

## Sociologists at Work in Boston

by Jackie Cooper,  
ASA Public Information Office

Boston upheld its reputation as the “Athens of America” as sociologists from around the United States and abroad converged on the city to share research and discuss “Worlds of Work,” the theme of the ASA’s 103<sup>rd</sup> Annual Meeting last month.

The conference theme—speaking to both the increasing diversity by which work is organized and experienced and to the cross-national and historical diversity in work activities, institutions, and experiences—drew the third-highest attendance in ASA history with 5,458 attendees.

The meeting’s program, developed by President Arne Kalleberg and the 2008 Program Committee, included 470 break-out sessions, five plenary sessions, and six presidential panels focusing on topics tied to the conference theme.

The state of work was the subject of Kalleberg’s presidential address, in which he discussed the increasing risk, insecurity, and unpredictability of employment today. In the address, which was preceded by the ASA major awards ceremony (see article on award recipients in the November 2008 *Footnotes*), Kalleberg explored the causes and consequences of the increasing instability of jobs and its implications for policy.

“The growth of precarious work creates new challenges and opportunities for sociologists seeking to explain this phenomenon and to help frame effective policies to address its consequences,” said Kalleberg in his address. “To meet these challenges, we need to revisit, reorient, and reconsider

the core theoretical and analytic tools we use to get at contemporary realities of work, workers, and the workplace.”

Dovetailing on the topic of insecurity, a plenary featuring Christopher Jencks (Harvard University), *American Prospect* co-founder Robert Kuttner, and former U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services Donna Shalala featured a discussion of “Reinventing the American Dream.” Another plenary on United States-Mexico immigration cited insecurity as a reason for the growing anti-immigration sentiment in this country. At this informative plenary moderated by *New York Times* reporter Julia Preston, Douglas Massey (Princeton University), and former Mexican foreign minister Jorge Castaneda discussed the barriers and bridges of immigration.

Beyond immigration, the challenges and responsibilities of globalization and work were the focus of a plenary featuring Harvard’s Rosabeth Moss Kanter, MIT economist Michael Piore, and Erik Olin Wright of the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

### Sociologists in Action

The opening plenary session, “The Future of the American Labor Movement,” foretold the decline of U.S. labor unions. Amid discussions of work and labor issues, a real-world scenario was playing out during the Annual Meeting in a labor dispute involv-



From left to right: Douglas Massey, Jorge Castaneda, and Julia Preston at the “Barriers and Bridges” plenary.

ing the Boston Convention and Exhibition Center and the Hynes Convention Center.

Prior to arriving in Boston, the ASA Council voted to support fair labor practices in a dispute between Aramark and UNITE HERE Local 26, the Boston Hotel and Foodservice Workers Union. As a result, ASA declined to contract with Aramark for food services inside the Hynes Convention Center, the site of the Annual Meeting’s exhibits, poster sessions, bookstore, employment service, and registration areas. Water stations were set up at the entrance, but in order to support the workers, ASA made no refreshments available through Aramark inside this area of the meeting. Several attendees participated in a march from the Sheraton Boston to the Hynes Convention Center in solidarity with the union. In a special letter of appreciation to members of the ASA, UNITE HERE Local 26 expressed its gratitude for ASA’s support. As of mid-August, no resolution had been reached.

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## A New Perspective with Patricia Hill Collins

Profile of the 100<sup>th</sup> ASA President

by Elizabeth Higginbotham,  
University of Delaware

Welcome this opportunity to introduce the 2009 ASA President, Patricia Hill Collins, to the sociology community. Patricia Hill Collins is the 100<sup>th</sup> president of the ASA and the first African American woman to hold this office. Her election is one of the many “firsts” that we are witnessing in this new millennium, as some of the barriers that have existed for women and people of color have lifted. What is the path that has brought our new president to the leadership of our national organization?

### The Life

Patricia Hill was born in Philadelphia in 1948, the only child to Eunice Randolph Hill and Albert Hill. Her parents were directly affected by World War II. Her father was a veteran who met her mother in Washington, DC, where she had migrated during the war to work. Pat is part of a cohort of working-class youth who had educational opportunities long denied their parents. During the 1950s and 1960s, most northern cities had public schools that were channels for social mobility. Schools were well funded, but navigating them was not easy. Pat was a quiet, but diligent, student in Philadelphia. Her education there was a stepping stone to Brandeis University. Writing in *Black Feminist Thought*, she said that, contrary to the support she had in the Black working-class community, the spaces she was desegregating were less welcoming:

Beginning in adolescence, I was increasingly the “first,” “one of the few,” or the “only” African American and/or woman and/or working class person in my schools, communities, and work settings. I saw nothing wrong with being who I was, but apparently many others did. My world grew larger, but I felt I was growing smaller. I tried to disappear into myself in order to deflect the painful, daily assaults designed to teach me that being an African American, working-class woman made me lesser than those who were not. And as I felt smaller, I become quieter and eventually was virtually silenced (Collins, 1990, p. xi).

Entering Brandeis in 1965, Pat used her time to reclaim that voice. Migrating from Philadelphia to the Boston area meant moving into new communities where one can see how others lived, what they assume, and their agendas. Majoring in sociology, which offered the freedom to shape her own pursuits, Patricia received her BA in 1969. Regarding her choice of major, she commented:

As an undergraduate I did not think that all the answers were personal or in your head. Sociology was right between the sciences and philosophy. The sciences, with an emphasis on empirical data, can reveal some of the hidden structures and patterns that are not obvious to you, whether you are talking about explaining natural or social phenomena. Philosophy offers explanations and interpretations. I was particularly drawn to the way that

Sociology was taught at Brandeis, where they embraced a sociology of knowledge approach. Sociology was also the place where race was studied. I liked how this major enabled me to reach in many directions.

An important advisor at Brandeis was Pauli Murray, an African American woman who had opened many doors during the Civil Rights movement. Pat saw her connection to Murray important to inter-generational community building, as those who gain in one era have to work for social change over their careers. Even in college, Pat was involved in progressive educational pursuits in Boston’s Black community. After college, she secured an MAT in Social Science Education at Harvard University in 1970. As a teacher, she was very involved in curriculum development at St. Joseph’s School, a diverse community-based school in Roxbury. She participated in many of the progressive educational developments regarding inner city schooling. From 1976-

1980, she was the Director of the African American Center at Tufts University, involved with many initiatives in programming and staffing. While working at Tufts, she met and married Roger Collins in 1977 and gave birth to their daughter Valerie in 1979. In 1980, she returned to Brandeis to pursue a doctorate in sociology. She was an ASA Minority Fellow and the recipient of a Sydney Spivack Dissertation Support

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Patricia Hill Collins

### inside

#### 3 A Science Fair on Capitol Hill

Ohio State University sociologists spoke to policymakers about race, residence, and crime.

#### 4 AIDS as a Social Science Issue

Sociologists have long been involved in AIDS research, but more is needed in the realm of intervention.

#### 5 Thinking Ahead to Atlanta

Propose a session related to the “Sociology of Citizenship” for the 2010 Annual Meeting now.

#### 7 Bringing Sociological Practitioners to the Forefront

The Sociological Practice section seeks to address the concerns of applied sociologists.

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from the executive officer

## Federal Support for Basic Research and Training of the Future Scientific Workforce

With the national political party conventions behind us and Americans contemplating the nation's future executive and legislative leadership, the federal government's commitment to basic science should be a matter for significant national dialogue. Yet it is not. It remains relegated to a back burner by Congress, which is the key research budget decision maker. Because of continuing bitter battles between the White House and Capitol Hill, budget conflicts have not been resolved and U.S. science agencies once again face an environment lacking an orderly funding process and predictable appropriations by the October 1 start of the 2009 federal fiscal year (FY).

### Federal Disorganization...

These money feuds typically churn out last-minute, late-night "bridge funding" called Continuing Budget Resolutions (CRs). These are band-aid-like patches that keep the government alive, thus avoiding a government shutdown (such as the one beginning in 1995) by tiding agencies over until either all 13 funding bills are passed or the normal process is bypassed with a poorly considered, cobbled together omnibus funding bill. Omnibus bills have tortured the federal agencies since Congress adopted its budget process in 1974. Because they have more pages than multiple New York City phonebooks, legislators and staff are unlikely to read them, providing safe havens for pork-barrel allocations and dubious regulations that are not likely passed when attention is being paid.

During the disorganized CR process, constituencies make desperate appeals—resulting in proposals for supplemental funding—to help agencies restore a semblance of smooth fiscal planning within which to make intelligent and informed spending decisions. ASA, for example, participates regularly in supplemental funding advocacy through the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA), and recently

had success in advocating for critical funding of the National Institutes of Health, the National Science Foundation (NSF), and the Census Bureau. Additional efforts to help NSF are ongoing as of this writing.

This unhealthy roller-coaster "decision" process makes healthy fiscal results for research (and statistical) agencies impossible (think of the 2010 Census or the Crime Victimization Survey) and undermines the long-term, steady progress essential to the advancement of basic science and scientific training. So, while many Americans have been participating in the nation's historic election, our current elected federal leadership has lost its initially impressive headway on crafting the FY 2009 federal budget and securing the future of the U.S. scientific enterprise.

### ...or Federal Policy?

The administration and congressional leaders have not faltered just this year. In FY 2007, federally funded research and development (R&D) for science and engineering at colleges and universities fell 1.6% from FY 2006, when adjusted for inflation, according to the NSF *Survey of Research and Development Expenditures at Universities and Colleges* released in August 2008. This is the second consecutive drop for R&D at institutions of higher education and *unprecedented* since 1972 when the NSF began this particular survey. This latest 1.6% year-over-year decline follows a 0.2% decline between FY 2005 and FY 2006. The more important issue, however, is whether this is a trend to be blamed on changing policy priorities or short-term bickering that will work itself out.

The federal government is the largest source of academic R&D funding, accounting for more than 60% of total R&D expenditures in most years. However, the federal government's overall share of the \$49.4 billion total (from all sources) of academic R&D funding has now decreased from 64% in FY 2005 to 62% in FY 2007.

This is compared to an inflation-adjusted growth of 5% in all *nonfederal* funding for universities' R&D spending in FY 2007. Given noteworthy increases in R&D funding from industry to universities, we may be witnessing a new age for basic research.


The ratio of total R&D expenditures from all sources to the U.S. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is widely viewed as a useful measure of the nation's commitment to R&D. NSF estimates, in an August *InfoBrief*, that "[t]he broader trend has been movement of the ratio toward a modestly higher level [of 2.5% – 2.7% over the last decade] since a low point of 2.39% in the mid-1990s." However, according to NSF author Mark Boroush, most of the increase over the last several decades is a function of nonfederal (especially industry) spending.

Notwithstanding three consecutive years of a decline in funding between FY 2001 and FY 2004, industry funding of academic R&D in science and engineering grew 11.2% to \$2.7 billion in FY 2007, according to the NSF *Survey of Research and Development Expenditures at Universities and Colleges*. State and local government R&D funding also grew by 6.1% in FY 2007, increasing to \$3.1 billion. Funding from academic institutions themselves increased 6.6% in FY 2007 to \$9.7 billion. Funding from all other sources combined, including nonprofit organizations and nongovernmental entities, increased 10% to \$3.5 billion. In sum, adjusted for inflation, academic R&D rose by 0.8% in FY 2007.

### Where To?

A continuing strong federal role in basic R&D is important. Institutions of higher education and state and local governments have their roles to play in the support of scientific research, as does industry and collaborations among all of these. But university and state budgets are sorely challenged and, even in the best of times, are not up to shouldering the national effort. Nor should they be. The nation's scientific enterprise should be a nationally supported and

sustained effort with national priorities and appropriate safeguards to insure research quality and integrity. This includes a national commitment to training our future scientific workforce as well as supporting our basic science. According to unofficial estimates, in FY 2008, NSF will have supported 1,000 fewer grants, issued 230 fewer graduate fellowships, and reduced support of both the Faculty Early Career Development program and for the Research Experiences for Undergraduates program.

Avoiding further erosion of NSF's ability to help maintain the nation's leadership and competitiveness in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics and ensuring the growth of other areas of basic social science funding, such as the National Institutes of Health, is an important priority for scientific associations such as ASA. We will watch the results of the upcoming elections for their implications regarding both the nation's commitment to enhanced federal support for science and scientific training and the need for improved appropriations processes that determine and prioritize our federal research and training budgets, for our future's sake. 



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**VANTAGE POINT**

essential to the advancement of basic science and scientific training. So, while many Americans have been participating in the nation's historic election, our current elected federal leadership has lost its initially impressive headway on crafting the FY 2009 federal budget and securing the future of the U.S. scientific enterprise.

## science policy

### Sociologist received an NIH MERIT award

Linda J. Waite, a National Opinion Research Center (NORC) Research Associate and University of Chicago Professor of Sociology, received a National Institutes of Health (NIH) MERIT award (Method to Extend Research in Time). MERIT awards are among the most selective research grants given by the NIH, with less than five percent of NIH-funded investigators selected as recipients. MERIT awards provide long-term support to experienced researchers who have demonstrated superior competence and outstanding productivity in research endeavors of special importance or promise. Waite's recent work on biomarkers and pharmaceutical data on population-based aging research has yielded groundbreaking knowledge about the sexual behavior and social networks of older Americans as part of the *National Social Life, Health and Aging Project*, the project for which she received the MERIT award. Waite is the Co-Director of NORC's Center on Demography and Economics of Aging.




### Websites seek to streamline research and funding searches

Two new websites seek to simplify searches by making resources and research available in one location. **Research.gov**, led by the National Science Foundation (NSF), allows institutions and grantees to access streamlined research grant management services and other resources for multiple federal agencies in one location. The website offers the following publicly available information services that anyone can access:

Research Spending and Results Search, Policy Library, Research Headlines, Grants Application Status, and Institution and User Management. The second website is **PolicyArchive** ([www.PolicyArchive.org](http://www.PolicyArchive.org)), a free, comprehensive, online archive of public policy research launched by the non-profit Center for Governmental Studies with the Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis Library. PolicyArchive plans to become the largest online repository of public policy research in the world. The archive currently contains more than 12,000 policy documents from over 220 think tanks and other

research organizations. It will house up to 20,000 documents by the end of 2008.

### The American Community Survey (ACS) releases income, poverty, and earnings data.

The U.S. Census Bureau has released data from the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS) income, poverty, and earnings data. Similar to last year's release, the 2007 ACS includes one-year estimates for the nation, 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and every metropolitan area with populations of 65,000 or more. The annual release of ACS income, earnings, and poverty data is in conjunction with the Census Bureau's annual release of income, poverty, and health insurance estimates from the Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey. In late September, the ACS will release its one-year estimates on social, economic, demographic, and housing characteristics; special population profiles; and Public Use Microdata Sample data. For more information on the income, poverty, and earnings data from the 2007 ACS, see [www2.census.gov/acs2007\\_1yr/prod/](http://www2.census.gov/acs2007_1yr/prod/). 



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## ASA Brings Sociology to Capitol Hill

WASHINGTON, DC, JUNE 25—ASA sponsored another successful and popular science poster on Capitol Hill at the Coalition for National Science Funding (CNSF) 14th Annual Exhibition and Reception. ASA has consistently participated for several years in this annual showcasing of exemplary National Science Foundation-supported research for the purpose of educating policymakers about this important science agency.

Ohio State University sociologists Ruth Peterson and Lauren Krivo displayed their research, *Race, Residence & Crime: A Structure of Inequality*, to the more than 400 attendees at the event, including several members of Congress and their staff, key congressional committee staff, the leadership of the National Science Foundation (NSF), and representatives from other policymaking and research agencies.

Peterson and Krivo, supported by a NSF grant, reviewed data from the National Neighborhood Crime Study to uncover relationships among race, ethnicity, crime, and neighborhoods. The National Neighborhood Crime Study combines police crime data with socioeconomic and demographic information from the 2000 Home Mortgage Disclosure Act and the 2000 U.S. Census of Population and Housing.

The sociologists reviewed crime rates, demographics, and the social and economic circumstances of 8,286 neighborhoods in 87 cities in the United States. The research sought to determine the extent to which neighborhoods are racially/ethnically segregated, the social and economic consequences of neighborhood segregation, and how these factors might explain divergent patterns of neighborhood violent crime and property crime.


Peterson and Krivo found that race, place, and neighborhood conditions are intricately connected in the United States. Racialized inequality, particularly neighborhood socioeconomic disadvantage, has dramatic implications for violent crime in urban neighborhoods.



Ruth Peterson shares her research findings with her home state U.S. representative, Dennis Kucinich (D-OH) in Washington, D.C.

Peterson and Krivo shared their findings with Representatives Jim Moran (D-VA), Dennis Kucinich (D-OH), and David Price (D-NC), as well as top-level congressional staff from the House Appropriations Committee, the House Science Committee and its Subcommittee on Research and Science Education, among others.


The CNSF event highlighted a total of 37 research projects supported by NSF. Projects covered topics as diverse as climate change, computer games, nanomaterials, and solar telescopes. For a complete listing of the posters, see <[www.asanet.org/cs/press/view\\_news?pressrelease.id=421](http://www.asanet.org/cs/press/view_news?pressrelease.id=421)>.

*CNSF, of which ASA is a member, is an alliance of more than 115 organizations united by a concern for the future vitality of the national science, technology, engineering, and mathematics research enterprise as well as the integrity and health of the related kindergarten through graduate educational pipeline.* 

## Kessler Elected to the National Academy of Sciences

In April, the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) announced the election of Harvard University sociologist Ronald Kessler among this year's 72 new members (Theda Skocpol, also at Harvard, was elected as well (see July/August 2008 *Footnotes*)). NAS members are recognized for their distinguished and continuing achievements in original research. 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.

Kessler, Harvard Medical School's Department of Health Care Policy, has a wide range of research interests. He is the principal investigator of the National Comorbidity Survey, the first nationally representative survey of the prevalence and correlates of psychiatric disorders in the United States. He co-directs the World Health Organization's World Mental Health (WMH) surveys, a series of nationally representative epidemiological surveys carried out in 28 countries. In addition, he directs the Hurricane Katrina Community Advisory Group, a panel study of psychological adjustment among people who were residents of the areas affected by Hurricane Katrina at the time of the storm. He is the recipient of Research Scientist and MERIT Awards from the National Institute of Mental Health.

The National Academy of Sciences, established in 1863, is a private organization of scientists and engineers dedicated to the furtherance of science and its use for the general welfare. For more information on The National Academies, visit <[www.nas.edu](http://www.nas.edu)>. 

## The Past, Present, and Future of the *Journal of World-Systems Research*

by Andrew K. Jorgenson and Edward L. Kick, North Carolina State University

At its January 2008 meeting, the American Sociological Association Council approved a recommendation from the Committee on Publications for formal sponsorship of the *Journal of World Systems Research* (JWSR) by the ASA Section on Political Economy of the World-System (PEWS). JWSR is the second official section journal approved by the ASA. It is an open-access, online journal, with support from the PEWS section. Beginning in 2009, all articles published by JWSR will be copyrighted by ASA. The journal brings together theoretical and empirical treatments from sociological and interdisciplinary perspectives that are relevant to a globalizing world. JWSR publishes rigorous peer-reviewed articles that address timely issues, including the causes and consequences of globalization, war and militarization, the environment, and longstanding concerns such as inequality and development in their various manifestations.

JWSR was founded by Christopher Chase-Dunn at Johns Hopkins University in 1995 (currently at University of California-Riverside). Walter Goldfrank (University of California-Santa Cruz) joined Chase-Dunn as co-editor in early 2000. For many years, Eric Titolo, Binghamton University, provided invaluable expertise and assistance with production as well as design and maintenance of the journal's webpage. Salvatore Babones, University of Sydney, and Susan Manning also provided extensive editorial and production assistance in the journal's earlier years.

### Editors

In late 2007, we (the authors of this article) were chosen by a selection committee comprised of PEWS members to become the new co-editors of JWSR for a period of five years. Both of us have already served the journal in various ways and are honored to serve the journal, its authors, and its growing readership in this new capacity. We have a dedicated group of doctoral students at North Carolina State University (NCSU) who serve as managing editors (Laura McKinney, Christopher Dick, and Kelly Austin) as well as assistant editors (Adam Driscoll, Kennon Kuykendall, Christine Mair, Elizabeth Seale, and Stephanie Teixeira). Tom Hall, Depauw University, serves as the new book review editor, and Gregory Fulkerson, State University of New York-Oneonta, is the journal's new technical editor. The editorial board and associate editors are pivotal to JWSR as they reflect the intellectual, methodological, geographical, and cultural diversity of our discipline.

The overall composition of the editorial body reflects our hopeful trajectory for JWSR. For instance, with respect to scholarly manuscripts, we especially invite submissions that advance theory and methodology. Contributions from a range of orientations are encouraged, with the journal's emphasis placed on the accumulation of knowledge through academic contest across multiple perspectives. We are committed to the journal's longstanding pluralistic stance on methodology and theory, and we are firmly dedicated to increasing the journal's visibility and accessibility in the discipline of sociology as a whole. Submission guidelines are available at <[jwsr.ucr.edu/submissions.php](http://jwsr.ucr.edu/submissions.php)>.

Over the course of our editorship, we anticipate regular issues consisting of peer-reviewed articles and book reviews as well as multiple thematic special issues (with guest editors). Indeed, topics of past special issues of the journal have included global inequality, global social change and the environment, and transnational social movements, which were and continue to be highly successful. The


**“Topics of past special issues of the journal have included global inequality, global social change and the environment, and transnational social movements, which were and continue to be highly successful.”**

next special issue of JWSR (guest edited by Jeffrey Kentor, University of Utah, and Timothy Moran, State University of New York-Stony Brook), to be published in 2009, will focus on existing and emerging meth-

odologies for conducting macro-comparative research. Other special issue themes under consideration deal with transnational networks, global civil society organizations, and the role of Southeast Asia in the world-economy.

### Future Changes

While the new editorial office for JWSR is located at NCSU, the journal is currently housed on a server at the University of California-Riverside. However, with the assistance of ASA, by the end of 2009 we will transfer the journal to the association's server. This has many long-term advantages for JWSR's current and future readership, authors, and editorial teams. Our technical editor, with the suggestions and feedback of the editorial board and associate editors, is redesigning the journal's webpage. Our intention is to design a journal webpage that is easily accessible, navigable, and aesthetically pleasing.

If you are unfamiliar with JWSR, we encourage you to visit the journal's webpage at <[jwsr.ucr.edu/index.php](http://jwsr.ucr.edu/index.php)> and read some of the many sociologically relevant articles within issues going back to its inception in 1995. We invite sociologists and social scientists from related disciplines to submit their work to the journal, and we are always looking for new manuscript reviewers. Any journal-related inquiry should be sent to <[JournalOfWorldSystemsResearch@ncsu.edu](mailto:JournalOfWorldSystemsResearch@ncsu.edu)>. 



# Sociological AIDS Research Needs an Intervention

by Judith D. Auerbach\*

In an April 2005 C-SPAN interview, Peter Piot, Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on AIDS (UNAIDS), proclaimed that AIDS has been redefined as “not just a medical curiosity but as an obstacle to social and economic development . . . and also as a threat to security and stability.” While this statement may have been revelatory to those in the biomedical and clinical world who have never considered the social nature of AIDS, to the social science community it registered a big “duh.” Since the beginning of the epidemic, sociologists have pointed out that HIV/AIDS is not solely an individual biological problem but is also a social phenomenon associated with social ties and other forms of social influences, be these cultural, political, economic, or environmental.

Sociologists have noted the imperative to understand and address social drivers that affect how, where, and why different groups of people are more vulnerable to or resilient against HIV infection. We have argued that, unless the social, political, and cultural contexts that affect individuals’ levels and experiences of “risk” are addressed, the overall impact of individual-level HIV prevention and treatment interventions will be limited. But, until recently, this perspective has had little currency in the collective discourse of the AIDS research community.

Historically, the impact of social science—and American sociology, in particular—on the response to AIDS domestically and globally has been notably minimal, despite the fact that sociologists have been engaged in AIDS research from the beginning of the epidemic in three areas: social determinants (or “drivers”) of HIV/AIDS; social impacts of HIV/AIDS; and social and behavioral interventions to mitigate HIV/AIDS transmission. The social determinants literature constitutes the basic social science research designed to elucidate the fundamental social mechanisms underlying the spread of infectious diseases. Analyses typically document and monitor associations between sociodemographic characteristics (e.g., age, sex/gender, race/ethnicity) and HIV risk and

infection, or investigate the social etiology of the disease (i.e., its roots in poverty, gender-based violence, discrimination, mobility, etc.).

Sociologists also have examined the multiple impacts, or consequences, of HIV/AIDS on individuals, families, communities, and societies. Social research has illuminated the effect of local epidemics on demographic trends, household structure and functioning, informal caregiving, gender relations and dynamics, education, economy (including food insecurity and poverty), and governance and security.

Sociologists have been much less engaged, however, in the domain of interventions research, which is where most of the action in HIV/AIDS has been for the past two decades. Early in the epidemic, the life-and-death urgency of the response led the National Institutes of Health (NIH)—then and now the largest funder of AIDS research globally—to focus on interventions in both the biomedical and the behavioral and social science fields. The imperative to develop effective therapies, a vaccine, and behavioral interventions became institutionalized in the prioritization of research activities and the allocation of budget at the NIH (through an annual strategic planning process involving NIH program staff and external scientists and advocates). Although the mid-1990s saw a shift back to emphasizing basic biomedical research, this refocusing did not apply to basic behavioral and social research, which continued to prioritize and fund intervention studies.

There are a number of possible explanations for why sociologists have not fared well in this scheme. Chief among them is the social organization of the biomedical research enterprise at NIH that has militated against the development of a robust repertoire of social strategies for HIV prevention and mitigation. One key feature of that organization is the institutionalized hierarchy of scientific disciplines, which places social science at the bottom, and manifests in the lack of social—as distinct from behavioral—scientists in NIH

program staff positions and on peer review panels. Another, related feature is the movement toward “evidence-based public health,” an outgrowth of “evidence-based medicine.” This approach emphasizes the application and valuation of rigorous research methodologies in public health science that parallel those used in clinical research—chiefly, the adoption of experimental study design, and specifically, the randomized controlled trial (RCT)—for assessing intervention efficacy. As a result of these trends, the questions, models, and methods of biomedical and clinical research have dominated what is considered meritorious and fundable science at the NIH (and elsewhere).

The problem for sociologists, of course, is that it is exceedingly difficult—and often inappropriate—to fit social-level analysis and intervention design into this hegemonic mode of inquiry in HIV/AIDS research, which today is characterized by: (1) a focus on the individual as the unit of analysis, particularly with respect to behavior change and disease outcomes; (2) the valorization of the RCT as the gold standard—and thus, the only acceptable method—of intervention testing and evaluation; and (3) the imperative to demonstrate disease outcomes—specifically HIV incidence, not just behavior change or social change—from HIV prevention studies.

As sociologists well know, the complex social phenomena that fuel HIV transmission—such as gender relations, sexual violence, economic inequality and instability, and violations of human rights—cannot be reduced to a handful of variables that can easily be modified or controlled for testing in experimental designs. It is precisely the confounding of people’s individual, community, and social characteristics that explains the problem of HIV transmission in the first place.

Moreover, social interventions address outcomes that often are perceived as at best intermediate (behavior change) but more likely distal (poverty alleviation, gender equity, educational attainment), rather than the proximate outcome of ultimate

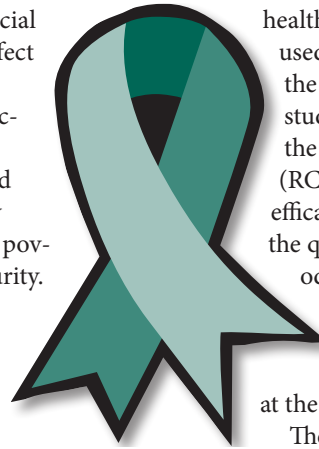
interest in the pandemic (HIV incidence). So, these approaches typically are derided by the biomedical community as not really being HIV prevention interventions. Additionally, when social interventions are implemented, the time lag inherent in evaluating their impact on either intermediate, distal, or proximate HIV outcomes at the population level can be significant, and funders and policy makers want to see measurable results right away. All of these factors make it difficult to design and implement social and structural interventions that will pass muster with existing funders, scientific review groups, and policy makers.

Behavioral scientists—particularly health psychologists—on the other hand, have fared well under the NIH system, as they were able early on to pull off the shelf existing behavioral change intervention models from other areas of health promotion and disease prevention and test them in experimental designs for their efficacy in HIV/AIDS risk reduction at the individual and small-group levels. As a result, a robust portfolio of behavioral interventions has emerged over the past 20 years, such that numerous meta-analyses of the outcomes of these interventions have been published. In 2004, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention identified 42 behavioral interventions demonstrated to be efficacious in “well-designed studies” (i.e., using experimental methods) and is disseminating a number of these interventions for adoption by community-based organizations throughout the United States. There is no comparable set of social interventions with demonstrated effectiveness in reducing HIV-associated risk and HIV infection rates from which program managers and policy makers can choose what to implement.

Engaging social scientists in the kind of HIV prevention research needed to fill this gap will require the following:

- Strong public statements by the likes of Peter Piot that we need social science, not just social awareness, to fight AIDS;
- Recognition in the scientific and public health fields that there are multiple ways of knowing (i.e., RCTs are not the only method for ascertaining evidence; see <[www.sfaf.org/evidence](http://www.sfaf.org/evidence)> for a robust discussion of the notion of “evidence” in HIV prevention);

See AIDS, page 8



## Building on the Strengths of the Department Resources Group

by Margaret Weigers Vitullo,  
ASA Academic and Professional  
Affairs Program

“If it’s not broken, don’t fix it.” Contrary to this popular sentiment, ASA’s Department Resources Group (DRG) has been helping sociology departments identify and build upon their strengths since its founding in 1995.

Over the past 13 years, the DRG has conducted more than 200 site visits and consultations at colleges and universities across the United States, assisting departments by developing assessment plans, conducting external reviews, negotiating with administrators, and providing workshops on topics ranging from capstone courses to conflict management to the scholarship of teaching and learning. ASA matches departments in need with consultants from similar institutions with relevant expertise. DRG members hold a

wide variety of titles in their home institutions, from full professor to assistant to the provost, and they work in departments that vary in size from 20 to 300 majors.

ASA covers the costs of training and maintaining the DRG program, and charges no fee for the matching service. Departments hosting site visits are expected to cover the DRG consultants’ travel expenses and provide an honorarium.

For the past year, the more than 50 sociologist-consultants who comprise the DRG have been turning the microscope inward to identify the DRG’s own strengths and opportunities for building on the program’s successes.

During the 2007 ASA Annual Meeting, DRG consultants organized themselves into five working groups, each charged with exploring an area that could enhance and build upon the strengths of the DRG program itself.

This year-long effort resulted in 49 specific recommendations that fall into four broad categories: marketing, training, tracking, and assessment.

**Marketing.** As departments work to meet the challenges of higher education in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, it is important that they know there is a place to turn for advice and consultation. Increased marketing will be aimed at raising awareness of DRG within the sociological community.

**Training.** While DRG consultants have always received training, the working groups identified a need for a more systematic and developmental training program. A more formalized training curriculum is being planned to help all DRG consultants stay abreast of cutting-edge issues in higher education as well as to ensure that new DRG consultants have all the skills they need to assist the departments they visit.

**Tracking.** The DRG is highly dispersed,

with consultants and the departments they serve located in every corner of the nation. Therefore, the working groups identified a need for a transparent and effective tracking system to help manage the needs and the results of the program.

**Assessment.** Finally, the DRG will model the concept of assessment in its own practices. Moving beyond the basic feedback systems of the past, the program will create a more robust DRG self-assessment plan that feeds back into training.

In developing these recommendations the DRG program has used the same assets-based approach that its consultants use with departments. The basic operating principle of the DRG—let’s work together to identify the strengths, and make them stronger—is now being applied to the program itself. For more information about the DRG program, contact Margaret Weigers Vitullo, Director, Academic and Professional Affairs Program, (202) 383-9005 x323 or [vitullo@asanet.org](mailto:vitullo@asanet.org).



# Think Ahead to 2010!

## Session Proposals Are Invited for the 105<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting Program!

The substantive program for the 2010 Annual Meeting is now taking shape under the leadership of President-elect Evelyn Nakano Glenn and the 2010 Program Committee. The theme of "Toward a Sociology of Citizenship" invites participation across the discipline and provides many opportunities to bring together a variety of sociological work in diverse formats.

The spectrum of sessions on the Annual Meeting program reflects the ASA's commitment to facilitate intellectual communication and the transmission of knowledge, information, and skills relevant to the field of sociology and aligned social sciences.

Members are encouraged to submit session proposals now for the components of the program where participation is by invitation only. Those who wish to volunteer to serve as organizers for Regular Session topics, which are open to paper submissions, should watch for an announcement in mid-December 2008. Proposals of invited panels are solicited for the following components:

**Thematic Sessions** are specially designed and planned by the Program Committee to further examine the meeting theme. These sessions are broad in scope and endeavor to make the theme of the meeting come alive.

**Special Sessions** focus on new areas of sociological work or other timely topics which may or may not relate to the theme. They generally address sociological issues, whether in research or its application, of importance to the discipline or of interest beyond, and participation is by invitation. Proposals for sessions co-sponsored with sister sociological associations are usually accommodated under this component.

**Regional Spotlight Sessions** provide opportunities to look at issues pertinent to the host site for the Annual Meeting. With Atlanta as the site of the 2010 Annual Meeting, there are many opportunities to develop interesting session topics with invited panelists, as well as ideas for local tours and site visits.

**Author Meets Critic Sessions** are designed to bring authors of recent books deemed to be important contributions to the discipline together with discussants chosen to provide different viewpoints. Books published during 2007-2009 are eli-

gible for nomination. Only ASA members may submit nominations; self-nominations are not acceptable.

**Workshops** provide the opportunity to learn about developments in research, theory, teaching, and practice. Topics focus on careers and professional growth, academic department strategies, research skills and major datasets, teaching challenges, publishing advice and tips, grant opportunities and grant writing skills, enhanced teaching of standard courses, ethical issues, and more. If you have tried a pedagogical approach that has been effective, developed insightful career advice, or have wisdom to share about using sociology in applied and research settings, please volunteer to organize and lead a workshop. Workshops are open to all attendees; no fees are involved.

**Didactic Seminars** are designed to keep sociologists abreast of recent scholarly trends and developments. These intensive sessions are led by expert instructors who are considered to be at the forefront of a given field. Seminar instructors are urged to prepare reading lists, teaching materials (e.g., handouts, etc.), and to use the same sort of techniques they would use in advanced graduate seminars. If you have cutting-edge methodological or theoretical knowledge in an important area, or know a colleague who has such expertise, please submit a proposal for a seminar.

The ASA meeting is a program of the members, by the members, for the members. But a meeting of this size and scope requires advance planning. Think ahead for 2010 and propose session topics and organizers *now*. With the collective input of ASA members, the 2010 Annual Meeting program will achieve a high mark of excellence.

### Guidelines for Session Proposals

Proposals for Thematic Sessions, Special Sessions, and Regional Spotlight Sessions should provide:

- Designation of the session type:
  - Thematic Session (invited panel closely related to the meeting theme);
  - Special Session (invited panel on any topic); or
  - Regional Spotlight Session (invited panel on topic pertinent to Atlanta and/or the South);

static bundle of rights, and (2) Viewing the ambit of citizenship as limited to the nation state. Instead, we view citizenship as a fluid and contested domain, operating in multiple overlapping communities, within and across nation states.

The theme of the 2010 ASA meetings is intended to stimulate development of sociological approaches to a comparative transnational study of citizenship. The theme can be explored from the perspective of many areas of specialization in sociology, including family, immigration, labor, collective movements, criminology, political sociology, and religion, by asking, for example:

- How is citizenship distinct among various sociological forms of membership, and how does a formal institutionalization of rights interact with informal structures of participation, claim-making, and feelings of belonging?

- Working title for the session;
- Brief description of the substantive focus;
- Rationale for inclusion of the topic on the 2010 program;
- Recommendation(s) for session organizer, including address, telephone, and e-mail information; and
- A list of potential participants.

**Author Meets Critics Session proposals must include:**

- Name and affiliation of book author(s);
- Complete title of the book;
- Publication date and name of publisher;
- Brief statement about the book's importance to the discipline of sociology;
- Rationale for inclusion on the 2010 program; and
- Suggestions for critics and session organizer.

**Workshop proposals must include:**

- Working title for the session;
- Brief description of the focus, goals, and intended audience for the workshop;
- Rationale for inclusion of the topic on the 2010 program;
- Recommendation for workshop organizer/leader, including address, telephone, and e-mail information; and
- A list of potential co-leaders or panelists, if desired.

**Seminar proposals must include:**

- Working title for the seminar;
- Brief description of the focus and content;
- Rationale for inclusion of the topic on the 2010 program; and
- Recommendation for seminar instructor, including address, telephone, and e-mail information.

**Format.** All session proposals are limited to two pages in length. Submission of electronic documents via e-mail is preferred.

**Organizer Eligibility.** All session organizers must be members of ASA. Students are not eligible to serve as sole organizers.

**Deadlines.** Proposals for Thematic Sessions are due by November 14, 2008. Proposals for other sessions are due by February 5, 2009.

**Submission.** Send proposals to Kareem Jenkins, American Sociological Association, 1430 K St. NW, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20005-2529, USA; meetings@asanet.org; fax (202) 638-0882. ☎

- How are social institutions (e.g., family, labor market, religion), in addition to the state, implicated in defining the boundaries of citizenship and in recognizing (or rejecting) rights?
- How are status categories (e.g., gender, age, race) and affiliations (e.g., religion, language, culture) used to define different levels or degrees of citizenship?
- How have major demographic, economic, technological, and social trends (e.g., transnational migration, ethnic and racial diversity, and conflict within nation states, reliance of some third-world economies on remittances from emigrants, use of the internet for information and maintenance of social ties) changed the meaning or relevance of citizenship?
- How has the growth of supra-national entities (e.g., international human rights regimes, global banking and financial systems, and multi-national corporations) affected the role or significance of citizenship in sub-national, national, and supranational communities? ☎

## Annual Meeting

from page 1

### International Relations

More than 540 international registrants representing 51 countries attended the ASA Annual Meeting, with the highest representation from Canada, the United Kingdom, South Korea, Germany, and the Netherlands. Among the international attendees was International Sociological Association (ISA) President Michel Wieviorka, who addressed the attendees of the International Scholars Reception. In his informal address, Wieviorka advocated for stronger relationships between the ASA and ISA, and spoke of encouraging the participation of young sociologists and sociologists from non-Western nations. Wieviorka said that he does not see sociology as being in a crisis status, but rather is a central component of the public debate.

### Going Public with the Press

Speaking of the public debate, 25 journalists registered for the ASA Annual Meeting—the second highest media registration after last year's meeting in New York. This year's attendees included reporters from *The Boston Globe*, ABC News, *Kiplinger*, *Science* magazine, *Inside Higher Ed*, and *The Chronicle of Higher Education*.

A variety of research presented at the meeting garnered national media coverage. *The New York Times*' "Well" blog reported on research concerning male college students and property crime. A study of the emotional toll of breast cancer was covered in *U.S. News & World Report*, *The Los Angeles Times*' "Booster Shots" blog, and by the syndicated HealthDay News. Findings on gender and the consequences of overwork were featured in *The Washington Post*, on CBSNews.com, WebMD, and United Press International (UPI). WebMD and HealthDay News covered research on family type and parental involvement and a study of homeownership and political involvement also was covered by UPI.

Seven articles were published in the higher education trade press during the meeting, and additional stories and follow-up are anticipated. For example, *Inside Higher Ed* covered discussions from the Annual Meeting surrounding the relationship between criminology and sociology, research regarding the recruitment of women for science faculty jobs, ASA research findings on the job satisfaction of academic scientists, research on the culture gap between administrators and faculty members, and a study of the wealth advantages and lack of diversity among legacy admits at Duke University. And *The Chronicle of Higher Education* covered a discussion of the peer review process and research on overwork and gender.

### Looking Ahead

With the success of the 2008 Annual Meeting behind us, we look ahead to the 2009 meeting in San Francisco, August 8-11. Under the guidance of ASA's new president, Patricia Hill Collins, and the 2009 Program Committee, the 104<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting will explore "The New Politics of Community." The Call for Papers, will be posted on the ASA website October 30, and the online paper submission site will open on December 1. See you in San Francisco! ☎

### 2010 ASA Annual Meeting Theme

## Toward a Sociology of Citizenship

### 105<sup>th</sup> ASA Annual Meeting

August 14-17, 2010

Atlanta, Georgia

Hilton Atlanta and Atlanta Marriott Marquis

At its most general level, citizenship refers to full membership in a community in which one lives, works, or was born. From a sociological perspective, two central and linked questions arise in relation to "membership":

1. What practices and processes define which individuals or groups are identified as competent members of a community?
2. What practices do individuals and groups adopt to establish claims to membership in a community?

Carefully analyzing such social practices and processes can help us overcome two tendencies that limit our understanding of citizenship: (1) Viewing citizenship as a



## Sociologists in Research and Applied Settings

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

### Election USA - 2008 . . .

#### Getting It Right When Polling at the Exits

By Daniel Spar, ASA Governance, Sections, and Archives

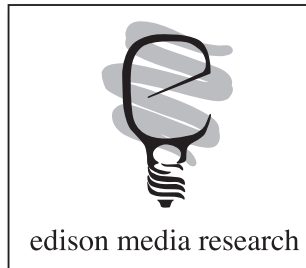
With the current U.S. national election garnering extraordinary attention, it is important that the media coverage be as accurate as possible. This is where sociologist Allan McCutcheon, founding Chair of the Survey Research and Methodology Graduate Program and Professor of Statistics and Sociology at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, comes in. This past year, he has been working to oversee the predictions and exit-polling in the 2008 presidential primaries and the 2008 general election under the auspices of Edison Media Research. This is a unique, career-affecting opportunity for McCutcheon.

“Most of what I’m going to be doing is helping to improve the statistical models to create the most accurate projections possible,” said McCutcheon. “I can’t imagine anything more exciting than being able to participate in democracy this way, to apply my survey skills in projecting elections on election night.”

#### The Right Man

And it is no wonder that Joe Lenski, Executive President of Edison Media Research, chose McCutcheon to work along his side. A Fullbright Scholar, past-president of the Midwest Association for Public Opinion Research (MAPOR), a Fellow of the American Statistical Association, and a founding director of the Gallup Research Center, McCutcheon has both the background and experience necessary to understand the significance and requirements of the job. “I’ve done survey research all of my academic life,” said McCutcheon, “and I am thrilled to be able to apply this academic background to such an important real-world process in American democracy.”

Edison Media Research, along with the National Election Pool, is commissioned by all major news networks (i.e., NBC, ABC, CBS, Associated Press, CNN, and FOX) for obtaining and analyzing exit-polling results. Each network and news affiliate agreed to use the election pool for consistency and accuracy. Back in 2004, Edison Media Research and Mitofsky International conducted the exit polls for the general election in all 50 states on November 2. These surveys provided Edison Media Research and the public with political, demographic, and geographic information on whom voters



edison media research

would choose for president, senator, governor, and newsworthy statewide propositions. It is Edison Media Research’s goal to provide political coverage that reveals the demographic breakdown by age, gender, education, ethnicity, and political identity.

McCutcheon was pleasantly surprised when offered the chance to work behind the exit-polling scenes. “I was shocked when Joe asked me to work with him on this year’s elections,” he said, “but was delighted to do it.” And it hasn’t always been easy. “Anytime you try to project data on an election, there are just so many things you wouldn’t expect.” This also reminded McCutcheon of what it is like being an academic and differences between being in the classroom and at the polls. “When working on an article or a research piece as an academic, you can think, ‘I can get to it tomorrow,’” he said. “But outside in the ‘real world,’ many things must get done right now.”

And the hardest part of the job? “There are many things,” said McCutcheon. “I’m the new person at this and I’m still learning. It’s like I spent 25 years teaching the theory about bicycle riding and now I’m actually riding a bicycle.”

#### Close Race Challenges

Edison Media Research has also made concerted attempts to make this year’s exit-polling more accurate than in years past. “The biggest challenge came early in the primary cycle when the contests in both parties were still competitive,” said McCutcheon.

“This is the first time in a long time that exit polls have been used to help call competitive primary races for both parties. We had to figure out a method to use the incoming exit poll results to account for the different mixes of Democrats and Republicans at each of the polling precincts.”

Asked if there were any sociological trends he had seen and not anticipated, McCutcheon was ready with the answer. “The one thing that no one anticipated was the size of turnout on the democratic side,” he said. “People are energized. We’re seeing very impressive rates of voting.” He also stated that the sociological insight is helpful for providing the best polling possible. “I think being a social scientist—while of course being good with numbers and comfortable with statistics—is invaluable. It’s

the ability to anticipate and know what types of patterns will emerge that truly makes a difference.”

#### Trends

McCutcheon also mentioned some trends among individual groups. “While there appears to be a much higher-than-usual interest among most Americans in the primaries this year—probably due to the competitiveness of the races in both parties—we have seen exceptionally high levels of interest and participation among young voters and African-American voters,” he said. “Having a leading African-American candidate has clearly helped energize African-American voters, just as having a leading woman candidate has energized many women voters, though women have, historically, had very high levels of participation. As for young voters, we may be witnessing a shift in political participation not unlike what we saw in the 1960s.”

McCutcheon, thrilled with his experience with Edison Media Research, looks forward to getting back to the University of Nebraska and his students. “I have all the intention of going back to the classroom and working with doctoral students,” he said. “I really enjoy that.”

For more information on Edison Media Research and exit-polling, visit <[www.edisonresearch.com](http://www.edisonresearch.com)>. 

## Collins

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Award.

In 1982, the Collins family relocated to Cincinnati, where Roger taught in the School of Education at the University of Cincinnati. Patricia joined him at that institution in the Department of African American Studies. This department would be her home base for 23 years where she also served as Chair from 1999-2002. Working in African American Studies gave Patricia the intellectual space to question the boxes that people generally use to frame issues within disciplinary fields. She also developed links between Women’s Studies and Sociology, where in 1996 she became the Charles Phelps Taft Distinguished Professor of Sociology, now Emeritus.

In 2005, Patricia Hill Collins joined the University of Maryland where she was the Wilson Elkins Professor of Sociology 2005-2006 and is currently Distinguished University Professor. In her new location, she is working with graduate students in race, feminist scholarship, and sociological theory. Over the years, Patricia has developed many international connections, spending time in Durban, South Africa; Berlin, Germany; Oslo, Norway; and Bristol

and London in the United Kingdom. Her journey has taken her into many communities, helping her think about connections among different communities and what it means to cross race, class, gender, regional, and international borders.

#### The Work

Many people learned about Patricia Hill Collins when her groundbreaking article, “Learning from the Outsider Within,” was published in *Social Problems* in 1986. The article articulated a standpoint reflecting her race, gender, and social class location as she moved across and within various institutions. A consistent theme in Collins’s work is how she questions the traditional framing of issues. When I met her at a curriculum integration workshop in 1985, she spoke about how the national framing of “the Black family” as a problem was problematic because it neglected an understanding of families within the wider context of oppression and resistance. She talked with us about how many of her students entered classrooms believing these myths. Teaching students to think differently was a challenge, but she thought the key was to provide students with a framework that integrated broader social forces into an understanding of the tasks and resources of any family. Over

her career she has reframed many of the major assumptions, demonstrating how dominant thought is typically reflective of power relationships; she has helped us all understand the counter narratives held within more subordinated communities.

In 1990 Collins published *Black Feminist Thought: Knowledge, Consciousness, and the Politics of Empowerment*, which won ASA’s Jessie Bernard Award, the SSSP C. Wright Mills Award, and garnered other awards from the Association of Women in Psychology and Black Women Historians. Collins has pushed scholars to identify the ground on which they stand, rather than claiming neutral space. *Black Feminist Thought* clearly identifies an intersectional analysis, rather than a hierarchical formula where race is primary over gender or where social class trumps all. Her theoretical analysis shows how oppression operates in various spheres—political, economic, and ideological. Thus, although we can appreciate that social class may offer some protection or resources to battle the sexism and racism that Black women experience, achieving middle class status does not remove one from the political, economic, and ideological operations. Most importantly, *Black Feminist Thought* illuminated how Black women have looked at and analyzed

their lives in the past—challenging the sociological thinking that rendered them invisible, making them witnesses but not analysts of their own lives. The clarity of her discussion of power, including how oppressed people understand the power that engulfs them and develop alternative self-definitions of themselves and their situations, has turned the tide of theoretical analysis. In sharing the voices of Black women, Collins exposed many scholars to a literature and history that was new.

In 2000, Collins published the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary edition of *Black Feminist Thought*, incorporating new work and more forcefully sharing with readers the idea that people who lack power have a viewpoint very different from the master narrative. She also incorporated a more comprehensive analysis of sexuality in her intersectional analysis and took a more international perspective. Between the two editions of *Black Feminist Thought* Pat published *Fighting Words: Black Women and the Struggle for Justice* (1998) tracking her thinking about empowerment and social justice. Throughout, Collins has been a major voice as a public sociologist.

An important collaboration for Collins is her work with Margaret L. Andersen. The two developed *Race, Class and Gender*:

See Collins, page 7



# The ASA and Sociological Practice

*ASA's historical roots in applied sociology and proposal for the future*

by Jay Weinstein, Eastern Michigan University, and Kathryn Goldman Schuyler, Alliant International University

Since its founding, the American Sociological Association has endeavored to make its potential publics aware of what the discipline can contribute to the improvement of the human condition. The ASA's first president was the avowed applied sociologist, Lester Frank Ward, and several of its early leaders promoted this original version of public sociology. The formation of the first Department of Sociology and the creation of the field's first U.S. journal at the University of Chicago were substantially influenced by the pragmatist movement in philosophy and by the work of John Dewey, in particular. Dewey urged educators to contribute to the creation of publics: groups of informed citizens who can participate meaningfully in the democratic process. As C. Wright Mills noted, this injunction became a key component of the professional culture for the first generation of ASA members and officers (Mills 1964).

Although a commitment to the principles of sociological practice is lodged deeply in the foundations of the ASA and is incorporated into its bylaws, the record is less clear with regard to the organization's provision of resources and status to the sociological practitioner, in comparison to the researcher and teacher. As Lawrence Rhoades (1981) noted in his history of the ASA: As the organization grew and matured, public outreach and sociological practice were treated somewhat ambiguously.

Harry Perlstadt's recent discussion (Perlstadt 2006) provides valuable references on the history of sociological practice. This history includes several ASA-supported initiatives intended to elevate the status of practitioners and their work, including creation of a Section on Sociological Practice (SP) in 1979; the creation of an ASA Committee on Professional Opportunities in Applied Sociology in 1981; publication of the *Sociological Practice Review*, beginning in 1990; and the creation in 1991 of the Sydney S. Spivak Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy, which supports the ASA Congressional Fellowship.

Yet, as Perlstadt documents, many of these initiatives—including the *Sociological Practice Review*—proved to be short lived, or somehow failed to become permanent parts of the institutional framework. Instead, most of the work to promote sociological practice as a

profession has occurred in organizations such as the Association for Applied and Clinical Sociology (AACS), its predecessor organizations: the Society for Applied Sociology (SAS), the Sociological Practice Association (SPA), and the Clinical Sociology Association (CSA), and the Commission on Applied and Clinical Sociology (CACCS, of which Perlstadt was founding Chair).

As a growing proportion of sociology graduates are employed outside of academe, the time has come to re-examine the commitment of the practitioner to the ASA, as well as of the ASA to the practitioner. Roberta Spalter-Roth's recent study of sociologists in non-academic settings (Spalter-Roth 2007) provides an important baseline for understanding the demographic characteristics, resource needs, and the sources of satisfaction and dissatisfaction among contemporary sociologists employed in applied and policy settings.

A closer and more mutually supportive relationship has been forged between the ASA and AACS than at any time in the past. *The Directory of Programs in Applied Sociology and Practice* (Breese and Weinstein 2006) lists 27 college and university departments that offer degree specializations in sociological practice, several of which have been accredited or are under accreditation review by the CACS. And AACS has renewed the program, initiated by SPA, to provide certification for sociological practitioners.

Practitioners are in a strong position to help promote more effective application of the field. They can be of great service to the ASA in this cause, and the ASA can be of great service to them to the extent that we can renew the organization's founding commitment to sociological practice.

Many practitioners view the ASA as less than supportive of their interests. Leora Lawton, President of TechSociety Research and former Chair of the ASA SP Section notes, "I've often met PhD sociologists who aren't members of the ASA. The image is that the ASA is only for academics and that it's largely irrelevant to their work." In contrast, "When applied sociologists attend meetings related to their field of employment, they network with colleagues and get up-to-date on research about their areas of work, which are very often aspects of policy development or evaluation, or business-related research."

A PhD sociologist who works for an agency specializing in issues of substance abuse expressed even stronger views:

I am disgusted with the approach ASA

has taken toward applied sociologists who are not in universities or funding agencies. They call on us to provide them with expertise on rare occasions and do not think of us at other times. For example, when it is time to put together expert delegations to go to Washington to help agencies or Congress set agendas, those of us not in universities simply do not get thought of. Instead, they invite academics with far smaller publication records in the subject fields to do these tasks. There is very little of substantive interest to me at the meetings or in the journals.

At the 2007 ASA Meeting, the SP Section agreed to address these concerns and to develop proposals for "bringing professionals in from the cold," as Spalter-Roth put it. Lawton summarized the initiative: A program should be created to "redefine ASA as the association where any and all sociologists could find value. That means making it known as a place for non-academic training, for helping sections present research about policy, not just peer-reviewed research, and perhaps even a journal about social policy design, evaluation and meta-reviews."

Following a year of conference calls, e-mail exchanges, and informal discussions, the following recommendations emerged:

- The ASA should work more directly, and possibly establish formal relationships, with CACS on program accreditation and with AACS on certification of practicing sociologists.
- ASA meetings should include more professional workshops, especially those organized by practitioners. As Lawton observes, "Over the years . . . there have been more methodological and applied career-oriented workshops. These are the kinds of events that make attendance justifiable. . . . Making it really successful means promoting it locally, which might mean reaching out to government agencies, non-profits, and others."
- Presentations at all sessions at ASA meetings that are application oriented should be shared with the SP Section and noted as such in the Annual Meeting program. Certain sections should be required to include policy or application-oriented presentations each year.
- Practitioners should be encouraged to run for ASA Council, possibly through designated offices.
- Practitioners should be included in, and play a prominent role on, ASA curriculum and teaching task forces.

One recommendation has already been accepted: The SP Section is now the Section on Sociological Practice and Public Sociology.

To the extent that these and related proposals can be implemented, practitioners

will be able to use ASA more effectively for networking, keeping current with research, and helping shape the organization and profession to their interests. Conversely, this benefits the ASA and the profession by making it worthwhile for practicing sociologists to be actively connected to the discipline. The profession can grow by nourishing action-oriented professionals as well as researchers.

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- <sup>1</sup>We employ the term "sociological practice" here to refer to an approach that incorporates "applied," "clinical," and "public" sociology. The ASA has established something of a standard in this regard by incorporating an official section on Sociological Practice (SP) that includes members who prefer one or more of these other labels and was just renamed the Section on Sociological Practice and Public Sociology. The ASA thereby recognizes—and has recognized for some time—a legitimate role for the application of sociological theory, research methods, and research findings in addressing practical problems that emerge in the community, government, and industry.

*Jay Weinstein, Eastern Michigan University, has participated extensively in applied research projects in the United States and several other countries. He is President of the North Central Sociological Association. He has also served as Chair of the ASA Council on Sociological Practice and President of the Society for Applied Sociology.*

*Kathryn Goldman Schuyler is Chair of the Section on Sociological Practice. She has been an organizational consultant for over 20 years and is an Associate Professor in the Marshall Goldsmith School of Management at Alliant International University. Her consulting practice has focused on executive team development, culture change, and organizational learning.* 

## Collins

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*An Anthology* (soon to be in its 7<sup>th</sup> edition). This pioneering volume, first published in 1992, has been a critical teaching tool for an intersectional analysis. Its various editions showcase new scholarship, but the thoughtful introductory essays have also been critical in teaching faculty and students a framework for understanding intersecting inequalities.


In *Black Sexual Politics: African Americans, Gender and the New Racism* (2004) Collins has more fully integrated sexuality in to her analysis and we see

the importance of looking across borders to view racism on a global scale. In this exploration of the historical and contemporary circumstances of African American men and women, she brings a wealth of material from history, empirical research, cultural studies, and keen observations of social, cultural, and political events. Shards of the old racism of segregation and exclusion are part of the racism of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, as the legacy impacts intergenerational mobility or lack of it. However, the increased concentration of wealth and power has a global reach influencing the images and options of racialized and gendered bodies. This book earned the 2007

ASA Distinguished Publication Award.

Patricia Hill Collins' trajectory of scholarship has been attentive to community building and institutional change on other fronts, as well. A long-time resident of Cincinnati, Collins was involved with community groups that support educational and cultural programs for girls and women. As a former ASA Minority Fellowship recipient, she has served on the ASA committee that oversees that program, two years as chair (1985-88), as well as the ASA Task Force (1989-93) that first created the Minority Opportunity Summer Training (MOST).

In setting "The New Politics of Community" as the theme for the 104th

ASA Annual Meeting, Collins invites us to reframe the concept of community for the 21st century. Through her path, we see how Collins moves among multiple communities to be an outsider to some and an insider within others. Collins sees the task of constructing democratic communities, whether across space, between generations, or across categories of race, class, and gender as a core political challenge of our times. By weaving a network of family, friends, and colleagues, she aspires to generate communities that nurture her, as well as help to engender communities that support the development of scholarship framed by a commitment to social justice. 



## PUBLIC SOCIOLOGY

Sociology translates to public action . . .

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

### Torture, War, and Sociology

by Marnia Lazreg, City University of New York-Hunter College

Recent debates about the permissibility of torture, and the steady stream of revelations about its authorized but secret uses propelled my research on torture into the public realm. My experience indicates that public sociology, in addition to being immensely necessary in times of political crises, has a cross-cultural dimension.

My research began in Algeria, in the late 1990s, as an attempt to understand the extreme violence that a fractious Islamist movement as well as the Army used against the population during the civil war (1992-2002). I was fortunate enough to interview two regional Islamist leaders, and was even luckier when I was able to speak for two hours with a defector from a radical faction of the movement who had been made to witness the torture of other men as a deterrent to betrayal. I noticed that my respondents found it easier to answer questions about "violence" than about "torture." I was mulling this over when in 2001, as I walked by a bookstore window in Algiers, two books displayed side by side caught my attention: One was by a former French general, Paul Aussaresses, who confessed to the torture of numerous Algerians during the war (1954-62); the other by a woman, Louisa Ighilahriz, a member of the nationalist movement (Front de Libération Nationale) whom paratroopers had subjected to torture and rape for nearly 11 weeks in 1957 after capturing her. The juxtaposition of these books had a historic and symbolic significance in a city famous for its clandestine torture centers in the 1950s.

From Algiers I traveled to Paris where I became acquainted with a series of new publications on torture, among them expensive reviews with glossy war pictures of Algerians in torture poses. This packaging of torture and war—a trope for objectifying torture without coming to terms with it—served as another warning of the myriad of problems that lay ahead as I was about to focus my research on torture. I realized that the civil war violence in which I was initially interested was part of a broader historical configuration where imperial and post-imperial politics loomed large. I doubted whether describing torture's methods, identifying the services that fostered it, naming those who ordered it—important as they were—satisfactorily addressed the larger issue of why torture became *systematic* in the declining French colonial state *in spite of* its legal prohibition, and reared its head again in post-independence Algeria.

#### Depressing or Fascinating Subject?

I decided to focus on torture as a critical category of analysis through which to understand the interface between power, national identity, and imperial ideology. Thus began a journey that took me to military archives at Vincennes and a number of research libraries. I supplemented archive materials with diaries written by former soldiers, confessions to torture, and interviews with, as well as accounts written by, victims of torture.

On occasion, at conferences, a participant would approach me and suggest how "depressing" it must be for me to work on torture. It is true that accounts of torture are not enjoyable. However, as torture has entered public debates, it is increasingly evident

that shying away from it is an untenable position. Unlike other disciplines, sociology is still groping for a language in which to address torture meaningfully. Should torture be approached as a problem for liberalism?<sup>1</sup> Should it be addressed as a special case of violence, as we sometimes do?<sup>2</sup> Clearly, torture is a conundrum for liberal democracies, as torture is a violent act. Yet, the focus on democracy or violence as a starting point shifts the emphasis away from the complexity of what constitutes torture. There is a surplus of meaning to the act of torture when it occurs at the behest of the state, in violation of the law, and for reasons that transcend its official purpose—namely the gathering of intelligence.

I found it useful to think of torture as occurring in two overlapping contexts. Torture unfolds in a social, psychological, cultural, political or geopolitical, and juridical situation. Furthermore, torturer and the tortured face each other as individuals embedded in different histories, belief systems, value orientations, and political commitments that give the torture situation its texture and lethal potential. Torture is a "total social phenomenon," in the manner that Marcel Mauss defined the gift-exchange.<sup>3</sup>

Torture presented me with an epistemic as well as a moral challenge. (Even advocates of torture feel obligated to ritually condemn it first.) As I started writing, I repressed the temptation to theorize torture, not only because I feared legitimizing it<sup>4</sup> but also because doing so would reify it, anoint it with a scientific cover, and uncouple it from the pain, humiliation, and degradation that constitute its core.

The research I carried out resulted in the publication of my book, *Torture and the Twilight of Empire: From Algiers to Baghdad*. The book provides a context in which to understand the state's use of torture as an "antidote to terrorism"<sup>5</sup> and a (needed) comparative perspective on current debates on torture. I found that torture in wars of occupation is a strategic imperative grounded in a counter-insurgency theory (*guerre révolutionnaire*). In Algeria, there was a military doctrine formulated by French officers (and taught to the CIA and in U.S. military schools in the 1960s), in which the occupied population is used as a war front. My research also found: Torture fulfills functions that surpass the need for intelligence, including psychological (especially brainwashing), political, and ideological functions. When condoned by the state, torture becomes routinized, which leads to the dehumanization of the native population and the over-valuation

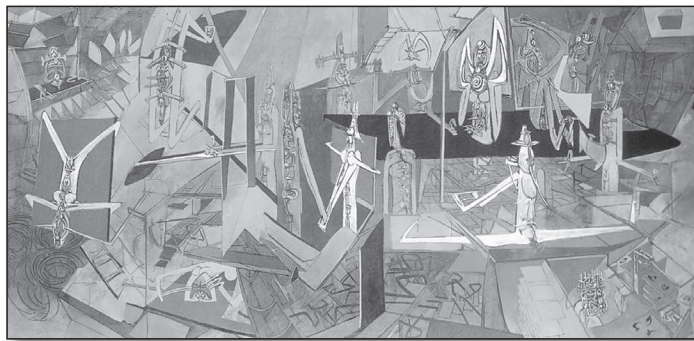
of the culture of the occupying power. Torture is not reducible to one technique or another nor is it the sum of its parts. State justifications of torture rest on the activation of religious sentiment and exaltation of national identity. Intellectuals' justifications of torture are grounded in fiction used as tropes for sustaining fear of the unknown.

#### Out in the World

Since the book's publication, I have appeared on 30 local and regional radio shows as well as on nationally syndicated radio programs. I have answered queries by concerned people. Radio hosts often invited other guests to join in, thus enabling me to "meet" like-minded scholars and playwrights. I have spoken to a wide array of audiences and discovered a real public hunger for an interpretative framework that pulls together the disparate pieces of news about torture and the war in Iraq. Speaking in the media has helped refine and expand my views. In addition, I have been asked to write an affidavit on individuals threatened with deportation to countries where torture is widespread. I will continue to engage in public debates and plan to write a brief on torture for the future democratic nominee. I also hope to start a network of sociologists against the war and torture. 📍

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Reproduction of Roberto Matta Echaurren's 1946 oil-on-canvas, titled *Être Avec (Being With)*

## AIDS

from page 4

- Significant funding streams for social research—both basic and intervention studies—with peer review by true peers (i.e., those with expertise in social science, not epidemiology, psychology, or clinical research);
- Concerted initiatives (e.g., by social science professional associations

and foundations) to advance basic and applied social research on AIDS (the Social Science Research Council attempted to do this but got very little interest from funders); and

- Cross-training in bio-psycho-social science at the graduate level, to facilitate the development of multi-dimensional theories, models, and methods to address the multi-dimensional nature of AIDS.

The field of HIV/AIDS is finally mov-

ing toward a more societal-level orientation for a host of reasons, including the recognition that even when efficacious biomedical or behavioral interventions are developed, their impact at a population level depends on people's access, acceptability, and use under real-world conditions that are highly influenced (if not determined) by social forces and structures. Given this trend, it is imperative that more sociologists engage in AIDS research to help define and opera-

tionalize social-structural interventions to maximize uptake of effective therapeutic and preventive tools, and, even more importantly, to address the social forces that fuel the epidemic and create the need for such tools in the first place.

\* Judith D. Auerbach, is Deputy Executive Director for Science and Public Policy at the San Francisco AIDS Foundation. From 1995 to 2003, she served as Director of the Behavioral and Social Science Program in the NIH Office of AIDS Research. 📍



# Applications Invited for Editorship

*American Sociological Review, Sociological Methodology, Sociological Theory, Sociology of Education, and Teaching Sociology*

Applications are invited for the editorship of *American Sociological Review*, *Sociological Methodology*, *Sociological Theory*, *Sociology of Education*, and *Teaching Sociology*.

The official terms for the new editors (or co-editors) will commence in January 2010 (the editorial transition will start in summer 2009) and is for a minimum of three years (until December 2012) with a possible reappointment of up to an additional three years.

The *American Sociological Review* (ASR) is the flagship journal of the American Sociological Association (ASA) and is published six times annually. ASA founded ASR in 1936 to publish original works of interest to the sociology discipline in general, new theoretical developments, results of research that advance our understanding of fundamental social processes, and important methodological innovations. All areas of sociology are welcomed; the emphasis is on exceptional quality and general interest.

*Sociological Methodology* (SM), published annually in hardcover book format, publishes important methodological papers of interest to the entire field of sociology. Its articles address the full range of problems confronted by empirical research in the social sciences, including conceptualization and modeling, research design, data collection, measurement, qualitative analysis, and quantitative data analysis.

*Sociological Theory* (ST), published quarterly, includes work in all areas of social thought, including new substantive theories, history of theory, metatheory, formal theory construction, and syntheses of existing bodies of theory. It also publishes shorter research notes and occasional review articles.

*Sociology of Education* (SOE) is a quarterly journal that provides a forum for studies in the sociology of education

and human social development. Research articles in *SOE* examine how social institutions and individuals' experiences within these institutions affect educational processes and social development.

*Teaching Sociology* (TS) publishes articles, notes, and reviews intended to be helpful to the discipline's teachers. Articles range from experimental studies of teaching and learning to broad, synthetic essays on pedagogically important issues. Notes focus on specific teaching issues or techniques. Published quarterly, it includes full-length articles; notes of 10 pages or less; interviews, review essays; reviews of books, films, videos, and software; and conversations.

## Qualifications

Candidates must be members of the ASA and hold a tenured position or equivalent in an academic or non-academic setting. Applications from members of underrepresented groups are encouraged.

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

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

The time demands associated with these responsibilities vary from week to week, but in general, require one full day per week.

ASA encourages applications for both sole editorship and co-editorships.

## Selection Process

Applications will be reviewed by the Committee on Publications in December 2008. It is possible that prospective editors may be contacted to clarify any issues raised in the deliberations. A list (which may be ranked or unranked) will be forwarded to ASA Council for review in early 2009. The Council appoints the editors. The editors are contacted by the ASA Secretary.

The application packet should include:

1. Vision Statement: Set forth your goals and plans for the content of the journal. This may include an assessment of the current strengths, weaknesses, or gaps that you plan to address and how you will operationalize your plan.
2. Editor/Co-Editor Background Information: The name, affiliation, and other important information about the potential editor and, if applicable, co-editors is required. Describe the qualifications of each person that supports their inclusion. Evidence of the ability and experience of the editor and editorial team to provide sound judgment and guidance to potential ASA authors is central to the application. Provide a clear description of and justification for the structure of the editorial office and responsibilities, as you envision them at this point. Name only those individuals who will serve as editor/co-editor. Please do not include names of individuals that you would like/plan to include on the larger editorial board. Contacting potential editorial board members can be a time-consuming task that

should be done only after an editor is selected.

3. Institutional Support: It is important for candidates to consider and address the feasibility of serving as editor in light of the resources ASA can provide and those likely to be available to the candidate. The ASA does not pay for office space or release time, but provides basic financial support for office resources as necessary to journal editors. This support may include funds for clerical assistance, office supplies, postage, and telephone beyond what will be provided by the editor's home institution. Since the support offered by different institutions varies widely, you are encouraged to contact the Executive Office as necessary to ensure the feasibility of your application. At this point in the submission process, letters of support from deans or other appropriate institutional officials are recommended but not required. Specific arrangements with a potential new editor and with that individual and his or her institution will occur during the period after the ASA Council makes a selection and the ASA Secretary, with support from the ASA Executive Officer, works out the final agreement with this candidate.

Examples of successful past proposals are available on the journals page of the ASA website <[www.asanet.org](http://www.asanet.org)>; click on the "Journals" link and then "How to Apply for a Journal Editorship".

Application packets (as described above) should be no more than five pages (excluding vitae) and should be sent by November 1, 2008, to: Janine Chiappa McKenna, Journals and Publications Manager, ASA, 1430 K Street NW, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20005; [mckenna@asanet.org](mailto:mckenna@asanet.org).

## 2008-09 Regional and Aligned Associations Meetings

**Association for Applied and Clinical Sociology:** October 16-18—Jacksonville, FL. <[www.aacsnet.org](http://www.aacsnet.org)>.

**Mid-South Sociological Association:** October 22-25—Huntsville, AL. Theme: "Sociology in an Increasingly Virtual World." <[www.midsouthsoc.org](http://www.midsouthsoc.org)>.

**New England Sociological Association:** November 1—New Britain, CT. Theme: "Teaching and Learning." <[www.nesaonline.org](http://www.nesaonline.org)>.

**Sociologists for Women in Society:** February 5-9—Savannah, GA. Theme: "Reflecting Back and Moving Forward: Milestones and Mountains on the Road to Equality." <[www.socwomen.org](http://www.socwomen.org)>.

**Eastern Sociological Society:** March 19-22—Baltimore, MD. Theme: "Changing Lives, Resistant Institutions." <[www.essnet.org](http://www.essnet.org)>.

**Southern Sociological Society:** April 1-4—New Orleans, LA. Theme: "Inequalities Across the Life Course." <[www.southernsociologicalsociety.org](http://www.southernsociologicalsociety.org)>.

**Midwest Sociological Society:** April 2-5—Des Moines, IA. Theme: "Teaching Sociological Scholarship." <[www.themss.org](http://www.themss.org)>.

**Southwestern Sociological Association:** April 8-11—Denver, CO. <[www.sssaonline.org/sociology.html](http://www.sssaonline.org/sociology.html)>.

**Pacific Sociological Association:** April 8-11—San Diego, CA. Theme: "The Shifting Foundations of Inequality." <[www.pacificsoc.org](http://www.pacificsoc.org)>.

**North Central Sociological Association:** April 16-18—Dearborn, MI. <[www.ncsanet.org](http://www.ncsanet.org)>.

**Association of Black Sociologists:** June 17-20—New Orleans, LA. Theme: "Black Sociology: Advancing Social Justice and Responsibility Through Teaching, Research, and Activism." <[www.blacksociologists.org](http://www.blacksociologists.org)>.

**Rural Sociological Society:** July 30-August 2—Madison, WI. Theme: "Climate Change and Societal Response: Livelihoods, Communities, and the Environment." <[www.ruralsociology.org](http://www.ruralsociology.org)>.

## ASA Modifies Copyright to Comply with NIH Public Access Regulation

In response to the mandatory National Institutes of Health (NIH) Public Access Policy signed into law in late 2007, ASA has modified its copyright policy to allow ASA journal authors to make their final accepted manuscripts publicly available in institutional repositories 12 months after publication.

This policy applies to all manuscripts accepted for publication after April 7, 2008, and is not being applied retroactively to manuscripts accepted prior to that date.

The policy allows authors to post the final accepted *manuscript*, defined as the version incorporating peer review but prior to copyediting and typesetting, into an institutional repository no earlier than 12 months after the resulting article is

published in an ASA journal.

While the modification of the policy was initially precipitated by the law requiring investigators funded by the NIH to submit an electronic version of the final manuscript to the National Library of Medicine's PubMed Central, ASA decided to extend the policy to repositories at authors' institutions as well.

The new ASA transfer of copyright form (which all ASA journal article authors must sign prior to publication) is available on the ASA website (<[www.asanet.org](http://www.asanet.org)>; click on "Journals"). Questions regarding the new policy or its appropriate application may be sent to [publications@asanet.org](mailto:publications@asanet.org).

## New Data on R&D Expenditures

Newly available data suggest a decline in sociology research and development expenditures when compared to economics and political science, but sociology still spends the most. See "News on the Profession" at <[www.asanet.org](http://www.asanet.org)>.



## announcements

## Corrections

In the "ASA Hosts Open House to Debut New Office" in the July/August 2008 *Footnotes*, the citation about the Best Real Estate Deal award nomination gives the wrong year. ASA was nominated for the 2007 award, not 2008.

In the "International Perspectives" article on page one of the July/August 2008 *Footnotes*, editing may have obscured one of the author's points about the ISA classification of Iran and China. In the third paragraph under the subhead "The ISA and the World-System," the author stated that although Iran and China are important semi-peripheral countries, the ISA places them in the same category as low-income countries of the world-system's periphery. For this reason, the author and many other scholars believe that because China may become the world-system's next hegemon, the ISA needs to revise its membership classification scheme.

## Call for Papers

## Publications

**An Interdisciplinary Collection of Essays on the Zombie** seeks proposals for an interdisciplinary volume discussing the zombie from a variety of perspectives and within a range of contexts. Submissions from all disciplines are invited. In addition to theoretical essays on zombies, we also welcome critical discussions of specific zombie films, novels, and graphic novels, including those both pre- and post-Romero. Proposals should be between 200 and 300 words. Include brief author biographical details with their submissions, including name and academic affiliation. Submit proposals either electronically or by regular mail. Deadline: October 31, 2008. Contact: Cory James Rushton, Dept. of English, St. Francis Xavier University, PO Box 5000, Antigonish, Nova Scotia, B2G 2W5, Canada; [crushton@stfx.ca](mailto:crushton@stfx.ca); or Christopher M. Moreman, Dept. of Philosophy, California State University-East Bay, 25800 Carlos Bee Blvd., Hayward, CA 94542; [christopher.moreman@csueastbay.edu](mailto:christopher.moreman@csueastbay.edu).

**Marriage and Family Review** announces a special issue concerned with the demography of marriages and families. We seek a range of papers that examine the demographic transitions of the family life course at various levels and lead to improved understanding and theory. We encourage contributions based on quantitative as well as qualitative data, including projection-based papers and those focused on population policy and analysis. *Marriage and Family Review* publishes research articles, commentary, and reviews related to the family unit and the complex issues affecting today's families. Submit a letter of interest, including a one-paragraph overview of topic by October 15 to Kimberly Faust at [faustk@winthrop.edu](mailto:faustk@winthrop.edu). Completed manuscripts are due March 1, 2009, via email and should be formatted in accordance with *Marriage and Family Review* guidelines.

**Research in the Sociology of Health Care.** Papers are sought for volume 27 of *Research in the Sociology of Health Care*. The theme is Social Sources of Disparities in Health and Health Care and Linkages to Policy, Population Concerns and Providers of Care. Papers dealing with macro-level system issues and micro-level issues involving social sources of disparities in health and health care are sought. The focus can be from a consumer side or a provider or policy perspective. Papers that raise issues of the availability of services, access to those services, quality of services, and the role of government would all be appropriate. For papers examining social sources of disparity in health and health care delivery systems in other countries, the focus could be on issues of delivery systems and ways in which revisions and changes impact population health, especially if those are also related to health care in the United States or other countries as well. The volume will contain 10 to 14 papers, generally between 20 and 40 pages in length. Send completed manuscripts or detailed outlines for review by February 15, 2009. For an initial indication of interest contact by January 10, 2009. Contact: Jennie Jacobs Kronenfeld, Sociology Program, School of Social and Family Dynamics, Box 873701, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-4802; (480) 965-8053; [Jennie.Kronenfeld@asu.edu](mailto:Jennie.Kronenfeld@asu.edu).

**Social Science History**, the official journal of the Social Science History Association, is soliciting article submissions for future issues. *Social Science History* seeks to advance the study of the past by publishing research that appeals to its interdisciplinary readership of historians, sociologists, economists, political scientists, anthropologists, and geographers. The journal invites articles that blend empirical research with theoretical work, undertake comparisons across time and space, or contribute to the development of quantitative and qualitative methods of analysis. Contact: Jeffrey Beemer, *Social Science History*, W34A Machmer Hall, University of Massachusetts, 240 Hicks Way, Amherst, MA 01003-9278; [ssh-journal@sadri.umass.edu](mailto:ssh-journal@sadri.umass.edu); [www.umass.edu/sadri/ssh-journal/index.html](http://www.umass.edu/sadri/ssh-journal/index.html).

## Meetings

**20th Greater New York Conference on Behavioral Research**, November 14, 2008, Fordham University. Students and professionals in the social sciences are invited to submit 300-word abstracts for possible presentation. This student-oriented conference includes awards, and symposia on careers, graduate admissions, publishing student research, and membership in ASA. Contact: Dean Jason Greif at (212) 636-6393; [gnycc@fordham.edu](mailto:gnycc@fordham.edu). Deadline: October 13, 2008.

**The Civil Rights Century: The NAACP at 100**, February 6-7, 2009, Johns Hopkins University. The Center for Africana Studies at Johns Hopkins University seeks proposals for individual papers or panels. This public conference will commemorate the 100th anniversary of the founding of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in February 1909. This landmark anniversary is an ideal moment for reflection and discussion on the current status of the struggle for civil rights in the United States. Organizers seek papers or panels that will engage a broad audience of academics and nonacademics. The NAACP's history suggests a wide variety of topics. Submit abstracts of no more than 500 words for each paper and a two-page CV for each presenter by October 31, 2008. Contact: [naacp100@jhu.edu](mailto:naacp100@jhu.edu).

**Eastern Sociological Society (ESS) 2009 Annual Meeting**, March 19-22, 2009, Baltimore Sheraton Inner Harbor Hotel. The 2009 ESS Meeting will highlight emerging tensions between changing lives and resistant institutions, exploring how they play out in domains ranging from the private realms of family and personal life to the public worlds of work, politics, culture, and civil society. The 2009 meeting will consider the basic forces fueling social change as well as how political shifts in the wake of the 2008 elections are likely to alter our prospects for achieving a future that is both more diverse and more equal. Early submissions and creative suggestions on all topics and in a variety of formats are encouraged. The abstract system is now up on the ESS website. All submissions should come through this system. Abstracts should be no longer than 250 words. Contact: [easterns2009@gmail.com](mailto:easterns2009@gmail.com); [essnet.org](http://essnet.org).

**Justice Studies Association (JSA) Eleventh Annual Conference**, May 27-30, 2009, Albany, NY. Theme: "Immigration, Sanctuary, Worlds without Borders." See the Justice Studies Association website [www.justicestudies.org](http://www.justicestudies.org) for a full description of the conference theme and a full listing of suggested topic areas as well as additional information about JSA. Send your presentation (or session) title with a 200-word abstract electronically to Program Co-chair Dennis Sullivan at [dsullivan6@nycap.rr.com](mailto:dsullivan6@nycap.rr.com) by February 15, 2009. Contact: John F. Wozniak at [JF-Wozniak@wiu.edu](mailto:JF-Wozniak@wiu.edu).

**Pacific Sociological Association's 80th Annual Meeting**, April 8-11, 2009, Westin Horton Plaza, San Diego, CA. Theme: "Sociology of Memory: New and Old Conceptualizations of Memory, Personal

or Commodity, Public or Private?" Papers pertaining to collective memory, sociopolitical 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 are invited. Send initial inquiries, abstracts, and contact information to: Noel Packard at [packardn@prodigy.net](mailto:packardn@prodigy.net). For more information, visit [www.pacificsoc.org](http://www.pacificsoc.org). Deadline: October 15, 2008.

**Pennsylvania Sociological Society's 58th Annual Meeting**, October 31-November 1, 2008, Dixon University Center, Pennsylvania State System of Higher Education, Harrisburg, PA. Theme: "Health, Well-being and Quality of Life across the Life Span." Student paper presentations and posters are especially encouraged—competitions will be held for both. Deadline: September 22, 2008. Submit hard copy of paper (or two-page presentation proposal), including a 250-word abstract, to Chad Kimmel, 1871 Old Main Drive, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, Shippensburg University, Shippensburg, PA 17257; [cmkimm@ship.edu](mailto:cmkimm@ship.edu); [www.pasocsociety.org](http://www.pasocsociety.org).

## Meetings

**September 26-27, 2008. Social Psychology Centennial Celebration.** University of Wisconsin-Madison. 2008 is the 100th anniversary of the publication of the first textbooks titled *Social Psychology*. This is an appropriate time to assess where this unique, interdisciplinary field has come from and where we are going. Join colleagues in recognizing this historic milestone. Regular registration is \$90; student registration is \$50. For more information, visit [www.ssc.wisc.edu/soc/socpsych/index.php](http://www.ssc.wisc.edu/soc/socpsych/index.php).

**October 3, 2008. Pennsylvania State University's De Jong Lecture in Social Demography.** Theme: "Was Welfare Reform a Success? How Minority Families Are Faring." The conference is free. For more information, visit [www.pop.psu.edu/events/dejonglecture](http://www.pop.psu.edu/events/dejonglecture).

**October 3-5, 2008. Conference in Honor of Charles Tilly**, Columbia University. Charles Tilly was one of the giants of social science and remains through his teaching, writing, and leadership a formative influence on the study of politics, social movements, inequality, states, French and British history, and historical social science in general. To celebrate Tilly's many contributions and explore themes close to his heart, the Social Science Research Council and Columbia University are convening a conference in his honor. For more information, visit [www.ssrc.org/essays/tilly](http://www.ssrc.org/essays/tilly).

**October 17-18, 2008. Michigan Sociological Association Annual Meeting**, Muskegon Community College, Muskegon, MI. Theme: "Rebuilding Communities." For more information, visit [users.tm.net/aghill/MSA/msa08.html](mailto:users.tm.net/aghill/MSA/msa08.html).

**October 29-31, 2008. Social Research Conference at the New School**, John L. Tishman Auditorium. Theme: "Free Inquiry at Risk: Universities in Dangerous Times." This conference commemorates the 75th anniversary of The New School's University in Exile, founded in 1933 as a haven for European scholars rescued from the ravages of fascism. For more information, visit [www.newschool.edu/FreelInquiry](http://www.newschool.edu/FreelInquiry).

**October 31-November 1, 2008. Pennsylvania Sociological Society's 58th Annual Meeting**, Dixon University Center, Pennsylvania State System of Higher Education, Harrisburg, PA. Theme: "Health, Well-being and Quality of Life across the Life Span." For more information, visit [www.pasocsociety.org](http://www.pasocsociety.org).

**November 6-9, 2008. Association for Humanist Sociology 2008 Annual Meeting**, Boston, MA. Theme: "What Is to Be Done? Public Sociology in Politics and Practice." For more information, visit [www.altrue.net/site/humanist/](http://www.altrue.net/site/humanist/).

**November 7-8, 2008. California Sociological Association Meeting**, Mission Inn, Riverside, CA. Theme: "Applying Sociology to Societal Issues." Contact: Ed Nelson (559) 978-9391; [ednelson@csufresno.edu](mailto:ednelson@csufresno.edu).

**November 14, 2008. 20th Greater New York Conference on Behavioral Research**, Fordham University. This student-oriented conference includes awards and symposia on careers, graduate admissions, publishing student research, and membership in ASA. Contact: Dean Jason Greif at (212) 636-6393; [gnycc@fordham.edu](mailto:gnycc@fordham.edu).

**December 16-18, 2008. NIH Summit: The Science of Eliminating Health Disparities**, Gaylord National Resort and Convention Center, National Harbor, MD. Join the NIH Institutes, Centers, Offices, and their many partners engaged in research on minority health and health disparities at this free summit. Register online at [www.ncmhd.nih.gov](http://www.ncmhd.nih.gov).

**February 6-7, 2009. The Civil Rights Century: The NAACP at 100**, Johns Hopkins University. This public conference will commemorate the 100th anniversary of the founding of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in February 1909. This landmark anniversary is an ideal moment for reflection and discussion on the current status of the struggle for civil rights in the United States. Contact: [naacp100@jhu.edu](mailto:naacp100@jhu.edu).

**February 12-14, 2009. International Conference on Parent Education and Parenting**, University of North Texas, Denton, TX. This is a three-day interdisciplinary conference that will bring together regional, national, and international scholars, policymakers, parent/family educators, early childhood interventionists, family support professionals, school/parent liaisons, students, and child and family advocates. For more information, visit [parentconf2009.unt.edu](http://parentconf2009.unt.edu).

**March 19-22, 2009. Eastern Sociological Society (ESS) 2009 Annual Meeting**, Baltimore Sheraton Inner Harbor Hotel. The 2009 ESS Meeting will highlight emerging tensions between changing lives and resistant institutions, exploring how they play out in domains ranging from the private realms of family and personal life to the public worlds of work, politics, culture, and civil society. Contact: [easterns2009@gmail.com](mailto:easterns2009@gmail.com); [essnet.org](http://essnet.org).

**April 8-11, 2009. Pacific Sociological Association's 80th Annual Meeting**, Westin Horton Plaza, San Diego, CA. Theme: "Sociology of Memory: New and Old Conceptualizations of Memory, Personal or Commodity, Public or Private?" For more information, visit [www.pacificsoc.org](http://www.pacificsoc.org).

**May 27-30, 2009. Justice Studies Association Eleventh Annual Conference**, Albany, NY. Theme: "Immigration, Sanctuary, Worlds without Borders." Contact: John F. Wozniak at [JF-Wozniak@wiu.edu](mailto:JF-Wozniak@wiu.edu); [www.justicestudies.org](http://www.justicestudies.org).

## Funding

**The Center for the Study of Law and Society** at the University of California-Berkeley invites applications for visiting scholars for 2009-2010. The Center fosters empirical research and theoretical analysis concerning legal institutions, legal processes, legal change, and the social consequences of law. The Center creates a multidisciplinary milieu with a faculty of distinguished socio-legal scholars in sociology of law, political science, criminal justice studies, law and economics, legal history, and legal and social philosophy. The Center will consider applications for periods of time that vary from one-month duration to the full academic year. Deadline: November 17, 2008. Contact: Visiting Scholars Program,

THE ROBERT WOOD JOHNSON FOUNDATION

## Scholars in Health Policy Research Program

ROBERT WOOD JOHNSON FOUNDATION  
SCHOLARS  
in Health Policy Research Program

Congratulates Sociology Recipients of the 2008-2010 Fellowship Awards

### Rene Almeling

(Scholars Program at the University of California, Berkeley/San Francisco)  
2008 PhD, UCLA

### Colin Jerolmack

(Scholars Program at Harvard University)  
2008 PhD, CUNY

### Helen Marrow

(Scholars Program at the University of California, Berkeley/San Francisco)  
Lecturer, Harvard University

### Fabio Rojas

(Scholars Program at the University of Michigan)  
Assistant Professor, Indiana University (on leave)

### Christine Percheski

(Scholars Program at Harvard University)  
2008 PhD, Princeton University

The Scholars in Health Policy Research Program is a national fellowship program of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. Each year, it provides 12 talented social scientists with a unique and challenging two-year post-doctoral research and training experience at one of three participating universities: The University of California at Berkeley and San Francisco; The University of Michigan; and Harvard University. For information about the Program, visit the web site <http://healthpolicyscholars.org>



## announcements

Center for the Study of Law and Society, University of California-Berkeley, CA 94720-2150; [csls@uclink.berkeley.edu](mailto:csls@uclink.berkeley.edu); [www.law.berkeley.edu/centers/csls/](http://www.law.berkeley.edu/centers/csls/).

**The Fetzer Institute** announces the availability of \$1 million total funding to support scientific research projects on compassionate love in a relational context (marital relationships, parent-child relationships, familial relationships, intergroup relationships, and relationships between religious and cultural groups). Letters of intent are due September 15, 2008. For more information, visit [www.fetzer.org/pdf/FetzerRFP08.pdf](http://www.fetzer.org/pdf/FetzerRFP08.pdf).

**The Foundation for Child Development.** The changing Faces of America's Children - Young Scholars Program's goals are to: Stimulate both basic and policy-relevant research about the early education, health, and well-being of immigrant children from birth to age 10, particularly in low-income families, and support the career development of young investigators to attain tenure or who have received tenure in the last four years from a college or university in the United States. Eligible researchers will have earned their doctoral degrees within the last 15 years and be full-time faculty members of a college or university in the United States. Applicants must hold a PhD or its equivalent in one of the behavioral and social sciences or in an allied professional field. Tenure-equivalent positions are not eligible for the fellowship. Deadline: November 5, 2008. Contact: [ysp@fcd-us.org](mailto:ysp@fcd-us.org); [www.fcd-us.org/programs/programs\\_show.htm?doc\\_id=447982](http://www.fcd-us.org/programs/programs_show.htm?doc_id=447982).

**The Graduate Program in Rural Sociology at The Ohio State University** seeks applicants for master's and doctoral level fellowships focused on training scholars in sustainable development issues involving food, agriculture, and the environment. The fellowships offer a competitive stipend, benefits, and full tuition. Deadline is December 31, 2008, for fall 2009 admittance. For fellowship details and to apply, visit [www.ag.ohio-state.edu/~hrcrd/rural\\_sociology/index.php](http://www.ag.ohio-state.edu/~hrcrd/rural_sociology/index.php).

**The Horowitz Foundation for Social Policy** provides grant funding in the major areas of the social sciences for scholars throughout the world who are in the initial phases of their research career. The Horowitz Foundation awards grants annually. For more information, visit [www.horowitz-foundation.org/](http://www.horowitz-foundation.org/).

**National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH)** offers new fellowships for teaching development. Teaching Development Fellowships support college and university teachers pursuing significant research aimed specifically at deepening their core knowledge in the humanities to improve their undergraduate teaching. Projects must improve an existing undergraduate course that has been taught in at least three different terms and will continue to be taught by the applicant. Applicants must carry full-time teaching loads at two- or four-year colleges or universities and cannot be currently enrolled in a degree-granting program. For more information, visit [www.neh.gov/grants/guidelines/TD\\_Fellowships.html](http://www.neh.gov/grants/guidelines/TD_Fellowships.html).

**The Open Society Fellowship** supports outstanding individuals from around the world. The Fellowship enables innovative professionals—including journalists, activists, academics, and practitioners—to work on projects that inspire meaningful public debate, shape public policy, and generate intellectual ferment within the Open Society Institute. For more information, visit [www.soros.org/initiatives/fellowship/focus\\_areas/guidelines](http://www.soros.org/initiatives/fellowship/focus_areas/guidelines).

**Princeton University Society of Fellows in the Liberal Arts** invites applications for three-year postdoctoral fellowships for recent PhDs in the humanities or social sciences. Four appointments to pursue research and teach half-time include: Open discipline (two fellowships); Humanistic Studies; and East Asian Humanities. Application deadline:

October 1, 2008. For more information, visit [www.princeton.edu/~sf](http://www.princeton.edu/~sf).

**The Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study at Harvard University** awards approximately 50 fully funded fellowships each year. Radcliffe Institute fellowships are designed to support scholars, scientists, artists, and writers of exceptional promise and demonstrated accomplishment, who wish to pursue work in academic and professional fields and in the creative arts. Applicants must have received their doctorate or appropriate terminal degree by December 2007 in the area of the proposed project.

Radcliffe welcomes proposals from small groups of scholars who have research interests or projects in common. Applications must be postmarked by October 1, 2008. Contact: Radcliffe Application Office, 8 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138; (617) 496-1324; fax (617) 495-8136; [fellowships@radcliffe.edu](mailto:fellowships@radcliffe.edu); [www.radcliffe.edu](http://www.radcliffe.edu).

**Science of Science and Innovation Policy (SciSIP)** program underwrites fundamental research that creates new explanatory models, analytic tools and datasets designed to inform the nation's public and private sectors about the processes through which investments in science and engineering (S&E) research are transformed into social and economic outcomes. In addition to standard SciSIP proposals, this solicitation includes a category for four demonstration projects. These projects are intended to demonstrate viable approaches to the collection and analysis of data on knowledge generation and innovation in organizations. The demonstration projects should provide evidence of the scalability and sustainability of the approach, have a data protection and dissemination plan, and include a plan describing how the project's progress toward its scientific goals can be evaluated and assessed. This solicitation also calls for proposals that use new techniques to analyze and visualize complex datasets. Deadline: December 16, 2008. Contact: Julia Lane at [jlane@nsf.gov](mailto:jlane@nsf.gov). For more information, visit [www.nsf.gov/pubs/2008/nsf08586/nsf08586.htm](http://www.nsf.gov/pubs/2008/nsf08586/nsf08586.htm).

## Competitions

**The Foundation Mattei Dogan Prize in Sociology** awarded by the International Sociological Association. The prize is to be awarded to a sociologist in recognition of his or her lifetime accomplishments, a scholar of very high standing in the profession and of outstanding international reputation. The Prize is awarded every four years at the ISA World Congress, where the Laureate will deliver the Dogan Prize Lecture. The value of the prize is \$5000. Nominations are invited for the 2008 Prize, which will be awarded at the upcoming XVII ISA World Congress of Sociology scheduled for Gothenburg, Sweden, July 2010. Deadline: October 15, 2008. For more information, visit [www.isa-sociology.org/mdogan\\_prize.htm](http://www.isa-sociology.org/mdogan_prize.htm).

## In the News

### Aging and the Life Course

**Paula England**, Stanford University, was quoted in a June 15 *San Francisco Chronicle* article about the increasing age of first-time fathers.

**Virginia Rutter**, Framingham State College, was quoted in a July 27 *Boston Globe Sunday Magazine* article about middle-aged dating.

**Pepper Schwartz**, University of Washington, was quoted in a McClatchy News Service article about dating among older adults. The article appeared on July 20 in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, the *Seattle Times*, and *Detroit Free Press*, among others.

**E. Kay Trimberger**, Sonoma State University, had her book, *The New Single Woman*, discussed in a May 3 article in

*Newsday* about single older women and their satisfaction with being single.

**Yang Yang**, University of Chicago, had her research on happiness and aging discussed in a July 14 *Washington Post* article. **Catherine Ross**, University of Texas-Austin, was also quoted in the article. The article also ran in the July 15 *Columbus Dispatch*, the *Wichita Eagle*, and the *Seattle Times*.

### Alcohol and Drugs

**David P. Phillips**, University of California-San Diego, was quoted about his research finding an increased rate of deaths due to drug combinations in a July 28 article on MSNBC.com. The study was also reported on in the July 29 issue of the *San Diego Union-Tribune* and in news outlets across the country.

**Craig Reinerman**, University of California-Santa Cruz, and **Roger Roffman**, University of Washington, were quoted in a June 23 *Boston Globe* article about the debate surrounding marijuana's rising potency. Reinerman conducted research funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse on the habits of marijuana smokers in Amsterdam.

### Asia and Asian America

**Wang Feng**, University of California-Irvine, discussed the Beijing government's preparation for the Olympic games in a July 26 *Los Angeles Times* article.

**Guobin Yang**, Barnard College, was featured on April 17 on Singapore's MediaCorp TV *News Focus* program discussing the role of the Internet in the wake of the Tibetan riots. He was cited in *The Straits Times* on May 15 about Chinese government's responses to the earthquakes in Sichuan province, in *Bloomberg News* on May 28 about Chinese online nationalism, and in *Le Monde* on June 14 about the mobilization of civil society in the disaster relief efforts following the earthquakes in Sichuan.

### Children and Youth

**Amy Best**, George Mason University, was quoted in a June 17 front-page story in the *Wall Street Journal* about the invasion of American-style high school proms in England.

**Steve Carlton-Ford**, University of Cincinnati, was quoted in the August issue of *Psychology Today* about his research (with **Morten Ender**, U.S. Military Academy, and **Ahoo Tabatabai**, University of Cincinnati) on the higher level self-esteem among adolescents in Baghdad who perceive a greater threat to their country.

**Douglas B. Downey**, The Ohio State University, was quoted in a July 1 *New York Times* article about children's health and the structure of the school year. Downey co-authored a study in the *American Journal of Public Health* that examined schools and childhood obesity.

**Jeylan Mortimer**, University of Minnesota, was quoted about youth and volunteering in a June 15 *Star Tribune* article about teens and summer jobs.

**Kathryn Tillman**, Florida State University, had her research on children in blended families cited in a *Los Angeles Times* article. She was also interviewed by WCTV in Tallahassee, FL.

**Murray Straus**, University of New Hampshire, provided his expertise on spanking research in a June 16 question and answer column on the *U.S. News & World Report* website.

### Collective Behavior and Social Movements

**H. Wesley Perkins**, Hobart and William Smith Colleges, was quoted about the "culture of indifference" in a July 16 *Washington Post* article about incidents in which bystanders did nothing to help people in need.

### Community and Urban Sociology

**Amitai Etzioni**, George Washington University, was quoted in a June 3 *Washington Post* story about community festivals.

**Zachary Neal**, University of Illinois-Chicago, had his research on urban networks cited in a July 12 *Globe and Mail* article addressing changes in urban economic geography.

**Saskia Sassen**, Columbia University, was quoted in the *Chicago Tribune* on July 29 in an article about the passion that residents feel for the city in which they live.

**Ming Wen**, University of Utah, **Chris Browning**, The Ohio State University, and **Kate Cagney**, University of Chicago, had their study on neighborhood effects and physical activity published in *Urban Studies* 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.

### Communication and Information Technologies

**Pepper Schwartz**, University of Washington, was quoted in a June 16 Cox News Service article about dating and text messaging. The article appeared in the *Seattle Times* on June 16.

### Crime, Law and Deviance

**Guang Guo**, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, had his research on genetics and delinquency covered in a July 14 Reuters article that was picked up by newspapers across the United States and Canada. Guo was quoted in a July 16 newscast on WUSA-TV, the CBS affiliate in Washington, DC, and the study was also detailed on the July 17 *Morning Show with Mike & Juliet* on FOX, and in a July 18 segment on CNN's *American Morning*. Guo's research appeared in the August *American Sociological Review*.

**Paul Hirschfield**, Rutgers University, was quoted about crime in communities and the recovery process in The New York Times on July 6 in a story about a local shooting at a YMCA in Montclair, NJ.

**Jack Levin**, Northeastern University, was quoted in a July 20 *Boston Globe* story on the Amber Alert system.

**Robert Nash Parker**, University of California-Riverside, was quoted in a July 15 *Sacramento Bee* article about the city's anti-gang sales tax.

**J. Steven Picou**, University of South Alabama, was quoted in a story about the U.S. Supreme Court decision to reduce the punitive damage award in the Exxon Valdez oil spill litigation. The story appeared in the *Artic Sounder*, the *Bristol Bay Times*, the *Cordova Times*, the *Dutch Harbor Fisherman*, the *Seward Phoenix LOG*, and the *Tundra Drums* on June 21.

**Marc Sageman**, New York Police Department, was profiled in a July 6 Associated Press story. Sageman is billed as the New York Police Department's first-ever "scholar in residence."

**Patrick Seffrin**, Bowling Green State University, was quoted in a July 31 *New York Times* "Well" blog posting about research he presented at the ASA Annual Meeting on crime and college students.

**Chris Uggen**, University of Minnesota, and **Jeff Manza**, New York University, were quoted in a June 10 article in the *Huffington Post* about disenfranchised felons. Uggen and Manza studied the potential impact of the felon vote in a December 2002 published in the *American Sociological Review* article.

**Al Valdez**, University of California-Irvine, was quoted about youth and gang culture in the July 13 *San Diego Union-Tribune*. Valdez was quoted in a link to the story in *USA Today's* OnDeadline Blog on July 14.

### Sociology of Culture

**Anthony Elliott**, Flinders University, had his book *Making the Cut: How Cosmetic Surgery Is Transforming Our Lives* reviewed in the June 16 the *Los Angeles Times*.

**John R. Hall**, University of California-Davis, was quoted in a July 3 ABC News story on groups preparing for the apocalypse dated to the Mayan calendar's end in 2012.

### 2008-2009 Call for Applications

## Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Scholars in Health Policy Research

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Scholars in Health Policy Research program helps to develop a new generation of creative health policy thinkers and researchers within the disciplines of economics, political science and sociology. Each year, the program selects up to 12 highly-qualified individuals for two-year fellowships at one of three nationally prominent universities with the expectation that they will make important research contributions to future health policy in the United States.

The participating universities are: Harvard University; the University of California, Berkeley and San Francisco; and the University of Michigan.

Applicants who expect to begin training in August 2009 must be U.S. citizens or permanent residents at the time of application and have received a doctoral degree after January 1, 2004 but no later than July 2009. For those applicants who expect to receive degrees in 2009, all degree requirements must be completed by July 15, 2009.

**Application Deadline** October 22, 2008

The complete call for applications is available on the Foundation's Web site at [www.rwjf.org/cfp/scholarsinhealthpolicyresearch](http://www.rwjf.org/cfp/scholarsinhealthpolicyresearch) and the program's Web site at [www.healthpolicyscholars.org](http://www.healthpolicyscholars.org) or by calling (617) 353-9220.

### About the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation focuses on the pressing health and health care issues facing our country. As the nation's largest philanthropy devoted exclusively to improving the health and health care of all Americans, we work with a diverse group of organizations and individuals to identify solutions and achieve comprehensive, meaningful and timely change.

For more than 35 years we've brought experience, commitment and a rigorous, balanced approach to the problems that affect the health and health care of those we serve. When it comes to helping Americans lead healthier lives and get the care they need, we expect to make a difference in your lifetime.

For more information visit [www.rwjf.org](http://www.rwjf.org).

Sign up to receive e-mail alerts on upcoming calls for proposals at [www.rwjf.org/services](http://www.rwjf.org/services).



Robert Wood Johnson Foundation



## announcements

**Jerome Hodos**, Franklin & Marshall University, **Andrea Siegel**, City University of New York, and **Black Hawk Hancock**, DePaul University, were quoted in a July 14 article about the decline in neckties in the *Lancaster New Era*.

**R. Kelly Raley**, University of Texas-Austin, was quoted about cohabitation and marriage trends in a June 9 *USA Today* article that described a report by The National Marriage Project.

**Karen Sternheimer**, University of Southern California, discussed America's fascination with celebrities in a July 20 *Abilene Reporter-News* article about celebrities and divorce.

### Economic Sociology

**Patricia Drentea**, University of Alabama-Birmingham, was quoted in a June 9 Associated Press story about the health impact of debt. The article appeared in news outlets across the United States and Canada.

**Jeanne Fleming**, *Money* magazine and CNNMoney.com columnist, was quoted on the subject of weddings, money, and personal relationships in a number of publications, including the *Washington Post* (May 29) and the *Chicago Sun-Times* (July 28). She was also interviewed on numerous radio programs, including *The Eleanor Mondale & Suzie Jones Show* in Minneapolis (May 30). *Barron's* (July 14) selected her book *Isn't It Their Turn to Pick Up the Check?* (written with Leonard Schwarz) as one of nine they recommended for summer reading.

**Paul Lasley**, Iowa State University, was quoted in a July 4 *Des Moines Register* article about the driving habits of Iowans. Lasley asserted that residents might need to cut costs in other areas to afford high gasoline costs because Iowans depend on their cars so much.

**Diana Pearce**, University of Washington, had her research cited in a June 18 *Philadelphia Inquirer* article about cost of living. Pearce developed the Self-Sufficiency Standard for Pennsylvania report on behalf of PathWays PA.

**Tim Slack**, Louisiana State University, was quoted in a June 9 *New York Times* article about the impact of gas prices in rural America. Slack, who studies rural poverty, asserted that higher gas prices might make working less the economically rational choice for some.

**Gregory D. Squires**, George Washington University, was quoted in the *Washington Post's* "Department of Human Behavior" column about subprime mortgages and race. Squires' research found that subprime loans were more likely to be concentrated in areas with higher levels of racial segregation. The column also cited the December 2007 *Social Forces* article by **Carolyn Bond**, West Chester University, and **Richard Williams**, University of Notre Dame, titled "Residential Segregation and the Transformation of Home Mortgage Lending."

**Deborah Thorne**, Ohio University, was quoted in a July 20 *Columbus Dispatch* article about her research that found the percentage of people 55 or older who file for bankruptcy has doubled since 1991. The research was funded by AARP and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.

**Ron Wimberley**, North Carolina State University, was quoted in a June 17 *USA Today* article about the plight of southern towns with economic woes and shrinking populations.

### Sociology of Education

**Amy Binder** and **John H. Evans**, both of University of California-San Diego, authored an opinion piece in the July 26 issue of the *Washington Post* about teaching evolution.

**Sara Goldrick-Rab**, University of Wisconsin-Madison, was cited in a June 23 column in *Inside Higher Ed* about college transfers. Goldrick-Rab found that students from lower-status socioeconomic backgrounds are more likely than their well-off peers to transfer in ways that reduce their odds of earning a degree.

**Christopher Jencks**, Harvard University, had his 1970s reanalysis of James S. Coleman's 1960s data on student achievement in segregated schools cited in a July 20 *New York Times* article titled "The Next Kind of Integration."

**Bruce Keith**, U.S. Military Academy-West Point, was quoted in *Inside Higher Ed* on July 18 about West Point's efforts to map student learning.

**John Warren**, University of Minnesota, was quoted in a June 21 Associated Press article about high school graduation testing requirements in Oregon. The article appeared on *Yahoo! News*, *Forbes.com*, and in news outlets across the country.

### Environment and Technology

**Mel Barber**, Flagler College, was interviewed for a feature article about the impact of technology on community life in the winter 2008 edition of *Flagler Magazine*.

**Robert J. Brulle**, Drexel University, was quoted in an article about conflicting findings of scientific research and the news media's coverage of such findings from the July 29 *New York Times*. The article primarily focused on coverage of climate change issues.

**James A. Evans**, University of Chicago, was quoted in the July 18 issue of the *Chronicle of Higher Education*. The article described Evans' research, which found that scholars' citations tended toward more recent and less diverse articles as more journal articles appeared online.

### Sociology of Family

**Paul Amato**, Pennsylvania State University, was cited for his research on marriage

in a July 2 *Wall Street Journal* article about trends among married couples. Amato's research was also cited in a July 6 Gannett News Service article that appeared in newspapers across the country.

**Sampson Lee Blair**, University at Buffalo, was quoted in the June 15 cover story of the *New York Times Magazine* about equal parenting. Blair studies the division of labor in families.

**Christine Carter**, University of California-Berkeley, was quoted in an article about raising a happy child in the May issue of *American Baby* magazine. The article also appeared on MSN.com and Parents.com. Carter was also quoted about the increasing demand for overnight nannies in a July 13 *New York Times* article.

**Annette Lareau**, University of Pennsylvania, had her research cited in a July 31 posting on the *New York Times's* "Domestic Disturbances" blog. The post concerned the "affluenza" epidemic striking Americans.

**Nancy Mezey**, Monmouth University, was quoted in a June 30 article in the *Asbury Park Press* about the mixed findings of research related to the impact day care.

**Mary Noonan**, University of Iowa, was quoted in a June 26 CNN.com article about the study she co-authored, which found that married couples tend to place more emphasis on the man's career. The research also showed the impact of career migration on salaries.

**Robin Simon**, Florida State University, was quoted in the July 7 edition of *Newsweek* in an article about the happiness levels of parents and childless couples. Her research was cited on the July 13 *Wait, Wait, Don't Tell Me* show on National Public Radio.

**Pamela Smock**, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor, was quoted in a July 28 *USA Today* report on premarital cohabitation.

**W. Bradford Wilcox** and **Steven L. Nock**, both of University of Virginia, had their study, "What's Love Got to Do with It? Equality, Equity, Commitment, and Women's Marital Quality," cited in a July 14 article on CNN.com about motherhood.

### International Migration

**Philip Kasinitz**, CUNY Graduate Center and Hunter College, had his research on immigration's impact in New York City profiled in a July 3 *New York Daily News* article. Kasinitz, along with **John Mollenkopf**, CUNY Graduate Center, **Mary Waters**, Harvard University, and **Jennifer Holdaway**, Social Science Research Council, authored *Inheriting the City: The Children of Immigrants Come of Age*, published by the Russell Sage Foundation.

### Latino/Latina Sociology

**Margarita Mooney**, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, co-authored an editorial in the March 28 issue of the *Chronicle of Higher Education*. The column highlighted findings of research conducted with Deborah Rivas-Drake about Latino college students.

**Nestor Rodriguez**, University of Houston, was quoted about the growth of bodegas and supermercados in a July 23 *Houston Chronicle* article about neighborhood markets growing into local chains.

### Sociology of Leisure/Sports/Recreation

**Jay Coakley**, University of Colorado, was quoted in a June 20 *Christian Science Monitor* article about the increasing interest in dragon boat racing.

**Doug Hartmann**, University of Minnesota, was quoted in a July 8 *Los Angeles Times* article about inequality and sports. Hartmann is author of *Race, Culture and the Revolt of the Black Athlete: The 1968 Olympic Protests and Their Aftermath*. The article also appeared in *The Columbus Dispatch* on July 19. Hartmann was also quoted on the same topic in the August issue of *Smithsonian* magazine.

### Medical Sociology

**Corey Keyes**, Emory University, was quoted in a July 16 *Atlanta Journal-Constitution* article about meditation and health. Keyes offered tips for maintaining mental and physical health.

**Bernice A. Pescosolido**, Indiana University, was interviewed for *Profiles*, a program broadcast on WFIU-FM, the National Public Radio affiliate in Bloomington, IN, on May 27. Pescosolido discussed her research on the role of sociological factors in health care services, stigma associated with people who have mental illnesses, and suicide.

### Organizations, Occupations & Work

**Youngjoo Cha**, Cornell University, was quoted about her research on work hours and gender in August 1 coverage on CBSNews.com, Telegraph.co.uk (the website for the *Daily Telegraph*), and MSN.com, among others. Cha presented this research at the 2008 ASA Annual Meeting.

**Peter Dreier**, Occidental College, appeared on the June 13 edition of PBS's *Bill Moyers Journal* to discuss the deterioration of work in the United States, the importance of unions, and growing inequality in America.

**Anthony Giddens**, University of Cambridge, and **Richard Sennett**, London School of Economics, were the subject of a June 20 posting on the *Financial Times's* "Management" blog. Giddens discussed the addictive nature of work, while Sennett spoke about managers' loss of control over the organizations they are supposed to be managing.

**Michele Gregory**, The City University of New York-College, was quoted in the *Wall Street Journal's* "Front Lines" blog on June 4. Gregory offered advice on how women could increase their chances of success in corporations.

**Kelly Holder**, U.S. Census Bureau, had her research on military veterans and pay profiled in articles published on June 19 in the *Navy Times* and *Marine Corps Times*. Holder's research was presented at the 2008 ASA Annual Meeting.

**Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo**, University of Southern California, was quoted in a June 4 Associated Press story about domestic workers organizing for workplace rights.

**Richard Douglas Lloyd**, Vanderbilt University, was quoted in a June 13 *Chicago Tribune* article about street buskers in Chicago. Lloyd is the author of *Neo-Bohemia: Art and Commerce in the Post-Industrial City*.

**Jennifer Lundquist**, University of Massachusetts-Amherst, had her research on military job satisfaction profiled in a June 23 *Newsweek* article. Lundquist's research appeared in the June issue of the *American Sociological Review*.

**Ruth Milkman**, University of California-Los Angeles, was quoted in *Los Angeles Times* article about sick leave in the workplace. Milkman is director of the Institute for Research on Labor and Employment. The article was also published in the July 15 *Denver Post*.

**Christine Percheski**, Princeton University, had her research on women's employment rates from the June issue of the *American Sociological Review* covered in a June 12 Reuters article. Percheski was interviewed by KCSN News radio in Northridge, CA, and her research was cited on womenworking.com on June 11. The research was profiled on the *Wall Street Journal's* "Juggle" blog on June 20 and appeared in the June 25 *Orlando Sentinel*.

**Jessica Holden Sherwood** and **Helen Mederer**, both of the University of Rhode Island, co-authored a letter to the editor in the June 11 *Providence Journal* in response to commentary about marriage in academia.

### Peace, War & Social Conflict

**Morten Ender**, U.S. Military Academy, was quoted in a July 2 *USA Today* article about welcoming home troops from the Iraq War. Ender said that there is a renewed national appreciation for those who serve. He was also quoted in a July 17 *Washington Post* story about the strain military deployments put on children and families.

**Marc Sageman**, New York Police Department, was one of the subjects of a June 8 article in the *New York Times* about differing viewpoints on terrorism. Sageman is the author of *Leaderless Jihad*. Sageman was also profiled in an article from the July 19 issue of *Newsweek*.

### Political Sociology

**Monte Bute**, Metropolitan State University, authored an opinion piece for the July 14 *St. Paul Pioneer Press* about Barack Obama, religion, and the "Party of Irony."

**Anthony P. Browne**, The City University of New York-Hunter College, was quoted on the potential of an Obama presidency to alleviate racial inequality in a June 6 *USA Today* story.

**Peter Dreier**, Occidental College, authored a June 4 *Huffington Post* article, "Hillary's Checkers Speech."

**Riley E. Dunlap**, Oklahoma State University, was quoted in a June 8 story in the *Oklahoman* concerning the growing partisan gap in views of global warming among the American public, based on a report he posted on this topic on the website of the Gallup Organization (where he serves as Gallup Scholar for the Environment).

**Neil Gross**, University of British Columbia, and **Solon Simmons**, George Mason University, had their study of the social and political views of American professors profiled in a July 3 *New York Times* article. **Michael Olneck**, **Sara Goldrick-Rab**, and **Erik Olin Wright**, all of University of Wisconsin-Madison, were quoted in the article as well.

**Darnell Hunt**, University of California-Los Angeles, was quoted in a June 22 *Los Angeles Times* article about the depictions of race and the presidency in Hollywood.

**Gregory D. Squires**, George Washington University, had his commentary on race and the presidential primaries published in the *Nation* on June 17 and discussed in "Rooflines," a blog of the National Housing Institute, on June 18.

### Sociology of Religion

**Peter Berger**, Boston University, and **D. Michael Lindsay**, Rice University, were quoted in June 23 *Time* magazine and *Boston Globe* articles about a poll of religious beliefs in the United States conducted by the Pew Forum on Religion and Public Life. Lindsay was also quoted on the poll results within an Associated Press story and articles in the *San Francisco Chronicle* and *USA Today* from June 23.

**Mark Chaves**, Duke University, was quoted in a June 5 Religion Blog post from the *Dallas Morning News*. The post discussed Chaves' research with **Shawna Anderson**, Duke University, and **Jessica Hamar Martinez**, **Catherine Hoegeman**, and **Gary Adler**, all of the University of Arizona. The research showed that religious congregations "go out of business" less than any other kind of organization. Chaves was also quoted in a June 23 *USA Today* article about the results of a Pew Forum on Religion and Public Life poll.

**Sandra Enos**, Bryant University, was quoted in an Associated Press article about the impact of government stimulus checks on congregational giving. The article appeared in the *Austin American-Statesman* on June 21.

**Tony Pogorelc**, Catholic University of America, was interviewed by the *Washington, DC, FOX* affiliate for a sociological perspective on Pope Benedict XVI's visit

## Purdue University, West Lafayette.

The Department of Sociology ([www.cla.purdue.edu/sociology](http://www.cla.purdue.edu/sociology)) invites applications for a tenure-track position of Assistant Professor of Sociology to begin August 2009. We are seeking candidates with research and teaching interests in social inequality and social stratification. Qualified candidates will have a PhD in sociology by the date of appointment. Applicants should submit the following: a statement of research and teaching interests, curriculum vitae, publications, information regarding teaching (approach, experience and effectiveness), and three letters of reference addressing teaching strengths in addition to scholarly activity.

### Submit these materials to:

Sociology Faculty Search Committee,  
Department of Sociology,  
Purdue University,  
700 W. State Street,  
West Lafayette, IN 47907-2059.

Inquiries also may be directed to James D. Davidson ([davidsonj@purdue.edu](mailto:davidsonj@purdue.edu)), Search Committee Chair.

The university offers excellent salary and benefits and is located in an affordable metropolitan area of 150,000 people conveniently located between Indianapolis and Chicago. The department has 27 full-time sociologists.

The teaching load is two courses per semester and includes teaching graduate and undergraduate students. Screening of applicants will begin on September 15, 2008. Purdue is an Equal Opportunity/Equal Access/Affirmative Action Employer and committed to achieving a diverse faculty.



announcements

to the United States and the pope's visit to the White House on April 16.

**E. Burke Rochford Jr.**, Middlebury College, was quoted in the *Columbus Dispatch* in a July 18 article about Hare Krishnas and the movement's shift to mainstream America.

**Anson Shupe**, Indiana University-Purdue University, was quoted in a June 6 *News & Observer* article about when religion leaders fail their congregants.

**W. Bradford Wilcox**, University of Virginia, authored commentary about fathers and religion in the June 13 issue of the *Wall Street Journal*. Wilcox summarized research on religious involvement and its effect on fatherhood.

**Sociological Practice**

**Eric Klinenberg**, New York University, authored an article about disaster preparedness in the July 6 *New York Times Magazine*. Klinenberg was quoted on the same topic in a July 18 article in the *New York Times*.

**Race, Gender, and Class**

**Janice McCabe**, Florida State University, was interviewed by the *Tallahassee Democrat* about how her research linked to Dr. Martin Luther King's legacy.

**Orlando Patterson**, Harvard University, was quoted in a June 8 *New York Times* article about Barack Obama, race, and white America. Patterson discussed a growing "ecumenical" unselfconsciously multiracial American culture.

**Racial and Ethnic Minorities**

**Jorge Chapa**, University of Illinois, discussed the growing recognition of mixed-race Americans in a July 21 *San Francisco Chronicle* article about the impact of Barack Obama's presidential campaign as it relates to race.

**Michael Eric Dyson**, Georgetown University, authored a commentary piece appearing on CNN.com July 24 about race in America and the prison system. Dyson was featured as part of a CNN special, *Black in America*.

**Ann Morning**, New York University, was quoted in a June 26 *USA Today* article about a report on the social views of black Americans. Morning highlighted the heterogenic nature of black America.

**Timothy D. Pippert**, Augsburg College, had his research on college viewbooks and their representations on diversity profiled in July 2 *Inside Higher Ed* and July 3 *Daily Texan* articles. Pippert, working with then-student **Edward J. Matchett**, ASA's Academic and Professional Affairs Department, found that universities tended to over-represent blacks and Asians in their viewbooks.

**David Segal**, University of Maryland, was interviewed on the topic of race and the military in a segment on NBC's *Nightly News* that aired in July.

**Gregory D. Squires**, George Washington University, appeared in the July 22 broadcast of PBS's *Nightly Business Report* in a story on racial implications of the foreclosure crisis.

**Sociology of Sex and Gender**

**Martha McCaughey**, Appalachian State University, authored an article on academic freedom and "the right-wing campaign against women's studies" in the summer issue of *Ms. magazine*.

**Beth Montemurro**, Penn State University-Abington, was quoted in a June 5 ABCNews.com article about a website that offers a wedding registry for men. Montemurro, author of *Something Old, Something Bold: Bridal Showers and Bachelorette Parties*, asserted that the historical feminization of weddings has made it difficult for men to partake in wedding activities.

**Kris Paap**, State University of New York Institute of Technology, was quoted in a July 6 *Miami Herald* article about the

changing culture of construction. Paap asserted that a decrease in catcalls at construction sites may be linked to the growing power of women and the increased weight of their complaints.

**Barbara Risman**, University of Illinois-Chicago, was interviewed in an April 22 *Baltimore Sun* column about a recent report indicating that men's contribution to housework has doubled over the past 40 years.

**Sociology of Sexualities**

**Laura Carpenter**, Vanderbilt University, **Peter Bearman**, Columbia University, and **Hannah Brueckner**, Yale University, had their research studies cited in a WebMD.com article about loss of virginity.

**Christopher Carrington**, San Francisco State University, was quoted in a June 13 front-page *Sacramento Bee* story about gay marriage in California.

**Héctor Delgado**, University of La Vergne, was quoted about how the Latino community in Los Angeles will assimilate to the idea of same sex marriages in an article from the June 18 issue of *La Opinión*.

**Chrys Ingraham**, State University of New York-Purchase, was quoted in the June 27 issue of *Salem News* and July 2 issue of *New England's Bay Windows* on the topic of gay marriage and the future of wedding market in Massachusetts and California.

**Edward Laumann**, University of Chicago, had his landmark 1999 sex study mentioned in *The Chicago Tribune* "Triage" blog on July 24.

**Kimberly Richman**, University of San Francisco, was quoted in a June 18 *Mercury News* article about gay marriage in California.

**R. Steven Warner**, University of Illinois-Chicago, is quoted in an article from the June 17 issue of the *Christian Century* magazine that examines the efforts of Metropolitan Community Churches founder Troy Perry to legalize gay marriage.

**Teaching and Learning**

**Jerry Jacobs**, University of Pennsylvania, and **Christopher Uggen**, University of Minnesota-Twin Cities, were quoted in a June 23 *Inside Higher Ed* article about ASA's "Too Many or Too Few Ph.D.s?" report. Jacobs co-authored the report with ASA's **Roberta Spalter-Roth**.

**Lloyd Rogler**, Fordham University, was featured in an article in the *Journal News* on May 31. He discussed the process of writing and communicating social research insights to the public, as well as his new book, *Barrio Professors*.

**Theory**

**Jerker Denrell**, Stanford University, authored a column in the July 4 issue of *Science* magazine about indirect social influence.

**Awards**

**Bonnie Berry** has been honored with the 2008 Herbert Bloch Award for distinguished service to the discipline of criminology and to the American Society of Criminology.

**Bill D'Antonio** and **Tony Pogorelc**, Catholic University of America, received the 2008 award from the Catholic Press Association for historical writing for their book *Voices of the Faithful: Loyal Catholics Striving for Change*.

**Beverly Hair**, Muskegon Community College, received the Larry T. Reynolds Award for Outstanding Teaching of Sociology from the Michigan Sociological Association.

**Katrina Hoop**, Saint Joseph's College of Maine, received the Teacher of the Year award for 2008.

**Philip N. Howard**, University of Washington, won the 2008 "Outstand-

ing Book" award from the International Communications Association for *New Media Campaigns and the Managed Citizen*. The book was given the 2007 "Best Book" award from the ASA's Communication and Information Technology section.

**Carol A. Jenkins**, Glendale Community College, has received the Maricopa Community College District /GCC's 2008 Diversity Award of Excellence for Introduction to Sociology transformation initiatives that systematically infuse the complexities and diversities in American rural life in curriculum, instruction, student learning, and introduction textbook inclusion.

**David A. Kinney**, Central Michigan University, received the Marvin Olsen Award for Distinguished Service to Sociology from the Michigan Sociological Association.

**Ali Akbar Mahdi** was recipient of Ohio Wesleyan University's 2008 Herbert Welch Meritorious Teaching Award.

**Patricia Yancey Martin**, Florida State University, was placed on Southern Sociological Society's Roll of Honor in recognition of her career of distinguished intellectual contributions.

**Phyllis Moen**, University of Minnesota, and **Richard P. Shore**, Department of Labor and Cornell University Institute for Labor Market Policies, received the 2008 Work Life Legacy Awards from the Families and Work Institute on June 9, 2008.

**Edward Murguia**, received the Founders Award from the American Sociological Association Latina/o Section.

**Robert Perrucci**, Purdue University, received the J. Milton Yinger Award for a Distinguished Career in Sociology from the North Central Sociological Association.

**Kenneth J. Neubeck**, University of Connecticut, received an award for *When Welfare Disappears: The Case for Economic Human Rights*. The book was cited as "Best Book in the Field of Human Rights" by the U.S. Human Rights Network's 2008 Writers Symposium.

**Thomas Pettigrew**, University of California-Santa Cruz, has received an honorary doctorate from Philipps University, Marburg, Germany. In 2009, he will receive the Lifetime Achievement Award from the International Academy for Intercultural Research. His life's work in intergroup relations and intergroup

contact theory was also recently honored in *Emerging Research Directions for Improving Intergroup Relations - Building on the Legacy of Thomas F. Pettigrew*.

**Ardal Powell** has received an award from the Music & Letters Trust for travel to a Study Day of the Institute of Historical Research Seminar on British Music, School of Advanced Study, University of London, on May 12, 2008.

**Susan Silbey**, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, received a John Simon Guggenheim Foundation Fellowship for 2008-09 for her study "Trust and Surveillance in the Cultures of Science."

**Transitions**

**Barry D Adam**, University of Windsor, has been cross-appointed as Senior Scientist and Director of Prevention Research at the Ontario HIV Treatment Network in Toronto.

**Margaret Bader** has been promoted to Assistant Professor in Sociology at Nunez Community College.

**Shakora Harrue Banks** has been appointed as a full-time faculty member of social sciences at Villa Maria College of Buffalo.

**Cynthia Buckley** has recently joined the Board of Directors of the National Council for East European and Eurasian Research.

Arnold Dashefsky, University of Connecticut, has been appointed the inaugural holder of the Doris and Simon Konover Chair of Judaic Studies. He serves as the founding Director of the Center for Judaic Studies and Contemporary Jewish Life as well as Director of the Berman Institute-North American Jewish Data Bank.

**Robert J Graham** is the new Dean of Undergraduate Studies at Waynesburg University.

**Eszter Hargittai**, Northwestern University, was promoted to Associate Professor with tenure in the Department of Communication Studies.

**Jeffrey Kentor** is the new Chair of the Department of Sociology at the University of Utah.

**Aaron Kupchik**, University of Delaware, has been promoted to Associate Professor with tenure.

**Belinda Needham** and **Gail Wallace** have joined the Department of Sociology at the University of Alabama-Birmingham as Assistant Professors.

**Sharon Erickson Nepstad** is a Visiting Fellow this fall semester at Notre Dame's Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies and the Center for the Study of Religion in Society. In 2009, she will be Professor of Sociology and Director of Religious Studies at the University of New Mexico.

**Tanya Nieri** joined the sociology faculty of the University of California-Riverside as an Assistant Professor.

**James D. Orcutt** was accorded Emeritus status at Florida State University.

**Linda Quirke** has joined the Department of Sociology as an Assistant Professor at Wilfrid Laurier University in Waterloo, Ontario.

**Douglas Schrock**, Florida State University, was promoted to Associate Professor with tenure.

**Annette Schwabe**, Florida State University, was promoted to Associate Professor in Sociology.

**Jackie Smith** has been appointed director of the Center for the Study of Social Movements and Social Change at the University of Notre Dame.

**Miles Taylor** joined Florida State University as an Assistant Professor.

**Edward Telles** is moving to Princeton University in fall 2008.

**People**

**Diane R. Brown**, University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, and **Verna M. Keith**, Florida State University, were invited guest speakers on their book *In and Out of Our Right Minds: Mental Health of Black Women* at the 24th annual Art Sanctuary's Celebration of Black Writing held May 25-26 in Philadelphia.

**Cynthia Buckley**, University of Texas-Austin, was invited to present her research on migration, health, and development at the National Intelligence Council/US State Department seminar, "Tajikistan and Stability," this past June.

**James Gramlich**, University of Illinois-Chicago, has accepted a tenure track position at Harper College in Palatine, IL.

**Anna Guevarra**, University of Illinois-Chicago, was awarded a faculty fellowship from UIC's Institute on Race and Public Policy.

**Kevin Lamarr James**, University of Illinois-Chicago, has accepted a position



"We find that all of us, as a society, are to blame, but only the defendant is guilty."

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



## announcements

as a Visiting Assistant Professor at Indiana University-South Bend for the next academic year.

**Patricia Yancey Martin**, Florida State University, spent March through June of 2008 at Gothenburg University in Sweden on a Fulbright Fellowship. She also gave lectures on her research in Uppsala, Lund, and Stockholm at the Royal Technical University, Sweden, and at the University of Tampere in Finland. She will serve as Visiting Professor of Sociology in Fall 2008 at the University of Illinois-Chicago where she will teach a seminar on gender and organizations.

**Cecilia Menjivar**, Arizona State University, was promoted to Professor and also awarded a distinguished professorship. She is now Cowden Distinguished Professor of Social and Family Dynamics.

**Susan C. Pearce**, East Carolina University, was a speaker on a Women in Leadership panel at the National Archives. The panel stems out of her research with immigrant women entrepreneurs.

**Thomas J. Scheff** has been awarded the degree of honorary doctor in sociology (*doctor scientiarum socialium honoris causa*) from the University of Copenhagen.

**Moshe Seymonov**, University of Illinois-Chicago, gave an invited workshop at the European Parliament on May 8.

**Deborah Shatin** was recently appointed to serve a four-year term on the CMS Medicare Evidence Development & Coverage Advisory Committee (MedCAC).

**Louise Shelley** has been appointed to the Global Agenda Council for illicit trade of the World Economic Forum.

**Joel Stillerman**, Grand Valley State University, will spend the 2008-2009 academic year in Santiago, Chile with the support of a U.S. Dept. of Education Fulbright-Hayes Faculty Research Abroad grant. He will be a visiting researcher at the Urban Studies Institute of the Catholic University of Chile.

**Steven Warner**, University of Illinois-Chicago, was the Greenberg Distinguished Visiting Lecturer for 2008 at Trinity College in Hartford.

**Larry S Williams**, University of Missouri, was appointed by Oregon Governor Ted Kulongoski to serve on the state's new Committee on Performance Excellence. The Committee will work with the legislature and state government agencies to implement best practice policies across state government.

**Charles V. Willie**, Harvard Graduate School of Education, addressed the Education Workshop at a recent convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in Cincinnati on July 14, 2008.

**James D. Wright**, University of Central Florida, is marking his 30th year as the editor of *Social Science Research*.

## New Books

**Edwin Amenta**, University of California-Irvine, *When Movements Matter: The Townsend Plan and the Rise of Social Security* (Princeton University Press, 2008).

**Bonnie Berry**, Social Problems Research Group, *The Power of Looks: Social Stratification of Physical Appearance* (Ashgate Publishing, 2008).

**David L. Brown** and **Nina Glasgow**, both of Cornell University, *Rural Retirement Migration. Springer Series on Demographic Methods and Population Analysis* (Springer, 2008).

**Rogers Brubaker**, University of California-Los Angeles, **Margit Feischmidt**, **Jon Fox**, and **Liana Grancea**, *Nationalist Politics and Everyday Ethnicity in a Transylvanian Town* (Princeton University Press, 2008).

**Cynthia Buckley**, University of Texas-Austin, **Blair Ruble**, and **E. Hofmann**, University of Texas-Austin, Eds., *Coming*

*Home: Population Movement and Belonging in Eurasia* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 2008).

**Jeffrey C. Chin**, Le Moyne College, and **Cardell K. Jacobson**, Brigham Young University, *Within the Social World: Essays in Social Psychology* (Allyn and Bacon, 2009).

**Madeleine Cousineau**, Mount Ida College, *Introducing Sociology: A Whole New World* (Marquette Books, 2008).

**Steve Derne**, SUNY-Geneseo, *Globalization on the Ground: Media and The Transformation of Culture, Class and Gender in India* (Sage, 2008).

**Clif Flynn**, University of South Carolina Upstate, *Social Creatures: A Human and Animal Studies Reader* (Lantern Books, 2008).

**Jack C. Fong**, California State Polytechnic University, *Revolution as Development: The Karen Self-Determination Struggle Against Ethnocracy (1949 - 2004)* (Universal Publishers, 2008).

**Jaber F. Gubrium**, University of Missouri, and **James A. Holstein**, Marquette University, *Analyzing Narrative Reality* (Sage Publications, 2009).

**Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo**, University Southern California, *God's Heart Has No Borders: How Religious Activists Are Working for Immigrant Rights* (University of California Press, 2008).

**Lane Kenworthy**, University of Arizona, *Jobs with Equality* (Oxford University Press, 2008).

**Nadia Y. Kim**, Loyola Marymount University, *Imperial Citizens: Koreans and Race from Seoul to LA* (Stanford University Press, 2008).

**Neal Krause**, University of Michigan-Arbor, *Aging and the Church: How Social Relationships Affect Health* (Templeton Foundation Press, 2008).

**Patricia Leavy**, Stonehill College, *Method Meets Art: Arts-Based Research Practice* (Guilford Press, 2009).

**Mitchell B Mackinim**, Claflin University, and **Paul Higgins**, University of South Carolina, *Drug Courts: Constructing the Moral Identity of Drug Offenders* (CC Thomas, 2008).

**Carolina Bank Muñoz**, Brooklyn College-CUNY, *Transnational Tortillas: Race, Gender and Shop Floor Politics in Mexico and the United States* (Cornell University Press, 2008).

**Catherine Kohler Riessman**, Boston College, *Narrative Methods for the Human Sciences* (Sage Publications, 2008).

**Clinton R. Sanders**, University of Connecticut, and **D. Angus Vail**, Willamette University, *Customizing the Body: The Art and Culture of Tattooing* (Temple University Press, 2008).

**Saskia Sassen**, Columbia University, *Territory, Authority, Rights: From Medieval to Global Assemblages* (Princeton University Press, 2008).

**Susan S. Silbey**, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, *Law and Science (I): Epistemological, Evidentiary and Relational Engagements and Law and Science (II): Regulation of Property, Practices, and Products* (Ashgate Publishers, 2008).

**Mark J. Smith**, The Open University, and **Piya Pangsapa**, University at Buffalo, *Environment and Citizenship: Integrating Justice, Responsibility and Civic Engagement* (Zed Books, 2008).

**Vicki Smith**, University of California-Davis, and **Esther B. Neuwirth**, University of California-Berkeley, *The Good Temp* (Cornell University/ILR Press, 2008).

**Edward E. Telles**, Princeton University, and **Vilma Ortiz**, University of California-Los Angeles, *Generations of Exclusion: Mexican Americans, Assimilation and Race* (Russell Sage, 2008).

## Contact

**Greenwood Press** is looking for authors for a four volume encyclopedia, *Multi-*

*cultural America: The Newest Americans*. The set will consist of essays of 10,000 to 20,000 words (including bibliography, sidebars, and tables) on immigrants to the United States from 50 countries. Authors will be paid on the basis of the length of their essays and will receive the set of four volumes. The essays are due in late summer 2009. Contact: Ron Baylor, ronald.baylor@hts.gatech.edu.

**ISA Current Sociology Monographs and the Sage Studies in International Sociology Book Series Search for Editor**. The new editor will take on responsibilities from January, 2010. *Current Sociology Monographs* are published twice a year as part of the portfolio journal *Current Sociology*. The monographs, which are published in English with abstracts in French and Spanish, are collections of articles on a central theme, initiated by one or more of the ISA Research Committees or by one or more of the National Associations. Publications in the *Sage Studies in International Sociology* include handbooks and collections of articles deemed suitable by Sage. The editor should have a vision of the kinds of themes and debates which reflect the dynamic developments of the ISA and contribute to the advancement of sociology today. Deadline: December 31, 2008. Contact: Devorah Kalekin-Fishman, Faculty of Education, University of Haifa, Haifa 31905, Israel; fax +972-4-8240911; dkalekin@univ.haifa.ac.il.

## New Publications

**Agenda for Social Justice: Solutions 2008**. Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP) is pleased to offer you the *Agenda for Social Justice: Solutions 2008*, which represents an effort by our professional association to nourish a more "public sociology" that will be easily accessible and useful to policymakers. It is also a way to give something back to the people and institutions that support our scholarly endeavors. It contains 11 pieces by SSSP members, covering a variety of social problems in three sections: global issues, Americans at risk, and health and welfare. This is an effort on the part of scholars at the SSSP to disseminate the findings in social problems research as freely and as widely as possible. Find the project at <www.sssp1.org/index.cfm/m/323>.

**Population and Environment**. HIV/AIDS and the Environment is the topic of a recently published special issue of the journal *Population and Environment*. The journal is now available online at <www.springerlink.com>. A collection of research articles and reviews are presented examining HIV/AIDS as related to land tenure, food security, natural resource use, and conservation strategies in less developed settings.

## Caught in the Web

**Grassroots Anthropology** (GA) website has just added grant and fellowship opportunities and new jobs and internships. GA would like to highlight the work of nonprofits that help adults and children with physical and/or mental disabilities. If you know of an organization that works with people with challenges, let GA know so they may post them on their website. The goal is to gain physical and financial support for these organizations. For more information, visit <www.grassrootsanthropology.com>.

**MyMajors.com** provides advice on college majors that a high school student or college freshman might find of interest. Visitors can take the MyMajors.com quiz and receive five majors matching their interests and academic experience. MyMajors.com gives information about these majors, the types of courses needed to get a degree, what jobs are available, and

information about institutions offering these majors.

## New Programs

**Rice University**. A \$6.4-million grant from Houston Endowment to Rice University will fund the establishment of the first PhD program in sociology in Houston. The graduate studies will feature an innovative focus on Houston and urban issues. The Sociology Department's Center on Race, Religion and Urban Life (CORRUL) will serve as the catalyst for the graduate studies in sociology. As part of the new program, graduate students will study migration and ethnicity, religion, health, culture and a variety of other issues that have implications for Houston and other modern cities. The graduate research will complement other Houston and Texas studies already underway by Rice's sociology faculty. The new PhD program must be approved by the Rice Graduate Council and Faculty Senate. The plan calls for admitting the first class of graduate students in 2011.

## Deaths

**Cynthia F. Barnett** passed away on April 7, 2008, at home, surrounded by her loving family, after a long struggle with breast cancer.

**Brent K. Marshall**, University of Central Florida, passed away on April 27, 2008, due to complications from a motorcycle accident.

## Obituaries

**Carl W. Backman**  
1923-2008

Carl W. Backman, a long-time ASA fellow, died at his home in Reno, NV, on February 16, 2008. He was 84. Carl was born 1923 in Canandaigua, NY, on a family fishing trip. His father was a Swedish immigrant; his mother was of German-Irish descent. Raised in Buffalo, NY, he graduated from Oberlin College in Ohio. His college career was interrupted by service in the Army during World War II. Because of his high IQ scores, but in spite of his bad eyesight, he was assigned to intelligence. He fought in the Philippines, usually sneaking in ahead of major landings to do pre-invasion reconnaissance. When his unit was once instructed to capture Japanese soldiers, he realized that the enemy were young men just like him. This, and similar experiences, left him a lifelong skeptic of war.

Following college, he earned a PhD in sociology at Indiana University. After four years at the University of Arkansas, he joined the faculty of the University of Nevada-Reno (UNR) in 1955, where he remained until the end of his life, only interrupted by a two-year stint as program director for Sociology and Social Psychology at the National Science Foundation in Washington, DC. At UNR he was department chair, director of the social psychology, and dean. Outside of UNR, he served as the editor of *Sociometry* (renamed *Social Psychology Quarterly*) and was the president of the Pacific Sociological Association, to name only a few honors.

Carl's scholarly contributions were in social psychology, focusing mainly on interpersonal relations, the self, and group processes. A sociologist by training and employment, he did not see social psychology as being "owned" by any academic discipline. Soon after his arrival at UNR, he teamed up with psychologist Paul Secord with whom he published in the best journals in sociology and psychology. In 1964, Secord and Backman achieved international recognition through their widely used textbook, *Social Psychology*. Translated into more than 20 languages and once re-edited, the book was perhaps the most complete on the topic, but also the last effort to pres-

ent social psychology as a coherent discipline equally shared between sociology and psychology. In part as an expression of their unitary vision of social psychology, in 1967 Carl Backman and Paul Secord helped establish the "Interdisciplinary PhD Program in Social Psychology" at the University of Nevada—a program that continues to thrive to this day. Carl was also one of very few individuals who were ever named a fellow by both the American Sociological Association and the American Psychological Association.

Carl knew when it was important for a social scientist to take a stand. During the 60s he was involved in fighting racism in Nevada. He took part in various protests on and off campus and refused to hold conferences in the state until discriminatory practices in housing and segregation in hotels and casinos were banned by law.

Carl had a great influence on his discipline, the university that he served, the department and the PhD program that he helped build, and his many colleagues and students. A loving and loved family man, he is survived by his wife of 60 years, a sister, five children, and nine grandchildren.

*Markus Kimmelmeier, University of Nevada-Reno*

**Murray S. Davis**  
1940-2007

Our sociological conversation got a little less interesting last year, when one of its most compelling participants, Murray S. Davis, died on May 17, 2007, in San Francisco.

It is small exaggeration to say that Murray was one of the most interesting scholars our discipline has produced in recent decades. An heir to Simmel, Goffman, and Schutz, Murray had an enviable combination of great analytical mind, profound erudition, observant eye, and writer's voice. Droll, gentle, slyly irreverent, he deftly, almost impishly, lifted the veils of prudery and self righteous rectitude to reveal the roots of ideology and morality.

From 1973 on, Murray gave us a book each 10 years; the finely crafted prose, diversity of source material, and originality of the ideas making each worth the wait.

In *Intimate Relations*, Murray drew on intellectual sources, personal observations, media, and literature to execute a phenomenology of the worlds of intimacy. Each chapter analyzes a different stage of intimate connecting by examining first how the links between intimates function and then the ways they can fail.

Murray's second book, *Smut: Erotic Reality/Obscene Ideology*, transformed the way readers think about the erotic domain. It manages to be both funny and learned, attending to the phenomenology of the drift, slide, or skid that Consciousness rides with the Other into erotic reality. Ostensibly about sex, it is an exemplary work of phenomenological sociology. It also makes important contributions to the (macro)sociology of knowledge with its analysis of the "Jehovanist," "Gnostic," and "Naturalist" approaches to sex as multiple, competing worldviews.

In *What's So Funny? The Comic Conception of Culture and Society*, Murray produced a theory of humor and the social in which humor functions by violating fundamental social expectations. He showed how the constructed objects of the social world are fragile and vulnerable to attack by the humorist's juxtaposition of incongruous objects as when popes and hippies are stranded on islands or rabbis and stockbrokers walk into bars.

Murray's *Aphoristics: How Interesting Ideas Turn the World Inside* is a carefully organized collection of hundreds of aphorisms—varying from witty to profound, from obscure to cynical—that emerged from the jottings in the small notebooks he always carried. Like Nietzsche, the aphorism was for Murray a form in which social theory could be condensed down



announcements

to little explosive nuggets.

When he died, Murray was nearly finished with the manuscript for *THAT'S NOT FUNNY! The War between the Serious and the Humorous*. The sequel to *What's So Funny?*, which asked "What must the world be like for humor about it to be possible?", asks the complementary question: "What must the self be like for laughter about the world to be possible?"

Murray was also the author of a sociology cult classic, "That's Interesting!" This piece starts from the observation that the importance of a theory depends more on whether it is interesting than whether it is right, and then goes on to lay out multiple strategies for how to make ideas interesting.

In *Aphoristics* Murray wrote, "The most important thing in your life is the most important thing in your life. Less tautologically put: the general form 'most important' is more important than any of its particular contents. The most important aspect of your life, then, is not the aspect you believe is most important but the tenacity with which you defend it against criticism from those who believe that some other aspect is more important."

For Murray, ostensibly, the most important things were thinking and writing, but his friends treasure the recollections of his company for he epitomized the idea that the conversation makes the meal. Lunch or dinner with Murray would start out with a warm, if shy, greeting. Then reassurance that the restaurant was OK if you had picked it, or caveats if he had. Then to social theory to politics to recent fiction to Tuesday's *Science Times* to updates about the adventures or misadventures of his family and back again. Murray often remarked that he wasn't gifted socially ("missing the social gene," he said), but, in fact, his presence made any meal a feast of sociality, conviviality, and intellectuality. You always left with an idea for an essay or a turn of phrase to write down or a book to read, but most of all, you came away reassured that a rich, free universe of discourse still existed and that sociality, for its own sake, was a good thing.

The final aphorism in *Aphoristics* is this: "Those who can identify with their thoughts completely are immortal as long as their thoughts continue to circulate in the minds of others—like this thought in you. Thanks for reviving me, however briefly." You're welcome, Murray, anytime.

Dan Ryan with contributions from Eviatar Zerubavel, Catherine Schmidt, Murray Davis, Wayne Brekhus, Barrie Thorne, Donna Huse, and Judith Adler

**William P. Kuvlesky**  
1933-2008

William Peter Kuvlesky, 74, passed away on May 5, 2008.

Bill was born in North Braddock, PA. He grew up on a dairy farm in western Pennsylvania and he served in the Marine Corps. After his service in the military, Bill attended Penn State University where he received his BS, MS, and PhD degrees. He and his family moved to College Station in 1964 where he was a professor in the Texas A&M University Departments of Rural Sociology and Sociology. He retired in 1997 as Professor Emeritus of Sociology.

Bill was especially interested and active in research on rural groups. He was an active member of the Rural Sociological Society throughout his career. He was particularly interested in exploring the factors that lead to systematic disadvantage for low income and minority youth. On this topic he published scores of chapters and research monographs and many articles in such journals as *Rural Sociology*, *Social Science Quarterly*, *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, *Humanity and Society* and *The Rural Sociologist*. In particular, his research severely challenged the view that minorities were disadvantaged due to their "pathological subculture." He served several times as the chair of the Rural Sociological Society's

research committee for occupational and educational behavior, and he played a leadership role in several long-term studies of disadvantaged families for the USDA and the Agricultural Experiment Station at Texas A&M University and Prairie View A&M University.

He was elected to the Texas Academy of Science in 1971 and served in the academy in different positions including as the Vice President of the social science divisions. He also served as the President of the Southwestern Sociological Association in 1974. Bill was inspired by the growing humanist movement in sociology and served as the President of the Association for Humanist Sociology in 1980.

Within Texas A&M, Bill was a champion for democratic leadership and was certainly not shy about telling administrators when he thought they had acted in an autocratic fashion. Dedicated to the goal of a democratic university, Bill served on the ad hoc committee that successfully created the faculty senate at Texas A&M. He occupied several leadership positions in the Department of Sociology, including Graduate Advisor at several different points in time and Associate Head in 1992-93.

Bill was above all, an impassioned teacher. Known as "Kuvvy" to his graduate students, he taught many different courses, but his favorite was sociological theory. Bill liked to challenge his students to develop their own logical analyses of theories and be ready to defend them. They had to be ready to defend because he was merciless in his criticism. The first time students faced his critique, they were often reduced to mumbling. The second (third, fourth, and nth) times, they were stronger thinkers and better sociologists because of these critiques. The Rural Sociological Society honored Bill and his teaching by bestowing on him in 1994 their Teaching Excellence Award.

Although Bill was a demanding teacher, he was also welcoming on a personal level. His graduate students often congregated at his and his wife Eileen's home. Students were cheerfully fed and often participated in whatever the five Kuvlesky children's activities encompassed at the time. So, graduate students sometimes found themselves, unexpectedly, umpiring softball or baseball games.

Bill was a truly unique person and sociologist. He was not the kind of person to worry about political consequences. This made him an invaluable colleague, mentor, and friend. He always told us exactly what he thought and why. We shall miss his sage advice, his critiques and his laughter.

William W. Falk, University of Maryland;  
Dudley L. Poston, Texas A&M University;  
Jane Sell, Texas A&M University

**Nancy E. Waxler Morrison**  
1931-2007

Nancy E. Waxler Morrison died suddenly in February 2007 while on vacation with her husband in Costa Rica. She grew up in Urbana, IL, where she attended the University of Illinois, was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and graduated first in her class. She received her PhD in sociology from the Harvard Department of Social Relations in 1959 and then embarked on a career of research and teaching in the sociology of medicine—a field that was then still in its infancy. Her most important legacy was to demonstrate the many ways that health and health care are shaped by psychological states and different ethnic and cultural expectations as well as the particular disadvantage experienced by those who are poor and powerless.

Nancy's first major research was done in the 1960s with Elliot Mishler at the Harvard Medical School where she later became an Associate Professor of Sociology in the Department of Psychiatry. Their studies of interaction patterns in families with a schizophrenic child contributed to the early reframing of psy-

chiatric illness as not only amenable to biomedical solutions but also responsive to social interaction and labeling. With a coveted Research Scientist Award from NIMH (1968-1973), Nancy studied families and schizophrenia from a deviance perspective. With another NIMH award (1973-78), she traveled to Sri Lanka to examine how schizophrenia was treated by traditional means. In a frequently cited article (1979) she suggested that the outcome for schizophrenia was better in preindustrial societies, a radical theme at the time was upheld in later studies by the World Health Organization.

In Sri Lanka, Nancy met her future husband, Barrie Morrison, and her focus shifted to questions of broader access to health care and social justice in the treatment of minorities. Nancy joined Morrison in Vancouver at the University of British Columbia (UBC) in 1979, and, following an initial appointment in Health Care and Epidemiology, became a faculty member in the Department of Anthropology and Sociology and the School of Social Work. Building on her extensive collaborative research in Sri Lanka and Kerala, India, she continued her pioneer work on higher infant mortality rates among the minority Tamils and Muslims of Sri Lanka with a prestigious fellowship at the Rockefeller Center in Bellagio, Italy, in 1988.

At UBC, Nancy Waxler Morrison became one of the university's leading figures in social science and health care, giving guest lectures and serving on dissertation committees in many departments and faculties and as a consultant in Ottawa. The range of her courses was impressive: sociology of medicine, social research methods, health and illness, the family in cross-cultural perspective, health policy and planning. Her advice and her lectures in psychiatry and nursing, anthropology, history, and Asian studies touched on applications to international and Canadian health services.

Trusted and respected by students and colleagues alike, her teaching career had begun in the Boston area with adjunct appointments at Emmanuel College and Wellesley College. In 1975 and 1980-81 she was affiliated with the University of Ceylon in Peradeniya, Sri Lanka, and from 1981 to 1992, with the Department of Psychiatry at the University of Washington. She retired from UBC in 1992.

Her wide-ranging research interests extended to leprosy, illness among Canadian minority groups, psychosocial factors in women with breast cancer, Ayurvedic and homeopathic medical systems in Kerala, access to dental care for institutionalized elders, and asthma among lumber workers. In collaboration with graduate students and health professionals, she produced two editions of *Cross-Cultural Caring* (1992, 2005, co-edited with Joan Anderson). This work has been widely used by nurses, social workers, physicians, and other health care professionals.

Nancy also enjoyed a rich personal life. She found pleasure in all kinds of travel. She had a talent for gardening and good cooking, and an interest and skill in

such crafts as weaving and needlework. Though she was always modest and unassuming about her own importance, her work as a sociologist adds up to quite a remarkable record of discovery of the many ways in which health and the treatment of illness are powerfully shaped by social relationships and cultural milieu.

Janet Zollinger Giele, Brandeis University;  
Elliot G. Mishler, Harvard University; Elvi Whittaker, University of British Columbia

**Charles Moskos**  
1934-2008

Charles C. Moskos, preeminent sociologist of the military and long-time member of the Northwestern University sociology department, died of cancer on May 31, 2008. A man of humble origins from an immigrant family, Charlie was known for his great personal kindness, congeniality, and lack of pretense even as he mingled with the elite of Washington, DC, and showed up regularly in the *New York Times*. As a former enlisted man, Charlie never took himself too seriously. Aldon Morris spoke for many when he said: "While I treasure all Charlie's gifts, it is his friendship and loyalty I will miss most."

Moskos was born in Chicago in 1934 and graduated from high school in Albuquerque, NM. He attended Princeton University, an outsider to its privileged northeastern WASP culture. After graduating *cum laude* in 1956, Moskos was drafted and served in the army. He then went to graduate school and earned a PhD from UCLA in 1963. He taught at the University of Michigan and joined the Northwestern faculty in 1966. Moskos remained at Northwestern until his retirement in 2003 as the Harold H. and Virginia Anderson Professor. Twice he served as department chair. During his career, he wrote or edited 19 books and monographs and 164 journal articles, review essays, and book chapters. His writings were translated into 21 languages. Charlie received numerous honors including a Guggenheim fellowship, several Wilson Center fellowships, the ASA Award for the Public Understanding of Sociology, two honorary doctorates, membership in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and in the Sociological Research Association, chairman of the Inter-University Seminar on Armed Forces and Society, various career achievement awards, and the Decoration for Distinguished Civilian Service from the U.S. Army. His political engagement was reflected in numerous op-ed pieces, frequent testimony before Congress, involvement in the Democratic Leadership Council and the Progressive Policy Institute, and in his phenomenal political networks. He lectured all over the world, in both civilian and military institutions, and accompanied U.S. combat troops in their overseas deployments from Vietnam in 1965 to Iraq in 2003.

In his scholarship, Charlie treated the military like a social institution. Military power is central to the very definition of the modern state, but, as an institution,

its authoritarian hierarchies are shot through with social distinctions like class, race, gender, and sexual orientation. Charlie documented how the patterns, tensions, and conflicts wrought by these social differences were internalized, managed, and (sometimes) ignored. Charlie also devoted considerable time to the study of Greek-Americans, a topic dear to his heart.

Moskos was an award-winning teacher. His *Introduction to Sociology* became a "must-take" class for decades of Northwestern undergraduates, and was always held in the biggest lecture hall on campus. It was such a legend that exams and lecture notes became part of the intellectual inheritance passed down from one undergraduate generation to the next (Charlie once joked that some fraternity crib-sheets were even better than his own lecture notes). His course often got a mention on the campus tour for prospective students. Grading final exams for his Intro class was equally a collective rite-of-passage for NU graduate students: done by 15-20 people around a table, it combined serious performance evaluation with a party atmosphere, irreverent joking and food. After his retirement, he continued to return to Northwestern to teach, and always to a full house. Despite failing health, he taught for the last time in the fall of 2007, and for undergraduates an era came to a close. A Charles Moskos Visiting Professorship was established in 2006 to recognize his service to Northwestern, funded by donations from numerous university alums and friends. Moskos also mentored many graduate students, who now work throughout the academy, think tanks, policy institutes, and the U.S. military. One of his last PhD students, Liora Sion, paid tribute: "Charlie was my mentor and friend. He always made me feel welcome, always was ready to give good advice even when he was very sick. For me Charlie is generosity, good heart and a lot of delicious Greek food."

A controversial Clinton-administration compromise policy for dealing with gays and lesbians in the military, "Don't Ask, Don't Tell," made Charlie famous, but that isn't what his colleagues will most remember. We will miss his boundless humor and personal warmth, his global perspective, his insider gossip, and his unwavering decency and good citizenship. We have lost a real mensch. As his long-time friend Howie Becker said: "Charlie Moskos was a terrific sociologist, a loyal and wonderful friend, a great colleague."

Charlie leaves behind his wife, Ilca, sons, Peter and Andrew, daughter-in-law Saskia, three grandchildren, and many bereft friends, colleagues, and former students. Proud of his Greek heritage and devoted to his family, he always appreciated a good joke. So it is fitting that he is buried next to his father, but not far from John Belushi.

Bruce G. Carruthers and Wendy Nelson Espeland, Northwestern University

**Footnotes Website**  
**Has Been Redesigned!**

The online *Footnotes* newsletter webpages have been redesigned to complement the design of the current printed issues. In addition to the graphic redesign, the new structure of the online edition has been reorganized to be more "user friendly" and easy to navigate. Read current and past issues online at [footnotes.asanet.org](http://footnotes.asanet.org).







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### For Members Only

## ASA Member-Get-A-Member Campaign a Success

The 2008 ASA Member-Get-A-Member campaign concluded on July 15. More than 60 current ASA members (see list below) sponsored 72 new members for 2008.

For every new non-student member sponsored during the campaign, sponsors will receive a \$10-discount on their 2009 member dues. In addition, every member who sponsored a new member (student or non-student) was entered into a drawing to win a \$500-gift certificate for Amazon.com. Congratulations go to this year's winner, Krista B. McQueeney from Salem College in Winston Salem, NC.

The ASA extends its gratitude to all participating sponsors in the 2008 Member-Get-A-Member campaign and throughout the year.

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### funding

## Upcoming ASA Funding Opportunities

### Community Action Research Initiative Deadline: February 2, 2009

Sponsored by the ASA Sydney S. Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy, these small grants encourage sociologists to undertake community action projects that bring to bear social science knowledge, methods, and expertise in addressing community-identified issues and concerns.

### ASA Congressional Fellowship Deadline: February 2, 2009

Sponsored by the ASA Sydney S. Spivack Program in Applied Social Research and Social Policy, the Congressional Fellow serves for six months as a member of a staff office in the U.S. House or Senate. The Fellow will learn the workings of Congress and will share the uses and contributions of sociology with the placement site.

### Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline Deadline: December 15, 2008, and June 15, 2009

Supported by the ASA through a matching grant from the National Science Foundation, the goal of FAD is to nurture the development of scientific knowledge by funding small, groundbreaking research initiatives and other important scientific research activities such as conferences. FAD awards provide scholars with small grants (\$7,000 maximum) for innovative research that has the potential for challenging the discipline, stimulating new lines of research, and creating new networks of scientific collaboration.

### Minority Fellowship Program Deadline: January 31, 2009

Supported by a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health, this longstanding American Sociological Association training grant supports pre-doctoral graduate education for sociology students.

### ASA Teaching Enhancement Fund - Small Grants Program Deadline: February 2, 2009

The ASA Teaching Enhancement Fund Small Grants Program provides support to an individual, department, program, or committee of a state/regional sociology association to enhance the teaching of sociology that will have systemic and enduring impact on the teaching and learning of sociology.

For more information on each of these Funding Opportunities, visit [www.asanet.org](http://www.asanet.org) and click on "Funding."

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