

inside

- 3 Updates on the ISA**
Learn more about the ISA structure, its 2010 annual meeting, and the ASA/NSF travel grants.
- 5 ASA's New Leadership Campaign**
The ASA is pleased to announce the early success of its campaign to raise funds for MFP.
- 5 Lessons Learned from Scrutiny**
Georgia sociologists are targeted for their sex research.
- 7 Thinking About Chicago**
The deadlines to submit session proposals for 2011 are approaching fast.

Science Policy	2
From the Executive Officer.....	2
Announcements.....	10
Obituaries.....	14

Evelyn Nakano Glenn's Displacements and Connections

Profile of the 101st ASA President

by Myra Marx Ferree,
University of Wisconsin

Evelyn (Evi) Nakano Glenn is a wise Asian American woman and the 2010 President of the ASA, and it is my great privilege to make the sociological community more familiar with her as a person and as a scholar. Having known Evi Glenn since we were both fledgling sociologists, I believe that her life and work form a single story best told through her displacements and her connections. Her story can serve as an illustration of the vital balance between structure and agency that she argues belongs in every sociological explanation.

Displacements

When she was an infant, Evelyn Nakano was sent with her American-born parents—and all other Americans of Japanese descent then living on the West Coast—to a concentration camp (the U.S. government's own term) at the outbreak of World War II. Her family was first held in Gila, AZ, where she reports that “summer temperatures exceeded 115 degrees.” After the first year of incarceration, Evelyn's father was allowed to leave the camp to work in Chicago, while Evelyn and her mother remained incarcerated. When Evi's mother contracted tuberculosis, they moved to the camp at Heart Mountain, WY, “with winter temperatures of -30,” to live with Evelyn's grandparents. After two and a half years in the camps, the family was reunited in Chicago, where they lived for the next decade. After Evi had finished the 10th grade her family returned to her father's original home in the

Bay Area, and she finished high school in Oakland. She entered the University of California-Berkeley as a commuter student because it was an excellent university “and cheap and close to home.”

Graduating as a psychology major, Evi married Gary Glenn, a Berkeley law student, and moved on to graduate work in Social Relations, the then-thriving interdisciplinary graduate program at Harvard. The cross-country move expressed some of what she called “the emotional ambivalence in my life: Japanese American culture/community simultaneously draws me in (comfort, belonging, connectedness) and drives me away (stifling, limited, parochial).” Asian Americans were not only rare at Harvard in those days, but scarce in New England in general. Facing a less directly racially charged space, gender discrimination became more apparent: As one of the only women in her cohort, Evi found her husband being treated more as “one of the gang” than she was. She even had to send Gary to retrieve course materials from the library, since the main reserve room on campus was not open to women. When I joined the program some years later, the formal barriers had fallen, the percentage of women students had improved, and the first woman faculty member had been hired, but the climate of male dominance barely thawed. It remains hard to imagine how Evi had her first two children (Sara in 1968 and Antonia in 1969), finished her dissertation, and landed a tenure-track position in sociology at Boston University (BU) under those conditions.



Evelyn Nakano Glenn

The BU position provided her a lively network of feminist and labor studies academics and activists whose scholarly and political commitments proved Evi a durable base for intellectual exploration. In particular, she developed a fruitful collaboration with Rosalyn Feldberg, and she and Roz published a number of brilliant forays into

the re-conceptualization of labor relations based on their joint study of clerical work. Evi and I also became intellectual colleagues and fast friends, when we both joined an interdisciplinary group on “women and work” composed of scholars throughout the Northeast. Begun with seed money from ASA, for over 25 years this extra-university network was crucial to our intellectual development. But the BU administration, led by John Silber, proved implacably hostile to any social science that did not fit their politics. Evi's participation in organizing a faculty strike magnified this hostility and she was denied tenure by Silber himself, despite the strong support of the sociology department and the dean's faculty review committee.

In 1983, Evi took a visiting professorship at the University of Hawai'i, and her family moved from Cambridge to Honolulu, where her third child, Patrick, was born. This displacement offered another new standpoint on American race relations, as did her next job, at Florida State University (FSU), where the white-black dynamic was very different than

See **President**, page 4

The New Politics of Community

The Subject and Practice of Community Explored at the ASA Annual Meeting

by Jackie Cooper,
ASA Public Information Office

The American Sociological Association's 104th Annual Meeting brought 5,500 sociologists to San Francisco in early August not only to study the idea of community, but also to strengthen the discipline's sense of community.

Leveraging the meeting's theme, “The New Politics of Community,” ASA President Patricia Hill Collins introduced the idea of reframing community as a political construct and sought to generate scholarship and discussion surrounding changing and contradictory understandings of community.

“Change” as Oxymoron

In her presidential address, Collins considered the concept of the “changing same”—the oxymoronic concept “encompassing contemporary social dynamics where the global political economy has changed so dramatically, ostensibly providing opportunities for change, yet where social inequalities of race, gender, class, age, ethnicity, nationality, sexuality, and ability simultaneously change and remain the same.”

Collins suggested that reframing community as a political construct might shed light on the “changing same” of social inequality and help sociologists explore social justice initiatives to address disparities.

“I suspect that as long as social inequalities persist, perhaps in ever-evolving constellations of the changing same, new people with a passion for social justice will emerge who use community in innovative and imaginative ways,” Collins said in her address. “They will care, and so should we.”

A few of these passionate activists took the stage during the meeting's opening plenary session, “Building Excellent, Diverse, and Just Communities: A Conversation Among Artists, Academics, and Activists.” Seemingly disparate speakers, they were all assembled for their role as “thinkers and doers” surrounding issues of community and social justice.

During the session, Charlotte Bunch (Center for Women's Global Leadership at Rutgers University) said that she became an activist for women's human rights because she wanted to “be good” and sought adventure and change. Another panelist, feminist and scholar Amina Mama (Mills College), had the opposite reason for becoming an activist—she said she was “bad” and didn't want to follow the social norms of women in her native Nigeria. Both women discussed the importance of community-building for those involved in social justice work.

“Community often comes from unexpected places,” said Bunch. Mama underscored the importance of having friends when you challenge the status quo.

See **Annual Meeting**, page 10

Neil Gross to Edit *Sociological Theory*

by Chas Camic, Northwestern University,
and Michèle Lamont, Harvard University

After its successful run at Yale University under the joint editorship of Julia Adams, Jeff Alexander, Ron Eyerman, and Phil Gorski, *Sociological Theory* has re-located, as of August 2009, to the University of British Columbia, where Neil Gross will serve as editor. The move marks the first time that a Canadian university will house the editorial offices of an ASA-sponsored publication, as well as the first time that a sociologist with a 21st- century doctorate edits one of ASA's premier journals. These changes signal important developments for *Sociological Theory*.

Neil brings a range of experiences to the position of editor. Raised in a bookish house-

See **Gross**, page 6



Neil Gross

The next issue of *Footnotes* will be a combined November and December issue. It will be the last issue of 2009.

from the executive officer

Science Has Returned to the Nation's Capital, But ...

The “Science is back!” refrain reverberates everywhere within science policymaking circles in Washington, DC, even nine months into the Obama Administration’s “science friendly” term. The refrain is audible everywhere even when not uttered out loud, reflecting the enormity of the shift toward supporting science in the nation’s capital. The *American Reinvestment and Recovery Act* (ARRA) is part of this shift, providing significant boosts this summer to basic research funding through programs highly relevant to sociology (e.g., National Institutes of Health (NIH), National Science Foundation (NSF)).

That the echoes of “science is back!” persist is testament to the seriousness of the threat felt by the science community in recent years. But the threats have not all disappeared from a city often characterized by “political profits at any cost.” In passing the appropriations bill on July 24th that provides NIH with more than \$31 billion in 2010 (\$942 million more than in 2009), the House of Representatives accepted an amendment by Rep. Darrell Issa (R-CA) to rescind or prohibit NIH from spending money on three already funded, peer-reviewed grants that focus on HIV/AIDS prevention among vulnerable populations. Issa explained that “[it] simply prohibits what is clearly becoming an endless stream of repeating . . . studies of HIV. . . [W]e have studied HIV contraction from dangerous behavior, particularly drug and alcohol, over 200 times. We’ve studied HIV at [NIH] over 1,400 times. We’ve studied just about everything one could imagine.” Not a single House member rose to defend these grants or to challenge Issa’s *de facto* rejection of the NIH scientific peer review process that has stood the test of time in advancing science, (For more on federally funded research being scrutinized at the state level, see “Lessons Learned” on page 5.)

“Small” Price to Pay?

These rescinded grants total \$5 million and were funded by the National

Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) and the National Institution on Drug Abuse (NIDA). An Appropriations Committee staff member indicated that the Chair viewed a handful of rescinded grants as a small price to pay in the scheme of NIH’s \$30-billion budget to avoid a battle,

even though the Chair did not directly support the amendment. There may be political merit in “not letting *perfect* be the enemy of the *good*,” but for the science community, this logic chips away the non-political

and non-partisan process of funding science and risks its credibility. *Footnotes* readers will recall similar assaults on NIH review process reported in 2005 and 2003.

NIH’s status as the world’s premiere health research enterprise is not impervious to repeated political or ideological

attacks that can invade the voting process for future science appropriations. This could include the Senate, where 2010 NIH appropriations must be approved. As of this writing in early September, it isn’t known whether a parallel Issa amendment will surface prohibiting these particular grants or perhaps a whole new set of grants. The Senate is also where pressure can be exerted to restore funding to these grants.

The social science advocacy community is ready to pounce on Issa-like amendments and to educate members of both the House and Senate, especially members of the House-Senate conference committee (where differences between House and Senate bills are ironed out), to stem the legislative erosion of scientific review. While the grants rescinded in the House are not to sociologists, scientists across the disciplinary spectrum are united in defending the credibility of scientific review as the tested method of advancing science on behalf of public well being. The broad science community

(e.g., represented by the Ad Hoc Group for Medical Research, Research!America) has taken a stand, reflecting its understanding that an attack on any funded peer-approved research is an attack on all competitively funded science and will eventually erode public trust.

In addition to our collaboration with these efforts and our work through the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA), whose Executive Committee I chair, ASA is also using a recent public statement we issued to reject “any action by Congress that would restrict the ability of the NIH to fund high-quality, scientifically reviewed studies that address NIH research priorities.” (See <www.asanet.org/galleries/default-file/ASA_2009_Support_Statement_NIH_Grants.pdf>.) ASA also is a founding member of the Coalition to Protect Research (see <www.cossa.org/CPR/cpr.shtml>), a group of more than 60

foundations, scientific and professional associations and focused on protecting scientific review from politicized or ideological attack. CPR is actively monitoring this latest attack and

working to educate members of Congress about peer review.

Testing Job-Creation Impact

After NIH announced more than 6,000 new grants funded by the ARRA, Fox News did a story on August 25 in which the news anchor attempted to trivialize some of the grants and question their job-creating potential. Columbia University developmental psychologist and national columnist Sari Locker was ready. She did a superb job explaining the value of the sex-related health research on the show, although she missed a chance to explain the job-creation impact of the NIH decisions. NIH reached into the highly-rated proposals unfunded from last year because of resource limitations. Warranting sup-



“There may be political merit in “not letting perfect be the enemy of the good,” but for the science community, this logic chips away the non-political and non-partisan process of funding science and risks its credibility.”

science policy

Census director is finally in place

Sociologist Robert M. Groves, a veteran survey researcher at the University of Michigan’s Institute for Social Research, Survey Research Center, testified flawlessly at his May U.S. Senate confirmation hearings to become the director of the United States Census Bureau. But it took until late July before the full Senate approved his nomination, after weeks of political stalling and opposition in the U.S. Senate; see Science Policy and Vantage Point columns in the July/August *Footnotes* issue or online at <www.asanet.org> and click on the “Advocacy” webpage.) President Barack Obama had announced his nomination of Groves as U.S. Census Director in April, and on May 20 the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs approved his nomination by voice vote. The full Senate confirmation had been delayed by opposition of two senators

who feared Groves might be in favor of using statistical sampling methodology to adjust the 2010 Census to better account for undercounted populations, which would be contrary to a federal Supreme Court prohibition. Despite this non-starter complaint against Groves, most Senators voted to approve him. ASA Secretary Treasurer Donald Tomaskovic-Devey attended the late-July swearing-in ceremony on behalf of ASA and the sociological community.

Women are faring better in hiring and tenure for science jobs

According to a National Research Council report, although women are underrepresented in the applicant pool for faculty positions in math, science, and engineering at major research universities, those who do apply are interviewed and

hired at rates equal to or higher than those for men. Results are similar for women considered for tenure. The congressionally mandated report examines how

women at research-intensive universities fare compared with men at key transition points in their careers. The surveys of tenure-track and tenured faculty took place at 89 institutions in 2004 and 2005 in six disciplines—biology,

chemistry, mathematics, civil engineering, electrical engineering, and physics. In addition to hiring, the report assessed gender differences in the following areas: Access to institutional resources, tenure, salary, climate and interaction with colleagues, and outcomes. For a copy of Gender Differences at Critical Transitions in the Careers of Science, Engineering, and Mathematics Faculty, see <www.nap.edu>.



port on scientific grounds, these proposals received immediate funding through ARRA, meeting this new job-creating and job-sustaining mission.

Federal research agencies are continuing scientific innovation through high-quality research while seeking appropriate strategies to mesh their basic research mission (which doesn’t fit neatly into “economic stimulus” objectives) with the nation’s pressing employment needs. The administration is exploring creative ways to use non-identifiable administrative grant records to generate data on whether ARRA-funded NIH and NSF grants are generating jobs and, if so, to what extent. NSF also has job reporting requirements for its grants. These efforts, the public availability of the NIH list of ARRA grants by state (see <report.nih.gov/recovery/arragrants.cfm>), and the “Research Portfolio Online Reporting Tool” (providing data and analyses of NIH research activities) will provide public transparency to help support the ARRA boost to research funding.



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

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Managing Editor: Johanna Olexy
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ISA Prepares for 2010 World Congress of Sociology

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

Every four years—sometimes in tandem with the World Cup—the International Sociological Association (ISA) holds its World Congress. Many members of the ASA will fondly recall the last Congress, which took place in July 2006 in Durban, South Africa (enjoying the sightseeing, wines, safari, and oh yes, the terrific sessions). This time, the XVII World Congress of Sociology will convene in Gothenburg, Sweden, from 10-17 July 2010. (The World Cup takes place on June 11–July 11 in South Africa; which means there will be some competition for the attention of football fans at the Congress opening!) And for those who plan that far ahead, the ISA will hold its 2014 World Congress in Yokohama, Japan.

I have been an ISA member since 1990; since 2006 I have represented the ASA on the National Associations Liaison Committee (NALC) and am an elected member of the ISA Executive Committee. (See the July/August 2009 *Footnotes* for the previous report.) Below, I update readers on recent ISA activities, including preparations for next year's world congress. Some of the information comes from the meeting of the Executive Committee (EC), which took place in Paris in April.

The ISA: Structure and Members

The ISA is a large and active association with an organizational structure consisting of the Madrid-based secretariat and an Executive Committee elected at each world congress; 55 national associations (as well as a number of affiliated professional associations); 55 research committees (RCs); 4 thematic groups (TGs); and 2 working groups (WGs). Membership is collective (in the form of dues-paying national associations) and individual; in both cases, the fee schedule follows the World Bank classification of country income levels. ISA members typically are involved in one or another of the research committees and groups; in turn the RCs, WGs, and TGs organize panels and sessions for the World Congress.

The current ISA president is Michel Wievorka, the well-known French public sociologist, and past presidents include the ASA's Immanuel Wallerstein. Presidents are

elected at each world congress and, like the members of the EC, serve for four years.

ISA journal publications include *International Sociology*, the *International Sociology Review of Books*, and *Current Sociology*. Books are occasionally published. The Sage Studies in International Sociology will produce *The Handbook of Diverse Sociological Traditions*, edited by Sujata Patel. At the request of UNESCO, the ISA also has been involved with the preparation of the *World Social Science Report*, to appear in 2010. Titled "Knowledge Divides," the report will focus attention on inequalities or asymmetries in the social sciences across the globe. A new ISA project is the online *Sociopedia*, which is still being formalized. At present a number of foundational essays have been solicited.

U.S. Representatives

Past ASA president Michael Burawoy is vice-president for national associations and heads the NALC. Burawoy has been an extraordinarily energetic officer with an unrelenting travel schedule. He was in Iran in June 2008 at the invitation of the Iranian National Association; he traveled to Taipei, Taiwan, in March for the conference of the National Associations; and he has attended meetings of the Society of Professional Sociologists in Moscow, the South African Sociological Association, and the Japan Sociological Society. He also set up a common website for the national associations, which is now accessible from the main ISA website. It contains a template for all national associations to develop their websites; reports from ISA representatives on the national and regional meetings they attended; and includes the 10 volumes of *Regional Sociologies*, organized by Immanuel Wallerstein.

Another very active U.S.-based member of the EC is Jan Marie Fritz, University of Cincinnati, who is vice-president for finance. She has been involved in the International Laboratories for PhD Students in Sociology, an ISA innovation that convenes almost every year in a different location around the world. Here, a selection committee chooses 10-15 doctoral students to discuss their research and receive tips on writing their dissertations, doing research, and getting published. Fritz also has a hectic travel schedule: In 2008, she has represented the

ISA at the Second Congress of Sociologists from Turkic Countries and Third Congress of the Association of Sociologists of Kazakhstan in Almaty; and the XI Central American Congress of Sociology and IV Congress of Sociology of El Salvador, which took place in San Salvador. More travels took place in 2009.

These and many other Americans took part in the ISA Forum of Sociology, which convened in Barcelona on September 5-8, 2008. The Forum, which was a first for the ISA, was a big success in terms of a number of participants: 2,549 from 92 countries, including 300 scholars from Latin America. Discussions continue as to whether the Forum will become a permanent part of ISA activities.

Politics and the ISA

Inevitably, an association of scholars with the international scope of the ISA will face political challenges, whether these are difficulties faced by individual sociologists in particular countries, diplomatic stalemates, or debates concerning the sociological enterprise. With respect to international diplomacy, a Task Force on China, chaired by Michael Burawoy,

notes that a formal relationship with the Chinese Sociological Association is not yet possible due to the fact that the Taiwanese Sociological Association has been accepted as a collective member of the ISA. On the positive side, though, there is growing cooperation among the Japanese, Korean, and Chinese sociological associations, which could facilitate participation of individual Chinese scholars in international conferences. In addition, there has been an increase in the number of Chinese scholars involved in the Research Committees.

Diversity in sociological traditions is both the subject of ISA research (as well as the title of an upcoming ISA book publication) and an association principle. As expected, however, the subject remains controversial, and over the years it has generated many debates and projects, from "indigenization" to "Islamic social sciences" to "Southern theory" as an antidote to hegemonic "Northern theory." The latter was high on the agenda of the Taipei conference last March, in connection with the presentations of Raewyn Connell (and her recent book *Southern Theory*) and Farid Alatas (and his pioneering work on "alternative sociologies.") The debate on the universal and the particular in sociology, and what constitutes sociology for a globalized world, will no doubt continue. 

The XVII World Congress of Sociology Gothenburg, Sweden, July 10-16, 2010

Call for Papers

The International Sociological Association (ISA) will hold the XVII World Congress of Sociology in Sweden in July 2010, with the theme "Sociology on the Move." Sociology on the move means that our discipline contributes to an understanding of our world by defining new objects of research, devising new approaches, and reevaluating its rich heritage. It implies a new openness with regard to other disciplines and to normative questions. The ISA offers an enormous variety of perspectives—in terms of cultures, gender, and generation. All contribute to the vitality of our discipline.

The Call for Papers is included in links to Research Committees (RC) and Working and Thematic Groups on the ISA website. Deadlines for proposals vary by RC, but all close before 2010. See <www.isa-sociology.org/congress2010/rc/index.htm> and con-

nect to specific RCs to view information for submitting proposals.

Travel Funds

ASA will provide travel support to the XVII World Congress with funds awarded by the National Science Foundation for this purpose. Information about travel support will be published in January 2010 in various ASA sources. The selection process will include a peer-reviewed assessment of applications, and will seek to ensure a presence at the World Congress of junior scholars and sociologists underrepresented in international scholarly meetings.

The ISA is the major international organization of sociologists, and the World Congress is therefore an important opportunity for U.S. sociologists to exchange ideas and scholarship and promote collaborations on an international scale. 

Sociologist Delivers Policy-relevant Economic Testimony to Congress

Acceleration of mortgage market collapse has roots in policies that foster segregation of communities

by Lee Herring, ASA Public Affairs and Public Information Office

Sociologists were busy this summer testifying on Capitol Hill in a range of hearings on a variety of issues. These issues ranged from the contributors to, and economic fallout from, predatory mortgage lending to how the nation can capitalize on lost talent of female students who choose not to pursue science, technology, engineering, and mathematics careers. This article highlights testimony on the origins of the nation's current economic crisis and potential policy solutions that are based on sociological analysis. Watch future *Footnotes* for stories on other sociologically inspired testimony and briefings from the summer of 2009!

Foreclosure Report

Shortly before the Census stakeholders celebrated the swearing-in of a new U.S. Census director, sociologist Robert Groves, in late July, Gregory Squires, George Washington University, delivered invited testimony before the Joint Economic Committee on the nation's economic crisis and how it relates to Census-relevant numbers. The Joint Committee is examining the role of the mortgage lending industry in the nation's economic slump. Squires' testimony, "Segregation as a Driver of Subprime Lending and the Ensuing Economic Fallout," posited that racial and ethnic neighborhood segregation was a primary driver of subprime lending practices and the economic crises that followed.

Squires, a professor of sociology and

public policy and public administration, stated that "few issues have posed the range and severity of challenges to the nation as have recent developments in financial services."

Because of dramatic changes and so-called risk-diffusing "innovations" in the nation's mortgage lending markets in recent years, (e.g., passage of the Community Reinvestment Act in 1977), "enforcement of the federal Fair Housing Act (FHA), and compliance with a range of local, state, and national fair lending rules have increased access to credit for many households and communities long denied conventional financial services," Squires tes-



Gregory Squires with Congresswoman Carolyn B. Maloney, Chair of the Joint Economic Committee.

tified. But in the latest decade, the escalation of subprime and predatory lending practices have put many families and neighborhoods in financial jeopardy, as default and foreclo-

See **Testimony**, page 9

Successful Research in Small Departments

by Vince Bolduc, Saint Michael's College

Centers for survey research are usually associated with large universities such as NORC at the University of Chicago, the University of Michigan Institute for Social Research, or the Roper Center at the University of Connecticut. There are also a few well-established research centers at mid-sized institutions such as Marist College and Quinnipiac University. Given the comparative advantages of these institutions' established infrastructures, the challenges of doing significant survey research at smaller colleges may seem insurmountable.

Yet, a large fraction of departments of sociology make their home in much smaller institutions, many of them joint departments, where it would appear that significant survey research projects are impossible. Below, I suggest ways that even small departments can avail themselves of large survey research possibilities, and, in so doing, provide valuable lessons for our students as well as make significant contributions to our wider communities.

As the only quantitative empiricist in a four-person joint department, I have been able to direct (or co-direct) more than 50 research projects in the past three decades. Most of these have been course-based projects, some of which have resulted in significant local and state-wide publicity, some national references, and even a few peer-reviewed products that would "count" towards tenure and promotion considerations on most campuses in America. Had I the time and inclination, many of the research efforts could have been taken to the "next step" to more prestigious publications, but the demands on faculty in small institutions are more holistic and have somewhat different reward structures than are found at large universities.

The College as a Client

This research undertaken by the department is a form of public sociology that can be useful not only to our own campus communities, but also to non-profit organizations, government agencies, businesses, and state legislatures. Besides the obvious career benefits, it has been good for the reputation of the college and a modest source of supplemental income for both myself and my host institution.

The most obvious client that is ready and able to support survey research is the college itself. Carla Howery, former ASA Deputy Executive Officer, once suggested that sociologists too often play the role of institutional critic and gadfly rather than that of constructive supporter to the broad mission of the institution. With a relatively lean administrative infrastructure typical on small campuses, the latent need for applied research may be considerable. For example, quantifying and assessing alumni achievements, student culture, parental satisfaction, gender equity, employee morale, mission successes, and re-accreditation measures all offer easy research projects that students may find engaging and can be fully supported by the institution.

There are also the advantages that come from working in a small (2,000 student) *gemeinschaft* type of college. The social capital of close interpersonal relationships allows for efficiencies that would make the large research universities envious. Virtually every administrator—from the President, Provost and Registrar, to the offices of Student Life, Campus Ministry, Alumni Affairs, Library, and Institutional Research, to the clerical staff and the Institutional Review Board—have supported my research efforts without the red tape and bureaucratic inefficiencies that might be expected on larger campuses. In fact, each of these college offices has helped facilitate my research projects by providing such necessities as background data, sample frames, and contextual literature.

Students work on virtually every research project, and there too, primary relationships allow for work to proceed with great fluidity.

One such on-campus survey on how our college animates its mission grew unexpectedly into a comparative study of five colleges with a sample size of 1,600 respondents and a response rate of 66%. This project captured some national attention, with presentations to three Boards of Trustees, a paper delivered to a professional association, two national publications, and a reference in the *New York Times*. Many of these on-campus surveys developed by my classes have been adopted by various campus offices and are now institutionally administered on a yearly basis. Many of the earlier surveys now provide the only historical documentation for the behaviors and values of faculty, staff, and students in prior decades.

Off-Campus Projects

The second type of research sponsors are off-campus non-profits, which have supported projects ranging from statewide surveys for an environmental group to an analysis of the contributor base of the Visiting Nurse Association or the clientele of a homeless shelter. Obviously, these are more complex than on-campus projects and benefit from collaborating with a colleague on coordinating data collection, analysis, and writing. While there would be clear benefits to working with another sociologist, researchers in small departments often need to turn to colleagues in related departments such as political science, psychology, or even computing or marketing.

I am often joined in my work by an economist. Over the years, we have built a harmonious division of labor that greatly facilitates our research and writing. We have both benefited from interdisciplinary sharing (as have our students), and the presence of an economist as co-director greatly expands the appeal of our research to a wider range of sponsors

and users. For obvious reasons, the business community is especially interested in the economic dimension of social life, whereas civic and political organizations, as well as human service agencies, are more interested in the sociological dimensions.

Our latest research publication has been referenced hundreds of times in public discourse, and we made some 15 public presentations of the findings in the past six months. This sponsored project resulted in a jointly authored 156-page statistical portrait of 160 trends in Vermont, titled *Vermont in Transition: A Summary of Social, Economic, and Environmental Trends* (the publication is available online). It has also been the subject of a week-long series on the state's public radio station, as well as the focus of a half-hour television program on the largest television station in Vermont.

Another widely cited and useful research project that we have undertaken is a longitudinal series of telephone interviews on how Vermonters feel about their quality of life. Dating back to 1990, our *Pulse of Vermont* survey, sponsored by the Vermont Business Roundtable, is now in its fifth phase. The findings became a point of focus at the annual meeting of the Roundtable, consisting of the CEOs of 100 of the state's largest employers. At least as important, we have also been invited to share the trends before the state's various legislative bodies.

We have found that prospective clients come to us for four reasons: 1) our professional competence; 2) our painstakingly cultivated ability to write for the lay reader; 3) our low cost (our stipends are minimal or non-existent, as we assume we are "compensated" with the usual academic rewards, and student workers are economically efficient); and 4) our reputation for ideological and political neutrality.

These are good standards for any research. When well executed and presented, these studies in public sociology enhance the reputation of the college as well as the stature of the discipline. 📍

President

from page 1

in Cambridge. Gary, Sara, and Annie stayed in Cambridge while Evi commuted between Massachusetts and Florida, typically with Patrick in tow. Although happy at FSU, in 1986 Evi moved to SUNY-Binghamton to make her commute more manageable. In 1990, the family gradually moved to California when Evi took a faculty position at UC-Berkeley. Again she was displaced, this time from sociology into a joint interdisciplinary position in Ethnic Studies and Women's Studies. Since 2001, Evi has directed the interdisciplinary Center for the Study of Race and Gender at Berkeley. Her now 93-year-old mother is happy to have them back in California.

Connections

Evi has always valued and nurtured her connections, both collective and individual, and drawn on family, friends and colleagues as productive sources of intellectual inspiration and social support. But it would be a mistake to draw singular lines from particular experiences to intellectual achievements, since each case reveals multiple and intersecting paths of influence.

Her first, groundbreaking book, *Issei, Nisei, War Bride: Three Generations of Japanese American Women in Domestic*

Work, drew empirically from interviews with "the old ladies" to whom her mother introduced her as she began to explore issues of how women's labor was organized by migration, nationality, "race," and gender in specific historical circumstances. Legal constraints on Japanese-Americans, some of which she had experienced first-hand, provided a historically shifting framework for understanding how domestic work became such a significant occupation for these women. But theorizing the class and gender basis of the social organization of reproductive labor was a separate path that led to this project, one that arose out of and against the Marxist feminist analyses of labor relations. These themes were developed in "women and work" group discussions of gender and class over many years. *Shades of Difference: Why Skin Color Matters*, her recent work on skin color and how it affects life chances—interpreted as personally meaningful and marketed globally—follows the same strategy of connecting structural relations of class, race, and gender with the subjectivity and choices of individuals.

The theoretical connections among structure and agency, race and gender, past and present are most evident in some of Evi's articles that have become classics in sociology, gender studies, and ethnic studies. "From Servitude to Service Work" highlighted the transformations and con-

tinuities in the organization of reproductive labor as a racialized form of gendered work, and has been profoundly influential in thinking about changes in carework in the face of growing class inequalities and immigration. As Evi has noted, it is important to recognize not differences but relationality: How white women can only live the lives they do because of the lives that women of color live, and men's lives are premised on the organization of women's (clerical and domestic) work. These insights were nurtured in an inter-university group studying the intersection of race and gender in the early 1980s, a group Evi credits for helping her simultaneously bring gender-based analytic insights to scholarship on race and race-based insights into the scholarship on gender.

Her 2002 book, *Unequal Freedom: How Race and Gender Shaped American Citizenship and Labor*, won multiple prizes from ASA, yet this understates the book's broad appeal and influence. A deeply interdisciplinary project, her comparative analysis unpacks the historical foundations of race relations in three parts of the United States: Between whites and blacks in the Southeast; between Anglos and Latinos in the Southwest; and between Asians and Haoles in Hawai'i. In each case, she shows how gender and labor relations formed and reflected the nature of inclusion into the polity of those who were defined as "other." By connect-

ing the present to the different paths of the past, her analysis links formal legal rights to the informal practices of segregation and exclusion that limit citizenship, that is, full membership in a political community. Evi's new book, *Forced to Care* (2010) connects citizenship with her earlier examination of reproduction as stratified labor by examining caring work as a form of obligatory labor enforced by law, custom, and state policy.

While the continuities of intellectual collegiality have enabled Evi to make productive use of the gendered and raced disruptions in her own life, the continuity of her family provides the "powdermilk biscuits" that give Evi—a self-described shy person—the strength to do what has to be done. Glenn family holiday newsletters are funny, theatrical, inclusive, and engaging. Her 47 years of marriage bear witness to the significance of spousal support for women's achievement. True appreciation for the whole ensemble's contribution to an individual achievement—honed not only in home and work, but in years of passionately playing tournament tennis, cooking for friends, and participating in Japanese American political and cultural causes—explains both Evi's generous crediting of group process for past accomplishments and her whole-greater-than-the-sum-of-the-parts approach to the upcoming meeting. Expect some great connections in Atlanta in 2010! 📍

ASA Leadership Campaign Begins by Raising \$300,000 for MFP

by Jean Shin, ASA Minority Affairs Program

During her presidential address at the 2009 ASA Annual Meeting, President Patricia Hill Collins (University of Maryland) announced a newly formed leadership campaign to raise funds in support of the ASA Minority Fellowship Program (MFP). Coinciding with the 35th anniversary of the program, the campaign has already generated over \$250,000. Since Collins' announcement, additional campaign pledges have come in, raising the total to \$300,000 and the number of campaign leaders to nearly 60 to date.

Over its 35 year history, core support for MFP has come from the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), which recently announced that it will no longer support scholarly association-based training programs, thereby ending its MFP funding by July 2010. This means a loss of \$450,000 annually to support fellowship stipends and related program expenses.

The first phase of the ASA fundraising campaign has been a "quiet" one. Individual ASA members were asked privately to pledge \$1000 a year for five years. Approved by ASA Council in the winter of 2009, the campaign is designed as the first step to secure the future of the Minority Fellowship Program. It is intended to provide direct funding, encourage additional ASA member support, and demonstrate the commitment of ASA members to MFP, thus enabling the association to broker additional support from foundations, federal agencies, and private organizations.

The impressive results of the "silent" phase of the now-public campaign in less than five months show the strong support ASA members have about the past, present, and especially the future of the Minority Fellowship Program. This commitment has long been present in financial contributions, although not at the significant levels the leadership campaign has shown possible. For years, many individual ASA members have contributed small amounts to the MFP general fund when renewing their memberships. The approximately \$18,000 raised per year for MFP through the membership's

charitable giving shows broad member financial support, but has not tapped the potential level of support indicated by the new leadership campaign.

The \$500,000 Goal

The initial goal is to identify a minimum of 100 campaign leaders, raising the leadership contribution to at least \$500,000. At the Annual Meeting, campaign leaders already in place wore a gold-colored lapel pin indicating their membership in the "MFP 100" and encouraging others to join them. The addition of new leaders since then suggests the power of the appeal.

The leadership campaign was initiated by a subcommittee of ASA Council, led by immediate past Vice-President Margaret Andersen (University of Delaware). In early 2009, members of Council suggested names of ASA members who were thought to have both a particular interest in and the ability to make a significant donation to MFP during the silent phase of the campaign. Andersen and Executive Officer Sally T. Hillsman contacted individuals beginning in March, asking them to participate as MFP campaign leaders. Both Hillsman and Andersen reported that the response of all those asked, even if they were unable to donate at the leadership level, was extraordinarily gratifying and demonstrated the commitment of ASA members to MFP. The leadership phase of the public MFP campaign will continue into the months ahead.

The Minority Fellowship Program has always received funding from multiple sources, although its core funding has been the T-32 training grant from NIMH with co-funding from the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) more recently. MFP, however, is a program of the ASA run on behalf of the entire discipline. Sociologists throughout the United States provide financial support through ASA's organizational partners in the discipline, including Alpha Kappa Delta (AKD), Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS), the Midwest Sociological Society (MSS), the Association of Black Sociologists (ABS), and the Southwestern Sociological Association (SSA). AKD and SWS each currently support an entire MFP general

fellowship with a stipend at \$15,000 per year.

Over the past 35 years, MFP has supported 474 minority doctoral students, approximately 280 of whom have received PhDs in sociology (with many still enrolled in doctoral programs across the United States). It is not surprising, therefore, that almost one-fifth of all minority doctoral degree recipients in sociology since 1995 have been supported by the Minority Fellowship Program. Former MFP Fellows include some of our most prominent members, such as ASA immediate past President Patricia Hill Collins, 2009 Cox-Johnson-Frazier Award recipient Aldon D. Morris (Northwestern University), and many others (some of whom will be featured in an upcoming *Footnotes* article on the impact of MFP scholarship through the decades).

During 2009-2010, MFP is supporting 20 doctoral fellows, including the new 36th cohort of nine Fellows (see the July/August *Footnotes*). The newest cohort went through a day-long orientation on Friday, August 7, just prior to the start of the 2009 Annual Meeting, where they heard research presentations and professional development advice from more recent former Fellows Tony N. Brown (Vanderbilt University), Nadia Kim (Loyola Marymount University), and Roberta Espinoza (California State University-Fullerton), among others.

Member Support

In the coming year, the campaign for MFP will continue as ASA asks members to provide financial support to the program at the leadership level or any level members find appropriate as part of their annual charitable giving. Doing so signals the breadth and depth of our members' commitment as the ASA seeks new institutional support for MFP. Financial contributions to MFP, as well as to other ASA activities that directly benefit members, is also a way of giving back to professional communities that support the work of all sociologists.

There are multiple ways ASA members have and will continue to show support of



The lapel pin worn by campaign leaders at the ASA Annual Meeting

association programs that contribute significantly to strengthening the discipline. Members can make a multiple year pledge or annual contributions. Some members have donated royalties from book projects. MFP can be a recipient designated in your will through a "legacy gift." The association is also exploring the possibility of matching contributions from publishers and other private organizations. Members can expect to hear more about these different efforts in the months ahead.

To contribute to the leadership campaign or for more information, contact Margaret Andersen (mla@udel.edu).

Thank You!

The full list of campaign donors will be posted at the end of 2009. At its August meeting, Council passed a resolution to recognize and thank those who have taken the lead in this campaign:

"Council extends its gratitude to the ASA members who contributed so generously to the MFP Leadership 100 Campaign in 2009 by pledging significant support to the Minority Fellowship Program for the next five years. Their exemplary generosity will help ensure that ASA can continue to support the graduate education of students who enhance the diversity of our discipline, and it will inspire others to join this Association-wide effort. On behalf of the Council of the American Sociological Association, its members, and especially the talented graduate students who will benefit from these gifts, we extend our recognition and thanks for your leadership." 

Lessons Learned from a Public Controversy

by Donald C. Reitzes, Mindy Stompler, Kirk W. Elifson, Georgia State University

Early in February of this year, we were inadvertently the center of a controversy that played itself out in the local and national media and in our state legislature. Labeled as "sex experts" in the press and on the floor of the Georgia House of Representatives, there was a call, under the guise of cutting waste in government spending, to reduce the state appropriation to our university by eliminating our salaries. Indeed, there was concern the publicity surrounding our work would negatively affect the entire University System budget. By the end of March, however, we found that there were some unexpected positive consequences of our notoriety. Now that things have settled down, we offer nine lessons from our adventure as a cautionary tale for sociologists.

Lesson #1 Be judicious about what you list in your university's "media guide" or other outreach to the press and public.

In our case, our university passed out media guides to legislators who mistook them for course listings. The guide was originally intended to provide reporters with access to professors willing to provide "insights" on and "analysis" of issues in the news. Mindy included "oral sex" and Kirk "male prostitution"—among a long list of topics. Needless to say, these do not reflect the totality of our teaching and research interests. However, we were reduced to being labeled as, for example in Mindy's case, an "oral sex expert" by legislators and the media (you can imagine the fun the press had with this sexual innuendo). So, while we will not be changing our listings, we suggest that faculty take a reflective stance and frame their research from the outset in a manner that allows them to be comfortable speaking as experts to audiences across cultural divides and political perspectives.

Lesson #2 When contacted by reporters you do not have to respond or respond immediately—in fact it is better to wait.

Once the story broke, we were inundated with calls and e-mails from reporters. A colleague in the communications department offered this sage advice (that we now share)—"when a professor is contacted he or she should not agree immediately to an interview, but should let the call or contact roll to voice mail and then be in immediate contact with University Relations... turn the matter over to the professionals." Fortunately, we discussed each media probe with University Relations and let them serve as the first "responder." By the time we called back, it was from a position of strength. We knew who they were and had some sense of what they wanted and the "angle" the media representatives wanted to take toward us and "the story."

Lesson #3 You are not alone—or at least we were not alone—and we recommend taking advantage of the institutional resources and professional staff to provide guidance and assistance.

We had several long discussions with our school's University Relations staff in

preparation for our testimony. University Relations staff then literally walked us over to the capitol and sat with us. In addition, both our liaison to the legislature and a representative of the university-system were with us at the hearings. We were instructed to defer to the university and system official if any questions arose about academic freedom matters. Nothing of the sort happened but it was reassuring to know that we had the people in place to step in and handle the situation.

Lesson #4 Know your audience or adversary, and go for an effective response, even if it is not the most emotionally satisfying response.

It would have been satisfying at various points in the hearings to launch into a passionate defense of the role of an independent professorate and of our right to discuss oral sex and male prostitution in our classes. Instead, Kirk began his testimony by recounting that

See **Lessons**, page 8

The U.S. Supreme Court and the Voting Rights Act

by Douglas Snyder, Bowie State University and Board of the Maryland Legal Services Corporation

Along with my professional interest in the civil rights movement and the resulting equal rights laws, I have a personal interest. Reverend. James Reeb, clubbed to death after the second abortive Selma-to-Montgomery march, hailed from the same town of Casper, WY, as I do. His martyrdom was an important catalyst to the passage of the 1965 *Voting Rights Act*.

The legal brief of a challenge to the 2006 renewal of the *Voting Rights Act* of 1965 cited President's Obama's election as evidence the Act, in its original form, is no longer needed. Yet, while the president's race was not mentioned during the oral argument before the U.S. Supreme Court on April 29, Justice Antonin Scalia mentioned that an African American is the current Chief Justice of Virginia. Debo Adegale, an attorney with the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, replied that electing persons to high office does not negate long-standing patterns of discrimination. During a C-SPAN interview on June 1, Mary Berry, former co-chair of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, referring to the need to continue the *Voting Rights Act* in its present form, said, "We're not quite there yet."

At issue was a key provision in Section 5 of the *Voting Rights Act*, which requires some states, mostly in the South, to have any changes in voting procedures cleared in advance with the Department of Justice or a federal court. A small voting district in Texas filed the suit because it had to seek preclearance to move its polling place from a garage to a school. The state of Texas did not

join the challenge nor did any of the other affected states. There is a "bail out" procedure for such an action, but it requires a lawsuit, although it may be a "friendly" one. To date only 17 subdivisions of the 12,000 covered by the Act have bailed out.

The Challenge

The challenger's attorney, Gregory Coleman, was arguing for relief from the preclearance provision, yet not throwing it out entirely, "... even if it is unconstitutional." After Coleman mentioned that there are both non-discrimination and non-circumvention statutes, Justice David Souter joined the argument. He pointed out circumvention, especially, is still relevant; Justice Ruth Bader Ginsberg then stated that second generation discrimination is more subtle and covert than first-generation discrimination. Justice Stephen Breyer then gave a list of indicators used as evidence for discrimination. His list included: registration turnout, the number of minority office holders, the number of Department of Justice rejections of proposed changes by covered jurisdictions (700 since 1982), polarized voting patterns, and the number of anti-discrimination lawsuits (219). Attorney Coleman said Breyer was using a retrospective approach.

The Defense

The principal U.S. attorney was Deputy Solicitor Neal Katyal. He began his argument by stating Congress reauthorized the Act in 2006 for another 25 years (including two decennial censuses) after 16,000 pages of information was gathered by Congress over 10 months and 21 hearings. Chief Justice John Roberts noted there were a relatively low number of rejections at voting facilities, com-

pared to the number of preclearance requests. Katyal responded that he felt this number indicated the Act was an effective deterrent to discrimination. Chief Justice Roberts inquired when will Congress be able to predict the future with sufficient certainty to cease renewing the Act? He said, "Obviously, no one doubts the history here and that the history [of the covered states] was different. But at what point does that history ... stop justifying action with respect to some jurisdictions." Roberts seemed unconvinced by the substantial evidence gathered by Congress. This evidence, according to Katyal, indicated that contemporary discrimination, particularly in the form of circumvention, exists and justified the Act's reauthorization. Justice Scalia stated the near unanimity in Congress—no negative votes in the Senate and only 33 in the House—might be due to elected representatives' self-interest in being re-elected, not to the weight of the evidence arguing the need to reauthorize the Act.

At this point, Justice Anthony Kennedy, thought to be the "swing vote" in this case, asked if some states should be asked to have a burden not carried by others and further stated that he thought the sovereignty of the covered states is an issue. He seemed to be questioning the constitutionality of continuing Section 5 and to be focusing on the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment. Justice Samuel Alito also said this suit raises an immense constitutional issue. While he acknowledged the necessity for the *Voting Rights Act* and its past success, Justice Kennedy wondered, as did Justices Scalia and Roberts, whether Congress had met the burden of marshalling sufficient evidence to continue the Act in its present form. Justice Clarence Thomas was silent.

Section 5 has often been called the "heart" or "teeth" of the *Voting Rights Act*. The court reporter for the *Washington Post*, Robert Barnes, noted that the Court has found Section 5—covering Virginia, Alaska, Alabama, Arizona, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Texas, and parts of seven other states—constitutional four times since 1965. Barnes felt the Supreme Court's decision would depend on "... whether Kennedy is ready to declare the law unconstitutional or whether there is a way out, perhaps by loosening the requirements on how covered jurisdictions can bail out." After witnessing the argument, I felt this was an accurate prediction.

The Decision

When the decision was announced on June 23 to uphold Section 5, it ran counter to the predictions of many observers that Section 5 would be declared unconstitutional by a 5 to 4 vote. However, a few Court watchers speculated that the 8-to-1 decision, with only Justice Thomas dissenting, may have been a compromise when Chief Justice Roberts could not get the fifth vote to overturn. Be that as it may, Roberts wrote the majority opinion, which expressed concern that Congress's actions in extending Section 5 "raise serious constitutional questions," but "the importance of the questions does not justify our rushing to decide it." The Court made it clear that all political subdivisions covered by Section 5, including the small Texas political subdivision at issue, were free to apply for exemptions. The majority opinion also contained thinly veiled warnings to Congress that it should reexamine the provisions of the *Voting Rights Act* in terms of their applicability today. The decision is seen as at least a partial victory for both the challengers and the defenders of Section 5. 

Gross

from page 1

hold outside of Berkeley, CA, he attended the University of California-Berkeley, graduating in 1992 with a major in Legal Studies. After college, he worked as a patrolman for the Berkeley Police Department and to this day visibly wears the reputation of a "bad cop" (delinquent manuscript reviewers beware!). In 1995, he entered the graduate program in sociology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison receiving his PhD in 2002. Subsequently, he has been a member of the sociology departments of the University of Southern California (2002-04), Harvard University (2004-08), and the University of British Columbia (2008-present).

Appropriately, the first professional article that Neil published—on Emile Durkheim's teachings on pragmatism—appeared in *Sociological Theory* in 1997, as did Neil's later work on the nature of contemporary intimacy. An inexhaustible font of intellectual energy, Neil has written as well on the dynamics of intellectual movements, the religious and political views of the American professoriate, the sociology of ideas, the history of phenomenology and pragmatism in American sociology, and, most recently, the nature of social mechanisms. His articles on these subjects have appeared in the *American Sociological Review* (3 times), the *Annual Review of Sociology, Theory & Society, Social Forces*, and *Sociology of Religion*, among other prominent journals. While researching his master's thesis in the mid-1990s, Neil discovered Durkheim's lost 1883-84 Sens lectures, a text that he (along with Robert Alun Jones) subsequently

translated into English and published as *Durkheim's Philosophy Lectures* (2004). Neil is also the author of *Richard Rorty: The Making of an American Philosopher* (2008), which was nominated for the Pulitzer Prize in biography. This intellectual portfolio reveals that Neil is as interested in the content of ideas and sociological theories as he is their conditions of production and diffusion. His interest in the editorship of *Sociological Theory* is no surprise. Perhaps his new theory of intellectual social movements (published in *ASR* in 2006) will be put to good use as he considers how to broaden the influence of the journal.

In *enLIGHTened: How I Lost 40 Pounds with a Yoga Mat, Fresh Pineapples, and a Beagle Pointer* (2009), author Jessica Berger Gross (Neil's spouse) presents a comical picture of Neil behind the scenes, when he's not e-mailing the most recent revision of his latest paper to legions of colleagues for still more comments, or charging his way through another subfield of sociology that he has decided to master, or launching his *n*th new research project or collaboration. At the base of all of this activity, though, lies the driving force that makes Neil so ideal a choice for the editorship of *Sociological Theory*: His deep concern about the present uncertain state of sociological theory and his fierce pluralist determination to encourage the development of all species of theoretical work.

These have been Neil's commitments throughout his career, and he eloquently relates them as follows: "As I see it, the job of the next editor of *Sociological Theory* is to continue to provide a home for high-quality papers reflective of established theoretical approaches and schools. At the same time, the editor must find a way to pull more innova-

tive, substantive-theoretical work (from subfields such as historical sociology, sociology of culture, sociology of science, sociology of gender, sociology of race, political sociology, and economic sociology) into the pages of the journal and build bridges between theory proper and other subfields. The goal should be to create a conversation among all sociologists with creative theoretical interests and ambitions around the journal so that the intellectual energies that have recently migrated elsewhere can be refocused on the project of theory. *ST* will bring theorists with diverse concerns into fruitful dialogue with one another. In this way, *Sociological Theory* could help to revivify the field." For Neil, these are not words but a mission, and a mission

that he is certain to pursue with relentless energy. To the journal, Neil brings his high standards, broad expertise, interdisciplinary interests, catholic tastes, and a vast generation-spanning network. We trust that he will do much to sustain the investment of younger and more senior sociologists in the enterprise of sociological theory. ASA's Committee on Publication and the ASA Council were wise to choose a mid-career sociologist to lead one of the associations' flagship journals. We have much to look forward to!

Sociological Theory publishes work in all areas of social thought, including new substantive theories, history of theory, metatheory, formal theory construction, and syntheses of existing bodies of theory. 

Additional Sociologist Receives 2009 Guggenheim Fellowships

This past April, the John Simon Guggenheim Foundation announced the winners for the 85th annual Guggenheim Fellowship Awards. This year, 180 Fellowships were awarded to artists, scientists, and scholars, totaling \$8,000,000. Guggenheim Fellows are appointed on the basis of outstanding achievement and exceptional promise for continued accomplishment. In addition to the three sociologist recipients (Robert Courtney Smith, John D. Stephens and Susan Cotts Watkins) reported in the May/June *Footnotes*, is Joshua Gamson from the University of San Francisco. He was awarded in the area of Humanities - Folklore & Popular Culture.

Joshua Gamson teaches Sociology of Culture, Sex and Sexualities, Television Culture, Sociology of Education, and Fieldwork in Sociology. His research and teaching focus on the sociology of culture, with an emphasis on contemporary Western commercial culture and mass media; social movements, especially on cultural aspects of contemporary movements; on participant-observation methodology and techniques, particularly as applied in urban settings; and on the history, theory, and sociology of sexuality. He is the author of *Claims to Fame: Celebrity in Contemporary America* (1994) and *Freaks Talk Back: Tabloid Talk Shows and Sexual Nonconformity* (1998). 

Think Ahead to 2011!

Session Proposals Are Invited for the 106th Annual Meeting Program!

The substantive program for the 2011 Annual Meeting is now taking shape under the leadership of President-elect Randall Collins and the 2011 Program Committee. The theme of “Social Conflict: Multiple Dimensions and Arenas” invites participation across the discipline and provides many opportunities to bring together a variety of sociological work in diverse formats.

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

Members are encouraged to submit session proposals for the components of the program where participation is by invitation only. Those who wish to volunteer to serve as organizers for Regular Session topics, which are open to paper submissions, should watch for an announcement in mid-December 2009.

The ASA meeting is a program of the members, by the members, for the members. But a meeting of this size and scope requires advance planning. Think ahead and propose session topics and organizers *now*. With the collective input of ASA members, the 2011 Annual Meeting program will achieve a high mark of excellence.

Proposals of invited panels are solicited now for the following components:

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

alive. Ideas for Thematic Sessions are due by November 13 2009.

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

Regional Spotlight Sessions provide opportunities to look at issues pertinent to the host site for the Annual Meeting. With Chicago as the site of the 2011 Annual Meeting, there are many opportunities to develop interesting session topics with invited panelists, as well as ideas for local tours and site visits.

Author Meets Critic Sessions are designed to bring authors of recent books deemed to be important contributions to the discipline together with discussants chosen to provide different viewpoints. Books published during 2008-2010 are eligible for nomination. Only ASA members may submit nominations; self-nominations are not acceptable.

Workshops provide the opportunity to learn about developments in research, theory, teaching, and practice. Topics focus on careers and professional growth, academic department strategies, research skills and major datasets, teaching challenges, publishing advice and tips, grant opportunities and grant writing skills, enhanced teaching of standard courses, ethical issues, and more. If you have tried a pedagogical approach that has been effective, developed insightful career advice, or have wisdom to

share about using sociology in applied and research settings, please volunteer to organize and lead a workshop. Workshops are open to all attendees; no fees are involved.

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

Guidelines for Session Proposals

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

- Designation of the session type:
 - Thematic Session (invited panel closely related to the meeting theme)
 - Special Session (invited panel on any topic)
 - Regional Spotlight Session (invited panel on topic pertinent to Chicago and/or the Midwest)
 - Working title for the session;
 - Brief description of the substantive focus;
 - Rationale for inclusion of the topic on the 2011 program;
 - Recommendation(s) for session organizer, including address, telephone, and e-mail information; and
 - A list of potential participants.
- Author Meets Critics Session proposals must include:
- Name and affiliation of book author(s),

- Complete title of the book,
- Publication date and name of publisher,
- Brief statement about the book’s importance to the discipline of sociology,
- Rationale for inclusion on the 2011 program, and
- Suggestions for critics and session organizer.

Workshop proposals must include:

- Working title for the session;
- Brief description of the focus, goals, and intended audience for the workshop;
- Rationale for inclusion of the topic on the 2011 program;
- Recommendation for workshop organizer/leader, including address, telephone, and e-mail information; and
- A list of potential co-leaders or panelists, if desired.

Seminar proposals must include:

- Working title for the seminar;
- Brief description of the focus and content;
- Rationale for inclusion of the topic on the 2011 program; and
- Recommendation for seminar instructor, including address, telephone, and e-mail information.

Format. All session proposals are to be submitted through the online module located on the 2011 Annual Meeting website.

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

Deadlines. Proposals for Thematic Sessions are due by *November 13, 2009*. Proposals for other sessions are due by *February 5, 2010*.

Submission. Proposals should be submitted through the online module located on the 2011 Annual Meeting website. The module will ensure the proper transmission of proposals to the Program Committee. Do not mail or e-mail proposals. ☺

Social Conflict: Multiple Dimensions and Arenas

106th ASA Annual Meeting • August 13-16, 2011 • Chicago, Illinois

2011 Annual Meeting Theme:

Social conflict is constantly in the headlines, in the breaking news, but also under the surface of social life. Wherever there is change, struggle, or domination, there is conflict. Social conflict involves many dimensions, including not only economic and power struggles, movement dynamics, and violence, but also forms of inequality and domination latent with conflict, and practices which resolve conflict or which divert attention from it. Sociology is the only social science that takes conflict as a major topic, and the only field that throughout its existence has been crucially centered on class, race, and ethnicity. New fields focused on race, ethnicity, gender, and sexuality are also concerned with conflict, but the intellectual driving force in most of these fields is a sociological perspective. There is a reason why sociologists were heavily involved in the rebellious movements of the 1960s and 70s—sociologists are experts at understanding both power and group mobilization. This has continued to be sociology’s special strength.

For the 2011 ASA meeting, the Program Committee invites you to deepen our analysis of such topics as:

- Economic class inequality, its causes and dynamics including capitalism, labor, property, health care, and their comparative and international dimensions;
- Revolution, state breakdown, war, paramilitaries, terrorism and counter-terrorism, as well as non-violent forms of conflict;
- Social movements and their role in conflicts

of all kinds; including movement-counter-movement dynamics, policing movements and their activities, and generational legacies of movement mobilizations;

- Ethnic and racial conflicts, especially in examining comparisons and underlying commonalities across time and space; religious conflicts at multiple scales; conflicts over environmental changes and uses;
- Sexual politics, sexuality movements, sex workers; gender conflicts, including the gender component in violence where women are frequently targeted, such as serial and mass killings, rapes, domestic terrorism;
- Violence in its many forms: sexual violence; prison violence and torture; police violence; crowd violence; masculinity and violence; violent crime;
- Gangs and criminal organizations, including international ones;
- Children in conflicts; bullying; conflict and violence in schools and classrooms;
- New technologies of surveillance and social control; conflict in cyberspace;
- Political and organizational conflict; scandals;
- Conflict between institutional arenas, such as work/family conflict;
- Micro-interactional conflict;
- Theories of conflict per se including revisiting the sociological classics;
- Conflict within sociology; intellectual and ideological conflict; conflict in culture and the culture industries
- How conflicts of different kinds and levels are resolved or at least come to an end. ☺

2009-10 Regional and Aligned Associations Meetings

Association for Applied and Clinical Sociology: October 7-11, 2009, San Antonio, TX, “Practical Sociology: Meeting Today’s and Tomorrow’s Challenges.” <www.aacsnet.org>.

Mid-South Sociological Association: November 4-7, 2009, Lafayette, LA, “Empowering Diversity Through World Systems.” <www.midsouthsoc.org>.

Sociologists for Women in Society: February 4-7, 2010, Santa Barbara, CA, <www.socwomen.org>.

Eastern Sociological Society: March 18-21, 2010, Cambridge, MA, “Economic Crisis and New Social Realities.” <www.essnet.org>.

Southwestern Sociological Association: March 31-April 3, 2010, Houston, TX, “E Pluribus Unum: Integrating Our Scholarship.” <www.ssaonline.org/>.

Midwest Sociological Society and the North Central Sociological

Association: March 31-April 3, 2010, Chicago, IL, “Communities in an Age of Social Transformation.” <www.themss.org> or <www.ncsanet.org>.

Pacific Sociological Association: April 8-11, 2009, Oakland, CA, “Revitalizing the Sociological Imagination: Individual Troubles & Social Issues in a Turbulent World.” <www.pacificsoc.org>.

Southern Sociological Society: April 21-25, 2010, Atlanta, GA, “Worlds at Risk.” <www.msstate.edu/org/sss>.

Association of Black Sociologists: August 11-14, 2010, Atlanta, GA, “Re-Positioning Race Through Prophetic Research, Teaching, and Service.” <www.blacksociologists.org/>.

Rural Sociological Society: August 12-15, 2010, Madison, WI, “How Flat Is Rural? Diversity in the Age of Globalization.” <www.ruralsociology.org>. ☺

Sociology Jobs

The ASA is searching for a Senior Research Associate to work with a team of sociologists on three National Science Foundation Grants analyzing networking, diffusion of innovations, and the value of minority mentoring. For more information on this position or other sociology jobs, visit the ASA Job Bank at <jobbank.asanet.org> today!

Searching for a Job with an Undergraduate Degree in Sociology

by Margaret Weigers Vitullo, ASA Academic and Professional Affairs

The National Association for Colleges and Employers (NACE) 2009 Student Survey indicates that 19.7 percent of students had a job in hand when they graduated in May 2009. Compare this to the 26 percent of students in 2008 and 51 percent in 2007. Clearly, the economic crisis is a personal experience for a large proportion of college graduates. It is equally clear that many recent graduates, and those who will be graduating soon, could use some encouragement and assistance with the job search process.

Below I briefly detail strategies for Internet job searches for recent graduates with an BA/BS degree in sociology. Results for full-time positions using nine different search terms in three popular job banks—Idealist.org, USAJobs.gov, and CollegeGrad.com—are compared. The summary table below compares two of the job banks on the number of job listings found for each of the nine search terms. The third job bank, CollegeGrad.com, does not allow nationwide searches and therefore is not included in the summary table.

The takeaway message for effective searches in any of these job banks is this: Search terms should reflect the knowledge and skills that studying sociology builds, not just the word “sociology” (see the May/June issue of *Footnotes*). The good news is that by carefully choosing search terms, sociology students can locate a large number and range of entry-level jobs for which they are qualified in the non-profit, government, and business sectors.

Non-Profit

Idealist.org describes itself as “an interactive site where people and organizations can exchange resources and ideas, locate opportunities and supporters, and take steps toward building a world where all people can lead free and dignified lives.” The site focuses on the non-profit sector and can be used for locating volunteer opportunities and internships as well as postings for employment. When using the

key word “sociology,” only 9 job postings were located. In contrast, with “social science” as the keyword, 75 jobs postings were located. “Program assistant” produced 213 hits, and “research” produced 753 postings. While a recent graduate with a major in sociology would not meet the criteria for all of the job results, these terms can expand upon potential jobs for which they may be qualified. For example, a recent graduate could apply for a Research Assistant position studying adolescent fertility and family structure, and a Case Manager position working with families who are homeless or at-risk of becoming homeless.

Government

USAJobs.gov is the main job bank for federal government jobs. The federal government employs more than 2,700,000 people and 50 percent of those individuals are currently eligible for early or regular retirement. While students might initially think that working for the federal government requires living in Washington, DC, 84 percent of federal jobs are located outside of the capital area (Damp 2008).

USAJobs.gov has tens of thousands of job postings, but finding postings that are appropriate for recent graduates in sociology can be challenging. The fact that jobs in the federal government pay more on average than in the private sector, include full benefits, flex-time schedules, and generous vacation time after three years of service, might convince students that searching for these jobs is worth the effort. Here are some tips that can simplify the process. First, search for “Form EI-23” in any internet browser. This document lists federal job titles by college major. Students do not need to limit themselves to the job titles listed under sociology, but this a good place to start searching. With Form EI-23 in hand, go to USAJobs.gov and click on “advanced search.” Then scroll down to the pay grade fields and enter “5 to 7”. This will ensure that the jobs postings that are returned are entry level. From there, enter job titles from Form EI-23, or use a keyword search. The results can be fascinating and wide-ranging, including everything from a position for a Park

Job Postings for Graduates with a BA/BS in Sociology: Comparing Search Term Results		
Search Term • Additional search criteria used	Idealist • Country = USA • Education Level = BA/BS • Full time • GS level = 5 to 7	USAJobs.gov • United States • GS level 5 to 7
Sociology	9	166
Social science	75	818
Program assistant	213	1804
Diversity	137	768
Data	752	3861
Research	753	2388
Analysis	221	1487
Statistics	53	587

Ranger in the Division of Interpretation to a Research Analyst with the Federal Trade Commission. Additional information on applying for federal government jobs can be found at the Partnership for Public Service <www.ourpublicservice.org>.

Everything In Between

The third online job bank examined was CollegeGrad.com, which describes itself as “The #1 Entry-Level Job Site.” This site has won numerous awards including the Microsoft “Best of the Web” award and the “Dow Jones Business Directory Select Site.” The site automatically searches by zip code, which made it impossible to create a nation-wide comparison of this site with Idealist.org and USAJobs.gov in terms of numbers of job postings using the search terms in the table below. Additionally, the number of job postings located with the same search terms vary widely from day to day.

That said, some interesting opportunities were located at CollegeGrad.com including two entry-level research jobs: A Research Assistant position whose duties included conducting literature reviews and coding qualitative data with Atlas.ti

software and an entry-level Public Health Analyst whose duties included collecting and analyzing social science data and conducting site visits and interviews. Both positions were seeking candidates with a BA/BS in sociology or another social science discipline with strong oral and written communication skills.

There is a demonstrated relationship between how closely related sociology graduates’ jobs are to their major and how satisfied they are with that job (Spalter-Roth and Van Vooren 2008). Finding a job in today’s economy is far from simple. Yet, by carefully choosing search terms and emphasizing the skills sets they learned in their sociology courses, students can locate a large number of sociologically relevant jobs for which they are likely qualified in a variety of popular online job banks. 📍

References

- Damp, Dennis V. 2008. *The Book of U.S. Government Jobs: Where They Are, What’s Available, & How to Get One*. McKees Rocks, PA: Brookhaven Press.
- Spalter-Roth, Roberta and Nicole Van Vooren. 2008. *Pathways to Job Satisfaction: What Happened to the Class of 2005?* American Sociological Association, Research Department. Washington, DC.

Lessons

from page 5

when he was an officer in Vietnam he was asked to investigate incidents of sexually transmitted diseases among U.S. servicemen. Later in the 1980s he received a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention grant to study the sexual transmission of AIDS. Mindy noted that she was surprised that many of her students did not consider oral sex a form of sexual intercourse, and that they apparently did not know that there were potential health risks associated with oral sex. There was a noticeable change in the atmosphere of the hearing after our testimony. The public health and well-being significance of our work was suddenly apparent. What worked with this audience was to appeal to them as parents, patriots (as in Kirk’s case), and as citizens and legislators deeply concerned with the health and welfare of the people of Georgia.

Lesson #5 *When challenged, it usually is better to respond calmly and professionally and not to further inflame the situation.*

Mindy, in particular, had to deal with insulting voice messages and e-mails. While she had the right to ignore them, she calmly and professionally responded to each one—finding usually that the caller/e-mailer did not truly want to continue insulting her after speaking with her. Mindy also found herself threatened on hate group websites and contacted the police who were able to assess relative danger and best response tactics. She still wants to call some conservative radio personalities but promises to lay low!

Lesson #6 *It’s not over until it’s over.*

We thought that the success of our testimony and its positive accounts would end interest in the story. Well, not exactly. CNN waited several days, possibly for the beginning of their sweeps, and then repeated all of the false accusations about

our “course offerings” (that had already been presented accurately by this time in the local Atlanta newspapers). What became clear was that salacious headlines geared to ratings drove a renewed interest in the story.

Lesson #7 *Students can be a big help.*

Our colleague in communications, after acknowledging that our testimony helped us, proceeded to note that what was even more effective was that when talk radio picked it up, a number of Mindy’s students called in unprompted and gave very compelling accounts of her as a teacher. Former students wrote unsolicited letters to the legislators as well (we discouraged current students from participating in the battle).

Lesson #8 *Contact your professional organizations.*

We didn’t. However, they contacted us. We did not reach out to professional organizations because at the time it felt like we were engaged in a local fight, and because

it seemed we could “handle it” on our own (and ultimately we did). Nevertheless, our professional organizations, including the ASA, the National Sexuality Resource Center (NSRC), and the Society for the Scientific Study of Sexuality (SSSS) were wonderful sources of support.

Lesson #9 *There were some unintended positive consequences.*

While not wanting to ignore how stressful, intense and unpleasant the controversy was at times, there were, in the end, some pleasant surprises. We each received a telephone call from the Chancellor of the University System of Georgia thanking us for our efforts and expressing satisfaction in how well we represented the University System of Georgia. We also heard from hundreds of colleagues around the nation supporting us. These messages renewed our own sense of excitement about our teaching and research and enhanced our feeling of membership in a strong and active community. We are thankful for that. 📍

Johns Hopkins Department of Sociology Celebrates Its Golden Year

by Greg Rienzi, *The JHU Gazette*

In 1959, Johns Hopkins recruited a young phenom from the University of Chicago named Jim Coleman to establish a department in the social sciences at the university. Coleman, who had only four years earlier earned his doctorate in sociology from Columbia University, was already considered one of the country's leading minds on education reform for disadvantaged youth and on the sociology of education.

Fueled by a \$750,000 grant from the Ford Foundation, Coleman launched the graduate-level department of sociology, originally called the department of social relations. Although the department was interdisciplinary in nature, Coleman said at its dedication that he did not want to turn out "well-rounded" students per se. Instead, he wanted sociologists with "sharp edges" and recruited students whose work was off the beaten path.

The department started modestly with three faculty and three students but steadily grew over the next decade. By 1974, the department was hailed as one of the top sociology programs in the United States, a distinction that holds true today.

An Interdisciplinary Department

This year, "the department that Jim Coleman built" turns 50. While much has changed, including its name, Coleman's vision of an interdisciplinary department that emphasizes rigorous methods training and hands-on research has remained.

"That is one of Coleman's legacies, and it sets us apart from many other fine graduate programs," said Karl Alexander, former department chair and John Dewey Professor of Sociology. "The other aspect that sets us apart is the sociology of education as a core area of specialization. Other areas have come and gone, but education is embedded in the department's DNA, and I trust that my successor chair many years down the road will be saying the same when the department celebrates its 100th anniversary."

The department initially included three disciplines: Sociology, anthropology and social psychology. Anthropology, however, was slow to grow. The first faculty hire was in 1963 and the second, six years later.

Coleman's dynamic personality and focus on research in education attracted a number of passionate young faculty members and

graduate students. Notably, Edward McDill came to Johns Hopkins on a postdoctoral fellowship in 1961 to work with Coleman. Additionally, young scholars, Doris Entwisle and Robert Gordon, joined the department in the early 1960s and remained fixtures for the next three decades.

50-Year Celebration

On May 9, present and past members of the department came together to celebrate its 50th anniversary.

In 1966, Coleman and McDill secured funding to launch the Center for Social Organization of Schools (CSOS), which today is one of the leading education research and development centers in the world. CSOS maintains a staff of sociologists, psychologists, social psychologists, and educators who conduct programmatic research to improve the education system, as well as full-time support staff engaged in developing curricula and providing technical assistance to help schools use its research. The ties between the department of sociology and CSOS have always been close and mutually beneficial, according to Alexander. Some of the most prominent CSOS staff members have been graduates of the department's doctoral program. McDill was CSOS director until 1969. The following year he became department chair, a position he would hold for the next 15 years.

By 1972, the department had 14 full-time faculty (nine of whom were sociologists) and began to offer an undergraduate major in sociology. In three successive years, however, the department took some major blows. In 1972, Coleman left Johns Hopkins to return to the University of Chicago. A year later, another high-profile faculty member, Pete Rossi, left for the University of Massachusetts-Amherst. In 1974, anthropology spun off as a separate department.

"Looking back, this period shortly after my arrival was the department's time of greatest stress," said Alexander, who joined Johns Hopkins in 1972. "A tiny department to begin with, what do you do when you lose your brightest stars?"

Alexander said that it was McDill's and Entwisle's steady leadership that held the department together and allowed it to rebuild.

Important Changes

In 1980, world-renowned vocational

psychologist, John Holland, retired. The once diverse department now consisted mostly of sociologists, a factor that led to the name being changed in 1983 to the Department of Sociology. The changes since have been incremental and built around the department's core commitment to state-of-the-art training in research methods as applied to problems of substance.

Notable hires during the 1980s included Alejandro Portes, Patricia Fernandez-Kelly, and Mel Kohn. Portes and Fernandez-Kelly left for Princeton after 18 years, but Kohn, a past ASA President, remains on the faculty and this year was appointed to the William D. and Robin Mayer Professorship.

In the early to mid-1990s, the department underwent considerable faculty turnover. "These losses were every bit as consequential as the ones we experienced during the '70s, but this time the department left behind by our departed colleagues was much stronger up and down the line than the department of the 1970s," Alexander said. "And we were vastly better positioned to manage what otherwise could have been a wrenching change."

Alexander said that a consequential step in recovery was the hire of Giovanni Arrighi from SUNY-Binghamton in 1998. With Arrighi on board, the department quickly achieved recognition as one of the leading centers for world systems analysis scholarship. He was appointed to a named professorship this year: the George Armstrong Kelly Professorship.

The Department of Sociology currently concentrates on cross-national comparative research and social inequality. Its faculty continues to push the envelope on scholarship in the field. Notably, in 2007, Arrighi published *Adam Smith in Beijing: Lineages of the Twenty-First Century*, the third volume of his a trilogy on the rise, and possible impending demise, of world-scale capitalism. In 2008, assistant professor Stefanie Deluca was awarded a William T. Grant Foundation Faculty Scholars Award, one of two such awards made by the foundation last year. Recently, Andrew Cherlin, a member of the faculty since 1976, was named the



Members of the Johns Hopkins University Department of Sociology

2009 recipient of the American Population Association's Irene B. Taeuber Award. His latest book, *The Marriage Go-Round*, has elicited rave reviews.

With 12 faculty, 41 doctoral students and eight staff members, the department's expertise covers sociology of education, world systems analysis, the family, labor, international development, political sociology, immigration, welfare policy, and race-ethnicity.

"It's a mix that fits comfortably, but exactly how we present ourselves to the wider world in the future no doubt will shift again as interests and people change," Alexander said. "But there are constants, too, and I trust that our fundamental character will hold steady. We are now, always have been, and I hope always will be, a small, supportive intellectual community with high standards and equally high accomplishment."

A highlight of this year's 50th anniversary celebration was the announcement of the Doris Roberts Entwisle Graduate Teaching Fellowship. This initiative, funded by Entwisle's friends and admirers, celebrates her 40-plus years of scholarship and faithful service to Johns Hopkins and the department. It will support an advanced graduate student to teach an upper-division undergraduate course in the area of his or her dissertation research.

Postscript

The happiness of the Department's 50-year celebration ended on June 18, when Giovanni Arrighi succumbed to cancer. Giovanni is survived by his son Andrea, and his wife, Beverly Silver, also a senior member of the department. Giovanni and Beverly may be seen in the photo above, first row, second and third from the left. For additional information, see <www.soc.jhu.edu/people/Arrighi/index.html>.

Testimony

from page 3

sure rates skyrocket, particularly in minority and low-income areas.

"The housing and related economic crises that disproportionately impact poor and minority communities, and are now threatening many middle income families, are inextricably linked to specific financial industry practices as well as broader forces of inequality and uneven development," Squires told the Committee.

Squires emphasized the central role that "surging economic inequality and persistent racial segregation have played. The concentration of income and wealth at the top coupled with the concentration of poverty and persisting levels of segregation and hyper-segregation have led directly to significant increases in subprime and predatory lending among vulnerable communities." Most significant is that "racial and ethnic segregation remain statistically significant predictors of the level of high-priced loans even after

controlling for credit rating, poverty level, percent minority, and education."

"Reforming the regulation of financial services is a necessary but insufficient step for ameliorating the crises created by recent lending practices. Broader, macro-economic policies that directly address various trajectories of economic inequality and dynamics of discrimination and segregation must complement progressive banking and bank regulatory reforms if emerging challenges are to be met," said Squires, referencing his and others' analyses of this issue. (See Gregory D. Squires, Derek S. Hyra, and Robert N. Renner, "Segregation and the Subprime Lending Crisis," presented at the Federal Reserve Board's Community Affairs Research Conference, April 16, 2009, and the July/August *Footnotes*.)

Preventive Policy Options

Politically feasible tools available to respond to the overall surge in inequality include indexing the federal minimum wage to the cost of living, adopting more municipal living wage ordinances, expanding the Earned

Income Tax Credit, enacting the *Employee Free Choice Act*, and adopting the more provocative *Income Equity Act*, offered by former Minnesota Representative Martin Sabo, to deny corporations tax deductions on any executive compensation exceeding 25 times the pay of the firm's lowest paid workers.

Squires also proposed several housing and land use policies to reduce inequality, many of which have already been adopted in various communities around the nation. They include inclusionary zoning laws requiring developers to set aside a share of housing units to meet affordable housing objectives; tax-based revenue sharing, whereby a portion of the increasing property tax revenues in prosperous neighborhoods is used to invest in housing and other community development initiatives in distressed areas; and mobility programs enabling families to leave ghettos and barrios for more prosperous, safer outlying urban and suburban communities.

Passage of *The National Mortgage Reform and Anti Predatory Lending Act* (H.R. 1728)

would reduce substantially the provision of inappropriate products in the mortgage market. Squires noted state and local governments receiving federal support for housing and community development are required to "affirmatively further fair housing" in the utilization of those funds and testified that, "Recipients of TARP, bailout, or any other federal financial support should be required to pursue this objective as well."

Assuring responsible lending requires federal oversight of the independent mortgage companies, the unregulated entities who originated the bulk of subprime mortgages, and the affiliated institutions that are involved in the trading of mortgage-backed securities. Passage of the *CRA Modernization Act of 2009* (H.R. 1749) would bring heretofore unregulated mortgage lenders under greater federal supervision and would reduce the prevalence of high-cost lending, said Squires. The President's proposal for the creation of a Consumer Financial Protection Agency is another promising possibility.

Applications Invited for Editorships

Applications are invited for the editorships of ASA's *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* and *Social Psychology Quarterly*.

The official terms for the new editors (or co-editors) will commence in January 2011 (the editorial transition will be in summer 2010) and is for a minimum of three years (until December 2013) with a possible reappointment of up to an additional three years.

The Journal of Health and Social Behavior (JHSB) is a medical sociology journal that publishes empirical and theoretical articles that apply sociological concepts and methods to the understanding of health and illness and the organization of medicine and health care. Its editorial policy favors manuscripts that are grounded in important theoretical issues in medical sociology or the sociology of mental health and that advance our theoretical understanding of the processes by which social factors and human health are interrelated.

Social Psychology Quarterly (SPQ) publishes theoretical and empirical papers on the link between the individual and society, including the study of the relations of individuals to one another, as well as to groups, collectivities and institutions. It also includes the study of intra-individual processes insofar as they substantially influence or are influenced by social structure and process. SPQ is genuinely interdisciplinary, publishing works by both sociologists and psychologists.

Both journals are published quarterly in March, June, September, and December.

Qualifications

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

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

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

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

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

Selection Process

Applications will be reviewed by the Committee on Publications in December 2009. It is possible that prospective editors

may be contacted to clarify any issues raised in the deliberations. A list (which may be ranked or unranked) will be forwarded to ASA Council for review in early 2010. The Council appoints the editors. The editors are contacted by the ASA Secretary.

The application packet should include:

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

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

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

Application packets (as described above) should be no more than five pages (excluding vitae) and should be sent by November 1, 2009, to: Janine Chiappa McKenna, Journals and Publications Manager, ASA, 1430 K Street NW, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20005; mckenna@asanet.org. 

announcements

Annual Meeting

from page 1

The Political Side

The plenaries turned from personal to political with a session on "Why Obama Won" and "Bringing Communities Back In: Setting a New Policy Agenda."

The "Why Obama Won (and What that Says about Democracy and Change in America)" plenary headlined a mini-symposium on the sociological significance of President Barack Obama. Plenary panelists included Melissa V. Harris-Lacewell (Princeton University), Peter Levine (The Center for Information and Research on Civic Learning and Engagement), Jose Zapata Calderon (Pitzer College), and Lawrence D. Bobo (Harvard University). The panelists examined important factors associated with change: new forms of political engagement by youth and other populations; new ways of organizing democratic institutions that reflect a changing, heterogeneous American population; and the seeming commitment to community service thought to be associated with the revitalization of democratic institutions.

The final plenary of the conference featured panelists Bernice A. Pescosolido (Indiana University), Robert J. Sampson (Harvard University), and Steven L. Gortmaker (Harvard University), examining how making the concept of community more central to sociological thinking might catalyze new avenues of investigation for public policy. The session focused on areas of public policy where incorporating ideas about community could have a major impact.

In the Media Limelight

In addition to the plenary sessions, the meeting featured nearly 500 regular paper

presentation sessions across a variety of sociological subfields and interest areas. Research presented during the meeting garnered national media attention, including two articles in *USA Today* and coverage in *U.S. News & World Report*, *TIME* magazine, MSNBC.com, and other national outlets.

Local and international newspapers ran stories about sociological research presented during the meeting, including Canada's *Globe and Mail*, *The Canadian Press*, and Canadian Broadcasting Corporation; the German news magazine *Focus*; and here in the United States, *The New York Times*, *Los Angeles Times*, *Atlanta Journal Constitution*, and many others.

Meeting content generated considerable attention on Twitter as well. As "PhillyNerd" tweeted, "Following #ASA09 on twitter is almost like being there..." Twitter users posted their session notes, general observations about the conference, photos from conference meet-ups, and other short remarks using the meeting hashtag, #ASA09. Contexts magazine aggregated these tweets at contexts.org/asa/, so anyone online—not just Twitter users—can view the discussion.

The sociological community building is expected to continue next year at the 105th ASA Annual Meeting August 14-17, 2010, in Atlanta. ASA President Evelyn Nakano Glenn (University of California-Berkeley) and the 2010 Program Committee are busy building an exciting program surrounding the theme, "Toward a Sociology of Citizenship: Inclusion, Participation, and Rights." The Call for Papers will be posted on the ASA website at the end of October, and the online paper submission site will open early December. See you in Atlanta! 

Corrections

In the July/August 2009 *Footnotes* article "What's Segregation Got to do With the Nation's Subprime Mortgage Lending Fiasco?" the eighth paragraph read, in part, "They also discovered that black segregation has a stronger effect than Hispanic segregation, suggesting that the contextual variable of racial segregation is an important determinant of subprime lending." This could imply that racial, but not ethnic, segregation mattered. But Squires et al.'s main finding was that segregation (between blacks and whites and between Hispanics and whites) is an important driver of the rise in subprime lending. We regret possible misinterpretation of the research.

Call for Papers

Publications

Foucault Studies special issue on the relations between the work of Michel Foucault and Giorgio Agamben. This issue aims to collect and present a set of essays concerning many different facets of the influence and resonance between them. Deadline: February 15, 2010. Contact: Jeffrey Bussolini at bussolini@gmail.com with "Agamben Issue" in the subject line.

Handbook of Research on Educational Leadership for Diversity and Equity. This AERA project will feature chapters that reframe research within the field of educational leadership, a reframing consonant with the existing social, cultural, economic, and political contexts of U.S. schools. The goal is to present theoretical and empirical scholarship that focuses on socially just educational leadership, particularly with respect to the education of diverse student populations. Proposals are due by November 1, 2009. Submit to Linda C. Tillman at ltillman@email.unc.edu or James Joseph "Jim" Scheurich at jscheurich@tamu.edu. For more information, visit www.aera.net/HREL.htm.

The Journal of Homosexuality is devoted to scholarly research on homosexuality, including sexual practices and gender roles and their cultural, historical, interpersonal, and modern social contexts. Researchers and practitioners interested in current knowledge about human sexuality will find every issue of this journal brimming with a balanced selection of scholarly and practical

articles. The frequency of the journal will also be increased from eight to ten issues beginning in 2010. The *Journal of Homosexuality* welcomes the submission of papers on a variety of topics and from a range of disciplines and perspectives for review and publication. For more information, visit www.tandf.co.uk/journals/WJHM.

New Voices in Sociological Theory and Methodology. The editors of a new volume, tentatively titled *New Voices in Sociological Theory and Methodology*, invite chapter proposals of up to 500 words from sociologists who have received their PhDs within the last 10 years and are pursuing new directions in sociological theory and methodology. Submission deadline is November 1, 2009. The editors invite the new generation of sociologists to evaluate and critique the traditional, theoretical, and methodological approaches taken by 20th century sociologists and to offer suggestions for new paths forward. The overarching goal of the volume is to move students beyond current textbook treatments of theory and methods by offering them a look at the trends of the sociology of tomorrow. Therefore, the editors encourage prospective contributors to think creatively, critically, and philosophically about sociological theory and methods, and to propose chapters on a variety of topics that they consider important, timely, and in most dire need of a critical examination. Contact: leva Zake at zake@rowan.edu; Michael DeCesare at decasarem@merrimack.edu.

Meetings

British Sociological Association Annual Conference 2010, April 7-9, 2010, Glasgow Caledonian University. The British Sociological Association invites submissions to its 2010 Annual Conference. Participants can present on topics they wish within broad streams (and open streams) that reflect the core research areas of the membership. Deadline: September 25, 2009. Contact: BSAConference@britsoc.org.uk; www.britsoc.co.uk/events/Conference.

Cross Cultural Bioethics Session at the International Sociological Association World Congress, July 11-17, 2010, Gothenburg, Sweden. The broad theme of this session is the history, evolution, and social functions of bioethics work around the globe and across cultures. Academics and researchers who wish to promote the field internationally within the social science community are

announcements

strongly encouraged to submit their proposals. Submission Deadline: October 1, 2009. Contact: Kristina Orfali at ko2145@columbia.edu or Raymond DeVries at devries@umn.edu; <www.isa-sociology.org/congress2010/rc/rc15.htm>.

Sixth International Congress of Qualitative Inquiry, May 26-29, 2010, University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign. Theme: "Qualitative Inquiry for a Global Community in Crisis." It is clear that in these troubling political times qualitative researchers are called on to become human rights advocates, to honor the sanctity of life, and promote the core values of privacy, human dignity, peace, justice, and freedom from fear and violence. Submissions of papers, posters, and session proposals are invited. Submissions will be accepted online from October 1-December 1, 2009. For more information, visit <www.icqi.org>.

Meetings

September 24, 2009. *Sixth Annual Seymour Martin Lipset Lecture on Democracy in the World*, given by Nathan Glazer, Harvard University, Munk Centre for International Studies, Toronto, Canada, 4:00 pm. Topic: "Democracy and Diversity: Dealing with Deep Divides." Contact: Jane Riley Jacobsen at jane@ned.org; <www.ned.org>.

October 5-7, 2009. *First Annual International Crime, Media and Popular Culture Studies Conference: A Cross-Disciplinary Exploration*, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, IN. For more information, visit <www.indstate.edu/ccj/popculture-conference>.

October 26-28, 2009. *First Triennial Conference on Latino Education and Immigrant Integration*, University of Georgia's Center for Latino Achievement and Success in Education, Athens, GA. The conference will provide an important venue for research, policy, and information regarding immigrants and education, particularly in the rapidly changing Southeast. For more information, visit <www.coe.uga.edu/clase/conference/index.htm>.

November 4, 2009. *Sixth Annual Seymour Martin Lipset Lecture on Democracy in the World*, Given by Nathan Glazer, Harvard University, Canadian Embassy, Washington, DC, 6:00 pm. Topic: "Democracy and Diversity: Dealing with Deep Divides." Contact: Jane Riley Jacobsen at jane@ned.org; <www.ned.org>.

November 5-8, 2009. *1989: The Fall of the Berlin Wall, Twenty Years After*, Laguna Beach, CA. The Fall of the Berlin Wall in November 1989 signaled the termination of the Communist state and all its trappings in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, and brought about the birth of something new across the region. 20 years later, we can see that change after 1989 has taken all manner of varying shapes. Contact: Nina Bandelj at nbandelj@uci.edu, or Dorothy Solinger at dorjsol@uci.edu; <www.democ.uci.edu>

November 13-14, 2009. *The 2009 Annual Meeting of the Michigan Sociological Association*, Ferris State University, Big Rapids, MI. Theme: "Engaging Diverse Communities in Economic Crises." Contact: aghill@delta.edu; <www.misocass.org>.

November 18-21, 2009. *The National MultiCultural Institute Fall 2009 Conference*, Marriott Crystal City, Arlington, VA. Theme: "Forging New Pathways for Diversity and Inclusion: Building Skills for Collaboration and Dialogue." Contact: (202) 483-0700; <www.nmci.org>.

December 2-6, 2009. *American Anthropological Association Annual Meeting*, Philadelphia, PA. For more information, visit <www.aaanet.org>.

December 13-14, 2010. *First Critical Governance Studies Conference*, University of Warwick. The objective of the conference is to bring together scholars and activists challenging orthodoxies and develop-

ing critical approaches to the study of governance. Contact: 02476 574688; yvonne.field@wbs.ac.uk; <go.warwick.ac.uk/orthodoxies>.

March 11-13, 2010. *31st Annual Conference of the Nineteenth Century Studies Association*, University of Tampa, Tampa, FL. Theme: "Theatricality and the Performative in the Long Nineteenth Century." Contact: ncsa2010@earthlink.net; <www.english.uwosh.edu/roth/ncsa>.

March 31-April 3, 2010. *Joint Annual Meeting of the Midwest Sociological Society and the North Central Sociological Association*, Chicago Marriott Downtown Magnificent Mile, Chicago, IL. Theme: "Communities in an Age of Social Transformation." Contact: Peter J. Kivisto at PeterKivisto@augustana.edu; Debra H. Swanson at swanson@hope.edu.

April 7-9, 2010. *British Sociological Association Annual Conference 2010*, Glasgow Caledonian University. Contact: BSAConference@britsoc.org.uk; <www.britsoc.co.uk/events/Conference>.

April 7-10, 2010. *Annual Meeting of the Organization of American Historians*, Hilton Washington, Washington, DC. Contact: Amy M. Stark, OAH, 112 N. Bryan Ave., P.O. Box 5457, Bloomington, IN 47407-5457; (812) 855-9853; fax (812) 855-0696; <www.oah.org/meetings/2010>.

May 26-29, 2010. *Sixth International Congress of Qualitative Inquiry*, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. Theme: "Qualitative Inquiry for a Global Community in Crisis." For more information, visit <www.icqi.org>.

July 11-17, 2010. *Cross-Cultural Bioethics Session at the International Sociological Association World Congress*, Gothenburg, Sweden. The broad theme of this session is the history, evolution, and social functions of bioethics work around the globe and across cultures. Contact: Kristina Orfali at ko2145@columbia.edu or Raymond DeVries at devries@umn.edu; <www.isa-sociology.org/congress2010/rc/rc15.htm>.

Funding

AAAS Fellowship: Science to Serve Society. The American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) seeks applicants for its annual Science & Technology Policy Fellowships. Doctoral level, U.S. citizen sociologists are encouraged to apply for these year-long fellowships (beginning Sept. 1, 2010), which allow a unique opportunity to apply knowledge and skills to national and international issues in the federal policy realm, while learning first-hand how to craft policy in Congress and implement policy in more than 15 federal agencies. Fellows represent a spectrum of career stages—from recent PhD graduates, faculty on sabbatical, retired scientists—and come from a range of sectors—from academia, industry, non-profits, and government labs. Register for an October 2 webinar at <w.on24.com/r.htm?e=160694&s=1&k=D785140CCA5582862DACE58A06E97335> to learn more. Among other benefits, stipend is \$73K-\$95K (depending on experience and previous salary); relocation allowance (up to \$4K if greater than 50 miles outside Washington, DC), and reimbursement for health insurance and travel/training to conferences. Deadline is December 15, 2009. Online applications only at <www.fellowships.aaas.org/>.

American Philosophical Society Franklin Research Grants. The Franklin program is designed to help meet the costs of travel to libraries and archives for research purposes; the purchase of microfilm, photocopies, or equivalent research materials; the costs associated with fieldwork; or laboratory research expenses. Franklin grants are made for noncommercial research and are not intended to meet the expenses of attending conferences or the costs of publica-

tion. Applicants are expected to have a doctorate or to have published work of doctoral character and quality. Funding is offered up to a maximum of \$6,000 for use in calendar year 2010. Grants are not retroactive. Application deadlines: October 1, 2009, and December 1, 2009. Contact: Linda Musumeci, (215) 440-3429; LMusumeci@amphilsoc.org; <www.amphilsoc.org/grants/franklin.htm>.

The Berlin Program for Advanced German and European Studies offers up to one year of research support at the Freie Universität Berlin. It is open to scholars in all social science and humanities disciplines. The program accepts applications from U.S. and Canadian nationals or permanent residents. Applicants for a dissertation fellowship must be full-time graduate students enrolled at a North American university who have achieved ABD status by the time the proposed research stay in Berlin begins or U.S. and Canadian PhDs who have received their doctorates within the past two calendar years. Deadline: December 1, 2009. Contact: bprogram@zedat.fu-berlin.de; <userpage.fu-berlin.de/~bprogram>.

Charles A. Ryskamp Research Fellowships. American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) invites applications for the ninth annual competition for the Charles A. Ryskamp Research Fellowships. These fellowships support advanced assistant professors and untenured associate professors in the humanities and related social sciences whose scholarly contributions have advanced their fields and who have well-designed and carefully developed plans for new research. The fellowships are intended to provide time

and resources to enable these faculty members to conduct their research under optimal conditions. ACLS does not fund creative work (e.g., novels or films), textbooks, straightforward translation, or pedagogical projects. ACLS will award up to 12 Ryskamp Fellowships in the 2009-2010 competition. Each fellowship carries a stipend of \$64,000. Ryskamp Fellowships are intended to support an academic year of research (nine months), plus an additional summer's research (two months) if justified. Applicants must hold the PhD or equivalent and be employed in tenure-track positions at degree-granting academic institutions in the United States. For more information, visit <www.acls.org/grants/Default.aspx?id=408>.

First Book Grant for Minority Scholars. The Louisville Institute's First Book Grant Program for Minority Scholars seeks to assist junior, non-tenured religion scholars of color to complete a major research and book project, focusing on some issue pertaining to American Christianity. This grant program seeks to enable scholars to spend an entire academic year devoted to that research project while free of other professional responsibilities. The Louisville Institute is interested in identifying and supporting scholars of color who seek through their academic work to be in conversation with church leaders and to strengthen their faith communities. Application materials should demonstrate both the applicant's proficiency in the academy and commitment to her or his faith community. All materials must be postmarked by January 15, 2010. The grant amount requested should not ex-

ceed \$40,000. For more information, visit <www.louisville-institute.org/Grants/programs/fbmdetail.aspx>.

Foundation for Child Development (FCD) Young Scholars Competition. FCD's Young Scholars Program supports a new generation of scholars conducting research on the development of young children in immigrant families, particularly those who are low income. Researchers must have earned their doctoral degrees within the last 15 years and be tenure-track faculty members at a U.S. college or university. Three to four fellowships of up to \$150,000 for use over one to three years (and in rare cases, up to five years) will be awarded. Tenure-equivalent positions are not eligible for the program. Deadline: November 4, 2009. Contact: ysp@fcd-us.org; <www.fcd-us.org/usr_doc/YSPProgDescript2010.pdf>.

Humboldt Research Fellowship enables highly qualified scientists and scholars of all nationalities and disciplines to carry out research projects for extended periods of time in cooperation with academic hosts at research institutions in Germany. Fellowships are awarded on the basis of academic achievement, the quality and feasibility of the proposed research and the applicant's publications. *Humboldt Research Fellowship for Postdoctoral Researchers:* Postdoctoral scientists and scholars who have completed a doctoral degree within four years prior to the application submission date are eligible. This fellowship allows for a stay of 6-24 months in Germany and provides a monthly stipend of €2,250. For more information, visit <www.humboldt-foundation.de/web/771.html>. Humboldt

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Research Fellowship for Experienced Researchers: Scientists and scholars who have completed a doctoral degree within 12 years prior to the application submission date are eligible. This fellowship allows for a stay of 6-18 months in Germany, which may be divided into a maximum of three visits of at least three months each and provides a monthly stipend of €2,450. For more information, visit <www.humboldt-foundation.de/web/1710.html>. Applications may be submitted at any time.

The Louisville Institute Dissertation Fellowship Program is designed to support the final year PhD or ThD dissertation writing for students engaged in research pertaining to North American Christianity. Applicants must have fulfilled all pre-dissertation requirements, including approval of the dissertation proposal, by February 1 and expect to complete the dissertation by the end of the following academic year. Eligible proposals should promise a significant contribution to the study of American religion. Preference will be given to proposals that attempt to describe more fully how the Christian faith is actually lived by contemporary persons and to bring the resources of the Christian faith into closer relation to their daily lives, helps us understand more adequately the institutional reconfiguration of American religion, or explores the nature and challenge of pastoral leadership. Proposed projects may employ a variety of methodological perspectives and may be interdisciplinary in nature. All materials must be postmarked no later than February 1, 2010. Dissertation fellowships will

provide a stipend of \$19,000 for twelve months beginning in September. Fellowships are not renewable. All tuition, medical insurance, and required fees are the responsibility of the student. For more information, visit <www.louisville-institute.org/Grants/programs/dfdetail.aspx>.

Mellon/ACLS Dissertation Completion Fellowships. American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) invites applications for the fourth annual competition for the Mellon/ACLS Dissertation Completion Fellowships. These fellowships are to assist graduate students in the humanities and related social sciences in the last year of PhD dissertation writing. Applicants must be prepared to complete their dissertations within the period of their fellowship tenure and no later than August 31, 2011. ACLS will award 65 fellowships in this competition for a one-year term. The total award of up to \$33,000 includes a stipend plus additional funds for university fees and research support. Deadline: November 11, 2009. For more information, visit <www.acls.org/grants/Default.aspx?id=512>.

In the News

Aging and the Life Course

David R. Segal, University of Maryland, was interviewed on KCBS Radio in San Francisco on June 18 on the enlistment of people over 35 years old in the Army.

Russell Ward, University at Albany-SUNY, was quoted in *USA Today* on June 29 in an article about a Pew Research Center

study regarding people's perceptions of their age.

Children and Youth

H. Wesley Perkins, Hobart and William Smith Colleges, was quoted in the July 20 *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel* about research on social norms marketing campaigns and their effectiveness in reducing problem drinking. The article reported on a recent Cochrane Library review of studies using normative feedback interventions among students.

Communication and Information Technologies

Nicholas Christakis, Harvard University, was quoted in a June 23 CNN.com article about "retweeting" on Twitter. Christakis is author of the forthcoming book *Connected: The Surprising Power of Our Social Networks and How They Shape Our Lives*.

Jeannette Sutton, University of Colorado, was interviewed in a column about communication during disasters in the August/September edition of *Reason* magazine.

Zeynep Tufekci, University of Maryland-Baltimore County, and **Shelia Cotten**, University of Alabama-Birmingham, were quoted in the June 26 issue of *Science* magazine about the Chinese government's classification of Internet addiction as a disorder.

Community and Urban Sociology

Donald Kraybill, Elizabethtown College, was quoted in the July 2009 issue of *Na-*

tional Geographic about the population spread of the Amish.

Nicole P. Marwell, Baruch College-City University of New York, had her book, *Bargaining for Brooklyn*, mentioned in an August 4 *New York Times* article about rezoning in Brooklyn.

Patrick Sharkey, New York University, discussed his research on the role of neighborhoods in residents' personal financial sustainability in a July 29 National Public Radio Tell Me More segment. The research was also discussed in a July 27 *Washington Post* article.

Sudhir Venkatesh, Columbia University, and **Deirdre Oakley**, Georgia State University, were quoted in a June 20 *New York Times* article about new public housing in Atlanta. Venkatesh discussed the social contract between cities and citizens, while Oakley commented on the racial dimensions of the city's public housing plan.

Crime, Law, and Deviance

Larry Bench, University of Utah, was cited in a June 29 *Salt Lake Tribune* article for his research on criminal behavior among seniors and/or the homeless. The article discussed safety concerns related to building housing for homeless seniors.

Richard Gelles, University of Pennsylvania, and **Jay Corzine**, University of Central Florida, were quoted in a June 17 *Orlando Sentinel* article about familicide. They discussed the potential reasons behind this phenomenon.

Carole Joffe, University of California-San Francisco, was quoted in the *Los Angeles Times* on June 1 and interviewed on National Public Radio's To the Point program about the murder of Dr. George Tiller, an abortion provider from Kansas.

Rory McVeigh, University of Notre Dame, was quoted in an article about white separatists and the killing of a security guard at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. The article appeared in *Asahi Shimbun*, a Japanese national newspaper, on June 21.

Jack Nusan Porter, The Spencer Institute, was interviewed about the Clark Rockefeller case in July by the New England Cable Network and appeared on WGBH-TV's Greater Boston show.

Rubén G. Rumbaut, University of California-Irvine, was cited in a July 6 *Reason* magazine article for his research on immigration and crime. The article explored how El Paso, TX, remains a relatively safe city despite poverty and high immigration rates.

John Van Maanen, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was quoted about police categorization of suspects in a July 31 *Baltimore Sun* column by **Peter Moskos**, John Jay College of Criminal Justice.

Ron Weitzer, George Washington University, was a guest on Minnesota Public Radio's Morning Edition program on June 11 to discuss escort prostitution. He was quoted in a June 18 *Associated Press* article regarding the Rhode Island legislature's recent effort to criminalize indoor prostitution. The article was carried by several newspapers.

Sociology of Culture

Gary Alan Fine, Northwestern University, had his book, *Shared Fantasy: Role-Playing Games as Social Worlds*, reviewed in the *San Francisco Chronicle* on August 3.

Victoria Pitts-Taylor, City University of New York, was quoted about the blurring line between medicine and cosmetics in a July *Marie Claire* article that also appeared in the July 30 *San Francisco Chronicle*.

George Steinmetz, University of Michigan, was quoted in a July 14 *Detroit Free Press* article about filmmakers flocking to Detroit to focus on urban decay. Steinmetz said sites such as Michigan Central Station are psychologically fascinating

to filmmakers and viewers as a kind of modern-day ruins.

Karen Sternheimer, University of Southern California, was quoted in a June 27 *Associated Press* article about the controversy surrounding Michael Jackson's doctor in the wake of the pop artists' death. She was also quoted in a July 14 *Associated Press* article about figure skating and femininity.

Sociology of Education

Karl Alexander, Johns Hopkins University, was quoted in a June 9 *USA Today* article about the benefits of a long school year. Alexander said that poorer children need enrichment programs over summer months to compete academically with middle-class children.

Morten Ender, United States Military Academy-West Point, had an editorial published in the June 9 issue of the *Times-Record Herald* newspaper, titled "My View: Don't Close West Point, Make it a Model for Other Academies," which responded to recent economic arguments for closing military academies such as West Point and other military school houses.

Sara Goldrick-Rab, University of Wisconsin, was quoted in a July 18 *Boston Globe* opinion piece about the new clout of community colleges.

Alan R. Sadovnik, Rutgers University-Newark, authored two op-eds in *The Record* (New Jersey): January 18 about President Obama's education agenda and April 9 about the ongoing *Abbott v. Burke* decisions. He was quoted in an April 8 *Newark Star Ledger* article on the Newark Schools Research Collaborative and in a June 1 article in the same newspaper about the national accreditation from the Teacher Education Accreditation Council of Rutgers-Newark's Urban Teacher Education Program.

Environment and Technology

Steven Brechin, Syracuse University, **Jeffrey Broadbent**, University of Minnesota, **Thomas Dietz**, Michigan State University-East Lansing, and **Sammy Zahran**, Colorado State University, were quoted and cited for their research in a July 30 article in *Nature* about sociology and climate change as a social problem.

Al Gedicks, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, authored an op-ed titled "The Nuclear Energy Option is Neither Safe Nor Affordable" in the *La Crosse Tribune* on July 13.

Sociology of Family

Andrew J. Cherlin, Johns Hopkins University, discussed his book, *The Marriage-Go-Round: The State of Marriage and the Family in America Today*, in a June 26 *Washington Post* article. He was interviewed in a July 31 BBC World Service article and podcast about the decline of divorce rates during a recession.

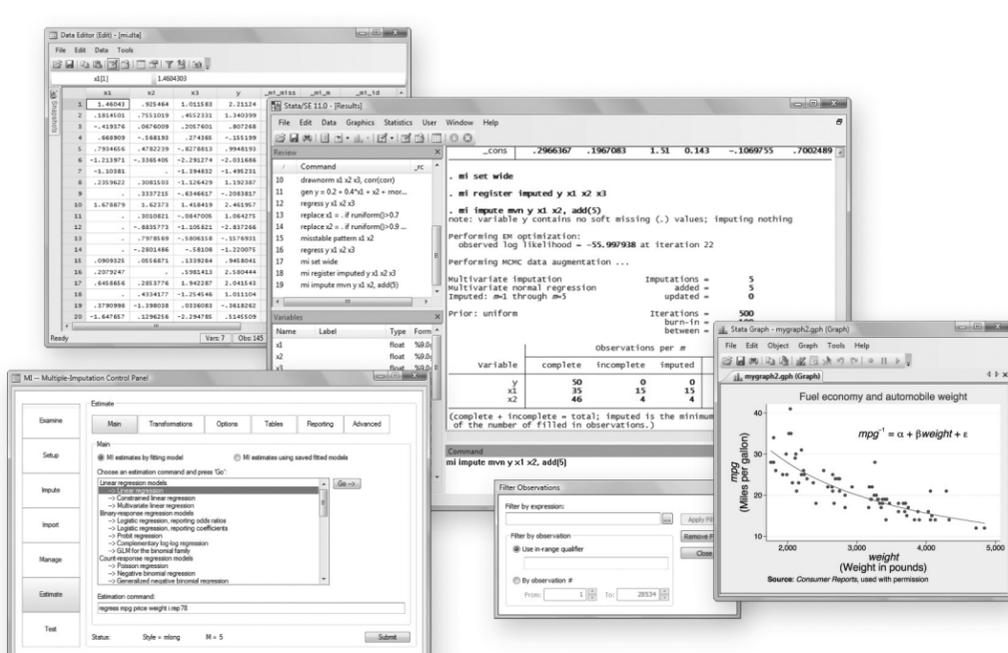
Brian P. Hinote, Middle Tennessee State University, discussed spanking as a traditional form of discipline in the South in July 19 articles published by United Press International and *The Tennessean*.

Maria Kefalas, St. Joseph's University, discussed young fathers in a July 5 *Washington Post* article on the topic. She was interviewed on the July 6 National Public Radio broadcast of Tell Me More about the toll of the recession on young, low-income families.

Kelly Musick, Cornell University, and **Ann Meier**, University of Minnesota, were cited for their research on the impact of parental fighting on teens in a June 8 United Press International article.

Linda Waite, University of Chicago, was quoted in the August 3 *New York Times* about her study on marriage and health published in the September *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*. The study was covered in a number of news outlets nationwide.

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announcements

Christine Whelan, University of Iowa, was quoted in a July 16 MSNBC.com article about marriage trends and American's sex lives. Whelan discussed the rapidly changing social environment.

Christopher Wildeman, University of Michigan, was cited for his research on the impact of parental imprisonment in an August 3 Huffington Post column by Phillip Cohen, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill. **William Julius Wilson**, Harvard University, was also cited. Wildeman was quoted on the same topic in a July 4 *New York Times* article.

International Migration

Guillermina Jasso, New York University, was quoted in a May 29 *New York Times* article about the names that immigrants give their children. She discussed the sequence of giving names in the origin-country language to giving names that appear in both languages to giving names in the destination-country language.

Philip Kasinitz, CUNY Graduate Center, **Mary Waters**, Harvard University, and **John Mollenkopf**, CUNY Graduate Center, had their work on second-generation immigrants discussed in an op-ed in the Dutch newspaper *NRC Handelsblad* on August 17.

Julie Stewart, University of Utah, authored a letter to the editor appearing in the June 30 issue of *the Salt Lake Tribune* to correct assumptions about Latinos and immigrants in general.

Labor & Labor Movements

Peter Dreier, Occidental College, authored an article posted on the *Huffington Post* on June 14 about human rights activists protesting sweatshops linked to the National Basketball Association.

Kim Scipes, Purdue University-North Central, published "Neo-liberal Eco-

nomics Policies in the United States: The Impact of Globalization on a Northern Country" on ZNet.com on June 1 and "A Sociologist Critically Examines Paul Krugman's Economics" on ZNet on June 11.

Richard Sennett, New York University, was quoted in a June 23 *New York Times* article about the demand for skilled labor during a recession.

Andrea Siegel, City University of New York, authored a letter to the editor published in the May issue of *Vanity Fair* regarding the Writers and Screen Actors Guilds' negotiations over new media.

Latino/Latina Sociology

Christine Bose, University at Albany-SUNY, was cited in the June 14 *Times Union* (Albany, NY) in an article about Latino New Yorkers. Bose provided statistics about the education and earnings of Puerto Ricans in the state.

Medical Sociology

Robert Dingwall, University of Nottingham, was widely quoted in the United Kingdom print and broadcast media and a range of international and online publications, as a commentator on the influenza pandemic. This includes columns in *The Times* on August 17 and *The Observer* on August 2.

Kaye Middleton Fillmore, University of California-San Francisco, was quoted in a June 15 *New York Times* article about the accuracy of studies related to the benefits of alcohol consumption.

Sociology of Mental Health

Augustine Kposowa, University of California-Riverside, was cited for his research on trends in the timing of suicides in a July 8 *USA Today* article. His findings were also covered by the Associated Press.

David R. Segal, University of Maryland, was quoted in a July 11 *Kansas City Star* article regarding the impact of multiple deployments on alcoholism, PTSD, and suicide in the military.

Henry Steadman, Policy Research Associates, was quoted about the improvement outcomes for offenders who went through mental health courts in a July 17 Minnesota Public Radio article.

Yang Yang, University of Chicago, was cited for her research on happiness and aging in a July 19 *New York Times* editorial.

Organizations, Occupations and Work

Thomas Cottle, Boston University, was quoted in an August 3 Reuters article about the costs—human and economic—of a recession. Cottle is author of *Hardest Times: The Trauma of Long Term Unemployment*.

Cedric Herring, University of Illinois-Chicago, had his research on diversity in the workplace featured in several media outlets. "Does Diversity Pay? Race, Gender, and the Business Case for Diversity" appeared in the April 2009 *American Sociological Review*.

Christine Percheski, Harvard University, had her June 2008 *American Sociological Review* study about women in the workforce cited in a July 9 *Time* magazine article about Sarah Palin's resignation.

Kate Strully, University at Albany-SUNY, and **Sarah Burgard**, University of Michigan, were cited in the June 29 issue of *Miller-McCune's* newsletter for their research on job loss.

Political Economy of the World System

Ho-fung Hung, Indiana University-Bloomington, was interviewed and cited in *Valor Econômico*, a financial newspaper

in Brazil, for a June 15 article on how Brazil, Russia, India, and China will collaborate to reshape the global economic and political order under the framework of regular "BRIC summit."

Political Sociology

Kazem Alamdari, California State University-Northridge, was quoted in an August 3 CNN.com article about Iranian president Mahmoud Ahmadinejad's second term.

Said A. Arjomand, State University of New York-Stony Brook, was quoted about the Iranian opposition leader Mir Hussein Mousavi and the Iranian supreme leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei in June 21 and June 24 *New York Times* articles.

Andrew A. Beveridge, Queens College, was quoted in a June 29 *New York Times* "City Room" blog post about population shifts and redistricting.

Peter Dreier, Occidental College, authored a June 10 *Jewish Journal* cover story about Los Angeles Mayor Antonio Villaraigosa in response to a *Los Angeles* magazine article assessing the mayor's first term.

Elham Gheytaichi, Santa Monica College, authored an editorial in the June 29 *San Francisco Chronicle* about the role of women in Iranian political protest.

Ahmad Sadri, Lake Forest College, was quoted in the June 11 *Boston Globe* about the Iranian political system.

Paul Starr, Princeton University, was quoted about Americans' ability to evaluate healthcare reform in an August 4 *Wall Street Journal* article.

Race, Gender, and Class

Elijah Anderson, Yale University, had his book, *Against the Wall: Poor, Young, Black, and Male*, reviewed in *The Philadelphia Inquirer* on June 28.

Katrina Bell McDonald, Johns Hopkins University, discussed relations among black women in a July 23 National Public Radio Tell Me More segment.

William Julius Wilson, Harvard University, was a guest on a June 15 Minnesota Public Radio broadcast about race and poverty. Wilson discussed his book *More Than Just Race: Being Black and Poor in the Inner City*.

Racial and Ethnic Minorities

Jack Levin, Northeastern University, was quoted in a July 22 *Inside Higher Ed* article about the arrest of Henry Louis Gates Jr.

Philip Kasinitz, CUNY Graduate Center, and **Natasha Warikoo**, Harvard University, were quoted in a June 18 *New York Times* "City Room" blog post about the reaction among Indo-Caribbean immigrants to the passing of Pandit Prakash Gosain, a prominent Indo-Caribbean religious leader.

Devah Pager, Princeton University, had her research on race, criminal convictions, and employment referenced in a June 15 *New York Times* editorial about "driving while black."

Orlando Patterson, Harvard University, was quoted in a July 26 *Washington Post* article about persisting segregation in the United States in an article about the arrest of Harvard scholar Henry Louis Gates Jr.

Jack Nusan Porter, The Spencer Institute, appeared on WCVB-TV in July to discuss the Henry Louis Gates incident near Harvard University.

Sociology of Religion

Jack Nusan Porter, The Spencer Institute, was interviewed in July by several media outlets, including the *Boston Globe*, on Muslim-Jewish relations regarding the building of new mosque in Boston.

2009–2010 Call for Applications



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

Applicants who expect to begin training in August 2010 must be U.S. citizens or permanent residents at the time of application and have received a doctoral degree after January 1, 2005 but no later than July 2010. For those applicants who expect to receive degrees in 2010, all degree requirements must be completed by July 15, 2010.

Application Deadline
October 21, 2009

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

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Science, Knowledge, and Technology

Nicholas Christakis, Harvard University, and **Damon Centola**, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, were quoted about the field of network science in a July 24 article in *Science* magazine's "Science Careers" column.

Sandra Hanson, Catholic University of America, said that the culture of science is often associated with white men in a July 22 *Inside Higher Ed* article about a congressional hearing surrounding women in science.

Willie Pearson Jr., Georgia Institute of Technology, was quoted about science education in the June 12 issue of *Science* magazine.

Social Psychology

Steven Ortiz, Oregon State University, was quoted in a July 17 ESPN.com article about the death of football player Steve McNair. Ortiz said that "spoiled athlete syndrome" leads athletes to feel that they are above any responsibility for their actions off the field.

Sociology of Sex and Gender

C. Lynn Carr, Seton Hall University, was quoted in a June 19 LiveScience.com article about sex change operations. Carr said that the issue of gender can be misunderstood.

Shelley J. Correll, Stanford University, **Stephen J. Benard**, Indiana University, and **In Paik**, Cornell University, had their research on the motherhood penalty detailed in a June 11 article in the *Examiner* newspaper.

C.J. Pascoe, Colorado College, and **Barbara J. Risman**, University of Illinois-Chicago, were quoted in an April 16 post on the *New York Times* "Domestic Disturbances" blog about why some boys call other boys "gay." Risman also had her research on contemporary middle school girls detailed in April 19 *USA Today* and *Chicago Sun-Times* articles.

Sociology of Sexualities

Pepper Schwartz, University of Washington, discussed the gender issues surrounding South Carolina Governor Mark Sanford's reported affair in a June 27 *Los Angeles Times* article. She was quoted about seniors and dating in a July 19 *Washington Post* column.

David R. Segal, University of Maryland, was quoted in the *National Newspaper* on May 21 regarding the impact on military recruiting if the ban on openly gay soldiers was lifted. He was quoted in the *Herald-Sun* (Durham, NC) on July 12 and in a July 13 *Washington Post* article regarding how America's allies deal with the issue of gays in the military.

Judith Treas, University of California-Irvine, was quoted June 25 in a *U.S. News & World Report* article on the extramarital affairs of American politicians.

Teaching and Learning

Roberta Spalter-Roth, American Sociological Association, was quoted about the ASA brief, "What's Happening in Your Department with Assessment," in a July 2 *Inside Higher Ed* story.

Awards

Jeffrey C. Alexander, Yale University, will be awarded The Foundation Mattei Dogan Prize in Sociology by the International Sociological Association. The prize is awarded every four years in recognition of lifetime accomplishments to a scholar of very high standing in the profession and of outstanding international reputation. The \$5,000 prize will be presented at the World Congress of Sociology in Gothenberg, Sweden, in July 2010.

William Avison, University of Western Ontario, has been named the 2009 recipient of the Leonard I. Pearlin Award for Distinguished Contributions to the Sociological Study of Mental Health.

Talja Blokland, Humboldt University, was awarded the Sage Best Paper in Sociology 2008 award for her paper "Facing Violence: Every Day Risks in an American Housing Project."

Brigitte H. Bechtold, Central Michigan University, received the Charles Horton Cooley Award for Scholarly Contributions to Sociology from the Michigan Sociological Association.

Christian J. Churchill, St. Thomas Aquinas College, was awarded the 2009 Plumsock Prize from the New York Freudian Society for his paper "Treating the Subject: Toward Common Ground in Psychoanalysis and Ethnography."

Georgiann Davis, University of Illinois-Chicago, was awarded the 2009 Beth B. Hess Memorial Scholarship. The scholar-

ship was jointly awarded by Sociologists for Women in Society, Society for the Study of Social Problems, and the American Sociological Association.

Norman K. Denzin, University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign, was awarded the first Lifetime Achievement Award in Qualitative Inquiry from the International Association of Qualitative Inquiry.

David O. Moberg, Marquette University, was awarded the Berton H. Kaplan Award for distinguished service from the Society for Spirituality, Theology, and Health.

Anthony Orum, University of Illinois-Chicago, has been named the winner of the Robert and Helen Lynd Award for Lifetime Achievement and Service from the ASA Community and Urban Sociology Section.

Harland Prechel, Texas A&M University, was a recipient of the Association of Former Students Distinguished Achievement Award in Teaching at Texas A&M University.

Larry T. Reynolds, Central Michigan University, received the Marvin Olsen Award for Distinguished Service to Sociology in Michigan from the Michigan Sociological Association.

Jennifer Stewart, Grand Valley State University, received the Larry T. Reynolds Award for Outstanding Teaching of Sociology from the Michigan Sociological Association.

Andrea Willson and **Kim Shuey**, both of University of Western Ontario, and **Glen Elder**, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, were awarded the Outstanding Research Award by the ASA Section on Aging and the Life Course for their paper published in the *American Journal of Sociology*, "Cumulative Advantage Processes as Mechanisms of Inequality in Life Course Health."

Transitions

Talja Blokland was appointed the Chair in Urban and Regional Sociology at Humboldt University in Berlin, Germany.

Richard (Ricardo) A. Dello Buono is the incoming Chair of the Sociology Department at Manhattan College in New York.

April Cabbage has accepted a tenure-track position in sociology at Saddleback Community College in Mission Viejo.

Stefanie DeLuca, Johns Hopkins University, was promoted to Associate Professor with tenure in the department of sociology on July 1, 2009.

Christine Himes has been named the next director of Syracuse University's Center for Policy Research within the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs.

Kevin Lamarr James, University of Illinois-Chicago, accepted a position at Indiana University-South Bend for the 2009-2010 academic year as the first Director of the Civil Rights Heritage Center at the Engman Natatorium.

Robert L. (Bob) Kaufman has been named Professor and Chair of the department of sociology at Temple University.

Carla A. Pfeffer will be joining the Purdue University-North Central Social Sciences Department as an Assistant Professor of Sociology in fall 2009.

Victor Roudometof, University of Cyprus, was promoted to Associate Professor in the department of social and political sciences.

Bill Winders, Georgia Institute of Technology, was promoted to Associate Professor of Sociology in the School of History, Technology, & Society.

People

Gabriel Acevedo, University of Texas-San Antonio, is one of 10 tenure-track faculty members in Texas to receive research grants totaling \$150,000 from the Hogg Foundation for Mental Health. The one-year grants are capped at \$15,000 each.

Nosheen Ali, Cornell University, has been awarded a 2009 American Council of Learned Societies fellowship.

Jeffrey R. Breese recently joined Rockhurst University as Dean of the School of Graduate and Professional Studies.

Dan A. Chekki, University of Winnipeg, is celebrating his 40th year as a member of the ASA.

Enrique Codos, University of Maryland-Baltimore, has retired after 38 years at UMD-Baltimore and after 45 of teaching and research in social science. He published a farewell essay, "Trajectory: Social Science, Social Work and Human Condition," and was the Marshal at Graduation Commencement in June 2009.

Donald Light, University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, has been appointed by Stanford University as the Lorry Lokey Visiting Professor in human biology and international health policy for 2009-2010. He was the Leverhulme Trust Visiting Professor in England at the University of Liverpool in 2008.

Stephen J. Morewitz, Stephen J. Morewitz, PhD, & Associates, had his book, *Stalking and Violence: New Patterns of Trauma and Obsession*, placed on the Barnes & Noble.com Bestsellers in Social Sciences, Criminology, and Criminal Psychology. He is also a character in Victoria Redel's novel, *The Border of Truth*, which is about a daughter's quest to uncover her father's secret past as a refugee from Nazi Europe.

Alejandro Portes, Princeton University, was elected to the American Philosophical Society membership at its April meeting. He was the only sociologist among the 35 new members.

Jennifer Rothchild, University of Minnesota-Morris, has been awarded tenure and promoted to Associate Professor. She was also appointed the coordinator of the Gender, Women and Sexuality Studies Program.

Alan R. Sadovnik, Rutgers University-Newark, has been named co-director of the new Newark Schools Research Collaborative, a joint venture of Rutgers-Newark and the Newark Public Schools.

John M. Steiner, Sonoma State University, was featured in a documentary produced by Hamburg Der Spiegel Television, titled "The Faces of Evil: Hitler's Hangmen." He assumed a leading role in the film as survivor and researcher of former members of the SS. The theme of the documentary is largely based on the experience of two survivors of the Holocaust (Steiner being one) and a historical portrayal and socio-psychological analysis of SS perpetrators.

J. Samuel Valenzuela, University of Notre Dame, was recognized on the website of Centro de Estudios Públicos for his role in co-organizing a 1983 conference which the site described as a milestone in Chilean democracy.

Doris Wilkinson, University of Kentucky, was honored as one of the state's most outstanding women by the Kentucky Commission on Women. Her portrait joins those of women who were recognized for their lifetime achievements in the Kentucky Women Remembered exhibit at the state capitol.

New Books

Edgar F. Borgatta, University of Washington, *Freedom in Sociology*, edited by **Alberto Gasparini** and **Bruno Tellia** (ISIG, 2008).

Valencia Campbell, Decision Research, *Advice from the Top: What Minority Women Say about Their Career Success* (Praeger, 2009).

Allison C. Carey, Shippensburg University, *On the Margins of Citizenship: Intellectual Disability and Civil Rights in Twentieth Century America* (Temple University Press, 2009).

Camille Z. Charles, University of Pennsylvania, **Mary J. Fischer**, University of Connecticut, **Margarita A. Mooney**, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, and **Douglas S. Massey**, Princeton University, *Taming the River: Negotiating the Academic, Financial, and Social Currents in Selective Colleges and Universities* (Princeton University Press, 2009).

Jessie Daniels, Hunter College, *Cyber Racism: White Supremacy Online and the New Attack on Civil Rights* (Rowman & Littlefield, 2009).

Norman K. Denzin, University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign, *Qualitative Inquiry Under Fire: Toward a New Paradigm Dialogue* (Left Coast, 2009).

Frank Dobbin, Harvard University, *Inventing Equal Opportunity* (Princeton University Press, 2009).

Mary Grigsby, University of Missouri, *College Life Through the Eyes of Students* (SUNY, 2009).

Chester Hartman, and **Gregory D. Squires**, George Washington University, Eds., *The Integration Debate: Competing Futures for American Cities* (Routledge, 2010).

Leslie Irvine, University of Colorado, *Filling the Ark: Animal Welfare in Disasters* (Temple University Press, 2009).

Cheryl Y. Judice, *Alliances for Graduate Education and the Professoriate and Northwestern University, Interracial Marriages between Black Women and White Men* (Cambria, 2008).

Robert Perrucci and **Carolyn C. Perrucci**, Purdue University, *America at Risk: The Crisis of Hope, Trust, and Caring* (Rowman and Littlefield, 2009).

David Stark, Columbia University, *The Sense of Dissonance: Accounts of Worth in Economic Life* (Princeton University Press, 2009).

Nico Stehr, Zeppelin Universität, and **Hans von Storch**, GKSS Research Centre and Universität Hamburg, *Climate and Society: Climate as Resource, Climate as Risk* (World Scientific, 2009).

Richard Swedberg, Cornell University, *Tocqueville's Political Economy* (Princeton University Press, 2009).

Bill Winders, Georgia Institute of Technology, *The Politics of Food Supply: U.S. Agricultural Policy in the World Economy* (Yale University Press, 2009).

Contact

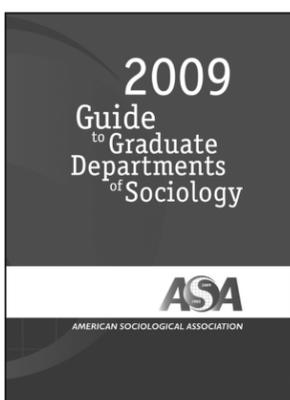
Columbia University's Rare Book and Manuscript Library is pleased to announce that the papers of Robert K. Merton (1910-2003) will be available for research in August 2009. Robert K. Merton, known for creating concepts such as the self-fulfilling prophecy and role model, was one of the most notable sociologists of the twentieth century. Merton's papers chronicle his longstanding tenure with Columbia University's Sociology Department as well as general professional affiliations, studies and projects, writings, and research endeavors. The collection contains primary source material documenting Merton's significant contributions to 20th century sociological theory through correspondence with key sociologists. For more information, visit <www.columbia.edu/cu/lweb/indiv/rbml>.

Caught in the Web

The Global Terrorism Database (GTD) is an open-source database including information on terrorist events around the world from 1970 through 2007 (with annual updates planned for the future). The GTD includes systematic data on domestic as well as transnational and international terrorist incidents that have occurred during this time period and now includes more than 80,000 cases.

It's Here...

The 2009 Guide to Graduate Departments of Sociology



This invaluable reference has been published by the ASA annually since 1965. A best seller for the ASA for many years, the *Guide* provides comprehensive information for academic administrators, advisors, faculty, students, and a host of others seeking information on social science departments in the United States, Canada, and abroad. Included are listings for 224 graduate departments of sociology. In addition to name and rank, faculty are identified by highest degree held, institution and date of degree, and areas of specialty interest. Special programs, tuition costs, types of financial aid, and student enrollment statistics are given for each department, along with a listing of recent PhDs with dissertation titles. Indices of faculty, special programs, and PhDs awarded are provided. 424 pages.

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announcements

The National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism is making the GTD available online in an effort to increase understanding of terrorist violence so that it can be more readily studied and defeated. For more information, visit <www.start.umd.edu/gtd>.

The National Center for Education Statistics recently released *Achievement Gaps: How Black and White Students in Public Schools Perform in Mathematics and Reading on the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP)*, which provides detailed information on the size of the achievement gaps between black and white students at both the national and state level and how those achievement gaps have changed over time. Most of the data in this report is derived from the results of the 2007 main NAEP assessments and is supplemented with data from the long-term trend assessments. For more information, visit <nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/>.

New Programs

Center for Indigenous Peoples Studies, California State University-San Bernardino. The Center for Indigenous Peoples Studies in the College of Social and Behavioral Sciences (CSUSB) will be the primary site for a series of innovative and productive programs for the study of American Indians and for partnerships with local, national, and international Indigenous Peoples. The Center will conduct research, facilitate instructional programs with service learning, coordinate academic activities and interact on at least four levels of indigenous peoples, contributing to the development of knowledge and advancement of social justice issues. CSUSB will provide leadership and support for these studies in California and nationally, with emphasis on developing these studies with a broad globalization perspective. The Center is still in a developmental stage. Contacts: Program activities: James Fenelon, (909) 537-7291; jfenelon@csusb.edu or Thomas Long, (909) 537-3791; tlong@csusb.edu. Funding and support: Enrique Gonzalez-Salgado, (909) 537-7363; egonsal@csusb.edu.

Deaths

Giovanni Arrighi, Johns Hopkins University, passed away peacefully in his home in Baltimore on June 18, 2009. He had been diagnosed with cancer in July 2008.

Alexander Logie Clark, University of Texas-Dallas, died May 31 in Richardson, TX, at the age of 80.

Donald M. Crider, Pennsylvania State University, died on January 28, 2009, in State College, PA, at the age of 84.

Helen Miller, University of Illinois-Chicago, passed away on May 5. Helen long served both the Department of Sociology as an academic adviser and professor and the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences as assistant dean.

Mary Rogers, University of West Florida, died unexpectedly on February 27, 2009, at the age of 64. She dedicated herself to social justice in her teaching, scholarship, and community activism.

Neil Alan Weiner, University of Pennsylvania and Vera Institute for Justice, died of sudden heart failure on July 2, 2009, at the age of 61. He was an internationally regarded criminologist known for his expertise in, among other areas, criminal and juvenile justice, justice and welfare, death sentencing, criminology theory, and public policy formulation and evaluation.

Jerry Alan Winter, Connecticut College, died on March 31, 2009, after a long illness. He was 71.

Obituaries

Bill Devall
1939-2009

Bill Devall, environmentalist and professor emeritus at Humboldt State University, passed away peacefully in his home in Trinidad, CA, on June 26, 2009.

Widely known for his writings on deep ecology, Bill dedicated his life to protecting nature. Inspired by the works of Arne Naess and Gary Snyder, his first book, *Deep Ecology*, with George Sessions, introduced the philosophy and practice of Deep Ecology to the North American audience in 1985, and to this day it remains in print. It is widely cited as the key reference text for Deep Ecology. Following its publication, according to the *San Francisco Chronicle*, "*Deep Ecology* is subversive, but it's the kind of subversion we can use." The intention then was to reorient environmental thinking and action from one that is reformist to a new ecological philosophy and practice. For Bill, the continuing environmental crisis was one that had to be understood as a crisis of character and of culture. What was needed was a shift from a view that was anthropocentric to one that was ecocentric. This call did not need something new, all that was required was to reawaken something very old, something what he would term "Earth wisdom"—the dance of unity of plants, animals, humans, and the Earth. Bill's subsequent books, *Simple in Means and Rich in Ends* (1988) and *Living Richly in an Age of Limits* (1993), put these ideas into practice. *Living Richly in an Age of Limits* was written as a manifesto for America's middle class. His last book, *The Ecology of Wisdom*, appeared late last year.

By no means was Bill's effort to saving nature only devoted to authoring books. As a deep ecologist, he was involved in the practice of conservation and environmental action at both the local and national levels. At the local level, he was a founding member of the North Coast Environmental Center based in Arcata, CA, and was very active in efforts to establish recycling and the protection of the local beaches, forests, and endangered species. Nationally, he was actively involved in the protection of the ancient forests of the Pacific Northwest. He was frequently the target of anti-environmentalists in their writings who associated his conservation work and philosophy with Earth First! Alston Chase's book *In a Dark Wood* repeatedly identified Bill as one of the main political ideologists of the radical environmental movement coupling him with Dave Foreman. Bill's efforts in "Redwood Summer"—a summer of blocking access to the ancient forests of northern California and lumber production in 1990—led to a national campaign to bear witness to the clear cutting of our ancient forests. Funded by the Foundation of Deep Ecology, the national campaign led to the Sierra Club publication of a pictorial book, *Clear Cut: The Tragedy of Industrial Forestry* (1995), edited by Bill.

Bill was also a teacher. Born in Kansas City, he went to University of Kansas-Lawrence for his undergraduate degree followed with graduate degrees at the University of Hawaii and the University of Oregon. He taught briefly at the University of Alberta-Edmonton and spent the rest of his teaching career at Humboldt State University. At Humboldt, he taught courses on the forests, radioactive wastes, and issues on the wilderness—courses that were not within the confines of sociology where he was a tenured professor. Throughout his time at Humboldt, his home in Trinidad was a place where students, professors, and environmentalists met to discuss ongoing environmental campaigns and issues. There were always house guests. Most of his students went on to lead productive careers and always return to visit Bill. Bill also spent his time practicing Buddhism,

which gave him solace and comfort having to live in an anthropocentric destructive world. As a friend, Bill was always there for you. Even at the end, he was a "warrior" for nature.

Sing C. Chew, Humboldt State University and UFZ

Seymour Leventman
1930-2009

Seymour (Sy) Leventman, Associate Professor of Sociology at Boston College, died on April 26 at the age of 78. He had been a sociology professor for 51 years, the last 40 of which were spent at Boston College.

Sy was born in Brooklyn in June 1930; conceived in prosperity and born after the crash, as he observed in an oral history celebrating Brooklyn. Sy said that this circumstance of his birth was emblematic of his perspective: "high expectations coupled with a cynical outlook." Many of the historical, significant events of his early years—the advent of talking pictures, the Depression, World War II, the Dodgers winning their first pennant in over 20 years, and Jackie Robinson breaking the color barrier—find echoes in his eventual fields of sociological expertise: race and ethnic relations, the experience of veterans, social theory, the history of social ideas, and American popular culture.

Sy received his PhD in sociology from the University of Minnesota in 1958. He taught at four colleges—Macalester College, Pennsylvania State University, Bryn Mawr College, and the University of Pennsylvania—before coming to Boston College (BC). He was hired at Boston College in 1968 and served as an Associate Professor on the faculty of the sociology department until his retirement in 2002, after which he continued to teach on a part-time basis for BC's College of Advancing Studies. The breadth of his knowledge, his curiosity, his total lack of pretension, and, above all, his sense of humor made him an extremely popular professor with students at all levels.

In an interview at the time of his retirement, Sy said that he was originally drawn to sociology through "perversity." "I found that sociology went beneath the façade of manufactured reality.... Sociology turned society upside down and made the invisible visible." He initially focused on the history of ideas and sociology, but developed an interest in ethnic studies when his advisor, Don Martindale, argued that a thesis should be empirical. Sy subsequently wrote his dissertation on the Jewish community of Minneapolis, which he later developed into his first book, *Children of the Gilded Ghetto: Conflict Resolution in Three Generations of American Jews*, co-authored with Judith R. Kramer in 1969.

In the 1970s his encounters with several BC students who were Vietnam veterans sparked his interest in their experience. His thinking in this area was influenced by Howard Becker's presentation on "spoiled identity," the idea that soldiers left as heroes and returned as deviants, and by then-BC grad student/Vietnam veteran Paul Camacho's observations on the "gook syndrome" in foxholes. As a result, Sy became interested in the concept of "manufactured deviancy," and in 1980 he co-edited with Charles Figley *Strangers at Home: Vietnam Veterans Since the War*.

His additional books include *Counter-culture and Social Transformation: Essays on Negative Themes in Social Theory* (1981) and *American Popular Culture: Historical and Pedagogical Perspectives* (2008), based on the 2005 Conference of the Popular Culture Association (PCA). Over the years, Sy had organized, chaired, and presented papers at dozens of sessions of professional organizations, but in the last several years of his life he was particularly interested in and involved with the PCA.

Sy is survived by his wife, Paula, his daughter, Rachel Leventman Schwalb and her husband, Gene Schwalb, and his son, Aaron Leventman and his partner Phillip Retzky. They have set up a guest

book for him at <www.legacy.com/Link.asp?l=GB000126850104> where friends and colleagues can offer condolences or share memories.

Jean Lovett, Boston College

Mary F. Rogers
1944-2009

Mary F. Rogers, 64, longtime professor at the University of West Florida, died unexpectedly on February 27, 2009.

Mary was a loving wife, devoted teacher, good neighbor, beloved sister and daughter, and accomplished author of several books. She held a wide range of professional and personal interest. While she held a PhD in sociology, her bachelor's degree was in chemistry—an indication of Mary's range. She was a champion of the underdog and the underprivileged. In 2002, Mary founded the Escambia Sociology Center, which promoted multicultural awareness, literacy enhancement, social justice, and community research.

Mary was passionate about teaching. She gave her best to her students and in return, expected the best from them. She was a scholar who continued to pursue new areas of study. She published numerous papers and book chapters on phenomenology, ethnomethodology, multiculturalism, women's studies, and the sociology of literature. She spent a summer studying phenomenology under Maurice Natanson at Yale University. In 2002, her book *Barbie Culture* was published.

Mary received her bachelor's degree in chemistry from Marycrest College in Davenport, IA. Almost immediately afterward, she switched her studies to sociology. She received her master's and doctoral degrees from the University of Massachusetts-Amherst. Mary spent four years teaching sociology at Providence College in Providence, RI. In 1976, Mary accepted a position as an associate professor in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at the University of West Florida. Since 1985, as a professor, Mary taught courses in feminist theory, social change and reform, social justice and inequality, and qualitative research. From 1984 to 1986, Mary served as acting dean for the College of Arts and Sciences. Prior to that, Mary served two years as chair of the Sociology and Anthropology Department.

When Mary's husband Don became less mobile following surgery five years ago, Mary devoted much of her time to ensuring his comfort and well being. When time permitted, Mary liked putting around in the yard. She was an avid reader and used to enjoy brisk walks and lap-swimming. Mary long held an interest in healthy eating and was an accomplished cook. One of her specialties was Italian cuisine, a talent she picked up from her neighbors and friends when she lived in Providence.

Mary is survived by her husband Donald Eisman of Pensacola; her mother, Genevieve Rogers of Moline, IL, her brother Donald, and his wife Carolyne, of Rice Lake, WI; her brother Michael and his wife, Barbara, of Pensacola; her sister Kathleen of Moline, IL; her brother John of Rock Island, IL; her sister Martha of Pensacola; her brother Patrick of New York, NY; her sister Sharon of Hinsdale, IL; and special friend Peggy Mier. Mary's father, Donald, preceded her in death.

A scholarship is being established in Mary's name at UWF. Contributions in Mary's name also may be made to Global PEERS, 827 Glenview Ave., Wauwatosa, WI 53213.

Re-published from the Interdisciplinary Coalition of North American Phenomenologists website

Allan Schnaiberg
1939-2009

Allan Schnaiberg, Professor Emeritus of Sociology at Northwestern University, died June 6, 2009, at his home in Chicago, at age 69.

Son of Belle and Harry Schnaiberg, Allan was born August 20, 1939, in Montreal. He graduated with distinction in general science from McGill University and went on to earn an MA and PhD in sociology from the University of Michigan. He joined the sociology faculty at Northwestern University in 1969 and served as sociology department chair from 1976-1979, receiving numerous honors and awards for his scholarship over the years. He retired from Northwestern in 2008 but remained actively engaged in his field.

Allan Schnaiberg was a brilliant and incisive critical analyst. He was the author of over 70 scholarly articles and books on topics ranging from globalization and the environment to labor and social inequality. His contribution to the sociological understanding of the relationship between social systems and ecosystems was groundbreaking, prescient, and enduring. Although he never accepted the designation of "environmental sociologist," he was a founder of the subfield, providing it with a deeply rigorous analytical foundation upon which it rests today. His "Treadmill of Production" framework for understanding the social causes and consequences of environmental problems formed the first, and arguably still the most comprehensive and influential, sociological approach to understanding environmental problems. His 1980 book, *The Environment: From Surplus to Scarcity*, remains one of, if not the most, important works in the field, and a necessary point of departure for any student of environmental sociology. He was presented with the ASA Section on Environment and Technology's Distinguished Contribution Award in 1984 and served as the section's Chair from 1991-93. His work was motivated by a deep and sincere concern for people's quality of life. The body of work that he produced has remained central to intellectual debate in environmental sociology. Many of his earliest insights have come to be accepted as basic premises of socioenvironmental analysis, although they were far from such when he first theorized them.

In addition to *The Environment*, Schnaiberg co-authored four books with his former students: *Environment and Society: The Enduring Conflict* (1994; 2000), *Local Environmental Struggles: Citizen Activism in the Treadmill of Production* (1996), *Urban Recycling and the Search for Sustainable Community Development* (2000), and *The Treadmill of Production: Injustice and Unsustainability in the Global Economy* (2008).

The concern for the real lives of real people, which drove Allan's intellectual work, was even more evident in his interactions with his students. Allan was a great and caring mentor, whose rare combination of intellectual depth and breadth and openhearted humanity inspired his students to follow their own intellectual paths and to reciprocate by becoming caring mentors to their own students.

Allan was also a world-class eater and locator of gastronomic hidden urban treasures. He was a talented finder of high-quality, low-end eateries, with a specialization in Asian cuisines. For Allan, the word "lunch" came to stand for *joie d' vivre, a raison d'être*, a reliable path to quality of life.

Allan is survived in his immediate family by his wife, Edith Harshbarger; step-sons, Dan Harshbarger (Sharon Kucera) and Alan Harshbarger; daughters, Lynn Schnaiberg (Geoffrey Bolan) and Jill Schnaiberg (Brendan Sylvander); and his beloved grandchildren, Ella and Benjamin Bolan; Milo and Sylvie Sylvander; Sam, Alex and Lucy Harshbarger. He also leaves behind his sister, Eileen Miller; his niece, Julie; his nephew, Bram, and several cousins.

Allan will be greatly missed, but his intellectual contributions and his model of mentorship will endure. His unique insights into our human relationship with nature continue to be taught to students all over the world, and will no doubt influence the ways in which that relationship is renegotiated in the 21st century.

Kenneth A. Gould, Brooklyn College of the City University of New York

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ASA Member-Get-A-Member Campaign a Success

The 2009 ASA Member-Get-A-Member campaign concluded on July 15. More than 78 current ASA members (see list below) sponsored 90 new members for 2009.

For every new non-student member sponsored during the campaign, sponsors will receive a \$10 discount on their 2010 member dues. In addition, every member who sponsored a new member (student or non-student) was entered into a drawing to win a Kindle 2 Wireless Reading Device from Amazon.com. Congratulations to this year's winner, Terri Lynne LeMoyné (University of Tennessee-Chattanooga).

The ASA extends its gratitude to all participating sponsors in the 2009 Member-Get-A-Member campaign and throughout the year.

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funding

UPCOMING ASA FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

Community Action Research Initiative • Deadline: February 1, 2010

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

ASA Congressional Fellowship • Deadline: February 1, 2010

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

Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline

Deadline: December 15, 2009 and June 15, 2010

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

Minority Fellowship Program • Deadline: January 31, 2010

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

Carla B. Howery Teaching Enhancement Grants Program

Deadline: February 1, 2010

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

For more information on each of these Funding Opportunities please visit www.asanet.org and click on "Funding."

Starting in January 2010!

Beginning with the January 2010 issue, *Footnotes* will no longer be printed and mailed to members. The online edition (at footnotes.asanet.org) will be the official version, with a downloadable pdf file for printing. Members without access to e-mail or the internet may "opt in" to receive a copy of the pdf by mail when joining or renewing their ASA membership. More details to follow in the November/December issue.

ASA
footnotes
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