mark Thomas Kennedy, University of Southern California, was quoted concerning his research on establishing credibility for emerging markets published in the February issue of the *American Sociological Review* in a May 13 column on BusinessWeek.com.

Lisa Slattery Rashotte, University of North Carolina-Charlotte, was quoted in a May 23 LiveScience.com article on the origins and popularity of the thumbs-up gesture. The article appeared on the AOL News website on May 23.

Richard Sennett, London School of Economics and Political Science, was the subject of a May 23 *Chronicle of Higher Education* article in which Sennett's research and writing is discussed. **Mark Granovetter**, Stanford University, was also mentioned in the article for his research on social networks.

Crime, Law and Deviance

Todd Gitlin, Columbia University, was quoted in a May 7 Associated Press story about police infiltration into the drug culture at San Diego State University.

Jon Hussey, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, was cited in an April 16 editorial in *The Charlotte Observer* and *The Raleigh News & Observer* on campus gun violence co-written by UNC Chancellor James Moeser and Duke University President Richard Brodhead. The cited research, which examined the link between child neglect and future aggression, was also featured in an April 23 article in *The Washington Post*.

David Jacobs, Ohio State University, had his research on death row and race included in a May 8 segment on *The Tom Joyner Morning Show*, airing on radio stations nationwide.

Akil Kokayi Khalfani, Essex County College, was interviewed about prisoner re-entry in New Jersey on WBAI News April 9.

Jack Levin, Northeastern University, was quoted in an April 29 ABCNews.com article about the Smiley Face Killer,

and appeared on the May 1 episode of CNN's *Anderson Cooper 360* on the same topic. He discussed celebratory rioting in the May 3 *Montreal Gazette* and was quoted in the May 6 *Wall Street Journal* about the causes of the growing rate of violent crime in some cities. He was quoted in the *Metrowest Daily News* on May 7 about a "person of interest" being investigated in a string of prostitute slayings, and in the May 11 *Wisconsin State Journal* about concealing information from the public during police investigations. He appeared on a May 9 episode of TruTV's *In Session* to discuss anti-Semitic hate crime in Seattle, and a May 11 program on the BBC about the Charles Manson murders.

Michael Norris, Wright State University, commented on the tenuous relationship between crime and the economy in articles from April 21 in *The Columbus Dispatch*, *The Akron Beacon Journal*, and Associated Press.

Geraint Osborne, University of Alberta, had his research on marijuana use in

Canada detailed in a Canwest News Service article on May 15. The article was published in a number of Canadian newspapers.

Greg Scott, DePaul University, was quoted in an April 25 *Chicago Tribune* article about forecasted spikes in violence and the city's gangs.

Sociology of Culture

Nicholas Christakis, Harvard University, and **Sherry Turkle**, MIT, are quoted in an April 27 article about friendship in the Facebook and MySpace era in *The Washington Post*.

Jean Elson, University of New Hampshire, and **Steven Martin**, University of Maryland-College Park, were quoted in the June issue of *Women's Health* magazine in an article about modern relationships in comparison with those of previous generations.

David Grusky, Stanford University, was quoted in an April 29 Associated Press story about "Yawns" (Young and Wealthy but Normal), a subset of young people who are socially aware and interested

more in charity than consumption. The article was published in *USA Today* on May 3 and in a number of regional newspapers around the country.

Karen Bettez Halnon, Penn State University, was quoted about the mainstream acceptance of tattoos in a May 23 article from *The Economist*.

Pepper Schwartz, University of Washington, was quoted in a June 3 *USA Today* article about Internet dating and older singles. Schwartz also appeared on ABC's *Good Morning America* on April 2 to discuss her "compatibility index" for predicting winners on the network's *Dancing with the Stars* program.

Economic Sociology

Jeanne Fleming, *Money* magazine, had her research cited in an April 27 *New York Times* story about generational differences in willingness to discuss salary information.

Gary Green, University of Wisconsin-Madison, was quoted in a June 3

Associated Press story about the impact of General Motors plant closures on communities. The article was published in *The Chicago Tribune*, *Akron Beacon Journal*, *The Orlando Sentinel*, as well as in other media outlets around the country.

Robert Manning, Rochester Institute of Technology, was interviewed on National Public Radio's *To the Point* program on May 27. He spoke about credit cards during a May 30 *Marketplace* report, also on NPR. Manning, the author of *Credit Card Nation*, was interviewed for a March 27 segment about consumer credit on ABC's *Good Morning America* and appeared on FOX *Morning News* on March 10 and *Lou Dobbs Tonight* on February 23.

John Walton, University of California-Davis, was quoted in an April 7 news report from the United Nation's Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN).

Sociology of Education

Cornelius Riordan, Providence College, was included in a May 16 article about

fellowships available

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single-sex schools in *The Sacramento Bee*. Riordan cited growth in single-sex education since about 1990.

Joseph Soares, Wake Forest University, was quoted in a May 27 *InsideHigherEd.com* article about his university's decision to end its SAT requirement. Soares is the author of *The Power of Privilege: Yale and America's Elite College*, which argues that the SAT was used to keep certain socioeconomic and minority groups out of colleges.

Environment and Technology

Nicholas Christakis, Harvard University, was quoted in an April 29 Columbia News Service article about Facebook, the social networking website, and young people who chose to remove themselves from the site.

Dalton Conley, New York University, had his research cited in an April 24 article in Canada's *National Post* about house size. Conley's research indicates that people who live in homes where the number of rooms is fewer than the number of inhabitants suffer from increased irritability, withdrawal, weariness, and poor physical and mental health.

Riley Dunlap, Oklahoma State University, was quoted in a May 12 story in *The Philadelphia Inquirer* on the growth of local groups and national networks of middle- and upper-middle-class mothers promoting ecological lifestyles. He noted that this was an important extension of women's leadership roles in local environmental justice groups within blue collar and minority communities.

Eszter Hargittai, Northwestern University, was interviewed in a question and answer column about her research on the technology skills of young adults in the May 2 issue of *The Chronicle of Higher Education*.

Bob Leighninger, Arizona State University, was quoted in an April 27 Associated Press story about the legacy of the New Deal. Leighninger is the author of two books on New Deal buildings. The article appeared in *The Jackson Clarion-Ledger* on May 5.

Rich Ling, Telenor, had his book *New Tech, New Ties* reviewed in the April 21 issue of *The Wall Street Journal* and was interviewed in a question and answer column in the April 25 issue of *The Chronicle of Higher Education*.

Sociology of Family

Deborah Carr, Rutgers University, had her research included as the subject of a *Detroit Free Press* article on May 6. Carr investigated the relationships between mothers and daughters and co-authored *Making Up with Mom: Why Mothers and Daughters Disagree about Kids, Careers, and Casseroles and What to Do About It*. The book was also cited in *Newsweek*, *USA Today*, *The Miami Herald*, and various local newspapers and radio stations.

Douglas Downey, Ohio State University, was quoted in the June 2 issue of *Newsweek* regarding his research on only-children.

Paula England and **Elizabeth McClintock**, both of Stanford University, had

their research on older men and marriage profiled in a syndicated *San Jose Mercury News* story on May 7 that ran in newspapers across the country. The study found that the older a man is when he marries after 40, the more likely that his wife will be significantly younger.

Lingxin Hao, Johns Hopkins University, was quoted in an April 23 *Baltimore Examiner* article about her research on parental disciplinary action and its effects on sibling behavior.

Pepper Schwartz, University of Washington, was quoted in a LifeWire story about women who "mother" their husbands, published on CNN.com on April 30. Schwartz also was quoted in a May 4 *Los Angeles Times Magazine* article about the romantic relationships of politicians.

Pamela Smock, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor, was quoted in an April 15 Associated Press story about the cost of divorce and out-of-wedlock childbearing to United States taxpayers. The article appears in news outlets around the country, including *TIME* magazine's website, AOL.com, and CNN.com.

Stephen Sweet, Ithaca College, was quoted in an April 16 article on TheStreet.com about the financial impact of marriage.

International Migration

Stephen Klineberg, Rice University, and Robert Sampson, Harvard University, were cited in front-page commentary in the April 28 edition of the *Houston Chronicle*. The article cited data from Klineberg's "Houston Area Survey" and Sampson's

research on crime and immigration.

Mary Waters, Harvard University, was quoted in a May 18 *New York Times* article about the study, "Inheriting the City: The Children of Immigrants Come of Age," which looked at adult children of immigrants to the New York region. Waters co-authored the study with **Philip Kasinitz**, City University of New York Graduate Center; **Jennifer Holdaway**, Social Science Research Council; and **John Mollenkopf**, a political scientist.

Latino/Latina Sociology

Stephen C. Lilley, North Carolina State University, was quoted in a May 1 article about the growth of the Hispanic population in North Carolina within *The News & Observer*.

Enrico Marcelli, San Diego State University, had his research linking money transfers and sports clubs cited in *The San Diego Union-Tribune* on May 18. Marcelli found that Mexican members of sports clubs in Los Angeles were more likely to transfer money home through banks than non-members.

Medical Sociology

Sarah Burgard, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor, was quoted about her research on the impact of workplace problems on sleep in news reports by *HealthDay News* and United Press International on April 17. The story appeared on FOXNews.com, Forbes.com, and various other online news sites.

Nicholas Christakis, Harvard University, was quoted in a May 21 Associated Press article about his research showing the impact of social networks on smoking cessation. The May 25 *Washington Post*, May 29 *The New York Times*, and other major newspapers also covered the research. Christakis was interviewed about the research in a May 23 *Morning Edition* segment on National Public Radio and *The Wall Street Journal* covered the research on May 23.

Ming Wen, University of Utah, **Chris Browning**, Ohio State University, and **Kate Cagney**, University of Chicago, had their study on neighborhood effects and physical activity profiled in *The New York Times* on March 25. Cagney was also interviewed by Chicago Public Radio on March 25 about the role of neighborhoods in regular exercise.

Organizations, Occupations & Work

Jennifer Glass, University of Iowa, was quoted in the *Iowa City Press-Citizen* in an April 23 article about pay gaps at the university.

Vincent Roscigno, Ohio State University, was quoted in an April 13 *Chicago Tribune* article about his research, which found that older workers are most likely to experience discrimination when they approach 50 and 60 years of age.

Julie Stewart, University of Utah, was quoted in an April 21 article in *The Salt Lake Tribune* about the challenges faced by female professors who want to have families.

Peace, War & Social Conflict

Andrew Lindner, Pennsylvania State University, had his research from *Contexts* magazine on the Iraq War media embedding program profiled in news stories posted on *The Huffington Post* and *Editor & Publisher* websites on May 14.

Kim Scipes, Purdue University North Central, had her article on the testimony of Iraqi war veterans published in the April issue of *Substance* and on *ZNet Commentaries* on the zcommunications.org website.

Political Economy of the World System

Amitai Etzioni, George Washington University, had his editorial urging Israel to pursue diversity published in *The Guardian* on April 30.

Political Sociology

Patricia Hill Collins, University of Maryland-College Park, was quoted in a June 2 *Washington Post* article about the Democratic presidential candidates and race and gender.

Larry Diamond, Stanford University, was cited for his catchphrase "democratic recession" in a May 27 article about democracy around the world in *The Christian Science Monitor*.

Peter Dreier, Occidental College, authored a May 1 *Huffington Post* article, "Top Clinton Aide Uses Former Right-Wing Foes to Attack Obama," which generated more than one thousand comments and was covered by MSNBC's *Countdown*, *TIME*, *Salon.com*, *Slate*, *The Politico*, *DailyKos*, and *American Prospect*, among others. Dreier's other recent articles on *The Huffington Post* include: "Labor's Self-Inflicted Wounds Threaten the Progressive Movement" on April 17, "HUD Secretary Alphonso Jackson's Resignation: A Window Into Bush Administration's Corruption, Indifference, and Incompetence" on April 2, "The Mortgage Mess and the Economic Meltdown: What McCain (and the Rest of Us) Should Learn from the Keating Scandal" on March 25, "Does Obama Really Have a Race Problem?" on March 20, and "If McCain's a Moderate, I'm the Easter Bunny" on February 10.

Ho-fung Hung, Indiana University-Bloomington, was interviewed and quoted in an April 16 *Yahoo!Sports* article concerning whether the recent unrest and suppression in Tibet would trigger an international boycott of the upcoming Beijing Olympics.

Jerome Karabel, University of California-Berkeley, authored an opinion piece in the April 15 *Los Angeles Times*. The column asserted that the new generation attracted to politics by Barack Obama could easily become alienated.

William Julius Wilson, Harvard University, was quoted in an article about rifts in the Democratic Party in *The New York Times* on April 27.

Sociology of Religion

Mark Chaves, Duke University, was quoted about the number of women pastors ordained this year by the African Methodist Episcopal Church in a May 24 article in *The Atlanta Journal-Constitution*.

William D'Antonio, The Catholic University of America, was quoted in an April 21 *USA Today* article about the pontiff's personality and had his book, *American Catholics Today: New Realities of Their Faith and Their Church*, cited in an article in *The Wall Street Journal* on April 18. He was also quoted in an April 14 article in the *Los Angeles Daily News* about challenges faced by the Roman Catholic Church in the United States.

Dean Hoge, The Catholic University of America, was quoted in an April 14 *New York Times* article about the marketing of priesthood, given the decline in priests in the Roman Catholic Church. Hoge discussed his studies of recently ordained priests.

Michael Hout, University of California-Berkeley, had his research cited in a May 19 *USA Today* "On Religion" column about liberal Protestant denominations. Hout examined reasons for the declining membership of mainline Protestant churches.

D. Michael Lindsay, Rice University, wrote an opinion piece about evangelicals in the academy that appeared in the May 9 issue of *The Chronicle Review*. Lindsay's research was also featured in the May 14 edition of *U.S. News & World Report* and in a May 27 Reuters article that appeared in a variety of outlets, including *The Kuwait Times* and *The Brunei Times*. Lindsay appeared on the Arab language network, Al Jazeera, to discuss religion and the U.S. presidency on April 16.



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Lisa Keister, Duke University, had her research summarized in an April 2 Religion News Service article that appeared in *USA Today* (April 23), *The Salt Lake Tribune* (April 5), and *The Plain Dealer* (April 3), among others. Keister's article, "Conservative Protestants and Wealth: How Religion Perpetuates Asset Poverty," was published in the *American Journal of Sociology*.

Paul Sullins, The Catholic University of America, was quoted in an April 25 article on the decline of Catholic education in Rochester, NY, in the city's *Democrat and Chronicle* newspaper. He was also quoted in a *Newsday* article from April 15 about the increase in older men entering the priesthood.

Jonathan Turner, University of California-Riverside; **Mark Leone**, University of Maryland; and **Martha Bradley**, University of Utah; were quoted in an ABC News segment on April 23 about genetic issues surrounding polygamy within the West Texas Fundamental Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

Sociological Practice

Shelley Clark and **Jody Heymann**, both of McGill University, were quoted about the contributions of social science research to slowing the spread of AIDS among children in southern Africa in the spring issue of *McGill Headway*.

Steve Picou, University of South Alabama, and **Ronald Kessler**, Harvard University, were quoted in a February 28 article in the *Biloxi Sun Herald* about applying lessons learned from the Exxon Valdez oil spill to the Gulf Coast's recovery from Hurricane Katrina.

Race, Gender and Class

Jason Kaufman, Harvard University, was quoted about American elites in an article from the May 25 *New York Times* about the presidential candidates and their efforts to escape the elitist label.

Akil Kokayi Khalfani, Essex County College, was interviewed about his book *The Hidden Debate* and the state of black New Jersey by Comcast Cablevision for broadcast on April 21 and 25.

Zine Magubane, Boston College, was interviewed on a June 3 National Public Radio *News & Notes* segment about racial tensions at the University of the Free State in South Africa.

Michael J. Rosenfeld, Stanford University, was cited in a May 7 *Chicago Tribune* column about Mildred and Richard Loving, the interracial couple behind the landmark Supreme Court case, *Loving v. Virginia*. The syndicated column also appeared in *The Dallas Morning News* (May 7), *The Baltimore Sun* (May 8), and other newspapers around the country.

Wendy Roth, University of British Columbia, was interviewed on April 2 about the release of ethnic diversity data from the 2006 Canadian census. Interviews appeared on CBC Radio One and CKNW radio, Global National TV, CTV, and Fairchild TV.

Darron Smith, Utah Valley State College, was quoted in a June 1 *Washington Post* article about race relations in Utah. Smith is the co-editor of *Black and Mormon*.

Rationality and Society

Thomas Beamish, University of California-Davis, was quoted in a June 3 *Wall Street Journal* article about the California fire season. Beamish commented about the "assumption of optimism" mindset that many California homeowners adopt to convince themselves that they will not be affected by a fire.

Sociology of Sexualities

Kathleen Bogle, LaSalle University, was quoted in an April 25 *UWire* article about the "hook-up culture" on college campuses. Bogle is the author of *Hooking Up: Sex, Dating, and Relationships on Campus*. The article was published in campus newspapers including *The*

Review (University of Delaware) and *The Minaret* (University of Tampa).

Becki Ross, University of British Columbia, was a featured guest on CBC Radio One on April 30. She spoke about the history of the striptease industry in Vancouver.

Martha Shockey-Eckles, Saint Louis University, and **Ronald Weitzer**, George Washington University, were quoted in a May 23 *CQ Researcher* report, "Prostitution Debate."

Sally Ward, University of New Hampshire, was quoted in an article from the May 8 edition of *InsideHigherEd.com* about the report Ward co-authored with other UNH researchers, "The Context of Unwanted Sexual Experiences."

Awards

Patti Adler, University of Colorado, was honored with the 2008 Teacher Recognition Award at the University of Colorado-Boulder, the only faculty award chosen solely by the students.

Paul Almeida, Texas A&M University, received a Fulbright Faculty Fellowship for his project, "Globalization, Democratization, and Civil Society in Central America." He will spend the 2008-2009 academic year as a visiting professor at the University of Costa Rica.

Suzanne Bianchi, University of Maryland-College Park, and **Sally Hillsman**, American Sociological Association, received the Stuart A. Rice Award for Career Achievement Award from the District of Columbia Sociological Society.

Wayne Brekhus, University of Missouri, has been awarded the University of Missouri's William T. Kemper Fellowship for Teaching Excellence.

Clifton Bryant, Virginia Tech, received the 2008 Martin L. Levin Award from the Southern Sociological Society.

Noelle Chesley has received a 2008 Sloan Work-Family Career Development Grant to support her research investigating the experiences of stay-at-home fathers and their full-time employed female partners.

Jessica Davey, Marian College, received first place in the undergraduate division of the Annual Midwest Sociological Society Student Paper Competition in Honor of Don Martindale.

Jennifer Dunn, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale, and **Doug Hartmann**, University of Minnesota, received the Inaugural Midwest Sociological Society Early Career Scholarship Award.

Larry Griffin, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, received the 2008 Distinguished Lecturer Award from the Southern Sociological Society.

Geoff Harkness, Northwestern University, received first place in the graduate division of the Annual Midwest Sociological Society Student Paper Competition in Honor of Don Martindale.

Shirley Hill, University of Kansas, was named the winner of the Inaugural Midwest Sociological Society Distinguished Book Award for her book *Black Intimacies: A Gender Perspective on Families and Relationships*.

Christine Himes, Syracuse University, has been named Maxwell Professor of Sociology in recognition of her scholarly contributions and service to the University and Maxwell School.

Larry Isaac, Vanderbilt University, has been awarded a 2008 National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowship for his research on "Elite Paramilitaries in the Gilded Age."

Dejun Kong, Washington University-St. Louis, received second place in the graduate division of the Annual Midwest Sociological Society Student Paper Competition in Honor of Don Martindale.

William Marsiglio, University of Florida, was elected to Fellow status for the

National Council on Family Relations, 2007.

HarmoniJoie Noel, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, received second place in the graduate division of the Annual Midwest Sociological Society Student Paper Competition in Honor of Don Martindale.

Harper Ida Simpson, Duke University, received recognition from the Southern Sociological Society by having her name added to the Society's Roll of Honor.

Verta Taylor, University of California-Santa Barbara, is the 2008 recipient of the John D. McCarthy Award for Lifetime Achievement in the Scholarship of Social Movements and Collective Behavior from the Center for the Study of Social Movements and Social Change at Notre Dame University.

Charles Tilly, Columbia University, was awarded the 2008 Albert O. Hirschman Prize, which is awarded annually to scholars who have made outstanding contributions to international interdisciplinary social science research, theory, and public communication in the tradition of Albert O. Hirschman. (See obituary in May/June 2008 issue of *Footnotes*, p. 15)

Ashley Vancil, Beloit College, received second place in the undergraduate division of the Annual Midwest Sociological Society Student Paper Competition in Honor of Don Martindale.

Kathy Ward, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale, Received the Second Annual Jane Addams Outstanding Service Award from the Midwest Sociological Society's Women in the Profession Committee.

Gregory Weiss, Roanoke College, received the 2008 Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award from the Southern Sociological Society.

Robert Wuthnow, Princeton University, **Peter Bearman**, Columbia University, and **Mark Granovetter**, Stanford University, have been elected members of the 2008 class of Fellows of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Michael Yaksich, University of Maryland-College Park, received the Irene B. Taeuber Graduate Student Paper Award from the District of Columbia Sociological Society.

Transitions

Scott Eliason has accepted a position as Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Arizona-Tucson.

Robert Getso has accepted a position in education services with the U.S. Navy.

Kristy Holtfreter will join the faculty of the School of Criminology & Criminal Justice at Arizona State University in August of 2008.

Robyn Stryker has accepted a position as Professor of Sociology and Law at the University of Arizona-Tucson.

Miles Taylor has joined the sociology faculty at Florida State University.

Catherine (Kay) Valentine, Nazareth College, has been named Professor Emerita.

Steve Vallas has accepted the position of Chair in the Sociology Department at Northeastern University.

People

Patti Adler, University of Colorado, and **Peter Adler**, University of Denver, delivered the keynote opening address at the international conference on "Reflections on the Epistemologies and Methodologies of Participant Observation Research," sponsored by the Doctoral Schools of Social Sciences of the French Community of Belgium and the Ministry of Research of Belgium on May 13, 2008.

Amitai Etzioni, George Washington University, moderated an event on the George Washington University campus on April 14, titled "Israel at 60: Borders, Identity, and the Search for Security." The

event featured Aaron David Miller and Ambassador Samuel Lewis.

Herbert Gans was honored at the Center for Urban Research and Policy, Columbia University, with a one day conference on March 13, titled "Urban Kaleidoscope: New Directions in Sociology in Honor of Herbert J. Gans."

Michael Jindra, Spring Arbor University, was quoted several times in the book *Fame Junkies* by Jake Halpern on the relationship between religion and popular culture.

Members' New Books

David C. Bell, Indiana University Purdue-University Indianapolis, *Constructing Social Theory* (Rowman & Littlefield, 2008).

David L. Brown and **Nina Glasgow**, both of Cornell University, *Rural Retirement Migration* (Springer, 2008).

Steven M. Buechler, Minnesota State University-Mankato, *Critical Sociology* (Paradigm Publishers, 2008).

Wendy Chapkis and **Richard J. Webb**, *Dying to Get High: Marijuana as Medicine* (New York University Press, 2008).

Kelly H. Chong, *Deliverance and Submission: Evangelical Women and the Negotiation of Patriarchy in South Korea* (Harvard University Press, 2008).

John Dombrink, University of California-Irvine, and **Daniel Hillyard**, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale, *Sin No More: From Abortion to Stem Cells, Understanding Crime, Law, and Morality in America* (New York University Press, 2007).

Sharon Erickson Nepstad, University of Southern Maine, *Religion and War Resistance in the Plowshares Movement* (Cambridge University Press, 2008).

Amitai Etzioni, George Washington University, *Security First* (Yale University Press, 2007).

Herbert J. Gans, *Imagining America in 2033: How the Country Put Itself Together after Bush* (University of Michigan Press, 2008).

Pyong Gap Min, City University of New York-Queens College and the Graduate Center, *Ethnic Solidarity for Economic Survival: Korean Greengrocers in New York City* (Russell Sage Foundation, April 2008).

Charis E. Kubrin, George Washington University, **Thomas D. Stucky**, Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis, and **Marvin D. Krohn**, University of Florida, *Researching Theories of Crime and Deviance* (Oxford University Press 2008).

Kelly A. Joyce, College of William and Mary, *Magnetic Appeal: MRI and the Myth of Transparency* (Cornell University Press, 2008).

Jack Levin, Northeastern University, *Serial Killers and Sadistic Murderers: Up Close and Personal* (Prometheus Books, 2008).

Kelly Moore, *Disrupting Science: Social Movements, American Scientist, and the Politics of the Military, 1945-1975* (Princeton University Press, 2008).

William Marsiglio, University of Florida, *Men on a Mission: Valuing Youth Work in Our Communities* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 2008).

Susan M. Ross, Lycoming College, and **Michael Musheno**, San Francisco State University, *Deployed: How Reservists Bear the Burden of Iraq* (University of Michigan Press, 2008).

Howard Schuman, University of Michigan, *Method and Meaning in Polls & Surveys* (Harvard University Press, 2008).

Nelson Arnaldo Vera Hernandez, *Manual de Trabajo para curso de Tecnicas de Investigacion Social* (Publicaciones Puertorriqueñas, 2008).

Amanda Udis-Kessler, Colorado College, *Queer Inclusion in the United Methodist Church* (Routledge, 2008).

New Publications

Spaces for Difference: An Interdisciplinary Journal announces the publication of its inaugural issue. *Spaces*

Fellowships in the Social Sciences and Humanities



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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.



announcements

for *Difference: An Interdisciplinary Journal* seeks to publish research that expands our understanding of issues relating to race and racism, gender and sexuality, social activism, and intersectionalities. Articles freely available at <repositories.cdlib.org/ucsb_ed/spaces>. Contact: spacesfordifference@sa.ucsb.edu.

Caught in the Web

Children, Youth and Environments Special Issue on Children and Disasters. A new issue of the journal *Children, Youth and Environments* explores the vulnerability and resilience of children in disasters. The issue contains a unique collection of 20 papers from around the world, which examine children's reactions to drought, tsunamis, hurricanes, volcanic eruptions, climate change, and the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Some of the contributions also consider the

experiences of children who live in a constant state of disaster as a result of chronic poverty, violence, or unsafe living conditions. With disaster risk on the rise worldwide, this special issue highlights the critical importance of focusing scholarly and applied attention on the special vulnerabilities of children, while also working to understand how children can contribute to disaster preparedness, response, and recovery initiatives. *Children, Youth and Environments* is an online journal published by the University of Colorado-Boulder. Visit <www.colorado.edu/journals/cye/> for a full listing of papers and other resources that appear in the special issue. Contact: Lori Peek, Children, Youth and Environments Special Issue Guest Editor, Department of Sociology, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523-1784; (970) 491-6777; Lori.Peek@colostate.edu; <clamar.colostate.edu/~loripeek/>.

"Cognitive Strategies to Justify or Accommodate Torture" by Ken Pope

is now available free online at <kspeo.com/torvic/torture-abst.php>. This chapter looks at the nature and scope of torture, defines some of the most common forms of torture, and discusses the growing recognition of the ways in which the torture directed at women has tended to be minimized or overlooked. Contact: Ken Pope at ken@kenpope.com.

The Conference Board has published two reports based on a survey conducted on workforce readiness. Both of these reports are downloadable for no fee from our website. The first report, "Are They Really Ready to Work?" is available at <www.conference-board.org/publications/describe.cfm?id=1494>. The second report, "New Graduates' Workforce Readiness: The Mid-Market Perspective," is available at <www.conference-board.org/publications/describe.cfm?id=1423>.

The Immanent Frame Blog. In just six months, The Immanent Frame, the SSRC's blog on secularism, religion,

and the public sphere, has garnered more than 100 contributions from over 70 leading thinkers. To view the blog, visit <www.ssrc.org/blogs/immanent_frame/>.

Understanding Cultural and Ethnic Influences on Mental Health: Data from the NSAL, NLAAS and the CPES. The NIMH Mental Health Disparities Team announces the second presentation in the Mental Health Disparities Speaker Series. Margarita Alegria, James S. Jackson, and David T. Takeuchi will present findings from the Collaborative Psychiatric Epidemiological Studies. This collaborative effort, which includes the National Survey of American Lives and the National Latino and Asian American Study as well as the National Comorbidity Survey - Replication (NCS-R), provides data on the distributions, correlates, and risk factors of mental disorders among African American, Latino, and Asian American racial and ethnic subgroups. The video is avail-

able at <videocast.nih.gov/Summary.asp?File=14003>.

Deaths

Charles Moskos, Northwestern University, who helped developed the U.S. military's "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" policy, passed away on May 31, 2008.

Obituaries

Wallis Beasley
1915-2008

Wallis Beasley was born in Red Bay, Alabama, on October 8, 1915, the youngest of seven children born to J. T. and Emma Shamblin Beasley. His father was at one time mayor of Red Bay. After graduating from Red Bay public schools, Beasley attended and received a B.A. degree from Harding University in Searcy, Arkansas. He served briefly as a minister of the Church of Christ but soon realized that his future lay elsewhere. He turned to sociology and graduate school at Peabody University in Nashville, Tennessee. At Peabody he met T. H. Kennedy, another fugitive from the ministry (a common career pattern among sociologists of the day). After receiving his PhD from Peabody, Beasley began his teaching career at Pepperdine University; but Kennedy, who had been appointed Dean for Social Sciences at the State College of Washington (now Washington State University), soon brought him to Pullman.

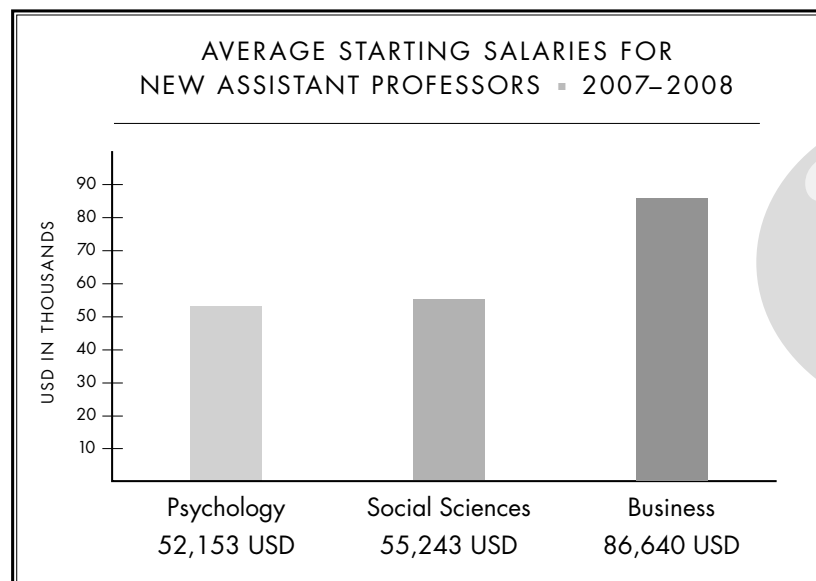
Rising quickly through the ranks at WSU, Beasley spent the remainder of his career serving the university community and the state of Washington in many capacities. He served for many years as Chair of the WSU Department of Sociology and, when the department was authorized to grant the PhD in the late 1940s, Beasley and Kennedy drew upon their experience with traditionally black colleges in the South to open doors that racism had closed to aspiring black students. Through this informal network word spread quickly, and Washington State University soon established a national reputation for producing outstanding sociologists of color, many of whom have achieved national and international recognition. The late Hylan Lewis once remarked that he delighted in "telling the WSU story." Five WSU alumni have been honored by the American Sociological Association with the Dubois/Johnson/Frazier Award, and in 2004 the WSU Department of Sociology became the first department to receive the award.

Although not himself a researcher, Beasley was a fine teacher, and as an administrator he rewarded research productivity. In the fall of 1966, upon the retirement of the president of Washington State University, the Board of Regents appointed Beasley interim President, a post he served with distinction until the arrival of a new president, in July 1967.

As his retirement neared, the WSU Board of Regents approved naming the largest building on campus the Wallis Beasley Performing Arts Coliseum "in recognition of 33 years of distinguished leadership to the university community as a teacher, administrator and civic leader, 1949-1981." Beasley continued to serve the WSU community in retirement, first in Port Ludlow, Washington, and later in Coronado, California. At age 92, he returned to Pullman in March 2008, where he died of age-related causes. He is survived by his widow, who remains in Coronado, her daughters and their families, four nieces and six nephews, and by countless friends and associates whose lives he touched deeply. His proudest legacy was his role in recruiting and retaining graduate students of color, in their achievements, and his service as chair of the WSU Department of Sociology as it made the transition from a primarily teaching-oriented depart-

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ment to a strong research and teaching department.

At his adamant insistence, repeated countless times in recent years and days, no memorial service will be held. In the spring of 2002, Beasley spearheaded a WSU Foundation endowment campaign for the WSU Department of Sociology. A portion of that endowment in support of the research and teaching missions of the department was named for him. Memorial contributions, addressed either to the Department of Sociology or the Foundation, are welcome.

Jim Short, Washington State University

Robert M. Figlio
1939-2008

Criminologist Robert M. Figlio died Saturday, March 15, 2008, at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital after a brief illness. He was 69.

During his academic career, first at the University of Pennsylvania and later at the University of California-Riverside, Figlio's research included: juvenile delinquency, birth cohort studies, crime severity assessment, metropolitan crime patterns, crime forecasting, and loss prevention. While at the University of Pennsylvania, he was instrumental in the development of birth cohort analysis and co-authored landmark studies with Thorsten Sellin, Marvin E. Wolfgang, and Terence Thornberry. These innovative studies have become central in criminological research.

In 1988, after many years of teaching and research at universities, Figlio co-founded CAP Index, Inc., the Exton, PA, firm that pioneered the field of crime risk information and vulnerability analysis. He had a passion for improving safety in public venues and was very successful in his applications. His work applied academic criminology to the business world. He was unusually skilled at taking theory and translating it into real-world solutions. A highly regarded expert-witness in the realm of premises liability litigation, he lectured widely on his areas of expertise.

Bob earned his BA cum laude, in 1961 and PhD in 1971, both from the University of Pennsylvania. While he enjoyed a notable professional career, his life outside of his profession was extremely interesting and one wonders how he had the time to pursue all of his interests. He was a gifted musician who was an accomplished pianist and classical and theatre organist. He was a skilled pipe organ builder and an audio engineer who designed and built experimental sound systems. A skilled pilot, he often flew himself to meetings around the country. As a sailor, he sailed the blue water of the open ocean. There probably was not a machine he could not fix.

Bob had an unparalleled lust for life. He recognized and reveled in the humor of the human condition. Above all he was an extraordinary friend—to his colleagues, to the people he met pursuing his many interests, and to his family. He is fondly remembered by students and colleagues worldwide for his warmth, wit, and intellectual rigor.

He and his wife Jeanne raised their family in rural South Jersey. Together they grieved the death of their daughter Meagan who was killed in 1994. In addition to Jeanne, Dr. Figlio is survived by his son Nathan (and his wife Barbara) and daughter Sarah (and her husband Eric Vander Arend) as well as by his brothers Karl, Anthony, and Thomas and sister-in-law, Mimi Hook. He was a beloved grandfather to four grandchildren: Candice and Benjamin Figlio Genevieve and Julius Vander Arend.

Simply, Bob Figlio was a sensitive, kind, generous, brilliant individual who will be greatly missed by all who knew him.

Bob Silverman, Queen's University, Canada; Marc Riedel, Southeastern Louisiana University; Bernard Cohen, Queens College, CUNY; Albert P. Cardarelli, Emeritus,

University of Massachusetts-Boston; with thanks to CAP Index and Nathan Figlio

James B. Skellenger
1929-2008

His many friends, colleagues, and hundreds of former students will be saddened to hear of the death of James B. Skellenger, Emeritus Professor of Sociology at Kent State University. He died at the age of 78 on February 9, 2008, at the Hospice of the Visiting Nurses Service in Fairlawn, OH. In spite of very good health most of his life, he succumbed to an aggressive form of cancer that took his life within a few months of onset.

Jim was born March 27, 1929, in Cadillac, MI, attended public schools in Cleveland, OH, and received his BA from Fenn College in 1957. Two years later he earned an MA in Sociology from Western Reserve University (now Case Western Reserve University). He later received his PhD from Case Western Reserve University.

After receiving his master's degree he moved to Adelphi College where he became an administrative assistant in the Department of Education. Within a few years he was appointed Assistant Dean at the Suffolk division of Adelphi College. In 1961, returning to the Cleveland area, he accepted an appointment as Director of the Cleveland Academic Center of Kent State University. Seeking to build on his administrative experiences in urban settings, Jim accepted the position of Associate Director of the Center for Urban Regionalism at Kent State University in 1966. Housed in the same building, this unit had close contact with the Department of Sociology. The experiences he had with this department and its faculty members, together with his own intellectual development, soon resulted in an identity shift from administrator to professor. Commensurate with such a change, in 1967 he accepted a position as Assistant Professor of Sociology at Kent State University.

During his years as a member of the faculty, Jim taught many courses in the department, especially those focused on the institutions of education and religion. Always interested in aiding others, he developed the mass class in the Introductory Sociology course at Kent State. During his years as a member of the faculty, it was clear that the identity of professor suited him very well and benefited thousands of students.

As a consequence of his administrative experience and desire to assist others, however, he often found himself serving in a variety of administrative positions both in and out of the department. One of the most noteworthy of such experiences occurred when he was elected President of the Kent State University chapter of the American Association of University Professors, serving from 1984-1986.

After he retired from the faculty of Kent State University in 1987, he taught on a part-time basis at several colleges and universities in northeastern Ohio. Many of these opportunities were the result of former students who knew about him or colleagues who learned that he was available.

Jim gave generously of his time and resources to a wide variety of worthy organizations. The leitmotif of most of these efforts was his lifelong desire to help children in need irrespective of geographical location. He was also a strong supporter of and contributor to the Cleveland Museum of Art and had a small but carefully chosen collection of opera records and CDs. He was careful, however, to spare others the occasional times when he would launch a heartfelt attempt to sing along, using a voice that immediately revealed his wise choice not to become a professional singer. He was an avid student of genealogy and history, especially American presidential history. To learn some aspect of this subject, you just

asked Jim, who not only would be very likely to have the correct answer but could also explain in succinct detail why that information was important for the context and time.

As a person, Jim was compassionate, thoughtful, considerate, humorous, extremely witty and one of the best storytellers around. He is also remembered as a devoted and loving father to his children, Shirley, Dean, Roy, and Karl. They survive him as do their mother, Alice, grandsons and a great-granddaughter. In keeping with his wishes, and after a well-attended service, his ashes were buried in the family plot in Brooklyn Heights Cemetery in Cleveland, OH.

D. E. Benson, with the assistance of Jerry Lewis and Nancy Terjesen

Herman W. Smith, III
1943-2008

Herman Smith, professor emeritus of sociology at the University of Missouri-St. Louis, died April 5, 2008, from esophageal cancer. He was 65.

Smith received his bachelor's degree from the University of Maryland in 1965, and worked as a statistician at the U.S. Census Bureau while completing his master's degree in 1967 at the American University in Washington, DC. In 1971, he received his doctorate from Northwestern University in Evanston, IL. He spent the next 32 years at the University of Missouri-St. Louis rising through the ranks in the Department of Sociology. He served two terms as presiding officer of the Faculty Council. He retired in 2002, but continued researching and mentoring as professor emeritus.

Smith published more than 40 articles in a variety of scholarly journals, including *American Sociological Review*, *Asian Journal of Social Psychology*, *Human Relations*, *Journal of Mathematical Sociology*, *Qualitative Sociology*, *Small Group Behavior*, *Social Forces*, *Social Psychology Quarterly*, *Sociological Theory and Research*, and *Symbolic Interaction*. Some of his articles were written and published in Japanese. Smith's books include textbooks on social psychology and methodology, plus a research monograph on Japanese homogeneity.

He was proud of becoming the first self-taught member of the Affect Control Theory research group. The group fit his expertise as a mathematical sociologist, statistician and research methodologist interested in the cross-cultural study of emotions. In 1984, he went to Doshisha University in Kyoto, Japan, as a research visiting professor, where he started his cross-culture studies of affect and emotion. Over the next 20 years, he became fluent in Japanese; his second area of pride was being awarded two Fulbright

Teaching Scholarships to Japan. The first was in 1989 at Tohoku University in Sendai and the second in 1995 in Tokyo, at both Kyoritsu Women's University and Japan Women's University. Additionally, he was Distinguished Visiting Professor at Fudan University in Shanghai, China, in 2000.

Smith was an avid canoeist, kayaker, and paddle-sport instructor for over 40 years. He was a founding member of StreamTeach, Inc., a nonprofit business with the goal of establishing a whitewater park in St. Louis for economic development and community revitalization of north St. Louis. This was his avocational passion, apart from running whitewater rapids all over the world.

Smith is survived by his wife of 30 years, Mary Burrows; sons Craig (Mary) and Erik (Neetu); granddaughters Chloe, Sophie, and Mira; sister Carol; stepmother Rosemary; and cousins Sheila and Karen. He will be missed by his family, friends, colleagues, and fellow paddlers.

In lieu of flowers, the family requests that donations be made to StreamTeach Inc., PO Box 9155, St. Louis, MO 63117, or to the Siteman Cancer Center, 660 S. Euclid Ave., Box 8100, St. Louis, MO 63110.

Linda Francis, University of Akron; David Heise, Indiana University; Neil MacKinnon, University of Guelph; Andreas Schneider, Texas Tech University

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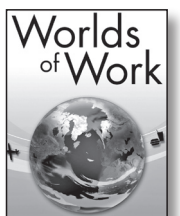
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