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Making Class Prep Easier: ASA's New Digital Library of Sociological Teaching Materials

Imagine: Professor Jones is teaching a course on the Sociology of Gender. He is looking for current materials on beauty image and pop culture. He goes online and logs onto the ASA digital library of sociological teaching materials, where he enters the search terms "beauty" and "pop culture." He indicates that he wants to see class activities, movie lists, lectures, and images related to this topic. After a brief search, the system delivers a list of downloadable files. He downloads the files he wants, edits them for his own use, and is ready for class an hour later.

With ASA's newest technological advancement this scenario will no longer be only an imagination. The digital library, currently unnamed, will debut at the 2009 ASA Annual Meeting. It is being designed as an interactive website that offers a variety of teaching resources that can be downloaded in an adaptable format.

Background

Thirty years ago, the ASA Teaching Resources Center (TRC) was initiated as a "grassroots" movement of sociology faculty helping each other produce and disseminate innovative ideas for teaching both the core

and new content of the discipline. TRC editors collected and organized syllabi and other teaching materials related to a specific course within sociology; then those materials were printed and bound with a low-production-cost, card stock cover. The role of the ASA was to facilitate the collection of materials, the production of the bound volumes, and their sale and distribution.

While the format of the TRC has hardly changed in the past 30 years, a great deal has changed about teaching and higher education. Computers and the Internet

have transformed the ways that professors prepare for class, gather information, and teach. Increasingly, the optimal learning context has come to be seen as an inquiry-based process that involves active participation by students. Related to this, there has been an increased emphasis on

the importance of the scholarship of teaching and learning at all levels of institutions of higher education. Ernest L. Boyer's now classic article, "Scholarship Reconsidered" (1990), suggests that the faculty reward system has to be revamped in order to promote the highest quality teaching in colleges and universities, and that high-

See **Digital Library**, page 6

What's in a Name?

Name the digital library and win a Dell Mini Inspiron 9 laptop! Do you have an imaginative and catchy name for the ASA's digital library of sociological teaching materials? Send your idea to apap@asanet.org. If the name you suggest is chosen for the library, you will receive Dell's latest, lightweight laptop with Windows XP installed.

First "Sociological Forum" of the International Sociological Association

BARCELONA, SEPTEMBER 5 — This fall the International Sociological Association (ISA), which has a long history of organizing the quadrennial World Congress of Sociology conferences, launched an innovation intended to invigorate the ISA and build increased visibility for this 59-year-old Madrid-based organization. Designed to make ISA a more indispensable player in advancing sociology transnationally, the innovation consists of a new kind of conference organized by the ISA Research Council, which represents the 55 Research Committees, two Working Groups, and four Thematic Groups that comprise ISA.

Dubbed the "ISA Forum of Sociology," the idea of this new annual meeting, explained Vice-President of the ISA Research Council (RC) Arturo Morato (Universidad de Barcelona, Spain), is to "gather and redefine the traditionally organized quadrennial ISA Research Council conference and the interim conferences of Research Committees." This quadrennial Research Council event "combines two kinds of programs: A general program conceived as a dialogue between RCs and made up of the papers presented by the RCs' delegates to the Research Council conference, and the parallel programs of the RCs, which are organized by the latter's leadership," Morato said.

Under the theme of "Sociological Research and Public Debate," the inaugural 2008 Forum, held in Barcelona, included thematic programs organized by the

RCs—ranging in subject area interest from economics to mental health and illness. There were also Working Groups and Joint Sessions at the meeting, which together with the nearly 2,700 paper presentations attracted some 2,500 actual attendees. See www.isa-sociology.org/barcelona_2008/registration_statistics.htm for a statistical breakdown of the countries represented by the attendees.


The United States had the third-largest number of registrants (249 total) for the Forum, behind the United Kingdom and Spain. Another indicator of U.S. engagement in ISA is the fact that the ISA leadership currently includes two former ASA leaders: Valentine Moghadam, Purdue University, and Michael Burawoy, University of California-Berkeley.

The on-going scientific activities of the ISA are decentralized in RCs, Working Groups and Thematic Groups, each focusing on a well-established specialty area within sociology. These groups bring together scholars who wish to pursue comparative research on a transnational basis, and they constitute basic networks of scientific research, intellectual debate and professional exchange. The Forum is intended to provide a new opportunity of transversal dialogue and contact between RCs.



The first ISA Forum on Sociology in Barcelona, Spain, drew some 2,500 attendees for some 2,700 paper presentations.

Seeking Nominations for ASA Officers and Committees

The American Sociological Association will soon announce the full slate of candidates for the 2009 election of ASA Officers, Committee on Committees, Committee on Nominations, and Committee on Publications. Until then, ASA Bylaws provide the option for members of the association to nominate additional candidates. Petitions supporting additional candidates for the offices of President-Elect, Vice President-Elect, and Secretary must be signed by at least 100 supporting voting members of the Association; petition candidates for other positions must receive the supporting signatures of at least 50 voting members. All petitions must arrive in the Executive Office by January 31, 2009. Mail petitions to: American Sociological Association, ATTN: Association Governance, 1430 K Street, NW, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20005. If you have any questions about the slate of candidates or the petition process, please e-mail governance@asanet.org or call (202) 383-9005. 

Plenaries

Plenary sessions delivered at the Forum included those by ISA President Michel Wieviorka Professor and Director of Studies at L'École des Hautes Études en Sciences, who had attended the ASA 2008 meeting in Boston (see September/October 2008 *Footnotes* p. 1, 5). At ISA he spoke generally about the place of sociology in social science's service to human society and stated that it is time to reflect collectively as a discipline on our discipline's role in providing a research base and new understanding of the actors and society itself in social and political conflicts. "In a word," he summarized, "yesterday's engagement by the discipline was political, but today, it has become truly sociological." Below is a small sampling of other plenary presentations.

Alberto Martinelli, University of Milan,
See **ISA Forum**, page 8

from the executive officer

Science in an Obama Administration

Unsurprisingly, basic science did not make the top ten list of presidential campaign debate topics over the 21 months leading up to the historic November 4th national election. Scientific research did not emerge among the high-priority concerns of voters in pre-election polls, even though science ranks highly among Americans' preferences as a foundation for developing public policy and despite concern raised about the state of science in the federal government by a number of interest groups.

The downward-spiraling U.S. and global economies eventually overtook the election agenda, leaving little room for either candidate's talking points to make regular reference to science in speeches or debates. Senator Barack Obama was the only candidate to even refer to science and technology. The Obama team was quicker to respond to repeated requests for position statements on key questions about science and technology (see *Science Debate 2008*), but overall, the campaigns' interest appeared anemic.

This was not for lack of strong voices from the science community about the importance of science and innovation in government, as a key to our economic engine, as integral to the nation's still-enviable higher education enterprise and as foundational to our technological

advances.

Advocating for Science

Throughout campaign season, the science community did its share of "knocking on the doors" of both the electorate (e.g., Research!America's *Your Candidates - Your Health 2008* initiative) and the campaigns of Senators John McCain and Barack Obama. The National Academy of Sciences (NAS) and the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) each sent recom-

mendations on, among other issues, the importance of quickly appointing a highly regarded science adviser reporting directly to the president in keeping with the importance of science in our modern society.

The AAAS letter, coordinated with the Association of American Universities and endorsed by a coalition of 178 business, education, and science organizations, including the ASA (see <www.aaas.org/news/releases/2008/1031letters.shtml>), urged that the next U.S. science adviser be a nationally respected leader selected before the swearing in of our 44th President. It also advised that he/she be appointed at the rank equivalent to a Cabinet-level secretary. The AAAS-sponsored letter also emphasized that many issues (e.g., economic competitiveness, energy, climate change, health care)

demand immediate, solid, and reliable scientific input. This situation, the letter urged, requires an administration for which it is second nature to rely upon and seek out quality advice without hesitation (or fear of difficult policy implications) on matters involving science and technology.

Change That's Needed Immediately

For years, the scientific leadership of the United States has encouraged presidents to recognize that science must be at the table. That is, the stature of the position of Science Adviser to the President and the effectiveness with which the occupant can negotiate with Cabinet-level agencies, especially the Office of Management and Budget, requires the Science Adviser to enjoy Cabinet-level status. The NAS 2008 advice to presidential candidates (*Science and Technology for America's Progress: Ensuring the Best Presidential Appointments in the New Administration*) echoed yet again the need for earlier blue-ribbon panels. President George W. Bush did not appoint his science adviser, John H. Marburger, III, until nearly six months into the administration's tenure and assigned him and his office (the Office of Science and Technology Policy) a status lower than that of the previous science adviser in the Clinton Administration. By the time the Senate confirmed Marburger three months later, the White House had already made key decisions on climate change

and stem cell research, two areas that would have benefited incalculably from informed advice of a science leader. Should President-elect Obama take heed, his new science adviser could be instrumental in shaping the 2009 and 2010 federal science and research budgets and be helpful should there be a science-relevant crisis.

Science policy is, however, not only the incoming Administration's responsibility. The scientific community must also step up to the plate. The 2008 NAS report identifies some 80 high-level advisory positions that will be essential to the new president finding his way among issues ranging from energy to health care to economic growth. The report encourages members of the scientific community to serve in these positions, suggesting ways the Administration can help make it more attractive for well-qualified people to do so (e.g., reducing bureaucratic complexity and burdens of applying).

As the ink was drying on the newspaper editions announcing Obama as President-elect, the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA), of which ASA is a founding member, submitted a 12-page set of recommendations to the president-elect regarding federal agency activities and budgets of relevance to advancing a science-informed foundation for research, statistical, and other federal agencies

See **Vantage Point**, page 8



science policy

Raynard Kington is appointed Acting Director of the NIH

In mid-October, Raynard Kington was appointed Acting Director of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), which became effective when Elias Zerhouni departed the NIH on October 31. Since 2003, Kington has been Principal Deputy Director of NIH and has worked closely with the director on the overall leadership, policy direction, and coordination of NIH's 27 Institutes and Centers. He previously served in various other positions in NIH and the Centers for Disease Control as well as being a senior scientist at the RAND Corporation. Prior to serving as deputy director, Kington had been Associate Director of NIH for behavioral and social sciences research since September 2000. In addition, for most of 2002, he served as acting director of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. His research has focused on the role of social factors, especially socioeconomic status, as determinants of health. His current research includes studies of the health and socioeconomic status of black immigrants, differences in populations in willingness to participate in genetic research, and racial and ethnic differences in infectious disease rates.

Social science report on enhancing diversity in science is available

In February 2008, nine organizations, including the American Sociological Association, held a groundbreaking, disciplinary-wide retreat of professional associations and scientific societies to

discuss enhancing diversity in science (see the May/June 2008 *Footnotes*). A summary report from that gathering is now available online and in print. The retreat was organized by the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA). The goal of the retreat was to spawn a collaboration among associations, societies, federal agencies, and private foundations, which is often lacking, in order to increase minority representation in the sciences, especially within higher education. It sought to address reports that documented how fewer underrepresented minorities are pursuing careers in science, and that the leakages in the science pipeline for minority students and professionals happen at various stages. The report, *Enhancing Diversity in Science: A Leadership Retreat on the Role of Professional Associations and Scientific Societies*, and further information can be downloaded at <www.cossa.org/communication/diversity_workshop/diversity.html>.

An assessment of education research doctoral programs to be launched

The American Educational Research Association (AERA) and the National Academy of Education (NAEd) announce a groundbreaking study of doctoral programs in the field of education research. Undertaken jointly by these two scholarly, scientific organizations, a first ever assessment will examine education research doctorate programs in graduate schools and colleges of education in the United

States. The National Science Foundation has made a three-year continuing award to support this project that will assess education research doctorates at more than 900 programs at 120 universities. This study will examine programs in 16 major fields of education research, including mathematics and science education, teaching and teacher education, curriculum and instruction, educational psychology, higher education, and educational policy.

For NIH proposals, the third time is no longer the charm

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) announced that it would allow researchers only two chances instead of three when they submit proposals for research grants. Beginning with original new applications and competing renewal applications submitted for the January 25, 2009, deadlines and beyond, the NIH will accept only a single amendment to the original application. The new NIH policy states that "failure to receive funding after two submissions (i.e., the original and the single amendment) will mean that the applicant should substantially redesign the project rather than simply change the application in response to previous reviews." The intention of the new policy is that it will lead to funding of high-quality applications earlier, with fewer resubmissions. For more information, see <grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/notice-files/NOT-OD-09-003.html>.



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Women Move up the Faculty Ladder Slowly

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

While female representation in sociology departments is increasing, the change is gradual. From Academic Year (AY) 2000/01 through AY 2006/07, there have been modest changes in female representation among sociology faculty, from 38 percent to 46 percent of all faculty, which is about a 1.3 percent per year increase. These are among the first results from the spring 2008 survey of U.S. departments and programs that awarded a bachelor's degree or higher in sociology. The survey requested information about department size, structure, majors and graduates, graduate enrollment, faculty, salaries, assessment, and other information useful for departmental research, policy-making, and planning. It is a follow-up to the AY 2000/01 survey conducted in 2002.

Sociology Faculty by Gender

In 2001, women held less than 40 percent of sociology faculty positions (Figure 1). This was during a period when about 60 percent of doctoral degrees in sociology (the gateway to faculty employment) were awarded to women. Female faculty presence was highest at Baccalaureate I schools (42 percent) and lowest at Research I schools (36 percent).

Within faculty ranks, women were least likely to be represented at the highest ranks (Figure 2). About 43 percent of associate professors and 26 percent of full professors were women. Scholars of the profession suggested that as women make up larger and larger pools for the higher faculty ranks, their share of these ranks would increase as long as departments continued to hire. This set of assumptions is labeled "demographic inertia."

Since 2001, women's presence among sociology faculty increased but not significantly. In 2007, women earned 64 percent of all doctoral degrees awarded in sociology. Figures 1 and 2 show a more equitable distribution of women across types of institutions of higher education and among faculty ranks, but women still do not hold half of all faculty positions, except at Baccalaureate II schools, followed by Baccalaureate I and Doctoral II schools. Female representation is lowest at research schools (and at Master's II schools).

Demographic Inertia?

Between 2001 and 2007, women's share of faculty grew at every rank but not dramatically. The largest percentage increase was at the level of lecturer and instructor. This is the only rank at which the percentage of faculty who are women

reflects the percentage who were awarded PhDs. When compared to the percentage of women assistant professors in 2001 (52 percent), the percentage of associate professors in 2007 (51 percent) suggests that women are receiving tenure and moving to the next rank. When the percentage of associate professors in 2001 (43 percent) is compared to the percentage of full professors in 2007 (32 percent), the figures suggest that women may not be moving to full professor levels in a timely manner.

These trends do not fully support or reject the theory of demographic inertia. The findings suggest that women are moving from assistant professor to associate professors over the six-year period but are moving to full professor more gradually than expected. Perhaps women sociology faculty members are trapped at the associate ranks, as some critics of demographic inertia suggest. Women appear to have made greater strides at the rank of lecturer and instructor. This growth at the bottom of the hierarchy suggests that departments are not able to replace senior faculty who retire with tenure track positions but hire adjunct faculty instead. This pattern is supported by comparative data from the two surveys,

Fig. 1. Percent of Female Representation among Sociology Program Faculty by Institution Type, AY 2000/01 and AY 2006/07 (Weighted).

Institution Type	AY 2000/01	AY 2006/07
Research I	36%	43%
Research II	38%	40%
Doctoral I	38%	47%
Doctoral II	41%	49%
Masters I	39%	47%
Masters II	38%	43%
Bachelors I	42%	47%
Bachelors II	39%	56%
All Programs	39%	46%


Source: ASA Department Survey, AY 2000/01 & AY 2006/07

Fig. 2. Percent of Female Representation Within Faculty Rank, AY 2000/01 and AY 2006/07 (Weighted).

Faculty Rank	AY 00/01	AY 06/07
Full Professor	26%	32%
Associate Professor	43%	51%
Assistant Professor	52%	58%
Lecturer/Instructor	53%	64%
All Faculty Ranks	38%	46%

Source: ASA Department Survey, AY 2000/01 & AY 2006/07

suggesting that the number of tenure track faculty in departments has decreased or stayed the same since 2001, with relatively few exceptions. (For more on this topic, see the new research brief, *What Is Happening in Your Department?* at <www.asanet.org>, which provides comparative data on hiring freezes despite growth in majors; lack of classroom space; competition with criminal justice departments; non-competitive stipends for graduate students; and demands for assessment.)

In conclusion, the comparative 2001 and 2007 findings suggest that women faculty members are progressively climbing the academic ladder but that at about 1.3 percent per year, it is taking longer than expected to reach the highest ranks. There does not appear to be a clear pattern in terms of whether women are gaining equal opportunities at varying types of institutions of higher education. 

2009 Annual Meeting Announcements



Space for Other Activities

The ASA provides two services for individuals or groups desiring to use meeting space at the Annual Meeting. ASA Council policies on the use of such space are outlined below. Because ASA Sections have been allotted program time, they are excluded from these provisions.

Meeting Space

Groups wishing to meet in conjunction with the 2009 Annual Meeting may request space by sending a formal letter of request with signature (email applications or files are not acceptable) to ASA Meeting Services by February 27, 2009. Rooms are allocated on a first-come, first-served basis, one meeting per group. In the event that space exceeds demand, requests for a second meeting will be considered. Please note that space requested after the deadline cannot be assured.

Space requests are categorized as follows:

1. Small groups sponsored by ASA members requesting space for the purpose of conducting sessions focused on a special aspect of sociology will be allocated one time slot from 6:30-8:15 PM on the first or third evening (Saturday, August 8, or Monday, August 10). The topic to be discussed should be clearly stated in the request, along with an estimate of the attendance expected.
2. Groups or organizations wishing to gather for other meetings such as those of a religious, political, or special interest nature are required to submit a petition containing the signatures of ten ASA members who support the request. These groups will be assigned one meeting room from 8:00-10:00 PM on the second night of the meeting (Sunday, August 9). If the number of requests exceeds the available space on August 9, groups will be assigned to the 6:30 PM time slot on August 8 or 10.
3. Those groups or organizations wishing to hold receptions, dinners, or other social gatherings should also submit requests for space by the February 27 deadline. Space availability is normally limited to 6:30-8:15 PM on August 8 or 10 and to 8:00-10:00 PM on August 9.

An announcement of each meeting will be included in the "Activities of Other Groups" listing and in the body of the program schedule. These listings will include the name of the group or title/topic of the session, name of organizer/sponsor if appropriate, and date and time of the meeting. Room assignments are printed in the Final Program only.

Table Space

ASA members may apply for table space to display literature about related non-profit organizations or sociologically pertinent projects. Available space is assigned without charge on a first-come, first-served basis. ASA Sections are excluded from these provisions because two general display tables are provided for them in the ASA registration area; requests from individual sections for tables cannot be considered.


Due to the number of requests and the limited space available for displays, two parties are usually assigned to each table. There are no general storage facilities beyond the space beneath each table, so each party is solely responsible for the security of its display materials. Policies on use of table space are that (1) nothing may be sold and (2) nothing of an offensive nature may be displayed.

Deadline

Formal letters of request—not email messages—for meeting space and/or table space must be postmarked no later than **February 27, 2009**. Letters should be printed on the official stationery of the sponsoring organization or member's institution and must include sender's signature.

All letters requesting meeting space should identify the nature of the meeting, the number of people expected to attend, desired room setup or other physical space needs, and the scheduling preference of the group within the parameters given above.

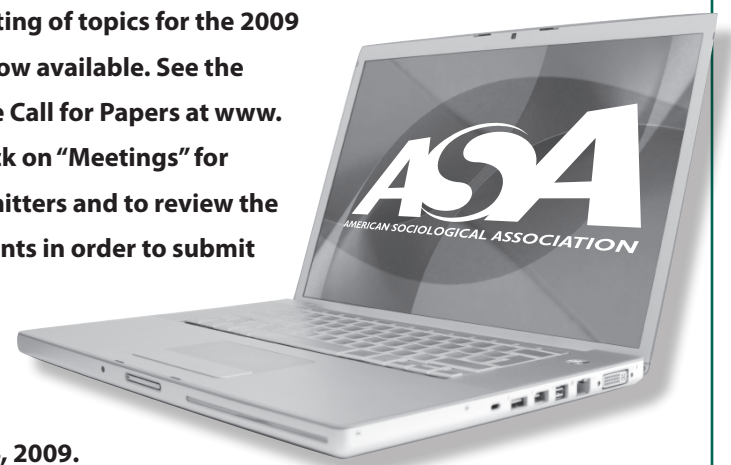
Send space requests to: Kareem D. Jenkins, ASA Meeting Services, 1430 K Street NW, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20005; Fax: (202) 638-0882.

Stay informed about ASA's Annual Meeting. Grab the RSS Feed today at <www.asanet.org/cs/root/bottomnav/rss_feed>. 

The 2009 Annual Meeting Call for Papers Is Online

The announced listing of topics for the 2009 Call for Papers is now available. See the online guide to the Call for Papers at www.asanet.org and click on "Meetings" for resources for submitters and to review the program components in order to submit your paper.

The deadline for paper submissions is **January 14, 2009**.



Health Care Reform as an Economy Growth Strategy

by Elisabeth Jacobs,
ASA Congressional Fellow

President-elect Barack Obama and the 111th Congress face a historic challenge this January. The global economy is in a tailspin, our nation is at war, and the planet is in peril. In the wake of the \$700-billion bailout of the struggling financial industry, many in Washington have concluded that incoming policymakers must scale back their policy aspirations, particularly with regard to health care reform. This approach is the opposite direction that President Obama and the new Congress should take.

Comprehensive health reform is critical to reviving the American economy and ensuring prosperity and growth. Without reform, rising health care costs will continue to inhibit economic growth and diminish businesses' ability to compete in a global marketplace. Workers' wages and family savings will continue to be eaten up by skyrocketing medical bills, and state and federal budgets will face increasing burdens. Reform can serve as a key that unlocks vast reserves of unrealized economic potential.

While the path to reform remains highly uncertain, the following set of arguments provide motivation for policymakers committed to forging ahead.

Health reform will spark business innovation.

- Health care costs are rising drastically for companies. In 1960, health benefits comprised just 1.2% of payroll; today they comprise 9.9%. Average employer costs for health insurance per employee hour rose from \$1.60 in 1999 to \$2.59 in 2005. And according to the Kaiser Family Foundation, health care premiums for employer-sponsored plans have doubled since 2000. Since 2001, health insurance premiums have increased 78%, while inflation has gone up 17%.
- The burden of health care costs on employers leaves less money for labor and capital, which means lower wages and diminished growth. For example, Starbucks spends more on health care for its workers than it does on coffee for its customers, and Kroger, a supermarket giant, has seen its health care costs rise at three to four times the rate of its revenues. Health economists estimate that a 20% increase in premiums leads to 4 million fewer jobs and a \$2,000 decrease in workers' wages.
- The current health care system keeps the

United States from competing effectively in the global economy. The majority of our trading partners' governments sponsor guaranteed coverage for their citizens, which means that employers in these nations spend half as much on health care yet have a healthy, insured workforce. In order to compete, U.S. businesses pass those costs on to consumers, which make American-made goods less competitive (e.g., health care costs add \$1,500 to the price tag of each GM car.)

- Leaving millions of Americans uninsured costs the American economy billions in lost productivity. The Institute of Medicine estimated in 2003 that the broken health care system costs the American economy \$65 billion per year, or \$1,645 per uninsured worker. The New American Foundation's estimates suggest that today the cost of lost productivity is \$100 billion. This decreased productivity slows economic growth.
- Even workers with health insurance are less productive due to our patchwork health insurance system. Many Americans are "locked" in their current jobs because they need to maintain their existing health insurance. This means that workers' skills are not put to their best use. Some experts project that job-lock reduces workers' voluntary mobility by at least 25%. Health reform would free these workers to move into the jobs where they are most productive, which will spur economic growth.
- Effective health insurance reform will jumpstart American entrepreneurship and small businesses. Some 55% of small businesses do not offer health insurance to their workers because they simply cannot afford it, according to the National Federation of Independent Businesses. This may affect their ability to recruit the best workers, which dampens these businesses' productivity. Indeed, small businesses' health insurance costs relative to payroll increased by 30% between 2000 and 2005. By making entrepreneurship more affordable, health care reform will boost economic growth.

Health reform will ease the increasing burden of health care costs on federal and state budgets.

- Health care costs constitute a large and growing portion of public and private expenditures. If we fail to control health care costs, federal spending on Medicare and Medicaid as a percent of

GDP will double by 2030, growing from 4% to 8% of GDP. Expanding health care coverage in order to increase access to preventive care is one promising way to cut federal health care spending: \$.96 of every Medicare dollar is spent on the treatment of chronic, predominantly preventable disease. Guaranteed and affordable access to preventive care could erase the majority of Medicare's costs. In the long run, healthier Americans mean a healthier fiscal balance.

- Escalating health insurance costs are putting an enormous burden on state budgets. Medicaid and S-CHIP serve as safety nets for growing numbers of working poor American families who are without health insurance. Rough economic times are further swelling the ranks of those eligible for these safety nets. As a result, states' health care costs rose by over 5% in the last year, and the Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured projects states' costs to increase more sharply in the coming years. Currently, burdens on state budgets are so severe that dozens of states are considering deep cuts in health care-related services. Systemic reforms that address both cost and coverage could remove a major burden from states' fiscal ledgers.


Health reform will reduce burdens on American families and help spur economic growth.

- Workers are spending more to cover healthcare costs. In 2008, the average annual premium for a family of four was \$12,680. The average employee contribution to employer-provided health insurance increased by more than 143% since 2000, and average out-of-pocket costs rose 115% during the same period. The situation is only going to worsen; a survey showed that 59% of businesses intend to increase employees' deductibles, copayments, and out-of-pocket spending limits next year.
- A broken health care system means a medical emergency quickly becomes an economic crisis for working families. When medical misfortune strikes, the typical American family faces enormous economic strain. More than 45 million non-elderly Americans (17%) do not have health insurance and must bear the full cost of a medical emergency. The current economic downturn means these numbers are likely to grow; experts project that a 1% increase in unemployment leads to 1.1 Americans becoming unin-

sured. And medical bills lead to further strains on family budgets: Two-thirds (65%) of those with unpaid medical bills report problems paying for other necessities. Medical debtors report problems making mortgage and rent payments and paying for utilities; nearly half (44%) said they had used up all or most of their savings to pay their medical bills, and one-fifth (20%) said they had large credit card bills or taken out loans against their homes. Without systemic health reform, more Americans are just one illness away from economic collapse.


- Quality health care improves workers' health, boosting overall productivity and family incomes. Increased medical costs are hurting health outcomes—half of Americans report that they or a family member has skipped taking prescribed medicines or postponed or cut medical care due to costs. Foregoing treatments leads to worsening health and higher incidence of illness. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, preventable illness makes up 50% of the burden of illness in the United States. Productivity losses attributable to seven common chronic (and largely preventable or manageable) diseases totaled \$1 trillion in 2003. Guaranteed, affordable health insurance coverage would ensure more of these workers receive preventive care and avoid illness altogether. Millions more would be able to lead healthier, more productive lives—which means less time lost from work, reduced treatment costs for employers, and fewer lost wages for workers.
- Reform will save money for both employers and workers, which will help to stimulate the economy. Health care reforms that combine guaranteed coverage with cost-saving, quality-enhancing elements could reduce employers' health care costs by nearly \$87 billion. Lower health care costs will allow employers to put more of the cost of compensation toward workers' wages and pensions. And reduced costs for workers will enable them to put more money back into other parts of the economy.

For a list of references, which were too long to publish, please contact footnotes@asanet.org.

ASA Congressional Fellow Elisabeth Jacobs is serving on the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions (HELP), which is chaired by Senator Edward Kennedy (D-MA). 

Announcing the New *Student Sociologist* Newsletter

On behalf of the Student Forum Advisory Board and the ASA Executive Office, ASA is pleased to announce that *The Student Link* will now be replaced with *The Student Sociologist*. This is a formal newsletter for ASA student members and other sociology students that will be published bi-monthly. We will also be placing back issues of the newsletter on the ASA website (www.asanet.org) under "Students" in the near future. If you have ideas for future articles or have any announcements for the next issue, send them to studentforum@asanet.org with "Student Sociologist Announcement" in the subject line. If you would like to subscribe to the listserv, send a message to studentforum@asanet.org with "subscribe" in the subject line.

Questions or comments? Contact Karina Havrilla at minority.affairs@asanet.org or (202) 383-9005 x322. 

call for nominations


2009 Section Awards

ASA sections honor work in their specialty areas through awards made to articles, books, dissertations, career achievements, and other special

contributions. The ASA website's section page lists information on awards for which nominations are sought. Awards will be presented at the 2009 ASA Annual Meeting in San Francisco.

 2009

Please consider nominating colleagues and students whose contributions should have the special visibility accorded by a section award.

To see the complete list of awards, go to www.asanet.org and click on "Sections" located on the left navigation bar. There you will find a link to "Call for Section Awards." 

Transforming Employment Institutions to Sustain the American Dream

The Labor and Employment Relations Association and the ASA foster linkages

by Joel Cutcher-Gershenfeld, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and President-Elect, LERA, and Arne L. Kalleberg, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and ASA Past-president

Recent trends such as the growth of economic inequality and insecurity, increases in precarious and low-wage work, and the decline of unions have threatened the very foundations of the American Dream. Therefore, it is urgent that scholars studying work, employment relations, and markets now join together to address the challenges posed by these trends and to inform policymakers and other key publics about the important institutional choices that we face as a society.

To promote a more integrated response to these challenges facing our nation, the ASA and Labor and Employment Relations Association (LERA) hope to establish closer cooperation and sharing of ideas on these topics. Toward this goal, a panel session at the 2008 ASA Annual Meeting highlighted innovations in professional programs in labor and employment relations that are emerging as changes occur in the nature of work, markets, and technology. Representatives from schools of Labor, Employment Relations and Human Resource Management programs at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, MIT, and Rutgers University participated in this panel, which was initiated by ASA President Arne Kalleberg to advance the 2008 ASA Annual Meeting theme, *Worlds of Work*. It was co-sponsored by ASA and LERA.

ASA Panel Session

Of the programs participating in the session, MIT is the oldest, having been established in the 1930s concurrent with several other programs; Illinois and Rutgers were part of a larger set of

programs established after World War II. At both of these junctures—like now—our nation was making crucial choices around the institutions associated with labor and employment relations.

The MIT program, which changed its name from the “Industrial Relations Section” to the “Institute for Work and Employment Research,” has led the field by focusing the collective efforts of faculty and doctoral students on large-scale thematic studies. Over the past two decades, MIT projects have centered on the transformation of American industrial relations, the airline industry, Kaiser-Permanente labor-management partnership, the state of collective bargaining in the United States, work/life studies, international labor standards, and the future of employment relations. By connecting faculty and doctoral students with practitioner partners, MIT has generated dozens of doctoral dissertations and scholarly articles as well as capstone books with clear impacts on policy and practice.

The School of Management and Labor Relations at Rutgers features both a department of Human Resource Management and a department of Labor Studies and Employment Relations. Strategically, Rutgers is responding to a broad range of societal challenges with research and educational programming. On the issue of globalization, there is research on global supply chains as well as connections with international labor educators. Regarding the decline of the labor movement, Rutgers features what is perhaps the largest concentration of scholars exploring innovative institutional models for worker representation. There are similar combinations of theory and practice on issues such as immigration, work/life integration, workforce development, and the health care industry. This includes a close working relationship with state-level workforce development policy initiatives.

Illinois, which has changed its name from the “Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations” to the “School of Labor and Employment Relations,” (LER) has a master’s and doctoral program in human resources and industrial relations (HR/IR) and new undergraduate course work in Global Labor Studies. Illustrating its professional orientation, master’s students are heavily recruited for HRM positions in Fortune 100 firms, with approximately 95% of the domestic students having accepted job offers before they graduate. The Global Labor Studies courses offered by the Labor Education Program are provided using distance learning technology in order to reach a broad range of students. The Center for Human Resource Management recently launched an initiative in partnership with the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, offering a 66-credit certificate in HR fundamentals for small- and medium-sized businesses. Finally, the term “socio-technical systems” has been revived at Illinois through courses that link LER master’s students with graduate students in professional engineering and science programs in order to better address the accelerating rates of change in technology and the implications for social systems.

The ASA panel featured a lively dialogue with the audience that examined common and contrasting interests among HR/IR programs and sociology departments. For example, there are relatively few positions in industry for sociologists. This contrasts with the clear professional career paths in the human resource management field. Programs featured in this panel are survivors of a period when some longstanding industrial relations programs have been eliminated or substantially cut back (such as at Indiana University, University of Iowa, and University of

Wisconsin), while others are adapting to the needs of the emerging global knowledge economy. In the United Kingdom, it was noted, many of the Industrial Relations programs are merging with business schools.

While panelists from Cornell and Minnesota were unable to join the ASA session, developments in these programs include an expanded focus on international and comparative scholarship at Cornell and a new initiative on green workplaces at Minnesota. Cornell, Illinois, MIT, Michigan State, Minnesota, and Rutgers have joined together to deliver doctoral courses simultaneously to students in all the programs. The pilot course on Industrial Relations Theory drew more

than 25 doctoral students and met electronically every Friday last spring. This fall, the focus is on professional development workshops, and, in the spring, a new course will be offered in Industry Studies Methods.

Building Connections

Emerging from the session was a clear sense that closer connections between ASA and LERA are desirable. A possible obstacle is that most sociology departments are oriented around disciplinary teaching and doctoral education. Most IR/HR schools, institutes, and departments do feature doctoral programs, but they have an interdisciplinary focus with professional master’s programs and other practitioner-oriented programs. While not inherently in conflict, there are cultural differences in these respective orientations that need to be taken into account.

Despite these differences, we are confident that more interchanges between ASA and LERA would be beneficial to both. This could include additional cross-representation on panels at conferences and other joint activities. The next step in our collaboration will be a session in January at the 2009 LERA annual meetings with participation by several ASA members. 📍

Editor’s Note: A parallel version of this article will also be published in the LERA newsletter.



Climate Change and the Sociological Imagination

by Kari Marie Norgaard, Whitman College, and Alan Rudy, Central Michigan University

Global climate change is an enormous ecological problem with widespread social implications. The changing climate influences numerous aspects of social life: Through intensifying climatic events (e.g., hurricanes and drought), accelerating the spread of contagious diseases and invasive species, generating new patterns of international migration, or inducing additional forms of economic and social conflict. Climate change exacerbates existing social inequality, affects political opportunities, changes community and family structures, and more. As sociologists we know that the poor and people of color are likely to bear a disproportionate brunt of climate change in the United States and abroad. Climate change is remaking the ecological and social worlds simultaneously, yet for most people the impacts of climate change are currently invisible. We lack the necessary sociological imagination to see the connections between climate change and daily life.

Climate Change Teach-In

As sociologists we also know that global climate change encompasses all the areas that we study, not just those defined as “environment and technology.” This is a time for us to use our sociological imaginations and unite to address the issue with students and colleagues with diverse concentrations. In order to make the connections between climate change and social impacts visible—both to our students and ourselves as sociologists—we are organizing the second Climate Change Teach-In, which will take place February 5, 2009, in conjunction with the National Teach-In on Global Warming Solutions (see <www.nationalteachin.org/>).

Last year’s Teach-In, which was endorsed by the ASA Council and the Section on Teaching and Learning, was highly successful. Sociology professors from across the country taught about climate change in courses ranging from Social Problems and Sociology of Agriculture to Women in the Global Economy, Sociology of Religion, and Research Methods. Numerous climate

change teaching resources were made available online on the Environment and Technology Section’s website, and a wiki (<asa-ets-climatechange-teachin-2009.pbwiki.com/FrontPage>) has been developed where faculty, after requesting to become an author, can post links to web-based lessons, materials and/or references to non-electronic resources of all kinds. Existing materials include human ecological analyses of greenhouse gas emissions; constructionist studies of climate science; attitudinal surveys of sustainable consumption; studies on political economy of petroleum, climate justice, and environmental public health; and eco-rock music videos. We hope to increase the range of materials from which sociologists participating in the teach-in can select. At the first teach-in, sociologists taught about climate change within their sociology classes and across the educational landscape, by connecting with Focus the Nation. More than 1,900 colleges, universities, public schools, and other organizations participated, and we expect more this year.

What You Can Do:

- **Consider how** theories or data from your focus within sociology contributes to analysis of the social impacts and responses to climate change.
- **Share these resources** by posting information to the ASA website or wiki.
- **Ask your section chairs** to endorse the Teach-In.
- Use section listservs and newsletters to **encourage others** to share ideas, scholarship, teaching resources, and participate in the Teach-In.
- **Teach your students** about climate change on February 5.
- **Participate in campus-wide** Focus the Nation events on your campus on February 5 in conjunction with the National Teach-In on Global Warming Solutions.
- **Join us** at a workshop on teaching about climate change at the 2009 ASA Annual Meeting.

For more information or questions, contact Alan Rudy at rudy1a@cmich.edu, (517) 881-6319 or visit the Environment and Technology Section’s website (<www2.asanet.org/environment/>) or Focus the Nation (<www.focusthenation.org/>) 📍

Apply Now for the Sorokin Lecture Series

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

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

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

These changes should provide a vibrant road show in which to share the sociological message.

Applications Process

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

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

Michael R. Murphy
Director, Governance and Sections
American Sociological Association
1430 K St., NW, #600
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 383-9005 x327
murphy@asanet.org

Plan early. Preference will be given to groups who have not previously hosted a lecturer.

Sociologist Presented 2008 Brown Lecture in Education

The Fifth Annual Brown Lecture in Education was delivered by sociologist Stephen Raudenbush, University of Chicago, on October 23 at the Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center in Washington, DC. The American Educational Research Association (AERA) lecture, which consistently draws an audience of several hundred education and science policymakers, advocates, and others, presents significant research addressing issues of equality and equity in education. Raudenbush is the first sociologist to present this distinguished lecture commemorating the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision of the U.S. Supreme Court, which took into account social science evidence when issuing its landmark ruling.

The lecture, titled "The Brown Legacy and the O'Connor Challenge: Transforming Schools in the Images of Children's Potential," focused on racial equality in today's schools and evidence of dramatic progress in the last generation. An expert on quantitative methodology and social inequality and urban issues, Raudenbush discussed the history of the racial gap in education, the progress made, why and when progress ended, and whether school reform can get the U.S. education system back on track.

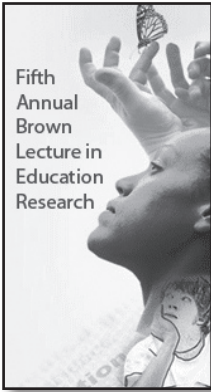
Raudenbush began his speech saying, "There can be big changes in a lifetime, but people have to be given a chance. And the smallest changes can contribute to that chance."

Referring to William Julius Wilson's research, he said that profound changes in the city at the time of the Civil Rights Movement led to a gap in educational attainment and status between blacks and whites, especially in urban settings. These changes were primarily due to a loss of industry, therefore a decline of the city, an increase in family disruption, and a loss of income, leading to a higher school segregation and resource deprivation in many urban neighborhoods. Yet, Raudenbush said, "Schools can be a huge part of the solution.... They can get us back on track

to reducing inequality." He emphasized that school improvement can dramatically reduce gaps; most reforms have not supported improvements in classroom instruction, and his hypothesis (not yet a finding) is that "transforming schools in the service of ambitious instruction can get us back on track to reducing inequality and achieving the promises of *Brown*."

An Education Expert

Raudenbush, the Lewis-Sebring Distinguished Service Professor in the Department of Sociology, has been instrumental in gathering data and providing statistical analysis regarding race-conscious admissions policies. This research was crucial for the University of Michigan amicus brief in the *Grutter v. Bollinger* U.S. Supreme Court case regarding affirmative action policies at the University of Michigan Law School. In addition to his research, Raudenbush is chair of the university's interdisciplinary Committee on Education, which seeks to provide an exchange between researchers and practitioners in order to foster outstanding new scholarship on improving urban K-12 schools. With Robert Sampson (Harvard University), he has been a long-term collaborator on the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods. The Project explores how family, neighborhoods, and school setting affect children's overall well-being and was the basis of a *Social Psychology Quarterly* article that received the Robert Park Award from the ASA Community and Urban Sociology Section in 2006.

For more on the Brown Lecture or to watch the webcast of Raudenbush's speech, see < www.aera.net/Default.aspx?id=891>. The AERA is currently seeking nominations for the 2009 Brown Lecture. To apply for or nominate a colleague for the lectureship, see < www.aera.net/uploaded-Files/Meetings_&_Events/Brown_Lecture/BrownLectCall.pdf>. The deadline is January 15, 2009. 

Digital Library

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quality teaching depends on the translation of cutting-edge research discoveries into up-to-date teaching materials.

The TRC Digital Library

In response to this vastly changing teaching environment, the ASA is in the process of creating a new digital library of sociological teaching materials. The digital library will be an interactive website that offers a wide variety of teaching resources, including syllabi, class activities, assignments, tests, essays, lectures, PowerPoint presentations, film lists, video clips, bibliographies, and website lists—all of which can be downloaded in an easy-to-edit format and allows users to adapt materials for their own needs. All the included teaching resources will go through an editorial process, making it something of a hybrid between an online journal and what is generally thought of as a digital library. From the start, the website will have over 16,500 pages of teaching resources including the entire opus of the

TRC paper materials which will be scanned and "modulized" so that each resource is individually indexed and searchable. The number of teaching resources in the system is expected to grow rapidly with new submissions and adaptations. Access to this system will be available through a modest

(cost-based rather than profit-based) yearly subscription that does not limit the number of searches or downloads. Subscriptions can be purchased by individuals and departments.

A New Approach

The TRC digital library will be qualitatively different than the original TRC in several ways. First, professors will be able to search for specific teaching modules, rather than purchasing one or more print books to acquire these modules. After downloading and customizing a specific teaching module, users will then be able to upload the


result of their work onto the digital library and have it listed as a new adaptation alongside the original resource. Subject-area editors selected by the ASA Academic and Professional Affairs Program (APAP) will review all submissions and either accept them, suggest revision and resubmission, or reject on the basis of standard guidelines.

The new TRC digital library is expected to create a democratic and interactive process of retrieval, adaptation, and submission of cutting-edge sociological teaching materials. Using the digital library will expose professors to a wide range of cutting-edge ideas and innovative teaching techniques. Additionally, because materials will be accepted for publication in the digital library based on an editorial review process, having materials posted on the digital

library will become a new way for professors to build their teaching CV.

Digital Library Assessment and Launch

The new digital library of sociological teaching materials will have its debut at the 2009 Annual Meeting in San Francisco. All registered attendees will have free access to the digital library during the Annual Meeting, and workshops and demonstrations of the digital library will also be conducted.

An extensive evaluation of the impact of the new digital library will be conducted. Three departments within the ASA (Research and Development, APAP, and Minority Affairs) are collaborating on the assessment study. While the costs associated with building the digital library are being covered by the ASA itself, the National Science Foundation has awarded the ASA a \$250,000 grant to cover the costs of the multi-year, quasi-experimental study to understand changing usage patterns. Roberta Spalter-Roth is the Principal Investigator on the grant, with Margaret Weigers Vitullo and Jean Shin as Co-PIs. 

Seeking Editors

Become a digital library area editor. The ASA Academic and Professional Affairs Program is looking for 17-20 area editors corresponding to the areas of interest listed on the ASA membership form. Each editor will review submissions to the digital library within their area. If you are interested in becoming an area editor, send a letter of interest and CV to apap@asanet.org.

Do European Border Towns Hold the Key to Cultural Integration, Incubation?

by Alberto Gasparini, Institute of International Sociology of Gorizia, Italy

There are 1,060 European border towns (i.e., towns within 25 kilometres of country geographic borders), accounting for 10% of the total European population. Border towns therefore may be “breeding grounds” for sociological insight into both the problems and the complex environmental factors that would be invaluable for gauging their potential contribution to Europe’s co-operative future.*

Not all border towns by virtue of their proximity to borders have developed a system of cross-border cooperation or cultural openness toward their coterminous social systems. This may be because they are projected more towards the center of their own state system than toward the exterior, or because they are projected into a larger international dimension than that represented by what is immediately over the border.

I include in my analysis of border towns those that are in the vicinity of long-established borders, and not those resulting from newly created borders following the disappearance of states related to the collapse of Communism. This leaves out towns now on the new borders between Slovakia and the Czech Republic, those between the new states of the former Yugoslavia, and those between the new European states of the former Soviet Union and the present Russian Federation. Island states are also excluded where their maritime borders are in international waters or where they are so small that their entire territory is virtually a border area.

Populations in Border Towns

Border towns in Europe (see Table 1) range in population from villages of 2,000 to 5,000 inhabitants to Copenhagen, which has a population of 1.54 million. Including towns with fewer than 5,000 inhabitants—in any assessment of border town function in cultural dynamics—is justified. In a border area, even a village may exhibit marked urban characteristics, at least in terms of the superior connecting function (between states) that it performs and in terms of the complexity of the social composition of its population.

Of the total border towns, 37.1% have less than 5,000 inhabitants, and the remaining 62.9% have more than 10,000. In and around these urban centers live 44.2 million people. In my study, surveys of representative population samples indicate that residents in 11.7% of the 1,060 towns do not consider theirs to be border towns. The table shows that this is more prevalent in small states with many land borders. The group comprises border towns in Switzerland (39.7%) and Luxembourg (35.7%) as well as Holland (20.4%) and Austria (17.9%). The same applies to Danish border towns, but the high percentage here (40%) is due to the fact that it includes Copenhagen. In larger states, the percentage of border towns with residents who do not consider theirs to be border towns are lower and markedly homogeneous (i.e., 14.8% in Poland, 13.6% in Germany, 13.8% in France and 13.5% in Italy).

There is no lack of states in which border town inhabitants are intensely con-

scious of their town’s borders. A remarkable case is Belgium, where though small and surrounded by borders, only 12.7% of its surveyed responders did not consider theirs to be a border town. This may be due to the fact that national divisions (between the Walloons and the Flemish) drive individual towns to outside cooperation.

These figures on border towns whose residents do not consider themselves as border towns already give us an idea of how complex the European border situation is. This may be understood in part by analysing some of the structural determinants of the numbers of towns and inhabitants of border areas.


Border towns are more numerous in large states with long land borders, most of which run across flat land. The greatest numbers of border towns are thus found in countries such as France (130), Germany (118), the former Soviet Union (64), Spain (59), and Poland (54), but also in smaller countries such as Switzerland (58), Hungary (47), Portugal (42), Austria (39), and the Czech Republic (36). Some large countries have few border towns (e.g., Italy has 37), and some small countries have high totals precisely because of their size and also because they are very flat (e.g., Belgium has 79 and Holland 49). The table shows also that the presence of a large number of border towns does not necessarily imply that such towns are populous.

New Perspective on Europe

Viewing Europe from the perspective of border populations (in towns) provides a unique profile quite different from traditional individual country profiles. For example, 59.3% of Luxembourg’s population lives in border towns, while the corresponding figure in Belgium is 33.5%, Denmark 31.2%, Finland 23.3%, Slovakia and Hungary 21.2%, Switzerland 17.7%, Holland 16.7%, the Czech Republic 15.2%, Slovenia 11.8%, and Bulgaria 11.5%. In highly populated Germany the figure is 11% and in Romania 9.9%. The countries with the lowest percentage of their total populations living in border towns are highly populated ones such as France (6%) and Spain (3.6%), and above all Italy (1.4%) and the former Soviet countries bordering Europe (1.9%). Here too, the reasons are varied. In Italy, alpine barriers opened where there are large towns such as Trieste, Gorizia, and Monfalcone. In addition to the natural barriers in France and Spain, a significant role may also have been played by the highly centralist history of the two nation-states.

From the above data it is clear that life in border areas (particularly their towns) constitutes a substantial part of Europeans’ experience. These areas contain a great many towns of varying sizes and arrangements, forming urban systems such as those between Benelux and Germany;

between the former Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, and Romania; between the countries of northern and central Europe; and among the countries of eastern Europe (the former Soviet Union).

As a global demographic phenomenon, a great many people live in an environment of trade, of openness between different state systems, and of everyday cosmopolitanism. This total, more than 44 million, is concentrated more densely in particular countries and particular inter-nation and inter-state contexts. For sociologists, the benefit of these border towns is that a co-operative Europe may thus find a kind of laboratory in border towns. Above all, twin towns and towns lying alongside each other divided “only” by the political lines between two or more states are worthy of some specific considerations. 

* The area of Europe comprised in the 50 km-wide swath of land on either side of the borders separating the 28 states included in this research accounts for no less than 7.7% of the more than 577 million inhabitants of Europe and the ex-Soviet countries bordering central Europe. If we add to this urban population the people living in the sparsely populated areas with no urban centers—rural areas, mountain areas or areas gravitating around centers more than 25 kilometres from state borders—this comes to 10% of Europe’s inhabitants.

Table 1 – Basic Information on European Border Towns

Small/Medium-size European States	% of Border Towns with >10K Inhabitants	Average Population of Border Towns	States’ Rankings by Inhabitants in Border Towns	Resident Border Towns’ Populations	Total State Population	State Population Residing in Border Areas as % of Pop.	States’ Ranking by % Population in Border Areas	% of Border Area Towns Not Consider Themselves as Such
Great Britain	100.0	54,333	6	163,000	55,487,500	0.3	28	33.3
Slovakia	94.7	58,747	4	1,116,200	5,268,935	21.2	5.5	0
Holland	93.9	51,603	7	2,528,527	15,129,200	16.7	8	20.4
Poland	90.7	54,394	5	2,937,282	38,309,200	7.7	17	14.8
Romania	90.3	74,122	2	2,297,800	23,206,720	9.9	15	3.2
Czech Rep.	83.3	43,617	10	1,570,217	10,298,731	15.2	9	5.6
Belgium	81.0	42,665	11	3,327,855	9,947,782	33.5	2	12.7
Germany	77.1	76,656	1	8,738,760	79,753,227	11.0	13	13.6
Ireland	76.9	33,875	16	440,375	3,523,401	12.5	10	0
Former Yugoslavia	74.2	30,894	17	957,700	21,501,048	4.5	22	0
Hungary	70.2	44,663	9	2,188,467	10,335,000	21.2	5.5	2.1
Albania	70.0	38,850	12	285,800	3,255,891	8.8	16	10.0
Turkey	60.0	38,000	14	190,000	6,021,600	3.2	24	0
Bulgaria	59.3	38,224	13	1,032,044	8,992,316	11.5	12	0
Portugal	57.1	13,356	26	560,940	9,853,100	5.7	20	14.3
Sweden	56.3	37,408	15	598,524	8,644,119	6.9	18	6.3
Finland	52.2	51,000	8	1,173,000	5,029,002	23.3	4	0
France	51.5	25,997	18	3,379,594	56,614,493	6.0	19	13.8
Denmark	50.0	391,600	0	1,607,200	5,146,469	31.2	3	40.0
Switzerland	50.0	20,972	21	1,216,400	6,871,500	17.7	7	39.7
Greece	50.0	13,986	25	195,802	10,264,156	1.9	25.5	0
Former USSR	45.3	62,995	3	4,031,695	74,622,371	1.9	25.5	0
Luxembourg	42.9	16,325	23	228,550	385,317	59.3	1	35.7
Norway	41.2	12,357	27	210,068	4,274,000	4.9	21	5.9
Austria	38.5	20,622	22	804,266	7,812,100	10.3	14	17.9
Italy	37.8	21,978	20	791,200	56,778,031	1.4	27	13.5
Slovenia	33.3	15,492	24	232,384	1,974,839	11.8	11	0
Spain	28.8	23,681	19	1,397,166	38,425,679	3.6	23	6.8
Totals and Means		42,587		44,200,816	577,725,727	7.7	11.7	

Submit Ideas for the International Perspectives Column

Footnotes invites contributions from knowledgeable non-North American sociologists on the state of the discipline and profession of sociology in countries outside North America for publication in the new occasional column, “International Perspectives.” Sociological analyses of significant national events in these countries that would be of interest to North American sociologists are welcome for publication. Original contributions must be in English and no more than 1,100 words. To discuss possible contributions or send material, contact Lee Herring, Associate Editor (herring@asanet.org), or Johanna Olexy, Managing Editor (olexy@asanet.org).

ISA Forum

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delivered a plenary presentation, titled "Sociology in Political Practice and Public Discourse," in which he stated that social science should take an active role in public discourse, interacting with its different publics, and not shy away from this arena. To do otherwise, he said is to make sociology irrelevant. He cautioned of the imperative to properly insulate the discipline by keeping a safe distance from both "common sense" and public discourse so as to protect the discipline from losing its autonomy of judgment. "Sociological science" and "sociology as political practice" are two distinct forms of action, which cannot be blended, he emphasized.

Saskia Sassen, University of Chicago, delivered a plenary address, titled "Deciphering Political Possibilities for National States and Citizens in a Global Economy," in which she said that "corporate economic globalization contains conditions that can enable nation-based actors, whether states or citizens, to participate in governing global institutions and processes and to engage in global politics to a far greater extent than is commonly assumed." A major implication she said, is that "both states and citizens can fight for global aims using national instruments rather than having to wait for a global state to act on its own," a likelihood she labeled as improbable.

Two conditions enable this possibility, she indicated, and both mostly have been overlooked. "One is that national states are far more significant for the development of the global corporate economy, including the global trading system, than the notion of a weakened state allows us to see. If states are critical to global projects, then political action should also focus on reorienting the international work of national states [toward] pursuit of social justice in ... institutional settings and contesting the power of major economic global corporate actors." The second condition "is a key feature of the current period: the multiplication of partial, often highly specialized, cross-border assemblages of bits of national territory, authority, and rights that are getting dislodged from national settings. Some of these assemblages function as familiar regimes for governing a growing range of global processes, including trade and finance. But others are emergent spaces for political action, notably spaces where those confined to the nation-state (citizens) or those who are immobile (because of poverty or political vulnerability) can actually engage in global politics." Her presentation focused on the latter in terms of emerging cross-border assemblages of territory, authority, and rights in a larger theoretical-political exploration of the limits of power and the complexities of powerlessness.

A plenary presentation by John Urry, Lancaster University, addressing the soci-

ology and climate change theme examined contradictions of the past century in capitalism's shifts in relation to major changes relating to the contemporary natural conditions of life on earth. "These shifts involve moving from low carbon to high carbon economies/societies, from societies of discipline to societies of control, and more recently from specialized and differentiated zones of consumption to mobile, de-differentiated consumptions of excess." Sociological analysis is central to examining high carbon societies and climate change, he maintained.


Michael Burawoy, University of California-Berkeley, delivered an address, "Another Sociology Is Necessary," to close the meeting in a plenary session titled "Sociological Intervention in Public Debate." He presciently discussed "[a] third wave of marketization [that] has been sweeping the world, destroying the ram-parts laboriously erected to defend society against the first and second waves of the 19th and 20th centuries," just before this fall's fall of global financial markets. But at the time, Burawoy mentioned decimation of labor rights first won in Western 19th-century labor movements and the atrophy of social rights guaranteed by states against marketization in the last century. Burawoy described a process whereby the "global world" is now being leveled in a third-wave marketization, which is extending commodification to new realms, including every nook of nature. (The global financial

collapse that has ensued since Burawoy's closing may be an indicator that capitalistic economies are not sufficiently robust to endure the new financial habitats generated by the commodification of virtually everything.)

ASA Participation

Three ASA staff represented the Association at the ISA Forum and made paper presentations. Roberta Spalter-Roth, Director of ASA's Research and Development Department, presented "Sociologists in Research, Applied, and Policy Settings: Closing the Status Gap" in a Joint Session of RC 26 (Clinical Sociology) and RC 46 (Sociotechnics and Sociological Practice) organized by Jan Fritz, University of Cincinnati.

Lee Herring, ASA's Director of Public Affairs, and Margaret Weigers Vitullo, Director of ASA's Professional and Academic Affairs Program, jointly presented a paper under the auspices of RC 04 (Sociology of Education). The session, chaired by A. Gary Dworkin (University of Houston-Texas), was titled "Accountability for and by Whom? Standards for and by Whom?: Determining Standards." Herring and Vitullo's paper was titled "A critical examination of the Spellings Commission push for accountability in U.S. higher education."

For more information on the ISA Forum, visit <www.isa-sociology.org/barcelona_2008/index.htm>. 

Vantage Point

from page 2

with an investment in the social sciences. Similarly, the National Humanities Alliance, of which ASA is also a member, released a transition document. ASA will be following up with advice to the scientific and professional societies to actively reach out to the president's science adviser and other senior administration leaders.

Distilling Elements of a Science Agenda

The *Science Debate 2008* initiative (see <www.sciencedebate2008.com>), cosponsored by concerned citizens, the AAAS, universities, and others, attempted to draw attention to science issues and to elicit the candidates' viewpoints that would enlighten voters about issues of concern to them. In the absence of rhetoric about science in campaign speeches and debates, this effort primarily focused on trying to elicit responses from the candidates to 14 questions critical to the nation's future regarding science education, applications of science, and health science. Both campaigns eventually provided responses, and Americans and the science community now have a general sense to initially assess the new Obama administration.

As of this writing, in mid-November, the sociological "forensic" evidence is slim about where Obama stands, except for some brief obligatory hints about mainstream issues such as the need for energy independence, attention to global warming, and improved approaches to affording healthcare. There are, however, some hints.


For example, Obama devoted chapter 2 of his 2008 book, *Change We Can Believe In: Barack Obama's Plan to Renew America's Promise*, to addressing the relationship of America's prosperity to its scientific and educational institutions. And, peering

through the post-election smoke further reveals other supportive views about science. Obama has stated that he agrees with the notion of Cabinet-level status for his science adviser and wants to complement this position with a "chief technology officer," which may be a first. Obama was endorsed by more than 60 Nobel science award winners and responded in *Science Debate 2008* that he wants to develop a "robust science agenda." He has expressed support for doubling the National Science Foundation (NSF) budget over ten years. Obama also supports the teaching of scientific explanations and methods in public school science classes and not creationist viewpoints regarding biological evolution. He has also expressed support for expanding science using embryonic stem cells.

There is a sense within the Washington beltway that the antagonism sometimes experienced by scientists and their findings from the current administration will dissipate under Obama. A series of pre-election day letters from Obama to federal agency staff stated directly that his administration will not engage in ideologically based interference in science. This was attempting to reassure the federal science community that its work will not be under attack by a leadership that is supposed to solicit, support, and use solid scientific evidence from government and government-sponsored research (e.g., DOJ, NIH, NSF), statistics (e.g., Census, Labor), and regulatory agencies (e.g., EPA, FDA). This is crucial to instilling public trust in the leadership of a healthy democracy.

Before he was elected, Obama established a science advisory committee led by former National Institutes of Health director Harold Varmus, now president of the Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center. The group of five science advisers was in near-daily contact with Obama campaign policymakers. Varmus has indi-

cated that Obama believes federal spending on science and technology is key to economic recovery, industrial innovation, economic growth in a global marketplace, and quality of life. Obama was among the 69 Senators who introduced in 2007 the *America COMPETES Act* (see November 2007 *Footnotes*, p. 3) in response to the National Academy of Sciences' warnings in its report, *Rising Above the Gathering Storm: Energizing and Employing America for a Brighter Economic Future*. The bill was passed into law and authorizes the doubling of NSF's budget over seven years, though only 2007 saw any move toward this goal, since the legislation was before the onset of the international financial crisis. Because the American public is

anxious for immediate fixes, and science promises long-term gains, one of Obama's perceived dispositional assets is his inclination to take the long view, so the science community is optimistic that this attitude would resonate with the timeline of basic research findings making their way to benefit our everyday lives. We shall work to help make the merits of social science visible to the new administration.. 



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

ASA Honors Program 2009 Call for Nominations


2009 American Sociological Association Annual Meeting
August 8-11, 2009
San Francisco, CA

The American Sociological Association seeks applications from exceptional undergraduate sociology students who wish to be considered for the 2009 ASA Honors Program, an experience in professional socialization at the ASA Annual Meeting.

Honors Program students experience a laboratory on the profession at the Annual Meeting. They actively participate, including in special sessions designed just for them, and develop valuable networks with their peers as well as meet prominent professionals in the discipline. Taking part in the ASA Honors Program provides a significant

and meaningful early experience in the careers of the next generation of sociologists.

Participation in the Honors Program requires nomination and, later, sponsorship by a sociology faculty member at your college or university.

Interested students and prospective faculty sponsors are encouraged to consult the ASA website at <www.asanet.org> (click on "Students") for additional information and an application form. Questions? Contact Dennis M. Rome, Director, ASA Honors Program (dennis.rome@uwp.edu). Application Deadline: February 1 

ASA Member Reaches 50-year Membership Milestone

ASA member Ruth Love joined the Association in 1958

Ruth Love came to the United States as a young child when her parents left Austria in 1938. The family originally settled in the Pittsburgh area, but they later relocated to the Seattle region after World War II. The beautiful outdoor scenery and skiing opportunities had appealed to Love. Love's father found a managerial position with the Boeing Company.

Love's first academic fascination was with journalism when she arrived at Reed College in Portland, Oregon. She later wanted to pursue a degree in political science. However, her father disapproved of this choice because he did not think one should rely on government for a professional career. Father and daughter eventually compromised when Love chose sociology as her field of study.

What attracted Love to sociology was the empirical nature of the field. A hypothesis must be tested with data; no generalizations should have a place in research according to Love. "Social change is much faster than we as sociologists have realized," said Love. "Every change has brought social implications. But we have to be careful about making hard-and-fast generalizations about society, because the conditions that permit these generalizations may change." After her undergraduate experience at Reed College, Love crossed the country to attend graduate school at

Columbia University in the fall of 1958.

Love was involved in the Bureau of Applied Social Research while studying at Columbia. She was in charge of the logistics and arranging interviews for resident scholars at the Bureau. She focused on television media and its influence on society. In her research, she investigated several broadcasting markets and observed how the variation of programming compared to local demographics. Love's dissertation was titled *Television and the Death of a President: Network Decisions in Covering Collective Events*.

Once Love completed her graduate studies at Columbia, she returned to the Pacific Northwest and landed a teaching position at Reed College. It was not an easy decision since she gave up an opportunity for a fellowship at the National Institute of Mental Health. Love took over John Pock's position while he was on sabbatical. It was Pock who recommended that she join the American Sociological Association when she was a student at Reed College. Love's first ASA Annual Meeting exposure was in 1958 at the University of Washington campus in Seattle.

After serving a year on the faculty at Reed College, Love decided that teaching full time was not the best career choice for her. She would have part-time teaching stints at Portland State University

and Lewis and Clark College, where she enjoyed teaching courses on urban and rural sociology. In addition, she developed a passion for environmental research and conservation efforts. Due to the *National Environmental Policy Act* of 1969, there was a demand for professionals with a social science background to study the social consequences of land use decisions. Without any training in the environmental studies field, she was able to pursue various consulting projects involving conservation policies. She volunteered to review an environmental impact study done by the local forest service department on behalf of the local Sierra Club chapter. The agency was investigating the environmental and socioeconomic ramifications of the development of a tourist tramway in the Columbia River Gorge.

Love eventually applied for a position in the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers in 1975. While she served in the federal civil service, she analyzed environmental impact studies. After her experience with the Army Corp of Engineers, Love became an environmental specialist for the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) in 1981. During that time, there was a severe drought in the northwest region of the country that affected power supply to residents. Several

U.S. senators and representatives from the region drafted a bill promoting energy conservation efforts to address the drought and the oil supply shock of 1979-80. Congress passed a bill, the *Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act*, which called for conservation measures and adaptation of renewable energy resources such as wind and solar power. Love's new employer, the BPA, instituted many environmental studies as a result of federal policy. While at the BPA, Love also researched the effects of a radioactive substance called radon and how this naturally occurring emission from the Earth's surface impacts human health in enclosed quarters.

After her experience with the BPA, Love decided to seek retirement. Within the ASA, she was active with the Sociological Practice Committee, serving as a chair and producing a monthly newsletter for members of the committee. Love was also influential in reviewing the ASA Ethics Code from a sociological practice perspective. She still keeps her membership active in ASA 50 years later.

Love currently serves as a volunteer reader at elementary schools in the Portland school district and she enjoys occasional international travel. ☺



Ruth Love

Public Sociology and Participatory Action Research in Rural Sociology

by Karen M. O'Neill, Rutgers University & RSS 2008 Program Chair

"This is billed as a dialogue, but ha!—I say it is a debate," said Michael Burawoy, University of California-Berkeley, at his plenary session with John Gaventa at the Rural Sociological Society's (RSS) meeting in Manchester, NH. RSS President Jess Gilbert had invited them to discuss public sociology and participatory action research, two approaches for putting research to broader public use, at the late July meeting. While the debate did reveal distinct differences in emphasis and aim, Gaventa and Burawoy agreed that research is "embedded in relations of domination" and that researchers should approach their public work critically, particularly when working for clients.

Burawoy, a long-time promoter of public sociology, argued that public sociology should be part of the discipline as a whole and judged by professional standards, with an aim of invigorating all of sociology. He has worked in and studied factories in several countries and now presses for public sociology to help people cope with globalization and other social changes. He distinguished four types of sociology—professional, critical, policy (work defined by a client), and public sociology—but argued that each type of research would ideally advance knowledge as it meets the needs of various publics. In considering public sociology's role in this mix, he asked, "knowledge for whom, and knowledge for what?"

Gaventa, author of *Power and Powerless: Quiescence and Rebellion in an Appalachian Valley*, said that in addition to those questions, "participatory action research asks,

knowledge by whom?" He continued, "I think that in the early days, participatory action research over-romanticized local knowledge. [But] for participatory action research, knowledge is a form of power." Its practitioners may emphasize research, conscientization, or action, depending on the project. Participatory action research shares some common origins with public sociology, particularly in Antonio Gramsci and Paulo Freire, although Gaventa said he is struck by an absence of discussion of power in much of the literature on public sociology. Participatory action research aims to identify "not just whose knowledge counts, but who counts reality." Gaventa is Chair of Oxfam, Great Britain, and works on participatory research projects throughout the global South through the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex. He said that participatory action research is being performed across all four of Burawoy's categories of sociology, including its problematic use by the World Bank as it pursues neo-liberal market reforms.

Burawoy and Gaventa framed their comments as reactions to the instrumental focus of U.S. sociology on professional sociology above all else, an emphasis that Burawoy asserted is unique in the world. Gaventa said, "my concern is that the power of American sociology will render invisible strong traditions of public sociology and participatory research elsewhere."



Michael Burawoy



John Gaventa

In Jess Gilbert's presidential address, in paper sessions on public sociology, and in questions during the plenary session, attendees of the RSS meeting outlined many ways in which rural sociologists represent a different model of sociology in the United States. Members analyzed the long history of public engagement by rural sociologists, their work within the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the role of Extension Service sociologists as researchers who respond to local publics. Dreamal Worthen (Florida A&M University), for example, characterized sociologists at historically black colleges and universities as members of the communities that they research and serve, doing public sociology that is usually invisible to others.

In the highlight paper session on public sociology, Shauna Scott presented an empirical study showing the value of both perspectives on public research, as well as the professional and political hazards of public engagement. She used Burawoy's four categories to show how Gaventa's first effort in participatory action research at the Highlander Center in Appalachia emerged out of social movement demands to study patterns of absentee landholding. Through political action promoting their findings, the activists eventually won policy reforms. But as part of the effort, researchers had to defend the value of participatory research against the demands of government officials who sponsored part of the research, whose

view of professional sociological standards was narrowly circumscribed.

In keeping with a concern for public sociology, the theme for next year's meeting of the Rural Sociological Society in Madison, WI, is climate change. ☺

Did You Know?

Ann Nixon Cooper, the 106-year-old black voter from Atlanta singled out by President-elect Barack Obama as a symbol of the great significance of his election victory during his acceptance speech, is the grandmother of Harvard sociologist Lawrence Bobo. "It was a very moving thing to have Obama feature her so prominently in his election night speech," said Bobo. Also of interest to sociologists, she was very good friends with E. Franklin Frazier and his wife and knew W.E.B. Du Bois as well. In addition, she knew Martin Luther King Jr. when he was a boy and was close with his mother. She and her late husband, dentist Albert Cooper, raised four children, including Joyce Nixon Cooper Bobo. Nixon was an activist who co-founded a Girls Club for black youths and taught community residents in Atlanta to read. Obama had learned of her story two weeks earlier after CNN profiled her when she went to the polls to vote early. ☺

ASA Forum



for public discussion and debate

Needed: A codified socio-economic theory of development

If you read books such as *Bad Days in Basra*, *Life in the Imperial City*, or *Winter in Kabul*, you will be struck by the lack of a coherent body of knowledge on how to “reconstruct” a nation. You may share my strong sense that the United States and other Western powers should not have interfered by the use of force in countries such as Iraq and Afghanistan in the first place, but you may still agree that if foreign powers are to assist with economic development in these nations, their efforts should be guided by an empirically valid, robust conception of deliberate social change. They presently are not. True, this is in part due to greedy contractors, laws that require that large chunks of American aid be spent by American companies, the fact that most Americans in these countries do not speak the local languages and have no clue about their cultures, and so on. But it is also true that those in charge are not guided by a solid understanding of what must be done and how it can be done.

The challenge is not limited to Iraq and Afghanistan. An extended review of the World Bank efforts over the last decades shows how little good it did.¹ The nations that received most of the aid (especially in Africa) developed least, while the nations that received very little aid grew very fast (especially China, Singapore, South Korea, and Taiwan).

One may say that providing a robust guidance to development is the job of economists. However, obviously numerous social, cultural, and political factors play a

key role in development—and in preventing it from taking off. The World Bank’s economists, for instance, only recently discovered that gross corruption and poor governance are major factors in hindering development. Economists are not particularly well-equipped to indicate how these factors may be turned about.

My fellow sociologists have much to give here. However, for their work to be as helpful as it ought to be, some codification of the myriad findings and insights of individual scholars is needed. This could be helped if the ASA would consider sponsoring another one of its masterful review volumes, as long as it was formed to help policymakers and citizens—rather than to speak only to fellow sociologists. Or, the ASA may consider forming a development codification standing workshop that will publish occasional papers. Surely other ways can be found. These lines are merely meant to try to open a dialogue on what needs to be done and how it might be done—to be of service to countries that call out for help.

Amitai Etzioni, *George Washington University*

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Sociology in the Digital World: The Think Tank

In an early 90s discussion among ASA editors, the topic of electronic journals came up. One editor remarked that journals would never be electronic, saying that she could not imagine giving up her habit of curling up in bed to read the latest *American Sociological Review* (ASR). Although everyone laughed, none disagreed with her basic assertion that e-journals would never catch on. A few

years later, in 1995, JSTOR was founded, and ASR and other sociology journals were digitized. Now accessing and reading journal articles online is commonplace. Yet technology also accommodates human foibles: It is possible to curl up in bed to read the ASR on a small wireless laptop!

Contemporary electronic and media technologies are put to many purposes, and the most innovative applications are made by people themselves. For example, nomads are using GIS (Geographic Information Systems) to find water and vegetation; African peasant farmers use cell phones to bypass middlemen in order to get their products to urban markets; indigenous peoples create websites to serve as depositories for their languages and music; peasant communities are setting up portable radio stations; telemedicine connects rural health providers with specialists in urban medical centers; and there is experimentation with participatory, Internet governance. People all over the world are using cell phones and video cameras to record and document human rights abuses committed by governments and corporations. In the hands of ordinary people, these new technologies promote self-determination, and they are tools for advancing deep forms of democracy and advancing struggles for human rights.

Members of Sociologists without Borders (<www.sociologistswithoutborders.org/>) (SSF) were inspired by such technological applications because we faced the challenge of creating a platform for global, egalitarian, and democratic communications. We found that we could not achieve our goal of fostering international discussions on our listserv and our occasional attempts to set up discussion pages on the web were unsuccessful. Our state-of-the-art solution may be useful to others.

SSF is international, with over 700 members, the majority from outside the United States. Our challenge was to create

a democratic space in which everyone could participate in discussions about sociology and human rights, our central mission, as well as related topics. There may be international consensus about human rights—since, after all, they are enshrined in international treaties—but as social scientists know, there is variation from one society to another about how they are expressed, realized, or suppressed. Public sociologists have a great deal to contribute to the understanding of human rights as well as to the advocacy of human rights. Yet, we need to have spaces for dialogue.

Using social networking tools, applied sociologist from India and SSF member, Valentine J Gandhi created the SSF Think Tank (<ssfthinktank.org>), a platform for reflection and discussion among concerned Sociologists across the globe. Its missions, as stated on the front page, is “to connect with other Social scientists, NGOs, Governments, Academics, Students, Activists, Journalists and Individuals, who want to discover and hopefully help fight the *Challenges to Human Rights* in a global environment.” The site has forums (e.g., the rights of women in Iran; teaching human rights; the attitudes of Americans about human rights) and groups (e.g., a human rights cities group and a sociology students’ group). There are places for blogs as well as videos, photographs, comments, and listing of events. We have realized the importance of utilizing this nonhierarchical, democratic space where we can create cosmopolitan, global networks to share information, ideas, and views.

Judith Blau, *University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill* (jrbblau@email.unc.edu)

David Brunσμα, *University of Missouri-Columbia* (brunsmad@missouri.edu)

J. Valentine Gandhi, *Indian Institute of Technology Bombay* (valentine@iitb.ac.in)

Keri Iyall Smith, *Suffolk University* (kiyallsm@suffolk.edu)

announcements

Call for Papers:

Publications

Journal for the Study of Radicalism (JSR) announces a call for articles and reviews on the topic of countercultures, including the hippie movement and its antecedents, communalism, artistic countercultural forms, psychological theory and the origins of the counterculture, antinomianism, “free love” and radical views of sexuality, and entheogens, psychedelics, or hallucinogens. JSR accepts articles on global topics and is interested in publishing articles and reviews on a wide range of related subjects and themes. While each issue of the journal has a thematic focus, we also publish articles and book reviews not specifically dedicated to the theme. Submissions should be 20-30 pages in length and conform to the *Chicago Manual of Style*. Include a one-paragraph abstract. Contact: jsr@msu.edu; <www.radicalismjournal.net>; <www.msupress.msu.edu/journals/jsr>. Deadline: March 1, 2009.

Nature and Culture, a journal exploring the relationships of human activity with the natural world, invites submissions for a special issue on the viability of adaptive technologies in an era of global environmental change. Contributions covering alternate energy sources that address the viability of different energy systems are encouraged. Papers that focus on the issue of the sustainability of alternate energy systems are also

welcome. Completed manuscripts are due June 1, 2009, via email and should be formatted in accordance with *Nature and Culture* guidelines. Contact: Melanie Heyde, *Nature and Culture*, Department of Urban and Environmental Sociology, Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research, Permoserstr. 15, 04318 Leipzig, Germany; 49 (341) 235 1746; fax: 49 (341) 235 1836; nature.culture@ufz.de; <www.berghahnbooks.com/journals/nc>.

Social Thought and Research (STAR) is an annual publication edited by graduate students at the University of Kansas. The journal seeks to publish current issues in sociological studies as well as interdisciplinary research. This year, the journal invites papers that explore the themes of crime, punishment, and inequality. Submissions that focus on the relationship between economic inequality and incarceration, as well as other topic areas are also welcome. Deadline: May 1, 2008. Contact: starjournal@ku.edu; <web.ku.edu/~starjrn/index.html>.

Meetings

103rd Annual Meeting of the Organization of American Historians (OAH), April 7-10, 2010, Washington, DC. Theme: “American Culture, American Democracy.” The program committee seeks a wide-ranging program that will highlight the culture and cultures of the United States and how those have shaped the practice of American democracy. We look for proposals that cover the full chronological

sweep of the American past, from pre-Columbian years to the 21st century, and the rich thematic diversity that has come to characterize contemporary American history writing and teaching. The program aims to include those teaching at universities, colleges, and community colleges, as well as independent scholars. The call for papers and a link to the proposal system is available at <www.oah.org/meetings/2010>. Deadline: February 15, 2009.

Eighteenth Annual Conference of the Global Awareness Society International, May 21-24, 2009, Washington, DC. Papers from all disciplines are invited for presentation. The central focus of the conference will address how globalization impacts various peoples and systems of the world. Globalization is broadly defined to include an array of issues that incorporate a global, international, or cross-cultural component. Contact: George Agbango, Department of Political Science, Bloomsburg University, Bloomsburg, PA 17815; gagbango@bloomu.edu. Put GASI in the subject line. Deadline: March 3, 2009. For more information, visit <orgs.bloomu.edu/gasi>.

Fifth International Congress of Qualitative Inquiry, May 20-23, 2009, University of Illinois-Urbana Champaign. Theme: “Advancing Human Rights through Qualitative Research.” The 2009 Congress will offer scholars the opportunity to form coalitions and engage in debate and dialogue on how qualitative

research can be used to bridge gaps in cultural and linguistic understandings. Contributors are invited to experiment with new methodologies, and new presentation formats. For more information, visit <www.icqi.org>.

North American Housing and HIV/AIDS Research Summit, Mobilizing Knowledge: Housing is HIV Prevention and Care, June 3-5, 2009, Double Tree Hotel Crystal City, Washington, DC. Theme: “Examining the Evidence: The Impact of Housing on HIV Prevention and Care.” The Housing and HIV/AIDS Research Summit series is an interdisciplinary, interactive forum for the presentation of research findings on the relationship of housing status and HIV prevention and care, coupled with dialogue on public policy implications and strategies among researchers, policy makers, and providers and consumers of HIV housing and services. The conveners invite abstracts presenting the results of scientific research, program evaluation, community-based interventions, and public policy strategies. Both research and policy abstracts are encouraged, and abstracts may be submitted for oral or poster presentations. Abstracts are due January 15, 2009. View the call for abstracts at <www.nationalaidshousing.org/PDF/CFA.pdf>. Contact: nahc@nationalaidshousing.org.

Science & Technology in Society: An International, Interdisciplinary, Graduate Student Conference, March 28-29, 2009, AAAS Headquarters, Washington,

DC. The Conference of Science & Technology in Society provides a professional and interactive venue for graduate students from Science & Technology Policy (STP), Science & Technology Studies (STS), and related fields. The organizing committee’s primary goal is to create a forum that encourages intellectual exchange between STP and STS by assembling panels around similar themes. The agenda will emphasize international perspectives of science and technology. Submit abstracts and contact information (with affiliation) via email to stabstract@gmail.com by December 29, 2008. Information concerning area lodging and registration will be posted on the conference website. A small number of travel grants will be available on a competitive basis. For more information, visit <www.stglobal.org>.

Sixth Annual Social Theory Forum, April 8-9, 2009, University of Massachusetts-Boston. Theme: “Integration, Globalization and Racialization: Theories and Perspectives on Immigration.” This year’s conference will explore the relationship between immigration and the changing cultural, political, and social landscape of the global north. The conference organizers seek papers that use thick descriptions and rigorous analyses of the dynamics of immigration, especially to re-examine some of the guiding assumptions and core propositions of modern social theory. The conference will feature both invited and submitted papers and presentations. Send a one-page abstract

announcements



Critical Demography Association

CDA a "SafePlace" for Researchers in the
Twenty-First Century



First Annual Meeting

The First Annual
Critical Demography Association Conference

will be held at the
State University of New York at Albany

on
March 6 - 7, 2009.

Conference theme is a
"SAFEPLACE"

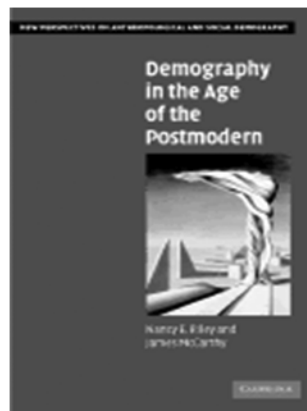
for innovative ideas on the study of population.

This conference calls to action researchers who think outside of traditional demographic paradigms. Moreover, to promote critical demographic discourse and interdisciplinary exchange free from the restrictions of conventional demography. The program consists of guest speakers, lead discussants, presentations, panels, round tables, full lunch and a dinner reception.

Special Keynote Speaker

Dr. Nancy E. Riley
Leading Author
of

Demography in the Age of the Postmodern



Critical Demography Registration

Join the CDA Today!

Apply Online for Membership
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<http://www.albany.edu/~hdh/criticaldemography/index.html>

Phone: 518.437.3625

Fax: 518.442.4936

E-mail: CDPS@uamail.albany.edu

Deadline for Advanced Payment is
February 20, 2009.

Registration at the Conference is an
additional \$20.00.

Use **PAYPAL** for a secure registration & payment option via
<http://www.albany.edu/~hdh/criticaldemography/index.html>

Dr. Horton



"CDA is about
Transnational
Exchange"

Dr. Hayward Derrick Horton
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Webpage: www.albany.edu/~hdh/

Dr. Horton is the founder of the Global Center For Critical Demography and Public Sociology. Furthermore, he is the father of the *Critical Demography Paradigm*. Please direct any questions or correspondence regarding the conference to his attention at CDPS@uamail.albany.edu.

Call for Abstracts:

Researchers from any discipline are encouraged to submit an abstract for the conference. CDA is seeking fresh, new ideas to add to the projects extensive repertoire.

Will that be you?

Please submit abstracts via the
Critical Demography website

<http://www.albany.edu/~hdh/criticaldemography/index.html>

Deadline January 15, 2009.

Conference Highlights and Reasons to Register Today

This conference lays the foundation for selecting members of the *Editorial Board* for the *Journal of Critical Demography*. Current scholars are offered prestigious opportunities to participate in critical thinking and application of fresh, new, demographic thought by joining CDA and participating in the conference. In addition, membership and participation provides *transnational recognition* as a demographic scholar and interdisciplinary educator in the Twenty-First Century. Furthermore, the conference allows participation in *strategic planning* for future *elections* of the Critical Demography Associations officers.

The CDA meeting is sponsored by the Global Center for Critical Demography And Public Sociology

The Global Center For Critical Demography and Public Sociology
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CDA a "SafePlace" for
Researchers in the
Twenty-First Century



announcements

or proposals as email attachment (MS Word Format) to Jorge.Capetillo@umb.edu or Glenn.Jacobs@umb.edu. Deadline: January 15, 2009. Contact: Social Theory Forum, Department of Sociology, University of Massachusetts-Boston, 100 Morrissey Blvd., Boston, MA 02125.

Thirty-First Annual North American Labor History Conference, October 22-24, 2009, Wayne State University. Theme: "Knowledge, Work, and Class." The program committee encourages comparative and interdisciplinary scholarship from a range of national and international contexts, the integration of public historians and community and labor activists into conference sessions, and the use of differing session formats. It encourages sessions that address the theme from perspectives of gender, race, ethnicity, and sexuality. Proposals due: March 23, 2009. Contact: Janine Lanza, North American Labor History Conference, Department of History, 3094 Faculty Administration Building, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202; (313) 577-2525; fax: (313) 577-6987; nalhc@wayne.edu.

Meetings

February 5-8, 2009. Sociologists for Women in Society 2009 Winter Meeting, Savannah, GA. Theme: "Reflecting Back and Moving Forward: Milestone and Mountains on the Road to Equality." For more information, visit www.soc-women.org.

March 6-7, 2009. Critical Demography Association Annual Conference, State University of New York-Albany. Theme: "A Safeplace for Innovative Ideas on the Study of Population." Critical Demographers will share their work and accomplishments, as well as have the opportunity to network. For more information, visit www.albany.edu/~hdh/criticaldemography/index.html.

March 28-29, 2009. Science & Technology in Society, AAAS Headquarters, Washington, DC. The conference provides a professional and interactive venue for graduate students from Science & Technology Policy (STP), Science & Technology Studies (STS), and related fields. Contact: stabstract@gmail.com; www.stglobal.org.

April 2-5, 2009. Midwest Sociological Society Annual Meeting, Des Moines Marriott Downtown, Des Moines, IA. Theme:

"Teaching Sociological Scholarship." For more information, visit www.TheMSS.org.

April 8-9, 2009. Sixth Annual Social Theory Forum, University of Massachusetts-Boston. Theme: "Integration, Globalization and Racialization: Theories and Perspectives on Immigration." This year's conference will explore the relationship between immigration and the changing cultural, political, and social landscape of the global North. Contact: Social Theory Forum, Department of Sociology, University of Massachusetts-Boston, 100 Morrissey Blvd., Boston, MA 02125.

April 24, 2009. Women in Politics-Global Perspectives Conference, Ohio State University. Themes include women and democracy, national security, and conflict, women's global organizing, and women in politics gaining access, changing institutions. For more information, visit www.sociology.osu.edu/wip/index.php.

May 20-23, 2009. Fifth International Congress of Qualitative Inquiry, University of Illinois-Urbana Champaign. Theme: "Advancing Human Rights Through Qualitative Research." For more information, visit www.icqi.org.

May 21-24, 2009. Global Awareness Society International's 18th International Interdisciplinary Conference, Grand Hyatt Hotel, Washington, DC. Theme: "Globalization: The Challenge of Prosperity and Inequality." Contact: Ransford Palmer at RPalmer805@aol.com or George Agbango at gagbango@bloomu.edu. For more information, visit orgs.bloomu.edu/gasi.

May 21-24, 2009. Eighteenth Annual Conference of the Global Awareness Society International, Washington, DC. The central focus of the conference will address how globalization impacts various peoples and systems of the world. Globalization is broadly defined to include an array of issues that incorporate a global, international, or cross-cultural component. Contact: George Agbango, Department of Political Science, Bloomsburg University, Bloomsburg, PA 17815; gagbango@bloomu.edu; orgs.bloomu.edu/gasi.

June 3-5, 2009. North American Housing and HIV/AIDS Research Summit, Mobilizing Knowledge: Housing is HIV Prevention and Care, Double Tree Hotel Crystal City, Washington, DC. Theme: "Examining the Evidence: The Impact of Housing on HIV Prevention and Care." The Housing and

HIV/AIDS Research Summit series is for the presentation of research findings on the relationship of housing status and HIV prevention and care, coupled with dialogue on public policy implications and strategies. Contact: nahc@nationalaidshousing.org; www.nationalaidshousing.org/PDF/CFA.pdf.

October 22-24, 2009. 31st Annual North American Labor History Conference, Wayne State University. Theme: "Knowledge, Work, and Class." Contact: Janine Lanza, Coordinator, North American Labor History Conference, Department of History, 3094 Faculty Administration Building, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202; (313) 577-2525; fax: 313 577-6987; nalhc@wayne.edu.

November 12-15, 2009. 1989: The Fall of the Berlin Wall, Twenty Years After, Laguna Beach, CA. It is time to ask the big questions: Just what have been the repercussions--politically, socially, culturally and economically of the post-1989 transformations? And why has there been such divergence in outcomes among the affected countries? Contact: Nina Bandelj at nbandelj@uci.edu or Dorothy Solinger at dorjso@uci.edu; <http://www.democ.uci.edu/>.

April 7-10, 2010. 103rd Annual Meeting of the Organization of American Historians, Washington, DC. Theme: "American Culture, American Democracy." For more information, visit www.oah.org/meetings/2010.

Funding

2009 NIH Director's New Innovator Awards. The New Innovator Awards are part of the NIH Roadmap for Medical Research and supports exceptionally creative scientists who take highly innovative, potentially high-impact approaches to major challenges in biomedical or behavioral research. The awards provide up to \$1.5 million in direct costs and are for early career investigators who have not received an NIH regular research (R01) or similar NIH grant. NIH expects to make up to 24 New Innovator Awards. The New Innovator Award competition proposal submission period is from December 15, 2008, to January 15, 2009. For more information, visit nihroadmap.nih.gov/newinnovator.

NIH Transformative R01 Program. The NIH's new Transformative R01 Program (T-R01s) will allow highly creative, "out-of-

the-box" projects to be supported. The T-R01 Program represents a High Risk/High Reward Demonstration Project in which novel approaches to peer review and program management are to be piloted. The application submission period is from December 29, 2008, to January 29, 2009. For more information, visit nihroadmap.nih.gov/T-R01.

Samuel DuBois Cook Postdoctoral Fellowship. The Center for the Study of Race, Ethnicity, and Gender in the Social Sciences (REGSS), an affiliate of the Social Science Research Institute at Duke University, announces the establishment of the Samuel DuBois Cook Postdoctoral Fellowship. Scholars interested in the study of race, ethnicity, and the intersection of gender with race and ethnicity, are invited to apply for this one-year fellowship. Postdoctoral fellows teach one course during the year, present their research at one of the center's monthly research colloquia, and devote the rest of their time to research and writing. For more information, visit portal.ssrri.duke.edu/NewsandEvents/Lists/News/DispForm.aspx?ID=72.

Sloan Work-Family Career Development Grant Program. The Alfred P. Sloan Foundation announces the availability of Work-Family Career Development Grants. This program will award grants to up to five junior faculty members who are investigating important work and family questions. The level of support is \$45,000 per grant recipient. More information about these grants, including eligibility requirements, nomination deadlines, and application procedures, can be obtained by visiting: www.sloan.org/assets/files/christensen/2009workfamilycareergrants_callforproposals.pdf. Contact: work-family-grant@sas.upenn.edu.

STPP Postdoctoral Fellowship Program. The Science, Technology, and Public Policy (STPP) Program in the Ford School of Public Policy at the University of Michigan seeks to fill one postdoctoral fellow position (for two years in residence) starting fall 2009. STPP Fellows are expected to perform research in some aspect of science and technology policy, teach courses in science and technology policy, help to organize a seminar series, and work with faculty to develop the STPP program. Applicants should be recent recipients of the doctoral degree with demonstrated interest in science and technology policy. Awardees will be expected to be in residence in Ann Arbor, MI, for the time of their award and be an active colleague within UM. Applications due in January. Contact: STPP Fellow Search, Attn: Bonnie Roberts, Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy, University of Michigan, 735 S. State Street, 4204 Weill Hall, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-3091; (734) 615-6942; fisherb@umich.edu; stpp.fordschool.umich.edu.

The Teagle Foundation announces two new Requests for Proposals that invite four-year colleges and universities, as well as other institutions concerned with undergraduate liberal education, to develop projects that have the potential to advance student learning. Awards for Systematic Improvement in Student Learning: www.teagle.org/grantmaking/rfp/2008_rfp_systematic%20improvement.pdf. Fresh Thinking Working Groups on "Big Questions and the Disciplines": www.teagle.org/grantmaking/rfp/2008_bqdisciplines.pdf.

Competitions

2009 Illinois Qualitative Dissertation Award. The 2009 award, co-sponsored with Sage Publications, will be made at the 5th International Congress of Qualitative Inquiry, May 20-23, 2009. For more information, visit: www.c4qi.org/award.html. Submissions should be sent to: Illinois Qualitative Dissertation Award Committee, The Center for Qualitative Inquiry, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Gregory Hall, Room 103 (mc-462), 810 South Wright St, Urbana, IL

61801. Deadline: February 1, 2009.

MSS Student Paper Competition. The Midwest Sociological Society announces its 47th Annual Student Paper Competition in honor of Don Martindale. The competition is open to all student members of the Midwest Sociological Society. Graduate and undergraduate papers are judged in separate divisions with up to three prizes in each division. Prizes consist of a waiver of the MSS Annual Meeting registration fee plus \$100, \$150, or \$250 to be used to defray the costs of attending the meeting. Contact: Jean Van De Linder at (405)744-4613; jean.van_delinder@okstate.edu; www.themss.org/STUDENTpage.html. Deadline: January 8, 2009.

In the News

Aging and the Life Course

Corey Keyes, Emory University, was quoted in an article about longevity from *Prevention* magazine, available on MSN's "Health and Fitness" website on October 30.

Brian Powell, Indiana University, was cited in an October 3 syndicated Life-While article about baby boomers and parenting. The article appeared on the websites of radio stations nationwide. Powell conducted research that found that, on average, older parents provide more resources for their children.

Virginia Rutter, Framingham State College, was quoted in a news brief about online dating and seniors in the October 6 *Indianapolis Star*.

Kay Trimberger, Sonoma State University, was quoted in a *New York Times* News Service article about the social connectedness of single senior women. The article was published in *The San Diego Union-Tribune* on October 5.

Alcohol, Drugs, and Tobacco

Stephen Bahr and **John Hoffman**, both of Brigham Young University, were quoted in an October 2 *Salt Lake Tribune* article regarding their research about drug use by religious youth.

H. Wesley Perkins, Hobart and William Smith Colleges, was quoted in the August 11 *Daily Progress* about a study he co-authored demonstrating marked reductions in negative consequences due to drinking following a social norms intervention. His study was also reported in the *Chronicle of Higher Education* news blog the same day.

Children and Youth

Mark Regnerus, University of Texas-Austin, **Peter Bearman**, Columbia University, and **Hannah Brückner**, Yale University, were cited in the November 3 issue of *The New Yorker* in an article about evangelical teens and pregnancy.

Amy Schalet, University of Massachusetts-Amherst, authored an opinion piece about teenagers and contraception for the October 9 *Washington Post*.

Karen Sternheimer, University of Southern California, was quoted in an October 28 article in *The Press-Enterprise* about the case of a missing teenager.

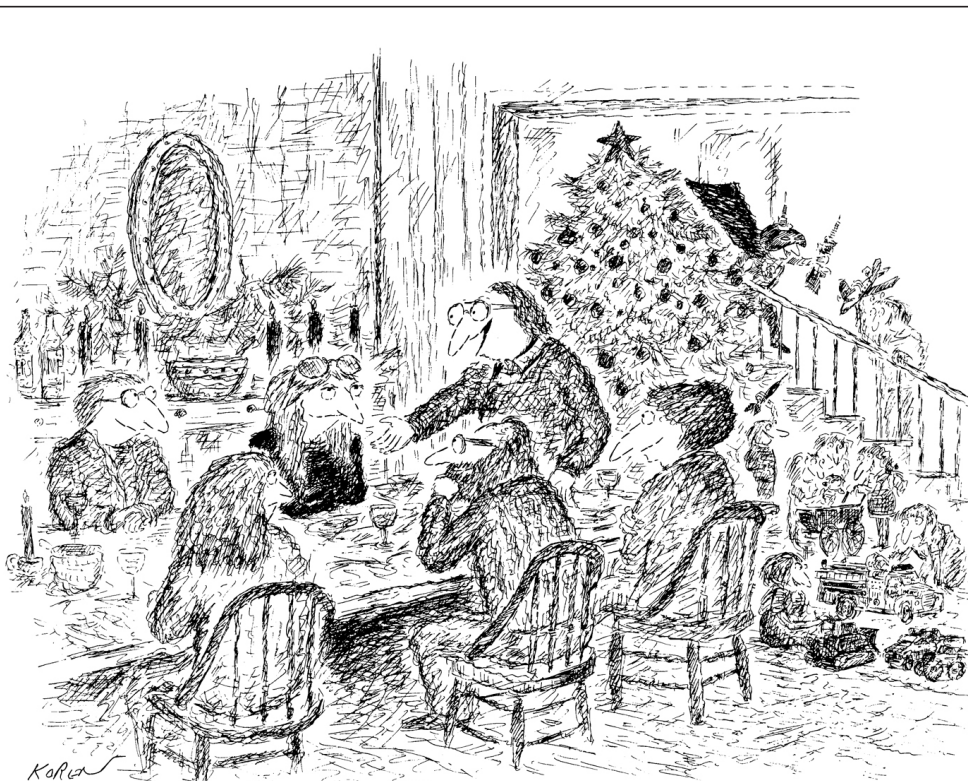
Community and Urban Sociology

Derek S. Hyra, George Washington University, was quoted in an October 16 *New York Times* article about displacement in Upper Manhattan.

Communication and Information Technologies

Andrew Jones, California State University-Fresno, was quoted in a November 1 *Fresno Bee* article about accessibility and the digital television transition.

Eva Kahana, Case Western Reserve University, was quoted in a September 23 *Cleveland Plain-Dealer* article about technology and the elderly.



"Catherine would like to share some holiday thoughts with us on the subject of gender-neutral toys."

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.

announcements

Eric Klinenberg, New York University, was quoted in an October 10 *New York Times* article about increased news consumption.

Barry Wellman, University of Toronto, had his research on technology and family relationships described within *The Washington Post* on October 20. He was a co-author of a report published by the Pew Internet and American Life Project that found that the Internet and cell phones may strengthen families.

Crime, Law, and Deviance

Amie Nielsen, University of Miami, was quoted in an October 30 *Miami Herald* article about increasing property crime in south Florida.

Harland Prechel, Texas A&M University, was a guest on the community radio program *Biased Transmission* on KEOS-FM in Bryan, TX, on September 3 to discuss his National Science Foundation-funded research, "The Organizational and Political-legal Causes of Corporate Financial Malfeasance."

Mary Romero, Arizona State University, was quoted in the October 5 *Arizona Republic* in an article about racial profiling. She suggested that Latinos may be targeted as sheriff's deputies search for illegal immigrants.

Richard Rosenfeld, University of Missouri-St. Louis, was quoted in an October 9 *New York Times* article about the link between crime and the economy. He was cited on the same topic in an October 21 Reuters article.

Greg Scott, DePaul University, was featured in an October 16 Chicago Public Radio segment about his research on prostitution and drug dealing in Chicago.

Chris Uggen, University of Minnesota, was quoted in an October 16 post about outlaws on *The New York Times*' "Freakonomics" blog.

Sociology of Culture

Kathleen Blee, University of Pittsburgh, was quoted in a November 2 article about rural skinheads in *The Jackson Sun*.

David Grazian, University of Pennsylvania, was quoted in an October 23 *New York Times* article about the continuing popularity of television shows featuring the escapades of the wealthy, despite the economic downturn.

Laura Hansen, University of Massachusetts-Boston, was quoted in an October 19 *Boston Globe* article about the disappearing stigma of begging.

Anthony Synnott, Concordia University, was quoted in *The New York Times* in an October 29 article about increasing interest in the study of ugliness as compared to beauty.

Economic Sociology

Joanne Belknap, University of Colorado-Boulder, was quoted in *The Colorado Springs Gazette* in an October 31 article about the impact of financial woes on domestic violence rates.

Daniel Bell, Harvard University, was cited in an October 21 *Washington Post* editorial for his book *The Cultural Contradictions of Capitalism*.

Dalton Conley, New York University, was quoted in an October 18 *New York Times* article about the social effects of a bad economy.

Dan Cornfield, Vanderbilt University, was quoted in the October 4 *Tennessean* in an article about poverty.

Wendy Espeland, Northwestern University, authored an opinion piece about the \$700 billion financial bailout, published in *The Boston Globe* on October 9.

David Grusky, Stanford University, was quoted in *The Globe and Mail* on October 28 in a commentary about today's economy and materialism.

Christopher Jencks, Harvard University, authored an essay on "Reinventing the American Dream" in the October 17 issue of *The Chronicle Review*. The essay was adapted from a talk he gave at the 2008 ASA Annual Meeting.

Kevin Leicht, University of Iowa, was quoted in an October 9 LiveScience.com story about the middle class and the American dream. The syndicated article also appeared on the *U.S. News & World Report* website on October 9.

Sociology of Education

Debra Guckenheimer, **Sarah Fenstermaker**, and **John Mohr**, all of University of California-Santa Barbara, and **Joseph Castro**, University of California-San Francisco, had their research on the attitudes of academic administrators regarding the role of faculty in shared governance featured in an August 4 *Inside Higher Ed* article and a September editorial in *New York Academe*.

Mark Oromaner, New York City, was quoted in the August 3 edition of the *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle* concerning ethical issues facing the Board of Trustees of Monroe Community College.

Emotions

Yang Yang, University of Chicago, was quoted about her happiness research in "Triage," a blog from *The Chicago Tribune*. The October 21 post cited Yang's article in the April *American Sociological Review*.

Sociology of Family

John P. Robinson, University of Maryland, and **Edward O. Laumann**, University of Chicago, were quoted in an October 27 post on *The New York Times*' "Well" blog regarding infidelity and the scientific study of marriage.

Pepper Schwartz, University of Washington, was quoted about leaving a long-term marriage in an October 21 *Toronto Sun* article on Madonna's divorce.

Lisa Stroschein, University of Alberta, was quoted in an October 20 *USA Today* article regarding research about the strain that children with ADHD place on marriages. Her study did not find higher divorce rates for parents of these children.

International Migration

Douglas Massey, Princeton University, was cited in an October 22 syndicated editorial about immigration that appeared in newspapers nationwide.

Medical Sociology

Troy Duster, New York University, authored an article in the October 10 *Chronicle of Higher Education* regarding the ethical considerations of brain imaging studies.

Lori Hunter, University of Colorado-Boulder, was interviewed by *Earth & Sky*, an international radio science program, on October 28 regarding her research on HIV/AIDS and the natural environment in rural South Africa.

Paul Starr, Princeton University, had his book, *The Social Transformation of American Medicine*, named as one of the five best books on the history of medicine in the October 4 *Wall Street Journal*.

Organizations, Occupations & Work

Mary Benin, Arizona State University, was quoted about mothers working part time in an October 20 *Arizona Republic* article.

Elizabeth Bernstein, Barnard College, offered a sociological vantage point on prostitution in the CNBC special, *Dirty Money: The Business of High End Prostitution*, which aired on November 11. Bernstein is the author of *Temporarily Yours: Intimacy, Authenticity, and the Commerce of Sex*.

Shelley Correll, Stanford University, was quoted in an October 30 Forbes.com story about working mothers. She discussed the efforts that European countries have taken to increase the workforce participation of mothers.

Alexandra Kalev, University of Arizona, and **Frank Dobbin**, Harvard University, were cited in an October 5 *Virginian-Pilot* article for their research on diversity training programs in the workplace. Dobbin was quoted in an article on the same topic within the November issue of *T + D* magazine.

Kristen Schilt, University of Chicago, was cited in an October 3 *Time* magazine article about the gender pay gap. Schilt co-authored research about the experiences of transgender people in the labor force. The Associated Press covered the research in an October 19 article that appeared in *The Seattle Post-Intelligencer* and other newspapers.

Mady Segal, University of Maryland, was quoted in an October 16 National Public Radio segment about the unemployment rates of military spouses.

Political Sociology

Wayne Baker, University of Michigan, was cited in October 26 and November 2 *Washington Post* articles about voter values. Baker is author of *America's Crisis of Values: Reality and Perception*.

David Brady, Duke University, was quoted in an October 23 Associated Press article about religious social activists raising poverty as an election issue. The article was published by *USA Today* and a number of other media outlets.

Monte Bute, Metropolitan State University, had his op-ed "Can Obama Lose?" about the candidate's strategy to not use lawn signs published in the October 8 *Star Tribune*.

Bruce Carruthers, Northwestern University, was quoted in an October 20 *Chicago Tribune* article discussing the McCain campaign's claims that Obama is a socialist.

Jonathan Cordero, California Lutheran University, was quoted about the strain on relationships that election seasons can create in a November 2 *Ventura County Star* article.

Sarah Cowan, University of California-Berkeley, had an Op-Chart article in the November 2 *New York Times* that highlighted her findings on voter influence in the electoral college. The piece shows a map of the United States with each state sized according to its influence in the presidential election.

Chandler Davidson, Rice University, was quoted in the November/December issue of *Mother Jones* in an article about vote suppression.

Peter Dreier, Occidental College, has been a regular columnist and commentator during the election season for *The Huffington Post* and *The Nation* magazine.

What has happened since Kai Erikson, Robert Jay Lifton, and others published their famous but controversial accounts of the destruction of Buffalo Creek, West Virginia?

After the Disaster: Re-creating Community and Well-Being at Buffalo Creek Since the Notorious Coal-Mining Disaster in 1972 by ASA member T.P. Schwartz-Barcott, PhD

Just published by Cambria Press Amherst, New York

Available through Cambriapress.com (with an ASA member discount), Amazon.com, and similar websites.

zine, writing about political, economic, and social issues. In *The Nation*, Dreier discussed the Republican Party's orchestrated attack on community organizers (September 5), the growing number of elected officials with backgrounds in community organizing (September 8), the dramatic increase in student and youth groups working to register and turnout out young voters (September 15), and the controversy over a plan by the Michigan GOP to keep people who lost their homes to foreclosure from voting (September 22). Dreier's columns in *The Huffington Post* addressed Bush's financial bailout plan (September 23), the backlash against Palin's attack on community organizing (September 26), McCain's voting record on veteran's issues (September 28), the mortgage mess (September 30), a grassroots campaign about housing issues in Los Angeles (October 3), and the Kingston Trio and the Red Scare (October 13).

Reynolds Farley, University of Michigan, was quoted in a November 2 *Los Angeles Times* article about questions that the presidential election will decide. Farley commented on changing attitudes surrounding race.

Gary Alan Fine, Northwestern University, was quoted in an October 18 *Chicago Tribune* article about the public's interest in election politics.

Cheryl Townsend Gilkes, Colby College, was quoted in an article about politics and the black church in the November 1 *Cleveland Plain-Dealer*.

Neil Gross, University of British Columbia, and **Solon Simmons**, George Mason University, were cited in an October 15 opinion column in *USA Today* for their research on the political views of university professors.

Carol Joffe, University of California-Davis, commented on the sociological factors associated with an abortion-related proposition in California in an October 27 *San Diego Union-Tribune* article.

D. Michael Lindsay, Rice University, commented on the political activity of American evangelicals in 2008 for several media outlets including *USA Today*

(August 29), Reuters (August 30), the French daily *La Tribune* (September 12), *The Christian Science Monitor* (October 8), and Voice of America (August 29). He was also quoted about the presidential election and "culture war" in a November 2 Reuters article.

Jeff Manza, New York University, was quoted in an October 14 *South Florida Sun Sentinel* article about the eligibility of felons to vote in Florida.

Mark Oromaner, New York City, had his letter concerning similarities between candidate Sarah Palin and candidate George W. Bush published in the September 11 edition of *AM-New York*.

Andrew Perrin, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, was quoted about race in the presidential election in a November 3 article in *The Fayetteville Observer*. The article Perrin wrote for the fall *Contexts* magazine was the subject of a November 3 LiveScience.com article that was published on the Yahoo! News and *U.S. News & World Report* websites. Perrin was also quoted in an October 30 CNN.com article about the potentially confusing nature of some complicated ballots.

Michael Rosenfeld, Stanford University, was cited in an October 19 article about race and the 2008 presidential election in *The News Journal*.

Pepper Schwartz, University of Washington, was quoted in an October 29 *Miami Herald* story about navigating political viewpoints in relationships.

Tom Steiger, Indiana State University, was quoted in an October 31 article about the battleground state of Indiana on ABCNews.com.

Robb Willer, University of California-Berkeley, was quoted in an October 28 *San Francisco Chronicle* article about last-minute political smears in the 2008 presidential election.

Sociology of Religion

Christopher Bader, Baylor University, was quoted in an October 12 National Public Radio broadcast regarding his research on American religious attitudes.

RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY

Ramapo College of New Jersey is located in the beautiful foothills of the Ramapo Valley Mountains, approximately 25 miles northwest of New York City. Ramapo College is a comprehensive institution of higher education dedicated to the promotion of teaching and learning within a strong liberal arts based curriculum, thus earning the designation "New Jersey's Public Liberal Arts College." Its curricular emphasis includes the liberal arts and sciences, social sciences, fine and performing arts, and the professional programs within a residential and sustainable living and learning environment. Organized into thematic learning communities, Ramapo College provides academic excellence through its interdisciplinary curriculum, international education, intercultural understanding and experiential learning opportunities.

Tenure Track Position - Fall 2009

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF SOCIOLOGY

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REQUIREMENTS: Ph.D. in Sociology, previous teaching and research experience.

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Attach vita, cover letter, statement of teaching philosophy, research interests and a list of three references to your completed application. Hard copies of resumes will not be accepted. Since its beginning, Ramapo College has had an intercultural/international mission. Please tell us how your background, interest and experience can contribute to this mission, as well as to the specific position for which you are applying. Review of applications will begin immediately and continue until the position is filled. Position offers excellent state benefits.

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RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY

 announcements

Roger Finke, Pennsylvania State University, was quoted in an October 12 *Arizona Republic* article about the growing popularity of Latin Mass.

Samuel C. Heilman, Queens College and CUNY-Graduate Center, was quoted in an article in *The News & Observer* on October 5 regarding a free DVD insert about "Radical Islam's War Against the West." He is an authority on Orthodox Jewish movements.

D. Michael Lindsay, Rice University, was cited in an October 8 *Austin American-Statesman* article in the "Of Sacred and Secular" blog. Lindsay offered analysis of a poll of religious youth about their political views, and was quoted in *The Dallas Morning News* on October 8 on the same topic. Lindsay also was quoted in an October 11 *Dallas Morning News* article about Rev. Joel Osteen's decision to charge money for "worship events" in cities around the country. He was quoted in an October 18 Associated Press story about the lack of evangelical representation in journalism. The story appeared on CBSNews.com, in *Editor & Publisher*, and in a number of newspapers across the country.

Jen'nan Ghazal Read, Duke University, authored an opinion piece in the October 3 *News & Observer* regarding a free DVD insert in the newspaper that contained anti-Muslim propaganda. She was quoted about misperceptions of Muslim Americans in an October 23 post on *The Chicago Tribune's* "The Seeker" blog. Her article on American Muslims in the fall *Contexts* magazine was reported by LiveScience.com on October 30.

Christian Smith, University of Notre Dame, was cited in an October 4 *Deseret News* article regarding his research on teens and religion.

Rodney Stark, Baylor University, was cited in an October 28 *Vancouver Sun* article about science and religion.

Race, Gender, and Class

Abby L. Ferber, University of Colorado-Denver, authored an opinion piece about racism posted on *The Huffington Post* on October 30.

Rachel E. Luft, University of New Orleans, was quoted in an October 18 *Times-Picayune* article about the shifting racial landscape in New Orleans.

Racial and Ethnic Minorities

Mary Campbell, University of Iowa, was cited in an October 9 *News-Press* article for her work on a study of affirmative action and stigma. Campbell was a co-author of the study, published in the December *California Law Review*.

Eric Grodsky, University of Minnesota-Twin Cities, and **Demetra Kalogrides**, University of California-Davis, were cited in an October 9 *Inside Higher Ed* article about their research on college admissions policies and affirmative action. The research was published in the *American Journal of Education*.

Orlando Patterson, Harvard University, authored an article about "The New Mainstream" in the November 10 issue of *Newsweek*. The article examined what a victory for Barack Obama would mean for the problem of race in America.

Ruben Rumbaut, University of California-Irvine, and **Alejandro Portes**, Princeton University, were cited for their research on the children of immigrants in an article posted on MSNBC.com on October 14. Portes was interviewed in an October 14 segment on NBC's *Nightly News* about increasing diversity in America.

Carl Taylor, Michigan State University, was quoted in an October 8 ESPN.com article about the O.J. Simpson verdict. Taylor said that the verdict represented closure for "traditional white America," but not for African Americans.

Sociology of Sex and Gender

Dalton Conley, New York University, was quoted in an October 17 *Newsweek*.com article about men's participation in voting.

Barbara Risman, University of Illinois-Chicago, was quoted in an October 8 Reuters article about Sarah Palin's appearance and whether it would influence votes in the presidential race.

Sociology of Sexualities

Kathleen Bogle, LaSalle University, was cited for her book, *Hooking Up*, in an October 7 *Newsweek* article about the "pornification" of America.

Sociological Practice and Public Sociology

Terry Besser, Iowa State University, was quoted in an October 3 *Des Moines Register* article about the potential for recovery in a local town struck by floods. Besser has studied the effects of natural disasters in Iowa.

James Alan Fox and **Jack Levin**, both of Northeastern University, were quoted in an October 16 *Boston Globe* article about the "Immoral Boston" tour that they created. The article referenced that the tour was given during ASA's 2008 Annual Meeting in Boston.

Teaching and Learning

Chad M. Hanson, Casper College, authored a commentary in the October 31 edition of *The Chronicle of Higher Education* about the benefits of a community college career.

Andrew Perrin, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, was cited in *The News & Observer's* "Campus Notes" blog on October 10 for the blogging project he incorporated into his first-year seminar on "Citizenship and Society in the United States."

Visual Sociology

Karen Cerulo, Rutgers University, was featured in the November 15 edition of the online magazine *Glimpse*. She was interviewed regarding the ways in which colors and shapes influence the impact of flags and other symbols.

Pepper Schwartz, University of Washington, was quoted in the October 5 *USA Weekend* regarding the importance of image in dating.

Awards

Bette Dickerson, American University, received the Alice Paul Award for commitment to women's equality by the Women and Politics Institute and the Women's Initiative of American University.

Jon Hendricks, Oregon State University, has been recognized with the Robert W. Kleemeier society-wide research award by the Gerontological Society.

Shirley A. Jackson, Southern Connecticut State University, received an honorable mention from the CSA Sociological Abstracts Discovery Prize. She was also awarded the New England Sociological Association's Apple Award.

Susan S. Silbey, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, received a 2008 Guggenheim Fellowship Award from the John Simon Guggenheim Foundation. She will use the funds to research and write about trust and surveillance in the cultures of science.

Transitions

Monica J. Casper was appointed Professor of Social and Behavioral Sciences and Women's Studies and Director of Humanities, Arts, and Cultural Studies at Arizona State University's New College.

Billie Gastic has joined the Department of Public Policy and Public Affairs at the

McCormack Graduate School of Policy Studies at University of Massachusetts-Boston as an Assistant Professor.

Christopher M. Hill was appointed Director of the Oklahoma Criminal Justice Resource Center by the Oklahoma Sentencing Commission.

Ibtisam Ibrahim was appointed Assistant Professor of Sociology and Director of the Minor Program in Arab Studies at American University.

Natalia Ruiz-Junco and **Chenyang Xiao** have both been appointed Assistant Professors of Sociology at American University.

People

Sally T. Hillsman, American Sociological Association, was elected Chair of the Consortium of Social Science Associations' (COSSA) Executive Committee.

Gary Sandefur, University of Wisconsin-Madison, was elected to the Consortium of Social Science Associations' (COSSA) Board.

New Books

Daniel Béland, University of Calgary, and **Brian Gran**, Case Western Reserve University, Eds., *Public and Private Social Policy: Health and Pension Policies in a New Era* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2008).

Becky Brasfield, University of Illinois, *Oppression: Cause, Composition, Solution Publication Information* (VDM, 2008).

Monique Diderich, Shawnee State University, *Sibling Relationships in Step-Families: A Sociological Study* (Mellen Press, 2008).

Amin Ghaziani, Princeton University, *The Dividends of Dissent: How Conflict and Culture Work in Lesbian and Gay Marches on Washington* (University of Chicago Press, 2008).

Rubén Hernández-León, University of California-Los Angeles, *Metropolitan Migrants: The Migration of Urban Mexicans to the United States* (University of California Press, 2008).

Derek S. Hyra, George Washington University, *The New Urban Renewal: The Economic Transformation of Harlem and Bronzeville* (University of Chicago Press, 2008).

Linda Kalof, **Amy Dan**, and **Thomas Dietz**, all of Michigan State University, *Essentials of Social Research* (Open University Press/ McGraw-Hill, 2008).

Gerardo Marti, Davidson College, *Hollywood Faith: Holiness, Prosperity, and Ambition in a Los Angeles Church* (Rutgers University Press, 2008).

Stjepan G. Mestrovic, Texas A&M University, *Rules of Engagement? A Social Anatomy of an American War Crime--Operation Iron Triangle, Iraq* (Algora, 2008).

Richard Quinney *Field Notes* (Borderland Books/University of Wisconsin Press, 2008).

T.P. Schwartz-Barcott, Social Research Services, *After the Disaster: Re-Creating Community and Well-Being at Buffalo Creek Since the Notorious Coal-Mining Disaster in 1972* (Cambria Press, 2008).

Robert B. Smith, Social Structural Research, *Cumulative Social Inquiry: Transforming Novelty into Innovation* (Guilford Press, 2008).

Barbara Sutton, SUNY-Albany, **Sandra Morgen**, and **Julie Novkov**, Eds., *Security Disarmed: Critical Perspectives on Gender, Race, and Militarization* (Rutgers University Press, 2008).

Jose Zuniga, International Association of Physicians in AIDS Care, **Alan Whiteside**, University of KwaZulu-Natal, **Amin Ghaziani**, Princeton University, and **John G. Bartlett**, Johns Hopkins University, *A Decade of HAART: The Development and Global Impact of Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy* (Oxford University Press, 2008).

Other Organizations

Human Organization, Editor-In-Chief. The Society for Applied Anthropology (SfAA) announces a search for a new Editor-in-Chief of *Human Organization*, a journal that has been recognized as a leading scientific publication in applied anthropology since its founding in 1941. It is published four times annually and is directed toward interdisciplinary as well as anthropological audiences. The term for the new editor will begin January 1, 2011. The initial term of service will be three years. The term is renewable for one additional three-year period. The Editor-in-Chief also serves as a member of the Executive Committee of the Society for Applied Anthropology. Candidates for the position should be able to secure release time (where possible) and other institutional support to supplement SfAA resources, constitute an Editorial Board, promote and cultivate the journal, and offer editorial expertise and direction. Provide the Publications Committee early on with a letter of intent, which can help initiate discussion and provide potential applicants with necessary information. Deadline: September 15, 2009. Contact: Society for Applied Anthropology, HO Editor Search, PO Box 2436, Oklahoma City, OK 73101-2436; nesch@uky.edu. We encourage interested individuals to contact current editors David Griffith at griffithd@ecu.edu and Jeff Johnson at johnsonje@ecu.edu.

Caught in the Web

Memorial Conference Papers and Tilly Fund for Social Science History. The presentations and papers of the Hirschman Prize Ceremony and memorial conference in honor of Charles Tilly are now available online at <www.ssrc.org/hirschman/event/2008>. At the memorial conference, the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) and the Social Science History Association (SSHA) announced the creation of the Charles Tilly and Louise Tilly Fund for Social Science History <www.ssrc.org/donate/tillyfund>. Shortly after Tilly's death, the SSRC launched a web site of "Tributes to Charles Tilly" featuring essays by several of his close colleagues and former students and providing the opportunity to submit tributes. The site includes a page with "Annotated Links to Charles Tilly Resources" providing extensive information about Charles Tilly's life and work. Furthermore, the SSRC published an interactive version of Tilly's new article "Memorials to Credit & Blame." Visit the site at <www.ssrc.org/essays/tilly>.

New Programs

Animal Studies: Social Science and Humanities Perspectives, Michigan State University. The graduate specialization in Animal Studies: Social Science & Humanities Perspectives is designed for doctoral and master's students to explore the historical and social dimensions of the human-animal relationship from an interdisciplinary perspective. Students gain basic knowledge in the relationships between humans and other animals, develop an understanding of how humans and other animals are linked together in a vulnerable biosphere, examine the legal, philosophical and historical perspectives on the relationship between humans and other animals, and apply issues of the human-animal relationship to their home disciplines. This specialization is administered by the College of Social Science, with the Department of Sociology as the primary administrative unit. Students from any discipline are welcome. Contact: Linda Kalof, Department of Sociology, lkalof@msu.edu; <www.animalstudies.msu.edu>.

Summer Programs

Crime and Justice Summer Research Institute: Broadening Perspectives & Participation. July 6-24, 2009, Ohio State University. Faculty pursuing tenure and career success in research intensive institutions, academics transitioning from teaching to research institutions, and faculty members carrying out research in teaching contexts will be interested in this Summer Research Institute. The institute is designed to promote successful research projects and careers among faculty from underrepresented groups working in areas of crime and criminal justice. Each participant will complete an ongoing project in preparation for journal submission or agency funding review. Participants will gain information that will serve as a tool-kit tailored to successful navigation of the academic setting. The institute will culminate in a research symposium where participants present their completed research before a scholarly audience. Applications must be postmarked by February 6, 2009. Download the application form at <cjrc.osu.edu/rdcj-n/summerinstitute>. Contact: cjrcinstitute@osu.edu.

Project L/EARN. This program is an intensive, hands-on summer research training internship for undergraduate students from previously underrepresented groups in graduate schools and health research. Ten interns are selected annually from colleges and universities nationwide to participate in a ten-week residential internship at Rutgers University. During the summer, they obtain research skills and "hands-on" experience in health research through a combination of coursework on statistics, research methods, research writing, ethics and health topics, and an individual research project under the guidance of a distinguished faculty mentor at Rutgers University's Institute for Health, Health Care Policy and Aging Research. Faculty mentors represent a diverse array of disciplines, including health economics, medical sociology, medical anthropology, public health, social work, nursing, and health psychology; all head vigorous research programs. Each intern will be matched with a mentor whose work is most closely aligned with his or her particular interests, skills, and background. The internships provide students with a \$3,800 stipend, tuition, and room and board. Students also receive three academic credits for the program. Application deadline: February 17, 2009. Contact: Jane Miller or Diane Davis at plearn-info@ifh.rutgers.edu; <www.ihhpar.rutgers.edu/projectlearn>.

Research Experience for Undergraduates (REU) Program. The Disaster Research Center at the University of Delaware welcomes applications for the Fifth Annual Research Experience for Undergraduates (REU) Program. Ten students from a variety of disciplines will be selected to participate in a nine-week program providing hands-on research training and mentoring in social science aspects of disasters. A stipend and all transportation and lodging expenses are included. Students entering their junior or senior year in fall 2009 and students traditionally underrepresented in graduate schools are encouraged to apply. Students should have declared a social science major and/or completed at least 12 credits in the social sciences. Deadline for application: February 13, 2009. For program details and application, visit <www.udel.edu/DRC/REU>. Contact: Brittany Scott at (302) 831-6625; bscott@udel.edu.

Deaths

Heather Hartley, Portland State University, died October 4, 2008.

announcements

Obituaries

Felix M. Berardo
1934-2008

Felix Mario Berardo, Professor of Sociology Emeritus at the University of Florida, died quietly of a Glioblastoma Multiforme brain tumor on September 18, 2008, at his home in Gainesville, FL. He was born in Waterbury, CT, ninth in the twelve-child family of Italian immigrants Rocco and Maria Berardo. Felix, a superb story teller, had in his repertoire wondrous stories of his family, such as those of his father working several jobs to feed his family, of his repairing their shoes, his making wine, and so on.

Berardo served in the Air Force in Japan during the Korean War years. Upon returning he completed a Bachelor's degree in 1961. In a Sociology of the Family course, his performance so impressed Gladys Grove, who was substitute teaching at the University of Connecticut, that she encouraged and supported him to pursue graduate studies at Florida State University, where he earned a PhD in Sociology *summa cum laude* in 1965. Berardo, with his mentor, Ivan Nye, co-edited *Emerging Conceptual Frameworks in Family Analysis* in 1966. This work was selected in 2001 by the *Journal of Marriage and Family* as one of the 14 "twentieth century classics in family sociology." Nye also coauthored with Felix, in 1973, *The Family: Its Structure and Interaction*.

Felix Berardo was an internationally renowned scholar in Social Gerontology and in the Sociology of Marriage and the Family. He published widely in both areas. In addition to over 100 articles and chapters, he guest-edited several special issues of professional journals, and served as Editor of the *Journal of Marriage and Family*. He also served on the Publications Board and the Board of Directors of the National Council on Family Relations (NCFR). He was twice nominated for President of the NCFR, and was President of the Florida Council on Family Relations.

His work in gerontology concentrated primarily in the sociology of death and survival. He published his first research article on widowhood in 1967, a work still cited. The *Encyclopedia of Sociology* includes an article by Berardo on this subject. He was one of the few scholars whose work gave impetus to what later emerged as the death education movement in the United States. In recognition of his contributions to this area, he received the Arthur Peterson Award in Death Education in 1985. He combined these scholarly interests at the University of Florida teaching a very popular course on the Sociology of Death and Survivorship for over two decades. A third area of interest was that of life transitions. The several analyses he and his colleagues completed on age-dissimilar marriages fall into this category. They also relate to a fourth and more general area of concentration, namely, family gerontology, where he was able to simultaneously pursue his interest in family and the aging process. His work on privacy has received considerable acclaim.

Berardo was awarded the status of Fellow by the Gerontological Society of America. The National Council on Family Relations acknowledged the crucial importance of mentorship through "The Felix Berardo Mentorship Award" for faculty in the field.

Professor Berardo served as Associate Chair and later Chair of the Department of Sociology at the University of Florida. He relinquished that position in 1991. During his final illness Felix Berardo completed a book on the general topic of survivor education, titled *Living is Risky: Staying Alive in Spite of Ourselves* that, in the language for the general public, examines the factors that shape the quality and length of our lives. In the same period, he also published segments of his diary, *Reflections of an Aspiring Curmudgeon*. These significant works can

be acquired through Amazon.com.

Felix Berardo was famous among his peers and students for his directness and original thinking but most of all for the integrity that guided his career and his life through a long illness. A most talented teacher, he motivated generations of students to go into fields he practiced. He is survived by his sons Marcelino and Benito, his wife Donna Hodgins Berardo, his sisters Tess Ciccetti, Florence Malenfant, and Dorothy Montagano, and his granddaughters Maria and Anna.

Hernán Vera, University of Florida

Heather L. Hartley
1969-2008

Heather Hartley: mother, partner, mentor, teacher, scholar, activist, and friend, died October 4, 2008.

Heather Lynne Hartley was born on July 18, 1969, in St. Charles, MO. She earned her bachelors degree at the University of Missouri and her PhD in sociology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. There, she received a dissertation award for her research on the influence of managed care on certified nurse midwives.

Heather was a tenured professor of sociology at Portland State University where she earned a reputation for excellence in feminist pedagogy. Students and colleagues remember her as a wonderful listener, a community-builder, an LGBTQ ally, and a brilliant professor with a delightful sense of humor. During her nine-year stint at PSU, she introduced six new courses, and specialized in gender, health, and medicine.

Throughout her short career Heather was an ardent advocate for women's health, concerned about the expanding influence of medicine and its implications for all Americans. She was a creative and gifted medical sociologist, publishing in *Health, Sociology of Health and Illness, Journal of Health and Social Behavior, and Teaching Sociology*.

Heather was a public sociologist. She was a founding member of the New View Campaign, challenging the medicalization of sex. She also spent many hours speaking with journalists and penning opinion pieces about the expanding influence of medicine, drawing examples from direct-to-consumer advertising, to the recent social construction of FSD (female sexual dysfunction), to the pressures Americans feel to be efficient in their sleep.

Besides being a committed educator, a tireless activist, and an award-winning scholar, Heather was a warm and generous colleague, a dedicated mother and wife, and an inspiring humanist who cared deeply about the suffering of others. She is survived by her husband Jeff Gersh and her daughter Maya Hartley Gersh. Heather will be memorialized in the Portland State "Walk of the Heroines" and in a special session at the upcoming ASA Annual Meeting in San Francisco.

Meika Loe, Colgate University, with help from Peter Conrad, Tricia Drew, Kristin Barker, and Veronica Dujon

Dean Hoge
1937-2008

Dean R. Hoge, an eminent scholar of the study of religion in American society, died September 13, after a four month struggle with stomach cancer. He was 71 years old.

Dean Richard Hoge was born in New Knoxville, Ohio. He graduated from the Ohio State University with a BS in Architecture in 1960, *summa cum laude*. Searching for meaning in life, he decided to go to Harvard Divinity School where he earned a BD cum laude in 1964. He became more interested in sociology and transferred to the Department of Human Relations. Talcott Parsons and Robert Bellah were both interested in the place of religion and values in American life, and Dean learned much from them.

Hoge began his academic career in

1969 at Princeton Theological Seminary. He joined the Catholic University sociology faculty in 1974; he retired in 2006 as professor emeritus and a fellow in the Life Cycle Institute. He had chaired the Sociology Department and was Director of the Life Cycle Institute from 1999-2004.

At the time of his death he was President of the Society for the Scientific Study of Religion (SSSR). During what would have been his presidential address, colleagues paid tribute to his life and work with warmth, humor, and citations of his contributions to the study of religion in America. Hoge had served on the Board of the Association for the Sociology of Religion and as President of the Religious Research Association.

Hoge received many awards during his career including the Stuart Rice Award for Career Achievement from the District of Columbia Sociological Society; the Louis J. Lutzbetak Award for Exemplary Church Research from the Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate; the Academic Vice President's Award for Special Merit, Catholic University; the 1994 Distinguished Book Award from the Society for the Scientific Study of Religion for *Vanishing Boundaries*; and the best Professional Book of 1987 from the Catholic Press Association for *The Future of Catholic Leadership*. In 2008, he received the Pope John Paul II Seminary Leadership Award from the National Catholic Educational Association.

He authored and co-authored 25 books and more than 100 articles and chapters with subjects ranging from *Division in the Protestant House*, to *Evolving Visions of the Priesthood: Changes from Vatican II to the Turn of the New Century*. Dean's first book, *Commitment on Campus*, examined changes in religion and values on college campuses over a period of five decades. That book is still relevant, and calls for researchers to continue those studies (replicating the Williams College surveys and those at other campuses studied by Dean). At the time of his death he was preparing to return to some of these values themes.

Jim Youniss, a colleague of 30 years, appreciated Dean's capacity to observe the lives of others and to learn from them. Youniss observed: "Dean and I were working on a project to learn more about the forces that have induced today's young adults to shun church membership. . . . One of the last things he told our team was 'Don't do a survey. Try to see how they live and that might tell us about their religious views Use case studies, focus groups, and intensive interviews.'"

Jim Loewen described Dean's sociology as straight-forward, empirical, based on problem-oriented, real world data, "It has been of use to many religious leaders, not just to folks in the academy, and will be for years to come. He mentored others to do good work and gave them credit, which helped them establish themselves in their careers." Jacqueline Wenger, his last PhD student, said, "As a mentor and teacher, Dean made it his practice to include students in the process of research. He would help each student learn through doing, assessing our competence for more demanding assignments. He always made you feel worthwhile, and that your contributions were important."

Jackson Carroll, Duke University, a close friend and colleague for 38 years, said: "Those who study religious life in America owe a great debt to Dean, especially for his work on clergy. His unrelenting quest to provide reliable, accurate, and unbiased data for institutional decision-making is evident in all of his work. Moreover, his status as a Protestant observer in a Catholic institution—an inside-outsider—gave him a credibility among Catholic leaders that was difficult to ignore.

Dean's contributions as an inside-outsider were multiple in our studies of *American Catholics*: His insistence from the beginning that we should think of a longitudinal study; including a special

focus on perceptions of Church authority; and the changing nature of Catholic identity. He used the concepts of core and periphery to distinguish between the beliefs and practices Catholics think are at the heart of their faith and the ones they consider less important. His use of charts and graphs made it very clear that Catholics agreed with core church teachings, but disagreed with more peripheral teachings having to do with human sexuality and the death penalty.

While known for his scholarship on religion, Dean wrote extensively on a variety of other sociological issues. Soon after arriving at Catholic University, he began an extended research collaboration with John McCarthy. They launched a longitudinal study of adolescent delinquency and self esteem in Baltimore, public schools and DC-area Catholic schools. That project engaged many CUA graduate and undergraduate students and led to a number of widely cited papers.

Sandra Hanson, Catholic University, said "Part of his legacy was his sense of decency, fairness, and professionalism. His subtle sense of humor, pleasant disposition, generosity of time and effort, and tremendous knowledge and experience resulted in a constant stream of traffic in and out of his office. He had a can-do approach that was infectious." Jim Davidson, Purdue University, likened him to a pastor: "Like a great pastor, he was a real mentor for graduate students and he really liked working in teams."

Dean leaves behind his wife Josephine of 43 years, and two children: his son Chris Hoge, married to Marta Kapala Hoge, and their two children, Penda Hoge (2) and Kauna Hoge (5 months); and his daughter Elizabeth Hoge Kalayoglu, married to Murat Kalayoglu, and their two children Melissa Kalayoglu (3) and Erol Kalayoglu (4 months).

Dean was interested in peace, justice, and environmental issues, and he participated in local and national movements to support them. The Hoge Memorial Fund has been established at the Takoma Park Presbyterian Church. Donations may be mailed to the church at 310 Tulip Avenue, Takoma Park, MD 20912.

William V. D'Antonio, Anthony Pogorelc, Sandra Hanson, James Youniss and Jim Loewen, Catholic University; Jackson Carroll, Duke University; Hart Nelson, Washington DC; James Davidson, Purdue University; John McCarthy, Penn State University

R. Dean Wright
1938-2008

R. Dean Wright, the Ellis and Nelle Levitt Professor Emeritus of Sociology at Drake University, died August 15 after a lengthy battle against cancer of the bladder. He was 69.

Born on September 12, 1938, near Stroud, OK, Dean grew up in Southern Kansas. He completed his Bachelor and Masters degrees at Pittsburg State University in Kansas and his PhD at the University of Missouri. From 1963-64 Dean was a Fulbright Scholar in New Delhi, India and served in the U.S. Army from 1964-66.

After teaching for three years at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Dean joined the faculty of Drake University in fall 1971. There he taught, wrote, and served his communities. Dean was the recipient of several teaching awards, served as chair of the department of sociology, and was highly involved in university governance. His scholarly and teaching accomplishments were recognized when he was appointed Ellis and Nelle Levitt Distinguished Professor of Sociology.

Dean's scholarly interests were wide-ranging, publishing five books and numerous professional articles and book chapters. His career-long interest in the Anglo-Indian community of India began with his Fulbright research and resulting dissertation and continued through

articles and book chapters as recently as 2006. In the late 1980s Dean's research and his community service interest coalesced around issues of homelessness, a topic on which he wrote many reports and published several articles. His interest in applied sociology culminated with recent publications and books co-authored with William DuBois, including *Applying Sociology: Making a Better World (2001)* and *Politics in the Human Interest: Applying Sociology in the Real World (2007)*.

These academic commitments were applied in his own life through extensive public service work on issues of homelessness, racial disparity, and juvenile justice. His outreach included going to the street and to shelters to work with homeless as well as serving on boards and committees. He served as chair of the Greater Des Moines Salvation Army Board, Iowa Criminal and Juvenile Justice Advisory Council, Iowa State Council on Homelessness, and Compassion in Action and the Foundation Board for the Des Moines Area Religious Council. His voluntarism was recognized through many awards including The Madelyn M. Levitt Distinguished Community Service Award at Drake University, the Governor's Outstanding Volunteer Award, and induction into the Iowa Volunteer Hall of Fame. In April 2008, the Iowa State Legislature honored his "lifetime of achievement and dedication to social justice, which have made Iowa a better place for us all."

His service also extended to the profession. He served in many roles for the Midwest Sociological Society including several years as Treasurer and as president (1997-98). His service to the MSS was recognized as an initial recipient of the Board of Director's Distinguished Service Award in 1993.

Dean retired from Drake University in 2004 but continued some teaching and a great deal of public service. Retirement gave him the opportunity to spend more time with his wife Sue Wright; his son and daughter-in-law, Ehren and Michelle Stover-Wright; and his grandchildren, Aiden, and Ella.

Sue Wright, Drake University 

2009 ASA Community Action Research Initiative**Application Deadline is February 1**

The ASA encourages applications for the 2009 Community Action Research Initiative (CARI). The purpose of this grant is to encourage sociologists to undertake community action projects that bring social science knowledge, methods, and expertise to bear in addressing community-identified issues and concerns. Grant applications are encouraged from sociologists seeking to work with community organizations, local public interest groups, or community action projects. Funding will run for the duration of the project, whatever the time span might be.

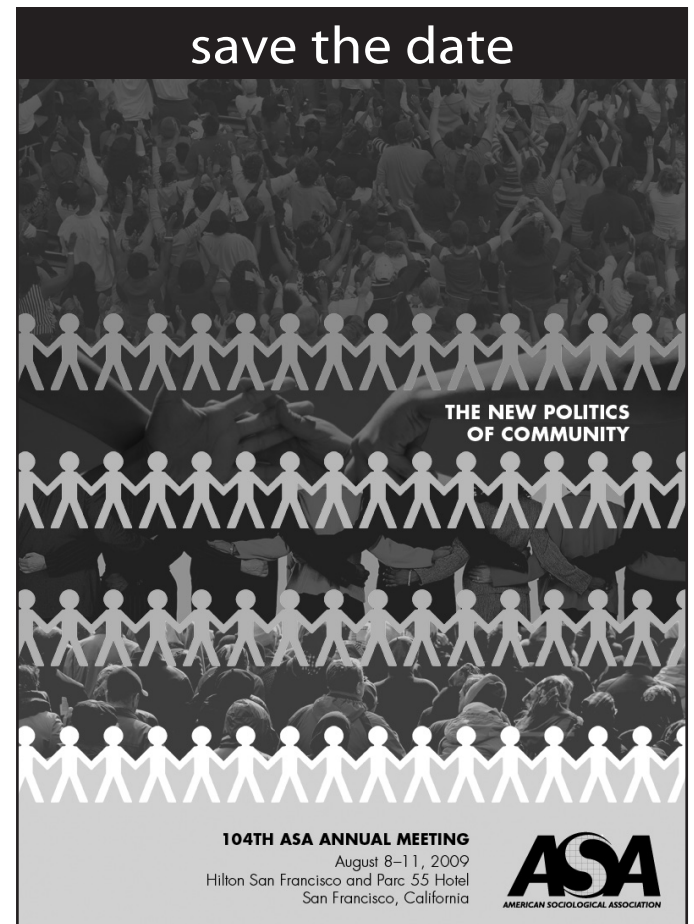
Applications are encouraged from sociologists in academic settings, research institutions, private and non-profit organizations, and government. Advanced graduate students are eligible to apply, but funding cannot be used to support dissertation research. While ASA membership is not a criterion for applying or being selected for this grant, if and when a grant award is made, the recipient must be a current ASA member. ASA membership involves acceptance of and adherence to the ASA Code of Ethics, which is critical to the implementation of the grant project. Grantees must also provide documentation of pertinent IRB approval for the funded project.

For additional information and complete application materials, visit www.asanet.org and click on "Funding". Direct questions or comments to spivack@asanet.org or 202-383-9005.



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JSTOR

The American Sociological Association offers ASA members access to the JSTOR database of full-text ASA journals as an additional member benefit of membership. JSTOR is a wonderful benefit for individuals who are unaffiliated with institutions that have a site license for the entire JSTOR database.

For \$40 for the full 2009 calendar year, ASA members can purchase access to all ASA journals in the JSTOR program, including American Sociological Review, Contemporary Sociology, Journal of Health and Social Behavior, Social Psychology Quarterly, Sociological Methodology, Sociological Theory, and the Sociology of Education. JSTOR subscribers may search for articles by author, title, or key words in the article. Once you find the appropriate article, JSTOR gives you the option of downloading or printing the information.

Funded by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, JSTOR is a non-profit program developed to convert back issues of paper journals into electronic formats while simultaneously improving access to journal content. Access to ASA journals is available through JSTOR from the inaugural year of each journal through the volume published two years prior to the current year. (For example, full-text issues of the American Sociological Review are available from 1936 through 2006.)

Members may register with JSTOR by renewing ASA membership for the 2008 calendar year at www.asanet.org. If you have already renewed your membership and you are interested in subscribing to JSTOR, please visit www.jstor.org for more information.

For complete information on these and other ASA member benefits, visit www.asanet.org/benefits.

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Call for Proposals . . .

ASA Teaching Enhancement Fund Small Grants Program

Deadline: February 2, 2009

Applications are being accepted for the ASA Teaching Enhancement Fund (TEF). This small grants program supports teaching projects that advance the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning (SoTL) within the discipline of sociology. The Carnegie Foundation has defined SoTL as "problem posing about an issue of teaching or learning, study of the problem through methods appropriate to the disciplinary epistemologies, applications of results to practice, communication of results, self-reflection, and peer review" (2001).

TEF small grants can support an individual, a program, a department, or a committee of a state/regional association. ASA will award up to two grants, each up to \$2,000. Principal criteria for the award are: The project advances the teaching and learning of sociology, serves as a seed project that will continue to have an impact over time, and will be systemic in its impact. The criteria are intentionally flexible in order to accommodate innovative proposals.

Limited to a maximum of five pages, proposals should: (a) describe the project, including the problem it addresses, the approach to addressing the problem and the empirical basis for evaluating that approach, (b) briefly locate the project in the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning literature as well as other relevant literature, (c) include a detailed budget, and (d) describe the expected benefits of the project, including systemic impacts.

ASA membership is not a criterion for application or selection for this grant; however, recipient(s) must be an ASA member by the time ASA grants the award. ASA membership involves acceptance of and adherence to the ASA Code of Ethics. Grantees must also provide documentation of pertinent IRB approval for the funded project. Applications from all sub-areas of the discipline are welcome.

Send applications to: American Sociological Association, Academic and Professional Affairs Program, 1430 K Street NW, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20005. Notification of awards will be sent out April 2009. For more information about TEF and application materials, visit <www.asanet.org> or e-mail apap@asanet.org.